Cambridge IGCSE First Language English
Workbook, Third edition

Marian Cox

Cambridge IGCSE First Language English, Third edition brings a fresh, modern look and up-to-date content matching the specifications of the Cambridge First Language English course (0500). The series is written by a senior examiner and team leader for this syllabus, and is endorsed by University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE), ensuring that it is tailored to exam board requirements.

The Workbook content has been expanded and revised, and features a new, attractive and student-friendly design. A complementary Coursebook and a Teacher’s Resource Book with CD-ROM, by the same well-known and respected author, are also available.

The Workbook contains:
• supplementary material designed to support the Cambridge IGCSE First Language English Coursebook
• twelve independent units providing examination practice in Language and Style, Comprehension and Summary, Directed Writing, Composition and Coursework
• tasks that can be completed in class, for homework or by the student working independently
• practice of relevant skills through a variety of exam-type tasks
• exercises including grammar and vocabulary work
• space for students to write in their answers
• language accessible to students of a wide range of abilities
• a diverse range of topical stimulus material to enliven the subject
• a removable answer section offering exemplar as well as set answers.

Other titles available for Cambridge IGCSE First Language English:
Coursebook ISBN 978-0-521-74359-4

Endorsed by
University of Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge University Press
www.cambridge.org

Cambridge IGCSE First Language English Workbook, Third edition

Marian Cox

Cambridge IGCSE First Language English Workbook Third edition
Cox

Cambridge IGCSE First Language English Workbook

Cambridge University Press
Endorsed by
University of Cambridge International Examinations

978 0521 74362 4 Cox: IGCSE First Language English Workbook Cover. C M Y K
Contents

Introduction v

1 Olympic Games
   vocabulary, passive voice, prefixes
   summary, persuasive letter, report 1

2 Furry creatures
   vocabulary, parenthesis, stylistic effects
   summary, advertisement, report, speech 11

3 Simply flying
   vocabulary, spelling, prefixes, dashes and hyphens
   summary, dialogue, application letter 23

4 Football crazy
   apostrophes, semicolons, vocabulary, spelling,
   speech punctuation, prefixes
   summary, dialogue, informative writing, persuasive letter 34

5 Great rivers
   parts of speech, commas, sentence structures,
   fact and opinion, stylistic effects
   summary, dialogue, complaint letter 47

6 On the road
   phrasal verbs, prefixes, vocabulary, synonyms, structuring
   summary, presentation, magazine article, news report 60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Summary/Format</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bricks and stones</td>
<td>vocabulary, synonyms, past tenses, relative clauses, prepositions, sentence punctuation, stylistic effects</td>
<td>summary, dialogue, news report, magazine article, discussion dialogue, informative letter</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Medical notes</td>
<td>punctuation, homophones, spelling, stylistic effects</td>
<td>summary, diary entry, argument dialogue, charity appeal letter</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>All in the mind</td>
<td>vocabulary, spelling, synonyms, stylistic effects, colons, speech punctuation</td>
<td>summary, discussion dialogue, argument speech</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Watching the screen</td>
<td>initial adverbials, conditionals, prepositions, stylistic effects, persuasive devices</td>
<td>summary, argument dialogue, debate speech, survey report, magazine article</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hot and cold</td>
<td>vocabulary, synonyms, sentence structures, stylistic effects</td>
<td>summary, advertisement, informative writing</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Technological invasion</td>
<td>stylistic effects, vocabulary, apostrophes, hyphens, fact and opinion, structuring</td>
<td>summary, argument dialogue</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acknowledgements**

**Answers**
The carrying of the Olympic flame from its source in Olympia in Greece is one of the more spectacular features of the Games. It is also one of the ways in which the modern Games are linked to the original Ancient Greek games of 2500 years ago, although when the modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens in 1896, the Olympic flame played no part. It was not introduced into the opening ceremony until the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, and the relay, the carrying of the flame from Olympia itself, was only introduced eight years later, at the celebrated Berlin Games of 1936. The flame was lit at Olympia by women wearing traditional Greek costume and it was then carried by relays of runners the 1910 miles overland to Berlin in 12 days. They passed through five other countries on the way. Sometimes the flame goes out, and a backup lantern is always carried from Olympia in case relighting is necessary. In 1976 and 1984 this happened and the torch was successfully relit. The 1964 Tokyo Olympics involved the largest number of torch-bearing runners: 101,839. The longest Olympic relay was for the 2000 Sydney Olympics, when the torch travelled 37,500 miles through 14 countries over 120 days.

The Olympic flame features in both summer and winter Olympics. For the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, 11,500 individual torches were manufactured, one for each participating runner; fresh torches were lit from the Olympic lantern each morning, and each of the runners was given the option of purchasing their torch as a memento.

Once the Olympic flame finally arrives at the Games stadium, it is used for the ceremonial lighting of the Olympic cauldron, the giant flame which burns throughout the Games and forms the symbolic focus of the event. It is the dramatic physical reminder of nearly three millennia of Olympic tradition.
Language and Style

2 Give synonyms for the following words, as they are used in Passage A. Look up any words you do not know.

a source ____________________________ f manufactured ____________________________

b spectacular ________________________ g participating ____________________________

c celebrated ________________________ h option ____________________________

d backup ____________________________ i memento ____________________________

e features ____________________________ j focus ____________________________

3 Next to each of the above words, write which part of speech it is, as used in Passage A. Write N for noun, V for verb and Adj for adjective.

4 Look at the word millennia in the last line of Passage A. In two lists, give as many other words as you can think of using the prefix mill(i) (meaning thousand) and the stem ann or enn (meaning year). An example of each has been given to start you off.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mill(i)</th>
<th>ann/enn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milligram</td>
<td>anniversary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reading

5 Read the following article.

Passage B: The Olympic story

The Ancient Olympic Games were held at Olympia in southern Greece. A popular myth identifies Heracles and his father Zeus as the creators of the Games. Heracles, the eldest son, defeated his brothers in a running race and was crowned with a wreath of wild olive branches. He then went on to build the Olympic stadium, which is 200 metres long, in honour of his father, after completing his legendary 12 labours. In the 8th century BC, the oracle at Delphi urged King Iphitos to use the Olympic Games as an opportunity to bring peace to the perpetually warring city-states of the Greek world, and for more than a thousand years this was achieved. From the first of the quadrennial Games in 776 BC, the
Olympic Truce, or Ekecheiria, was declared seven days before the opening of the Games and continued for seven days after the close. This not only enabled competitors to travel to Olympia in safety, but also meant that for the duration of the Games old hostilities were put aside and all competed honourably and fairly in the hope of bringing glory to their city.

The modern Games started in Athens 1500 years later, in 1896, thanks to the vision of Pierre de Frédy, Baron de Coubertin, who believed that the French were defeated in the Franco-Prussian war because the soldiers had not received proper physical education. His vision was to bring together athletes from around the world to compete in a variety of sporting events under the motto Citius, Altius, Fortius (‘Swifter, Higher, Stronger’). He tried to preserve as many features of the original Games as possible, including the amateur status of the athletes.

The first modern Olympics had only nine events (athletics, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, shooting, swimming, tennis, weightlifting and wrestling) and fewer than 250 athletes took part, representing 14 nations. Greece offered to host the Games permanently, but the second Games took place in Paris, and it was here that women were first allowed to compete.

The Olympic Games now constitute an international multi-sport event for both summer and winter sports. They were extended to include winter Games in 1924, first held in Chamonix, France. Since 1994 they have alternated on different four-year cycles from the summer Games. The Paralympic Games (which began in 1960 and are hosted by the same city as the summer Olympics) and the Youth Olympic Games have also been added. Baron de Coubertin’s hope of total world peace during the time of the Games was not achieved: three Olympiads were missed because of World War I and World War II, and in what is known as the Munich massacre nine athletes were killed after being abducted during the Games.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC), the governing body of the modern Olympic movement, was founded in 1894. It is the umbrella organisation whose job is to ensure that the host city, after it has been chosen in competition with other contenders, meets its obligations. The IOC visits the future host city to check that the building works to house the events, accommodate the athletes and visitors, and improve the transport systems are all on schedule. The committee also makes all the important decisions concerning the events programme. French and English are the official languages of the Olympic movement, plus the language of the host country in each case.

The five Olympic rings were designed in 1913 and first introduced on the Olympic flag flown at the Antwerp Games in 1920. They represent the five inhabited continents (with the Americas regarded as one). The colours – red, blue, green, yellow and black on a white background – were chosen because each nation has at least one of these colours in its national flag. Other symbols and rituals were established during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of these traditions are displayed during the opening and closing ceremonies, such as the Parade of Nations which opens the Games, followed by the raising of the Olympic flag, which must fly for the duration of the Games between the Greek flag and the host nation’s flag. The national anthem of the gold medal winner’s country is played during the presentation of the three medals after each event. At the end of the Olympics, the flame is extinguished while the anthem is being played, and the flag is carried horizontally from the stadium. Since 1968, there has been an Olympic mascot, an animal or human figure representing the cultural heritage of the host country; in 1980 Misha, a Russian bear, made a popular appearance.

Participation in the Games has increased to the point that nearly every nation on earth is represented. Now the combined winter and summer Olympics involve more than 10,000 competitors from more than 200 countries, who take part in 35 different sports and more than 400 events. This growth has created numerous challenges, including political boycotts, use of performance-enhancing drugs, bribery of officials, demands of sponsors, terrorist attacks and the financial commitment of a host country, sometimes resulting in disapproval of the government by its people. The artistic displays alone at the opening ceremony of the Beijing Games reportedly cost $100 million. It is one of the world’s largest media events, with an estimated 3.7 billion television viewers, and is therefore an irresistible opportunity for a country to promote itself.
Language and Style

6 Find synonymous words or phrases for the following words, as used in Passage B.

a duration ____________________________ f rituals ____________________________
b hostilities __________________________ g extinguished ________________________
c vision ______________________________ h mascot ____________________________
d motto ______________________________ i heritage ____________________________
e founded ____________________________ j boycotts __________________________

7 Underline the passive verb structures in Passage B. What effect do they have on the passage? Why do writers choose to use passive rather than active verbs in certain types of text?

____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________

8 English uses Greek and Latin prefixes for numbers. The one used in Passage B is **quad**- (4). Give words beginning with the prefixes below, and say which number is being referred to.

a dec- _______________________________

b oct- ______________________________

c pent- ______________________________

d tri- _________________________________

e bi- _______________________________

f uni- ______________________________

g quin- ______________________________

h sept- ______________________________
Passage B contains the phrase fewer than. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with one of the options below, then explain the rule for how these words are used.

few fewer fewest a few little less a little least at least

a _______ countries participated in the 1896 Games in Athens than in the 1900 Games in Paris.

b At the Paris Games, there were _______ women athletes, but much _______ than half of the competitors were female.

c Comparatively _______ countries participate in the winter Games.

d Some of the competitors had ______ hope of gaining a medal, but ______ of them managed to be placed ______ in the first five, so they felt they had achieved ______ success.

e The number of television viewers increases each time, and it is now slightly _______ than 14 billion.

f No _______ than nine athletes were killed in the Munich massacre.

g The specialist sports attract the _______ spectators and are the _______ likely to be televised.

Comprehension and Summary

10a In one sentence, summarise what Passage B says about Baron de Coubertin.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

b In one sentence, summarise the role of the IOC.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

c In one sentence, summarise the facts given about the Olympic rings.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
d  Write a one-sentence summary about the first modern Olympic Games of 1896.

11 Write a one-paragraph summary of the problems now associated with the Olympic Games.

Directed Writing

12 Imagine that you can win a free trip to the next Olympics by writing a letter to the President of the IOC. You must explain persuasively why you wish to attend. Refer to material in Passages A and B, and add ideas of your own.