



a fillet of beef  
veal cutlets  
veal escalopes  
a shoulder of veal  
lamb chops  
a shoulder of mutton  
a leg of pork  
pork sausages

calf's liver  
calf's heart  
calf's foot  
lamb's brains  
sheep's head  
pig's kidney  
pig's blood

Note that the pig is also responsible for providing us with cured and smoked meat: ham, gammon and bacon.

### Poultry

These are birds which can be eaten but are not hunted with a shotgun. Read the questions and select or write the appropriate answer for each of them.

- Which of these five birds is white in the northern hemisphere but can be black in Australia?  
a chicken b turkey c swan d goose e duck
- What is eaten with each of the above types of poultry in your country?

### Game

Game is the group name for the wild animals and birds which are hunted and then eaten (rabbits, hares etc). Select or write an answer for each question.

- One of these meats is not from a bird. Which is it?  
a pheasant b venison c partridge d pigeon e grouse
- How popular is this type of food in your country?
- Should shooting game as a sport be encouraged or discouraged?

### Fish

Read the questions and select the appropriate answer(s) for each of them.

- Which of these would you describe as white fish and which is oily?  
a sole b cod c plaice d trout e haddock f salmon g eel h mackerel i herring
- Some of the above fish are freshwater fish, that is to say they spend all or most of their life in a river. Some are sea fish. Underline the freshwater fish.
- Ring your favourites in the list of fish in question 1. Then select how you like each of them cooked.  
a grilled b fried c baked d smoked e in a sauce f in a soup g in a stew
- One of these is not an example of shellfish (seafood). Which one?  
a crab b lobster c shrimp d prawn e oyster f cockle g mussel h kipper

### Cereals and grasses

Match the list of cereals 1-6 with statements a-f.

- |         |         |       |          |        |        |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1 wheat | 2 maize | 3 rye | 4 barley | 5 oats | 6 rice |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
- Most porridge is made of it. It is also used to feed horses.
  - It is the staple diet in the East.
  - It provides corn on the cob, a lot of cornflour, and American whisky.
  - It is used to make black bread, cattle feed and some kinds of American whisky.
  - It is used a lot in brewing and soups and malt is made from it.
  - It is used to make white bread and most pasta.

### Pasta

Talking of pasta, below are a few of the approximately thirty types that are most commonly eaten. Ring those that you like most.

a spaghetti b macaroni c noodles d ravioli e lasagne

### Herbs and spices

- Which of these herbs do you like to use in your cooking? What sort of food do you use them with?

1 garlic	4 parsley	7 thyme
2 marjoram	5 rosemary	8 bay leaf
3 mint	6 sage	9 oregano

- Which of these spices would you find it difficult to live without?

1 black or white pepper	5 nutmeg
2 cayenne pepper	6 cinnamon
3 vanilla	7 pimento (paprika)
4 ginger	8 chilli

- Do you agree that if the ingredients of the meal have the proper taste you don't need all that seasoning?

### What our food contains

Look at the advertisement on the next page, which lists for you some of the elements in the food we eat, for example protein, carbohydrates etc. Ask yourself how much you eat of each in a typical day's diet.

### Food in general

- Write or discuss the answers to these questions.
  - How careful are you about having a well-balanced or a calorie-controlled diet?
  - How healthy do you think healthfoods really are?
  - We should all 'eat, drink and be merry'. Do you agree?
  - What (in detail) are your favourite restaurant meals at about these prices:
 

a £2.50? (cheap)
b £5.00? (quite reasonable)
c £10? (average)
d £20 - 25? (expensive)
- Write or act out a conversation with a waiter. You are ordering one of the meals you listed above. Remember the sort of restaurant you're in and be prepared to choose an alternative if what you ask for is unavailable.
- Write a page from your diary. It is the fifteenth day that you have been on a really strict diet.
- Write, in dialogue form, a conversation between a butcher and a regular customer who does not find any of the meat in the window particularly attractive or good value.



**1 Read the text and fill in the missing words**

productive    necessary    wood    developed  
 measure    emissions    transport    expressed

An ecological footprint shows how much productive land you need to lead your lifestyle. This includes your consumption of food, \_\_\_\_\_ (1), and fibres. The ecological footprint also reflects where you live, how much energy and fuel you need, what means of \_\_\_\_\_ (2) you use. Pollution, such as carbon dioxide \_\_\_\_\_ (3), is also counted as part of the footprint. The larger your footprint is, the more resources are \_\_\_\_\_ (4) to support your lifestyle.

The ecological footprint is \_\_\_\_\_ (5) in global hectares (gha) or acres. 1 gha = 2.47 acres. Globally, there are about 1.8 hectares of \_\_\_\_\_ (6) area per person, but the average ecological footprint is already 2.3 hectares.

The Ecological Footprint Quiz was \_\_\_\_\_ (7) in 2002 with Earth Day Network to provide a simple way for people to \_\_\_\_\_ (8) their impact on the earth.

**2 Answer the following questions in pairs**

1. Do you have an ecological footprint?
2. Does what you wear impact on your global footprint?
3. What does it mean if you have a large ecological footprint?
4. What is the average ecological footprint today?
5. How large do you think your footprint is? Is it above or below the average?

**3 Calculate your own ecological footprint**

	Points						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Food Footprint							
Goods and Services Footprint							
Housing Footprint	5	6	7				
Mobility Footprint	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Ecological Footprint							

Adapted from: <http://www.earthday.net>

**4 Try to work out each country's average ecological footprint per person**

4.8 gha    9.57 gha    0.5 gha    7.7 gha  
 1.5 gha    3.1 gha    0.8 gha    4.7 gha

United States	
Nigeria	
China	
Czech Republic	
Chile	
Austria	
Bangladesh	
Australia	

## Ecological Footprint Quiz - B

You and your partner have half the footprint data each. Use them for discussion so you can complete the table Ex. 3 after you have filled in all 13 boxes, add up your total ecological footprint.

### 2. Food Footprint

Eating processed, packaged and imported food:

- Most of the food I eat is processed, packaged, and from far away 0.5 points
- Three quarters 0.4 points
- Half 0.3 points
- One quarter 0.2 points
- Most of the food I eat is unprocessed, unpackaged and locally grown 0.1 points

### 4. Goods and Services Footprint

Waste you generate compared to people in your neighbourhood:

- Much less 0.3 points
- About the same 1 points
- Much more 3 points

### 6. Housing Footprint

Number of people in your household:

- 1 6 points
- 2 2.5 points
- 3 0.6 points
- 4 0.5 points
- 5 0.4 points
- 6 0.2 points
- 7 0.1 points

### 8. Mobility Footprint

Travelling on public transport each week (bus, train, underground):

- More than 300 km 4 points
- 100–300 km 2 points
- 50–100 km 0.6 points
- 1–50 km 0.3 points
- 0 km 0 points

### 10. Mobility Footprint

Number of km travelled by car/motorbike/bus each week – as a driver or passenger:

- more than 500 8 points
- 300–500 4 points
- 150–300 2 points
- 50–150 1 points
- 2–50 0.3 points
- 0 0 points

### 12. Mobility Footprint

Your car consumption per 100 kilometres:

- Fewer than 4.5 litres 0 points
- 4.5–6.5 litres 0.1 points
- 6.5–9 litres 1 points
- 9–15 litres 2 points
- More than 15 litres 4 points



## Noun suffixes

## A Verb + noun suffix

verb	suffix	noun
improve (= get better)	-ment	improvement
govern (= control affairs of a city or country)	-tion	government
manage (= direct or control a business)	-ion	management
elect (= choose somebody by voting)	-ion	election
discuss (= talk about something seriously)	-ion	discussion
inform (= tell someone something)	-ation	information
jog (= running to keep fit or for pleasure)	-ing	jogging
spell (e.g. S-P-E-L-L)	-ing	spelling

There has been a big improvement in the economy. Who do you think will win the election?  
The problems are due to bad management. I'm not very good at spelling.

## B Adjective + noun suffix

adjective	suffix	noun
weak ( <i>opp</i> strong)	-ness	weakness
happy	-ness	happiness
ill (= sick/not well)	-ness	illness
stupid ( <i>opp</i> intelligent, clever)	-ity	stupidity
active	-ity	activity
similar (= almost the same; <i>opp</i> different)	-ity	similarity

We have a weak government. What's her main weakness as a manager?  
She was ill for a long time. Hepatitis is a very serious illness.  
The two boys are quite similar. There is a similarity between all three sons.

## C Pronunciation

Adding a suffix to a verb or adjective may change the pronunciation.

verb	noun	adjective	noun
educate	education	similar	similarity
advertise	advertisement	stupid	stupidity

## D -er/-or and -ist

These suffixes can be added to nouns or verbs. They often describe people and jobs.

-er	-or	-ist
ballet dancer	bus driver	television actor
pop singer	shop manager	film director
murderer (= person who kills someone)	professional footballer	translator
	employer	computer operator
		artist, e.g. Picasso
		economist
		psychologist
		journalist

## Exercises

7.1 Complete the tables and mark the stress on each word. The last two in each column are not on the opposite page, but do you know or can you guess the noun formed from them?

verb	noun	adjective	noun
educate	.....	stupid	.....
improve	.....	happy	.....
jog	.....	weak	.....
govern	.....	similar	.....
spell	.....	active	.....
hesitate	.....	sad	.....
arrange	.....	popular	.....

7.2 Combine words on the left with the correct suffix on the right to complete the text.

improve	televise	weak	govern
elect	educate	manage	stupid
			-ment
			-ion
			-ity
			-ness

In his first broadcast on (1) ... *television* ..... since he won the (2) ..... last month, the Prime Minister promised to make health and (3) ..... his top two priorities.

And in a strong attack on the previous (4) ..... , he said that the present (5) ..... of the British economy was caused by their (6) ..... and bad (7) ..... . He said things were going to change, and he hoped the British people would be able to see a big (8) ..... in the economy by the end of the year.

7.3 Write down the name of the person who does these things as a job.

- drive ..... 3 act .....
- translate ..... 4 psychology .....
- act ..... 5 economics .....
- psychology ..... 6 football .....

7.4 Match words from left and right to find the names of eight jobs.

pop	bus	psychologist	dancer
shop	child	singer	manager
film	ballet	operator	driver
computer	professional	footballer	director

7.5 Complete the definitions below.

- An employer is a person or company that ..... *employs people* .....
- A murderer is a person who .....
- A bank manager is a person who .....
- A television actor is a person who .....
- A translator is a person who .....
- A lorry driver is a person who .....
- A journalist is a person who .....
- An artist such as Picasso is a person who .....

# Adjective suffixes

## A Noun or verb + suffix

noun or verb	suffix	adjectives
danger, fame music, politics, emotion, economics, industry	-ous -al	dangerous, famous (= known by lots of people) musical, political, emotional (= have or show strong feelings), economical (= saves you money), industrial (= connected with industry and factories)
cloud, sun, fog, dirt attract, create	-y -ive	cloudy, sunny, foggy, dirty ( <i>opp</i> clean) attractive (= pretty; good-looking); creative (= ability to produce new ideas; with imagination)

The roads were **dangerous** this morning: it was **foggy** and I couldn't see far. He was very **emotional** when he said 'goodbye'.  
Did you buy a diesel car because it's more **economical** than petrol?  
I'm afraid you'll have to clean the floor – it's very **dirty**.

## B -able

This common suffix creates adjectives from nouns and verbs:  
an **enjoyable evening**    a **comfortable chair**    jeans are still **fashionable**.  
**suitable** (= right/correct for a situation), e.g. A grey suit is very **suitable** for a wedding.  
Sometimes **-able** means 'can be done':  
**washable** (= can be washed), e.g. Is this jacket **washable**?  
**reliable** (= can be trusted), e.g. I've never had a problem with the car – it's very **reliable**.  
Words ending **-able** quite often express the opposite meaning with the prefix **un-**:  
**unsuitable** (= not right/correct for a situation), e.g. Jeans are **unsuitable** for weddings.  
**unbreakable** (= cannot be broken), e.g. The glass in the shop window is **unbreakable**.  
Words ending **-ible** sometimes add the prefix **in-** to form an opposite:  
**incomprehensible** (= cannot be understood), e.g. This street map is **incomprehensible**.  
**invisible** (= cannot be seen), e.g. Trees surround the house, so it's **invisible** from the road.

## C -ful and -less

**-ful** often means 'full of' or 'having the quality of the noun':  
**careful** (= doing sth with care and attention), e.g. **careful driver**  
**helpful** (= able to help), e.g. Her advice was very **helpful**.  
**painful** (= giving pain), e.g. It was **painful** when I hit my hand.  
**useful** (= has a lot of use), e.g. I found it a **useful** book.  
**thoughtful** (= kind and thinks of others)  
**-less** often means 'without':  
**careless** (= without care, and causing mistakes), e.g. His work is full of **careless** mistakes.  
**useless** (= without use and often terrible), e.g. This knife is **useless** – it won't cut anything.  
**homeless** (= with nowhere to live), e.g. Many families are **homeless** because of the war.



## Exercises

8.1 Write an adjective (or adjectives) formed from these nouns or verbs. Cover the opposite page first.

- |           |                  |            |            |
|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 danger  | <i>dangerous</i> | 7 care     | 13 sun     |
| 2 attract |                  | 8 thought  | 14 music   |
| 3 create  |                  | 9 politics | 15 comfort |
| 4 cloud   |                  | 10 enjoy   | 16 fame    |
| 5 suit    |                  | 11 pain    | 17 rely    |
| 6 use     |                  | 12 dirt    | 18 emotion |

8.2 Fill the gaps with suitable adjectives from the opposite page.

- You must be very *careful* ..... when you drive in wet weather.
- Everyone in my country has heard of her; she's very .....
- The tourist information office was very ....., and told us everything we needed to know.
- This is a very ..... road, you know. There were three serious accidents on it last year.
- It was very ..... when I hit my leg against the corner of that table.
- This bag is very .....: I take it to work and when I go on holiday.
- We've never had problems with our TV in ten years; it's been very .....
- The factory is in the ..... part of the city, and it's not very attractive.
- A 100 gram bag is 80 pence, but the 200 gram bag is only £1.20, so it's more ..... to buy the larger bag.
- It's terrible that there are so many ..... people in a country that is so rich.
- Teenagers want to be ....., and wear all the latest styles.
- I can't understand a word of these instructions – they're .....

8.3 How many of these words can form opposites with the suffix **-less**?

- wonderful
- useful
- awful
- careful
- beautiful

What are the opposites of the other words (the ones without **-less**)?

8.4 Match adjectives from the left with the most suitable nouns from the right.

- |             |           |        |         |
|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| homeless    | famous    | actor  | bed     |
| careless    | useful    | party  | mistake |
| comfortable | cloudy    | advice | area    |
| industrial  | enjoyable | family | morning |

8.5 From the adjectives on the opposite page, choose two or three which could describe each of these people or things. (You can use the same adjective more than once.)

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart    *famous, careful, musical*
- the weather
- someone's driving
- an area of a city
- a car
- yourself



## A Common noun suffixes

**-er /-al** is used for the **person** who does an activity, e.g. writer, painter, worker, shopper, teacher.

You can use **-er** with a wide range of verbs to make them into nouns.

Sometimes the **-er** suffix is written as **-or** (it is still pronounced /ə/). It is worth making a special list of these as you meet them, e.g. actor, operator, sailor, supervisor.

**-er/-or** are also used for **things which do a particular job**, e.g. pencil-sharpener, bottle-opener, grater, projector.

**-er** and **-ee** (pronounced /i:/) can contrast with each other meaning 'person who does something' (**-er**) and 'person who receives or experiences the action' (**-ee**)  
employer/employee /emplɔɪj'ɪ/, sender/addressee, payee (e.g. of a cheque).

**-(t)ion/-sion/-ion** are used to form nouns from verbs, e.g.

complication pollution reduction alteration donation promotion admission

**-ist** [a person] and **-ism** [an activity or ideology]: used for people's politics, beliefs and ideologies, and sometimes their profession (compare with **-er/-or** professions above). e.g. Buddhism, journalism, Marxist, typist, physicist, terrorist.

**-ist** is also often used for people who play musical instruments, e.g. pianist, violinist, cellist  
**-ness** is used to make nouns from adjectives: goodness, readiness, forgetfulness, happiness, sadness, weakness. Note what happens to adjectives that end in **-y**.

## B Adjective suffixes

**-able/-ible** /əbəl/ with verbs, means 'can be done':

drinkable washable readable forgivable edible [can be eaten] flexible [can be bent]

## C Verbs

**-ise** (or **-ize**) forms verbs from adjectives, e.g. modernise [make modern], commercialise, industrialise.

## D Other suffixes that can help you recognise the word-class

**-ment**: (nouns) excitement enjoyment replacement

**-ity**: (nouns) flexibility productivity scarcity

**-hood**: (abstract nouns especially family terms) childhood motherhood

**-ship**: (abstract nouns especially status) friendship partnership membership

**-ive**: (adjectives) passive productive active

**-al**: (adjectives) brutal legal (nouns) refusal arrival

**-ous**: (adjectives) delicious outrageous furious

**-ful**: (adjectives) forgetful hopeful useful

**-less**: (adjectives) useless harmless homeless

**-ify**: (verbs) beautify purify terrify

## TIP

When you are recording a new word in your vocabulary notebook, write any suffixes that go with it (e.g. *refuse* – *refused*).

NOTE  
The informal suffix **-ish** can be added to most common adjectives, ages and times to make them less precise, e.g. She's **thirtyish**. He has **reddish** hair. Come about **eightish**.

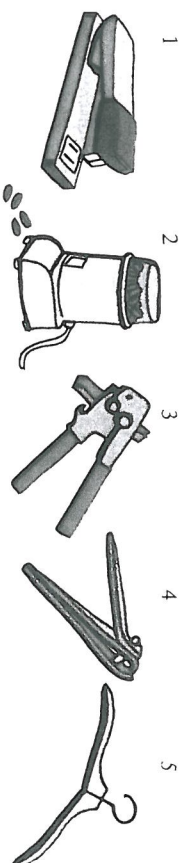
## Exercises

8.1 Use the **-er/-or**, **-ee** and **-ist** suffixes to make the names of the following. If you need to use a dictionary, try looking up the words in bold.

Example: A person who plays jazz on the piano: a **jazz pianist**

- The thing that wipes rain off your car windscreen.
- A person who plays classical violin.
- A person who takes professional photographs. (N.B. pronunciation)
- A person who acts in amateur theatre.
- The person to whom a cheque is paid.
- A machine for washing dishes.
- A person who donates their organs upon their death.
- The person to whom a letter is addressed.

8.2 Each picture is of an object ending in **-er**. Can you name them?



8.3 List six jobs you would like to have in order of preference. How many different suffixes are there in your list? Do any of the job names not have a suffix? (e.g. pilot, film star)

8.4 Do these words mean a thing, a person, or both?

- |                |                   |             |             |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 a cooker     | 3 a ticket-holder | 5 a cleaner | 7 a drinker |
| 2 a typewriter | 4 a CD player     | 6 a smoker  | 8 a dresser |

8.5 Complete each of the second sentences by changing the words underlined in the first sentences. Use a suffix from the left-hand page and make any spelling changes needed.

- Most of his crimes can be forgiven. Most of his crimes are .....
- The Club refuses to admit anyone not wearing shoes. The Club refuses ..... to anyone not wearing shoes.
- Her only fault is that she is lazy. Her only fault is .....
- This firm has produced a lor in recent years. This firm has been very ..... in recent years.
- I found the book very easy and pleasant to read. I found the book very .....

8.6 Can you think of anything in your country which should be **nationalised** (e.g. airlines), **privatised**, **standardised**, **modernised**, **computerised** or **centralised**?

8.7 Which word is the odd one out in each group and why?

- brotherhood neighbourhood manhood priesthood
- tearful spiteful dreadful handful
- appointment involvement compliment arrangement
- worship kinship friendship partnership

## news item 34: ENDANGERED SPECIES

A worldwide campaign has been launched to save scores of animals from the brink of extinction and to preserve their habitats. A quarter of all living species on the planet could be extinct within the next 50 years, as ecosystems are destroyed. To prevent this from happening, millions of dollars have been raised and allocated to various conservation projects to protect threatened wildlife and slow the reduction in the diversity of living things.

In the case of the Javanese Rhinoceros, a very rare mammal as there are only about 50 in Indonesia, reserves have been established. Another method often used to enlarge the numbers is captive breeding. From the remaining 30 representatives of the Arabian Oryx, an antelope hunted to near extinction, 700 animals were raised in captivity and later returned to their natural habitat.

Birds of prey are also on the decline. This has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places. Pesticides and herbicides in their food cause sterility, malformation and mass deaths. Eagles, falcons and condors are now being provided with uncontaminated food and their breeding cycles are being monitored. The fact that, at the moment, there are fewer than 40 Californian Condors shows how urgently the help is needed.

Many countries have joined in banning both the killing of endangered animals and the trading in the articles for which they are killed. Elephants, slaughtered for ivory, and polar bears, shot for their fur, now have some chance of survival, due to the coordinated efforts of many organizations which are urging governments to outlaw their exploitation. To stop the trading in the skins of the tiger, cheetah, jaguar and snow leopard, people are being discouraged from buying furs. Among other animals which are mercilessly hunted are whales, walruses, sea turtles and seals. Also drift-netting - called the most destructive fishing technology ever devised by man - and overfishing are taking a heavy toll on marine life. Only by providing safe sea and land sanctuaries will we succeed in saving these species from extinction. This should be the moral obligation of every human being.

for related vocabulary go to page 170, 172, for discussion topics go to page 288.

- scores (n) - a great many - storky, spousta  
 habitat (n) - natural place of living - přirozené prostředí, domov  
 allocate (v) - put for a purpose - přidělit (peníze)  
 diversity (n) - variety - pestota, rozmanitost  
 reserve (n) - area put aside for a particular purpose - přírodní rezervace  
 breeding (n) - reproduction of animals - odchov  
 decline (n) - continuing loss of something - klesající počet, úbytek  
 accelerate (v) - speed up - urychlit

- sterility (n) - inability to reproduce - neplodnost  
 monitor (v) - check - monitorovat, sledovat  
 slaughter (n) - killing - vraždění, zabití  
 outlaw (v) - make unlawful, prohibit - postavit mimo zákon  
 exploitation (n) - using selfishly for one's own profit - zneužívání  
 mercilessly (adv) - showing no mercy - nemilosrdně, nelidsky, bezohledně  
 drift-netting (n) - fishing technique in which nets are carried by the current - lovení do sítk  
 sanctuary (n) - area where, by law, it is forbidden to hunt - rezervace

### EXERCISE 1. HEADLINE

Rearrange the words to form the headline to the story:

(answer - page 323.)

SAVE - EXTINCTION - FROM - CAMPAIGN - INTERNATIONAL - TO  
 - ENDANGERED - CALL - FOR - SPECIES

### EXERCISE 2. COMPREHENSION

Answer the following questions:

1. How serious is the situation of some species?
2. What methods of saving some animals from extinction are used in the most dramatic cases?
3. What can be done if the natural habitat is polluted?
4. Why must the campaign be a coordinated international effort?

### EXERCISE 3. PHRASES TO LEARN

Complete the following phrases. Each line stands for one word:

- na hranici vyměření - o \_\_\_\_\_ the b \_\_\_\_\_ of e \_\_\_\_\_
- shrnout peníze - r \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_
- vychovat v zajetí - r \_\_\_\_\_ in c \_\_\_\_\_
- draví ptáci - b \_\_\_\_\_ of p \_\_\_\_\_
- dodat nejdovazlou potravu - p \_\_\_\_\_ u \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_
- mít šanci na přežití - h \_\_\_\_\_ a c \_\_\_\_\_ of s \_\_\_\_\_
- zkoordinované úsilí - c \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_
- ochrání od nákupu - d \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
- kdykoliv vynýšené člověkem - e \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ by m \_\_\_\_\_
- sbírat bohatou úrodu - t \_\_\_\_\_ a h \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_

for translation practice go to page 260.

The number of B.O.F.P is getting lower, because the case less and less places where they can build their nests. Are the chemicals people use in agriculture make them sterile unable to cast offspring or it causes death or malformit People who care about their birds try to feed them with healthy Food and they also control the way the birds reproduce. As there are only 40 Californian Condors that the number is getting lower.





**1 Underline the most suitable word or phrase.**

- a) The fields were flooded after the river burst its banks/edges/sides.
- b) After the rain the street was full of floods/lakes/puddles.
- c) During the storm, the climbers sheltered in a cave/cliff/valley.
- d) A small river/stream/torrent runs across the bottom of our garden.
- e) It was difficult to swim because the waters/waves/tides were so high.
- f) From the peak/summit/top of the hill you can see the sea.
- g) You must carry a lot of water when you cross the desert/plain/sand.
- h) In the middle of the square there is an old fountain/source/tap.
- i) I think it's going to rain. It's very clouded/clouding/cloudy.
- j) The church caught fire when it was struck by hurricane/lightning/thunder.

**2 Complete each sentence (a–j) with one of the endings (1–10). Use each ending once.**

- a) A large green snake ..... 5
  - b) A small brown duck .....
  - c) A large black and yellow wasp .....
  - d) A shiny green crab .....
  - e) An enormous black spider .....
  - f) A bright green frog .....
  - g) A black and white puppy .....
  - h) A herd of cattle .....
  - i) A dirty black lamb .....
  - j) A small ginger kitten .....
- 1 was spinning its web across the window.
  - 2 was plodding across the field, mooing loudly.
  - 3 was buzzing around the jar of honey on the table.
  - 4 was sitting on a branch and miaowing.
  - 5 was slithering across the floor towards me.
  - 6 was sitting on a leaf and croaking.
  - 7 was following the flock, baaing softly.
  - 8 was swimming on the pond and quacking loudly.
  - 9 was barking furiously outside the gate.
  - 10 was pinching Fiona's toe as she stood on the seashore.

**3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use each word once only.**

forest leaves plant seeds trunk lawn peel ~~tees~~ stone twig

- a) We cut down the tree but then we had to dig up its ..... *roots*
- b) The road goes through a beautiful pine .....
- c) When Tom was eating a cherry, he accidentally swallowed the .....
- d) In autumn, these paths are covered in fallen .....
- e) Who is going to cut the ..... while I am away?
- f) We bought Diana a beautiful indoor ..... for her birthday.
- g) A tree fell, and its massive ..... blocked the road.
- h) Harry buys ..... and grows all his own vegetables.
- i) The bird was carrying a ..... to build its nest.
- j) Some people like eating orange .....

**4 Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.**

- a) The dog ..... *B* its tail furiously when it saw the children.  
A) shook B) wagged C) moved D) rubbed
- b) A large ..... of the tree broke off in the storm.  
A) trunk B) bark C) twig D) branch
- c) There was field after field of golden ..... waving in the wind.  
A) corn B) bushes C) grass D) herbs
- d) Before railways were built, many goods were carried on .....  
A) channels B) water C) canals D) rivers
- e) The children enjoyed rolling down the grassy .....  
A) mountain B) cliff C) stone D) slope
- f) What kind of ..... is your dog?  
A) breed B) race C) mark D) family
- g) Some wild animals will become ..... if they get used to people.  
A) peaceful B) tame C) organised D) petty
- h) There's a ..... of blackbirds at the bottom of the garden.  
A) house B) home C) cage D) nest
- i) Many people are interested in watching .....  
A) wildlife B) wilds C) wilderness D) wildly
- j) You have to sleep under a net to avoid being bitten by .....  
A) lobsters B) geese C) cockroaches D) mosquitoes

5 Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

A pet parrot  
 From early (1) *childhood*, Jane had always wanted a pet parrot. CHILD  
 Her parents told her that a parrot was an (2) ..... pet, but Jane SUIT  
 insisted. She was worried about the (3) ..... of the DESTROY  
 rainforests where parrots live, and she felt that parrots needed more  
 (4) ..... Her father argued that a parrot would suffer from PROTECT  
 (5) ..... if it lived in a house. He also explained that pet LONELY  
 parrots are caught by (6) ....., who need money and don't HUNT  
 care about protecting species. 'They catch the parrots and send them to  
 Europe in (7) ..... boxes,' he told her. 'And in any case, WOOD  
 parrots are very (8) ..... and don't make good pets.' Jane soon OBEY  
 made an interesting (9) ....., however. She found a pet DISCOVER  
 shop which bred parrots instead of importing them. So she took all her  
 (10) ..... and bought a tiny parrot, which she called 'Pixie'. SAVE

6 Complete the compound word in each sentence with a word from the box. Use each word once only.

forecast hive house side top fountain hole mower skin ~~trap~~

- a) There were so many mice we had to buy a mouse *trap*.
- b) Paula was cutting the grass with an electric lawn.....
- c) There's a drinking..... on the other side of the park.
- d) What's the weather..... for tomorrow?
- e) The hill..... was covered in beautiful wild flowers.
- f) You can see the mountain..... among the clouds in the distance.
- g) At the end of the field was a large stone farm.....
- h) We collect honey from our own bee.....
- i) There's a rabbit..... in the corner of this field.
- j) Martin was wearing imitation snake..... boots.

7 Complete each sentence with one suitable word.

- a) I think this fruit juice has gone ..... *off* ..... It smells funny.
- b) Mind .....! Our cat has very sharp claws!
- c) I keep my dog on a lead, but I let it ..... in the park.
- d) I like the idea of camping, but I am put ..... by the insects.
- e) Our dog never got used ..... sleeping in its kennel.
- f) I don't think I want to find ..... whether that bull has sharp horns!
- g) My puppy managed to tear ..... three of my school books.
- h) I've taken ..... going for long walks in the countryside.

8 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

*Pets*

- If you decide to buy a pet, you should (1) ..... *C* ..... out as much as possible about the pet you (2) ..... Cats are easy to (3) ..... after and seem to be (4) ....., but also need the company of people. If your cat finds someone who (5) ..... for it more than you do, it will change owners! A small puppy may look like a (6) ..... pet, but don't forget that it will (7) ..... up. You may not be able to (8) ..... up with a very large dog that is too big for its (9) ..... and which (10) ..... on sleeping on your bed! Unless you (11) ..... it, it may attack people, or (12) ..... loudly day and night. Nobody loves a (13) ..... pet. Perhaps this is why so many people (14) ..... in for birds or fish as pets. Whatever you decide in the (15) ....., think carefully before you make a decision.
- 1) A go B look C find D take
  - 2) A choose B decide C take D do
  - 3) A run B change C find D look
  - 4) A singular B depended C independent D single
  - 5) A feeds B cares C looks D loves
  - 6) A suited B suiting C suit D suitable
  - 7) A grow B get C stand D buy
  - 8) A stay B live C put D feed
  - 9) A lodging B kennel C cupboard D box
  - 10) A relies B insists C carries D concentrates
  - 11) A train B learn C lesson D educate
  - 12) A wag B quack C moo D bark
  - 13) A disobey B disobeying C disobedient D disobeyed
  - 14) A go B prefer C decide D take
  - 15) A house B fact C first D end