

Ⓐ Put a hyphen in the correct place so that each sentence makes sense. [6]

Example: *It was so cold I had to deice the car windscreen. de-ice*

1 Connor needed to repress his trousers before his interview.

2 Rachel is my coworker; we work well together.

3 My brother prerecorded the programme before we went on holiday. _____

4 The actor and his costar both won an Academy Award.

5 The dinosaurs preexisted human beings.

6 Philip and his sister, Christine, coown a caravan in the Lake District. _____

A **prefix** is a group of letters that can be added to the start of a word to turn it into another word. A **hyphen** can join a **prefix** (for example, 'anti', 'ex' and 'co') to a word to help make the meaning clear, especially if a word has a different meaning without the **hyphen**.

Example: One meaning of 'recover' is 'regain', but 're-cover' (where the **prefix** 're' means 'again' or 'do again') means 'to cover again': 'We re-covered our books.'

The **hyphen** can also be added if the last letter of the **prefix** is the same vowel that begins the word. **Example:** 're-elect'.

Ⓑ Write whether these sentences are written using the active or passive voice. [8]

Example: *Elena is eating a sandwich. active*

1 Joe walked all the dogs in the neighbourhood. _____

2 The jelly was made by a famous chef. _____

3 I answered two questions in class today. _____

4 Miss Hill wrote on the board with a permanent pen! _____

5 The librarian put the books away. _____

6 The match was attended by hundreds of people. _____

7 The mystery was left unsolved by the detectives. _____

8 The water was knocked over. _____

- Ⓒ Write out these sentences, changing the subject for subjective personal pronouns and changing the object for objective personal pronouns. [3]

Example: *Aleksander played the piano. He played it.*

1 The doorbell was rung by the girl.

2 Myself and my friend went to see Mr Choudry.

3 Jack and Harry climbed steadily up the ladder.



Helpful Hint

Remember that the **subject** in a sentence comes before the **verb** and the **object** comes after the **verb**.

- Ⓓ Underline the informal phrases so that this diary entry is written in a personal style. One has been done as an example. [5]

Friday afternoon.

Well, today was amazing! I called Emily and (this evening I have been invited to a social event/I'm off to a party later)! (I cannot recall/Can't remember) whether it was her cousin's birthday or whatever, but (I don't care – it's all good/I am happy regardless of the reason)! It means that (I do not have to attend/I don't have to go to) the rugby match with Matt. It's bad enough that I can't be left alone but to have to sit for hours watching my brother (do the same old thing/play in the team) is (truly HORRENDOUS!/less than enjoyable). Instead, I'm going to dance, eat and talk to Emily all night! Xxx

- Ⓔ Turn these words into verbs by adding a suffix: 'ate', 'en', 'ify' or 'ise'. [6]

Example: *length lengthen*

1 formula _____

4 strength _____

2 sign _____

5 simple _____

3 patron _____

6 visual _____

- F Replace the underlined words in the sentences with antonyms from the list below. [5]

huge warm wet quiet narrow

- 1 I have a double bed, wardrobe and dressing table in my tiny bedroom. _____
- 2 Usually you need to be really loud in the library. _____
- 3 I was feeling really cold, so I made myself a nice drink. _____
- 4 The audience were dry after standing right next to the swimming pool. _____
- 5 We had to walk single-file down the wide corridor. _____

An **antonym** is a word opposite in meaning to another.

Example: 'big' is an antonym for 'small'



- G Place a different time adverbial from the list at the beginning of each sentence to show the sequence of events. One has been done as an example. [4]

After that Finally First Meanwhile Second

First, take the printer and its documentation out of the box and attach the plug to the back of the printer.

- 1 _____, insert the coloured and black toners into the front of the printer.
- 2 _____, attach the USB from the printer to the computer.
- 3 _____, place the CD into the CD drive to allow the drivers to upload.
- 4 _____, follow the instructions on the CD to print out your test sheet.



Helpful Hint

Remember that **time adverbials** help to show the order in which something happens. When you use **time adverbials**, always read through the sequence to make sure that you have put them in the correct order and the text makes sense.

Quick quiz

1–3 Place the time adverbials in the correct order to show the sequence of events.

Finally Next Second

First, read the information. _____, make sure that you understand it.

_____, answer each question. _____, mark your work.

4–6 Turn these words into verbs by adding a suffix: ‘-ate’, ‘-en’, ‘-ify’ or ‘-ise’.

false _____ real _____ identity _____

7–10 Underline the formal phrases to make this text impersonal.

(I can’t/It is not possible to) avoid the (road congestion/traffic jam) but (hopefully/it is hoped that) (we’ll be back by/the estimated time of arrival will be) midday.

11–13 Join the informal phrases with their formal phrases.

I wash my hands of you.	Remain quiet.
It’s nice and toasty.	I want nothing more to do with you.
Shut up!	It is lovely and warm.

14–20 Underline the seven spelling or grammar mistakes in the following text. Then write the original word and the correct word below. [7]

North Sentinel Island lies in the Bay of Bengal. It is only around 72 square kilometres in area and consists of deep forests surrounded by thin beaches. The Sentinelese people that inhabit the island has no contact at all with anyone else so nobody know anything about them. How many people their are, what language they speak, what culture they have and what they eat is totally unknown. Because of the dense forestation they can’t even be observe from the air. An amazing feet in a world of so many technological advances.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 6

- A** 1–6 re-press, co-worker, pre-recorded, co-star, pre-existed, co-own
- B** 1–8 active, passive, active, active, active, passive, passive, passive
- C** 1 It was rung by her. 2 We went to see him.
3 They climbed steadily up it.
- D** 1–7 Can't remember, I don't care – it's all good, I don't have to go to, do the same old thing, truly HORRENDOUS!
- E** 1–6 formulate, signify, patronise, strengthen, simplify, visualise
- F** 1–5 huge, quiet, warm, wet, narrow
- G** 1–4 Second, After that, Meanwhile, Finally

Quick quiz

1–3 Second, Next, Finally

4 falsify

5 realise

6 identify

7–10 It is not possible to, road congestion, it is hoped that, the estimated time of arrival will be

11 I wash my hands of you. → Remain quiet.

12 It's nice and toasty. → I want nothing more to do with you.

13 Shut up! → It's lovely and warm.

14 surrounded/surrounded

15 inhabit/inhabit

16 has/have

17 know/knows

18 their/there

19 observe/observed

20 feet/feat