

Adverbs/Adjectives

Choose the sentences that are correct

1. The price of coffee rose dramatically in 1995.
2. There was a significantly fall in the number of women out of work.
3. After falling from a peak of 200 units, sales remained steady at 150 units throughout October.
4. The number of children who read books every night fell steadily from 1990 to 2010.
5. The number of children who listened to music before going to sleep rose dramatic in 2005.
6. The proportion of boys and girls who watched television every night remained steadily from 1990 to 2010.
7. Tea sales rose slightly in 2005 to a new high of \$16 million.
8. There was a marginal drop in the amount of hot chocolate drunk in 2006.

Comparing language

Fill in all the gaps

as difference fewer more similar smallest than twice While

1. the Japanese purchased nearly 50 million smart phones, the Canadians bought only just over 3 million.
2. Americans bought nearly 9 million smart phones than tablets.
3. The Australians bought slightly more smart phones the British did.
4. It is notable how the Australians bought smart phones than tablets.
5. In contrast, Australians bought a number of smart phones and tablets.
6. The Koreans bought exactly as many smart phones as tablets.
7. The British bought the number of tablets.
8. There was only a slight in the number of smart phones and tablets bought by Canadians.
9. Canadians bought almost as many tablets smart phones.

- **almost twice as many** - **approximately the same** - **around** - **few**
major - **most common** - **next most** - **only just more** - **significantly more** - **slightly more** - **the fewest**

This bar chart shows the different reasons for making journeys in the UK in 2006 and how males and females differed in this.

It is immediately apparent that the purposes for travelling were commuting and shopping, both being 20 per cent of trips. The common reasons were visiting friends and doing the school run at 15%, closely followed by personal business at around 10%. Travelling for sport and entertainment (7%)was common than journeys for educational purposes (6%). Finally, number of trips were travelling for holidays and walking, both of which accounted for around 3 per cent of all journeys.

Typically, there weredifferences between males and females. In holidays, personal business and walking both sexes took amount of journeys, while men travelled for educational purposes and more women visited friends. Notably, men as women travelled for entertainment reasons and, likewise, around 7% more men commuted to work. The two areas in which women travelled than men were shopping and the school run.

Correct the mistakes

- There are many good reasons for allowing employees to choose their own boss, however, this rarely happens.
- Japan's shrinking working age population will almost certainly reduce economic growth. On the contrary, it might be good for Japan's overcrowded cities and overburdened infrastructure.
- Latin American countries are often deeply divided. Because the indigenous people have never really gained equal rights.
- There are many reasons why the number of temporary positions is increasing. For example, globalisation.
- There are many positive effects of this policy on the poor people of today. And, it will help future generations.
- The original research left several important questions unanswered, therefore, we also conducted individual interviews with five participants in the original survey.
- This essay will look at three advantages of teaching other subjects in a second language: firstly, reinforcement of the subject content; secondly, efficient use of limited classroom time; and at last, student motivation.
- This essay will look at three major reasons for deforestation in Southeast Asia. At first, I will describe trends in domestic use of wood over the last thirty years and its impact on local forests.
- In conclusion, we have shown that there is a large overall rise in consumption of detergents
- despite rising knowledge of their harm to the environment.