

## A Greetings\*

When we are introduced to a stranger [told the name of someone we have never met] in a formal situation, we usually shake hands and say *hello*, or perhaps *hello*, nice to meet you. In an informal situation, we usually just say *hello* or *hi*.

When we greet friends, there are no real rules in Britain. Men may kiss female friends [girls/women] on one cheek [side of the face], on both cheeks, or not at all. Women may kiss male friends and female friends once, twice, or not at all. We usually say things like this:

A: Hello. How are you? B: Fine, thanks. How about you?

A: Hi. How's it going? / How are things? (*informal*) B: Not (so) bad, thanks. And you?

\* saying hello

## B Farewells\*

To someone we have just met for the first time we can say Goodbye. Nice to meet you.

With friends we can say bye, cheers (*informal*), take care (*informal*), or see you (soon/later/tomorrow, etc.).

When we say goodbye to a school or work friend on Friday afternoon we usually say:

A: Have a nice weekend.

B: Yeah, same to you. (NOT same for you)

\* saying goodbye

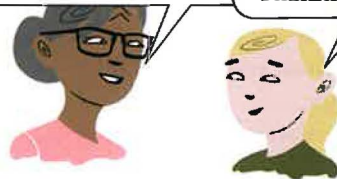
## C Expressions for special situations

Excuse me, could I just get past?



It's your exam today, isn't it?  
Good luck.

Thanks, I'll need it.

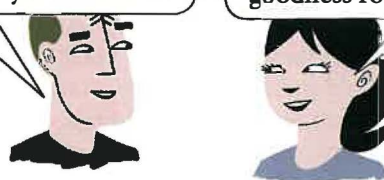


Cheers.



Sue found my wallet  
and my credit cards.

Oh, thank  
goodness for that.



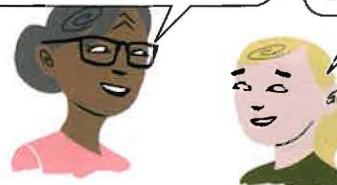
Bless you.

Achoo!



I hear you passed your  
exam. Congratulations.

Thanks.



## Language help

We use **Thank goodness** when we are happy that something bad did not happen. A synonym is **Thank God** (*informal*), but there are some people who may not like the use of this expression. We can use **Goodness** on its own to express surprise, e.g. *Goodness, is it ten o'clock already?*

# Exercises

## 68.1 Find five more phrases.

|       |      |          |       |      |     |
|-------|------|----------|-------|------|-----|
| good  | take | excuse   | bless | luck | you |
| thank | me   | goodness | not   | care | bad |

good luck .....  
.....

## 68.2 Complete the dialogues.

- A: How are you?  
B: Fine. How about you?
- A: How's it ..... ?  
B: Not ..... . And you?
- A: Have a nice weekend.  
B: Yeah, ..... you.
- A: Nobody was hurt in the accident.  
B: Oh, ..... for that.
- A: I'll see you tomorrow.  
B: Yeah, ..... care.
- A: I've just passed my exam.  
B: ..... !
- A: I'm fine, thanks.  
B: Good. And ..... Sarah?

## 68.3 What could you say in these situations?

- A friend says, 'Have a good weekend'. What do you reply? Yeah, same to you.
- You met a new business client for the first time fifteen minutes ago, and now you are leaving. What do you say? .....
- You are on a crowded bus. It is your stop and you want to get off. What do you say to other passengers as you move past them? .....
- A friend tells you they have just won some money. What do you say? .....
- A friend is going for a job interview this afternoon. What do you say? .....
- You are having a drink with friends. What do you say when you hold up your glasses to drink? .....
- Someone sneezes next to you. What do you say? .....

## 68.4 Complete the sentences.

- When you meet someone for the first time in a formal situation ....., what do you say?
- When you are ..... to someone in a formal situation, do you normally ..... hands?
- What do you do and say when you ..... friends?
- Do you usually kiss friends? If so, is it on one ..... or both ..... ?
- When you say goodbye to friends, do you use informal expressions like *Cheers*, or *Take* ..... ? If so, what are they?

## 68.5

### Over to you

Answer the questions in Exercise 68.4 about your country. If possible, ask someone from a different country the same questions.

## A With adjectives

Prefixes, e.g. **un-**, **dis-**, **im-**, can be added to some adjectives to give the opposite meaning.

|          |            |                          |           |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| happy    | unhappy    | honest [tells the truth] | dishonest |
| possible | impossible | correct [right ✓]        | incorrect |
| regular  | irregular  | legal [allowed by law]   | illegal   |

Dan used all the milk but said he didn't; he's very **dishonest**.

I got eight answers right, but two were **incorrect**.

It's **illegal** in the UK to ride a motorbike without a helmet.

B *un-*

Of the prefixes above, **un-** is the most common, and appears in a number of adjectives.

This chair is incredibly **uncomfortable**.

It was **unnecessary** for them to wait for us.

Xerxes – that's a very **unusual** name. [different, not common or ordinary]

I won the game; it was completely **unexpected**. [I didn't think I was going to win]

Marsha's hat is **unbelievable**. [surprising because it is either very good or very bad]

We tried to open the door, but we were **unable** to get in. [could not]

I need to do more exercise; I'm very **unfit**. [not healthy and not in good condition]

Carrick played well, and I thought he was **unlucky** to lose.

They're **unlikely** to get here before midday. [They probably won't get here before midday.]

The test was **unfair** because some of the students had more time to do it than others. [If something is *unfair*, it does not treat people equally.]

## Language help

Adding a negative prefix *does not* usually change the pronunciation; the stress stays the same.  
She was un'lucky. It's unbel'lievable. (NOT She was 'unlueky. It was 'unbelievable.)

## C With verbs

With some verbs, these prefixes can have particular meanings.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>dis-</b><br>[the opposite of something] | I <b>disagree</b> with the others. [don't agree / have the same opinion]<br>The plane <b>appeared</b> in the sky, then it <b>disappeared</b> behind a cloud.  |
| <b>un-</b><br>[the opposite of an action]  | I couldn't <b>unlock</b> the door this morning. [open the door using a key; <i>opp lock</i> ]<br>We had to <b>get undressed</b> in the cold. [take off our clothes; <i>opp get dressed</i> ]<br>I <b>unpacked</b> the bags. [took everything out of the bags; <i>opp pack</i> ] |
| <b>over-</b> [too much]                    | The bank <b>overcharged</b> me. [asked me to pay too much money]  |
| <b>mis-</b><br>[do something incorrectly]  | I <b>misunderstood</b> what he said; I'm afraid my English isn't very good.<br>I <b>misheard</b> her. I thought she said <i>Rita</i> , not <i>Brita</i> .   |
| <b>re-</b> [again]                         | The teacher has asked me to <b>rewrite</b> my essay.  |

# Exercises

## 69.1 Write the opposite.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 .....unhappy     | 7 .....agree     |
| 2 .....able        | 8 .....necessary |
| 3 .....correct     | 9 .....regular   |
| 4 .....usual       | 10 .....honest   |
| 5 .....possible    | 11 .....fair     |
| 6 .....comfortable | 12 .....lucky    |

## 69.2 Which sentence on the right logically follows each sentence on the left?

- |  |                                     |                                |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 She arrived home.                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a She unpacked her suitcase.   |
| 2 Her essay was terrible.              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b She unlocked the front door. |
| 3 She decided to go to bed.            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c She has disappeared.         |
| 4 He called her name.                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d She had overcharged me.      |
| 5 She's not here now.                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e She had to rewrite it.       |
| 6 He thought he was right.             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f She misheard it.             |
| 7 She got to the hotel.                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g She disagreed.               |
| 8 After I paid, I looked at the price. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h She got undressed.           |

## 69.3 Complete the dialogues so that B agrees with A using different words. You only need one word for each gap.

- A: Mireille is a strange name.  
B: Yes, very unusual.
- A: It's against the law, isn't it?  
B: Oh yes, it's .....
- A: You mean he took off all his clothes!  
B: Yes, he got completely .....
- A: He probably won't get back in time for the meeting.  
B: I agree. It's very .....
- A: A lot of the answers were wrong.  
B: Yes, I'm afraid they were nearly all .....
- A: He doesn't look in very good condition; he's a bit overweight.  
B: I know. He looks terribly .....
- A: Nobody thought this would happen.  
B: Yes, it was completely .....
- A: They never tell the truth.  
B: I know. They're both .....
- A: His business always seems to lose money, and it's not his fault.  
B: I know. He's very .....
- A: Ann always gives more attention to Sarah than she does to Lucas.  
B: Yes, it's very ..... on poor Lucas.

## 69.4 These words all appear in other units of the book. Do you know how to form the opposites?

- |               |                   |             |       |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| pleasant      | <u>unpleasant</u> | fashionable | ..... |
| kind          | .....             | reliable    | ..... |
| patient (adj) | .....             | friendly    | ..... |
| suitable      | .....             | tidy        | ..... |
| like (v)      | .....             | ability     | ..... |
| do up         | .....             | sociable    | ..... |

## A Verb + noun suffix

Suffixes are used at the ends of words; they often tell you if a word is a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Two suffixes which form nouns from verbs are **-ion** and **-ment**.

| verb   | noun               |
|--|--------------------|
| <b>invent</b> [produce or design something completely new] | <b>invention</b>   |
| <b>discuss</b> [talk about something seriously]            | <b>discussion</b>  |
| <b>translate</b> [change from one language to another]     | <b>translation</b> |
| <b>relax</b> [rest, and feel calm and comfortable]         | <b>relaxation</b>  |
| <b>improve</b> [get better]                                | <b>improvement</b> |
| <b>govern</b> [control the affairs of a city or country]   | <b>government</b>  |
| <b>manage</b> [direct or control a business]               | <b>management</b>  |
| <b>develop</b> [grow or change and become more advanced]   | <b>development</b> |

His latest **invention** is a new board game.  
**Relaxation** will help you to sleep better.  
 We had a **discussion** about politics.

The **management** has to change.  
 I need money for more **development**.  
 We need an **improvement** in the weather.

## B Adjective + noun suffix

The suffixes **-ness** and **-ity** often form nouns from adjectives.

| adjective   | noun                                   |
|---|--|
| <b>weak</b> ( <i>opp</i> strong)                            | <b>weakness</b>                        |
| <b>happy</b>  | <b>happiness</b>                       |
| <b>ill</b> [sick, not well]                                 | <b>illness</b>                         |
| <b>fit</b> [in good condition, usually because of exercise] | <b>fitness</b>                         |
| <b>stupid</b> ( <i>opp</i> intelligent, clever)             | <b>stupidity</b>                       |
| <b>popular</b> [liked by a lot of people]                   | <b>popularity</b>                      |
| <b>similar</b> [almost the same; <i>opp</i> different]      | <b>similarity</b>                      |
| <b>able</b>   | <b>ability</b> ( <i>opp</i> inability) |

What is his main **weakness** as a manager?  
 Snowboarding is growing in **popularity**.  
 I'm frustrated by my **inability** to use computers.

Fortunately it wasn't a serious **illness**.  
 There is a **similarity** between them.  
 Her **happiness** is all that matters to me.

C **-er, -or** and **-ist**

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

| <b>-er</b>  | <b>-or</b>  | <b>-ist</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| ballet <b>dancer</b><br>pop <b>singer</b><br>professional <b>footballer</b> | company <b>director</b><br><b>translator</b><br>film <b>actor</b> | <b>artist</b> , e.g. Picasso<br><b>economist</b><br><b>scientist</b> |

## Language help

Adding a suffix to a verb, adjective or noun may change the position of the main stress, e.g. re'lax – relax'ation, 'stupid – stu'pidity, eco'nomics – e'conomist.  
 (The ' symbol is before the syllable with the main stress.)

# Exercises

**70.1** Complete the tables and mark the stress on each word. (Stress is marked on the pronunciation of a word in a dictionary.) 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 |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------|
| discuss  | dis'cussion | stupid    |      |
| improve  |             | happy     |      |
| invent   |             | similar   |      |
| relax    |             | popular   |      |
| hesitate |             | sad       |      |
| arrange  |             | active    |      |

**70.2** Write down the names of the people who do these things as a job.

- 1 sing opera music *opera singers*
- 2 act in films
- 3 important managers in a company
- 4 change words from one language into another
- 5 play football
- 6 dance in ballets
- 7 paint pictures
- 8 work in science

**70.3** Complete the text using words from the box with the correct suffix and spelling. One word also needs a prefix.

**weak**    improve    govern    economics    able    manage    discuss

“In his speech last night, the prime minister said that the present <sup>1</sup> *weakness* of the economy was caused by the bad <sup>2</sup> of the last <sup>3</sup> and their <sup>4</sup> to give the right kind of help for industry. He said he was now involved in detailed <sup>5</sup> with ministers, bankers and <sup>6</sup> about a range of different financial measures, and he hoped the people would be able to see a big <sup>7</sup> in the economy by the end of the year.”

**70.4** Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: He hasn't been well at all, has he?  
B: No, it's quite a serious *illness*.
- 2 A: Are they almost the same?  
B: Yes, the ..... is amazing.
- 3 A: Has anyone made anything like this before?  
B: No, it's a brand-new .....
- 4 A: Is her new novel going to be published in other languages?  
B: Yes, someone is working on a ..... right now.
- 5 A: Does your daughter enjoy drawing too?  
B: Yes, she's a very good .....
- 6 A: Jung gets tired after he's been playing for about ten minutes.  
B: I know. If he wants to be in the team, he'll have to improve his .....
- 7 A: Do you think the organisation can still grow?  
B: Yes, I think there is an opportunity for further .....

# Suffixes: forming adjectives

Common suffixes that form adjectives include: **-able** (comfortable), **-al** (musical), **-y** (cloudy), **-ous** (famous) and **-ive** (attractive).

## A

## -al

Adjectives ending **-al** are usually formed from nouns, and often mean 'relating to the noun', e.g. a **musical** instrument (from music), a **political** issue (from politics), an **electrical** fault (related to electricity), a **personal** opinion (the opinion of one person).



*Shichi-Go-San* (meaning 7, 5, 3) is an **annual** ceremony in Japan for three- and seven-year-old girls, and three- and five-year-old boys. It is on November 15, but it is not a **national**<sup>1</sup> holiday, so people often have it on the nearest weekend. Seven, five and three are seen as important years in the growth of a child, and the numbers also have **cultural significance**<sup>2</sup> because odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.) are lucky in Japan. This is one of the special days when the older boys and girls are allowed to wear **traditional**<sup>3</sup> clothes: a kimono for girls and hakama trousers for boys. Now it is quite **normal**<sup>4</sup> for children to wear western-style clothes at this ceremony. The children visit a shrine and are then given special sweets called *Chitose-Ame* by their parents.

<sup>1</sup> a holiday for the whole country

<sup>2</sup> they are important in Japanese culture

<sup>3</sup> in a style that has continued for many years

<sup>4</sup> usual

## B

## -able /əbl/

This suffix forms adjectives from nouns *and* verbs, and the prefix **un-** often forms the opposite:

an **enjoyable** party [something that you enjoyed]

a **comfortable** chair (*opp* **uncomfortable**)

a **suitable** word or phrase [right/correct for a particular situation; *opp* **unsuitable**]

a **reliable** service; reliable information [able to be trusted or believed; *opp* **unreliable**]

**fashionable** clothes [popular now with many people; *opp* **unfashionable**]

a **reasonable** decision or price [fair; not a bad decision or price; *opp* **unreasonable**]

a **sociable** person [enjoys being with people; *opp* **unsociable**]

Sometimes the opposite form is the more common adjective:

an **unforgettable** experience [something that cannot be forgotten]

an **unbelievable** story [something that is very surprising and very difficult to believe]

## C

## -ful and -less

The suffix **-ful** often means 'full of' or 'having the quality of the noun', e.g. a **colourful** room has a lot of colour in it; a **helpful** person gives a lot of help; a **peaceful** place is calm and quiet.

The opposite meaning is sometimes formed by adding the suffix **-less** to the noun.

a **useful** machine [having a lot of uses; *opp* a **useless** machine]

a **painful** injection [giving pain and being unpleasant; *opp* a **painless** injection]

a **careful** driver [drives with care and attention; *opp* a **careless** driver]

### Common mistakes

The suffix is **-ful** (NOT *full*), so **useful** and **careful** (NOT *usefull* or *carefull*).

# Exercises

**71.1** Correct the spelling mistakes. Be careful: one word is correct.

- |                                    |                     |                      |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 enjoyable <u>enjoyable</u> ..... | 4 peacefull .....   | 7 unforgetable ..... |
| 2 carful .....                     | 5 confortable ..... | 8 reasonable .....   |
| 3 relyable .....                   | 6 anual .....       | 9 unbelivable .....  |

**71.2** Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |                 |                                     |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a national    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a injection     |
| 2 a useful      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b mistake       |
| 3 a painful     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c price         |
| 4 fashionable   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d holiday       |
| 5 a careless    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e man           |
| 6 an electrical | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f bit of advice |
| 7 an unsociable | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g clothes       |
| 8 a reasonable  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h fault         |

**71.3** Write an adjective formed from these nouns or verbs. 11–15 are not on the opposite page, but you can find them in the index if you don't know them.

- |                                      |                     |                  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 tradition <u>traditional</u> ..... | 6 fame .....        | 11 wind .....    |
| 2 attract .....                      | 7 electricity ..... | 12 danger .....  |
| 3 person .....                       | 8 politics .....    | 13 create .....  |
| 4 cloud .....                        | 9 enjoy .....       | 14 emotion ..... |
| 5 colour .....                       | 10 nation .....     | 15 fog .....     |

**71.4** Tick (✓) the words which form opposites with the suffix *-less*.

- |  |         |           |
|--|---------|-----------|
| wonderful No ( <del>wonderless</del> ) | useful  | beautiful |
| careful                                | painful | peaceful  |

**71.5** Complete the sentences.

- You must be very careful..... when you drive in wet weather.
- She told us an ..... story about a dog that could speak.
- The tourist information office was very ....., and told us everything we needed to know.
- The festival is an ..... event, held on the first Monday in September.
- It was very ..... when I hit my leg against the corner of that table.
- This bag is ..... ; it's too small for me to put anything in it.
- We've never had any problems with our TV in ten years; it's been very .....
- Most people agreed with it, so I think it was a ..... decision.
- This is just my ..... opinion; others may not agree.
- Travelling round China and the Far East was an ..... experience.
- Children perform ..... dances at the ceremony, as they have done for hundreds of years.
- Do you think this dress is ..... for a wedding?

**71.6** Choose three adjectives from the opposite page which could describe these people or things.

- a village: attractive....., famous....., peaceful.....
- a jacket: ....., ....., .....
- an event: ....., ....., .....
- a person you know: ....., ....., .....
- an opinion: ....., ....., .....
- a room: ....., ....., .....



## A Nouns and verbs

Many words in English function as a noun and a verb with the same form, and often a similar meaning. When you use these words as nouns, you often need to know which verbs to use with them.



She kissed me.  
She gave me a kiss.



He said 'Hi' and smiled at me.  
He said 'Hi' with a big smile.



I dreamt about Ethan.  
I had a dream about Ethan.



He washed the car.  
He gave the car a wash.



I queued for the bus.  
I waited/stood in a queue for the bus.



I braked.  
I put on the brakes.

I'll ring them / give them a ring. [phone someone]

We often chat / have a chat. [have a friendly conversation; *informal*]

If you don't know, guess / have a guess. [give an answer without knowing the facts]

Have you replied to his email yet? Have you sent him a reply yet?

It may help to diet / go on a diet. [eat less in order to lose weight]

Can doctors cure this? / Have doctors found a cure for this? OR Is there a cure for this?

[make someone with an illness healthy again]

## B A rescue attempt

“I regret<sup>1</sup> going to Three Cliffs Bay. I promised<sup>2</sup> my mother not to go there, but I'm not very good at keeping promises. I was swimming near the rocks with friends and I dived off one of the rocks. I thought it was a good dive, but I hit another rock as I entered the water. I hit my head and couldn't move. One of my friends attempted<sup>3</sup> to rescue<sup>4</sup> me, but couldn't reach me; someone else made an attempt to swim out to me. In the end, two of the boys pulled me to safety. I had to go to hospital, but I was lucky: there were several unsuccessful rescue attempts that summer.”

<sup>1</sup> v + *-ing* feel sadness for something you did in the past (*n* regret)

<sup>2</sup> v + *inf* say that you will certainly do something

<sup>3</sup> v + *inf* try to do something

<sup>4</sup> v + *obj* make someone safe when they have been in a dangerous situation; *syn* save



# Exercises

## 72.1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 They attempted *saving* / *to save* the boy.
- 2 I regret *leave* / *leaving* home.
- 3 We had to wait *in* / *on* a queue.
- 4 I'd like to go *for* / *on* a diet.
- 5 She promised *helping* / *to help* me.
- 6 He gave *her a big kiss* / *a big kiss for her*.
- 7 I dreamt *about* / *for* you.
- 8 If you don't know the answer, *do* / *have* a guess.

## 72.2 Replace the underlined words with a verb that keeps a similar meaning in the sentences. Make any other changes that are necessary.

- 1 Can you phone him? Can you ring him? .....
- 2 We talked for a bit. .....
- 3 The policeman saved her from the burning car. .....
- 4 I tried to help James with his homework. .....
- 5 Have you answered the letter? .....
- 6 I am sorry that I left home. .....
- 7 I said that I would definitely go to the party. .....
- 8 They told us to wait in a queue if we wanted tickets. .....

## 72.3 Rewrite the sentences using the underlined verbs as nouns.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 I'll <u>ring</u> him this evening.            | I'll <u>give him a ring</u> this evening ..... |
| 2 I'll <u>diet</u> if necessary.                | I'll .....                                     |
| 3 Did you know, or did you <u>guess</u> ?       | Did you know, or did you ..... ?               |
| 4 He always <u>smiles</u> at me when I see him. | He always greets me .....                      |
| 5 I <u>dreamt</u> about my mother.              | I .....  |
| 6 We can't <u>cure</u> this disease.            | We .....                                       |
| 7 I <u>braked</u> but it was too late.          | I .....  |
| 8 She <u>washed</u> the kitchen windows.        | She .....                                      |
| 9 They <u>attempted</u> to help her.            | They .....                                     |
| 10 We sat down and <u>chatted</u> .             | We sat down and .....                          |

## 72.4 Sometimes the same word can be a verb and noun but with a different meaning. Read the pairs of sentences. Do the verb and noun have a similar meaning, or are they different in meaning? Note: these words are not on the opposite page.

- 1 a We had a long wait for the bus. *Similar*
- b We waited a long time for the bus.
- 2 a There's a book on the table.
- b I had to book a table.
- 3 a I took a break at work.
- b I broke my arm at work.
- 4 a How much did the holiday cost?
- b What was the cost of the holiday?
- 5 a I dropped the milk.
- b I had a drop of milk.
- 6 a Someone behind me screamed.
- b I heard a loud scream.

## A Formation

We form compound nouns by putting two words together (or three) to create a new idea. Compound nouns are very common in English.

Ice hockey is a game of hockey played on ice.

Public transport is transport that can be used by the public.

A campsite is a site for camping. [a place used for a special purpose]

A babysitter is someone who looks after young children when their parents go out.

Income tax is money you pay to the government out of your income. [the total amount of money you receive every year from your work and other places]

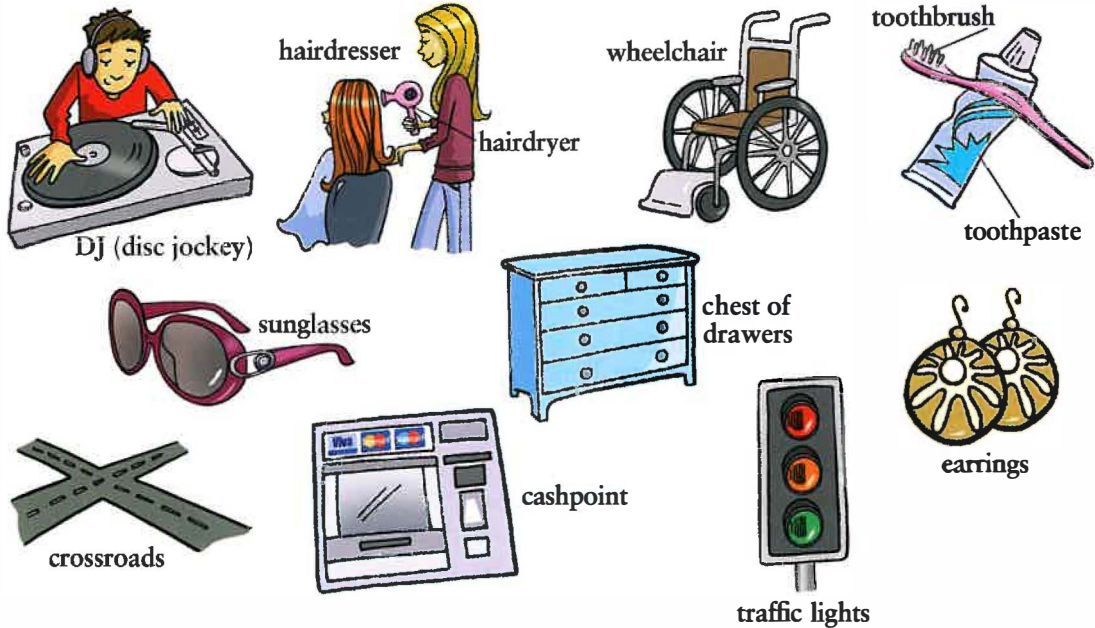
Your mother tongue is the first language you learn as a child.

A travel agent is someone whose job is to make travel arrangements for you.

A film-maker is someone who makes films for the cinema or television.

A full stop is a punctuation mark at the end of a sentence.

A haircut is the act of cutting someone's hair, e.g. *That boy needs a haircut.*



## B One word or two?

Some compound nouns are written as one word, e.g. **wheelchair**; a few are written with a hyphen, e.g. **T-shirt**; many are written as two words, e.g. **credit card**, **bus stop**. Use a dictionary to check if necessary.

## C Pronunciation

The main stress is usually on the first part, e.g. **'haircut** or **'income tax**, but sometimes it is on the second part, e.g. **public 'transport**, **full 'stop**. Use a dictionary to check if necessary.

## D Forming new compounds

One part of a compound often forms the basis for a number of compound nouns.

airport e.g. Heathrow

airline e.g. Lufthansa, KLM

aircraft e.g. Airbus A380

bus driver

bus stop

bus station

ID card (identity card)

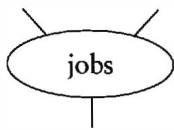
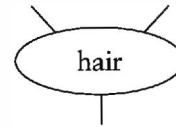
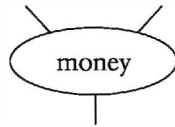
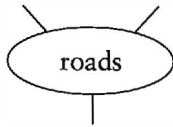
credit card

birthday card

# Exercises

**73.1** Complete the circles with compound nouns from the opposite page.

public  
transport



**73.2** Complete the sentences.

- 1 I got some money from the cashpoint.
- 2 I booked our holiday through a .....
- 3 We stayed on a very nice ....., but unfortunately our tent wasn't really big enough.
- 4 He can't walk at all now, so he has to use a ..... to move around.
- 5 I sent her a ..... but she never received it; it must have got lost in the post.
- 6 Liz and Mark wanted to go out, but they couldn't find a ..... for the children.
- 7 When I'm driving I always wear ..... if it's very bright and sunny.
- 8 Most people have to pay ..... on their salary; the more you earn, the more you pay.
- 9 I washed my hair, then discovered that the ..... wasn't working.

**73.3** Which words are being defined?

- 1 A substance that you use to clean your teeth. toothpaste
- 2 A piece of furniture for keeping clothes in. ....
- 3 Someone who plays music on the radio or at discos. ....
- 4 A card with your name, photograph and information to prove who you are. ....
- 5 The first language you learn as a child. ....
- 6 A game played on ice using sticks. ....
- 7 A punctuation mark at the end of a sentence. ....
- 8 A card you use to pay for things. ....

**73.4** Make new compounds using one part of the compounds below. Answers for 1–6 are on the opposite page, answers for 7–12 are in other parts of the book.

- |               |                |                   |       |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 airport     | <u>airline</u> | 7 living room     | ..... |
| 2 full stop   | .....          | 8 brother-in-law  | ..... |
| 3 hairdresser | .....          | 9 sunglasses      | ..... |
| 4 credit card | .....          | 10 traffic lights | ..... |
| 5 toothpaste  | .....          | 11 wheelchair     | ..... |
| 6 bus driver  | .....          | 12 film-maker     | ..... |