

## Can Microsoft Take on Apple & Google in Mobile?

Exercises ANSWERS

### Grammar: Comparatives / Superlatives

A

1. The new secretary makes far \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
a) less                      b) worst                      **c) fewer**                      d) lesser
2. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ tool in the world.  
a) heavier                      b) less heavy                      **c) least heavy**                      d) most heavy
3. Can you drive any \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) fast                      **b) faster**                      c) fastest                      d) the fastest
4. In terms of profit, this is our \_\_\_\_\_ year yet!  
a) bad                      b) worse                      **c) worst**                      d) the worst
5. Sue lives two miles \_\_\_\_\_ away from the office \_\_\_\_\_ I do.  
**a) farther / than**                      b) farther / that                      c) further / that                      d) more far / than

B

6. Plus tu gagnes de l'argent, plus tu économises pour t'acheter une maison.  
**The more money you earn, the more you can save to buy a house.**
7. L'entrepôt est deux fois plus grand que lors de ta dernière visite.  
**The warehouse is twice as large as it was when you last visited it.**
8. Mon collègue Bob est allé à la même école que moi.  
**My colleague Bob went to the same school as I did.**
9. Mon collègue ne conduit pas aussi prudemment que sa secrétaire.  
**My partner does not drive as carefully as his secretary.**
10. Selon le PDG, notre filiale en Belgique est la moins performante de toutes.  
**According to the CEO, our Belgian subsidiary is the least efficient of all.**

### Vocabulary: make

1. It made me **angry** to hear how she had been insulted.
2. It made me **angry** listening to his lies.
3. It made me **ashamed** to learn how badly treated immigrants in the 1950s.
4. It made me **furious** to find out that I had only got 745 for the TOEIC.
5. It made me **happy** being the only lad/lass on the course.
6. It made me **poor** having a Mac.

### make/do

- |                    |                                   |                     |                                |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. make/ <b>do</b> | the cleaning and the cooking      | 9. make/ <b>do</b>  | one's hair or one's teeth      |
| 2. <b>make</b> /do | a lasting impression (on someone) | 10. make/ <b>do</b> | a lot of harm rather than good |
| 3. make/ <b>do</b> | the shopping and the washing-up   | 11. make/ <b>do</b> | business (with somebody)       |
| 4. make/ <b>do</b> | some serious work                 | 12. make/ <b>do</b> | (somebody) a favour            |
| 5. make/ <b>do</b> | a lot of damage (to something)    | 13. <b>make</b> /do | love, not war                  |
| 6. <b>make</b> /do | an announcement or a speech       | 14. <b>make</b> /do | a mess, a profit or a fortune  |
| 7. <b>make</b> /do | an application                    | 15. <b>make</b> /do | fun of someone                 |
| 8. <b>make</b> /do | a sound or a noise                | 16. <b>make</b> /do | amends for one's behaviour     |

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### Expressions with make and do (1)

1. The manager was surprised at how many things Ron could ..... at once.  
(a) make (b) **do** (c) made (d) did
2. She ..... him a solemn promise that she would never steal again.  
(a) make (b) do (c) **made** (d) did
3. His teacher begged him to ..... more of an effort in class.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
4. We had so much fun in Chicago — we ..... it in three days.  
(a) make (b) do (c) made (d) **did**
5. The business ..... a lot of money this year.  
(a) make (b) do (c) **made** (d) did
6. The university research team stumbled upon something; it ..... a really big discovery.  
(a) make (b) did (c) **made** (d) do
7. His mother forced him to ..... his homework every night after supper.  
(a) make (b) **do** (c) made (d) did
8. No matter how hard she pushed him, she couldn't ..... her son do the job properly.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
9. The teacher suggested they ..... another exercise to understand the problem better.  
(a) make (b) **do** (c) made (d) did
10. We only have one more pot of stew — will it .....?  
(a) make (b) **do** (c) made (d) did

### Expressions with make and do (2)

1. Even though the situation was not ideal, they decided to ..... a go of things.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
2. She finally begged him to ..... a move in their very long and tiresome chess game.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
3. He was very proud of his car yesterday, because during the race it ..... 260 km/hr.  
(a) make (b) do (c) made (d) **did**
4. She realized that she only had a few days left on her vacation, so she decided to ..... the most of it.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
5. I'm not quite ready yet — I have to ..... my hair.  
(a) make (b) **do** (c) made (d) did
6. His mother was late because she ..... the beds before she left the house.  
(a) make (b) do (c) **made** (d) did
7. No one knows why he ..... those terrible things in the past.  
(a) make (b) do (c) made (d) **did**
8. He was confused and couldn't ..... up his mind about what to do next.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
9. The teacher had to ..... up a new syllabus because her old one was outdated.  
(a) **make** (b) do (c) made (d) did
10. They ..... up quickly after their silly argument.  
(a) make (b) do (c) **made** (d) did

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### Phrasal verbs: 'make'

1. It's getting late. Why don't you stay? I'll **make up** a bed for you.
2. Oh no! Someone has **made off with** my mobile phone.
3. You haven't spoken to each other for days. I think it's time you both **made up / made it up**.
4. Can you **make out** the house in the dark?  
(This can also be used if you have difficulty hearing or understanding something: "*We were at the back of the theatre and we had difficulty making out what the actors were saying*")
5. The car costs £2000. I'm paying £1500, and Sally is **making up** the rest.
6. He **made out** that he had won the lottery.  
(that can be removed: "*He made out he had won the lottery*")
7. I can't **make out** why he didn't come to the party.
8. He **made up** some excuse about the dog eating his homework.  
(You can also make up a story to entertain or frighten someone: "*Don't worry. He made up the story about someone in the house just to frighten you*")
9. He **made over** the property to his daughter last week.
10. It's getting late. I should **make for** home.
11. When he saw the police coming, he **made off** as quickly as possible.
12. Before I begin work, I should **make out** a list of all the things I need to do.  
(We often use this when we write a cheque: "*Who should I make the cheque payable to?*" "*Could you make it out to Chile Organica Ltd, please?*")
13. What do you **make of** our new teacher?
14. The wonderful hotel we stayed at **made up for** the terrible weather we had all through the holiday.
15. I'm sorry I forgot your birthday. I'll **make it up to** you, I promise.

## Unit 7

- 7.1**
- 1 **kip** – to sleep / have a sleep
  - 2 **a pal** – a friend; nowadays, **mate** is perhaps the most common informal word for ‘friend’ in British English
  - 3 **a chap** – a man; **chap** does have associations of being a middle-class word and perhaps not used so much by young people
  - 4 **cheerio** – goodbye; **bye** and **ta-ta** (pron: /tə tu: /) are also common, **ta-ta** being the most informal
  - 5 **swot** – study hard, e.g. for an exam; you can call someone a **swot** too
  - 6 **ta** – thank you, or (slightly less formal) thanks
  - 7 **brainy** – clever / intelligent; intelligent is the most formal.

**7.2** *Suggested changes:*

JIM: Annie, can you lend me five **quid**?

ANNIE: What for?

JIM: Well, I've **got** to go and see my mum and dad, and my **bike**'s not working, so I'll have to **take/get a taxi**.

ANNIE: Can't you **phone/ring/call** them and say you can't come?

JIM: Well, I could, except I want to go because they always have lots of food, and the **fridge** at our flat (or ‘our place’, which is a common way of talking about your house/flat) is empty, as usual.

ANNIE: Can't you **get the / go by tube**?

JIM: Erm...

ANNIE: Anyway, the answer's no.

For the sake of practice, we have created here a dialogue that probably has more of a concentration of informal words than would occur in reality. Don't forget the advice given at the beginning of the unit about using too much informal language.

- 7.3**
- 1 A teenage boy would probably say a **date** (or ‘Fancy going out?’), not an **appointment** in this situation; **appointment** is for business contexts; too formal.
  - 2 **Offspring**, if the parent used it, would be heard as humorous, certainly not the normal word for this situation; **children** or **kids** (informal) would be the normal words. **Offspring** would be suitable for legal contexts, religious language and serious history books/biographies; too formal.
  - 3 As with 2, this would be heard as humorous/mock-serious. Most people would say ‘I never drink’ or ‘I never touch alcohol’ in this situation. **Alcoholic beverages** is very formal/legalistic and you might see it on, e.g. a notice prohibiting drinking in a particular place or the sale of drink at particular times; too formal.
  - 4 Probably acceptable. People who work together or share an institutional context often develop a high degree of acceptable informality. Such is often the case in British universities and colleges. In such institutional settings, clippings and other short forms are widely used by everyone and operate as a sort of slang among the people involved, and are not heard as disrespectful.
  - 5 The use of **ads** here sounds out of place compared with the formal tone of the rest of the letter (‘Dear Sir/Madam... I should like to enquire... etc.’), so it is too informal. Over the phone, however, the same person might well say ‘Could you tell me how much it'd cost to put an ad in your paper?’ in order to create a friendly relationship with the person answering the call.

- 7.4**
- |             |                |                |               |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 in motion | 3 a) to regret | b) to purchase | c) to address |
| 2 to alight | 4 Hi! Bye!     |                |               |

**7.5** *Suggested versions:*

- 1 Children shouldn't / are asked not to drop rubbish/litter in the play-area.
- 2 You can only get your expenses/money back if you've got / if you hand in receipts with the date on.