

Reading and Use of English Part 3 – Word formation

Teacher's notes and answer key

The following worksheet – taken from Mark Harrison's *New Proficiency Testbuilder*, and updated for 2017 – is intended to help your students prepare for Part 3 of the Reading and Use of English paper of the Cambridge Proficiency Exam. It is designed to be used in class.

Answer key

17. appearance
18. forgeries
19. undergone
20. misleading
21. unbelievable
22. emergence
23. adoption
24. simply

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For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). In the exam you will mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Example: (0) headlines

The Word 'Bogus'	
'Bogus' used to be a word the British read in newspaper (0) <u>headlines</u>	0 LINE
but tended not to say. That is until it became popular among the teenagers in movies from the USA. The word came from the Wild West, and its first	
(17) _____ in print, in 1827, was in the <i>Telegraph</i> of Painesville, Ohio,	17 APPEAR
where it meant a machine for making (18) _____ of coins. Soon, those	18 FORGE
'boguses' were turning out 'bogus money' and the word had (19) _____	19 GO
a change from noun to adjective.	
By the end of the 19th century, the word was well-established in Britain and applied to anything false, spurious or intentionally (20) _____. In the 1960s,	
computer scientists redefined it to mean 'non-functional', 'useless',	20 LEAD
or '(21) _____'.	21 BELIEVE
This was followed by its (22) _____ among Princeton and Yale graduates	22 EMERGE
in the East Coast computer community. But it was the (23) _____ of the	23 ADOPT
word by American teenagers generally, who used it to mean (24) _____	24 SIMPLE
'bad', that led to it being widely used by their counterparts in Britain.	
[165 words]	