

B LEVEL READING & WRITING BOOKLET 2ND TERM ANSWER KEY:

UNIT 1

READING I

PREVIEW THE READING

A. Students' own answers.

B.

1. b 2. a

C. 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. h 6. g 7. b 8. F

WORK WITH THE READING

A. a) paragraph 3

b) paragraph 4

c) paragraph 2

d) paragraph 1

B. Food

Culture or country

Significance or meaning

1. bread

worldwide

nourishment

2. pieces of cornbread

southern U.S.

prosperity or wealth

3. vasilopita

Greece

success in the new year

4. red-coloured eggs

China

to welcome a new baby

5. butter and sugar

Afghanistan

cleansing

6. various foods/ grain of rice

Japan

to protect the baby from hunger

7. round foods

worldwide

unity

READING STRATEGY EXERCISES 1

PRACTICE 1:

Part 1: 1.C 2.B 3.A

Part 2: 1.D 2.A 3.A 4.C

PRACTICE 2: 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.A

WRITING I

GRAMMAR

A. 1.b 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.b

B.

2. Young people wonder what the jobs of the future will look like.

3. Parents ask if/whether young learners need to use computer in their lessons.

4. Some workers claim that freelance work is more flexible than full-time jobs.

5. The service assistant is showing us how the mechanism works.

READING II

PREVIEW THE READING

A. Students' own answers.

B. Students' own answers.

C. a. identical b. occasion c. principle d. arrange e. method f. influence
g. in terms of h. artistic i. be willing to j. status symbol

WORK WITH THE READING

A. d

B.

1. F There are over 17 million pictures of pizza on Instagram.

2. F Posting a picture of broccoli and rice shows others you are healthy / Posting a picture of lobster shows others you have money.

3. T

4. F The study at the Montclair State University asked people how they felt about neatly arranged food versus messy food. / The study at the University of Oxford asked people to compare salads.

5. F Using the flash on your phone can make food look worse and causes shadows.

6. F It's best to light food from the side when you take a picture.

7. T

8. T

C.

1. 6 2. 2 3. 5 4. 8 5. 3 6. 9

D. 1, 3, 5, 6

E. 1. the food we consume 2. researchers 3. the people in the study at Montclair State University

4. the fancier salad 5. the flash on your phone 6. food photographers

READING STRATEGY EXERCISES 2

PRACTICE 3: 1. C 2. A 3. B

PRACTICE 4: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B

WRITING II

GRAMMAR

1- To make hot-baked chips for two, you'll need four large potatoes, the white of one egg, a quarter teaspoon of cayenne pepper and a pinch of salt. **First**, slice each potato lengthwise, **then** cut each slice lengthwise into long sticks. **Second**, mix the egg white, cayenne and salt in a bowl. **Then**, stir the potato sticks round in the mixture. **Finally**, spread the coated potato sticks on a greased baking sheet and bake them in the oven at 170° for 35 minutes.

2- a. For a start b. After that c. next d. Lastly

UNIT 2

READING I

PREVIEW THE READING

- A. 1. Students' own answers.
2. Students' own answers.
3. Students' own answers.

B. a

C. A) 1.measure 2.identify 3. crucial 4. devastating

B) 1. community 2. maintenance 3. reduction 4. criticize

WORK WITH THE READING

A. 1. F; Dan Smith works for a government agency. 2. T 3. DNS 4. T 5. DNS 6. T

B.

1. attempting to minimize the impact of natural disasters both before and after they happen
2. earth-wall defences
3. because of their environmental impact
4. both the government and individuals

C- Dan Smith would probably only agree with statement 5

READING SKILL

- A. 1. risk reduction and risk analysis
2. risk reduction
3. the construction and maintenance of levees
4. a tsunami
5. new flood prevention solutions
6. construction of seas walls and bulkheads; the redesign of power stations and subway tunnels; the Thames Barrier
7. expensive early-warning systems

VOCABULARY SKILL

1. We **require** more public transport in the city, like a light-rail network.
2. Commuters **attempt** to arrive on time, but traffic often causes delays.
3. Masdar City uses solar energy to **produce** its electricity.
4. It's important for people in industrial countries to **reduce** their use of energy.
5. Traffic congestion causes people to **waste** time and energy in an inefficient way.
6. We should **consider** cycling instead of using our cars to travel short distances.
7. It will be difficult to **convince** drivers to use public transport.

WRITING I

Concluding paragraph : c

Practice 1

A. 1-2-4-7-8

B. 3

C. 1. Sun exposure

2. The problem occurs every time people go outside because they are exposed to the sun.
3. It means not being protected from the sun's rays.
4. Because serious effects don't appear until much later in life.

5. Sun exposure can seriously affect people's health; however, people can deal with the hazards of too much sun in several ways.

6. Students' own answers.

Practice 2

A. 1. b, c 2. a, d 3. b, c 4. a, c

READING II

PREVIEW THE READING

A. 1. Students' own answers.

2. Students' own answers.

B. to present strategies to fight against drought

C. 1. disrupted 2. casualties 3. strategies 4. issue 5. monitor 6. rely on 7. Infrastructure 8. policy

WORK WITH THE READING

A. a. 6 b. 5 c. 1 d. 4 e. 3 f. 2

B.

expensive	inexpensive	short-term	long-term
constructing desalination plants	water recycling rainwater harvesting	water recycling rainwater harvesting	constructing desalination plants
bringing in drinking water	building wells	bringing in drinking water	constructing dams
constructing dams		building wells	

C. 1 . b 2 . b 3 . a

WRITING II

GRAMMAR

EXPRESSING SOLUTIONS 1

A. 1..... use bicycles to travel short distances.

2. Building more high-speed railways between cities.....

3. consider new ways of reducing traffic congestion.

B. 1. we should 2. is a good idea 3. we should 4. It is important 5. we should

6. is a good idea

EXPRESSING SOLUTIONS 2

A. Students' own answers.

B. 1. investing in tsunami warnings if people

2. build homes in a flood zone.

3. a tsunami can overcome large-scale flood defences.

PROBLEM SOLUTION ESSAY GUIDED EXERCISES

Practice 1

- A.** 1. Too much exposure to the sun has a bad effect on our body for a number of reasons.
2. a. People, especially those who are fair skinned, can get sunburns.
b. As a result of overexposure, health problems can crop up later in life.
c. People who sunbathe end up being at a much higher risk of skin cancer.
3. For one, furthermore, in addition.
4. Because of this, as a result of, due to
5. Consequently
6. Due to the sun, people suffer from mild and serious health problems.

Practice 2

- A.** c, d
B. Students' own answer

Practice 3

1. There are several ways people can prevent and minimize the problems brought about by overexposure to the sun.
2. Most people understand the dangerous link between sun exposure and sunburns, wrinkles, and cancer, but they still put themselves at risk by not protecting themselves or repairing damaged skin.
3. People need to take the dangers of sun exposure more seriously.

UNIT 3

READING I

PREVIEW THE READING

- A.** Students' own answers
B. Students' own answers
C. 1) a. pursue b. concrete c. launch d. oriented e. under-represented
f. evolve g. discipline h. gender gap
2) 2. Discipline 3. Gender gap 4. Launch 5. Oriented 6. Under-represented
7. Concrete 8. Evolve

WORK WITH THE READING

- A. 1.** F; about 40% **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F; Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics **5.** F; 16% of Engineering and Technology students are female.
B. 1. Both **2.** Engineering **3.** Business **4.** both **5.** both

WRITING I

- A-** 1. The boy **carrying** a blue parcel crossed the street.
2. The battle **fought** at this place was very significant.
3. She lay in her bed **weeping** bitter tears *or* **Lying** in her bed, she wept bitter tears.
4. **On/ upon seeing** *or* **Seeing** his email was open, she decided to read his messages.
5. She stood at the corner **talking** to her friends *or* **Standing** at the corner, she talked to her friends.
6. The children went from house to house **playing** trick or treat.
7. **Being** very tall, he became a basketball player.
8. **While waiting** *or* **Waiting** in the hall, he overheard a conversation.
9. The picture **stolen** from a museum was offered on e-bay.
10. **After spending** *or* **Having spent** ten years in Italy, he could speak Italian fluently.

- B-** 1. wearing 2. produced 3. making 4. belonging
5. painted 6. carrying 7. served 8. written

READING II

PREVIEW THE READING

- A.1.** Students' own answers.
2. Students' own answers.
B. Students' own answers.
C. Answers will vary. Possible answers:
1. the trend toward more online learning
2. mechanical engineering
3. you can interact with the teacher and other students
4. you can study for it from your home
5. rechargeable batteries
6. communicate with people around the world
7. high standards of academic behaviour is important 8. the cost of tuition

WORK WITH THE READING

- A.** 1.3 2.4 3.2 4.1
B. 1. face-to-face 2. distance 3. distance 4. both
5. distance 6. distance 7. Both
C. 1. Because regardless of possible differences like curriculum, syllabus, instructor or other things that may or may not differ, we know for sure that the systems differ in this basic way.
2. Because the teacher and student rarely meet, it may be more difficult for the teacher to understand the student's learning needs. Students are more responsible for staying focused doing the work and keeping up.
3. Mentioned in the text: helping students understand the key course sections; deciding how to present and sequence the material and topics; creating assignments; helping with resources; providing feedback. *Other possible answers:* answering questions, evaluating/ grading student work.
4. The author does not appear to take a side on this. He/ She states that 'it is difficult to state whether one form of learning is better than the other'.

VOCABULARY SKILL

A. 1. assignment 2. term 3. semester 4. Plagiarism 5. journal 6. lecturer
7. seminar 8. tutor 9. degree 10. dissertation 11. examination

B. 1. d 2. a 3. f 4. g 5. h 6. i 7. e 8. c 9. b

C. 1. alternative 2. significant 3. aspect 4. principles
5. motivation 6. specific 7. core 8. virtual

WRITING II

GRAMMAR

1. It is believed that the schools will close.
2. The recent company policy is known to be a failure.
3. There is claimed to be a lack of motivation in students.
4. It is suggested that the rate of unemployment will rise.
5. The earth was believed to be the centre of the universe.
6. It is expected that there will be an announcement on Friday.
7. There are believed to be 6,000 different languages in the world.

UNIT 4

READING I

PREVIEW THE READING

A. Students' own answers.

B. Students' own answers.

C. 1. sluggish 2. conducive 3. alleviate 4. derived from 5. meditation
6. hydrated 7. fatigue 8. immune system 9. chronic 10. resilience
11. depletion 12. calories

WORK WITH THE READING

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. C

- B.** 1. We need to eat a balanced number of calories to feel fresh and ready for action. Para 2
2. When we feel tired, we should eat foods with a low glycemic index so that the sugar content is broken down slowly by our bodies. Para 3
3. People who drink coffee on a regular basis build up a tolerance to caffeine, and they might not be affected by it. Para 4
4. If you want to feel energized by physical activity, you don't have to run for miles or work out to the point of exhaustion. Para 7
5. Doing yoga for 25 minutes is better than reading for 25 minutes if you want to improve your mood, energy level, and ability to think clearly. Para 9
6. People who pay for services to do the chores they don't like have a greater sense of overall well-being compared to people who do their own chores. Para 11
7. The amount of sleep people need depends on age and other factors. Para 12
8. Using a bright screen just before bed interferes with your natural clock and creates a state of alertness. Para 13

C. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Pay attention to diet

1. If we don't eat enough calories, we may feel tired and not have enough fuel.
2. If we eat too many calories, we may feel sluggish because of system overload.
3. Hydration is important because fatigue can be a symptom of dehydration.
4. Drinking coffee can improve concentration and make people more alert and receptive.

Do some light exercise

1. In your muscles, exercise produces more energy-producing units.
2. Exercise improves your body's ability to carry oxygen and boosts circulation.
3. Moderate amounts of stress hormones make you feel energized and alert.

Put time aside for yoga and meditation

1. Yoga and meditation boost energy levels because they focus on techniques that promote a state of calm.
2. If you feel tired because of stress, doing yoga or meditation can help you become more resistant to stressors.
3. For people with high-intensity jobs, yoga can improve the ability to deal with stress, reduce anxiety, and improve depression.

Learn to delegate tasks

1. If people can't deal with their responsibilities, they might burn out and feel tired all the time.
2. Elizabeth Dunn said that people should think about buying their way out of things they don't want to do.

Don't underestimate sleep

1. It is key that people get enough sleep to prevent fatigue and recover from tiring or stressful days.
2. Disrupted sleep can cause neurodegeneration, mental health problems, and increased likelihood to worry.
3. Healthful habits can help you cope with stress and avoid energy depletion.

- D.**
1. eat too many calories
 2. fatigue
 3. improve concentration and make brain alert and receptive
 4. increased pulse
 5. exercise
 6. state of calm
 7. better mood, energy level, and executive function
 8. fail to find strategy to redistribute responsibilities
 9. refreshed feeling
 10. bright screens before bed

WRITING I

GRAMMAR

- A.**
1. results in
 2. due to
 3. leads to
 4. are caused by
 5. be a factor in
 6. be the result of
- B.**
1. are responsible for
 2. result in
 3. contributes to
 4. is a factor in
 5. brought about
 6. led to
- C.**
1. is due to
 2. was caused by
 3. arose from
 4. was brought about by
 5. (has) developed from
 6. stems from
- D.**
1. Feeling tired all the time results from not getting enough quality sleep.
 2. A sense of fatigue can result from not drinking enough water throughout the day.
 3. Poor time management may lead to burnout and feeling tired all the time.
 4. Regular exercise can contribute to positive changes in brain chemistry.
 5. Changes in the body's melatonin levels may be caused by a lack of daylight during winter.
 6. Drinking a cup of coffee can result in feeling more awake and alert.

Thesis Statements- Answers will vary.

1. Many customers prefer to shop online for three important reasons such as better prices, variety and crowds.
2. Violent video games have many negative effects on children.
3. There are many causes of smoking and these causes result in many serious effects such as physical, psychological and economic effects.

Guided Exercise on Cause and Effect Essay

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. D // A.2 B.3 C.1 D.5 E.4

READING II

PREVIEW THE READING

A. 1. Students' own answers.

2. Students' own answers.

B. Students' own answers.

C. 1. There are a number of 2. deficiency 3. sedentary 4. fortified

5. inflammation 6. hibernate 7. nutrients 8. It is possible to

9. rampant 10. dreary 11. supplement 12. optimal

WORK WITH THE READING

A. 1. F; People have less energy when their bodies produce more melatonin during the winter.

2. F; People who live in northern latitudes typically have lower levels of vitamin D during the winter months.

3. T

4. F; Your skin can produce vitamin D on a cloudy day; it just produces less.

5. T

6. T

B. a. 6 b. 3 c. 2 d. 4 e. 7 f. 5

C. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. No vitamin D through windows; Have to go outside; Can get vitamin D on a cloudy day

2. Diet: eggs, fish, cereals, milk; vitamin D3 supplement

3. Exercise; diet; light therapy lamps

D. 1. 15 hours, 10 minutes, and 21 seconds.

2. 9 hours, 10 minutes, and 11 seconds.

3. 600 IU

4. 1,000 to 2,000 IU

5. 20 minutes three days a week for six weeks

6. Under \$100

E. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. They have less energy because of winter-related fatigue due to less sunlight.

2. There is more daylight in Edmonton on the summer solstice, and there is less daylight in Edmonton on the winter solstice, compared to Cleveland, Ohio.

3. Athletes are more active and they use their muscles more. As a result, they need more vitamin D to decrease fatigue and help them recover from exercise.

4. The window probably filters out the components of sunlight that help the skin make vitamin D.

5. Few foods contain significant amounts of vitamin D, so companies fortify their products to increase the amount of vitamin D available from food.

6. The body craves nutrients during the winter, and eating a wide variety of fruits and vegetables helps people get those nutrients.

VOCABULARY SKILL

1. for 2. by 3. in 4. about 5. to 6. With

WRITING 2

GRAMMAR

A.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. She feels tired every day. | She's not getting enough sleep. (cause) |
| 2. I feel energetic while I work. | I drink coffee in the morning. (cause) |
| 3. Some people eat too many processed and refined foods with a high glycemic index. (cause) | Some people suffer from low energy levels and fatigue. |
| 4. There isn't much daylight during winter. (cause) | People's bodies produce less melatonin and vitamin D. |
| 5. Habitual coffee drinkers build up tolerance to caffeine. (cause) | Caffeine may not help people who drink a lot of coffee to concentrate. |
| 6. He feels burned out and tired all the time. | He is overwhelmed by his responsibilities because he has no one to help him. (cause) |
| 7. Marta has a strong immune system. | Marta practices yoga and meditation regularly. (cause) |
| 8. Joe always sees problems as opportunities for learning. (cause) | He rarely feels depressed or frustrated. |

B. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. She's not getting enough sleep. For this reason, she feels tired every day.
2. I feel energetic while I work because I drink coffee in the morning.
3. Some people eat too many processed and refined foods with a high glycemic index; therefore, they suffer from low energy levels and fatigue.
4. Due to the fact that there isn't much daylight during winter, people's bodies produce less melatonin and vitamin D.
5. Habitual coffee drinkers build up tolerance to caffeine; because of this, caffeine may not help people who drink a lot of coffee to concentrate.
6. He is overwhelmed by his responsibilities; as a consequence, he feels burned out and tired all the time.
7. Since Marta practices yoga and meditation regularly, she has a strong immune system.
8. Joe always sees problems as opportunities for learning, so he rarely feels depressed or frustrated.

Guided Exercise on Cause and Effect Essay

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

UNIT 5

READING I

PREVIEW THE READING

A. Students' own answers.

B. Answers will vary. Sample answer: *The lazy brain* means that people make lazy decisions, like when they take the elevator instead of the stairs.

C. a. experiment b. pace c. function d. proof e. complex
f. subject g. according to h. rely on i. make sense j. efficient

WORK WITH THE READING

A. c

B.

1. F People have thousands of lazy thoughts a day.
2. T
3. F When people have lazy brains, they feel confident about their decisions.
4. F The subjects in the experiment didn't know that they changed their pace.
5. T
6. F When people solve difficult math problems, they are using more energy.
7. F One way to fight lazy thinking is to use hard thinking.

C.

1. Paragraph 3: People use lazy thinking when they drive.
2. Paragraph 4: The brain makes lazy decisions because it wants to save as much energy as possible.
3. Paragraph 9: Hard thinking is slower and takes a lot more energy. It is the kind of thinking we use to solve difficult problems.
4. Paragraph 11: People can fight lazy thinking by not accepting everything as true. They should question it to see if it makes sense.

D.

1. Lazy thinking 2. Hard thinking 3. Hard thinking 4. Lazy thinking
5. Lazy thinking 6. Hard thinking 7. Hard thinking 8. Lazy thinking

WRITING I

GRAMMAR

Adding Information

Exercise 1

- 1.also 2. Besides 3.As well as 4.too 5. Furthermore

Exercise 2

Students' own answers.

Review of cause & effect structure words:

Exercise 1:

- 1-B 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-B 6-A 7-A 8-B 9-B 10-C 11-B 12-C 13-A
14-A 15-C 16-D 17-D 18-C 19-B 20-A

READING II

PREVIEW THE READING

A. Students' own answers.

B. to explain how people solve problems in different ways

C. 1. arrogant 2. revolutionary 3. move on 4. impatient 5. deal with 6. have a gift

7. view 8. come up with

WORK WITH THE READING

A. b

B.

1. Doers 2. Questioners 3. Diggers 4. Reasoners 5. Ideators

C.

1. a problem 2. questioners 3. ideators 4. their solutions 5. facts 6. doers

CRITICAL THINKING STRATEGY

Categorize

1. Ideator 2. Digger 3. Doer 4. Questioner 5. Reasoner

UNIT 6

READING 1

PREVIEW THE READING

A- 1. Students' own answers

2. Students' own answers

3. Students' own answers

B- 1. Students' own answers

2. Students' own answers

3. Students' own answers

4. Students' own answers

C- a) capacity b) demographic c) leisure d) voluntary e) adapt f) undertake

WORK WITH THE READING

A- 1. DNS

2. T

3. F; In many countries, an increasing number of older people are living by themselves, often without any relatives living nearby.

4. T

5. F; Supermarkets have responded by providing more home-delivery services, and there has been a significant growth in companies providing services that would have traditionally been undertaken by family members.

6. F; In countries where the percentage of children and young people is lower, there are lower costs in the education system.

7. DNS

8. T

B- 1. look after

2. social activities

3. private nursing care

4. economic impact

5. savings, leisure time

6. voluntary

VOCABULARY SKILL

A- 1. retirement

2. pension

3. health

4. age

5. memory

6. years

B- 1. retirement age

2. years of marriage

3. pay into / contribute to a pension

4. active retirement 5. ill health / old age / memory loss 6. a good memory
7. coming years 8. health worker 9. retirement age / pensionable age

WRITING 1

- A-** 1. rapid increase/ sharp rise/ rapid rise 2. fluctuated
3. sharp drop/ sharp fall/ sharp decrease/ rapid drop/ rapid fall/ rapid decrease
4. rose sharply/ rose rapidly/ increased sharply/ increased rapidly
B- 1. and 2. for 3. between/in 4. From
C- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
D- 1. shows 2. dropped 3. went down 4. stayed the same
E- 1. decreased dramatically
2. a slight fall in the production of genetically modified food
3. dropped significantly
4. fluctuated moderately
5. sharp rise in fast food consumption
6. rise of 10% in the number of young people without a job.

READING 2

PREVIEW THE READING

- A-** 1. Students' own answers.
2. Students' own answers.
B- C
C- 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. c

WORK WITH THE READING

A- Possible answers:

Employment

Problem: rising youth unemployment rate

Solution: more public-sector jobs; more private-sector employers

Housing

Problem: more demand than supply; rising prices

Solution: (none mentioned)

- B-** 1. young 2. 27 3. 19 4. 27 / Japan 5. education 6. sectors
7. expansion
C- 1. if you consider the facts carefully
2. spending
3. very specific problems that require specific solutions
4. as a result or effect of something

VOCABULARY SKILL

- A-** 1. in 2. of 3. on 4. up 5. with 6. in 7. on 8. in
B- 1. rely on 2. in contrast 3. range of 4. focus on
5. in brief 6. in theory 7. identify with 8. sum up

WRITING 2

- A-** 1. rose steadily 2. remained stable 3. sharp fall 4. dramatic increase
5. reached 6. fluctuated 7. fall gradually
B- 1. increased / rose 2. dramatically / sharply / steeply 3. peaked 4. remained the same
5. was
6. dramatic / sharp / steep 7. increased / rose 8. gradually / moderately / modestly

C- 1. The graph **gives information about** the number of customers visiting the book shop over a six-month period.

2. There was a **slight increase** in customer numbers in May.
3. There was a **slight decrease** in customer numbers the following month.
4. There was a **sharp rise** in customer numbers in July.
5. There was **another fall** in customer numbers in August.
6. Customer numbers **reached a peak** in September.
7. Customer numbers **fluctuated** during the six-month period.

D- 1. over/during/in 2. between 3. from 4. during/ in/ over 5. in

6. for/ in/ during/ over 7. in / during

E- 1. in 2. of 3. by 4. from, to 5. At

UNIT 7

READING

PREVIEW THE READING

A.

1. Students' own answers.
2. Students' own answers.
3. Students' own answers.

B. Entrepreneurs have figured out ways to help others by doing more than just donating goods.

- C. 1. concerned 2. seeking 3. focus 4. model 5. aspect
6. movement 7. have addressed 8. inspired 9. give back

WORK WITH THE READING

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. a

- B.** 1. like the idea of giving back
2. make a difference in the world
3. has donated millions of shoes to people in need
4. is built into their business model
5. provide light and reduce pollution
6. feel inspired to continue

C.

	Problem/Situation	What they sell	Effect/Result
1. TOMS	Kids have no shoes	shoes	Poor people have no shoes
2. Nokero	Pollution and fires	Solar lights	People have light after dark , less danger / pollution
3. United by Blue	Pollution in oceans	clothes	Cleaner ocean and waterways
4. Warby Parker	People can't see / vision problems	Eye glasses	People get glasses / have better vision

VOCABULARY SKILL

1. address 2. provides 3. provides 4. address 5. provided

WRITING**GRAMMAR****Exercise 1**

1. research, researcher
2. influence, influencer
3. prediction
4. arrangement
5. suggestion
6. donation, donator
7. writing, writer
8. dedication

Exercise 2

1. difference
2. happiness
3. determination
4. poverty
5. difficulty
6. significance
7. beauty
8. confusion

Exercise 3

1. discovery/ interest
2. concern
3. confusion/ change
4. dedication
5. development/ communication

Exercise 4

2. my failure/ my illness
3. an analysis/ a description
4. difficulty
5. Use/ the risk/ loss
6. explanation