

## Reading and Use of English | Part 4

### 1 Correct the mistakes in these Part 4 answers.

- 1 You will get home from work to find I have cooked supper.

**TIME**

I will have supper cooked by .....~~the time you will get~~..... home from work.

- 2 I am driving faster than ever before.

**AS**

It's the first time I .....~~drive so fast~~..... as this.

- 3 They tested the car on a race track when they had solved the problem.

**TRIED**

With .....~~solving the problem they tried~~..... the car on a race track.

### 2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

- 1 It's pointless to go to the station by taxi in such heavy traffic.

**POINT**

The traffic is so heavy that .....  
..... a taxi to the station.

- 2 Karl didn't consult anyone before starting the project.

**AHEAD**

Karl went ..... consulting anyone.

- 3 The accident was caused by ice on the road.

**BLAME**

Ice on the road ..... the accident.

- 4 We had no idea the journey would take nearly so long.

**FAR**

The journey ..... we expected.

- 5 We didn't get to the party until all the food had been eaten.

**TIME**

There was no food ..... to the party.

- 6 Our view of the world has certainly been affected by new technology.

**IMPACT**

New technology has certainly .....  
..... we view the world.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

- 1 Work in pairs. Add prefixes to these adjectives to make them negative.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 ..... accurate  | 5 ..... possible |
| 2 ..... important | 6 ..... regular  |
| 3 ..... selfish   | 7 ..... similar  |
| 4 ..... legal     | 8 ..... tolerant |

Now change each negative adjective into a noun.

- 2 Add prefixes to these verbs so that they have the meanings given.

1 appear	become invisible	
2 claim	claim back	
3 inform	give the wrong information	
4 judge	judge in advance	
5 react	react more than is necessary	
6 stabilise	make something unstable	
7 state	describe something to make it less important	

Now make your answers into nouns.

- 3 Add prefixes to these nouns so that they have the meanings given.

1 biography	when a person writes about himself/herself	
2 owner	a joint owner	
3 politician	someone who was a politician in the past	
4 trust	feeling of being unable to trust someone	
5 circle	half a circle	

Now make your answers into adjectives. (One noun does not have a related adjective.)



4 Read the text about attitudes to truth in the media, and answer these questions. (Don't try to fill in the gaps at this stage.)

- 1 What does the writer accuse universities of?
- 2 What comparison does he make between television drama and news programmes?

5 Read the text again. For questions 1–8 use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

6 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Do you agree with the view that, from the audience's perspective, there may be 'little difference between an episode of a hospital drama and the main evening news'?
- 2 How far do you trust TV networks in your country to tell you the truth?

### Exam advice

Read the whole text quickly first for a general idea of what it is about.

When looking at the gaps, decide

- what type of word you need (noun, adjective, etc.)
- how you should change the word in capitals to form the word you need. These are some of the questions to ask yourself:
  - Does the word need a negative prefix (*un-*, *in-*, etc.)?
  - If the word is a noun, should it be singular or plural?
  - If it is a verb, what form is needed (*-ed*, *-ing*, etc.)?

## Broadcasters must find ways to regain public trust

The current problems over the truth and (0) ..... *honesty* ..... HONEST of television programmes are symptomatic of a deep (1) ..... suspicion about how such values are judged. In universities, several generations of students in media, cultural studies and even (2) ..... JOURNAL have been taught that there is no such thing as truth or (3) ..... in television products. These are merely a construction, a 'spectacle', produced for audiences who (4) ..... and consume ACCURATE them according to their own tastes. There is little (5) ..... between an episode of a hospital DRAMA and the main evening news. I have argued against this approach to understanding media. Yet the depth of the problem for the TV companies is apparent in that there are now (6) ..... voices calling INSIST for the abandonment of the traditional principle of (7) ..... because it is thought impossible to PARTIAL give an accurate account of the full range of positions in a political (8) ..... ARGUE .

Adapted from *The Guardian*



# ANSWER KEY

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- 1 1 by the time you get/arrive/come 2 have driven as fast 3 the problem solved, they tried (out)
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- 2 1 there is / there's no point (in) taking/getting  
2 ahead with the project without 3 was to blame for  
4 took/was far longer than 5 left by the time we got  
6 had/made an impact on how / the way

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

- 1 1 inaccurate 2 unimportant 3 unselfish  
4 illegal 5 impossible 6 irregular 7 dissimilar  
8 intolerant  
*Nouns:* 1 inaccuracy 2 unimportance  
3 unselfishness 4 illegality 5 impossibility  
6 irregularity 7 dissimilarity 8 intolerance
- 2 1 disappear 2 reclaim 3 misinform 4 prejudice  
5 overreact 6 destabilise 7 understate  
*Nouns:* 1 disappearance 2 reclamation  
3 misinformation 4 prejudgement 5 overreaction  
6 destabilisation 7 understatement
- 3 1 autobiography 2 co-owner 3 ex-politician  
4 mistrust/distrust 5 semi-circle  
*Adjectives:* 1 autobiographical 2 co-owned  
3 *no adjective* 4 mistrustful (but not distrustful)  
5 semi-circular
- 4 1 They have taught their students 'that there is no such thing as truth in television products'.  
2 He says that according to current theories, there is little difference between the two.
- 5 1 intellectual 2 journalism 3 accuracy  
4 decode 5 difference 6 insistent 7 impartiality  
8 argument