

## QUESTIONS ON GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

### Practice 8

#### REPHRASING – 1 point

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given.

1. I could only afford that house because of the loan you gave me.

**LENT**

Had \_\_\_\_\_ money, I wouldn't have been able to afford the house.

2. You don't have to come and see the new house if you don't wish to.

**OBLIGATION**

You are \_\_\_\_\_ and see the new house if you don't wish to.

3. You should have seen the boss as soon as you arrived. You knew he wanted to see you.

**SUPPOSED**

You \_\_\_\_\_ boss when you arrived.

4. She is already married and you knew! I wish you had told me.

**MIGHT**

You \_\_\_\_\_ me she was married!

5. I went in to work for an hour even though I knew it was a holiday.

**NOT**

I need \_\_\_\_\_ into work but I did anyway.

6. The headmaster will give a prize to the top student of the year.

**AWARDED**

The \_\_\_\_\_ a prize by the headmaster.

7. Police arrested Johnson because they think he was involved in the robbery.

**SUSPICION**

John was detained \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery.

8. You don't need to concern yourself with the new tax laws till October.

**EFFECT**

The new tax laws \_\_\_\_\_.

#### LEXICAL FIELDS – 1 point (this very same question came up in the exam in 2016)

2. Choose five of the following verbs expressing ways of moving. Explain what they mean exactly (connotations and nuances of meaning between them) and write a sentence which exemplifies their specific meaning. You will get 0.2 points for each verb successfully defined and exemplified.

DASH – LINGER – LOITER – STAGGER – STROLL – WADE – STRUT

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**CLOZE TEST (MULTI-WORD VERBS) – 1 point**

3. For questions 1-10, read the text below and fill in each space with the word which best fits in there. Use one word only in each space. Each item is worth 0.1 point

**Can parrots communicate?**

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can (0) these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African grey parrot, and ever since then, she has been building (1) \_\_\_\_\_ data on him. Pepperberg, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ recently published book *The Alex Studies* makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it is that he wants. In actual (4) \_\_\_\_\_, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. Early on, he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ vocalise whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more complex tasks. Presented (8) \_\_\_\_\_ different-coloured balls and blocks and asked the number of red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him (10) \_\_\_\_\_ else, he'll complain: 'Wanna go shoulder.'

A (11) \_\_\_\_\_ experts remain sceptical, seeing very (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise (15) \_\_\_\_\_ all further.

**MULTIPLE MEANINGS**

4. For questions 1-5, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. (0) is an example.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

- After further \_\_\_\_\_ the company decided not to appeal against the council's refusal of their planning application.
- The fact that we have not asked you to do this job is no \_\_\_\_\_ on your work.
- For a moment everyone in the room was dazzled by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sun on the glass.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

- Stuart is an excellent actor but he cannot \_\_\_\_\_ criticism of any sort.
- The insurers said the company would have to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the costs of repairing the damaged wall.
- Both of the children \_\_\_\_\_ a very strong resemblance to their grandfather.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

- Children can be very difficult at the age of two, but it's just a developmental \_\_\_\_\_ they go through.

**Oposiciones al Cuerpo de Profesores de E.O.I. 2022-2023**

- Negotiations between the two companies are at a crucial \_\_\_\_\_ and a decision is expected later today.
- The mayor's opening speech set the \_\_\_\_\_ for the programme of events to celebrate the village's 800th anniversary.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

- The interpretation given is, in fact, the \_\_\_\_\_ taken by most modern thinkers.
- Kate could hear the sighs of impatience growing in the \_\_\_\_\_ of customers behind her.
- The company's annual trading figures remained broadly in \_\_\_\_\_ with expectations.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

- Dr Saunders was completely overwhelmed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of work she faced every day.
- If you turn the \_\_\_\_\_ up any more, we'll get complaints from the neighbours.
- The writer's second \_\_\_\_\_ of short stories has been well received by critics. though sales are disappointing.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

- Everybody who read the articles must have been \_\_\_\_\_ by the courage shown by the little boy in the face of such adversity.
- Mr and Mrs Davenport bought a house in France a few years ago and \_\_\_\_\_ there once they had retired.
- It was clear from the graceful way in which the girl \_\_\_\_\_ that she had had ballet training.

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS (see)**

5. The following sentences include idiomatic expressions with the verb *see*. Write down the exact word that complete each sentence in the right form.

1. I started this project, and I intend to see \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you ask me, this restaurant has seen \_\_\_\_\_. The décor is very old.
3. Well, so much for Jack. I think we've seen \_\_\_\_\_ of him for a while.
4. I don't think we really see \_\_\_\_\_ over this matter, do we?
5. When Brenda told me I had been dismissed, I saw \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't think I can see \_\_\_\_\_ to lending you the money after all.
7. Mark and Ellen have been seeing \_\_\_\_\_ of each other lately.
8. At last! Rob has seen \_\_\_\_\_ and come round to my way of thinking.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

6. For questions 1-6, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

**Vegetarians and Others**

Unfortunately, the Word 'vegetarian' still presents to many minds a quite inaccurate picture of the diet and beliefs of people who (1) \_\_\_\_\_ animals (and, in the case of vegans and certain religious sects, all animal products) from their eating habits. Many, it has to be admitted, do become quite obsessed with what, when and how they eat, and extreme food faddists, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarian or not, have often given more moderate categories of vegetarian an undeserved (3) \_\_\_\_\_. This unfortunate tendency has long been one of the social hazards of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to unorthodox ideas of any kind.

The activities of health and food addicts, often reported in the media and proving to be increasingly focused on such issues as genetically-modified species and the production of organic foodstuffs, should, however, not be (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with the ethic, nor necessarily with the practice, of true vegetarianism. It is fair to say that in the wide world of food reform, there are certainly many vegetarians to be found, but many of the so-called food reformers are no nearer to genuine vegetarianism than a Masai tribesman or any other (6) \_\_\_\_\_ supporter of the meat-with-or-without-two-veg school of thought.

- |                  |              |                 |              |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A exclude     | B prohibit   | C forbid        | D outlaw     |
| 2. A although    | B whether    | C unless        | D whereas    |
| 3. A distinction | B estimation | C consideration | D reputation |
| 4. A subscribing | B enlisting  | C enrolling     | D subjecting |
| 5. A blamed      | B confused   | C mistaken      | D jumbled    |
| 6. A sharp       | B slight     | C keen          | D crisp      |

**GENDER – 1 point**

7. Explain these three words in terms of gender: *women*, *priestess* and *queen*. Include three more examples of each case.

ANSWER KEY

1. REPHRASING – 1 point

1. Had you not lent me the money, I wouldn't have been able to afford the house.
2. You are under no obligation to come and see the new house if you don't wish to.
3. You were supposed to see the / were supposed to have seen the boss when you arrived.
4. You might as well have told me she was married!
5. I need not have gone into work but I did anyway.
6. The top student will be awarded a prize by the headmaster.
7. John was detained on suspicion of being involved / on suspicion of involvement in the robbery.
8. The new tax laws don't take effect till October.

Comentado [AB1]: Inversion with a conditional.

Inversion with conditionals is only possible in the three following cases:

**Should you** need any help, please ask (1st cond.).  
**Were you to** ask me to marry me, I'd say yes (2nd cond.)  
**Had I known** it sooner, I'd have told you (3rd cond.)

Comentado [AB2]: *I needn't have gone vs. I didn't have to go*

Comentado [AB3]: *To pass a law > to enforce/implement a law*

2. LEXICAL FIELDS – 1 point

(Remember that you should only define and exemplify 5 of the following)

Dash: "to go somewhere very quickly because you are in a hurry" → *he dashed along the platform and jumped on the train*

Linger: "to stay somewhere for longer than is necessary because it is enjoyable or helpful to you" → *we lingered over breakfast on the terrace.*

Loiter: "to stand or wait in a public place for no particular/obvious reason" → *there's a group of kids loitering outside the shop.*

Stagger: "to walk with weak unsteady steps, as if you are about to fall" → *he gave her a slight push, and she staggered backwards.*

Stroll: "to walk without hurrying, often for pleasure" → *the young couple was strolling with their arms round each other.*

Wade: "to walk with an effort through something, especially water or mud" → *he waded into the water to push the boat out.*

Strut: "to walk in an especially confident and proud way" → *Phyllis struts around like she owns the place.*

3. CLOZE TEST

Can parrots communicate?

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can (0) these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African grey parrot, and ever since then, she has been building (1) UP data on him. Pepperberg, (2) WHOSE recently published book *The Alex Studies* makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get (3) WHATEVER/WHAT it is that he wants.

In actual (4) FACT some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. (5) LIKE a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. Early on, he (6) COULD/WOULD

**Oposiciones al Cuerpo de Profesores de E.O.I. 2022-2023**

vocalise whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries (7) **OUT** more complex tasks. Presented (8) **WITH** different-coloured balls and blocks and asked the number of red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. (9) **SHOULD** he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him (10) SOMEWHERE/ANYWHERE else, he'll complain: 'Wanna go shoulder.'

**Comentado [Office4]:** Inversion with conditionals is only possible in the three following cases:

**Should you** need any help, please ask (1st cond.).  
**Were you to** ask me to marry me, I'd say yes (2nd cond.)  
**Had I known** it sooner, I'd have told you (3rd cond.)

A (11) **FEW** experts remain sceptical, seeing very (12) **LITTLE** in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by (13) **MEANS/WAY** of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to (14) **HAVE** mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise (15) **US** all further.

**4. MULTIPLE MEANINGS**

**1 REFLECTION**

- After further **reflection** the company decided not to appeal against the council's refusal of their planning application.
- The fact that we have not asked you to do this job is no **reflection** on your work.
- For a moment everyone in the room was dazzled by the **reflection** of the sun on the glass.

**2 BEAR**

- Stuart is an excellent actor but he cannot **bear** criticism of any sort.
- The insurers said the company would have to **bear** some of the costs of repairing the damaged wall.
- Both of the children **bear** a very strong resemblance to their grandfather.

**Comentado [Office5]:** Bear resemblance (good collocation).

Another interesting meaning of the verb *bear* is the one here: for another 20 km, please **bear** left ("manténgase a la izquierda").

**3 STAGE**

- Children can be very difficult at the age of two, but it's just a developmental **stage** they go through.
- Negotiations between the two companies are at a crucial **stage** and a decision is expected later today.
- The mayor's opening speech set the **stage** for the programme of events to celebrate the village's 800th anniversary.

**Comentado [Office6]:** AT a crucial stage (preposition)

**4 LINE**

- The interpretation given is, in fact, the **line** taken by most modern thinkers.
- Kate could hear the sighs of impatience growing in the **line** of customers behind her.
- The company's annual trading figures remained broadly in **line** with expectations.

**5 VOLUME**

- Dr Saunders was completely overwhelmed by the **volume** of work she faced every day.
- If you turn the **volume** up any more, we'll get complaints from the neighbours.

**Oposiciones al Cuerpo de Profesores de E.O.I. 2022-2023**

- The writer's second **volume** of short stories has been well received by critics. though sales are disappointing.

**6 MOVED**

- Everybody who read the articles must have been **moved** by the courage shown by the little boy in the face of such adversity.
- Mr and Mrs Davenport bought a house in France a few years ago and **moved** there once they had retired.
- It was clear from the graceful way in which the girl **moved** that she had had ballet training.

**5. IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS**

- I started this project, and I intend to see **IT THROUGH**.
- If you ask me, this restaurant has seen **BETTER DAYS**. The décor is very old.
- Well, so much for Jack. I think we've seen **THE LAST** of him for a while.
- I don't think we really see **EYE TO EYE** over this matter, do we?
- When Brenda told me I had been dismissed, I saw **RED**.
- I don't think I can see **MY WAY** to lending you the money after all.
- Mark and Ellen have been seeing **A LOT** of each other lately.
- At last! Rob has seen **THE LIGHT** and **come round** to my way of thinking.

Comentado [AB7]: = to agree on something

Comentado [AB8]: = to hit the roof / to be angry

Comentado [AB9]: To bring something round: to convince  
To come round: to be convinced.

**6. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- |                         |                   |                   |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <b>A exclude</b>     | B prohibit        | C forbid          | D outlaw            |
| 2. A although           | <b>B whether</b>  | C unless          | D whereas           |
| 3. A distinction        | B estimation      | C consideration   | <b>D reputation</b> |
| 4. <b>A subscribing</b> | B enlisting       | C enrolling       | D subjecting        |
| 5. A <b>blamed</b>      | <b>B confused</b> | C <b>mistaken</b> | D jumbled           |
| 6. A sharp              | B slight          | <b>C keen</b>     | D crisp             |

Comentado [Office10]: Verb pattern: *blame sb for sth*; *blame sth on sb*.

Comentado [Office11]: *Mistaken by sth* ("por algo") or *for sth* ("con algo")

**7. GENDER**

**TOPIC 39**

Gender in personal nouns is expressed in two different ways, both of which are represented in the examples suggested:

*Women and queen*: in this case gender is expressed by means of a different word (*man/woman*; *king/queen*). This also happens in the following examples: *bachelor/spinster*; *monk/nun*; *father/mother*; *nephew/niece*; *uncle/aunt*; *son/daughter*.

**NOTE**: originally, *woman* comes from the compound noun *wif* "woman" + *man* "human being", which in English referred to both sexes.

*Priestess*: in this case gender is expressed through a gender suffix, that is, inflectionally: (*priest/priestess*). This also happens in the following examples: *prince/princess*; *hero/heroine*; *emperor/empress*; *waiter/waitress*; *widow/widower*.