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6

AGES
11-12

SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

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PASCAL
PRESS

Kristine Brown

1 Let's communicate!



Quick fun

How many of these **tele**communication words can you complete?

- 1 TELE _ _ _ _ N
- 2 TELE _ _ _ _ E
- 3 TELE G _ _ _ H
- 4 TELE P _ _ _ Y
- 5 TELE C _ _ T
- 6 TELE _ _ _ N



- 7 The word below gives the meaning of **tele**.
Can you work it out based on the words above?

D _ _ T _ _ T

- 8 What other **tele** words do you know?



Topic spelling list

email

digital

signal

satellite

text

connection

communicate

technology

communication

receive

conversation

mobile

interactive

language

database

message

[download](#)

cyberspace

internet

interpretation

electronic

instantaneously

Super spelling strategy

I'm sure you know the **LOOK-SAY-COVER-WRITE-CHECK** method, but here's a quick reminder:

- **LOOK** hard at the word. Think about the meaning and the spelling pattern.
 - **SAY** the word out loud, pronouncing it clearly.
 - **COVER** the word up, and **WRITE** it without looking back.
 - **CHECK** it. If you get it wrong, use the method again till you get it right.
- 



Try it out now on the words from the **Topic spelling list**. Write them in the line spaces on this page.

Use this space to write out your topic words the first time. Use your own paper for extra practice.

Rewrite here those you had most trouble with.



Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**. Try to write the words without constantly looking back at the spellings.

- 1 Human beings have used many different methods of _____ over the centuries.
- 2 In the very beginning, fire was used to send _____ across great distances.
- 3 Although our lives are very different from ancient man, we probably _____ about similar things—food, shelter, and relationships.
- 4 Nowadays, _____ has transformed communication. We can have _____ across thousands of kilometres using various kinds of telephones and radios.
- 5 We don't have to use paper and pen to send a letter. Instead we can send a letter in _____ form using _____. We can also use _____ phones to send written _____. All these methods allow information to be sent and received _____.
- 6 In fact, many people now use their phones to send written _____ messages as much as they use them for spoken conversation.
- 7 We use the _____ to find out almost anything we want to know. In addition, we can _____ information to use when we want to.
- 8 In the past, we read or listened to learn but now children use _____ games.
- 9 Computers allow us to transmit and _____ complex messages and images across _____.
- 10 However, the basic method of communication is still _____—that is, words. So we still need to know how to read, write, speak and listen well—to _____ what people really mean.



Killer words

Study these tricky words and tips and then write them without looking back.

listen	Remember the silent t . Learn with <i>often</i> .	_____
listened	You can't hear the ed . Remember it's a past tense form.	_____
answer	Pronounce the w in your head when spelling: <i>answer</i> .	_____
answered	You can't hear the ed . Remember it is there.	_____
ask	Say it correctly—A-S-K—and you'll spell it correctly.	_____
asked	Again, remember the ed even though you don't hear it.	_____

Use the **Killer words** in your own sentences. Use at least two words in each sentence.



Looking at ... age words

Many words end with **age**, e.g. *language* and *message*. These words can be tricky to spell, because we don't say the vowel clearly and instead say something like **eh**.

- 1 Learn these **age** words. A good way to remember the last syllable is to say it as the word **age**.

garbage	passage	sewerage	cottage	mortgage
voyage	usage	shortage	vintage	bandage
storage	stoppage	village	advantage	hostage
package	dosage	courage	damage	savage
cabbage	sausage	manage	luggage	leakage

- 2 Which words from the box above go best after these adjectives? There might be more than one possibility.

a mysterious	_____	b smelly	_____
c dangerous	_____	d long	_____
e tasty	_____	f quaint	_____
g wrong	_____	h serious	_____

- 3 Which word completes these sentences?

- a They had a \$100,000 _____ on their house.
 b The best part of the day was the parade of _____ cars.
 c The men were held _____ until the million-dollar ransom was paid.
 d The animal was _____ because it had been caged for so long.

- 4 Do you know these **age** words? (They are not in the list above.)

a picture	___ A G E	b electrical measure	___ A G E
c save	S ___ A G E	d bags and possessions	___ A G E
e proportion	P ___ A G E	f drink	B ___ A G E
g feathers	P ___ A G E	h hunt for food	F ___ A G E



Proofreading

Can you correct this student's writing? It contains words from all sections of the unit.

I'm glad I live in the 21st century. I can't imagine not having telyphones and telavisions and computers in our homes. It would be very boring to write letters every time you wanted to comunicate with someone who was more than a few kilometres away. In films about past times, you sometimes see a person writing a letter, then giving it to someone on horseback to deliver, and then weeks later, recieving the reply from the other person. Nowadays we can send an emale or tecks mesage and get an anser in an instant, or we can just pick up the

phone and our words are sent electronically down the line. It is so easy to have a conversation with anyone, anywhere these days. In the past, they also used to send signals from one town to another using flags and different kinds of message machines. Nowadays, we use satellites in space to bounce signals from one country to another—without wire connections at all. Most of us don't really understand how these communication systems work. We are just glad that they do.

Do you know these idioms?

The phrase **actions speak louder than words** means what you do is more important than what you say.

The phrase **a picture is worth a thousand words** means people take more notice of pictures than they do of words.



Vocabulary power

There are many precise and interesting verbs to use instead of **say/said**.

- 1 Look at the verbs below, and write them under the correct heading. You might write some words under more than one heading. If you are not sure of their meanings, look them up in your dictionary.

comment observe remark state sigh holler sputter announce declare
gasp mutter hiss cry roar mumble snap contradict complain stutter snifle
add screech bark groan yell shriek murmur blurt whisper insist moan

To say something ...

loudly	softly	formally or seriously
angrily	unhappily	nervously
with surprise	about something said or done	against something said or done

- 2 Choose a suitable word from above to use in these sentences. More than one answer is possible.
 - a Henry pointed to his leg and _____, 'I can't move. Get help.'
 - b Lydia walked onto the stage and solemnly _____, 'The winning class is Year 6Y.'
 - c Neil _____ his comments quietly to himself as the coach droned on and on.
 - d 'I didn't do it. I swear,' Cherie _____ out suddenly.
 - e 'That was a terrific effort, class,' Mrs Soames _____ as the children walked from the room.
 - f 'I'm too scared to move,' Eduardo _____.
 - g 'Is anyone there?' _____ the boys as they made their way through the darkness.
 - h 'You traitor,' she _____. 'I'll never speak to you again.'
 - i 'I didn't do it. How could you think such a thing?' Paula _____.



Read and learn

The very best way to expand your vocabulary is to read.

Read the newspaper article below about two very different methods of communication. Take particular notice of the words in **bold**.

Down to the wire, but Morse shows some dash by Richard Macey

It was a technological race between the best that 19th century science could **muster** and the latest in 21st century communications.

Sitting by his Morse code key, set up yesterday inside the Powerhouse Museum, was Gordon Hill, 93, a **veteran** telegraph operator who joined the post office 78 years ago. Across from him, **armed** with the mobile phone, was Brittany Devlin, 13, with two years of texting experience.

The rules were simple. Mr Hill had to translate a message into Morse code and send it to another telegraph veteran, Jack Gibson, 82, sitting a few metres away. Mr Gibson then had to **decode** the transmission and print it out using a **manual** typewriter. Brittany had to use her mobile phone's keypad to punch out the same message, then send it to another phone near Mr Gibson.

Which technology, wondered the crowd of onlookers, was fastest?

The message, a line selected from a teenage magazine, was handed to each competitor: 'Hey girlfriend, you can text all your best pals to tell them where you are going and what you are wearing.'

The race was on. Mr Hill tapped out his message in full, while Brittany **employed** abbreviations to save **vital** time: 'Hey gf you can txt ur best pals 2 tel them where u r going and wot u r wearing.'

Just 90 seconds after Mr Hill began transmitting, Mr Gibson announced he had the message on paper. Brittany's message was delayed somewhere in the **ether** for another 18 seconds.

Three other young competitors challenged the telegraph team and three more times the text messages came in second.



Still, Mr Hill admitted he was impressed by the modern technology, recalling the time in 1961 when he was given an amazing prediction: 'An engineer told me the day would come when we would be able to send messages without wires.'

From the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15/4/05. Reproduced with permission of Richard Macey.

- 1 Look back at the way the words **a-h** were used in the article. Then choose the answers that are closest in meaning.

a muster	i buy	ii use	iii produce
b veteran	i very old	ii very experienced	iii very clever
c armed	i equipped	ii holding a weapon	iii holding in hands or arms
d decode	i read	ii write out	iii translate from code to words
e manual	i worked by hand	ii book of instructions	iii worked electronically
f employed	i got a job	ii used	iii attempted
g vital	i a lot of	ii energetic	iii very important
h ether	i chemical	ii space	iii museum

- 2 Newspaper headlines often have more than one meaning. Look again at the headline: *Down to the wire, but Morse shows some dash*.

- a** The idiom *down to the wire* means 'a close contest'. Why else did the reporter use the word *wire* in the headline? _____

- b** The word *dash* means 'style' or 'excellence'. What other reason did the reporter have for using this word? _____
- c** What does the headline actually tell the readers? Express the meaning in your own words.

- 3** Did you find the results surprising? Why?/Why not?



Did you know?

Language changes constantly. In the past, the word *message* was a noun only, but now because of mobile phones we also use it as a verb, e.g.

*She sent me a text **message**.* (noun)

*They **message** each other every afternoon.* (verb)



Puzzle

Which words from the **Topic spelling list** hide the words below?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A large group. (6 letters) _____ mobile (mob) | 2 A kind of pet animal. (11) _____ |
| 3 A word meaning 'say'. (9) _____ | 4 A word meaning 'lively'. (11) _____ |
| 5 A word meaning 'an untidy area'. (7) _____ | 6 A word for a piece of wood. (10) _____ |
| 7 Another word for information. (8) _____ | 8 Another word for lace. (8) _____ |
| 9 A word meaning 'symbol'. (6) _____ | 10 A word for a number. (7) _____ |
| 11 A word meaning 'how old'. (8) _____ | |

Reminder
Use as many words
from the unit as
you can.



Your turn to write

Think about how communication has changed over the past hundred years. Now think about what might happen over the next hundred years, e.g.

- Will people still use land-line telephones? Mobile phones? The Internet?
- What will they be able to do with them that we can't do now?
- What else might they use?
- Will there be a totally new way of communicating?

Write about your ideas. Be as imaginative as you can. Anything is possible! Remember to revise your writing to check it makes sense, and to check for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

2 City streets



Quick fun

Do you know the word METROPOLITAN? It is used to describe anything related to cities and city living. How many words can you make from METROPOLITAN? (There are at least 40.) Give yourself a time limit of 2 minutes or you could be looking all day!



Use this space to write out your topic words the first time. Use your own paper for extra practice.

[illegible]

Rewrite here those you had most trouble with.



Topic spelling list

skyscraper

pedestrian

congestion

tunnels

arcade

apartment

suburban

quay

convenient

vibrant

building

factories

facilities

harbour

industrial

commuter

commercial

residential

restaurant

neighbourhood

thoroughfare

accessible

Top tip

Break words into syllables to avoid missing out any letters in longer words, e.g.
RES-I-DEN-TIAL and
CON-VEN-I-ENT
(one vowel sound per syllable).



Break up the words from the **Topic spelling list** into syllables, and write them out.



Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**. You may need to change some endings, e.g. add **s** to words if needed.

- 1 The _____ closest to the city was filled with narrow streets and alleyways and terrace houses built long ago.
- 2 The machines of the _____ gradually fell silent as the old _____ area was redeveloped into a recreation zone.
- 3 The _____ and _____ areas of the city were separated by a wide band of green parkland.
- 4 In the heart of the city, people mostly lived in small _____ housed in lofty _____.
- 5 In the _____ areas, they mostly lived in one-storey houses.
- 6 Some cities make life easier for _____ by closing streets off to traffic.
- 7 Some cities are lucky enough to be built on wide, deep _____, and many areas are _____ by water as well as land.
- 8 I love to look at the ferries by the _____ and window-shop in the tiny _____.
- 9 Life is much more _____ in cities. How on earth do people in the country ever manage day-to-day life without all the _____ of the city?
- 10 The city may be _____ but because of this, it is also noisy.
- 11 If you are a daily _____, you depend on the trains and buses being on time.
- 12 Stanley Street is the main _____, but Camelia Street has the best shops and _____. Jackson Street undoubtedly has the most beautiful old _____.
- 13 City dwellers have to put up with a lot of _____ on their roads. Many cities these days have created long _____ underneath the surface to make it easier to get around.



Killer words

Study these tricky words and tips and then write them without looking back.

central	It comes from <i>centre</i> , but drop the final e .	_____
hurrying	A 3-syllable word: don't forget the y .	_____
office	Remember: <i>I'm off to the office.</i>	_____
busy	Remember: <i>bus drivers are busy people.</i>	_____
through	Spell it out loud until you know it. Try to see it in your mind.	_____
accommodation	Remember: <i>clean cute marvellous motel.</i>	_____

Can you use all the **Killer words** in one sentence? If you can't manage one, do it in two. Use your own paper.



Looking at ... *ant/ent* and *ance/ence* words

Many adjectives end in **ant** or **ent**, e.g. *vibrant* and *convenient*. The vowel sound in these two endings is exactly the same—a bit like an **eh**. This **eh** sound is called a **schwa** and occurs in all unstressed syllables.

Adjectives ending in **ant** form nouns by changing to **ance**, e.g. *important* → *importance*.

Adjectives ending in **ent** form nouns by changing to **ence**, e.g. *convenient* → *convenience*.

A few adjectives change to **ancy** or **ency**, e.g. *vibrant* → *vibrancy*.

- 1 Look up the meanings of any **ant** and **ent** words below that you don't understand. Then write the noun forms next to each one. Those changing to **ancy** or **ency** are marked *. Then learn the words and get someone to test you.

ant → ance	ent → ence
brilliant	present
ignorant	dependent
hesitant*	independent
significant	different
abundant	intelligent
elegant	confident
extravagant	persistent
fragrant	consistent*
vacant*	obedient
defiant	excellent
assistant	eloquent
relevant	magnificent

- 2 Choose an adjective or noun from the lists above to complete these sentences. There may be more than one possibility. You may have to make some words plural.

- a She was _____ she would win. Her marks had been _____ in all the competitions.
- b There was little _____ between the two cities.
- c The temple was truly _____.
- d There was an _____ of marine animals to be found along the seashore.
- e There were no hotel _____ in the whole city.
- f The adults were impressed by the author's _____ as he spoke to the children.
- g Your comment is not at all _____ to the argument.
- h The old lady valued her _____ and refused to move out of her home.
- i The dancers' outfits were simple, but _____.
- j We all understood the _____ of the principal's announcement—we were in big trouble.



Proofreading

Can you correct the spelling in this student's holiday diary?

15th May

Today we went into London for the first time. We took the train in with all the comuters going to work and school. I was expecting the centrel part of the city to be pretty bizzy, but I couldn't believe just how conjested it was with people and traffic. We had to fight our way along the footpaths of the main throughfares like Oxford Street and Piccadilly. Everyone was hurring, weaving in and out and dashing in front of us to get to taxis or buses. Londoners hardly ever wait for the traffic lights or use the pedestrean crossings; they just leap across the roads whenever they see a break. I don't know how they aren't killed.

I was also expecting lots of skyscrapers and modern bildings, but I was wrong. Most of the bildings were old. Unfortunately, Mum wanted to visit almost every one of them! Dad wanted to visit the nieghborhood where he grew up, so we took the London underground and came out in a place that was very diferent—mostly factorys and big new office complexes. Dad was disappointed. He said it was all just a quiet residenshial area when he lived there. After this, we hopped on a double-decker bus and crawled through the streets. We could see everything! It was exellent.



Vocabulary power

Many English words have **Latin or Greek roots**. For example, the word *pedestrian* has the Latin root **ped** meaning 'foot', the word *metropolitan* has the Latin–Greek root **pol/polis** meaning 'citizens/city'.

If you take notice of similarities between words, you will gradually build up your knowledge of common word roots, and this will help you work out the meanings of new words.

1 Do you know these **ped** words?

- a A crawling insect. _ _ _ _ _ P E D _ b A lever worked by the foot. P E D _ _ _
c Support for a statue. P E D _ _ _ _ _ d A light motorcycle. _ _ _ P E D
e Get in the way of. _ _ _ P E D _ f This measures steps. P E D _ _ _ _ _

2 Do you know these **pol** words?

- a A plan or course of action. P O L _ _ _ _
b Showing good manners. P O L _ _ _ _
c A group which keeps order P O L _ _ _ _
d One involved in government. P O L _ _ _ _ _ _ _
e Another word for city. _ _ _ _ _ P O L _ _ _
f Belonging to all parts of the world. _ _ _ _ _ P O L _ _ _ _ _

Do you know this word?

The noun **urbanisation** is a word which describes how cities get bigger and bigger as people move away from rural or country areas.

In 1800, only 3% of the world's population lived in cities. In 2000, it had increased to 47%!



Read and learn

Reading stories is an excellent way to expand your vocabulary. Authors use words in interesting ways to create powerful images of everyday things.

Read this story extract. It is about a boy who is staying with his married sister in her flat near Sydney Harbour. He is bored and unhappy, until he finds his way onto the roof of the block.

Take particular notice of the words and expressions in **bold** and think hard about the images they create.

Gideon lay on his bed, looking out into the gloomy crimson of the western sky. Big planes moved slowly across it, **like gilded blowflies**, already low on their approach to the airport. The sound of the city was a **grinding roar**, **punctuated by recurrent sudden snarls** as the traffic moved off at green lights.

He thought that there must be a way up to the roof of Cassia Court. He'd have a look at the city with his binoculars, see the names of ships in the Harbour, numbers on planes. Even a flying saucer. Gideon ... rested the binoculars on the parapet. It was freezing cold up on the roof, but interesting. To the south he could see as far as Botany Bay. Maybe as far as Parramatta to the west. He fancied that the **soft smudge of amber fog** lying all along the western skyline came from the industrial suburbs that lay like thirty-two kilometres of solid cement between Sydney and

Parramatta. As far as the eye could see, Cassia Court was surrounded by identical, and nearly identical high-rise buildings: **balconied spaghetti packets** called, Gideon imagined, Grevillea Court, Waratah Court, Frangipani Court and so on. At night they looked like **slabs of illuminated honeycomb**, but now they seemed exactly like some vast industrial installation. Nothing to do with humans at all.

Nearby there was nothing to be seen with the binoculars except housewives squeezing kids into pyjamas or getting their husbands' dinners ready.

Away out through the Heads, he picked up a large oil tanker, **small as a log** in those hydrangea-blue waters, tossing up first one end and then the other, and flying what he thought was a Greek flag.

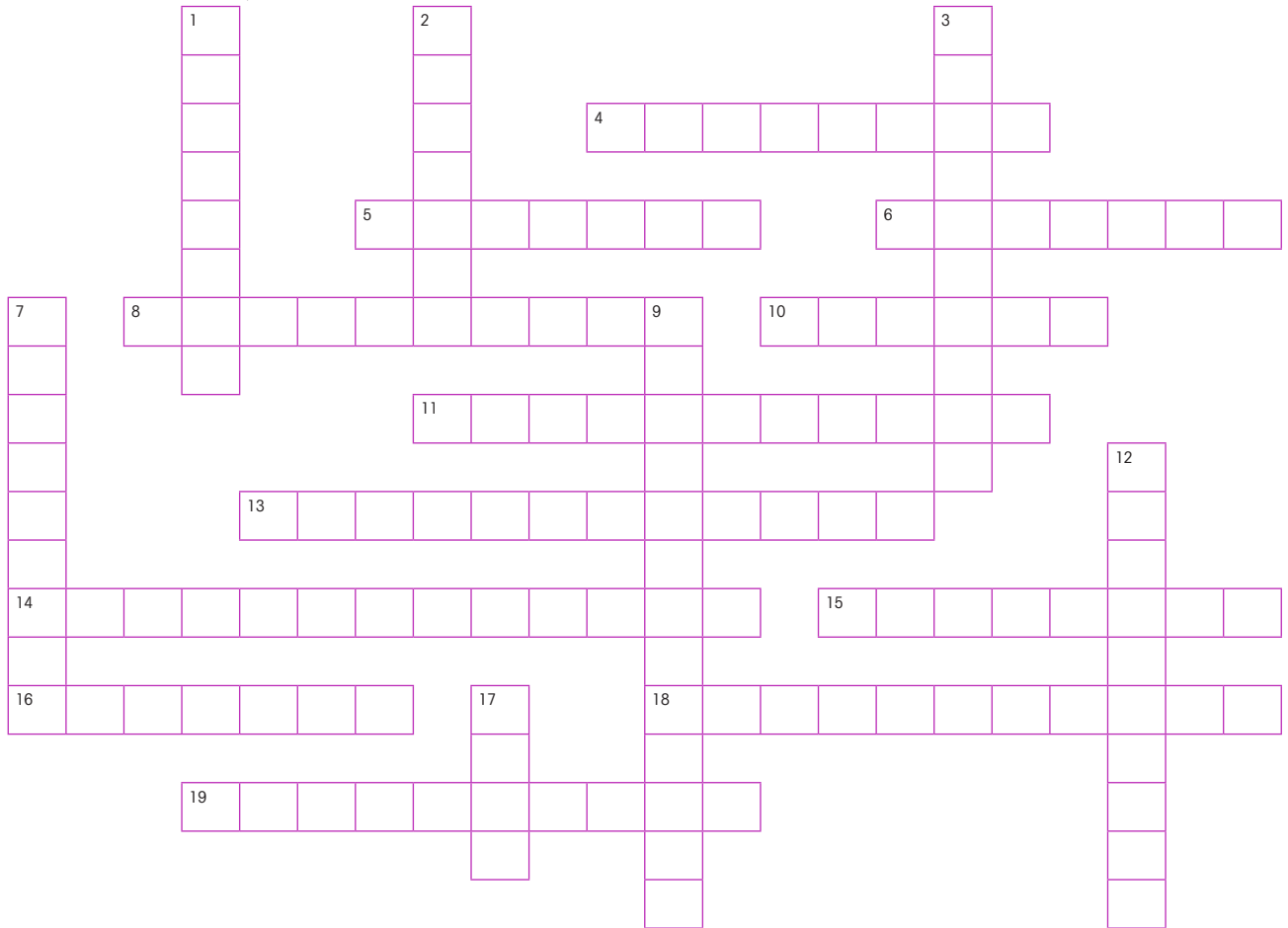
From *Where Freedom Is* by Ruth Park.

- 1 Choose the correct answer about the images **a-h**. Use your dictionary if you need to.
 - a What does gilded refer to in **like gilded blowflies**?
 - i how noisy the planes are
 - ii how big the planes are
 - iii how shiny the planes are
 - b What makes a **grinding roar**?
 - i the traffic
 - ii the construction
 - iii the people
 - c What does **punctuated by recurrent sudden snarls** tell you about the noise of the traffic?
 - i It often increases suddenly.
 - ii It builds up slowly.
 - iii It is a constant sound.
 - d What do **roar and snarl** make you imagine the city to be?
 - i a machine
 - ii an animal
 - iii a person
 - e What is the **soft smudge of amber fog**?
 - i the sunset
 - ii the foggy weather
 - iii the pollution at sunset
 - f What does the image **balconied spaghetti packets** refer to?
 - i short fat buildings
 - ii unusual buildings
 - iii tall skinny buildings
 - g The image **slabs of illuminated honeycomb** conveys ...
 - i how the blocks look when the lights are on.
 - ii how quiet and still the blocks of flats are at night.
 - iii how the people in the flats are like bees.
 - h The image **small as a log** emphasises ...
 - i how small the tanker is.
 - ii how small the tanker looks.
 - iii how strong the tanker is.
- 2 Look up any other words you do not know.



Puzzle

Can you complete this crossword with words from the unit? **Warning:** a couple of the clues are 'cryptic' (not obvious or clear).



Across

- 4 An **ant** word meaning 'related to'. (8)
- 5 Sydney has one of these. (7)
- 6 In the middle. (7)
- 8 One who walks. (10)
- 10 Where an officer might work. (6)
- 11 Great, wonderful, extraordinary. (11)
- 13 A main passageway. (12)

- 14 A cute, clean, marvellous motel. (13)
- 15 Rushing about. (8)
- 16 *Thorough* without one letter. (7)
- 18 An area containing residents. (11)
- 19 Too many cars, too many people! (10)

Down

- 1 This person travels to the city most days. (8)

- 2 Lively, bright. (7)
- 3 Easy. (10)
- 7 Very clever. (9)
- 9 The area in which you live. (13)
- 12 Places you can use for a purpose such as sport. (10)
- 17 Difficult to spell. Contains a vehicle. (4)



Your turn to write

Choose one of the following tasks. Use your own paper.

- 1 Describe a city you have lived in or visited: the landscape, the look of the buildings and streets, and the feel of the city—how busy it is, how friendly, how it makes you feel. OR
- 2 Imagine your ideal city. Describe it. Use imagery to create a clear picture of the city in your reader's mind. Revise and edit your draft to make sure it expresses your ideas perfectly.

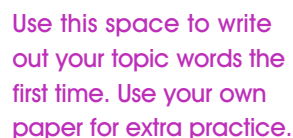
Reminder

Try to use words from the unit in your description.

3



- 1 I look deep into people's eyes. _____
- 2 I drive, but not on the ground. _____
- 3 I manage everything. _____
- 4 Most people call me a chemist. _____
- 5 I write the stories you read each day. _____
- 6 I use a scalpel. _____
- 7 I count money (*count* is in my job title). _____
- 8 I work at the bar but I don't serve drinks. _____

A cartoon illustration of a group of people in various professions. At the top, a man in a purple shirt and glasses is looking down. Next to him is a man in a police uniform with a hat and a woman in a purple shirt holding a notepad. Below them, a man in a purple shirt and glasses is looking up, and a man in a purple shirt and glasses is looking down. At the bottom, a man in a purple shirt and glasses is looking up, and a man in a purple shirt and glasses is looking down. The illustration is in a simple, cartoonish style with a pink border.[illegible]

Rewrite here those you had most trouble with.

 _____



career	education
university	ambition
college	casual
degree	permanent
employment	achievement
business	financial
experience	opportunity
future	challenge
qualification	influence
occupation	guidance
apprentice	temporary

There is always *at least one* letter per sound. There may be more than one, but if you put at least one letter for each sound, you'll avoid some common spelling errors, e.g.

Saying the words out loud in your head as you spell will help you. Use this tip to learn the words from the **Topic spelling list**.





Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**. Change word endings where needed.

- 1 My big brother has a _____ job at the local supermarket while he studies for his university _____.
- 2 When I grow up I want to start my own _____ like my father. He says it is _____ but very rewarding.
- 3 It is a good idea to get some voluntary work _____ or part-time _____ when you are in high school.
- 4 My _____ is to be a primary school teacher, so I will have to go to _____ for a few years.
- 5 Most people who go overseas get _____ jobs to pay for their travel adventures.
- 6 To get a good job you need _____ and good _____.
- 7 I would like to end up in an outdoor _____ like gardening or building.
- 8 My 17 year-old brother is an _____ carpenter. He studies at _____ three days a week.
- 9 My grandmother's medical _____ was interrupted by the war.
- 10 My cousin wants to get a _____ job as a journalist, but he can only find temporary positions.
- 11 The _____ rewards of a job are not the only thing to consider.
- 12 The teacher praised her students for their _____ and said she hoped the _____ brought them lots of wonderful _____.



Killer words

Study these tricky words and tips and then write them without looking back.

earn	Remember: <i>if you learn a lot, you will earn a lot.</i>	_____
benefit	Say ben-E-fit when spelling.	_____
suitable	Say SU-I-table when spelling.	_____
really	Remember the two Is : <i>real + ly = really.</i>	_____
prefer	Learn with <i>refer</i> and <i>referee</i> .	_____

Unscramble these **Killer words/Topic spelling list** combinations (one word from each list per question).

- 1 ABLEITUSERCARE _____
- 2 LEGFREERPCOLE _____
- 3 BEENFITREEGED _____
- 4 NEARREFUUT _____
- 5 YEARLLHENGELCAL _____



Looking at ... *ary*, *ory* and *ery* words

The word endings **ary**, **ory** and **ery** are common. The trouble is that they sound exactly the same (the **schwa** sound again—see Unit 2, page 10). There are, however, some patterns to help you:

ary is mostly an adjectival ending, e.g. *temporary*

ery is mostly a noun ending, e.g. *jewellery*

ory can be both, but is most common after **t**, e.g. *laboratory*.

Reminder

A noun is a naming word, e.g. *job*.
An adjective describes the noun, e.g. *interesting*.

- 1 Learn these common **ary**, **ery** and **ory** words. Ask Mum or Dad to test you.

ary		ery		ory
temporary	summary	cemetery	misery	satisfactory
imaginary	primary	discovery	bakery	territory
stationary	secondary	machinery	cutlery	laboratory
veterinary	preliminary	mystery	grocery	directory
voluntary	dictionary	scenery	mockery	victory
salary	burglary	stationery	surgery	memory

- 2 Which of the words above is a synonym for the words below? Use your dictionary if needed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| a unreal | _____ | b not moving | _____ |
| c yearly wage | _____ | d disrespectful humour | _____ |
| e good enough | _____ | f knives and forks | _____ |
| g papers and cards | _____ | h short version | _____ |
| i unhappiness | _____ | j place of research | _____ |
| k puzzle | _____ | l map or list | _____ |

- 3 These **ary**, **ery** and **ory** words are not in the list above. Can you work out which word I am thinking of?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a A place to watch the stars. | _____ O R Y |
| b A place to sleep. | _____ O R Y |
| c A place where artists might work. | _____ E R Y |
| d An important blood vessel. | _____ E R Y |
| e A place for plants or babies. | _____ E R Y |
| f Unbelievable! | _____ O _____ A R Y |
| g Connected with literature. | _____ A R Y |
| h What a legend! | _____ A R Y |
| i Celebrating a hundred years. | _____ A R Y |
| j Opposite or argumentative. | C _____ A R Y |
| k A place where monks live. | _____ E R Y |
| l Can this person keep a secret? | _____ A R Y |



Did you know?

The word **salary** comes from the Latin word *salarium*. It was the money given to Roman soldiers to buy salt (*salsus*)—a precious item in those days.



Proofreading

Can you correct this student's research assignment about work and study?

I askt my family, friends and nieghbours for one piece of advice they would give to young people about choosing a career. This is what they said:

My Mum: Follow your ambishon. Do something you love.

My Dad: Choose something in which you can acheeve well.

Peter, my neighbor: Do something which chalenjes your brain.

Aunty Julia: You can be successful without going to unversity.

My brother Joe: Eduction — that's the most important thing. A good job will follow.

My cousin Sasha: Make sure you travel the world but get some qwalications first.

Uncle Vinnie: Start up your own bisness and be your own boss.

Johan, a friend: Take every oportunity you can in life. Never say 'I can't do that.'

Uncle Marko: Do a job which benafits others. The salery is not important.



Vocabulary power

Develop your word power by taking notice of how **word families** are made, e.g. from the verb **train**, we make:

- two nouns about people: **trainee/trainer**.
- two nouns about things: **training/traineeship**.

- 1 Can you complete the chart with words from the same word family? There may be more than one possibility.

Verb	Noun: person	Noun: thing	Verb	Noun: person	Noun: thing
employ			represent		
study			manage		
assist			earn		
administer			qualify		

- 2 Nouns are often made with the endings **hood** and **ship**. Use **hood** and **ship** words to complete the following sentences.

- The _____ **ship** between the classmates lasted into their adult years.
- My sister got her first teaching position in a small _____ **ship** on the coast.
- The _____ **ship** of the athletics club grew rapidly after the joining fee was reduced.
- The young boy showed great _____ **ship** when his group got lost in the bush.
- There was little _____ **hood** of the boys beating the visiting team.
- My big brother really enjoys _____ **hood** now that the baby sleeps through the night.
- Our _____ **hood** is the best one in the suburb.
- The whole family attended the _____ **ship** ceremony at the Town Hall.
- Some people believe that _____ **hood** is the best time of life.



Read and learn

When you read, you often meet words you are not sure of. Take time to look at how these words are used and think about their meaning.

Read Julia's comments about her job as a veterinarian, paying special attention to the words in **bold**.

I work by choice. I also work to earn money as I need to provide for my family. If I suddenly received a **windfall** though, I would still work. So my **motivation** for working is a lot more than money. I work with four other vets in a suburban practice. We mostly treat domestic pets such as dogs, cats and birds, although now and then we have unusual 'patients'. Once we had an albatross which had been found in a park nearby. That was too **exotic** for us, so we sent it off to the zoo for treatment.

I love the challenge of a difficult **diagnosis** and the discussions I have with my **colleagues** as we solve unusual diseases and conditions. The greatest 'low' is when an animal unexpectedly dies after treatment. Sometimes when this happens, the owner's disappointment can turn to anger which is directed at the vet. It can even end up in court. These are the parts of the job I would rather not have to **contend with**, but have to in the course of my work.

I get a lot of variety in my job—in the animals and their problems and the people who bring them in. Our clients come from many different ethnic and economic backgrounds, so there is a wonderful **diversity** in the people I see. In all, I find my work very **fulfilling**.

To be a vet, one has to spend at least four years at university, and although I've always been able to discipline myself to study, I did find it a **grind** at times. When I went to university, the other vet students were almost all male but now they're mostly women. I'm glad I didn't follow the old **stereotype**, as I would have missed out on doing the job I love.

My career ambition at this stage is to be invited to be a partner in a **practice**. It would mean that instead of being an employee, I would become a part owner. I would have more responsibility, but I'd earn more money and it would be more satisfying.

Adapted from *That's a job for me!* by Ross Pearce, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1992. Reproduced with permission.

- 1 Look back at the way the words **a–k** were used in the text. Then choose the answers closest in meaning.

a windfall	i pay rise	ii unexpected amount of money	iii prize
b motivation	i purpose	ii feelings	iii liking
c exotic	i difficult	ii exciting	iii unusual
d diagnosis	i discussing a problem	ii identifying the cause of a problem	
e colleagues	i friends	ii people you work with	iii people at college
f contend with	i talk about	ii deal with	iii fight
g diversity	i variety	ii difference	iii liveliness
h fulfilling	i full	ii satisfying	iii pleasant
i grind	i very interesting	ii very enjoyable	iii very hard work
j stereotype	i pattern	ii fixed attitude to something	iii dislike
k practice	i professional business	ii rehearsal	iii hospital
- 2 Look up any other words you did not know in your dictionary.



Puzzle

1 Which word am I thinking of?

- a **Topic spelling list** word hiding a kind of vehicle. _____
- b **Killer word** hiding a word meaning 'friend'. _____
- c **Topic spelling list** word hiding something to drink out of. _____
- d **Topic spelling list** word hiding a word meaning 'dock' or 'quay'. _____
- e **Killer word** hiding a piece of clothing and a piece of furniture. _____
- f **Killer word** which reveals a palindrome when you take one letter away. _____
(A palindrome is a word which reads the same backwards and forwards, e.g. *noon*.)

2 Can you work out the following words by playing with words from the unit?

- a Change one letter of **college** to get a kind of paper craft. _____
- b Add a letter to the front of **earn** to get a word that might help you do just that. _____
- c Take the first two letters from **casual** and add one to get a word meaning 'normal'. _____
- d Take the first two letters from **degree** and add one to get a word meaning 'think the same way'. _____
- e Take the first two letters from **future** and add two to get a word meaning 'old'. _____
- f Take the first three letters from **university** and add two to get a word meaning 'variety'. _____

Do you know these words?

Two inventive nouns—**jackaroo** and **jillaroo**—describe young men and women who work on sheep or cattle farms in the Australian outback. Can you work out how the words were formed?



Your turn to write

Would you rather be ...

- 1 a brain surgeon or an explorer?
- 2 a journalist or an accountant?
- 3 a florist or a hairdresser?
- 4 a mechanic or a gardener?
- 5 an actor or a pilot?
- 6 a jackaroo/jillaroo or a marine biologist?

Choose one pair to write about, and say which you would rather be. You must choose one of the two occupations. You can't say 'neither'! These questions might help you:

- Which job is more interesting?
- Does one job involve travel?
- Which job will pay the most money?
- Is one job dangerous?
- Is one job harder than the other?

Plan your writing and remember to revise it for grammar, punctuation and spelling.

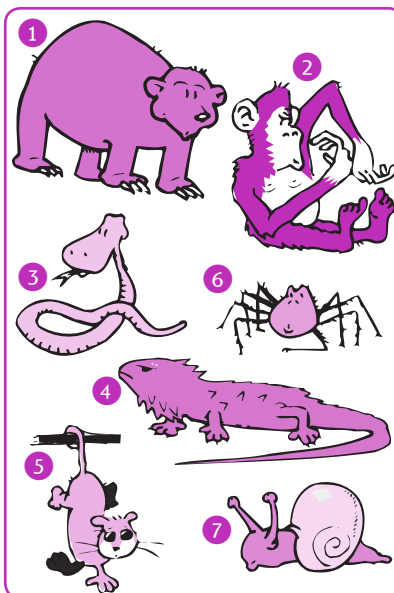


Protecting our wildlife



Use this space to write out your topic words the first time. Use your own paper for extra practice.

- 1 MLMAMA _____
- 2 TEAMIRP _____
- 3 PETERIL _____
- 4 BANHIPIAM _____
- 5 PALRAMIUS _____
- 6 DICHNARA _____
- 7 SCUMOLL _____



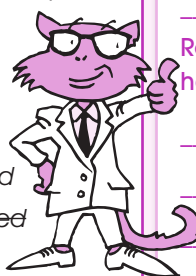
Topic spelling list

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| destroyed | creature |
| habitat | unique |
| survival | territory |
| species | critically |
| extinct | discourage |
| captivity | responsible |
| poaching | responsibility |
| disappeared | population |
| endangered | campaign |
| threatened | disease |
| research | ecological |

Be especially careful with past tense verbs. You don't always hear the **ed** sound clearly, and so it is easy to miss out the **e**, e.g.

~~destroyd~~ ~~destroid~~
destroyed

~~threatend~~ threatened
~~endangerd~~ endangered
endangered



Write out and learn the words from the **Topic spelling list** using all the strategies you know.

Rewrite here those you had most trouble with.



Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**. Use your dictionary if you need to.

- 1 Many animal _____ have become _____ over the history of the planet. Dinosaurs are a good example.
- 2 Many animals are _____ with extinction but have not yet _____ altogether.
- 3 The blue whale and Asian elephant are _____ species. This means they have a very high risk of becoming extinct in the near future (about 10–20 years from now).
- 4 The most endangered species are called _____ endangered. These have an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future. An example is the Sumatran tiger.
- 5 Global warming can badly affect the _____ of some species. For example, it has _____ some of the _____ where polar bears hunt for prey.
- 6 Many _____ species would be extinct if they were not bred in _____ in zoos around the world. Zoos are also involved in many important _____ programs.
- 7 When animals are taken illegally and then sold for their skins or bones it is called _____.
- 8 There has been a worldwide _____ to _____ people from buying ivory products made from elephant tusks.
- 9 The snow leopard is classified as endangered because its _____ is down to 2500.
- 10 Domestic animals like dogs and cats can transmit _____ to wild populations.
- 11 We have a _____ to protect all living _____ on our planet, and the delicate _____ balance. Our own _____ may depend upon it.



Killer words

Study these tricky words and tips and then write them without looking back.

facts	Think of the singular—fact—and add an s .	_____
lose	Remember <i>lost</i> comes from <i>lose</i> —so just one o .	_____
environment	Break into four syllables to hear the middle n .	_____
gradually	Break into four syllables to hear the u .	_____
example	Sounds like eggs but remember it's an ex word.	_____
being	Say the two syllables clearly: be + ing .	_____

Which **Killer words** are sometimes synonyms for the words below?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 model _____ | 2 misplace _____ |
| 3 surroundings _____ | 4 slowly _____ |
| 5 data _____ | 6 a living thing _____ |



Looking at ... homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same (**homo** means 'same' and **phone** means 'sound'), e.g. *preys*, *prays*, *praise*.

The lion **preys** on the small deer. There was **praise** for the rangers. The farmer **prays** for rain.

1 Draw lines to match the homophone to its meaning. Use your dictionary if you're not sure.

a waist rubbish
waste middle part of the body

b dyeing changing colour
dying stopping living

c missed past tense of *miss*
mist fog

d coarse program
course rough

e warn advise
worn past tense of *wear*

f sauce food dressing
source origin

g alter table used for worship
altar change

h principal chief, main
principle rule, policy

i strait direct
straight a narrow stretch of water

j storey tale, narrative
story level

k except take
accept but for

l caught past tense of *catch*
court legal room, sports area

m mall claw and bite
maul shopping centre

n board uninterested
bored flat, hard piece of wood

o peace calm
piece bit, part

p loan borrowing
lone single, one

q idle inactive
idol role model, hero

r profit someone who predicts the future
prophet gain

Did you know?

The noun **disaster** comes from **dis** + **aster** meaning 'star'. It means 'not having a (lucky) star'.

2 These two pairs are not homophones, but they are very close in pronunciation. Draw lines to show which is which.

a desert sweet
dessert dry land

b quite very, rather
quiet silent

c breath inhale or exhale (verb)
breathe air taken into lungs (noun)



Proofreading

This student got his facts right, but some spellings wrong, in his research assignment. Can you help him to correct them? (Look at the animal spellings as well.)

Some facts and figures about endangered species:

- There are more than 1 000 endangered species worldwide.
- Some examples of endangered mammals are the African elephant, the right whale and the blue whale, the gorilla, the tiger and the giant panda.

- There are 800–1000 pandas including 120 being bred in captivity. Populashon growth is graduly destroying their natural habytat: bamboo forests.
- Human beens are the panda's worst enemy. Pochers kill pandas for their skins despite the thret of death or life imprisonment.
- Governments all over the world are doing their best to discourrage poaching of many uneeek spiecies. Two men were court in China last month after they captured dozens of wild falcons. Because these birds are so rare, huge prophets can be made by selling them in other countries.
- Some animals are said to be criticky endangered, for exampel there are fewer than 50 mature Asiatic cheetahs alive—all in one single poplation in Iran.
- There are many enviromental organisations which werk hard to protekt our planet's wildlife. They do reserch and run edcation campanes. If we don't want to loose more species in the futore, we should support these organisations.



Vocabulary power

Latin or Greek prefixes at the beginning of a word change the meaning of the base word. The prefix **dis-** means 'not', or sometimes 'away' or 'apart'. For example: **discourage**, **disagree**, **disappear**.

If you learn the meanings of common prefixes, it will help you work out the meanings of new words you meet. It will also help you spell them so you won't make mistakes like *dissappear* **X**.

- 1 Can you think of a **dis** words for these things?
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a injured | DIS _ _ L _ D | b change appearance | DIS _ _ _ SE |
| c let down | DIS _ P _ _ _ T | d sale price | DIS _ _ _ _ T |
| e find | DIS _ _ _ _ R | f shame | DIS _ _ _ T |
| g prove wrong | DIS _ _ _ V E | h drawback | DIS _ _ V _ _ _ _ E |
| i not allowed to compete | DIS _ _ _ L _ F _ _ D | | |

- 2 The words below begin with one of these prefixes: **sur-** meaning 'above', e.g. **survive**, **dia-** meaning 'through', e.g. **diameter**, and **en-** meaning 'make', e.g. **enlarge**. What are they?

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| a A line between the angles of a square or rectangle. | DIA _ _ _ _ _ |
| b Analysis of a medical problem (thinking through). | DIA _ _ _ _ _ |
| c Make more wealthy. | EN _ _ _ _ _ |
| d Above the ground. | SUR _ _ _ _ _ |
| e Form around a point. | EN _ _ _ _ _ |
| f Find out, do research. | SUR _ _ _ _ _ |

- 3 Choose three **dis/dia** words to use in your own sentences. If you can, make them about wildlife. Use your own paper.

Do you know this word?

An **ecosystem** is a community of animals and plants, and their interactions within their environment. An ecosystem can be small—a single log—or large—a whole forest (**eco** means 'house').



Did you know?

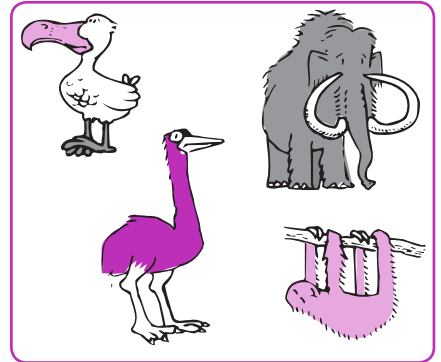
Do you recognise these extinct species?

The bird at the top is a **dodo**, a large flightless bird that only lived on one island. (See below.)

The bird underneath is a **moa**, a New Zealand bird eaten to extinction several hundred years ago.

The huge hairy elephant is a woolly **mammoth**, which disappeared about 10 000 years ago.

The bear-like creature with the fur coat is a giant ground **sloth**. It disappeared about 11 000 years ago.



Read and learn

Read this interesting text about the poor old dodo, paying particular attention to the words in **bold**.

In the year 1598, Portuguese sailors landing on the shores of the island of Mauritius discovered a new species of bird, the dodo. Having had no previous contact with humanity, the dodo greeted the new visitors with a child-like innocence. The sailors mistook its lack of fear for stupidity and they **dubbed** the bird *dodo*, meaning a simpleton in the Portuguese **tongue**. Many dodos were killed by the human visitors. Those that survived had to face the animals that were introduced. These dogs and pigs soon became **feral** and by the year 1681, the last dodo had died.

The tragedy of the dodo shows how easy it is for human beings to **disrupt** the delicate balance of an ecosystem by **eradicating** whole species. As one of the earliest examples of **eco-vandalism**, the Portuguese sailors on Mauritius not only

wiped out the famous dodo, but disrupted nature in other ways.

Soon after the dodo became extinct, the calvaria tree stopped sprouting seeds and it appeared it would soon face extinction itself. You see, the calvaria tree would only sprout seeds after having been eaten and digested by the dodo.

This story shows why we must work to safeguard the environment. The **bio-diversity** of our world must be protected, for both current and future generations. The dodo was a unique species of bird, that **some** three centuries later is still remembered as a symbol of the harm humankind can do. As the memory of the dodo lives on, we must not forget to **take heed of** such a warning—particularly as more and more species are brought to the point of extinction.

Adapted from information on www.davidreilly.com/dodo. Reproduced with permission of David Reilly.

1 Choose the answers that are closest in meaning to the way the words **a-i** are used in the text.

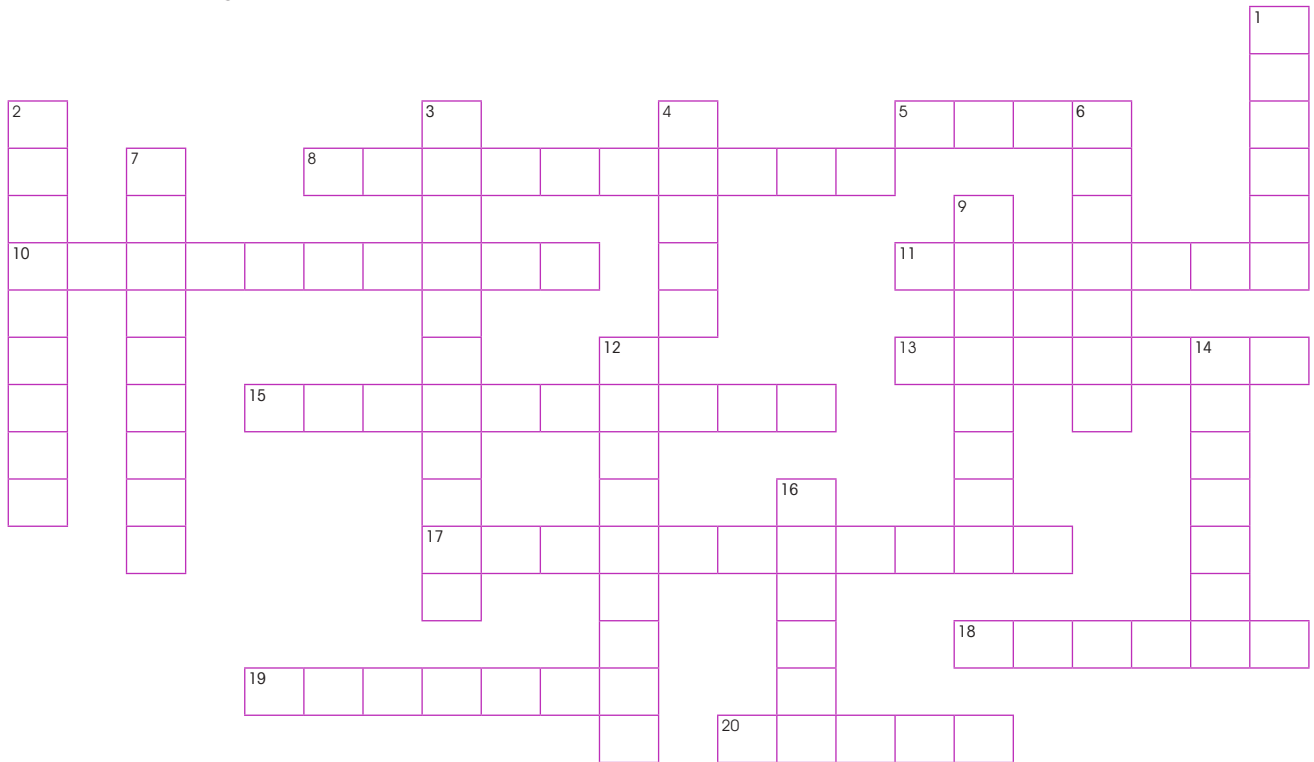
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a dubbed | i described | ii called | iii laughed |
| b tongue | i pronunciation | ii language | iii translation |
| c feral | i wild | ii hungry | iii predatory |
| d disrupt | i improve | ii disturb | iii divide |
| e eradicating | i killing off | ii taking care of | iii eating |
| f eco-vandalism | i ignoring the environment | ii wrecking the environment | |
| g bio-diversity | i variety of living things | ii biology | iii differences |
| h some | i a few | ii approximately | iii a little |
| i take heed of | i pay attention to | ii take action | iii react to |

2 Look up any other words you did not know. You might also like to look for more information about the dodo or other extinct animals.



Puzzle

See how you go with this crossword. The words can come from any section of the unit.



Across

- 5 Misplace, not win. (4)
- 8 Extremely. (10)
- 10 Opposite of *encourage*. (10)
- 11 Natural environment. (7)
- 13 Basic unit of animal and plant classification. (7)
- 15 Was under threat. (10)
- 17 Everything around us. (11)
- 18 A kind of research. Begins with a prefix meaning 'over'. (6)
- 19 A person who hunts or kills animals illegally. (7)
- 20 Part of the verb *be*. (5)

Down

- 1 Sounds sweet, but is really a very dry area. (6)
- 2 Little by little, bit by bit. (9)
- 3 Opposite of *appeared*. (11)
- 4 Said to be true. (5)
- 6 Not existing any more. (7)
- 7 Totally wrecked. (9)
- 9 A course of action. (8)
- 12 Land or region. (9)
- 14 Means and rhymes with 'sample'. (7)
- 16 One and only. (6)

Reminder

You can find this kind of information on the Internet. Some websites are devoted to just one animal, e.g. the International Rhino Foundation. Others cover many, e.g. the WWF.



Your turn to write

Find out 5–10 facts about an endangered animal you are interested in, e.g.

- What is the population now?
- Why are they in danger?
- Where is their natural habitat?
- What is being done to protect them?
- Are there any captive breeding programs?

Then choose one of the following tasks. Plan your writing and revise your draft well to be sure it makes sense.

- 1 Write a short report about the animal. OR
- 2 Write a letter to your student council (or another group) arguing that you should raise money for the protection of the animal.

5



Should students wear school uniforms? _____

What is the most important thing kids can do to protect the environment?



Topic spelling list

doubt

certainly

absolutely

controversial

Rewrite here those you had most trouble with.



Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**. Change word endings where necessary.

- 1 Yesterday in class, we discussed the _____ of violence on TV.
- 2 In a debate, the speakers have to give good _____ for their _____. They also have to _____ (or *rebut*) the other team's case.
- 3 Sometimes you have to argue for the side you don't even _____ in. Also, you can't be _____—that is, having no opinion either way.
- 4 Petra and Vin are really good at finding factual _____, but it's not always possible to _____ your point with facts.
- 5 Our last class debate was about city and country living. Our team talked about _____ negative aspects of city living like pollution and traffic.
- 6 Everyone laughed when Charlie said that one _____ of city living was being squashed on trains and buses.
- 7 Our teacher, Ms Pell, said that it was good to use humour but she wanted us to make _____ points as well.
- 8 Our class has had one debate against 6M and there was no doubt about it: we were _____ thrashed. Their team were _____ better than us.
- 9 I often get to be first speaker, but I _____ get the chance to be third speaker because Tamana is so good at rebutting the other team's _____.
- 10 Today Ms Pell is _____ who to put into a debate against Lydell Primary. I hope she picks me because the topic is reality TV. I _____ we will win because they are the regional champions. Our last debate with them was on the _____ issue of cloning.



Killer words

Study these tricky words and tips and then write them without looking back.

actually	Four syllables, not three. Say them out loud.	_____
usually	Same as above. Learn the two words together.	_____
generally	Four syllables. Say it out loud to remember the middle e .	_____
always	Learn these three al words together:	_____
almost	<i>all</i> always drops an l when it's a prefix.	_____
already		_____

Can you put all of the **Killer words** into the paragraph below so that it makes sense? (Use each word only once.)

_____, I'm _____ on time for school, but Lola _____ beats me. She's _____ in the playground _____ or in the classroom talking to Ms Pell.



Looking at ... *able* and *ible* words

Adjectives ending in **able** and **ible** can be tricky because you can't hear if the vowel is an **a** or an **i**. (It's the schwa again!). Always check the dictionary when in doubt. If you have to guess, go for **able**—it's more common than **ible**.

Note: some **able/ible** adjectives can be changed to adverbs and nouns, e.g.

probable → probably → probability

possible → possibly → possibility.

- 1 Learn these **able** and **ible** words and choose one to match each meaning given below.

Note: word roots ending in **e** drop the **e** before adding **ible** or **able**, e.g. *sense* → *sensible*).

able		ible	
probable	believable	possible	legible
improbable	available	impossible	edible
suitable	valuable	eligible	flexible
reasonable	lovable	sensible	terrible
advisable	comfortable	invisible	horrible
capable	reliable	responsible	incredible
miserable	desirable	audible	irresistible

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a can be eaten _____ | b hard to believe _____ |
| c able to compete _____ | d ready to be used _____ |
| e unlikely _____ | f wanted _____ |
| g very unhappy _____ | h appropriate _____ |
| i very able _____ | j can be depended on _____ |
| k can move/bend _____ | l able to be heard _____ |
| m able to be read _____ | n attractive _____ |
| o reasonable _____ | p recommended _____ |

- 2 Cover up the words and fill in the missing vowels. Write them out both ways to see which one looks right.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a PROB ____ BLE | b BELIEV ____ BLE | c VALU ____ BLE | d COMFORT ____ BLE |
| e IMPOSS ____ BLE | f INVIS ____ BLE | g TERR ____ BLE | h HERR ____ BLE |
| i RESPONS ____ BLE | j REASON ____ BLE | | |



Word scramble

Which words from the **Topic spelling list** and **Killer words** are scrambled below?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 SATMOL _____ | 2 TUBDO _____ |
| 3 LULUSAY _____ | 4 REALRY _____ |
| 5 CABLEAN _____ | 6 CIDEDE _____ |
| 7 RISAVOU _____ | 8 SESPOPU _____ |



Proofreading

Can you correct these students' debating drafts? They are on opposite sides of the debate on *City living is better than country living*.

Milo

My team will proove to you that there are many more bennefits to living in the country. Kira will talk about the piece and tranquility of the country compard with the conjestion and polution of the city. She will also talk about the advanteges of beeng close to nature and the enviroment. Jay will tell you about his own experiences living in the country and this real life evidance is sure to perswade you. Without doubt, by the end of this debait, you will have disided that we are correct. Like us, you will want to move to a country town tomorrow.

Matilda

In my opinon, it is certenly better to live in the city than the country. I will give you three very convincing reeasons. Firstly it is so much more convenient. You can reach theatres and sports stadiums and museums and galleries very quickly and easily. Secondly, the city is definitley more exciting and vibrant. Every time you walk on the street, you see something interesting. Thirdly, there is genrally more oportunity for education and emploiment. Allmost all the jobs are in the big citys. I supose if you live in the country you might disagree with me. To be honest, I realey enjoy visiting the country but I know that on ballance I perfer to live in the city.



Vocabulary power

Next time you're writing on the computer, highlight a word and then go to the thesaurus (usually in the *Tools* menu). You'll see synonyms for your word—but no meanings.

Have you ever used a **thesaurus**? A thesaurus is a book which groups words of similar meanings. For example, if you look up **doubt** in the *Macquarie Junior Thesaurus*, you will find these words listed with it: **distrust, disbelieve, question, query** and **take with a grain of salt**. You'll also find the exact meaning of each word and an example of how it is used.

- 1 If you have the *Macquarie Junior Thesaurus*, look up **doubt** now and read the five word entries. If you have a different thesaurus, use it to look up **doubt**, and write down the words given.

- 2 Now use your thesaurus to look up these words. Write down three synonyms you find.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| a | debate | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b | choice | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c | usual | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d | various | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e | reasonable | _____ | _____ | _____ |

- 3 Choose one synonym for each word above to use in a sentence. (Try to use words you have not used before, but don't use ones you don't understand.)



Read and learn

Always try to use your own experience as well as the context to work out the meanings of new words.

I am sure you have watched reality TV at some time and have an opinion about it. Read the following opinions, paying special attention to the words in **bold**.

- Some people believe that reality TV is just a passing **fad**, but I disagree—I think it's here to stay.
- I have to watch reality TV or I would **be out of the loop** when I talk to my friends the next day.
- I get totally **engrossed** in these shows. I have to follow them through to the end.
- I don't like the 'every man for himself' **mentality**. What happened to cooperation and friendship?
- I am **appalled** by the disgusting behaviour of some contestants.
- I don't like the way the contestants have to betray **allies** in order to win, but it makes it interesting.
- There will always be some bad programs, but I believe the **genre** itself will last.
- I think the popularity of reality TV will **dwindle** fast when suddenly there is nothing else to watch.
- In my opinion, some shows **promote** very poor values—even cruelty towards others.
- I like to watch teams **vying** for the big prize. It's very educational about human nature.

1 Choose the answers that are closest in meaning to the words from the text **a-j**.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a fad | i competition | ii idea | iii fashion |
| b be out of the loop | i be ignored | ii be laughed at | iii be unable to take part |
| c engrossed | i involved | ii enraged | iii bored |
| d mentality | i mindlessness | ii attitude | iii value |
| e appalled | i horrified | ii annoyed | iii puzzled |
| f allies | i enemies | ii contestants | iii friends |
| g genre | i program type | ii popularity | iii content |
| h dwindle | i explode | ii increase | iii shrink |
| i promote | i encourage | ii sell | iii typify |
| j vying | i looking | ii competing | iii working |

2 Look up any other words you didn't know in your dictionary.

Do you know this word?

The adjective **ambivalent** means you can't make up your mind on an issue, e.g.

*I'm **ambivalent** about reality TV. I can see its bad points, but I think it has some good points too.*



Puzzle

How many of the words from the unit can you find in the grid below? (There are 20.)

D	I	S	A	D	V	A	N	T	A	G	E	U	J	A	K
E	S	H	B	C	G	C	A	W	O	E	O	S	Q	R	V
C	S	B	S	B	V	T	C	U	N	N	P	U	Y	G	A
I	U	M	O	T	N	U	C	D	Y	E	I	A	L	U	R
D	E	X	L	Z	L	A	P	R	A	R	E	L	Y	M	I
E	O	G	U	B	U	L	R	I	D	A	R	L	S	E	O
P	M	A	T	K	F	Y	O	J	H	L	E	Y	R	N	U
Z	H	F	E	F	E	Y	V	D	X	L	F	G	B	T	S
I	S	T	L	A	L	R	E	A	D	Y	M	F	A	B	O
A	J	I	Y	U	T	S	X	E	K	L	D	P	L	B	O
N	D	V	O	H	A	L	W	A	Y	S	V	E	A	E	P
C	O	M	P	L	E	T	E	L	Y	N	K	Q	N	L	P
P	U	R	U	S	X	B	Q	C	R	H	T	W	C	I	O
B	B	Y	J	Q	L	W	S	U	P	P	O	S	E	E	S
F	T	A	V	Y	K	A	C	G	J	M	D	I	Z	V	E
E	M	W	Z	D	E	F	I	N	I	T	E	L	Y	E	X



Your turn to write

Choose one of the following tasks.

- Write your opinion on one of the topics mentioned in this unit, such as school uniforms, violence on TV, city and country living, reality TV, etc.
 - Begin by stating your overall opinion (e.g. *In my opinion ... , I believe ...*)
 - Then give three reasons why you think this way (e.g. *Firstly ... secondly ... thirdly/lastly ...*)

OR

- Imagine you are about to debate the topic *Reality TV is bad for us*. Write three points for each side of the argument. Remember to check your writing carefully for spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Quick fun: response to survey questions

Who to confide in? Mum 51%; Dad 16.6%; brother 7.9%; sister 7.9%, grandparent 4.4%, other 11.2% (includes friends, cousins, aunts, uncles and pets).

School uniforms? 72% no; 28% yes.

Effect of violent shows? Make people more violent 40%; less violent 10%; have no effect 50%.

Most important thing kids can do for the environment? Recycle 35%; buy environmentally-friendly products 16%; write to politicians 5%; raise money for causes 16%; plant trees 20%.

Answers

1 Let's communicate (pages 2–7)

Quick fun (page 2)

1 TELEVISION **2** TELEPHONE **3** TELEGRAPH **4** TELEPATHY
5 TELECAST **6** TELETHON **7** DISTANT **8** Other words you might know: **tele**communication; **tele**conference, **tele**visе, **tele**market, **tele**movie, **tele**text.

Fill in the gaps (page 3)

1 communication **2** signals/messages **3** communicate
4 technology, conversations **5** electronic, email, mobile, messages, instantaneously **6** text **7** Internet, download
8 interactive **9** receive, cyberspace **10** language, interpret

Looking at ... age words (page 4)

2 **a** package, voyage **b** garbage, cabbage, sausage, sewerage **c** voyage, package, passage, leakage
d voyage, passage, bandage **e** cabbage, sausage
f village, cottage **g** usage, dosage, **h** shortage, damage, leakage
3 **a** mortgage **b** vintage **c** hostage **d** savage
4 **a** image **b** voltage/wattage **c** salvage **d** luggage/baggage **e** percentage **f** beverage **g** plumage
h forage

Proofreading (pages 4–5)

I'm glad I live in the 21st century. I can't imagine not having telephones and televisions and computers in our homes. It would be very boring to write letters every time you wanted to communicate with someone who was more than a few kilometres away. In films about past times, you sometimes see a person writing a letter, then giving it to someone on horseback to deliver, and then weeks later, receiving the reply from the other person. Nowadays we can send an email or text message and get an answer in an instant, or we can just pick up the phone and our words are sent electronically down the line. It is so easy to have a conversation with anyone, anywhere these days. In the past, they also used to send signals from one town to another using flags and different kinds of message machines. Nowadays, we use satellites in space to bounce signals from one country to another—without wire connections at all. Most of us don't really understand how these communication systems work. We are just glad that they do.

Vocabulary power (page 5)

1 loudly: holler, yell, roar, shriek, screech, cry, bark
 softly: sigh, whisper, mumble, murmur, mutter
 formally or seriously: announce, declare, state
 angrily: snap, hiss, roar, bark
 unhappily: sigh, sniff, mutter, moan, groan cry
 nervously: blurt, sputter, stammer, stutter
 with surprise: gasp, sputter, shriek
 about something said or done: remark, observe, comment, add
 against something said or done: protest, contradict, complain
2 The best answers are: **a** groaned, moaned, cried
b announced, declared **c** muttered, mumbled, murmured **d** yelled, cried, blurted **e** remarked, commented **f** stammered, stuttered **g** hollered, yelled
h hissed, muttered **i** gasped, sputtered, protested

Read and learn (pages 6–7)

1 **a** iii **b** ii **c** i **d** iii **e** i **f** ii **g** iii **h** ii
2 **a** Because wires are used when sending messages by Morse Code.
b Because dashes are used in Morse Code.
c The headline tells us that the contest was close, but Morse Code won.

Puzzle (page 7)

1 mobile (mob) **2** communicate (cat) **3** satellite (tell)
4 interactive (active) **5** message (mess) **6** technology (log) **7** database (data) **8** Internet (net) **9** signal (sign)
10 digital (digit) **11** language (age)

2 City streets (pages 8–13)

Quick fun (page 8)

METROPOLITAN: MET, MAN, MEAN, MOAN, MOON, MAIN, MEANT, METRO, TEAM, TERM, TOOT, TRAIN, TRAM, TRAP, TRAIT, TROOP, TRIP, TREAT, RAIN, RATE, RAIL, RANT, ROOT, REAM, ROAM, ROPE, ROTE, PRONE, PRAM, PORT, LEAN, LATE, LAIR, LIT, LAP, LAME, LOITER, LOOP, INTO, POLITE and probably lots more!

Fill in the gaps (page 9)

1 neighbourhood **2** factories, industrial **3** commercial, residential **4** apartments, skyscrapers **5** suburban
6 pedestrians **7** harbours, accessible **8** quay, arcades
9 convenient, facilities **10** vibrant **11** commuter
12 thoroughfare, restaurants, buildings **13** congestion, tunnels

Looking at ... *ant/ent* and *ance/ence* words

(page 10)

- 1 **ant** → **ance**: brilliance, ignorance, hesitancy, significance, abundance, elegance, extravagance, fragrance, vacancy, defiance, assistance, relevance
ent → **ence**: presence, dependence, independence, difference, intelligence, confidence, persistence, consistency, obedience, excellence, eloquence, magnificence
- 2 **a** confident, excellent/brilliant **b** difference **c** magnificent
d abundance **e** vacancies **f** eloquence/intelligence
g relevant **h** independence **i** elegant **j** significance

Proofreading

(page 11)

15th May

Today we went into London for the first time. We took the train in with all the commuters going to work and school. I was expecting the central part of the city to be pretty busy, but I couldn't believe just how congested it was with people and traffic. We had to fight our way along the footpaths of the main thoroughfares like Oxford Street and Piccadilly. Everyone was hurrying, weaving in and out and dashing in front of us to get to taxis or buses. Londoners hardly ever wait for the traffic lights or use the pedestrian crossings; they just leap across the roads whenever they see a break. I don't know how they aren't killed.

I was also expecting lots of skyscrapers and modern buildings, but I was wrong about this. Most of the buildings were old. Unfortunately, Mum wanted to visit almost every one of them! Dad wanted to visit the neighbourhood where he grew up, so we took the London underground and came out in a place that was very different—mostly factories and big new office complexes. Dad was disappointed. He said it was all just a quiet residential area when he lived there.

After this, we hopped on a double-decker bus and crawled through the streets. We could see everything! It was excellent.

Vocabulary power

(page 11)

- 1 **a** CENTIPEDE **b** PEDAL **c** PEDESTAL **d** MOPED **e** IMPEDE
f PEDOMETER
- 2 **a** POLICY **b** POLITE **c** POLICE **d** POLITICIAN
e METROPOLIS **f** COSMOPOLITAN

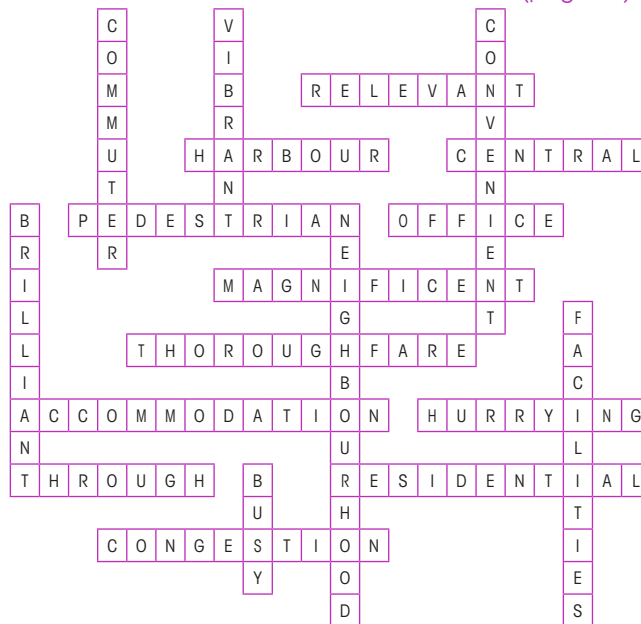
Read and learn

(pages 12–13)

- 1 **a** iii **b** i **c** d ii **e** iii **f** iii **g** i **h** ii

Puzzle

(page 13)



3 When I grow up

(pages 14–19)

Quick fun

(page 14)

- 1 OPTOMETRIST 2 PILOT 3 MANAGER 4 PHARMACIST
5 JOURNALIST 6 SURGEON 7 ACCOUNTANT 8 BARRISTER

Fill in the gaps

(page 15)

- 1 casual, degree 2 business, challenging 3 experience, employment 4 ambition, university 5 temporary/casual
6 education, qualifications 7 occupation 8 apprentice, college 9 career 10 permanent 11 financial
12 achievements, future, opportunities/experiences

Killer words

(page 15)

- 1 SUITABLE CAREER 2 PREFER COLLEGE 3 BENEFIT DEGREE
4 EARN FUTURE 5 REALLY CHALLENGE

Looking at ... *ary, ory* and *ery* words

(page 16)

- 2 **a** imaginary **b** stationary **c** salary **d** mockery
e satisfactory **f** cutlery **g** stationery **h** summary **i** misery
j laboratory **k** mystery **l** directory
- 3 **a** OBSERVATORY **b** DORMITORY **c** GALLERY **d** ARTERY
e NURSERY **f** EXTRAORDINARY **g** LITERARY **h** LEGENDARY
i CENTENARY **j** CONTRARY **k** MONASTERY **l** SECRETARY

Proofreading

(page 17)

I asked my family, friends and neighbours for one piece of advice they would give to young people about choosing a career. This is what they said:

My Mum: Follow your ambition. Do something you love.

My Dad: Choose something in which you can achieve well.

Peter, my neighbour: Do something which challenges your brain.

Aunty Julia: You can be successful without going to university.
 My brother Joe: Education: that's the most important thing. A good job will follow.
 My cousin Sasha: Make sure you travel the world but get some qualifications first.
 Uncle Vinnie: Start up your own business and be your own boss.
 Johan, a friend: Take every opportunity you can in life. Never say 'I can't do that.'
 Uncle Marko: Do a job which benefits others. The salary is not important.

Vocabulary power (page 17)

1	Verb	Noun: person	Noun: thing
	employ	employer/employee	employment
	study	student	study
	assist	assistant	assistance
	administer	administrator	administration
	represent	representative	representation
	manage	manager	management
	earn	earner	earning(s)
	qualify	qualifier	qualification
2	a friendship b township c membership d leadership e likelihood f fatherhood g neighbourhood h citizenship i childhood		

Read and learn (page 18)

1 a ii b i c iii d ii e ii f ii g i h ii i iii j ii k i

Puzzle (page 19)

- 1 **a** career (car) **b** really (ally) **c** occupation (cup)
d opportunity (port) **e** suitable (suit, table) **f** prefer (refer)
 2 **a** collage **b** learn **c** usual **d** agree **e** mature **f** diversity

4 Protecting our wildlife (pages 20–25)

Quick fun (page 20)

- 1 MAMMAL 2 PRIMATE 3 REPTILE 4 AMPHIBIAN 5 MARSUPIAL
 6 ARACHNID 7 MOLLUSC

Fill in the gaps (page 21)

- 1 species, extinct 2 threatened, disappeared 3 endangered
 4 critically 5 habitat, destroyed, territory 6 unique,
 captivity, research 7 poaching 8 campaign, discourage
 9 population 10 diseases 11 responsibility, creatures,
 ecological, survival

Killer words (page 21)

- 1 example 2 lose 3 environment 4 gradually 5 facts
 6 being

Looking at ... homophones (page 22)

- 1 **a** waist—middle part of the body; waste—rubbish
b dyeing—changing colour; dying—stopping living
c missed—past tense of *miss*; mist—fog
d coarse—rough; course—program **e** warn—advise;
 worn—past tense of *wear* **f** sauce—food dressing;
 source—origin **g** alter—change; altar—table used for
 worship **h** principal—chief, main; principle—rule, policy
i strait—a narrow stretch of water; straight—direct
j storey—level; story—tale, narrative **k** except—but for;
 accept—take **l** caught—past tense of *catch*; court—
 legal room, sports area **m** mall—shopping centre;
 maul—claw and bite **n** board—flat, hard piece of
 wood; bored—uninterested **o** peace—calm; piece—
 bit, part **p** loan—borrowing; lone—single, one **q**
 idle—inactive; idol—role model, hero **r** profit—gain;
 prophet—someone who predicts the future
 2 **a** desert—dry land; dessert—sweet
b quite—very, rather; quiet—silent
c breath—air taken into lungs (noun); breathe—
 inhale or exhale (verb)

Proofreading (pages 22–23)

Some facts and figures about endangered species:

- There are more than 1000 endangered species worldwide.
- Some examples of endangered mammals are the African elephant, the right whale and the blue whale, the gorilla, the tiger and the giant panda.
- There are 800–1000 pandas, including 120 being bred in captivity. Population growth is gradually destroying their natural habitat: bamboo forests.
- Human beings are the panda's worst enemy. Poachers kill pandas for their skins despite the threat of death or life imprisonment.
- Governments all over the world are doing their best to discourage poaching of many unique species. Two men were caught in China last month after they captured dozens of wild falcons. Because these birds are so rare, huge profits can be made by selling them in other countries.
- Some animals are said to be critically endangered, for example there are fewer than 50 mature Asiatic cheetahs alive—all in one single population in Iran.
- There are many environmental organisations which work hard to protect our planet's wildlife. They do research and run education campaigns. If we don't want to lose more species in the future, we should support these organisations.

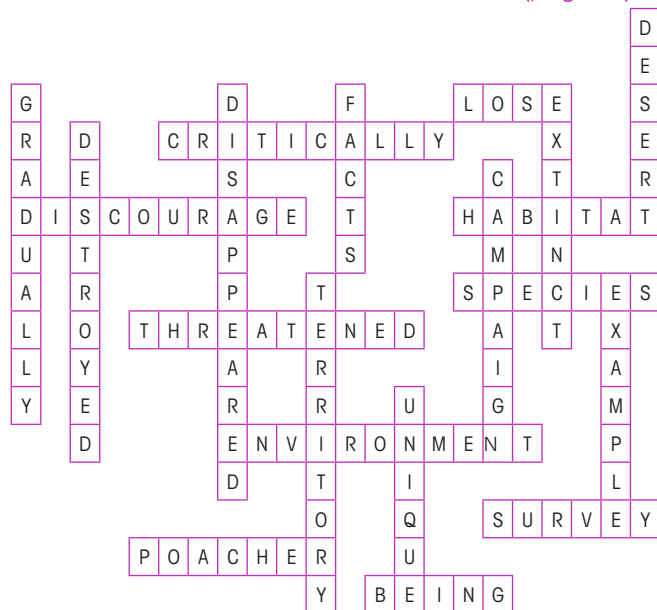
Vocabulary power (page 23)

- 1 a DISABLED b DISGUISE c DISAPPOINT d DISCOUNT
e DISCOVER f DISGUST g DISPROVE h DISADVANTAGE
i DISQUALIFIED
- 2 a diameter b diagnosis c enrich d surface e encircle
f survey

Read and learn (page 24)

- 1 a ii b ii c i d ii e i f ii g i h ii i

Puzzle (page 25)



- 2 a PROBABLE b BELIEVABLE c VALUABLE d COMFORTABLE
e IMPOSSIBLE f INVISIBLE g TERRIBLE h HORRIBLE
i RESPONSIBLE j REASONABLE

Word scramble (page 28)

- 1 ALMOST 2 DOUBT 3 USUALLY 4 RARELY 5 BALANCE 6 DECIDE
7 VARIOUS 8 SUPPOSE

Proofreading (page 29)

Milo

My team will prove to you that there are many more benefits to living in the country. Kira will talk about the peace and tranquility of the country compared with the congestion and pollution of the city. She will also talk about the advantages of being close to nature and the environment. Jay will tell you about his own experiences living in the country and this real life evidence is sure to persuade you. Without doubt, by the end of this debate, you will have decided that we are correct. Like us, you will want to move to a country town tomorrow.

Matilda

In my opinion, it is certainly better to live in the city than the country. I will give you three very convincing reasons. Firstly it is so much more convenient. You can reach theatres and sports stadiums and museums and galleries very quickly and easily. Secondly, the city is definitely more exciting and vibrant. Every time you walk on the street, you see something interesting. Thirdly, there is generally more opportunity for education and employment. Almost all the jobs are in the big cities. I suppose if you live in the country you might disagree with me. To be honest, I really enjoy visiting the country but I know that on balance I prefer to live in the city.

5 For and against (pages 26–31)

Quick fun (page 26)

No correct answers. Answers to American survey given on page 31.

Fill in the gaps (page 27)

- 1 issue 2 reasons, opinions, oppose 3 believe, neutral
4 evidence, prove 5 various 6 disadvantage 7 serious
8 absolutely/completely, definitely/certainly 9 rarely,
arguments 10 deciding, doubt, controversial

Killer words (page 27)

Actually, I'm almost always on time for school, but Lola usually beats me. She's generally in the playground already or in the classroom talking to Ms Pell.

Looking at ... able and ible words (page 28)

- 1 a edible b incredible c eligible d available e improbable
f desirable g miserable h suitable i capable j reliable
k flexible l audible m legible n irresistible o sensible
p advisable

Vocabulary power (page 29)

- 2 You might find these words for:
- a debate: talk, conversation, discussion, interview and dialogue
 - b choice: selection, option, preference, alternative, elective
 - c usual: normal, conventional, orthodox, customary, traditional
 - d various: diverse, mixed, assorted, miscellaneous, motley
 - e reasonable (meaning sensible): wise, level-headed, sage, prudent

Read and learn (page 30)

- 1 a iii b iii c d ii e f iii g i h iii i ii j ii

Puzzle

(page 31)

D	I	S	A	D	V	A	N	T	A	G	E	U	J	A	K
E	S	H	B	C	G	C	A	W	O	E	O	S	Q	R	V
C	S	B	S	B	V	T	C	U	N	N	P	U	Y	G	A
I	U	M	O	T	N	U	C	D	Y	E	I	A	L	U	R
D	E	X	L	Z	L	A	P	R	A	R	E	L	Y	M	I
E	O	G	U	B	U	L	R	I	D	A	R	L	S	E	O
P	M	A	T	K	F	Y	O	J	H	L	E	Y	R	N	U
Z	H	F	E	F	E	Y	V	D	X	L	F	G	B	T	S
I	S	T	L	A	L	R	E	A	D	Y	M	F	A	B	O
A	J	I	Y	U	T	S	X	E	K	L	D	P	L	B	O
N	D	V	O	H	A	L	W	A	Y	S	V	E	A	E	P
C	O	M	P	L	E	T	E	L	Y	N	K	Q	N	L	P
P	U	R	U	S	X	B	Q	C	R	H	T	W	C	I	O
B	B	Y	J	Q	L	W	S	U	P	P	O	S	E	E	S
F	T	A	V	Y	K	A	C	G	J	M	D	I	Z	V	E
E	M	W	Z	D	E	F	I	N	I	T	E	L	Y	E	X