Exercise 1: Parts of speech

1. If you do Exercise 1 as a class exercise, ask learners to work with a partner and try to complete the grid before checking in the dictionary. If they are unfamiliar with dictionary use, you may need to show them where the word class information can be found – immediately after the phonemic transcription of the word (e.g. noun, adj, adv). In the case of verbs, check they understand [I] and [T] shown after the word class information – I for intransitive and T for transitive. Make sure they realise that homographs such as flat have different dictionary entries for each word class.

Exercise 2: Irregular past tenses

2. Make sure learners know where this information can be found (immediately after the phonemic transcription).

Exercise 3: Compounds

3. The answers to these will not be found in the dictionary under the entries for the nouns themselves but in the associated compound words found immediately after each entry. For example, the entry for business gives definitions for different uses of the word as well as idioms containing the word business. Compounds beginning with business can be found after the entry, e.g. business card, business class, business plan and so on.

Exercise 4: Main meanings

4. Draw your learners’ attention to the use of pink boxes in MED2 for words with five meanings or more. These give very brief definitions for each meaning in the order of priority in which they are presented in the dictionary. For example, meaning one of the nine meanings of full is containing all that fits, while the much less common meaning eight is clothing: loose on body.

Exercise 5: Word building

5. When learners have finished this exercise, you could highlight some of the main patterns used in noun formation exemplified here, e.g. –ation, -ment, and ask them for more examples of each.
1 Parts of speech

What parts of speech are these words? Check in the dictionary and write verb, noun, adjective or adverb in the gaps after each word. Note that some of them have more than one function.

1. cheap __________
2. earn __________
3. full __________
4. flat __________ __________ __________
5. flight __________
6. guess __________ __________
7. hard __________ __________
8. kind __________ __________

2 Irregular past tenses

Complete the table by writing in the irregular past tenses of these verbs. Then check your answers in the dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irregular past form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bleed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. creep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. dig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. flee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Compounds

Find the nouns that go with these other nouns to match the definitions.

Example: bus ____________ – a building where buses start and finish their journeys (bus station)

1. business ____________ – a special area for offices and small factories
2. cash ____________ – the place in a shop where you pay for your goods
3. coffee ____________ – a short period of time when you stop working to drink something
4. day ____________ – a ticket that allows you to travel by train or bus at a reduced price because you go and come back on the same day
5. ice ____________ – a small piece of ice you put in a drink to make it cold
6. luggage ____________ – a shelf above the seats on a train or bus used for storing bags during a journey
7. taxi ____________ – a place where taxis wait for customers
8. weather ____________ – a report on likely weather conditions for a period of time in the future
4 Main meanings

These words all have more than one meaning in English. Fill the gaps using the words in the list. Then look in the dictionary* and check your answers.

* You will find short definitions of the main meanings of words with five or more meanings in the pink-shaded box beneath the word, e.g. full (nine meanings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>sentence</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base</td>
<td>lowest __________ of something (sth)</td>
<td>lowest __________ of something (sth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish</td>
<td>for cooking/___________ food</td>
<td>for cooking/___________ food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill</td>
<td>make something (sth) __________</td>
<td>make something (sth) __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>very high in __________</td>
<td>very high in __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>move to __________ position</td>
<td>move to __________ position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan</td>
<td>container for __________</td>
<td>container for __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td>not __________</td>
<td>not __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>season</td>
<td>one of four __________ of the year</td>
<td>one of four __________ of the year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Word building: Nouns

Complete the table by writing in the noun form of each of these verbs. Then use the dictionary to check your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explain</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depart</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>correction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY

1 Parts of speech

1. adjective
2. verb
3. adjective
4. adjective; noun; adverb
5. noun
6. noun; verb
7. adjective; adverb
8. adjective; noun

2 Irregular past tenses

1. bent
2. bled
3. burst
4. clung
5. crept
6. dealt
7. dug
8. fled

3 Compounds

1. park
2. desk
3. break
4. return
5. cube
6. rack
7. rank
8. forecast

4 Main meanings

1. part
2. serving
3. full
4. temperature
5. higher
6. cooking
7. cooked
8. periods

5 Word building: Nouns

1. permission
2. explanation
3. arrival
4. departure
5. enjoyment
6. signature
7. sleep
8. agreement