

I Part 5 Word Formation DERIVATIVES

- Complete the Table of Derivatives, looking up the following words in the dictionary:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. science		scientist(s)	
2. able	ability		
3.	truth	true	
4.	six	sixth	
5.		normal	normally
6.	instance	instant	
7. differ		different	
8. alter	alteration		
9. realise	realisation		
10. judge	judgement		
11. rely	reliable unreliable		

II Lexical Cloze

Study and analyze the following words or phrases and structures.
Try an example of your own.

1. *step = move a short distance in this way in the direction specified.*
The sun was setting as he bent his **steps towards** home (**step inside/ in/ backwards**)
He took a **step towards** the door.

2. *for= rare, strong form.*
We listened eagerly, **for he** brought news of our families.

3. *according to= as stated by somebody or something*
Everything went **according to** plan.
The work was done **according to** her instructions.

4. *close= near in space or time or in relationship*
The church is **close** to the school.
The children are **close** to each other in age.

5. *invited = ask somebody friendly or formally to go somewhere or do something*
Candidates will be **invited** into the room for an interview.

6. *sum= amount of money*
Huge **sums** have been invested in this project.

7. *total= complete, entire.*
After they moved to that house, they spent the rest of their money on **total** redecoration.

8. *give up = stop doing something*
She didn't **give up** her job when she got married.

9. *running (a place) = be in charge of something, manage*
The day-to-day **running** of a shop, business, machine, country, etc.

10. *throw away = discard something as useless or unwanted*

That isn't rubbish, it mustn't be thrown away.

11. *(become) aware = realization of somebody / something*

She became aware that something was burning.

12. *from then on = after a preposition - that time.*

From then on she knew she would win.

13. *labels = piece of paper, cloth, metal, etc. on an object describing its nature, name, owner, etc.*

They had to put labels on the wine bottles.

14. *at the earliest = as soon as possible*

Please deliver the goods at the earliest convenience.

15. *realize = be fully aware of something*

I fully realize the extent of the damage.

Textbook: English in Mind 5. Student's Book. Puchta; Stranks and Lewis-Jones.

I Tenses.

Unit 1 page 7

Identify each of the following tenses:

Present simple; Past simple; Past continuous; Present Perfect; Past Perfect; Past Perfect continuous etc.

II Adjective Order.

Unit 3; page 19 and 21.

Study OSSACOMP/ NOUN

Opinion, Size, Shape, Age, Colour, Origin, Material, Purpose / NOUN

- What a **beautiful** silk dress.
- He drives a **big German** car.
- A **lovely big red** cotton jumper.

III Conditionals

Unit 12; page 81 and 83.

Conditionals and Alternatives to if.

ZERO CONDITIONAL: Present simple + Present simple

- **If I don't feel** well, I **stay** in bed.
- I **don't go** to school **when I have** a cold.

FIRST CONDITIONAL: If + Present simple----- will+ base form

- **If you transfer** your money to a deposit account, **you'll earn** mere interest.
- **I'll give** you a five per cent discount **if you pay** by cash.

SECOND CONDITIONAL: If + Past simple----- would+ base form

- What **would you do** if you **lost** your credit card?
- **If I had** more money, **I'd invest** it on the Stock Exchange.
- **If I WEREN'T** so tired, I **would** gladly **help** you.

THIRD CONDITIONAL: If + Past Perfect--would+ Present Perfect

- **If you had bought** shares in Norcros, you **would have made** a lot of money.
- The employees **would not have gone** on strike if the company **had improved** their pension schemes.

MIXED OR FOURTH CONDITIONAL: If+ Past Perfect—would + base form. (Third + Second conditional)

- **If you hadn't called** me last night, I **wouldn't know** what to do **now**.
- **If she had remembered** to bring the documents, we **wouldn't have** this problem **today**.

ALTERNATIVES TO IF: **As long as, otherwise, provided that, suppose, imagine, unless.**

IV Reported Speech

Unit 5 ; page 35 (3 Grammar, exercise a and b)

Study the chart of the **sequence of tenses** (photocopy).

EXAMPLES:

When the main verb is in the past tense (for example, said) , we follow a rule called sequence of tenses:

- **Present:** He said, "I know the answer."
He said (that) he knew the answer (**past**)
- **Past:** He said, "My brother took the course."
He said (that) his brother had taken the course (**past perfect**)
- **Present Perfect:** He said, "I haven't taken the test yet."
He said (that) he hadn't taken the test yet. (**past perfect**)
- **Past Perfect:** He said " I hadn't heard of that before."
He said (that) he hadn't heard of that before. (**no change**)
- **Can:** He said, "I can help you."
He said (that) he could help me (**can /could and you / me**)

REPORTING VERBS:

Deny, ask, admit, confess, apologise, claim, etc.

V Past Tenses with Hypothetical meaning

Unit 14, page 98

Wish / if only + past tense. Present reference

I wish I had a pet.

If only I were in Hawaii!

Wish / if only + would + infinitive. Future reference

I wish you would stop shouting.

I wish day would go by quicker!

Wish / if only + past perfect. Past reference

I wish I had married Paul.

If only I hadn't forgotten my passport!

EXPRESSIONS OF PREFERENCE AND TIME:

WOULD RATHER + present. Present and Future reference.

I'd rather have a sandwich.

He'd rather not take the test tomorrow.

WOULD RATHER + subject + past simple. Present and Future reference

I'd rather you didn't bring your dog along on our trip.

WOULD RATHER + perfect. Past reference.

We'd rather have rented a jeep.

I'd rather not have drunk so much at the party yesterday.

WOULD RATHER + subject + perfect. Past reference

He would rather she hadn't cut her hair so short.

WOULD SOONER

I'd sooner go to the East than to America.

prefer + ing/noun + to + ing/noun

I prefer fishing to hunting.

Prefer + infinitive + rather than + present (or bare infinitive)

He prefers to play chess rather than scrabble.

She would prefer to have an orange juice rather than a cup of coffee.

VI CAUSATIVE HAVE.

Unit 7 page 47 (Causative have review).

Subject + any form of have + object + main verb (past participle)

She had the mechanic **changed** the spark plugs.

I'm going to have a lawyer **defended** me.

