***Cambridge Academic English – An integrated skills course for EAP***

**Key to Grammar and Vocabulary & Reading exercises**

**Unit 3**

**Reading**

**1.Predicting the content of a text**

**1.1.a**

Suggested answers

1: **Communicating** could refer to speaking, writing or non-verbal forms such as gestures. **Cultures** could refer to different nationality (and probably language groups) or different cultural groups within speakers of the same language. The topic of the book might be about the problems that different language groups have in communicating with each other.

The subtitle suggests that the book is looking at communication across national boundaries; a **global world** is likely to refer to the way that there is increased communication and more and more contact between people of different cultures as a result of improved communications technology, more world travel, more global business, etc.

2: **Speech acts** is a term used in Linguistics (e.g. greetings “Hello John!’and requests ‘Can you help me? are speech acts). The chapter may look at how speech acts are expressed differently in different cultures and how this affects intercultural communication. ‘Collect me from the station’is a request, but may be ttoo direct in some cultures. The title suggests that the chapter will be in three parts: Speech acts, politeness and misunderstandings. Alternatively, it may be in two parts: speech acts and ‘politeness and misunderstandings’.

3: The section title suggests that there may be gender (male/female) differences in how politeness is expressed, or how misunderstanding occurs.

4: It is likely that the opening sentence will be followed by examples from socio-linguistic research (how society influences language and vice versa)

5: This sentence may provide an explanation of why Hobbs thinks this point is important. It may also provide examples of gender studies that look the relationship between situation and language use.

**1.2**

Suggested answers

As students learn in different ways, there are no definite answers to this.

1-6: all yes

**4 Understanding implicit meanings**

**4.1**

1 contrast: (‘usually’- picks up on ‘not usually’)

2 explanation (‘more’; repetition of terms ‘pictograms’and ‘ideograms’)

3 contrast: (word with opposite meaning – ‘abstract’ vs ‘pictures’)

4 example: (‘the ideogram for water was’- a specific example supporting the first sentence, where the general theory was presented)

**5 Vocabulary building 1: adjectives**

**5.1.a**

- they can enrich and interest your text

- they can help you be more (specific using one word instead of several)

**5.1.b**

1 conventional

2 visible

3 consistent

4 abstract

5 conceptual

**7 Making suggestions in group work**

**7.1**

B1

C5

D4

E2

F6

**7.2**

Making a suggestion: b,f

Acknowledging an idea: a,c

Asking for suggestions: d,e

**8 Pronunciation: stress in adjectives ending in –ic and –ical**

**8.1.a**

2b

3a

4a

5b

6a

7a

8b

9a

10b

11b

12a

**8.1.b**

2 economic

3 theory

4 psychology

5 magnetic

6 catastrophe

7 magnet

8 catastrophic

9 economy

10 theoretical

11 psychological

12 technology

**8.1.c**

The –ic and –ical endings have the main stress on the syllable before the suffix (economic, theoretical). This means they have a different main stress from the related noun (economy, theory).

**8.2**

1 economic

2 catastrophe; catastrophic

3 technological; Technology

4 magnet; magnetic

5 Psychological; psychology

**10 Using in-text references**

**10.2**

1 integral

2 surname

3 subject

4 publication

5 non-integral

6 brackets

7 four

8 semi-colons

9 alphabetical

10 et al.

11 superscript

12 numerical

**10.3**

2 Folkes (1984)

3 Widdowson (1979)

4 use a semi-colon instead of a comma: (e.g. Krishnan & Valle 1979; Valle & Wallendorf 1977)

5 write [5] or a superscript 5 in a numerical system or author + date in an author/date system

6 Tyler et al. (1981)

7 developed by Kelly (1996)

8 write [4] of superscript 4

**Grammar and vocabulary**

**1) Impersonal it-clauses: saying that something is important, interesting etc.**

**1.1**

2a

3c

4a,c (a is possible as the infinitive is optional

5a

6b

**1.2**

Suggested answers

A 2: It is worth noting that the other top five countries …

B 3: … Table 3.1, it is important to note that the number of people in work …

**1.3**

It is + adjective + to infinitive

2 important

3 reasonable

4 enough

5 possible

6 interesting

It is + adjective + that

2 possible

3 lilely

4 unlikely

5 true

6 evident

**1.4**

These conclusions are based on only limited data 🡪 It must be emphasized that these conclusions are based on only limited data.

**2) Word Families**

**2.1.a and 2.1.b**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| 1 | accompaniment | accompany | accompanying |  |
| 2 | creation  creativity | create | creative | creatively |
| 3 | derivation  derivative | derive | derived  derivative |  |
| 4 | distinction | distinguish | distinct  distinctive | distinctively |
| 5 | illustration | illustrate  illustration | illustrative  illustrated |  |
| 6 | interpretation | interpret |  |  |
| 7 | specification  specifics | specify | specific | specifically |
| 8 | sufficiency | suffice | sufficient | sufficiently |
| 9 | symbol  symbolism | symbolise | symbolic  symbolical | symbolise |
| 10 | tradition |  | tradiational | traditionally |

**3 Nouns with related adjectives ending in –ic and -ical**

**3.1.a**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **-ic** | **-ical** | **-ic or -ical** |
| basic | biographical | analytic/analytical |
| catastrophic | chronological | ayclic/cyclical |
| climatic | ethical | economic/economical |
| democratic | hypothetical | geographic/geographically |
| microscopic | ideological | historic/historical |
| schematic | psychological | ironic/ironical |
| scientific | technological | philosophic/philosophical |
| strategic | theoretical | problematic/problematical |

With regard to the above suffixes which can take both –ic or –ical, the more common in academic writing is –ical (with the exception of *ironic* and *problematic*).

**3.1.b**

**Economic**: describing the organization of trade or money in a country or region (🡪 an economic crisis; economic development); making a profit (🡪it was an economic success)

**Economical**: something that is economical (e.g. a machine, a method) doesn’t use a lot of money, fuel, time, space (🡪 an economical way of presenting information; the car was economical)

**Historic**: important in history (🡪 a historic building; a historic achievement; a historic moment)

**Historical**: connected with the study or representation of things from the past (🡪 historical documents; historical evidence; historical novels)

**3.2**

1 ~~climatical~~ climatic

2 ‘geographical’or ‘geographic’ are correct although ‘geographical’ is more likely to be used

3 ~~psychologic~~ psychological

4 ‘cyclical’ or cyclic are correct although ‘cyclical’ is more likely

5 ~~basical~~ basic

6 ~~catastrophical~~ catastrophic

7 ‘problematic’ or ‘problematical’ are correct although ‘problematic’ is more likely

**3.3**

2 theoretical

3 analytical/analytic

4 historical

5 economic

6 biographical

7 Strategic

8 historic

9 ethical

10 economical: if meaning is using the least amount of fuel’;economic: if meaning is ‘the method makes a profit for the user

**4 Reporting Verbs**

**4.1**

1 focused on

2 conducted

3 analysed

4 revealed

5 commented