

Vocabulary

Collocations with *make*, *get* and *do*

- 1 Form collocations with the words in **bold** by writing *make*, *get* or *do* in the correct form in the gaps in these extracts from Listening Part 1.

- 1 But you **make** a conscious **decision** to learn it when you were in Mongolia, didn't you?
 2 What's essential, though, is **making** an effort.
 3 I remembered **doing** those dictation **exercises**.
 4 As a language teacher it would **make** my life a lot easier.
 5 **Getting** the questions **right** would be useful training for many interviewers.

- 2 Exam candidates often use the wrong verb with the words and phrases in the box. Write each word or phrase in the correct column of the table below. Two words/phrases can be written in more than one column.

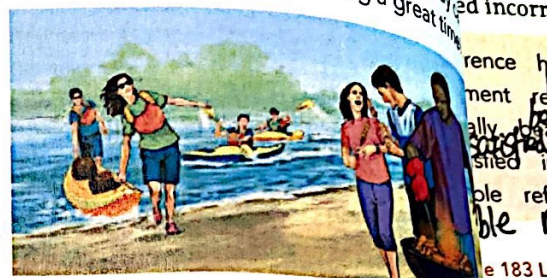
a comment a course a decision a mistake a job
 an effort a point a proposal a qualification
 a suggestion activities an apology business
 complaints changes exercise further information
 friends harm one's money back one's best
 some shopping sport household chores the cooking
 the right choice use of something an improvement

make	get	do
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 25, 26, 27	7, 14, 15, 19	1, 9, 11, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

- 3 Each of the sentences below contains a mistake made by candidates with a collocation of *make*, *do* or *get*. Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Before working in our shop you first make a one-week course in developing photos.
 2 A lot of my time was wasted, so I think I should receive some of my money back.
 3 She did everything possible to turn the trip more pleasant.
 4 We were made to work very hard at school and that certainly didn't make me any harm.
 5 We need to reduce the time taken to achieve all the tasks mentioned above.

- 6 Other members of the club have given about a quiz or karaoke night to form part of the programme.
 7 We'd be very grateful if you'd make your this problem.
 8 You can spend lots of time at this holiday practising exercise and having a great time.



Reading and Use of English

Exam information

In Reading and Use of English Part 3

- you read a text of 150–170 words with eight gaps, one example (0)
- in each gap you write the correct form of the word given in CAPITALS at the end of the line.

This part tests your knowledge of vocabulary and your ability to form words by adding prefixes and suffixes, making other changes.

- 1 Work in small groups. How many words can you form from each of these base words?

govern care critic child break occasion
 deep fragile friend repair

Example

govern: government, governmental, governable, ungovernable, ungovernably, governing, governor

- 2 Look at your answers to Exercise 1. Which suffixes did you use?

-ion, -ment, -less, -ise, -ally, -hood, -able, -ly, -ship

Which of the suffixes above are used to form

1 verbs? 2 nouns? 3 adjectives?

- 3 Can you think of other suffixes which are used in each of the categories 1–4 in Exercise 2? Write one word as an example, e.g. -ness: kindness.



The naming of products

International companies are finding it (0) ...increasingly... important to develop brand names that can be used in a wide range of countries. A product with a single, (1) *universally* recognised name can enable companies to make major (2) *saving* in production and promotion costs – especially now that world advertising is a (3) *reality* in such contexts as major sporting events.

INCREASE

UNIVERSE
SAVE

REAL

It is said that more time is actually spent deciding the name of a product than on the research and development leading to the (4) *innovation* itself. Thousands of possible names may need to be investigated to find one that is internationally (5) *acceptable*.

INNOVATE

ACCEPT

An indication of the scope of the problem can be seen from the experience of Dunlop, who spent over two years (6) *unsuccessfully* researching a name for a new tyre. They then launched an international (7) *competition* amongst their employees, receiving over 10,000 entries. Around 30 names were selected from an enormous number of (8) *submission*, but not one was found to be legally available in more than a small number of countries.

SUCCEED

COMPETE

SUBMIT

Adapted from *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*

