

The TKT workbook



Tired of not getting band 4 on TKT?

- This workbook is your solution then.
- Plenty of unit-oriented exercises
- learn tips to manage your time at the test.

“I finally found a powerful tool to practice and be confident enough to get the best at TKT.”

George Thompson

English Teacher

Chelsea NY

The purpose of this book is to serve as a tool to help TKT candidates to prepare in a better way to sit the TKT test from Cambridge ESOL.

It is divided into three chapters, each covering a module from the standard TKT test; it contains tasks specifically designed to help candidates know the structure and learn important tips to really get band 4 on this teaching knowledge qualification.

About the author

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TKT
Teaching Knowledge Test

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this book is to be a helping tool in the process of training candidates to take the Teaching Knowledge Test TKT.

The Teaching Knowledge Test (TKT) is a test from Cambridge ESOL about teaching English to speakers of other languages. It aims to increase teachers' confidence and enhance job prospects by focusing on the core teaching knowledge needed by teachers of primary, secondary or adult learners, anywhere in the world. This flexible and accessible award will help you to understand:

- different methodologies for teaching
- the 'language of teaching'
- the ways in which resources can be used
- the key aspects of lesson planning
- classroom management methods for different needs

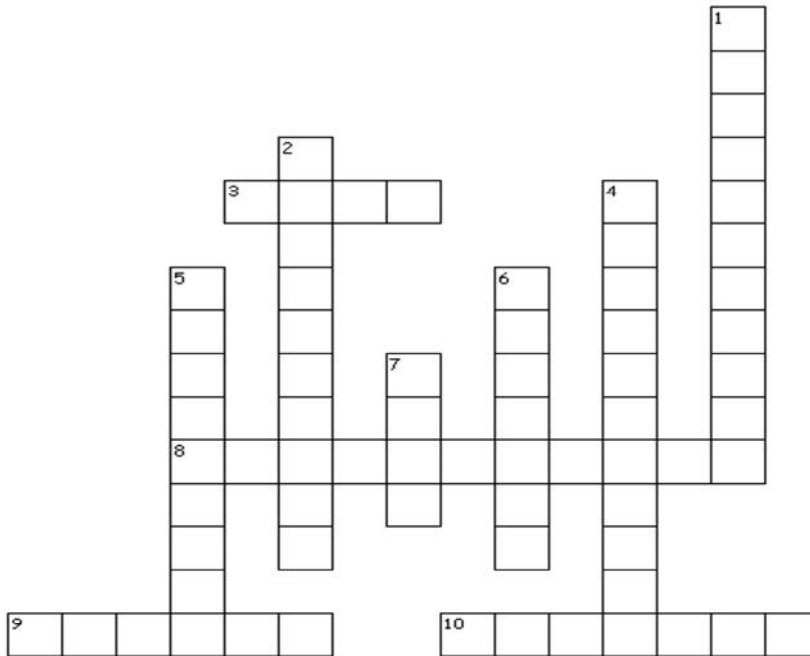
TKT gives teachers a strong foundation in the core areas of teaching knowledge needed in the English language teaching classroom. It is ideal for all teachers, whatever their background and teaching experience, and is also suitable for people who would like to teach English but do not yet have a teaching position.

There are no formal entry requirements. However, anyone wishing to take TKT is strongly advised to have at least an intermediate level of English — Level B1 of the Council of Europe's Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) — e.g. PET, IELTS band score of 4

Each unit consists of plenty of practice exercises and TKT tasks that are very similar in format to what is evaluated in the real TKT test.

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Participant’s Activity 1

Complete the puzzle with parts of speech.



Across

3. A word used to show an action, state, event or process, e.g. ‘I like cheese.’; ‘He speaks Italian.’
8. A word used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences, e.g. ‘I like tea but I don’t like coffee Because it’s too strong for me.’
9. A word that describes or gives more information about how, when, where or to what degree something is done, e.g. ‘He worked quickly and well.’
10. A word that replaces or refers to a noun or a noun phrase just mentioned, e.g. ‘I saw John yesterday. He looked very well.’

Down

1. An expression used to show a strong feeling, e.g. Oh! Wow!
2. A word which makes clear which noun is referred to or to give information about quantity, e.g. this, that, some, any, my, that car is mine.
4. ‘On’ ‘under’ ‘over,’ for example
5. A word that describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun, e.g. a cold day.
6. ‘The’, ‘a’, ‘an’, for example
7. A person, place or thing, e.g. elephant, girl, grass, school

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Participant’s Activity 2

Exercise 1

Look at the underlined words in the sentences below and match them with the words from Participant’s worksheet 1, given in the box.

exclamation	determiner	verb	preposition	adjective	article
noun	conjunction	adverb	pronoun		

- A. (1) She(2) always moves the (3) furniture when she does the (4) housework.
- B. (5) Robert is (6) taller than James and (7) his hair is longer.
- C. (8) Can you buy a (9) good (10) book for Jim?
- D. I’ll give it to (11) him for his birthday (12) tomorrow?
- E. (13) Ouch! You’re (14) standing on (15) my foot.
- F. John (16) saw Fred last week (17) in town. I (18) didn’t see him myself but he (19) said he was carrying (20) a suitcase.

Exercise 2

Group A: Look at the underlined words 1^ in the sentences again.

Group B: Look at the underlined words 11 in the sentences again.

Both groups: Match your words with a more specific term from the box below. Some of the words may have more than one term.

modal verb	possessive pronoun	countable noun	adjective
possessive adjective	indefinite article	collective noun	determiner
reporting verb	auxiliary verb	adverb of time	compound noun
object pronoun	proper noun	personal pronoun	
uncountable noun	modal auxiliary	transitive verb	
subject pronoun	exclamation	uncountable noun	
preposition of place	comparative adjective	intransitive verb	

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Participant's
Activity 3

Grammatical structure	How it is made and example	What it means/how it is used
Present continuous	subject + present tense of the verb to be + ing form of verb, e.g. I am working at the moment.	to talk about an action happening at the time of speaking.
1)	subject + past tense of the verb, e.g. I went to France last year.	to talk about an action completed at a specific time on the past.
Present simple	2)	to talk about a routine or habit.
3)	subject + present of the verb to have + past participle, e.g. I've been to France many times.	to talk about things you have experienced on your life
Modal verb - must	subject + base form of the verb e.g. You must be home by 10.00.	4)
Future with going to	5)	to express intention
6)	If + subject + present simple + subject + will + bare infinitive, e.g. If I see him I'll tell him	to talk about something that is possible in the future and the action that will be taken

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Sample Task 1

For questions 1–5 match the example sentences with the grammatical terms listed A–F.
Mark the correct letter (A–F) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Example sentences	Grammatical terms
1 Then I realised what had happened.	A gerund
2 Many old houses are made of wood.	B present perfect simple
3 We've never seen a whale before.	C present perfect continuous
4 He doesn't like playing chess.	D reported speech
5 She said she was really upset.	E present simple passive
	F past perfect simple

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Sample Task 2

For questions **1-5**, match the example language with the grammatical terms listed A-F. Mark the correct letter (**A-F**) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Example language

1. Break in
2. My brother is a pilot, is he?
3. If it's sunny, we'll go to the park
4. The exam should have been given to everyone.
5. *This, that, these, those*

Grammatical items

- A. Tag Questions
- B. Echo Questions
- C. Phrasal verb
- D. Passive voice
- E. Determiners
- F. Conditional

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Sample Task 3

For questions **1-7**, choose the correct option (**a, b** or **c**) to complete each definition of grammatical items. Mark the correct letter on your answer sheet.

1. An interjection is

- a. an exclamation which shows thoughts or feelings
- b. a meaningless string of sounds
- c. the same as an adjective

2. A verb that has a subject but no object is.

- a. Transitive
- b. Intransitive
- c. Passive

3. The subject does the action and receives the action is.

- a. Reflexive
- b. Possessive
- c. Relative

4. A group of words that includes a subject and a finite verb is.

- a. A clause
- b. A statement
- c. An idiom

5. A word that describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun is.

- a. An adjective
- b. An adverb
- c. An article

6. The words someone uses when they are telling someone what somebody else said or asked are,

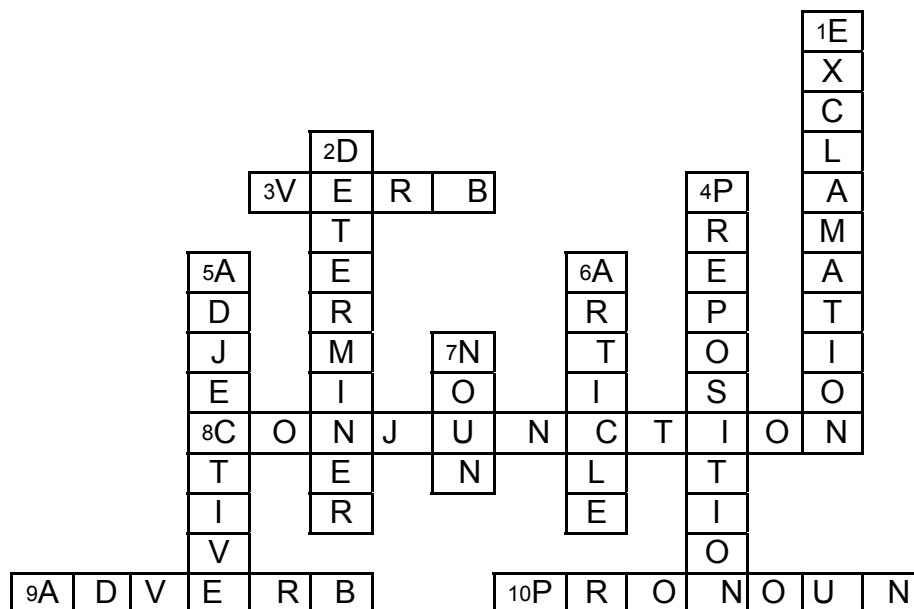
- a. The past tense
- b. Past conditional
- c. Indirect speech

7. A verb that does not take an auxiliary to negate or ask questions is called.

- a. Active
- b. Modal
- c. Intransitive

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 1 Grammar – Answer Keys

Key to activity 1



Across:

3: verb; 8: conjunction; 9: adverb; 10: pronoun

Down:

1: exclamation; 2: determiner; 4: preposition; 5: adjective; 6: article; 7: noun

Key to activity 2

Question	Exercise 1	Exercise 2
1. She	pronoun	subject pronoun, personal pronoun
2. always	adverb	adverb of frequency
3. furniture	noun	uncountable noun, collective noun
4. housework	noun	uncountable noun, compound noun
5. Robert	noun proper noun	
6. taller	adjective comparative adjective	
7. his	pronoun; determiner	possessive pronoun, determiner
8. Can	verb	modal verb, modal auxiliary
9. good	adjective adjective	
10. book	noun countable noun	
11. him	pronoun; determiner	object pronoun
12. tomorrow	adverb	adverb of time

- | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------------------------|
| 13. | Ouch! | exclamation exclamation |
| 14. | standing | verb intransitive verb |
| 15. | my | adjective possessive adjective |
| 16. | saw | verb transitive verb |
| 17. | in | preposition preposition of place |
| 18. | didn't | verb auxiliary verb |
| 19. | said | verb reporting verb |
| 20. | a | article indefinite article |

Key to activity 3

- 1) Past simple
- 2) subject + present of the verb, e.g. I get up at 7.00 every day.
- 3) Present perfect simple
- 4) To talk about an obligation, something that is necessary
- 5) subject + present tense of the verb to be + going to + base form, e.g. I'm going to take the train.
- 6) First conditional

Key to Sample Task 1

1 F 2 E 3 B 4 A 5 D

Key to Sample Task 2

1.C 2.A 3.F 4.D 5.E

Key to Sample Task 3

1.A 2.B 3.A 4.A 5.A 6.C 7.B

TKT UNIT 1 GRAMMAR; GLOSSARY,

Taken from www.cambridgeesol.org

Active voice

In an active sentence, the subject of the verb usually does or causes the action, e.g. *The car hit the tree.*

Adjective

An adjective describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun, e.g. *a cold day.*

Adverb

An adverb describes or gives more information about how, when, where, or to what degree etc something is done, e.g. *he worked quickly and well.*

Apostrophe

A punctuation mark ('). The ' is added to a singular noun before an s to show that something belongs to someone, e.g. *John's house.*

Article

An article can be definite (*the*), indefinite (*a/an*) or zero (-), e.g. *I was at (-) home in the sitting room when I heard a noise.*

Aspect

A way of looking at verb forms not purely in relation to time. Aspect relates to the type of event, e.g. whether it is long or short, whether it is complete or not, whether it is repetitive or not, whether it is connected to the time of speaking or not. There are two aspects in English, the continuous/progressive and the perfect. The continuous aspect, for example, suggests that something is happening temporarily.

'At' symbol

A punctuation mark (@) used instead of 'at' in email addresses, e.g. *john@yahoo.com*

Auxiliary verb

An **auxiliary verb** is a verb used with other verbs to make questions, negatives, tenses, etc e.g. *be, do, have.*

Base form of a verb

The base form of a verb is the infinitive form of a verb without 'to', e.g. *go.*

Capital letter

A letter of the form and size used at the beginning of a sentence or a name, e.g. *They went to Spain last year.*

Clause

A clause generally consists of a subject and a finite verb relating to the subject and any other elements, e.g. object. A clause can be a full sentence or a part of a sentence.

Main clause

When the teacher arrived, the learners stopped talking.

Subordinate clause

When the teacher arrived, the learners stopped talking.

Relative clause

The learners who were sitting near the front stood up.

Collective noun

A collective noun is a noun that refers to a group of people or things, e.g. *the police, the government.*

Comma

A punctuation mark (,) used to separate items in a list or to show where there is a pause in a sentence, e.g. *I bought some apples, oranges, bananas and lemons. When I went to the market, I met my friend.*

Comparative adjective

A comparative adjective compares two things, e.g. *He is taller than she is.*

Complex sentence

A sentence containing a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Compound noun

A compound noun is a combination of two or more words, which are used as a single word, e.g. *a flower shop, a headache.*

Conditional (forms)

A verb form that refers to a possible or imagined situation. Grammar books often mention four kinds of conditionals:

First conditional – refers to present or future possible or likely situations, e.g. *I will come if I can.*

Second conditional – refers to present or future situations which the speaker thinks are impossible or unlikely, e.g. *I would go if they asked me.*

Third conditional – refers to past situations that cannot be changed, e.g. *I would have seen her if I had arrived earlier (but I didn't so I couldn't).*

Mixed conditional – is used when the speaker wants to refer to different time frames in one sentence, e.g. *If I'd arrived on time, I wouldn't have to wait now. If I'd arrived refers to the past and I wouldn't have to wait refers to the present.*

Conjunction

A conjunction (or **connector**) is used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences, e.g. *I like tea but I don't like coffee because it's too strong for me.*

Countable noun

A countable noun has a singular and plural form, e.g. *book, books.*

Demonstrative adjective

A demonstrative adjective shows whether something is near or far from the speaker, e.g. *this* (near), *that* (far).

Demonstrative pronoun

A demonstrative pronoun is a word which refers to a noun (phrase) and shows whether it is near or far from the speaker, e.g. *this, that, these, those*.

Dependent preposition

A dependent preposition is a word that is always used with a particular noun, verb or adjective before another word, e.g. *interested in, depend on, bored with*.

Determiner

A determiner is used to make clear which noun is referred to, or to give information about quantity, and includes words such as *the, a, this, that, my, some*, e.g. *That car is mine*.

Direct speech, question

The actual words someone says, e.g. *He said, 'My name is Ron.'*, *'What do you mean, Sue?'*, asked Peter.

Exclamation mark

A punctuation mark (!) written after an exclamation, e.g. *Be careful!*

Exponent

An example of a grammar point, function or lexical set.

Full stop

A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence, e.g. *I like chocolate.*

Future with going to

I'm going to visit my aunt on Sunday. It's going to rain.

Future with present continuous

He is meeting John for dinner at eight tomorrow.

Future with present simple

The plane leaves at 9.00 next Saturday.

Future with will or shall

I'll help with the cleaning. It will be lovely and sunny tomorrow.

Gerund, -ing form

A form of a verb functioning as a noun, which ends in *-ing*, e.g. *I hate shopping.*

(Grammatical) structure, form

A grammatical structure is a grammatical language pattern, e.g. present perfect simple, and the parts which combine to make it, e.g. *have + past participle*.

Imperative

The form of a verb that gives an order or instruction, e.g. *Turn to page 10.*

Indirect speech, question

The words someone uses when they are telling someone what somebody else said or asked, e.g. *He told me his name was Ron. Peter asked Sue what she meant.*

An indirect question can also be used when someone wants to ask something in a more polite way, e.g. *'I was wondering if you could help me.'* (indirect question) instead of *'Could you help me?'* (direct question).

Infinitive

The infinitive form is the base form of a verb with 'to'. It is used after another verb, after an adjective or noun or as the subject or object of a sentence, e.g. *'I want to study.'*, *'It's difficult to understand.'*

Infinitive of purpose

This is used to express why something is done, e.g. *I went to the lesson to learn English.*

-ing/-ed adjective

An -ing/-ed adjective describes things or feelings. An -ing adjective describes things or people, e.g. *The book is very interesting.*

An -ed adjective describes feelings, e.g. *I am very interested in the book.*

Intensifier

A word used to make the meaning of another word stronger, e.g. *He's much taller than his brother.*
I'm very tired.

Interrogative

A question form.

Intransitive

Is used to describe a verb which does not take a direct object, e.g. *She never cried.*

Irregular verb

An irregular verb does not follow the same pattern as regular verbs. Each irregular verb has its own way of forming the past simple and past participle, e.g. *go went* (past simple) *gone* (past participle).

Modal verb

A modal verb is a verb used with other verbs to show ideas such as ability or obligation or possibility. They include *can, must, will, should*, e.g. *I can speak French, but I should study even harder.*

Noun

A person, place or thing, e.g. *elephant, girl, grass, school.*

Object

This is a noun or phrase that describes the thing or person that is affected by the action of a verb, e.g. *I saw Mary in the classroom.*

A **direct object** is the main object of a transitive verb.

An **indirect object** is an object affected by a verb but not directly acted on, e.g. *He gave the book to me.* In this sentence, *the book* is the direct object and *me* is an indirect object.

Object pronoun

An object pronoun is a word which replaces an object noun or an object noun phrase, e.g. *him, her.*

Participle (past and present)

–ed and –ing forms of the verb, they are often used to make tenses or adjectives, e.g. *an interesting film* (present participle); *I haven't seen him today.* (past participle)

Particle

A small grammatical word, often an adverb or preposition which does not change its form when used in a sentence, e.g. *look after*, *after* is a particle.

Passive voice, progressive

In a passive sentence, something is done to or happens to the subject of the verb, e.g. The tree was hit by the car.

Past continuous, progressive

I was watching TV all evening.

Past perfect continuous, progressive

I had been studying for three hours so I felt tired.

Past perfect simple

After I had phoned Mary, I went out.

Past simple

I went on holiday to France last year.

Person

First person – the person speaking, e.g. *I, we.*

Second person – the person spoken to, e.g. *you.*

Third person – the person spoken about, e.g. *he, she, they.*

Personal pronoun

Personal pronouns are words, which are used instead of the name of that person, e.g. *I* (subject pronoun), *me* (object pronoun).

Phonology noun, **phonological** adjective The study of sounds in a language or languages.

Phrase

A group of words often without a finite verb that do not form a sentence, e.g. *the green car, on Friday morning* are phrases. Also a group of words that together have a particular meaning.

Plural noun

A plural noun is more than one person, place or thing and can be regular or irregular, e.g. *boys, women.*

Possessive adjective

A possessive adjective shows who something belongs to, e.g. *my, our.*

Possessive pronoun

A possessive pronoun is used to replace a noun and shows something belongs to someone, e.g. *the house is mine.*

Possessive 's' and whose

Ways of showing or asking who something belongs to, e.g. *'Whose book is it?' 'It's Sue's'.*

Preposition

A word used before a noun, pronoun or gerund to connect it to another word, e.g. *He was in the garden.*

Present continuous, progressive

I am working in London now.

Present continuous, progressive for future

He is meeting John for dinner at eight tomorrow.

Present perfect continuous, progressive

I have been studying for three years.

Present perfect simple

I have known him for a long time.

Pronoun

A word that replaces or refers to a noun or noun phrase just mentioned.

Proper noun

A proper noun is the name of a person or place, e.g. *Robert, London.*

Punctuation

The symbols or marks used to organise writing into clauses, phrases and sentences to make the meaning clear, e.g. **full stop** (.), **capital letter** (A), **apostrophe** ('), **comma** (,), **question mark** (?), **exclamation mark** (!), **'at' symbol** (@) and **speech marks** (" ").

Quantifier

A word or phrase such as *much, few* or *a lot of* which is used with a noun to show an amount, e.g. *I don't have much time; I have a lot of books.*

Question mark

A punctuation mark (?) used in writing after a question, e.g. *How are you?*

Question tag

A phrase such as *isn't it?* or *doesn't he?* that is added to the end of a sentence to make it a question, or to check that someone agrees with the statement just made, e.g. *It's very cold, isn't it?*

Reflexive pronoun

A reflexive pronoun is used when the object of a sentence refers to the same person or thing as the subject of the sentence, e.g. *He cut himself.*

Regular verb

A regular verb changes its forms by adding *-ed* in the past simple and past participle, e.g. *walk, walked.*

Relative pronoun

A relative pronoun introduces a relative clause, e.g. *the book which I'm reading is interesting.*

Reported speech, statement, question

When someone's words are reported by another person, e.g. *She said she was sorry.*

Reporting verb

A verb such as *tell, advise, suggest* used in indirect, reported speech to report what someone has said, e.g. *Jane advised John to study harder.*

Singular noun

A singular noun is one person, place or thing, e.g. *boy, park, bicycle.*

Speech marks

Punctuation mark (“ ”) They are written before and after a word or a sentence to show that it is what someone said, e.g. *John said "Hello, Sarah".*

Subject

This is the noun or phrase that goes before the verb to show who is doing the action in an active sentence, e.g. *John plays tennis every Saturday*, or who the action is done to in a passive sentence, e.g. *the food was cooked yesterday.*

Subject-verb agreement

When the form of the verb matches the person doing the action of the verb, e.g. *I walk, he walks.* If a learner writes, *I walks*, then it is wrong because there is no subject-verb agreement.

Superlative adjective

A superlative adjective compares more than two things, e.g. *He is the tallest boy in the class.*

Tense

A form of the verb that shows whether something happens in the past, present or future.

Time expression

A word or phrase that indicates time, such as *after, last weekend*, e.g. *I will meet you after the lesson.*

Transitive

Is used to describe a verb which takes a **direct object**, e.g. *She wrote a letter.*

Uncountable noun

An uncountable noun does not have a plural form, e.g. *information.*

Used to

A structure that shows something happened in the past but does not happen now, e.g. *I used to live in London, but now I live in Paris.*

Verb

A word used to show an action, state, event or process, e.g. *I like cheese; He speaks Italian.*

Verb pattern

The form of the words following the verb, e.g. *He advised me to get there early.* (*advise* + object pronoun + *to* + base form).

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis – Activity 1

Complete the puzzle with parts of speech.

1.

T M
A Y
N NO

2.

F A
I X
F

3.

O L
L O
O T
CO A I N

4.

M O
H P
H N
E
O O

5.

R P
E I
X F

6.

C U
D P
O N
MO

7.

M Y
N NC
SY

8.

X F
F US I

- A. Affix
- B. Antonym
- C. Collocation
- D. Compound
- E. False friend
- F. Homonym
- G. Homophone
- H. Idiom
- I. Lexical set
- J. Phrasal verb
- K. Prefix
- L. Register
- M. Root word, base word
- N. Suffix
- O. Synonym
- P. Word family

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis – Activity 2a

Match the definitions below with the terms for the lexical items in activity 2b.

1.	a word which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word
2.	a meaningful group of letters added to the beginning of a root or base word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word
3.	a word in the target language which looks or sounds as if it has the same meaning as a similar word in the learners' first language but does not
4.	a meaningful group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word
5.	a verb which is made up of more than one word (e.g. a verb + adverb particle or preposition) which has a different meaning from each individual word
6.	a word with the same spelling as another word, but which has a different meaning
7.	a group of words that are related to each other by their root or base word
8.	a meaningful group of letters added to the end of a root or base word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word
9.	the opposite of another word
10.	a group of words or phrases that are about the same content topic or subject
11.	nouns, verbs, adjectives or prepositions that are made up of two or more words with one unit of meaning
12.	a basic word or part of a word from which other words can be made by adding a prefix or suffix or in some other way
13.	words which are regularly used together. The relation between the words may be grammatical or lexical.
14.	a group of words that are used together, in which the meaning of the whole word group is different from the meaning of each individual word
15.	a word which sounds the same as another word, but has a different meaning or spelling
16.	the formality or informality of the language used in a particular situation

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis – Activity 2b, now match these definitions with examples from 2c

Affix
Antonym
Collocation
Compound
False friend
Homonym
Homophone
Idiom
Lexical set
Phrasal verb
Prefix
Register
Root word, base word
Suffix
Synonym
Word family

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis – Activity 2c

A.	<i>interview, interviewer, tidy untidy</i>
B.	<i>hot is the opposite of cold</i>
C.	when certain verbs go with particular prepositions, e.g. <i>depend on, good at</i> or when a verb like <i>make</i> or <i>do</i> goes with a noun, e.g. <i>do the shopping, make a plan</i>
D.	<i>assistant office manager, long-legged</i>
E.	In French ' <i>librairie</i> ' is a place where people can buy books. In a <i>library</i> in English, you do not buy books but borrow them instead.
F.	<i>bit</i> (past tense of 'bite') and <i>a bit</i> (a little)
G.	<i>I <u>knew</u> he had won; I bought a <u>new</u> book</i>
H.	<i>She felt <u>under the weather</u> means that she felt <u>ill</u></i>
I.	<i>weather – storm, to rain, wind, cloudy</i>
J.	<i><u>look after</u> – A mother <u>looks after</u> her children</i>
K.	<i>appear – <u>disappear</u></i>
L.	Formal language used in a job applications, informal language used with friends.
M.	<i>photograph is the root or base of <i>photographer</i> and <i>photographic</i></i>
N.	<i>care – <u>careful</u></i>
O.	<i>nice is similar in meaning to <i>pleasant</i></i>
P.	<i>economy, economist, economic</i>

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis –Sample Task 1

For questions **1–7** match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed **A–H**.

Mark the correct letter (**A–H**) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Examples of vocabulary

1 colour, color; realise, realize; theatre, theater

2 traffic lights; alarm clock; seat belt

3 childish; successfully; dependable

4 turn up; turn off; turn into

5 catch a cold; catch a bus; catch a thief

6 sad; miserable; unhappy

7 ankle; stomach; knee; heart

Categories

A synonyms

B lexical set

C collocations

D word + suffix

E prefix + word

F compounds

G phrasal verbs

H American and British English

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis –Sample Task 2

For questions 1-4, choose the correct Word(s) to complete each definition of lexical terms, mark the correct letter (A, B or C) on your answer sheet.

1Any pair or group of words commonly found together or near one another.

- A. phrasal verbs
- B. collocations,
- C. chunks

2 A word with the same spelling and pronunciation as another word, but which has a different meaning,

- A. Homonym
- B. Antonym
- C. homophone

3 A group of words or phrases that are about the same content topic or subject,

- A. Lexical set
- B. Synonym
- C. Word family

4 A meaningful group of letters added to the end of a root or base word to make a new word which can be a different part of speech from the original word,

- A. Prefix
- B. Particle
- C. Suffix

TKT Module 1: Describing language: Unit 2 Lexis – Answer Keys

Key to Participant's Worksheet 1

1. antonym
2. affix
3. collocation
4. homophone
5. prefix
6. compound
7. synonym
8. suffix

Key to Participant's Worksheet 2

1. synonym
2. prefix
3. false friend/(cognate)
4. affix
5. phrasal verb
6. homonym
7. word family
8. suffix
9. antonym
10. lexical set
11. compound
12. root word, base word
13. collocation
14. idiom
15. homophone
16. register

Key to Sample Task 1

1.H 2.F 3.D 4.G 5.C 6.A 7.B

Key to Sample Task 1

1.B 2.A 3.A 4.C

TKT UNIT 2 LEXIS; GLOSSARY,

Taken from www.cambridgeesol.org

Affix verb, affixation noun

A meaningful group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word, e.g. interview, interviewer. Affixation is the process of adding a prefix or suffix to a word.

Antonym

The opposite of another word, e.g. hot is an antonym of cold. Base word: see root word.

Chunk

Any pair or group of words commonly found together or near one another, e.g. phrasal verbs, idioms, collocations, fixed expressions.

Collocation

Words which are regularly used together. The relation between the words may be grammatical, e.g. when certain verbs collocate with particular prepositions, e.g. depend on, good at or when a verb like make or do collocates with a noun, e.g. do the shopping, make a plan. Collocations may also be lexical when two content words are regularly used together, e.g. We went the wrong way NOT We went the incorrect way

Compound

Nouns, verbs, adjectives or prepositions that are made up of two or more words and have one unit of meaning, e.g. assistant office manager, long-legged.

False friend

A word in the target language which looks or sounds as if it has the same meaning as a similar word in the learners' first language but does not, e.g. In French 'librairie' is a place where people can buy books. In a library in English, you do not buy books but borrow them instead.

Homonym

A word with the same spelling and pronunciation as another word, but which has a different meaning, e.g. bit (past tense of 'bite') and a bit (a little).

Homophone

A word which sounds the same as another word, but has a different meaning or spelling, e.g. I knew he had won; I bought a new book.

Idiom noun, idiomatic adjective

A group of words that are used together, in which the meaning of the whole word group is different from the meaning of each individual word, e.g. She felt under the weather means that she felt ill.

Lexical set

A group of words or phrases that are about the same content topic or subject, e.g. weather – storm, to rain, wind, cloudy.

Lexis, vocabulary

Individual words or sets of words, e.g. homework, study, whiteboard, get dressed, be on time.

Part of speech

A way of categorising words according to their grammatical function and meaning, e.g. noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb, preposition, conjunction.

Phrasal verb, multi-word verb/unit

A verb/any part of speech which is made up of more than one word (e.g. a verb + adverb particle or preposition) which has a different meaning from each individual word, e.g. look after – A mother looks after her children.

Prefix

A prefix is a meaningful group of letters added to the beginning of a root/base word to make a new word which can be a different part of speech from the original word, e.g. appear – disappear.

Root word, base word

The basic word or part of a word from which other words can be made by adding a prefix or suffix, e.g. photograph is the root or base word of photographer and photographic.

Suffix

A suffix is a meaningful group of letters added to the end of a root or base word to make a new word which can be a different part of speech from the original word, e.g. care – careful.

Synonym

A word which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word, e.g. nice is a synonym of pleasant.

Word family

A group of words that come from the same root or base word, e.g. economy, economist, economic or by topic