

VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

**CHECK YOUR ENGLISH
VOCABULARY FOR**

FCE+

Rawdon Wyatt



All you need to pass your exams

CHECK YOUR ENGLISH VOCABULARY FOR

F C E +

Editorial Consultant
Rawdon Wyatt

BLOOMSBURY

www.bloomsbury.com

First edition published 1999 as
*Check Your Vocabulary English Workbook
for Students*

This second edition published in 2004
Bloomsbury Publishing Plc
38 Soho Square, London, W1D 3HB

© Copyright Rawdon Wyatt 2004

All rights reserved.
No part of this publication may be reproduced in
any form without the permission of the publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue entry for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 0 7475 6981 9
eISBN-13: 978-1-4081-0241-1

Text computer typeset by Bloomsbury Publishing
Printed in Italy by Legoprint

*All papers used by Bloomsbury Publishing are natural, recyclable products made from wood
grown in well-managed forests. The manufacturing processes conform to the environmental
regulations of the country of origin.*

Introduction

Who is this book for?

This book has been written for students who are planning to take the Cambridge First Certificate in English (the FCE) and who want to develop their vocabulary for the exam.

The various exercises throughout the book focus on the vocabulary that FCE students would expect to use in the Speaking, Writing and Use of English papers, or that they might come across in the Reading or Listening papers.

Why is the book called 'Check your vocabulary: FCE +?'

It is also ideal for students who are going to take the Certificate in Advanced English (the CAE) within the next 6 - 12 months and would like to review / reinforce their vocabulary.

Furthermore, unlike other FCE vocabulary resources, it also looks at some of the 'real' English that native speakers use in their everyday lives - idioms, colloquialisms, slang expressions and so on.

Non-exam students at an intermediate or upper-intermediate level will also find the book ideal for developing their vocabulary.

How is the book organised?

There are two parts in the book:

Part 1 focuses on general vocabulary items that would be useful in the exam as a whole (for example, word forms, phrasal verbs, prepositions, language of contrast, and uses of common verbs such as *make* and *do*).

Part 2 focuses on common topics that often come up in the FCE exam and which students might need to speak or write about (for example, the environment, money, shopping and relationships).

There is a complete answer key at the back.

How should you use the book?

When you use this book, you should not go through the exercises mechanically. It is better to choose areas that you are unfamiliar with, or areas that you feel are of specific interest or importance to yourself.

Remember that you should keep a record of new words and expressions that you learn, and review these from time to time so that they become an active part of your vocabulary. Some students keep a notebook or file specifically for this purpose.

Also remember that there are other methods of acquiring new vocabulary. For example, you should read as much as possible from a different variety of authentic reading materials (books, newspapers, magazines, etc).

To help you learn English, you should use an English dictionary that can clearly define words, provide information about grammar and give sample sentences to show how words are used in context. You can use any good English learner's dictionary with this workbook. Many of the sample sentences in the book have been taken or adapted from the *Easier English Dictionary for Students* (0 7475 6624 0).

Contents

| PAGE | TITLE |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 05 | General Vocabulary |
| 01 | Adjectives to nouns |
| 02 | Compound adjectives |
| 03 | Compound nouns |
| 04 | Confusing pairs and false friends |
| 07 | Contrast and comparison |
| 08 | Expressions with get |
| 10 | Human actions |
| 13 | Make or do |
| 15 | Materials |
| 18 | Modified words |
| 19 | Noises |
| 21 | Nouns and verbs to nouns |
| 22 | Opposites 1 |
| 24 | Opposites 2 |
| 25 | Opposites 3 |
| 26 | Phrasal verbs |
| 36 | Prepositions |
| 38 | Shape and size |
| 40 | Spelling |
| 41 | Verbs to adjectives |
| 42 | Verbs to nouns |
| 46 | Topic Specific Vocabulary |
| 46 | Working words |
| 47 | Accommodation |

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 50 | The arts |
| 52 | Character and personality |
| 53 | Clothes |
| 55 | Crime |
| 57 | Education |
| 59 | Food and drink |
| 61 | Free time activities |
| 62 | Geography |
| 63 | Health |
| 65 | Learning languages |
| 66 | The media |
| 68 | Money |
| 70 | Nature and the environment |
| 72 | On the road |
| 74 | Physical description |
| 76 | Relationships |
| 78 | Services and facilities |
| 79 | Shopping |
| 81 | Sport |
| 83 | Travel and holidays |
| 86 | 24 hours |
| 88 | Weather and natural phenomena |
| 90 | Work |
| 93 | Vocabulary record sheets |
| 95 | Practice essays 1 - 8 |
| 105 | Answers |

General Vocabulary

This section focuses on general vocabulary items that would be useful in the exam as a whole (for example, word forms, phrasal verbs, prepositions, language of contrast, and uses of common verbs such as *make* and *do*).

Adjectives to nouns

A lot of adjectives can be changed to nouns by the addition of a suffix (e.g., brave - bravery, equal - equality,, etc), or by changing other features of the word (e.g., proud - pride, sympathetic - sympathy, etc). Some nouns need a prefix and a suffix, depending on how they are being used (e.g., equal = equality or inequality)

Task 1. Look at these sentences, and decide if the nouns in bold are correct or incorrect (the key adjectives are in brackets at the end of each sentence). Look at the meaning of the whole sentence before you decide, and don't forget to check the spelling.

1. I'm not sure you're old enough to be given such a **responsibility**. (responsible)
2. Although there are several **differents** between British and American English, there are also many **similarity**. (different / similar)
3. It was a terrible lesson, the **hotness** in the room was unbearable, we were almost falling asleep with **boredom**, and our stomachs were rumbling with **hungryness**. (hot / bored / hungry)
4. I asked her if she was telling the **trueth**. (true)
5. The check-in staff said that the flight was late and apologised for the **convenience**, although they didn't show much **sympathetically**. (convenient / sympathetic)
6. They almost died of **thirstiness** before they were rescued. (thirsty)
7. Your calculations are wrong; there are several **accuracies**. (accurate)
8. We had to measure the **length**, the **width** and the **depth** of the swimming pool, and then measure the **hight** of the diving board. (long / wide / deep / high)
9. She experienced a lot of **happyness** and **lonelyness** in her lifetime; her parents died when she was still in her **youth**, her first husband left her, and her only child ran away from home. (happy / lonely / young)
10. He lacked **confidence** in his **ableness**, and seemed unaware of his own **intelligence**. (confident / able / intelligent)
11. There's a strong **probableness**, perhaps even a **certainty**, that he's going to get a grade A in the exam. (probable / certain)

Task 2. Here are some more adjectives which can be made into nouns. How many can you change?

pessimistic • patient • mature • optimistic • honest • brave
 accurate • selfish • possible • inferior • violent • stupid
 foolish • anxious • reliable • loyal • popular • warm
 necessary • safe • realistic • ill • proud • superior • strong

Compound adjectives

A compound adjective is a combination of two words which function as a single adjective. The two words are often joined with a hyphen.

Task 1. Join one word on the left with one word on the right to make compound adjectives.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-------|---|--------|
| absent- | • | dark- | • | eye- |
| fair- | • | half- | • | hand- |
| hard- | • | home- | • | run- |
| short- | • | semi- | • | sun- |
| three- | • | well- | • | world- |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|----------|---|----------|
| burnt | • | catching | • | detached |
| down | • | eyed | • | famous |
| haired | • | hearted | • | made |
| minded | • | off | • | read |
| sighted | • | skilled | • | skinned |
| star | • | tanned | • | up |

Task 2. Use the compound adjectives to complete the following sentences.

- We stayed in a _____ hotel on the seafront.
- Everybody has heard of Mel Gibson; he's a _____ actor.
- After six hours on the beach, he had a terribly _____ face.
- I can't see very clearly. I'm a bit _____ .
- It wasn't a particularly _____ tennis racket; it broke soon after I bought it.
- She was wearing an _____ dress that made heads turn as she walked through the room.
- All these items are _____ by skilled craftsmen in a local factory.
- I feel a bit _____. Perhaps I should take more vitamins.
- My wife comes from a _____ family; they've always had more money than my own family.
- My grandfather's becoming very _____. Last week he went to the library in his slippers.
- To make a bit of money, my sister and I used to sell _____ cakes.
- He made a _____ attempt to take an interest, but it was obvious he didn't want to be there.
- My father is a very _____ man. His favourite authors are Orhan Pamuk and Umberto Eco.
- I live in a rather plain _____ house on the outskirts of Nottingham.
- There are lots of jobs for _____ workers in the factories in my area.

Compound nouns

A compound noun is a combination of two words which function as a single noun.

- Some compound nouns can be written as one word. e.g., headache (head + ache).
- Some compound nouns can be joined using a hyphen (-). e.g., half-brother.
- Some compound nouns must be written as two words. e.g., television set.

There are no rules to tell us how a compound noun should be written. We have to learn each one individually.

Task 1. Join one word on the left with one word on the right to make compound nouns. In some cases, more than one combination is possible.

air • airline • book
 fairy • food • football
 hair • home • income
 moon • parking • police
 question • race • shoe
 stamp • sun • table
 traffic • time • tooth • water

basin • boots • case
 collection • dryer • glasses
 laces • light • lights
 mark • meter • paste • pilot
 poisoning • pollution
 relations • station • story
 table • tax • tennis • work

Task 2. Use the compound nouns above to complete the following sentences. You may need to change the forms of some of the words.

1. When I was young, my parents used to tell me _____ about witches and giants and other strange creatures.
2. We had to wait for the _____ to turn green before we were able to continue.
3. Don't leave this plant in the shade; it needs lots of _____.
4. In my home city, there is a lot of bad _____ as a result of the large number of cars and industrial factories.
5. _____ in my city are very bad. There are often fights between black and white youths.
6. The more money you earn, the more _____ you have to pay to the government.
7. On my last holiday, I had terrible _____ as a consequence of eating some bad fish.
8. I tripped over my _____ and ended up with a broken arm.
9. Don't forget to put some money in the _____ or the traffic wardens will give you a ticket.
10. When does our train leave? Why don't you check the _____.
11. I enjoy playing all ball games, but my favourite must be _____.
12. When you write a question, don't forget to put a _____ at the end of the sentence.
13. I enjoy my English lessons, but sometimes our teacher gives us too much _____.
14. I've got a huge _____. I started it when I was six. My favourite comes from an island in the South Pacific.
15. We could see the path in front of us clearly in the _____, although everything else around us was dark.

Confusing pairs and false friends

Confusing pairs are two words which have a similar meaning to each other, but are used in a different way.

or Are related to the same topic, but have a different meaning.

or Look similar, but have a different meaning

False friends are words in English which have a similar-looking word in another language but which have a different meaning.

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word.

1. actually / now

Please can we go home _____ ?

It looks quite small, but _____ it is over 5 metres high.

2. advice / advise

My grandfather gave me a very useful piece of _____ .

I _____ you to put all your money into a deposit account.

3. affect / effect

The cuts in spending will have a serious _____ on the hospital.

The strike will seriously _____ the train service.

4. already / yet

I haven't seen her _____ this morning.

I've _____ done my shopping.

5. afraid of / worried about

I am _____ snakes.

She's _____ the baby; he doesn't look very well.

6. avoid / prevent

The police will _____ anyone from leaving the building.

You should travel early to _____ the traffic jams.

7. beside / besides

Come and sit down _____ me.

_____ managing the shop, he also teaches in the evening.

8. bring / fetch

It's your turn to _____ the children from school.

Don't forget to _____ the books to school with you.

9. chance / possibility

Our team has a good _____ of winning tonight.

There is always the _____ that the plane will be early.

10. channel / canal

You can take a boat trip around the _____s of Amsterdam.

Can you switch the television to _____ 4 for the news?

England and France are separated by the _____ .

Confusing pairs and false friends

11. conduct / direct
 Von Karajan will _____ the Berlin Symphonic Orchestra at the concert.
 It took two policemen to _____ the traffic.
12. continuous / continual
 She has been in _____ pain for three days.
 I am getting fed up with her _____ complaints.
13. driver / chauffeur
 The _____ brought the Rolls Royce to the hotel's main entrance.
 He's got a job as a bus _____ .
14. formidable / wonderful
 They had a _____ holiday by a lake in Sweden.
 The castle is surrounded by _____ walls and gates.
15. fun / funny
 I didn't have much _____ on my birthday.
 He made _____ faces and made the children laugh.
16. go / play
 Shall we _____ jogging or swimming?
 Neither. Let's _____ tennis.
17. come along with / follow
 Would you like to _____ me to the cinema tonight?
 Make sure the dog doesn't _____ me to the shops.
18. harm / damage
 Don't _____ my sunglasses if you borrow them.
 He didn't mean to _____ your little girl.
19. invent / discover
 Did Alexander Fleming _____ penicillin?
 When did she _____ the new computer terminal?
20. job / work
 He goes to _____ every day on his bicycle.
 She's got a _____ in the supermarket.
21. kind / sympathetic
 You should always be _____ to little children.
 I'm very _____ to her problems.
22. lay / lie
 I'm very tired; I'll just go and _____ down for a few minutes.
 My father is going to _____ a new carpet in the dining room.
23. lend / borrow
 Can I _____ you car to go to the shops?
 He asked me if I would _____ him £5 till Monday.

Confusing pairs and false friends

24. nature / countryside

We must try to protect _____ and the environment.

The English _____ is beautiful in spring.

25. pass / take

She had to _____ her driving test three times before she was able to _____.

26. practice / practise

You need more _____ before you're ready to take the exam.

Don't forget to _____ your phrasal verbs.

27. priceless / valueless

Be very careful with that painting; it's _____.

Her jewels were all imitations; they were quite _____.

28. principal / principle

She refuses to eat meat on _____.

The _____ wants to see you in her office.

The country's _____ products are paper and wood.

We talked about the _____s of nuclear physics.

29. raise / rise

Does the sun _____ in the east or the west?

The airline are going to _____ their fares again next year.

30. recipe / receipt

Goods cannot be exchanged unless a sales _____ is shown.

I gave her an Indian _____ book for her birthday.

31. remember / remind

Would you _____ me to finish early tonight?

Did you _____ to switch off the kitchen light?

32. scenery / view

I adore the beautiful _____ in the Lake District.

You can get a good _____ of the sea from the church tower.

33. sensible / sensitive

She's very _____ and is easily upset.

Staying indoors was a _____ thing to do in this terrible weather.

34. take / bring

Can you _____ this cheque to the bank for me please?

Can I _____ my girlfriend here for tea?

Contrast and comparison

Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. Her political opinions are the ____ mine.
A. same like B. same to C. same as
2. The weather in my country is very ____ that in the United Kingdom.
A. similar with B. similar to C. similar like
3. My idea of a good night out is very ____ yours.
A. different from B. different as C. different with
4. The two machines ____ considerably; one has an electric motor, the other runs on oil.
A. differ B. differentiate C. differential
5. When he travelled down the east coast of the USA, he became aware of the ____ in weather between the north and south of the country.
A. comparison B. contrast C. compare
6. Children must be taught to ____ between right and wrong.
A. differ B. contrast C. distinguish
7. Can you tell the ____ between an apple and a pear with your eyes shut?
A. difference B. differentiate C. contrast
8. When companies employ people, they must not ____ between people of different sex or race.
A. differ B. contrast C. discriminate
9. My sister works extremely hard. ____, my brother is rather lazy.
A. By way of contrast B. By ways of comparing C. By similar means
10. My two brothers are almost identical. They are very difficult to ____.
A. tell apart B. say apart C. speak apart
11. They have two things ____; they are both Welsh, and they are both left-handed.
A. in similar B. in particular C. in common
12. He's not lazy. ____, he works very hard.
A. By way of contrast B. On the other hand C. On the contrary
13. He's very rich and lives in a big house. ____, he doesn't seem very happy.
A. On the other hand B. On the contrary C. On the opposite
14. British and Australian people share the same language, but in other respects they are as different as ____.
A. cats and dogs B. chalk and cheese C. salt and pepper
15. We share the same language, but in other respects we are ____ from each other.
A. worlds apart B. miles away C. a lifetime away

Expressions with *get*

Task 1. DEFINITIONS

Look at the expressions in bold in box A and choose a suitable definition for that expression in box B.

A.

1. I think Ben **got out of bed** on the wrong side this morning.
2. We're planning a little **get-together** of people from the office.
3. The manager **began the meeting with a few comments** and then **got down to brass tacks**.
4. Jan and Richard **get on like a house on fire**.
5. Rory and Jeannie are **getting married**? **Get away with you!**
6. You'll **get the sack** if you talk to the boss like that.
7. That humming noise is really **getting on my nerves**.
8. He's **got a nerve** to ask for a day off.
9. I **rang the shops to try and find a new dishwasher**, but **got nowhere**.
10. When she asked him for money, he told her to **get lost**.
11. OK everyone, we're a bit late so let's **get going**.
12. **Got it!**
13. Do you think he **got my meaning**?
14. **Get a grip on yourself** - you've got an interview in half an hour.
15. The president is **having to get to grips with the failing economy**.
16. If they don't **get their act together**, they'll miss the last date for entries to the competition.
17. How can I **get him off my back**?
18. If I don't **get a rise soon**, I'll start looking for another job.
19. I've **got out of the habit of eating chocolates**.
20. Rainy weather always **gets me down**.

B.

- A. to be unsuccessful
- B. a meeting of friends
- C. to stop pestering someone
- D. to understand.
- E. to be dismissed from a job.
- F. not to do something any more
- G. to start to deal with something
- H. Go away. Leave me alone.
- I. over-confidence or rudeness
- J. to start
- K. to receive an increase in salary
- L. to try to control yourself; to try to be less emotional
- M. to start discussing the real problem
- N. Don't try to make me believe that.

Expressions with *get*

- O. to start the day badly
 P. to make someone sad
 Q. to organise yourself properly
 R. to annoy someone
 S. I've solved the problem
 T. to be very friendly with each other

Task 2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Complete these sentences with an expression from the previous section. You may need to change the verb form and the pronoun (e.g., he, she) in some of the sentences.

1. We're best friends. We _____.
2. I don't have much money. I hope I _____ soon.
3. 12 across. 10 letters beginning with a 'd'. A book which lists words. Aha! _____! A dictionary, of course!
4. Our boss is in a terrible mood. I think he must have _____.
5. I feel really unhappy in my job. It's really _____.
6. _____! I don't believe you've won the lottery!
7. I'm studying Japanese and I'm just beginning to _____ the grammar.
8. I'm having a little _____ at my place tonight. Would you like to join us?
9. You want me to lend you my car after you crashed it the last time I lent it to you? You've _____!
10. I was so angry with him I told him to _____.
11. We should _____ and talk about the real problems that are affecting the company.
12. Stop being so emotional. _____!
13. I told my boss I thought he was incompetent. A few days later, I _____. I still haven't found another job.
14. You really should _____ of smoking so much - it's very bad for you.
15. He told me that my music really _____.
16. We're _____ with this problem. Let's take a break and come back to it later on.
17. She's always following me around and telling me what to do. I wish she would _____.
18. The boss told me to _____ or I would lose my job.
19. I'm not sure they understood me. I hope they _____.
20. If we don't _____ soon, we'll miss the train.

You will find more expressions using 'get' in the phrasal verbs section on page 27.

Human actions

Task 1. GENERAL ACTIONS

Complete each of the sentences below with the most suitable word from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

fainted • shivered • fidgeted • sweated • trembled • nodded
 dived started • squatted • crouched • dozed
 stretched • leaned / leant • dragged • blushed

1. He woke up, stood up and _____ his arms and legs.
2. The suitcase was too heavy to pick up, so she _____ it across the platform.
3. We _____ down to get through the low hole in the wall.
4. She _____ on the floor, trying to get the stains out of the carpet.
5. He _____ in and swam across the pool under water.
6. He _____ out of the car window and was almost hit by another car coming in the opposite direction.
7. She _____ in fear when she saw the lion come towards her.
8. She _____ with cold in the bitter wind.
9. The tennis players _____ in the hot sun.
10. She _____ with embarrassment when he spoke to her.
11. She _____ in surprise when she heard the loud bang.
12. She _____ when she saw the blood, and remained unconscious for about ten minutes.
13. She _____ off for a while after lunch and was suddenly woken up by the telephone ringing.
14. When he asked her if she understood the question, she _____ yes.
15. After an hour, he couldn't sit still any longer and _____ in his seat.

Human actions

Task 2. WAYS OF MOVING Match the verbs on the left with the person who might behave in that way on the right.

| Verbs | Person |
|---------|---|
| hop | A. A man who has been injured in an accident but is still able to walk to the hospital. |
| dash | B. People walking in the park on a warm summer evening |
| crawl | C. A girl jumping across a wide stream of water |
| creep | D. Soldiers on parade |
| tiptoe | E. Someone who has hurt their foot and must move around on one leg. |
| leap | F. A young man running home to watch the football on television. |
| dawdle | G. Young children running, hopping and jumping along the road. |
| stagger | H. A very young baby who can't walk yet. |
| skip | I. A teenage daughter arriving home late and walking quietly up the stairs. |
| march | J. A boy walking quietly past a sleeping dog |
| stroll | K. A child walking very slowly to school |

Task 3. HAND AND ARM ACTIONS

Choose the correct verb in each of the following sentences.

1. He **punched** / **snapped** / **grabbed** me on the nose.
2. They all **punched** / **slapped** / **shook** him on the back to congratulate him.
3. The nurse **pointed** / **beckoned to** / **saluted** her to come into the room.
4. She **rubbed** / **wiped** / **stroked** the cat as it sat in her lap.
5. He **patted** / **wiped** / **folded** his pocket to make sure his wallet was still there.
6. He **snapped** / **grabbed** / **flexed** his suitcase and ran to the train.
7. It was dark in the cellar and he had to **grope** / **scratch** / **grab** for a light switch.
8. Ordinary soldiers must **salute** / **shake** / **point** their officers.

Human actions

9. They **waved** / **punched** / **beckoned** goodbye as the boat left the harbour.
10. He **groped** / **scratched** / **stroked** his head as he wondered what to do
11. He sat down and **tapped** / **crossed** / **folded** his arms.
12. Here's a handkerchief - **wipe** / **pat** / **rub** your nose.
13. You should always **pat** / **grope** / **shake** the bottle before you open it.
14. A policeman **tapped** / **scratched** / **stroked** him on the shoulder and arrested him.
15. He **shook** / **rubbed** / **wiped** his hands together to get them warm.

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at the expressions in bold in the following sentences and decide if the definitions which accompany them are TRUE or FALSE.

1. She **made a beeline** for the chocolate cakes.
She walked slowly towards the chocolate cakes.
2. **Once bitten, twice shy.**
Once you have had a bad experience, you will not want to do it again.
3. The telephone's **on the blink.**
The telephone is ringing.
4. We all gave Brian a **pat on the back.**
We all congratulated Brian.
5. She **looked daggers** at me.
She looked at me angrily.
6. He **ran like the wind.**
He ran very fast.
7. We **salute** the firemen who entered the burning building to save lives.
We are angry with the firemen.
8. **Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.**
Don't be unkind to people who are less fortunate than you.
9. In the coffee break I went into the garden to **stretch my legs.**
After sitting down for a long time, I went for a small walk.
10. Bob is not **fully stretched.**
Bob is not very tall.
11. There was a **mad dash** to buy the tickets.
Nobody wanted to buy the tickets.
12. Don't worry - I was only **pulling your leg.**
I was only teasing you.

Make or do?

Task 1. WORDS USED WITH *MAKE* OR *DO*

Look at the sentences below and decide whether they should be completed with the verb **make** or the verb **do**. The form of these verbs will need to change in most sentences. Use the words in bold to help you.

1. Has your mother _____ a **will** yet?
2. She _____ her piano **exercises** every morning.
3. The storm _____ a lot of **damage** last night.
4. Who will be _____ the **speech** at her wedding?
5. We _____ a large **profit** when we sold our house.
- 6 There's a lot of **work** still to be _____ .
7. At the moment he's _____ great **efforts** to learn Spanish.
8. They _____ a lot of **business** with European countries.
9. I'm not _____ the **washing** today.
10. When we got to the hotel, the **beds** hadn't been _____ .
11. The workmen are _____ so much **noise** we can't use the telephone.
12. We are _____ good **progress** towards finishing the house.
13. He didn't mean to _____ any **harm**.
14. His wife usually _____ all the **housework**.
15. The milk boiled over and _____ a **mess** on the stove.
16. I can't _____ today's **crossword** - it's too hard.
17. Are you going to _____ a Christmas **cake** again this year?
18. How much **money** did you _____ last year?
19. It took us hours to _____ the **washing up** after the party.
20. He _____ an **inquiry** about trains to Edinburgh.
21. I need to _____ a quick phone call before we leave.
22. Don't _____ such a **fuss** - it's only a little scratch.
23. She _____ a **mistake** in typing the address.
24. We _____ **friends** with some French people on holiday.
25. Our company is small but it's _____ **well**.
26. She _____ a few **notes** before her speech.
27. She was _____ the **ironing** when I came home.
28. Companies often _____ a **loss** in their first year of operations.

Make or do?

2. IDIOMS AND COLLOQUIALISMS USING MAKE

Replace the words and expressions in bold with an expression using make from the box.

make the best of • make a break with • made a meal of • make do with
 make time • made off with • make-believe • make up my mind

1. The burglar **stole** all their silver.
2. She forgot her pyjamas and had to **use** a T-shirt **because there was nothing else available**.
3. They say it will rain this afternoon so we'd better **take advantage of** the sunshine while it's here.
4. I can't **decide** whether to take the afternoon off to do some shopping or stay in the office and work.
5. She **spent a lot of unnecessary time and went to a lot of effort** repainting the kitchen.
6. His stories about his love affairs are just **not true, although he pretends they are**.
7. We must **arrange** to visit the new sports club **even though we are short of time**.
8. I've tried to forget my last girlfriend, but it's not always easy to **move away from** the past.

3. IDIOMS AND COLLOQUIALISMS USING DO

The words in bold are all in the wrong sentences. Decide which sentences they should go in.

1. If the computer doesn't work, hit it - that should do the **sights** and get it working again.
2. Will you do the **turn**, John, and pour us all a drink?
3. He never uses violence himself. He just gets other people to do the **yourself** work for him.
4. He looks a bit unhappy. An evening out would do **don'ts** to cheer him up.
5. She's very good at painting, decorating and other do-it-**trick** jobs.
6. You don't have a car? How can you do **turn** one? You must have a good public transport system in our area.
7. This chicken is cooked perfectly. It's done to a **dirty**.
8. She told him all the do's and **without** about working in the office, and helped him to settle in.
9. He did me a good **honours** by writing a job reference for me, so I helped him in return.
10. When we went to Barcelona, we did all the **wonders** and took hundreds of photographs.

You will find more expressions using make and do in the phrasal verbs section on pages 27 and 29.

Materials

Task 1. ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Put them into the correct sentences. In several cases, more than one word is possible.

1. He was wearing a pair of **timber** trousers.
2. We put the glasses into **polyester** boxes.
3. We used an old piece of **wool** as a roof for the hut.
4. She keeps her collection of precious Chinese **rubber** in a glass case.
5. After the rain, the dry **satin** on the football pitch suddenly turned wet and sticky underfoot.
6. He was wearing a pair of old **corrugated iron** shoes.
7. The house is surrounded by a high **silk** wall.
8. The carpet in our living room is made of **leather**.
9. Why are **cork** bedsheets so cold?
10. He was wearing a **porcelain** jacket.
11. She placed little **stained glass** mats on the table to stop the wine glass marking it.
12. He bought two **plastic** shirts in the sale.
13. She was wearing a beautiful **cardboard** scarf.
14. Canterbury Cathedral is famous for its **corduroy** windows.
15. She was wearing a thick **stainless steel** coat.
16. We take **fur** plates when we go for picnics on the beach.
17. She wore little red **iron** slippers.
18. She bought a white **wooden** tablecloth.
19. He was wearing a pair of blue **turf** shoes.
20. I bought her a set of **cotton** saucepans.
21. The roof is made with **denim** from an old ship.
22. I wore a pair of **suede** overalls when I painted the living room.
23. Car tyres are made of **canvas**.
24. There's an old **linen** table in the kitchen.
25. The old gates are made of **nylon**.
26. My new shoes have got **brick** soles.

Materials

Task 2. GUESS THE OBJECT

Look at the following descriptions and decide what is being described in each one. You might find it useful to look at the unit on shape and size on page 38 to help you with some of the descriptions.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. It's rectangular and made of plastic. It's flat. It measures about 8cm x 5cm. It can be a variety of colours. You can carry it in your wallet or purse.</p> | <p>2. It's round, with an open top and a flat bottom. It comes in different sizes. It's made of stainless steel or iron so it can stand a lot of heat.</p> |
| <p>3. Traditionally its triangular and made of canvas, although most modern ones are made of nylon and come in a variety of shapes and sizes.</p> | <p>4. It's cylindrical and made of light bark, although nowadays you can also find plastic ones. It's not very big. When you remove it, it makes a loud 'pop!'</p> |
| <p>5. It's made of plastic and iron. It's wide at one end and narrow at the other, with a plastic handle on top. Most of them are designed to spray water. The bottom part gets very hot.</p> | <p>6. It's long, thin and made of fabric such as silk or cotton. It can come in a variety of colours and patterns. Men use them more than women, especially at work.</p> |
| <p>7. They're made of denim and are usually blue, although you often see them in black or white. They're very popular with younger people because they're casual and comfortable.</p> | <p>8. It's an irregular shape, and it's made of china or porcelain. It has a handle, a spout for pouring and a lid. You should be careful not to drop it, as it will probably break if you do.</p> |
| <p>9. It's usually made of wool and is long, flat and rectangular. Football fans often have one with the name of their favourite team on. It's particularly useful in winter.</p> | <p>10. It's spherical and made of leather, although cheaper ones are made of plastic or rubber. It's about 30cm in diameter. It's usually white, even though it gets dirty quickly.</p> |

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at the following sentences and choose the correct definition for the words and expressions in bold.

1. Politicians try to be careful not to **wash their dirty linen in public**.

 - A. tell dreadful personal secrets about themselves and their family
 - B. say bad things about other politicians
 - C. drink, smoke or do other things that people might not like
2. The estate agent tried to **pull the wool over our eyes**.

 - A. to charge us too much money
 - B. to take our money with out giving them anything in return
 - C. to deceive us by not telling us the true facts

Materials

3. I don't have any cash with me. Do you take **plastic**?
- A. cheques
 - B. credit cards and charge cards
 - C. U.S. dollars
4. We spent our last holiday **under canvas**.
- A. In a beach resort
 - B. In a very cheap hotel
 - C. in a tent
5. We **turfed out** our old office furniture.
- A. sold
 - B. threw out
 - C. burnt
6. The thief had a **cast-iron alibi**.
- A. an alibi that cannot be disproved.
 - B. a very weak alibi
 - C. a very unlikely alibi
7. She will have to **steel** herself to say what happened.
- A. she'll have to pretend to be sad
 - B. she'll have to refuse to say what happened
 - C. she'll have to get ready to do something that she does not like
8. A lot of young people end up living in **cardboard city**.
- A. a place where homeless people build themselves shelters out of pieces of cardboard
 - B. their parents' home
 - C. with their girlfriend or boyfriend

Modified words

We can sometimes add prefixes to change, or modify, the main meaning of a verb, noun or adjective without making it into an opposite (e.g., pay - overpay - underpay)

The prefixes we use to do this are:

For verbs: over-, under-, pre-, fore-

For adjectives: over-, under-, pre-, fore-, pro-, anti-

For nouns: pre-, post-, anti-, pro-, under-

Complete the sentences below with a combination of a prefix from box A and a word from box B.

A.

| | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|---|-------|
| anti- | • | over- | • | anti- |
| under- | • | pro- | • | fore- |
| under- | • | pre- | • | post- |
| under- | • | anti- | • | over- |

B.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|----------|
| armed | • | Christmas | • | climax |
| clockwise | • | due | • | estimate |
| estimated | • | European | | |
| graduates | • | holiday | • | mined |
| see | • | social | • | warned |

- Everybody told us the film was fantastic, so we were quite excited about seeing it. Unfortunately, it wasn't very good. It really was quite an _____.
- Do you _____ any problems with the visa? I need to know as soon as possible if we're likely to have _____ difficulties.
- Everyone's suffering from _____ depression. After such a nice break in Spain, the gloomy weather back here in England is making us all miserable.
- The figure of £50,000 was a bit of an _____. It actually cost us almost £70,000.
- She's _____ and believes that the country should remain part of the European Union.
- He's very _____, and ignores all our attempts to talk to him or make him feel part of the group.
- A lot of _____ from the university are trying to get holiday jobs so that they have some spending money next term.
- She was _____ with good advice before she went into the interview.
- He was driving _____ round the ring road when the accident took place. If he had been going the other way, he would have been all right.
- We were _____ of trouble by our spies and took guns to the meeting.
- I always read my horoscope so that I can _____ what will happen to me during the week.
- Her library books were _____ by four weeks, so she had to pay a fine of almost £8.
- He _____ my confidence by telling me that everyone hated me.
- Last December we had so many _____ parties that by the time the big day arrived I couldn't eat or drink another thing.
- He _____ the amount of time needed to decorate the house; he thought it would take five days but it only took three.

'Forewarned is forearmed' is an English expression which means that if you know about something before it happens, you will be better prepared.

Person A. 'Mr Jenkins wants to see me in his office.'

Person B. 'Be careful. He's in a really bad mood this morning'

Person A. 'Thanks. Forewarned is forearmed!'

Noises

Task 1. HUMAN NOISES

Match the words in the box with their description below. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|---------|--------|------|-------|---------|-------|
| sniff | sneeze | sigh | pant | scream | boo | gasp | stammer | cough |
| cheer | puff | chant | whisper | groan | yawn | snore | | |

1. to sing a regular beat
2. to speak very quietly
3. to breathe with difficulty
4. to breathe fast
5. to make loud cries
6. to hesitate and repeat sounds when speaking
7. to make loud noises with the nose and throat when asleep
8. to send air out of your lungs suddenly because your throat hurts
9. to breathe deeply showing you are sad, relieved, etc.
10. to make a sound to show that you do not like an actor, politician, etc
11. to shout encouragement
12. to breathe in air through your nose
13. to open your mouth wide and breathe in and out deeply when you are tired or bored
14. to blow air suddenly out through your nose and mouth because of an irritation inside your nose (a reflex action)
15. to moan deeply
16. to take a short, deep breath, showing surprise or pain.

2. ANIMAL NOISES

Match the noises on the left with the animals that make them on the right.

| Noise | Animal |
|--------------|--------------|
| croak | bee |
| squeak | donkey |
| howl | wolf |
| quack | snake |
| buzz | cat |
| grunt | sheep / goat |
| hiss | duck |
| neigh | lion / tiger |
| bray | mouse |
| bleat | dog |
| crow | pig |
| roar | cock(ere) |
| bark | horse |
| miaow / purr | frog |

Several of these noises can also be made by humans or other objects (e.g., a powerful engine can purr). Use your dictionary to find out which ones.

Noises

Task 3. OTHER NOISES

Match the noises in the box with the things that cause them.

sizzle • rumble • boom • blare • murmur • ring • clink • whirr
 rattle • bang • pop • thud • tinkle • click

1. a cork coming out of a bottle
2. somebody falling over and hitting their head heavily on the floor
3. loud music or car horns
4. a very large gun, or an aircraft breaking the sound barrier
5. bells
6. windows in the wind or a baby's toy which is shaken
7. a little bell which rings when you open a shop door
8. two glasses touching each other
9. a camera
10. sausages cooking
11. a train passing over a bridge or thunder in the distance
12. a group of people talking quietly
13. a door shutting suddenly
14. a small plane

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Most of the words in the tasks above can be either nouns or verbs. Use them to complete the following sentences. If the word is a verb, you will need to change its form.

1. He _____ in surprise when he saw the bill.
2. The crowds _____ anti-government slogans.
3. His loud _____ (*plural*) kept her awake.
4. The crowd _____ when the first marathon runners appeared.
5. She rushed into the police station and _____ out 'he's - he's - he's after me, he's got - got - a knife'
6. We heard a faint _____ from the corner of the field and found an injured lamb.
7. The lion _____ and then attacked.
8. The dog _____ every time he hears the postman.
9. He _____ his fingers to get the waiter's attention.
10. He drives around with his radio _____.
11. The wet logs _____ as we threw them on the fire
12. He was red in the face and _____ as he crossed the finishing line.
13. She gave a deep _____ of relief and put the phone down.
14. The cat rubbed against my leg with a loud _____.

Nouns and verbs to nouns

Some nouns can be formed by taking another noun or verb and either adding letters, removing letters or a combination of both. This is especially common when we are talking about jobs and occupations (for example: sail - sailor).

There are no rules which tell you how each word changes. You must learn each one individually.

The removal or addition of letters occasionally changes the pronunciation of parts of the original word.

Use the instructions on the right to change the words on the left to nouns in order to give the names of the people who do those things. Some of the instructions on the right can be used more than once.

Example: crime : minus 1 letter plus -inal = criminal

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>build</p> <p>science</p> <p>design</p> <p>advise</p> <p>labour</p> <p>chemistry</p> <p>study</p> <p>rob</p> <p>law</p> <p>crime</p> <p>write</p> <p>terror</p> <p>survive</p> <p>library</p> <p>manage</p> <p>politics</p> <p>own</p> <p>collect</p> <p>direct</p> <p>guitar</p> <p>electric</p> <p>teach</p> <p>operate</p> <p>art</p> <p>piano</p> | <p>minus 1 letter plus -inal</p> <p>minus 1 letter plus -ent</p> <p>minus 2 letters</p> <p>plus -yer</p> <p>minus 1 letter plus -ian</p> <p>minus 1 letter plus -ist</p> <p>plus -or</p> <p>plus -r</p> <p>plus -ian</p> <p>plus -ber</p> <p>plus -ist</p> <p>minus 1 letter plus -or</p> <p>plus -er</p> <p>minus 2 letters plus -tist</p> |
|---|---|

Opposites 1

A lot of verbs and adjectives can be made into opposites by adding a prefix (e.g., agree - disagree, correct - incorrect). However, in other cases, it is necessary to change some letters or use a completely different word in order to make an opposite.

For example:

cry = laugh import = export generous = mean thick = thin

Some verbs and adjectives can have more than one meaning, and so can have more than one opposite.

For example: light

The room is very light - - - The room is very dark

This book is very light - - - This book is very heavy.

Task1. VERBS

Complete these sentences by using the opposite of the word in bold. You will need to change the forms of some of the words. You will find the answers in the box.

forbid / ban • receive • fail • hit • empty • forget
 defend • deny • destroy • succeed • retreat • laugh • spend • win •
 depart / leave • lend • reject • fall • punish • loosen

1. She fell off the ladder and everyone _____. (**cry**)
2. Why do we _____ so much money on food? (**save**)
3. His business has _____ more than he expected. (**fail**)
4. A lot of private property was _____ in the war. (**create**)
5. What time does our coach _____? (**arrive**)
6. He _____ the bottle into the sink. (**filled**)
7. The car _____ the tree. (**miss**)
8. The simplest way to _____ them will be to make them pay for the damage they caused. (**reward**)
9. Don't _____ we're having lunch together tomorrow. (**remember**)
10. The exam was very difficult. Most of the students _____. (**pass**)
11. We only _____ our tickets the day before we were due to leave. (**sent**)
12. I expect our team will _____ tomorrow. (**lose**)
13. He asked me if I would _____ him £5 till Monday. (**borrow**)
14. She flatly _____ his proposal of marriage. (**accept**)
15. She couldn't _____ herself against the attack. (**attack**)
16. The pound has _____ against the dollar. (**rise**)
17. He flatly _____ stealing the car. (**admit**)
18. Smoking has been _____ on trains. (**permit / allow**)
19. He _____ his shoelaces and relaxed. (**tighten**)
20. Napoleon _____ from Moscow in 1812. (**attack / advance**)

Opposites 1

2. ADJECTIVES

Replace the adjectives in bold with an opposite from the box. Some words in the box can be used more than once.

tame • shallow • public • odd • artificial • mean • compulsory • lazy
 tight • amateur • thick • live • strong • guilty • smooth • easy
 sharp • dim • approximate • tough • present • permanent • stale
 light • high • minor • cool • soft • hollow

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. real pearls | 22. dead animals |
| 2. a thin slice of bread | 23. a dim light |
| 3. an energetic student | 24. a deep pool |
| 4. a bland taste | 25. a rough sea |
| 5. a professional photographer | 26. voluntary military service |
| 6. a wild animal | 27. exact figures |
| 7. an innocent man | 28. a private affair |
| 8. a generous person | 29. a tender steak |
| 9. a serious book | 30. a rough wine |
| 10. a solid log of wood | 31. a hard chair |
| 11. an alcoholic drink | 32. a loud voice |
| 12. an intelligent student | 33. a loose pair of trousers |
| 13. a normal person | 34. a blunt knife |
| 14. an easy exam | 35. recorded music |
| 15. absent students | 36. a clever manager |
| 16. a weak cup of coffee | 37. a difficult test |
| 17. a heavy meal | 38. a dark blue shirt |
| 18. a temporary job | 39. a fresh loaf of bread |
| 19. a small income | 40. a major injury |
| 20. a low building | 41. a frantic nurse |
| 21. fresh air | 42. a warm cellar |

Opposites 2

A lot of adjectives can be made into their opposite form by the addition of a prefix (e.g., un-, in-, dis-, il-) to the beginning of the word. The most common prefix is un-. Adjectives which end with -ful (*thoughtful, useful, etc*) are an exception: they are made into opposites by replacing -ful with the suffix -less (*thoughtless, useless, etc*)

Note that some adjectives can be made into opposites by the addition of a prefix or by the use of another word (e.g., correct = *incorrect* or *wrong*).

Task1. Decide which of the prefixes from the first box can be used to make opposites of the adjectives in the second box.

dis- • il- • im- • in- • ir- • un-

acceptable • accurate • adequate • advantaged • agreeable
 attractive • avoidable • believable • certain • comfortable
 competent • complete • conscious • contented • convincing
 correct • curable • even • fair • fashionable • honest
 inclined • legal • limited • literate • logical • married
 mature • moral • mortal • obedient • patient • perfect • personal
 possible • proper • pure • qualified • rational • regular • relevant
 replaceable • resistible • resolute • responsible • satisfied • welcome

Task 2. Complete these sentences by adding the most suitable adjective to the prefixes given.

1. Your behaviour was completely ir_____! You're eighteen years old, not eight!
2. Life can be quite difficult for un_____ mothers, or 'single parents' as they are usually called.
3. I'll help you in a minute. Don't be so im_____!
4. She never learnt to read or write; she was completely il_____.
5. I'm afraid your answer is in_____. Try again.
6. He's a very dis_____ man; bad-tempered, selfish, ,jealous and bigoted.
7. Flared trousers and a purple corduroy jacket? That's very un_____, you know.
8. Using the 'broadband' system means that you get un_____ Internet access at any time of the day or night.
9. Dis_____ children - those from poor families - have to work harder than others to succeed in life.
10. I did all the work and she got all the credit for it. That is so un_____!
11. The people who run our national rail network are lazy and in_____; they're so bad at their job.
12. You paid £12 for a hamburger? That's un_____! You must be joking!
13. After I was hit on the head, I must have been un_____ for about ten minutes.
14. Your homework is in_____. You've only answered half of the questions.
15. He's rather im_____ for a sixteen-year-old. He behaves more like a child of ten.
16. You've broken my favourite cup. It's ir_____! I'll never find another one.

Opposites 3

Some verbs can be made into their opposite form by the addition of a prefix (e.g., dis- , mis-).

Complete these sentences with the opposite form of one of the verbs in the box. Not all of the words are needed. You will need to change the form of the verb in several cases.

agree • approve • connect • continue • behave • cover
fold • like • load • lock • obey • pack • place • please
pronounce • prove • qualify • trust • understand • use • wrap

1. If anyone _____, they will be sent home immediately.
2. I've just come back from Canada and I'm still _____ my suitcases.
3. Here's a photo of our little girl _____ her Christmas presents.
4. She's a very obedient young lady. She would never _____ her parents.
5. She _____ the money which she had been given. She was supposed to use it to pay for her education, but bought a sports car instead.
6. The head teacher _____ of members of staff wearing jeans to school, and insists that they dress smartly at all times.
7. You keep _____ my name. It's *Rawdon*, not *Randon*.
8. His statement to the police said that he was nowhere near the bank, but they managed to _____ this.
9. I _____ anyone who wears green shoes but I can't tell you why.
10. I can't _____ the car door. I think I've got the wrong key.
11. After the accident he was fined £1,000 and _____ from driving for two years.
12. She _____ the tablecloth and put it on the table.
13. We don't sell *Sonic* cameras any longer. We have _____ that line.
14. I seem to have _____ my keys. I can't find them anywhere.
15. If you refuse to pay your gas bill, you will be _____ .
16. You're completely wrong. I'm afraid I _____ with you.
17. He completely _____ my meaning when I told him to 'put a sock in it'.
18. If you _____ me again, I'm afraid I shall ask you to leave.

Phrasal Verbs with *come*

Match the sentences in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column. Use the phrasal verbs in bold to help you.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. We came across this little restaurant when we were out walking. | A. Oh dear. It's such an unpleasant disease. |
| 2. The children have come down with measles. | B. He was obviously a bit nervous as the officer got closer |
| 3. The policewoman came up to him and asked to see his passport. | C. I'm not surprised. I knew they'd get in the way. |
| 4. Jenny came into a fortune when she was twenty-one. | D. Really? Where did you find it? |
| 5. Simon's come out in a rash. | E. He's always saying something unexpected. |
| 6. When we suggested moving to another office, we came up against a lot of opposition from the management. | F. For how long had she been unconscious? |
| 7. The message came through this morning. | G. How could it? The phone has been disconnected and the fax machine is broken. |
| 8. Come along , or you'll miss the bus. | H. You're always in such a hurry. Let me take my time. |
| 9. Our team came off badly in the competition.. | I. I'm not surprised. I didn't think they'd do very well. |
| 10. When she came to , she was in hospital. | J. My son has developed one as well on his chest. |
| 11. Richard came up with a really strange idea the other day. | K. Lucky her! Who did she inherit it from? |

Phrasal Verbs with *Cut*

Replace the words and expressions in bold with a phrasal verb from the box.

cut off • cut in • cut down on • cut in • cut off • cut out • cut back

1. We will have to **spend less** on staff costs at work if we're to continue operating as normal.
2. We are trying to get him to **reduce** the number of cigarettes he smokes each day.
3. We were in the middle of a telephone conversation when we were suddenly **disconnected**.
4. I wish you wouldn't **interrupt** while I'm telling a story.
5. Did you see how the little white car **suddenly drove** in front of the black Audi?
6. She's decided to **stop eating** sweet things so as to lose weight.
7. He didn't pay his bill, so the company **stopped** his electricity.

Phrasal Verbs with *Do*

Replace the words and expressions in bold with a phrasal verb from the box. Use your dictionary to check the position of the preposition and the object in each sentence.

(could) do with • do up • do without
do away with • do in • do in • do up

1. The government are going to **get rid of** customs inspections.
2. Somebody decided to **kill** the gang boss and dump the body in the river.
3. I can't **fasten** this zip. Can you help me?
4. Why don't you buy that old cottage and **repair it so it is like new?**
5. After that long walk, I **need** a cup of tea.
6. Don't **hurt** your back digging the garden.
7. Plants can't **manage without** water.

Phrasal Verbs with *Get*

Match the sentences in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column. Use the phrasal verbs in bold to help you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I'm trying to get across to the people in the office that they'll all have to work harder. 2. He was rude to the teacher, but got away with it somehow. 3. How are you going to get by without a car? 4. We get by on only £50 a week. 5. He'll have to get down to some hard work if he wants to pass the test. 6. They don't get on well at all. 7. She's getting on well at university. 8. I want an excuse to get out of going to the office party. 9. Kiki's got over her flu. 10. She never got over the death of her father. 11. I only got round to sending my Christmas cards yesterday. 12. Jane got round the boss by giving him a bottle of wine. 13. Did he get through his exams? 14. I tried to get through to the complaints department, but the line was busy. 15. Whatever did you get up to last night? 16. She thinks she's being got at. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Really? How do you manage to live on that? B. No. Her mother never recovered from the shock either. C. She always thinks she's being criticized. D. He needs someone to tell him to start working. E. Well, they've never been very friendly with each other. F. That's great. I'm glad she's better at last. G. Nothing naughty, I promise. H. Oh well, at least you've done it at last. I. Have you had any luck making them understand? J. She always manages to persuade someone to do what she wants. K. Yes, in fact he was very successful. L. Did you finally manage to speak to someone on the phone? M. I don't believe he wasn't punished! N. It'll be difficult, but I'll manage. O. I always knew she'd do well. P. Typical! You're always trying to avoid doing something! |
|---|--|

*How many more phrasal verbs can you find that use 'get'?
You will find more expressions using 'get' on page 9.*

Phrasal Verbs with *Give*

Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences below with an appropriate preposition from the box.

in • out • away • up • off

1. He said he was French, but we didn't believe him as his accent gave him _____.
2. The company are giving _____ a free pocket calculator with every £10 purchase.
3. I can't use my watch because the battery has given _____.
4. She gave _____ presents to all the children.
5. She's trying to give _____ smoking.
6. The hijacker gave himself _____ to the police.
7. I didn't want to go to the cinema with the children, but they kept asking me so in the end I gave _____ and agreed to take them.
8. The fire in the factory gave _____ clouds of poisonous black smoke.

Phrasal Verbs with *Go*

Half of the phrasal verbs in the following sentences use the wrong preposition. Decide which ones are wrong and replace them with the correct preposition, which you will find in the other sentences.

1. The burglar alarm went **off** in the middle of the night, waking everybody up.
2. I think this fish has gone **down** - it stinks.
3. She went **about** her new boyfriend quite quickly when she discovered his nasty habits.
4. The police investigating the murder don't have much to go **on**.
5. What on earth is going **out** here?
6. The fire went **on** and the room gradually became cold.
7. The bomb went **off** when there were still lots of people in the building.
8. The firm went out of business last week and their office has closed **off**.
9. The price of bread has gone **on** again. Last week it was 60p a loaf, now it's 70p.
10. They decided not to go **through with** their plans because of opposition from the neighbours.
11. Before you sign your contract, you should go **over** it carefully with a solicitor.
12. We'd like to start our own company, but aren't sure how to go **off** it.
13. She said she had a new job but refused to go **into** details.
14. She went **up** speaking for two hours without stopping.
15. There wasn't enough ice cream to go **round**, so some of the children had chocolates instead.
16. Tony's going **out with** a girl from work. I think he's quite serious about her.

Phrasal Verbs with *Look*

Choose the correct phrasal verb in the following sentences.

1. Maureen isn't _____ taking her driving test. In fact, she's really worried about it.
(looking over / looking forward to / looking into)
2. Things haven't been good for a while, but at last they are _____.
(looking forward / looking down / looking up)
3. We've got quite a nice view from our office. We _____ a park.
(look out over / look up / look down)
4. Jane thinks she's better than people who haven't been to university and _____ them.
(looks up to / looks down on / looks out for)
5. _____! The car is going backwards.
(Look out! / Look in! / Look over!)
6. She has always admired intelligent men. For example, she _____ her professor and copies everything he does.
(looks down on / looks out for / looks up to)
7. _____ me _____ when you're next in London - it will be nice to see you again.
(Look...forward / Look...up / Look...out)
8. She _____ the figures and they seemed to be OK.
(looked over / looked on / looked out for)
9. I've asked the manager to _____ the question of staff holidays.
(look down on / look into / look on)
10. Who's going to _____ your dog while you're away?
(look into / look out / look after)
11. We're _____ new offices because ours are too small.
(looking down on / looking out for / looking up)

Phrasal Verbs with *Make*

Look at the sentences on the left (which all use a phrasal verb with *make*) and match them with a possible situation on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can you make out the house in the dark? 2. I can't make out why he didn't come. 3. Don't worry. He made up the story about a man climbing into the house. 4. I can't make up my mind where to go this year. 5. He made over the property to his daughter last week. 6. I really don't know what to make of this letter she passed to me last night. 7. It's no use talking to him - his mind is made up. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Somebody has made a decision and won't change it. B. Somebody hasn't decided about their summer holiday yet. C. Somebody is puzzled about something they have been given. D. Somebody has just passed something to another person. E. Somebody is puzzled about his friend's absence from a party. F. Somebody has invented a tale to frighten their friends. G. Two people trying to find their way to a friend's place in the countryside at night. |
|---|--|

You will find more expressions in the dictionary under the entry for 'make'.

Phrasal Verbs with *Pick*

Choose the most suitable definition for the phrasal verbs in the following sentences.

1. The manager is always **picking on** me.
(A) The manager always criticizes me.
(B) The manager tells me all his secrets.
(C) The manager always chooses me when there is something important to do.
2. He **picked out** all the best fruit.
(A) He threw all the best fruit in the bin.
(B) He chose all the best fruit.
(C) He gave the best fruit to other people.
3. She's a girl he **picked up** in a bar.
(A) She's a girl he started a fight with in a bar.
(B) She's a girl he criticized in a bar.
(C) She's a girl he met by chance in a bar.
4. Business is **picking up** after the Christmas holiday.
(A) Business is getting worse.
(B) Business is continuing as normal.
(C) Business is improving.
5. The car will **pick you up** at the hotel at 7 o'clock.
(A) The car will collect you from the hotel.
(B) The car will take you to the hotel.
(C) The car will deliver something to you at the hotel.
6. He **picked up** some German when he was working in Berlin.
(A) He met some German people.
(B) He learnt some German without being taught.
(C) He went to German lessons.

Phrasal Verbs with *Put*

Complete the story below with a suitable phrasal verb from the box.

put down • put up • put down • put off • put up with
 put by • put off • put through • put down

I had managed to 1. _____ some money for a holiday in Canada, but had 2. _____ booking a flight until I had found a cheap one. Well, I eventually found a good deal with a local travel agency and, despite my friends who tried to 3. _____ me _____ by saying that the agency was unreliable, I 4. _____ a £50 deposit. The next day, I went back to the agency to collect the ticket but it was closed. I went home and called the manager, but was 5. _____ to an answering machine. Now, I'm a very tolerant person, and will 6. _____ almost anything, but by this time I was furious, so I decided to go back to the travel agency. I got into my car, 7. _____ my foot _____ and, to my horror, drove the car backwards into my living room window! I had accidentally reversed the car!; I suppose I could 8. _____ the accident _____ to my temper and the fact that I wasn't thinking straight. Anyway, I had to get the builders in to repair the damage. Fortunately my friend has offered to 9. _____ me _____ until the work is finished. And my holiday? I've spent all my holiday money on building repairs!

Phrasal Verbs with *Run*

Look at the questions in the left-hand column and match them with a suitable response in the right-hand column.

1. Why has the clock stopped?
2. Why is Molly in hospital?
3. Why did you come home by bus?
4. Why's Rick looking so depressed?
5. Did the police interview him?
6. Where did you find that beautiful vase?
7. Can you make me a few copies of this leaflet?
8. Have we forgotten to invite anyone to our wedding?
9. You've met Mel Gibson haven't you?
10. Why did the nightclub go out of business?
11. Did your journey go well?
12. Is Bob very ambitious?

- A. I ran across it in an antiques shop in London.
- B. Yes. He says he's going to run for Prime Minister one day!
- C. I'll run them off straight away.
- D. Well, let's run through the guest list again to make sure.
- E. She was run down by a car on the Banbury Road.
- F. They were running up debts of thousands of pounds each week.
- G. I think the battery has run down.
- H. Not really. We ran up against a few unexpected difficulties.
- I. The car ran out of petrol on my way back.
- J. Yes. His statement runs over two pages.
- K. Penny ran out on him when he lost his job.
- L. Yes, and I ran into him again last week in a cafe by the river.

Phrasal Verbs with *Set*

Look at the definitions for the phrasal verbs below and decide if they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

1. If you have just **set off** on a trip, this means you have just finished it.
2. If something **sets off** your asthma, this means it starts your asthma.
3. If you **set up** a company, this means that you have just closed your company down.
4. If you **set up** home, this means that you have just become homeless.
5. If you are **set up** by somebody, this means that they have deliberately deceived you.
6. If your journey is **set back**, this means that it takes you longer than you expected.
7. If something has **set you back** financially, this means that you have just won some money.
8. If some bad weather has **set in**, this means that the bad weather has started and has become permanent.
9. If you **set aside** some money, this means that you spend it.
10. If you **set about** doing something, this means that you have just finished doing it.

Phrasal Verbs with *Take*

Which definition, A, B or C, most accurately explains each sentence?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Carol takes after her mother</p> <p>A. Carol does everything for her mother.</p> <p>B. Carol looks like her mother.</p> <p>C. Carol is unkind to her mother.</p> | <p>4. Sales took off after the TV commercial.</p> <p>A. Sales started to go down after the commercial.</p> <p>B. Sales started to rise fast after the commercial.</p> <p>C. Sales stayed the same after the commercial.</p> |
| <p>2. Thousands of people were taken in by the advertisement</p> <p>A. Thousands of people ignored the advertisement.</p> <p>B. Thousands of people were used to make the advertisement.</p> <p>C. Thousands of people were deceived by the advertisement.</p> | <p>5. Miss Black took over from Mr Jones.</p> <p>A. Mr Jones started doing Miss Black's job.</p> <p>B. Miss Black and Mr Jones worked together.</p> <p>C. Miss Black started doing Mr Jones' job.</p> |
| <p>3. She didn't take in anything you said.</p> <p>A. She didn't understand anything you said.</p> <p>B. She didn't do anything you told her to.</p> <p>C. She didn't hear you.</p> | <p>6. She decided to take up long-distance running</p> <p>A. She decided to stop long-distance running.</p> <p>B. She decided to try to improve her long-distance running ability.</p> <p>C. She decided to start long-distance running.</p> |
| <p></p> | <p>7. We need to take on more staff.</p> <p>A. We need to dismiss more staff.</p> <p>B. We need to employ more staff.</p> <p>C. We need to pay our staff more.</p> |

Phrasal Verbs with *Turn*

Match the phrasal verbs on the left with an item they can be used with on the right. Most of the verbs can be used with more than one item.

| | |
|--|--|
| turn down turn into turn out turn away turn off turn over turn up turn on | cars (in a factory) • the page of a book • a job people from a house because they haven't paid the rent a radio • a lost child • the television • guests at a party the heat on a cooker • money • a light people from a restaurant because it is full a road • a television • applicants for a job |
|--|--|

Other Phrasal Verbs 1

Complete the following phrasal verbs with a preposition or particle from the box. The meaning of the phrasal verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence.

of • on • down • to • up • behind • out in • off • with

1. Some parents are criticised for the way they **bring** _____ their children. (*raise*)
2. Jane and Tim **fell** _____ over the bill for their meal. (*argued*)
3. They refused to **face** _____ _____ their responsibilities, with disastrous consequences. (*accept an unpleasant state of affairs, and try to deal with it*)
4. The team had to **call** _____ the match because of bad weather. (*not to go ahead with something*)
5. Can I **count** _____ you for support?. (*rely / depend*)
6. I missed a lot of lessons, and it took me a long time to **catch** _____ _____ the other students in my class. (*get to the same level*)
7. The storm was terrible, but eventually the rain stopped and the wind **died** _____. (*become less strong*)
8. An alarming number of students **drop** _____ _____ school early every year. (*leave*)
9. Can you **figure** _____ why Tony is acting so strangely? (*understand*)
10. Call the station and **find** _____ what time the train arrives. (*discover*)
11. As we **grow** _____ our priorities change. (*change from being children to being adults*)
12. Students can be quite creative with the reasons they give for not **handing** _____ their homework. (*giving their teachers*)
13. I think that learning English is quite difficult, and I often have problems **keeping** _____ _____ the others in my class. (*work at the same speed as*)
14. You haven't completed this cheque properly. You've **left** _____ the date. (*does not include*)
15. My teacher **pointed** _____ all the mistakes I had made in my homework. (*show*)
16. Before you get angry with them, perhaps you should **look** _____ the reasons for their absence. (*enquire / research*)
17. Once people who have borrowed money **fall** _____ with their payments, they come under a lot of pressure from their bank. (*become late*)

Other Phrasal Verbs 2

Complete the second sentence in each pair with a phrasal verb from the box, so that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first. In many cases, you will need to change the form of the verb.

break down • carry out • end up • fall through • hold up • keep on • let down • let off • pull out • pull through • show up
sort out • split up • wear off • wear out • work out

- The talks collapsed because nobody could agree on anything.
The talks _____ because nobody could agree on anything.
- I'm trying to calculate if we've sold more this year than last year.
I'm trying to _____ if we've sold more this year than last year.
- The effects of the drug disappear after a few hours.
The effects of the drug _____ after a few hours.
- A lot of people exhaust themselves through overwork.
A lot of people _____ themselves _____ through overwork.
- He was extremely ill, but with the help of the medical team, he was able to recover.
He was extremely ill, but with the help of the medical team, he _____.
- Have you resolved your problems with Michael?
Have you _____ your problems with Michael?
- When parents start to live apart, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope.
When parents _____, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope.
- I invited lots of people to my party, but only a few came.
I invited lots of people to my party, but only a few _____.
- My company stopped being a part of the deal at the last moment.
My company _____ of the deal at the last moment.
- People celebrate the Chinese New Year by exploding fireworks in the street.
People celebrate the Chinese New Year by _____ fireworks in the street.
- It is pointless relying on people to help you if they don't do as they promised.
It is pointless relying on people to help you if they _____ you _____.
- We told him to be quiet, but he continued talking.
We told him to be quiet, but he _____ talking.
- I'm sorry I'm late, but I was delayed by heavy traffic on the M25.
I'm sorry I'm late, but I was _____ by heavy traffic on the M25.
- Our planned holiday to Australia didn't happen because we didn't have enough money.
Our planned holiday to Australia _____ because we didn't have enough money.
- He lost his job, and had to go on the dole.
He lost his job, and _____ on the dole.
- Doctors did some tests on the patients.
Doctors _____ some tests on the patients.

Phrasal Verbs Test

Complete the following sentences with a verb / particle combination from the two boxes. You will need to change the verb form in most of the sentences. All of the phrasal verbs have appeared on the last 9 pages.

| |
|--|
| look • pick • get • set make • cut • run • pick • go turn • give • take • come put • break • do |
|--|

| |
|---|
| down • away • into • forward through • off • up • across in • with • by • back after • over • on |
|---|

1. We _____ a little restaurant when we were out walking.
2. I'm really thirsty. I could _____ a nice cold drink.
3. Now that winter has _____, we can expect to spend more money on heating bills.
4. When the manager retired, I _____ his job.
5. He ___ me ___ outside the hotel and drove me to the airport.
6. We _____ some money each month for a holiday.
7. Claudia _____ her aunt. They look so similar.
8. They offered me a job, but I ___ it ____ .
9. The bomb _____ at midnight, so fortunately the building was empty.
10. We were in the middle of a telephone conversation when we were suddenly _____ .
11. The first thing he did when he opened the exam paper was to _____ all the questions.
12. The exam has been _____. It's now on Thursday instead of Monday.
13. I managed to _____ some Japanese while I was working in Tokyo.
14. Bob is trying to _____ smoking.
15. (On the phone) Good morning. can you ___ me ___ to the manager?
16. Guess who I _____ last night? Laurence Bailey! Remember him?
17. I've _____ my mind and nothing will change it!
18. We told him to shut up, but he _____ speaking.
19. I _____ to hearing from you soon.
20. We are trying to get him to _____ on the number of cigarettes he smokes.
21. Living in the country, I can't _____ without a car.
22. Thieves _____ the shop and stole over £30,000.
23. He _____ a story about a ghost in the attic - of course, nobody believed him.
24. I can't _____ these buttons. can you help me?
25. Her grandparents _____ her while her parents were away.
26. Our rent has _____ from £350 to £400.
27. We're _____ a free camera to anyone who spends more than £100.
28. My car has _____ again. I'll have to take it to the garage.
29. The message _____ on the radio this morning.
30. Olivia is _____ well in her new job.
31. The restaurant had to ___ customers ___ because it was full.

Prepositions

Use the prepositions which are missing from these sentences to complete the crossword.

Sometimes, the sentence can be completed with more than one preposition, but only one of them will fit correctly in the crossword grid.

Clues across (→)

4. Our school is on a small road just _____ the High Street.
7. Let's meet in Oxford the day _____ tomorrow.
8. I prefer travelling _____ train to travelling _____ plane.
9. Parents shouldn't allow their children out _____ dark.
12. _____ the terms of the contract, he couldn't work for another company.
14. You should always rely _____ your dictionary to check the meaning of a word.
15. He was leaning _____ the wall smoking a cigarette.
17. My parents were very proud _____ me when I got into university.
18. We arrived _____ Rome early _____ the morning.
19. We got on the wrong train _____ mistake.
20. We were offered free dancing lessons _____ school.
22. It came as a real shock when the television suddenly burst _____ flames.
23. _____ my parents wishes, I decided to go to drama school.
24. I'm not very keen _____ hamburgers and other fast food.
25. We're really looking forward _____ seeing you again.
27. He decided to change _____ something more formal for the party.
28. They objected _____ his behaviour and threatened _____ fire him.

Clues down (↓)

1. I been studying English _____ almost two years.
2. _____ the lesson, half the students fell asleep.
3. I've never been very good _____ learning languages.
5. I'd like to talk to you _____ something.

Prepositions

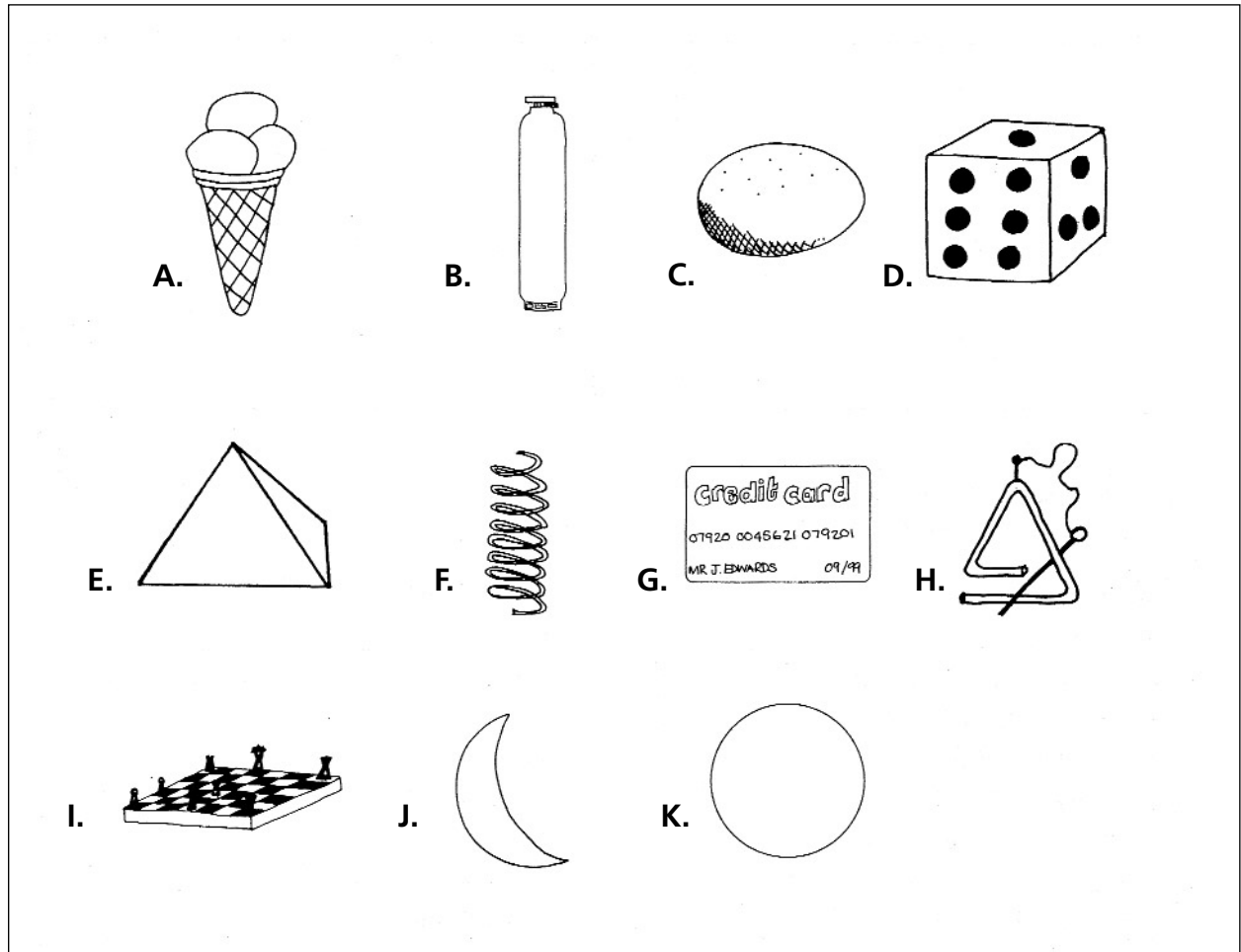
6. ____ Christmas, parents give their children presents.
7. It's ____ the law to buy or sell drugs.
10. He demanded to know who was responsible ____ breaking his computer.
11. He was unable to cope ____ the pressure and left the company.
13. What were those strange noises ____ the night?
15. We had to share one towel ____ the three of us.
16. He's a young man of ____ 21 or 22.
18. She walked ____ the room and looked around carefully.
20. She was standing on her own ____ a crowd of tourists.
21. She always gets annoyed ____ me when I arrive late.
23. There's something rather unusual ____ her, and I can't work out what it is.
26. I think he broke your camera ____ purpose.

Shape and size

Task 1. SHAPE.

A. Match the words below with the picture that best represents each word.

1. a pyramid 2. a cube 3. a crescent 4. a spiral 5. a cone 6. a rectangle
7. a triangle 8. a circle 9. a square 10. a cylinder 11. an oval



B. Look at the following list of words and decide what the correct adjective form is, A, B or C.

1. sphere A. spherous B. spherical C. spherocous
2. cube A. cubed B. cubous C. cubal
3. cone A. conacular B. conous C. conical
4. rectangle A. rectanglous B. rectanglis C. rectangular
5. triangle A. triangular B. trianglous C. triangled
6. circle A. circled B. circulous C. circular
7. square A. square B. squaret C. squarous
8. cylinder A. cylindrous B. cylindal C. cylindrical

Shape and size

Task 2. SIZE

Look at the following list of words and decide whether they can be used to describe something which is big or something which is small. Write each word in its appropriate box.

minute • enormous • minuscule • mammoth • huge
 gigantic • tiny • monumental • colossal • massive
 giant • titchy • gargantuan • teeny (or teeny-weeny)

| BIG |
|-----|
| |

| small |
|-------|
| |

Task 3. FEATURES

Match the descriptions on the left with the objects, geographical features, etc, on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a sharp edge with jagged teeth | A. a country road in very poor condition |
| 2. steep , with a pointed peak | B. somebody's hair |
| 3. rolling , with undulating wheat | C. a very old tree |
| 4. curved , with a smooth surface | D. a knife |
| 5. flat , with dotted lines | E. a slow-moving river |
| 6. wavy , with blonde highlights | F. a mountain |
| 7. meandering , with a calm surface | G. a banana |
| 8. winding and bumpy , with deep potholes | H. agricultural countryside |
| 9. hollow , with rough bark | I. an application form |

Spelling

Task 1. There are eleven words in this passage which are spelt incorrectly. Can you find and correct them?

Apart from condemning tobacco companies and rising the price of cigarettes, the goverment's anti-smoking campain has failed to have any long-term affects, and the only people bennefitting from it are the Inland Revenue departement. Meanwhile, the National Health Service says it may refuse to treat persistant smokers. Of course, this hasn't prevented the big tobbaoco companys spending vast amounts of money on advertiseing.

Task 2. Instructions as above

It is argueable whether good pronounciation is more important than good grammer and vocabulary. Consientious students balance their aquisation of these skills, hoping to acheive both fluency and accuracey. Teachers should encourage there students to practice all the relevant language skills.

Task 3. Instructions as above.

It is becomming increasingly difficcult for many people to find decent accomodation in London at a price they can afford. To put it simpley, most people just don't have the necessary funds. Organiseations such as Home Front can offer advise, but it widely agreed that the situation is no longer managable. The fact that city councils are building cheap, tempory housing for lower-paid profesionals is the only official acknowledgment of this problem.

Verbs to adjectives

A lot of verbs can be changed to adjectives by the addition of a suffix (e.g., -able, -ous, -ful) to the end of the word. Some verbs can have more than one adjective form (e.g., bore = **boring** or **bored**). Sometimes you may need to remove or change a letter at the end of the word before adding a suffix (e.g. vary = **variable**)

Complete the following sentences with an adjective formed from the verb in bold.

1. My grandmother is still very _____ at the age of 88. **act**
2. Her work is entirely _____. **admire**
3. We spent a very _____ weekend by the sea. **agree**
4. She wrote us an _____ letter. **apologise**
5. I don't want to watch that _____ television programme. **bore**
6. I'm _____. Let's go out to the club. **bore**
7. Be _____ not to make any noise, the baby is asleep. **care**
8. Judged by last year's performance, it is a _____ success. **compare**
9. He's very _____ and loves playing sports. **compete**
10. She made some _____ suggestions for improving the shop. **construct**
11. The computer has given us _____ problems since we bought it. **continue**
12. She's been in _____ pain for three days. **continue**
13. He's a _____ child, always full of ideas. **create**
14. He was nervous, but tried to sound _____. **decide**
15. People living in small villages need a _____ bus service. **depend**
16. She had a _____ expression on her face. **doubt**
17. He's a very _____ child and often has headaches. **excite**
18. The news about the house is very _____. **excite**
19. She's _____ at the thought of going on holiday. **excite**
20. We are _____ that the company will accept our offer. **hope**
21. Any exercise is _____ to sitting around doing nothing. **prefer**
22. She was hardly _____ when she came out of prison. **recognise**
23. It was very _____ to see them getting on so well. **satisfy**
24. We became _____ when we found out that she knew about the deal. **suspect**
25. She's a very _____ person to have in the office. **use**

Verbs to nouns

A lot of verbs can be changed to nouns by the addition of a suffix (e.g., perform - performance, arrange - arrangement, fail - failure, etc), or by changing other features of the word (e.g., prove - proof, be born - birth, etc).

In many cases, these nouns are abstract. This means that we cannot usually touch, see, feel, hear or smell them.

Look at these sentences, and complete the crossword puzzle with a noun form of the verb at the end of each sentence. Make sure that you use the correct suffix or make other necessary changes.

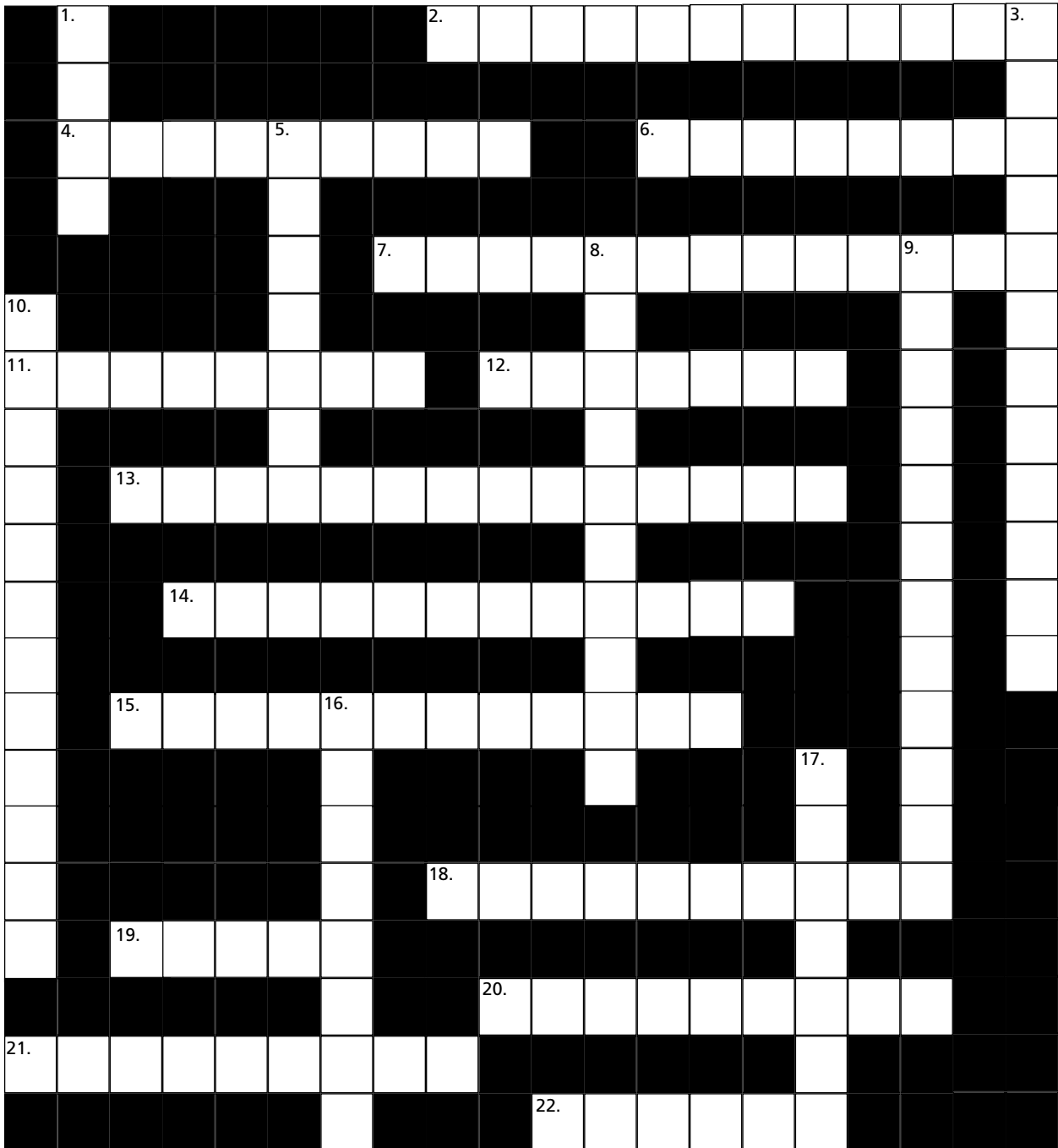
Clues across (→)

2. His parents had great ____ for the future, but were ultimately disappointed. (expect)
4. I need your ____ on this sheet of paper. (sign)
6. We had a terrible ____, but we quickly made it up. (argue)
7. Because of the baggage handlers strike at the airport, there were several flight _____. (cancel)
11. My brother is a ____ expert, and runs courses for people who want to go to remote places like the Sahara Desert. (survive) (not *survivor*)
12. Thanks to you, the party was a complete _____. (succeed)
13. I didn't have the right ____ for the job. (qualify)
14. Listen carefully, everyone. I've got an important ____ to make. (announce)
15. There have been several major ____ in the field of information technology. (develop)
18. I'm afraid I can't give you ____ to leave. (permit)
19. Her sudden ____ shocked everyone. (die)
20. The ____ of the flight was delayed by bad weather. (depart)
21. When he looked at the liquid under a microscope, he made a shocking _____. (discover).
22. It's entirely your ____ whether you come or not. (choose)

Clues down (↓)

1. Non-attendance at lessons will result in the ____ of your student visa. (lose)
3. If the work isn't done to my ____, you'll be fired. (satisfy)
5. His sudden ____ surprised everyone. (arrive)
8. The children were jumping up and down with _____. (excite)
9. The conference was a disaster because of poor _____. (organise)
10. He looked at me in _____. (astonish)
16. The sound of his ____ could be heard on the top floor. (laugh)
17. Our plan was a ____; it just didn't work. (fail)

Verbs to nouns



Topics

This section focuses on common topics that often come up in the FCE exam and which students might need to speak or write about (for example, the environment, money, shopping and relationships).

Working words

This exercise lets you review some of the more common uses of 'grammar'-type words (prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, etc) in context. Use one word to complete each gap in the sentences. In some cases, there may be more than one alternative answer, but you should just give one of them.

1. I'm afraid _____ say you have absolutely _____ chance _____ passing the exam.
2. A few years _____, people _____ to write letters to each other. _____ days, it's all e-mails and text messages.
3. You can't leave early, _____ if you promise to work late tomorrow.
4. _____ 1999 and 2003, the book sold _____ a million copies.
5. One or two of my friends live abroad, but _____ of them live _____ my home.
6. Please _____ quiet. I'm trying to concentrate _____ my project.
7. _____ it rains tomorrow, we can go _____ a picnic.
8. We wanted to see the exhibition _____ the art gallery, but _____ how many other people _____ be there, we decided to give it a miss.
9. In _____ of missing most of his lessons, he _____ to pass the exam.
10. Teachers are _____ capable of making mistakes as _____ else.
11. I adore spicy food. _____ is the reason I'm so keen _____ Mexican cooking.
12. Jan Kelly, a teacher _____ works at St Clare's in Oxford, has _____ been given a 'Teacher of the Year' award.
13. He approached his English lessons _____ enthusiasm, and _____ excellent progress as a result.
14. His sudden change of heart took everyone _____ surprise, since previously he _____ been very interested in the project.
15. He spent the second half of his life living in _____ remote village of Hogstail Common, _____ he wrote most of his novels.
16. Some people try to _____ up cigarettes by smoking _____ they feel sick, or by limiting themselves to one or _____ a day, but _____ methods are not very effective.
17. My English school, _____ is near the centre of town, is _____ of the best schools in the _____ country.
18. There were at _____ sixty people in the room, which was far _____ than the organisers expected, and _____ there were only 20 chairs, most of us _____ to stand.
19. In most respects he was a normal child, but _____ made him different _____ everybody _____ was his enthusiasm for solving complex mathematical puzzles.

Accommodation

Task 1. VERBS

Rearrange the words in bold and write them in the grid on the right. The first letter of each word has been underlined. When you have finished, you will find another word which means 'to make a building like new again' in the shaded vertical strip.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. I really think we should rocedeta the kitchen. What colour do you think would be best? | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. We need to tern a flat in the middle of town, but I think they're quite expensive. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. The landlord is going to netexd the lease on our flat. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. The council want to medoshli our apartment block as they think it's dangerous. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. I think the landlord is going to ticve us soon; he's says we make too much noise. | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. We plan to seale our spare offices to an American company. | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. The flat is to tle at £1,000 per month. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. They've bought a new house and are going to meov ni next week. | | | | | | | | | |

Task 2. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

A. Read the descriptions 1 - 14 and decide which type of accommodation is being described in each one. Use your dictionary to look up the meanings of the adjectives in bold.

- detached house • semi-detached house • house • mansion
 palace • castle • bungalow • cottage • caravan
 prison cell • hospital ward • barracks • houseboat • flat

1. It's quite an old house, and the walls are **paper-thin**, so we can hear everything the neighbours on both sides are doing.

2. There are three of us in here and it's really **claustrophobic**, especially as we can't open the window and the door is locked all the time. Oh well, only another 7 years to go!

3. The patients on either side of me are really nice, which is good because otherwise this place is really **depressing**. I hope I get well soon.

4. Towers and turrets, bastions and battlements. Mist on the moat and dragons under the drawbridge. This place is **awe-inspiring**.

5. It's a bit **cramped**, but the great advantage is that, when we get fed up with one place, we just attach it to the back of the car and move on.

6. It's lovely out here in the countryside and we try to spend as much time here as possible. It's quite a little house, but very **cosy**, of course.

Accommodation

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>7. It's a very large, spacious house with a long drive, beautiful gardens and a view over the golf course. There are fifteen bedrooms, although we don't use them all of course!</p> | <p>8. Although we live in the city, our house stands alone in its own garden. This means that we don't get any noise from the neighbours on either side.</p> |
| <p>9. Our next-door neighbour likes to play loud music at night, so we moved the bedroom to the other side of the house where there aren't any neighbours directly next door.</p> | <p>10. I'm not sure who lives there now, but at one time it was the residence of King George III. It's very grandiose; 120 bedrooms and almost 600 hectares of land.</p> |
| <p>11. My grandparents bought it last year. Its main advantage is that it only has one floor, so they don't have to worry about climbing any stairs.</p> | <p>12. It's moored on the River Thames near London. It's very peaceful, apart from the noise from the ducks and geese.</p> |
| <p>13. The block where we live is next to the underground station. It's smaller than our old house, of course, but we have a great view from the 8th floor.</p> | <p>14. There are fifteen of us in here, but the sergeant-major makes sure we keep it tidy. If we don't, we get extra guard-duty!</p> |

B. The box below contains a list of words giving the names of different rooms and other parts of a house or flat. These words have all been joined together, and to make it more difficult for you, they have all been written backwards! Can you separate them into individual words?

roolftsrifroolfdnuorglaireanoisiveletyenmihcfoorynoclabecarretnedragsriatscittamoord ebmoorhtabrallecllahnehctikmoorgninidmoorgnivil ← **Start here, and read backwards.**

Did you know?

There are some differences between British English and American English when we talk about accommodation. These are:

| British English: | = | American English: |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| Ground floor | = | First floor |
| First floor | = | Second floor |
| Garden | = | Yard |
| Terraced house | = | Townhouse |
| Detached house | = | One-family house |
| Flat | = | Apartment |
| Bungalow | = | Ranch house |
| Caravan | = | Trailer |

In American English, the *living room* is sometimes called the *den*.

In Cambridge exams like the FCE and the CAE, American English is acceptable, provided you use it consistently.

Accommodation

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at the following sentences and decide whether the explanations which follow them are TRUE or FALSE.

1. The hotel is a real **home from home**.
The hotel is not very comfortable. TRUE / FALSE
2. He lay down on the sofa, opened a bottle of beer and **made himself at home**.
He behaved differently from the way he did in his own house. TRUE / FALSE
3. His new job is **nothing to write home about**.
His new job is not very exciting or special. TRUE / FALSE
4. The pub serves **homely** food.
The food in the pub is not very good. TRUE / FALSE
5. I had to tell her a few **home truths**.
I had to tell her some unpleasant facts about her. TRUE / FALSE
6. Cheer up, we're in the **home straight** now!
We've been working on a long project and have almost finished it. TRUE / FALSE
7. James lives in **cardboard city**.
James lives in a very comfortable house. TRUE / FALSE
8. The staff in the hotel were very **accommodating**.
The staff in the hotel were very helpful. TRUE / FALSE
9. Caron is my **flat-mate**.
Caron lives in the flat next door to mine. TRUE / FALSE
10. It's been a long, hard project, but we're almost **home and dry**.
The project is almost successfully finished. TRUE / FALSE
11. We need to **drive the hammer home** as soon as possible.
We need to start working as soon as possible. TRUE / FALSE
12. I took a job working as a **home help**.
I took a job helping people to move from one home to another. TRUE / FALSE

The arts

Task 1.

Look at the definitions and jumbled letters in bold below. Rearrange the letters so that they make words connected with the arts (visual arts, performing arts, literature, etc) and write these in their correct space on the grid. If you do this correctly, you will reveal a word in the shaded vertical strip which means 'public show'

1. A live *show* with music, in which the words are sung and not spoken. Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro' is a famous example. **paore**
2. A long story, with *imaginary* characters and *plot*. 'Oliver Twist' is a famous example by Charles Dickens. **venlo**
3. A *painting* or photograph of a person. **taprrito**
4. North Americans say '*movie*', British people say... **mlfi**
5. Taking pictures on a sensitive film with a camera. **hoopyahtgrp**
6. Something which you cannot forget easily (some songs, for example). **remeoblma**
7. North Americans go to the '*movie theater*', British people go to the... **animce**
8. The area in a theatre where a *play* takes place. **egast**
9. A new way of doing something (a piece of *dance*, or some music, for example). **aninevovti**
10. A programme of *live* music, played in public. **rtoocne**
11. Modern (often used to talk about art or dance). **opacntorryme**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The arts

Task 2.

Instructions as before. The word in the shaded vertical strip is a general word for any book, newspaper or magazine which has been published.

1. A figure *carved* out of stone, wood, etc, or made out of metal. Michelangelo's 'David' is a famous example. **usecluptr**
2. People who watch a football match are called spectators. People who watch a film, play, etc are called the... **danuciee**
3. A collection of songs on a CD, cassette, etc. **mubal**
4. A type of dance where *dancers perform* a story to music. Tchaikovsky's 'Swan Lake' is a famous example. **tablel**
5. A collection of well-known works put together in one *volume* (often used for songs by *rock groups*, or short *stories* by one or more *authors*). **aimconplot**
6. A painting or photograph of a country scene. **dpacansel**
7. Paintings, designs, etc, which contain shapes or images that do not look like people or objects. **tatscabr rat**
8. The person in charge of making a film or a play. **tirerdco**
9. A person who paints, draws, etc. **titars**
10. The person who directs an orchestra. **orduccont**
11. The music used in a film. **acsuntrkod**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 2. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 3. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 4. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 5. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 6. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 7. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 8. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 9. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 10. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 11. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

Task 3.

Now use your dictionary to check the meanings of the words in italics in exercises 1 and 2.

Character and personality

Task 1. ADJECTIVES

Match the sentences in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column. Use the adjectives in bold to help you.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. I wish John wouldn't be so critical all the time. | A. I know! He spoke non-stop for two hours on the telephone last night! |
| 2. Mary is so witty . | B. She made some really nasty remarks about the new secretary. |
| 3. Chris is such a garrulous person. | C. He hates it when I go out with my friends. |
| 4. Sometimes Rick can be really impulsive . | D. You can never make her change her mind. |
| 5. Laurence is the most conceited person I know. | E. You always believe that only bad things will happen. |
| 6. Mr Kelly is very absent-minded . | F. He loves going to parties. |
| 7. Jan is so obstinate . | G. After all, nobody's perfect. |
| 8. Mr. Roberts is extremely reserved . | H. It's very easy to upset her. |
| 9. You're not very punctual , are you? | I. You're almost never on time. |
| 10. Has anyone ever told you how bossy you are? | J. She always makes good decisions and does the right thing. |
| 11. You're so pessimistic ! | K. That's true. She made a very clever and funny speech at her party. |
| 12. Jenny is optimistic about the future. | L. Her strong and unreasonable ideas have really upset some people. |
| 13. Brian is usually quite reliable . | M. She's always willing to listen to other people's ideas. |
| 14. Claire is very sensitive . | N. He often rushes to do things without thinking of the consequences. |
| 15. June is the most sensible student in the class. | O. Yesterday he went to the library in his slippers! |
| 16. My boyfriend is so possessive . | P. He thinks too much of himself. |
| 17. My mother is quite open-minded . | Q. I trust him completely. |
| 18. Jean should try not to be so bigoted . | R. She feels that everything will work out for the best. |
| 19. At times, Fiona can be really bitchy . | S. You're always telling people what to do. |
| 20. Mark is extremely sociable . | |

Task 2. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at the following list of words and expressions, and decide whether they are positive (+) or negative (-). Use your dictionary to check the meanings.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. a fuddy-duddy + / - | 9. a brick + / - | 17. a sponger + / - |
| 2. a pain in the neck + / - | 10. a golden boy + / - | 18. a bimbo + / - |
| 3. a gossip + / - | 11. a high-flyer + / - | 19. a jerk + / - |
| 4. a troublemaker + / - | 12. a windbag + / - | 20. a moron + / - |
| 5. a slob + / - | 13. a busybody + / - | 21. a stick-in-the-mud + / - |
| 6. a layabout + / - | 14. the salt of the earth + / - | 22. the life and soul of the party + / - |
| 7. a wet blanket + / - | 15. a slave driver + / - | |
| 8. a couch potato + / - | 16. an early bird + / - | |

Clothes

Task 1. VERBS

Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. It takes him ages every morning to get up, _____, and have breakfast.
A. put on B. wear C. get dressed
2. You've got an important interview today. Don't forget to _____ a tie.
A. get dressed B. try on C. put on
3. What dress are you going to _____ to the party?
A. wear B. get dressed C. try on
4. Did you _____ the shoes in the shop before you bought them?
A. wear B. try on C. fit
5. These shoes don't _____ me - they're a size too small.
A. fit B. measure C. suit
6. Green clothes usually _____ people with red hair.
A. fit B. suit C. match
7. Your yellow trousers don't _____ your bright green shirt.
A. fit B. measure C. match
8. He's _____ his coat - it's too small for him now.
A. grown into B. grown out of C. grown up
9. Walking across the USA, he _____ three pairs of boots.
A. wore off B. wore out C. wore on
10. The doctor asked the patient to _____.
A. undress B. undo C. untie
11. Can you _____ the zip at the back of my dress?
A. do up B. tie up C. put on
12. Would you mind _____ my shirt please?
A. creasing B. ironing C. squashing

Task 2. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

A. Read the texts below and write the names of the people next to the appropriate items of clothing on the next page. There are not pictures for all the items of clothing mentioned.

At a party.

That's Jim over there by the door. Can you see him? He's wearing jeans and trainers, a striped shirt and a white waistcoat.

At a fashion show.

Miranda is wearing a stunning outfit by designer Jean-Claude Cliché. Of course, many people would say that high heels, a tartan skirt, a blouse with a floral pattern and a spotted silk scarf don't match.

At the office.

Mr Johnson always wears plain trousers, a plain shirt and a jacket.

At home.

Jenny, our eldest daughter, hangs around the house in an old pleated skirt, a sweatshirt and a pair of her granny's old slippers.

On the beach.

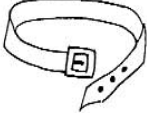






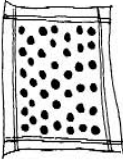


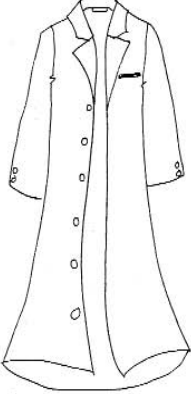

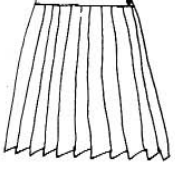
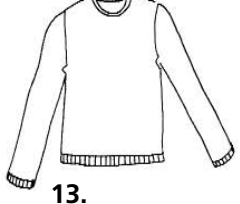
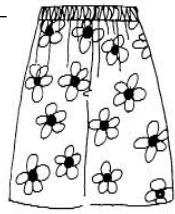






Bob is wearing a baggy pair of shorts with a horrible floral pattern, held up with a belt, a striped T-shirt, a pair of sandals with long black socks, and a cap to protect his head from the sun. He looks a sight!

A parent's advice on a cold day.

Make sure you wear warm clothes, Tony. You'll need a thick jumper, your wellingtons, those corduroys and your brother's old overcoat. Oh, and don't forget your scarf - the checked woollen one - and your mittens.

Clothes

Read the texts on the previous page and write the names of the people next to the appropriate items of clothing.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1.  | 2.  | 3.  | 4.  | 5.  | 6.  |
| 7.  | 8.  | 9.  | 10.  | 11.  | 12.  |
| 13.  | 14.  | 15.  | 16.  | 17.  | 18.  |
| 19.  | 20.  | 21.  | | | |

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

The following story uses expressions involving items of clothing. Replace them using an entry from the box.

secretly • sacked him • had a plan which he was keeping secret
 try to do better • place • on a small amount of money
 be quiet • wearing his very best clothes • secret
 hit her hard • worked closely • nonsense • admire

Bert had never **been hand in glove** with Mrs Jameson, our boss. One day, Mrs Jameson told him he had to **pull his socks up**. Bert told her to **belt up** and threatened to **give her a sock** in the jaw. She **gave him the boot** and I had to **step into his shoes**. The next day, Bert came to the office **dressed up to the nines**. He told Mrs Jameson he didn't want to be without a job and live **on a shoestring**. He said he was keeping **something up his sleeve** which he could use against the company, but would keep it **under his hat** if she gave him his job back. Mrs Jameson laughed **up her sleeve** at this and told Bert he was **talking through his hat**. I had to **take my hat off** to her.

Crime

Task 1.

Look at this student's essay, and complete it with a word or expression from the box. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

attacked • protect • property • defend • locks • lights
 victims • self-defence • burgled • security • possessions • violence
 criminals • problem • drugs • break in • be aware • police • prevent

There is a lot of crime in our towns and cities. What do you think we could all do to reduce the risk to ourselves and our homes?

Crime is a big 1. _____ in some cities. There is a lot of 2. _____ on the streets at night, people buy and sell 3. _____ illegally, and a lot of houses are 4. _____ on a regular basis. The 5. _____ do their best to 6. _____ these things happening, but they are not always successful.

However, there are some things that people can do to make their lives safer, to 7. _____ themselves and their 8. _____ from crime. For example, they can improve 9. _____ by fixing good, strong 10. _____ so that thieves cannot 11. _____ and steal their 12. _____. When they go out at night, they should leave 13. _____ on so that thieves think there are people at home. When they are on the streets, they should 14. _____ of what is happening around them. They could even consider doing a 15 _____ course such as judo or jujitsu so that they can 16. _____ themselves if they are 17. _____ by muggers.

There will always be 18. _____ on our streets, but that doesn't mean we all need to be 19. _____ of crime, especially if we take the right preventative measures.

Task 2. Complete the sentences below with a word or expression from the box.

guilty • falsified • smuggled • sentenced • tried • innocent • arrested
 mugged • break • vandalized • stole • robbed • trafficking • charged

Richard Mann has been committing crimes since he was a boy.

- When he was only 15 he _____ telephone boxes and public toilets.
- As he grew older, he _____ old ladies in the street and stole their money.

Crime

3. He also _____ banks, post offices and jewellery shops.
4. On one occasion, he _____ almost £20,000 from a post office.
5. In his late twenties, he _____ cigarettes and alcohol from one country to another.
6. During his only proper job in an office, he _____ the accounts and pocketed thousands of pounds.
7. He then started _____ drugs.
8. The police finally _____ him last year.
9. They _____ him with almost thirty crimes.
10. He was _____ at a Crown Court.
11. He said he was _____, but the jury decided he was _____.
12. The judge _____ him to 15 years in prison.
13. He won't _____ the law again for a long time.

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Complete the following story using one of the idiomatic words or expression from the box.

behind bars • nick • boys in blue • doing time • got away with • nicking
 spill the beans • hardened • cops • as thick as thieves • leg it • red handed

Brian and Bert had always been 1. _____, sharing each other's secrets and doing everything together. They turned to a life of crime in their teens, and by the time they were in their early twenties, they were already 2. _____ criminals. They burgled houses and stole cars and always 3. _____ it, discovering that they actually enjoyed the excitement of avoiding the 4. _____. However, their luck didn't last and one day the 5. _____ caught them 6. _____ while they were 7. _____ a car. They tried to 8. _____, but didn't get too far. The police interviewed them and told them to 9. _____. I'm glad to say that Brian and Bert are now 10. _____ in Wandsworth 11. _____, and expect to be 12. _____ for at least two years.

Education

Task 1. VERBS

Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. He got a good grade in his maths, but _____ his English exam.
A. passed B. lost C. failed
2. She had to _____ her First Certificate exam three times.
A. study B. take C. make
3. She _____ her driving test first time!
A. passed B. succeeded C. won
4. He is _____ medicine because he wants to become a doctor.
A. studying B. learning C. acquiring
5. He's _____ to speak French at college.
A. studying B. learning C. teaching
6. She's _____ herself to speak Japanese.
A. learning B. studying C. teaching
7. She _____ from Edinburgh University last year.
A. left B. graduated C. passed
8. We need to _____ young people about the dangers of alcohol.
A. educate B. bring up C. raise
9. I'm _____ for my history test tomorrow.
A. learning B. revising C. remembering
10. School _____ next week; I can't wait for the holidays to begin!
A. breaks into B. breaks up C. breaks down
11. In my country, it is _____ to go to school between the ages of 5 and 16.
A. legal B. required C. compulsory
12. My favourite _____ at school was always History.
A. topic B. subject C. object

Task 2. NOUNS

A. Look at the definitions below, and write the words they define in the grid on the next page. The first letter of each word has been given to you. If you do it correctly, you will find the name we give to a student at university in the shaded vertical strip. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. A child at school. (e.g., The piano teacher thinks she is her best p_____)
2. A person who is studying at a college or university. (e.g., She's a brilliant s_____)
3. A diploma from a university. (e.g., She has a d_____ in mathematics from Oxford University)
4. A meeting of a small group of university students to discuss a subject with a teacher. (e.g. The French s_____ is being held in the conference room)
5. A talk given to a class of students, usually at a university or college (e.g., We are going to a l_____ on pollution).

Education

6. A sum of money to help (e.g., Not many students get a full **g** _ _ _ _)
7. A teaching session between a tutor and one or more students. (e.g., We had a **t** _ _ _ _ _ on Russian history)
8. All the people who work in a company, school, college or other organization (e.g., Three members of **s** _ _ _ _ are away sick)
9. A person with a degree from a university. (e.g., He's a **g** _ _ _ _ _ of London University)
10. An area of knowledge that you are studying. (e.g., Maths is his weakest **s** _ _ _ _ _)
11. The points given to a student for a test or a piece of work. (e.g., She got top **m** _ _ _ _ in English)
12. A school that is funded by the state. (e.g., He went to a **s** _ _ _ _ _)
13. A school for little children. (e.g., We send our youngest son to the local **k** _ _ _ _ _)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | | | | p | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | s | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | d | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | s | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | l | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | g | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | t | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | s | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | g | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | s | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | m | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | | | s | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | | k | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B. What's the difference? Use your dictionary to help you find the difference between the following pairs of words.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. a <u>teacher</u> and a <u>professor</u> | 4. a <u>term</u> and a <u>semester</u> |
| 2. a <u>primary school</u> and a <u>secondary school</u> | 5. a <u>graduate in Britain</u> and a <u>graduate in the USA</u> |
| 3. a <u>fee</u> and a <u>grant</u> | 6. a <u>state school</u> and a <u>public school</u> |

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at these sentences and decide which of the idioms and colloquialisms in bold is correct. In each sentence, there are two expressions which we do not use in English.

1. He gets up early to go to college, and comes home late. I keep telling him he shouldn't **buy a dog with two tails** / **burn the candle at both ends** / **try to wear two pairs of trousers**.
2. Sally always does her homework on time and buys the teacher little presents. The other children hate her. She's such a **teacher's toy** / **teacher's jewel** / **teacher's pet**.
3. He'll have to **pull his socks up** / **polish his head** / **empty his washing basket** and work harder or he'll fail his exams.
4. She didn't work hard enough and **flunked** / **splodged** / **squidged** her exams.
5. They didn't go to school, but **chased the tiger** / **emptied their heads** / **played truant** and went fishing instead.
6. He never comes to his English lessons. He's always **smirking** / **skiving** / **shrinking**.

Food and drink

1. VERBS

Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

I recently went on a cookery course. It was very tiring work. First of all I had to learn how to prepare food. The teacher showed us how to **marinate** meat before we cooked it, **baste** it while it was cooking and even how to **slice** it once it had been cooked. We were also shown how to **chop**, **grate** and **dice** vegetables. I had never realised before how many different ways there are of cooking food; I had to learn how to **fry**, **bake**, **roast**, **grill**, **barbecue**, **stir-fry** and **steam** it! The best part of the course was trying out the food we had cooked. Some of the students would **nibble** the food cautiously and (in the case of the drinks we had prepared), **sip** delicately before they would **swallow**. I, on the other hand, would **gobble** and **gulp** it, sometimes without even bothering to **chew** it properly first!

1. to make something soft with your teeth.
2. to swallow food or liquid quickly.
3. to make food into small pieces by rubbing it over a metal tool.
4. to cook over a pan of boiling water by allowing the hot mist from the water to pass through small holes in a container with food in.
5. to cook food outdoors on a metal grill over wood or charcoal
6. to soak meat or fish in a mixture of wine and herbs, etc, before cooking it
7. to eat something by taking small bites
8. to make food or liquid pass down your throat from your mouth to the stomach.
9. to eat greedily.
10. to pour melted fat and juices over meat as it is cooking.
11. to cut something into thin pieces
12. to cook food in oil or fat in a shallow pan.
13. to cook food using very strong heat directly above it.
14. to drink something by taking only a small amount of liquid at a time.
15. to cut food into small pieces with a knife.
16. to cook vegetables or meat quickly in hot oil. Chinese food is often cooked in this way
17. to cook in an oven without any extra liquid or fat. Bread and cakes are usually cooked this way.
18. to cut food into small cubes.
19. to cook food (especially meat) over a fire or in an oven.

Food and drink

2 NOUNS AND OTHER WORDS

Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| recipe | side plate | health foods | diet |
| menu | ingredients | bill | starter |
| fast food | balanced diet | fatty | main course |
| takeaway | calories | vegetarian | carbohydrates |
| tip | dessert | vegan | fibre |

- I had soup as a _____, followed by chicken and chips for the _____, with a _____ of green salad, and finally a delicious _____ of strawberries and cream.
- My friend Tim is a _____; he won't eat meat. His girlfriend won't eat any food that exploits animals (including eggs and cheese). She's a _____.
- In the restaurant, I chose my food from the _____, and when I had finished, paid the _____ and left the waiter a small _____.
- I'm on a _____ because I'm trying to lose weight, so I suppose I should eat more _____, but I'm afraid I can't resist hamburgers, pizzas and other _____.
- I bought a really good _____ book last week, but can't find some of the _____ I need for the dishes.
- Shall we have dinner at home or shall we eat out? I know, let's do a bit of both. I'll go to the Chinese _____ and bring something back.
- Nutritionists tell us that we should eat a _____. We should eat less _____ food such as meat and cheese, and should eat more foods that contain _____, like brown bread and vegetables.
- Cakes and biscuits contain lots of _____ and _____.

Did you know?

Diet can be used in 2 ways:

'You should eat a balanced diet'. Diet refers to the sorts of foods you eat. A balanced diet means that you eat the right amount from the different food groups.

'I'm on a diet'. When you are on a diet, you eat less because you want to lose weight.

3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

The expressions in bold, which all use words connected with food, have been put into the wrong sentences below. Use your dictionary to help you rearrange them.

- The exam was so easy! It was a **butter-fingers**.
- I don't like horror films; they're **bananas**.
- I don't get paid very much in my new job. In fact, my boss pays me **sour grapes**.
- Jane is really angry with her boyfriend. As far as she's concerned, he's not **warm as toast**.
- I've just seen the boss and he looks really angry. I think there's a **different kettle of fish**.
- She became very embarrassed and her face turned **cool as a cucumber**.
- Mr Lewis is a wonderful man. He's as **different as chalk and cheese**.
- You're mad, crazy, completely **not my cup of tea!**
- I'm always dropping things and breaking them. I'm such a **piece of cake**.
- Although Joe and Brian are brothers, they're completely different. They're **the salt of the earth**.
- The bank robbers were **packed together like sardines** when the police questioned them, and told them everything they knew about the robbery.
- I'm not at all cold. In fact, I'm **the flavour of the month**.
- Andy is always calm and relaxed. He never panics. He's **as red as a beetroot**.
- Steven didn't congratulate me when I got the job. It was probably **peanuts**.
- It was so crowded on the train we **spilled the beans**.
- I don't mind you borrowing my umbrella without asking, but to borrow my car? That's **trouble brewing**.

Free time activities

Look at the boxes below.

In the **first** box, you will see a list of verbs in bold, and some of the words we use with them. These are all things that people do in their free time.

In the **second** box, you will see a list of verbs we use to say that we like something.

In the **third** box, you will see a list of adjectives that we use to describe why we enjoy different activities.

Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the words and expressions, then write a few sentences to say what you enjoy doing in your free time, and why you enjoy doing them.

watch television, films, videos, plays, sporting events (football matches, golf tournaments, etc)
listen to the radio, music, CD's
play sports (football, volleyball, tennis, golf, badminton, table tennis, etc)
play chess, video games, computer games, board games, cards, card games
play musical instrument (the piano, the guitar, the violin, the saxophone, the drums, etc)
go swimming, camping, skiing, shopping, running, jogging, climbing, walking, hiking, horse-riding, sailing, canoeing, cycling
go to the cinema, the theatre, concerts, shows, the pub, restaurants, the library, museums, art galleries, football matches, amusement parks
read books, magazines, newspapers, journals, comics
collect stamps, postcards, antiques, coins, works of art, paintings
socialize with your friends (in pubs, bars, cafés, nightclubs, restaurants, at home, etc)
surf the Internet

For activities like *photography, cooking, painting, writing, drawing, sewing and knitting*, there are no special verbs. We usually use **enjoy** or other verbs (e.g., I enjoy photography / taking photographs).

Activities that you do outside the house are called *outdoor activities*.

like • enjoy • love • adore • am fond of
 am keen on • mad about • am crazy about

interesting • creative • challenging • fun • exciting • relaxing
 inspiring • amusing • entertaining • stimulating • therapeutic • sociable

Geography

Task 1. Places and features

Match the words on the left with an example on the right. There are some words on the left that do not match with any on the right. Use your dictionary to check what these mean.

state • city • waterfall
 county • canal • range • valley
 province • ocean • mountain
 harbour • island • river
 capital (city) • village • country
 continent • desert • stream

the Atlantic • Ankara • Munich
 the Sahara • Niagara • Everest
 Mexico • Bali • the Suez • Asia
 the Himalayas • the Nile • Ohio

Task 2. Town and country.

Complete the text with words from the box.

safer • amenities • peaceful • nature • pollution • commuters • jams
 crowded • suburbs • fresh • rush hour • countryside • rural • stressful
 fields • public • nightlife • urban • cosmopolitan

I've always preferred an _____ lifestyle to a _____ lifestyle. I'd much rather live in a city than in the _____ because there's so much more to do. The _____ is great - lots of bars, restaurants and nightclubs - and there are lots of _____ such as sports centres, swimming pools, museums and so on. What I particularly like is the fact that my home city is so _____; there are people there from all over the world.

Of course, with so many people everywhere it can get very _____, especially during the _____ (in my city, this is between 7 and 9 in the morning, and between 4 and 6 in the evening). At those times, the trains and buses are packed with _____ coming to the city to work, and then going back to the _____ around the city where many of them live. Those who don't use _____ transport drive to the city in their own cars; this causes terrible traffic _____ on the roads, and of course lots of _____, which makes the air dirty and unpleasant. It can get quite _____ at times.

Consequently, it is good to get away from the city now and then, and get back to _____; lots of lovely _____ air, green _____ and _____ villages where the only noise is the sound of birds and sheep. It's also much _____; there's less crime and the roads aren't as dangerous.

Health

Task 1. VERBS

Complete the text below with one of the words or expressions from the box.

fall ill • recuperate • examine • operate • take exercise • suffer • refer
 treat • look after • keep fit • get well • cure • pick up

Most people believe it's very important to 1. _____ in order to 2. _____, but even the fittest person can sometimes 3. _____, no matter how hard they 4. _____ their health. If you do become ill, of course you want to 5. _____ as soon as possible. With most minor illnesses, such as a cold or flu, it's usually possible to 6. _____ yourself by taking lots of rest and drinking plenty of liquid. However, if you 7. _____ from something more serious, you will have to go to your doctor. He will 8. _____ you and, if possible, 9. _____ you with medicine which you can 10. _____ from your local chemist. If you have an unusual illness, your doctor may 11. _____ you to a specialist or a hospital, who may decide to 12. _____ on you if your illness is serious. You will then have to 13. _____, and this can take a long time.

Task 2. NOUNS

Medical words. There are 12 words hidden in the box. Look at the definitions on the left and find the words that match them in the box. The first letter of each word has been given to you.

1. room where a doctor or dentist sees and examines a patient. **(s)**
2. person who looks after sick people. **(n)**
3. order written by a doctor to a pharmacist asking for a drug to be prepared and sold to a patient. **(p)**
4. doctor who specializes in surgery. **(s)**
5. department in a hospital for accident victims. **(c)**
6. sick person who is in hospital or who is being treated by a doctor, dentist, etc. **(p)**
7. room or set of rooms in a hospital, with beds for 6. above. **(w)**
8. person who studies and treats mental disease. **(p)**
9. agreed time for a meeting to see your doctor or dentist. **(a)**
10. medical specialist attached to a hospital. **(c)**
11. professional nurse who helps a woman give birth, often at home. **(m)**
12. change in the way a body works or looks, showing that a disease is present and has been noticed by the patient or doctor. **(s)**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | P | R | E | S | C | R | I | P | T | I | O | N |
| S | C | A | S | U | A | L | T | Y | C | K | P | W |
| S | P | S | M | R | S | C | A | N | P | Y | P | W |
| C | W | W | P | G | E | G | B | D | F | J | P | S |
| P | A | T | I | E | N | T | W | Z | Y | P | O | Y |
| A | R | B | C | R | U | D | E | F | G | T | I | M |
| R | D | Q | P | Y | R | O | N | M | L | B | N | P |
| S | T | C | O | N | S | U | L | T | A | N | T | T |
| Q | S | U | R | G | E | O | N | M | M | S | M | O |
| I | O | I | Y | R | M | I | D | W | I | F | E | M |
| Y | J | H | G | F | D | S | A | Z | X | C | N | S |
| P | S | Y | C | H | I | A | T | R | I | S | T | X |
| W | O | P | I | U | Y | T | R | F | D | S | A | C |

Health

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Feeling well / feeling sick. How would you feel in the following situations?

1. You are **under the weather**: 😊 ☹️
2. Your condition is **touch-and-go**: 😊 ☹️
3. You look **washed out**: 😊 ☹️
4. You have **come down with something**: 😊 ☹️
5. You are as fit as a **fiddle**: 😊 ☹️
6. You are in **good shape**: 😊 ☹️
7. You have taken a **turn for the worse**: 😊 ☹️
8. You are **not feeling yourself**: 😊 ☹️
9. You are **laid up with something**: 😊 ☹️
10. You feel **lousy**: 😊 ☹️
11. You feel **on top of the world**: 😊 ☹️
12. You feel **groggy**: 😊 ☹️
13. You're **glowing**: 😊 ☹️
14. You're **in the pink**: 😊 ☹️
15. You look like **death warmed up**: 😊 ☹️
16. You feel a **bit rough**: 😊 ☹️
17. You're **at death's door**: 😊 ☹️
18. You're a **picture of health**: 😊 ☹️

Learning languages

Complete the sentences with a word or words from the box.

challenging • look it up • parrot-fashion • coming along • monolingual
 get by • rewarding • mother tongue • pick some up • accent • multi-lingual
 communicate • self-access centre • recycle • lingua franca • native • progress
 fluent • second language • bi-lingual • pronunciation

1. People speak lots of different languages in my country, but the _____ is English - it is used in business, politics and education as the main language of communication.
2. My school has an excellent _____ where we can listen to tapes, watch videos and use computers to improve our English.
3. I have terrible problems with my English _____. Nobody can understand a word I say.
4. Always carry a good dictionary around with you. If you don't understand a word, you can then _____.
5. When you learn a new word, you should try to _____ it as much as possible in your written and spoken English.
6. I didn't learn Spanish at school, but I managed to _____ when I was travelling around Spain.
7. He has an unusual _____; it's not British, and it's not American. It's something in between.
8. There are two types of dictionary you can use; a _____ one, which gives a translation of the word, and a _____ one, which explains the word in the same language.
9. I think my English is _____ well. Last year I passed my PET exam, this year I passed my FCE, and now I'm studying for the CAE. I can definitely say that I'm making good _____.
10. Of course I speak good English. I've spoken it all my life. It's my _____. I also speak French as a _____.
11. My English, French, Spanish and Portuguese are _____. I speak them perfectly, like a _____ of those countries. I suppose you could say that I'm _____.
12. When I learnt German at school, I learnt it _____; we listened to the teacher and simply repeated what he said. I never learnt to use it properly.
13. My Italian isn't great, but when I go to Italy I can usually _____ in restaurants, shops, bars, etc. Basically, people understand what I'm trying to say.
14. Learning a language can be _____, but it is always _____, especially when you find you can _____ with people in their own country.

The media

Look at the clues, and use them to help you rearrange the letters in bold in the sample sentences. The first letter of each word has been underlined. Use these words to complete the crossword. You will find a lot of the answers in the clues to the other sentences.

Clues across (→)

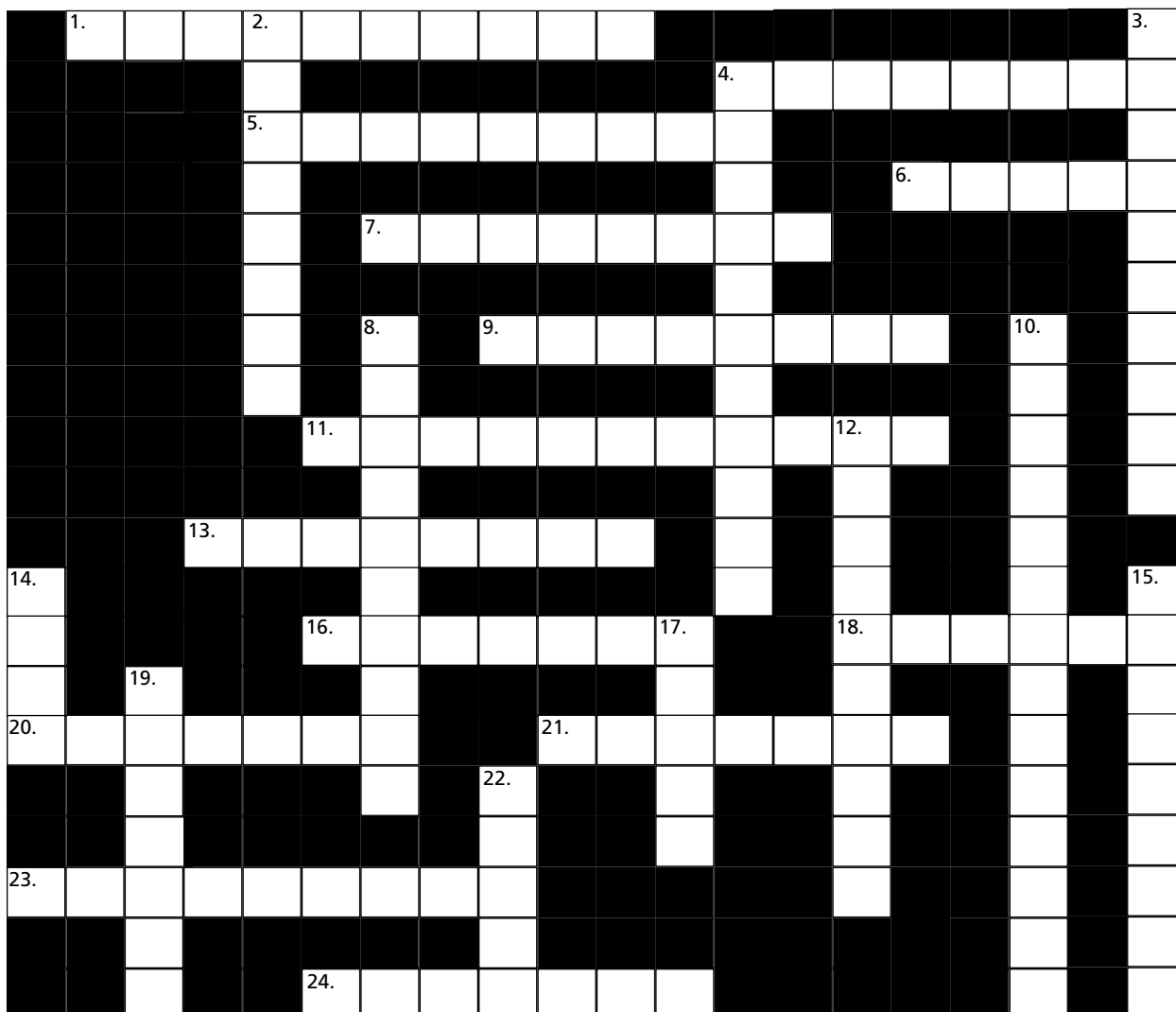
1. A person who writes for newspapers or other periodicals.
The **ajurtl**isn asked the police chief some difficult questions.
4. The amount of space (in a newspaper) or time (on television) that is given to a story or piece of news.
There wasn't much **ogverca** of the Arsenal-Liverpool match.
5. Photographers who follow famous people to take pictures of them for newspapers.
They were followed by the **rapapz**iz from the theatre to the hotel.
6. A routine placed in a computer program which destroys or corrupts files.
I think there's a **sriv**u on the computer.
7. The people watching a TV programme or listening to a radio broadcast.
The football match attracted an **enda**ceui of almost 20 million.
9. To move information or programs from a computer network to an individual computer.
Is it illegal to **awnd**od music from the Internet?
11. A factual film about a real subject.
Did you see the **mocdu**tayen about South Africa on BBC1 last night?
13. Words in large letters on the front page of a newspaper.
Have you seen this **dhene**ali: QUEEN IN RAP GUN VIDEO SHOCK?
16. A frequency band for radio or TV, or a station using this band.
The news is on **aneh**Cnl 4 at 7 o'clock.
18. A journalist in charge of a newspaper, or a person who gets a radio or TV programme ready.
He wrote to the **etordi** of 'The Times' to complain about the story they had printed.
20. An important item in a TV news programme, or an important article on a special subject in a newspaper.
I read an interesting **ure**feat on the future of information technology.
21. To bring out a book or a newspaper for sale.
They were asked not to **bliph**us the book, but went ahead anyway.
23. A TV or radio show.
Last night we watched a **rammro**gep on life in 17th century France.
24. A collection of related pages on the internet, created by a company or individual.
If you want to know more about Bloomsbury books, visit their **siw**teeb at www.bloomsbury.com.

Clues down (↓)

2. A journalist who writes reports of events for a newspaper or TV programme.
The BBC sent a **ptero**rer to cover the earthquake.
3. The action to ban newspapers, books or films, or part of them.
The government imposed strict press **epnsc**orshi to stop rumours being spread.
4. The number of copies of a magazine, newspaper, etc, which are sold.
The paper has a **irccu**lionat of almost 2 million.

The Media

8. A newspaper with a large page size.
The problem with a **bhrdseoæt** is that it's difficult to read on the bus.
10. Important events (often political) that are happening now.
A lot of children study **ctreurn faafirs** as part of their educational curriculum.
12. The number of people who read a newspaper.
The paper targets a young **shrdpereai** who are tired of the usual broadsheets.
14. To explore websites on the Internet in no particular order.
Most people **furs** the internet as a way of relaxing.
15. A radio or TV programme, or a verb which means 'to send out on radio or TV'
The programme will be **tbacroasd** on Monday at 8 o'clock.
17. An untrue written statement which can damage someone's reputation.
It can be very difficult to sue a newspaper for **bjile**.
19. A newspaper with a small page size.
The Sun is the most widely-read **dloatbi** in Britain.
22. A collective word for newspapers.
You shouldn't believe everything you read in the **rpses**.



Money

Task 1. VERBS

Look at the conversation between the bank manager and the customer, and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box.

bank • lend • withdraw • earn • owe • afford • save
 deposit • borrow • spend • pay back • open

Manager: So, Mr Jensen. How can I help you?

Customer: I'd like to (1)_____ £5,000 to buy a new car and I was wondering if your bank could help me.

Manager: I see. Can I ask if you (2)_____ money to any other banks?

Customer: Yes; £800 to the MidWest bank.

Manager: Right. I need to ask you about your salary. Could you tell me how much you (3)_____ each month, and how much of that you usually manage to (4)_____?

Customer: I make about £1,200 a month, and I usually (5)_____ most of that on rent, bills, food and general living expenses. I usually have about £250 left at the end of the month.

Manager: If we agree to (6)_____ you the money, how much could you (7)_____ to (8)_____ each month?

Customer: About £200.

Manager: Well, that would probably be fine. Now, as you don't currently (9)_____ with us, you must (10)_____ an account here. We will then (11)_____ the £5,000 in that account, and as soon as it goes in, you can (12)_____ it.

Task 2. NOUNS

Explain the difference between the following pairs or groups of words. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. a bank and a building society
2. a current account and a savings account
3. a withdrawal and a deposit
4. a statement and a balance
5. cash and a cheque
6. a credit card, a debit card and a cheque guarantee card.
7. a bill and a receipt
8. a standing order and a direct debit
9. a loan and an overdraft

Money

Now choose one word from each pair or group to complete the sentences below.

1. The best place to invest money, or borrow it when you want to buy a house, is a _____ .
2. The advantage of a _____ is that you can take out money any time using a cheque book or cash card.
3. My husband made a £500 _____ from the bank and then lost it!
4. I have a _____ of £25 in my bank account.
5. The _____ is made out to Mr. Smith.
6. I have a spending limit of £3,000 on my American Express _____ .
7. Goods from this shop cannot be exchanged unless a sales _____ is shown.
8. I pay my electricity bills by _____. The electric company transfers the money from my bank account to theirs.
9. I couldn't believe it when I looked at my bank statement. I had an _____ of nearly £500!

3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

How would you feel, happy 😊 or unhappy 😞, if you...

1. were broke? 😊 😞
2. were hard up? 😊 😞
3. were well-off? 😊 😞
4. were unable to make ends meet? 😊 😞
5. were able to spend money like water? 😊 😞
6. had just paid through the nose for something? 😊 😞
7. were bankrupt? 😊 😞
8. were down on your luck? 😊 😞
9. were penniless? 😊 😞
10. were skint? 😊 😞
11. were loaded? 😊 😞
12. were in the black? 😊 😞
13. were in the red? 😊 😞
14. were on the dole? 😊 😞
15. had money to burn? 😊 😞
16. had a lot of dosh? 😊 😞
17. were strapped for cash? 😊 😞

Nature and the environment

Task 1. THE ENVIRONMENT

Complete the following sentences with a word or expression from the box. There are some that you do not need.

CFC • unleaded petrol • endangered • tidal energy • ozone layer
 natural resources • desertification • fumes • greenhouse effect
 pollution • acid rain • extinct • global warming • fossil fuels • rainforest
 solar power • wildlife • recycle • bottle bank • ecological

- _____ falling on forests has killed a lot of trees in the last 20 years.
- The council is encouraging us to _____ more household rubbish.
- Factories and vehicles produce a lot of dangerous _____.
- _____ of the atmosphere has increased over the last 50 years, making the environment very dirty.
- The effect of gases in the earth's atmosphere is preventing the earth from losing heat; this is called the _____.
- When _____ gases are released into the atmosphere, they rise slowly.
- The hole in the _____ is getting larger every year.
- If _____ continues, there is a danger that the polar ice-cap will start to melt.
- We take all our empty bottles to the _____ so that the glass can be used again.
- Long periods of drought have brought about the _____ of whole areas of central Africa.
- Tigers, whales and panda bears are all _____ species.
- People are worried that soon whales will become _____.
- We should use fewer _____ such as oil and coal, and look to other energy sources such as _____ and _____.

Task 2. CLASSIFICATIONS

Put the words below into their appropriate box depending on their classification. There are eight words for each box.

cactus • fir • rose • salmon • bee • swan • seaweed • squid • owl
 peacock • marigold • ladybird • palm • human • lily • shark • parrot
 squirrel • crab • seagull • bamboo • lobster • tulip • orchid • trout
 butterfly • crow • wasp • bat • snail • cedar • hedgehog • leopard
 daffodil • eagle • octopus • deer • dolphin • whale • oak • penguin
 oyster • mushroom • beetle • worm • ant • poppy • daisy

| Mammals |
|---------|
| |

| Birds |
|-------|
| |

Nature and the environment

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Insects and invertebrates | Flowers |
| | |
| Trees and other plants | Sea and river creatures |
| | |

Can you think of any other words to put into these boxes?

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

In the grid at the bottom of the page you will find the names of several animals. Use these to complete sentences 1 - 12. The first letter of each animal has been given to you after each sentence. (One animal is mentioned twice.)

1. A ____ in the hand is worth two in the bush. **(b)**
2. How do I know? A little ____ told me! **(b)**
3. He seems inoffensive, but actually he's a ____ in sheep's clothing **(w)**
4. He walked to school at a ____'s pace. **(s)**
5. She was so nervous before the exam she had ____ in her stomach. **(b)**
6. Don't count your ____ before they're hatched! **(c)**
7. I can't get her to agree; she's as stubborn as a ____ . **(m)**
8. The new airport is a complete white ____ **(e)**
9. Don't puzzle me; I hate it when you try to ____ me. **(f)**
10. Our company is having some serious financial problems. We're a lame ____ at the moment. **(d)**
11. It's been a long time since he came here. We haven't seen him for ____'s years! **(d)**
12. It was a difficult problem, but he decided to take the ____ by the horns and tell his father he was leaving the family firm. **(b)**

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | G | Y | U | I | F | R | M | D | G | W | H |
| A | D | H | E | R | O | B | U | L | L | D | W |
| W | O | T | L | S | X | D | L | G | D | R | X |
| W | N | K | E | N | K | U | E | W | O | L | F |
| A | K | C | P | A | M | C | L | R | G | B | Y |
| K | E | C | H | I | C | K | E | N | S | I | T |
| F | Y | F | A | L | X | E | Q | J | L | R | F |
| B | V | C | N | X | Z | W | B | I | R | D | K |
| B | U | T | T | E | R | F | L | I | E | S | E |

On the road

Task 1. NOUNS

Complete the sentences with an appropriate word or expression from the box.

cyclists • speed limit • traffic • stop • motorway • junction
 pedestrians • roundabout • pedestrian crossing • one-way • bus lanes
 petrol station • traffic lights • bridge • roadworks • car park

1. We need to get some fuel. There's a _____ just up the road.
2. The fastest way of getting from London to Oxford is to take the _____.
3. There's always a lot of _____ on the roads in the morning and evening.
4. The High Street is closed because of _____.
5. Go over the _____, turn left at the first _____, and then take the third exit on the _____.
6. You can't leave your car here. You'll have to use the _____.
7. Many towns have _____ so that people using public transport can get into and out of town more quickly.
8. Wait for the _____ to turn green before you continue.
9. The _____ in most towns and cities is 30 miles per hour.
10. Many _____ fail to keep their bicycles in good condition or obey the rules of the road.
11. You can't turn right into that street. It's a _____ street.
12. When you're driving through town, be careful of _____ crossing the street.
13. This road is very busy and dangerous. If you want to get to the other side, use the _____.
14. I need to get a bus into town. Is there a (bus) _____ near here?

Task 2. VERBS

Complete the story below with an appropriate word or expression from the box.

crashed • accelerated • indicate • reverse • overtake
 smashed • skidded • started up • braked • fasten • swerve
 adjust • sounded • check • stalled • release • pulled away

I've just finished my driving test and I think it went quite well. OK, so I made a few mistakes, but nothing too serious. For example, I forgot to 1. _____ the mirrors, with the result that I couldn't see anything behind me. Then, when I 2. _____ the car, I forgot that I had left it in first gear, so I 3. _____. Oh, and I forgot to 4. _____ my seatbelt. And 5. _____ the handbrake. When I eventually 6. _____ from the side of the road, I forgot to 7. _____ my mirrors; the driver of the car that almost 8. _____ into me as a result 9. _____ his horn and shouted something at me, but I didn't hear what. I nearly went through a red light, but saw it at the last second and tried to stop. Unfortunately, I lost control and my car 10. _____ across to

On the road

the other side of the road - fortunately, the cars coming in the opposite direction managed to 11. _____ out of the way. At one point, I 12. _____ when I should have 13. _____, so instead of stopping, the car just went faster! Fortunately, the police car that I 14. _____ into the back of wasn't badly damaged and the policeman driving it didn't shout at me too loudly. At another time I had to 15. _____ somebody who was driving a bit slowly, but I forgot to 16. _____, so the drivers behind me had no idea what I was going to do. Finally, I managed to 17. _____ into a wall which I couldn't see behind me. I don't know if I've passed yet, because the examiner is still being treated for shock in the local hospital.

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

The worst driver in the world? Read the following story and decide which of the words and expressions in bold correspond to the dictionary definitions 1 - 14.

My brother Ted must be the world's worst driver. It started when he was young and used to go for **joyrides**, causing **pile-ups** which resulted in **traffic jams** and **gridlocks** for other drivers. As a young adult, he was a real **boy racer**, **putting his foot down**, driving **like the clappers** and then **jamming on the brakes**. I reckon he must have **written off** at least six of the **bangers** he used to drive. He's still a real **road hog**, **tailgating** other cars and getting involved in **road rage** incidents. He's offered to **give me a lift** home tonight, but to be honest, I'd rather **thumb a lift**. He's **picking me up** in a few minutes; maybe I'd better have **one for the road**. At least it's **rush hour** and the roads will be **chock-a-block** so he won't be able to drive too fast! Honestly - sometimes he **drives me round the bend!**

1. To follow very closely behind another vehicle.
2. An old car, usually in poor condition.
3. To hitch-hike, to ask a car driver or a truck driver to take you as a passenger.
4. A person who drives fast and dangerously.
5. To accelerate very quickly.
6. To make someone angry or crazy.
7. A young man who drives fast and dangerously.
8. A trip for pleasure, usually in a stolen car.
9. To stop a vehicle very suddenly.
10. A final drink before leaving a bar or pub.
11. A violent attack by a driver on another car or its driver.
12. To damage a car so badly that it can no longer be repaired.
13. A crash involving a series of vehicles which have smashed into one another.
14. The time of the day when traffic is very bad, trains are crowded, etc.

Physical appearance

Task 1.

Here is a bank of useful words and expressions that we often use when we want to describe somebody's physical appearance. Use your dictionary to make sure you understand what they all mean, then use the words and expressions to write a description of yourself or somebody you know well. There is an example to give you a few ideas.

Build:

tall short of medium / average height fat overweight slim thin of medium / average build well-built

Hair:

short long dark blond red shoulder-length straight curly wavy a parting a fringe spiky bald thinning fair-haired

Age:

young old middle-aged elderly a baby a toddler a teenager in his early twenties in my mid-thirties in her late fifties

Facial features and characteristics:

wrinkles weather-beaten dimples spots freckles beard moustache

Nose:

hooked turned-up sharp bulbous

Skin colour:

tanned fair-/ pale- / dark-skinned a fair / pale / dark complexion

Other expressions:

a double chin a generous mouth long eyelashes thin eyebrows bushy eyebrows broad shoulders well-developed muscles

Example.

My brother's in his early-thirties. He's of average height and a bit overweight, with a double chin. He's got short, dark, curly hair (which is thinning slightly), a rather untidy beard and moustache, and big, bushy eyebrows. He's got quite a fair complexion. When he smiles, he has dimples on his cheeks, and he gets freckles when he goes out in the sun.

Physical appearance

Task 2.

There are lots of English idiomatic and colloquial expressions which use parts of the body. Complete the expressions in bold below with a word from the box. Some of the words can be used more than once.

fingers • nose • toe • muscle • chest • neck • elbow
ear • chin • foot • eye • hand • back • thumb • shoulder

1. He gave me a _____ with the washing-up.
2. They had been going out together for some time, and then she suddenly gave him the _____.
3. Don't worry. I wasn't being serious. I was only pulling your _____.
4. I hoped she would give me a friendly welcome, but in fact she gave me the cold _____.
5. Poor old Peter is dominated by his wife! She's got him under her _____.
6. Can you keep an _____ out for the traffic warden while I go into the bank?
7. He's always annoying me! He's such a pain in the _____.
8. He really put his _____ in it when he said his boss's wife was too fat: she was standing right behind him!
9. She thinks she's better than other people and always looks down her _____ at them.
10. Make sure you follow what is happening. Keep your _____ to the ground.
11. Good luck in the exam. I'll be keeping my _____ crossed for you.
12. I know things are going badly, but keep your _____ up and try to remain cheerful.
13. We get on well, even though we don't always see _____ to _____.
14. You must obey the rules. You have to _____ the line.
15. If something is worrying you, talk to me about it. You'll feel much better if you get it off your _____.
16. He makes me so angry. He always manages to get my _____ up.
17. He interferes all the time. He's always trying to _____ in on our projects and get all the credit for them.
18. Mind your own business! Stop sticking your _____ in!

Relationships

Task 1. A LOVE STORY: part 1

Complete the first part of the story below using the words and expressions in the box.

tie the knot • split up • engagement • got engaged
 courting • living in sin • got on • wined and dined
 attracted to • proposed • chatted her up • fallen in love
 asked her out • drift apart • cohabiting • go out

Laurence first met Carol at a party and was immediately 1. _____ her. He 2. _____ and at the end of the evening 3. _____ to dinner at a nearby restaurant. She accepted his offer and the next evening he 4. _____ her in style, with champagne and delicious, exotic foods. They 5. _____ well with each other, decided to meet again and then started to 6. _____ on a regular basis. Laurence's granny was delighted that he was 7. _____ at last. It wasn't long before they realised that they had 8. _____ with each other.

A few months later, they bought a flat and moved in together. Laurence's granny disapproved of them 9. _____, but Laurence explained that 10. _____ was quite normal these days.

One day, Laurence decided to ask Carol to marry him, so after a romantic meal, he got down on one knee and 11. _____ to her. They 12. _____ and the next day announced their 13. _____ to their friends and family. Their parents were delighted that they had decided to 14. _____. Laurence's friends weren't so sure, however, and all agreed that they would 15. _____ and 16. _____ long before the wedding.

Task 2. A LOVE STORY: part 2

Read the second part of the story and choose the correct word for each number.

A week or so before the wedding, Laurence went out on a **1. stag night / bull night / lion night** with his male friends, while Carol enjoyed her **2. chicken party / duck party / hen party** with her female friends.

At last, the big day arrived. Laurence and Carol had wanted to get married in a **3. registered office / registry office / regimental office**, but their parents insisted on a traditional church wedding. The church was packed, friends and family of the **4. bride / bright / blight** on the left, friends and family of the **5. gloom / groom / doom** on the right. Laurence sat nervously at the front with his **6. beast man / bent man / best man**, who was carrying the **7. wedding rings / wedding rinks / wedding rims** in his pocket. The organist started playing the **8. Wedding March / Wedding Crawl / Wedding Stagger** and Carol walked up the **9. aisle / I'll / ail**, accompanied by her father and followed by the **10. brightmaids / bridesmaids / bride's mates**. The priest conducted the ceremony and, after Laurence and Carol had exchanged **11. cows / vows / vowels**, pronounced them husband and wife.

Relationships

Task 3. THE PEOPLE IN YOUR LIFE

Match the words in the box with the definitions 1 - 10

best friend • acquaintance • fiancé / fiancée • housemate • workmate
 ex-girlfriend / boyfriend • ex-husband / wife • roommate • classmate
 colleague • relative / relation • (steady) girlfriend / boyfriend • flatmate

1. Somebody you are going out with.
2. Somebody you used to go out with.
3. Somebody you used to be married to.
4. Somebody you are going to marry.
5. Somebody you work with (*two possible answers*)
6. Somebody you share accommodation with (*three possible answers*)
7. Somebody you know well and get on very well with.
8. Somebody you share lessons at school with.
9. Somebody you know, but not very well.
10. A member of your family.

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Match the sentences on the left with a suitable response on the right. Use your dictionary to look up the meanings of the words and expressions in **bold**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They were going to get married, but at the last moment Allison broke it off. 2. I've got lots of friends, but only one real soul mate. 3. How do you get on with your in-laws? 4. Didn't you meet your future wife on a blind date? 5. I'm sorry you and Melanie have split up, but don't worry; there are plenty more fish in the sea. 6. Don't go out with him; he's a real ladykiller! 7. Sally came to the party with her latest toy boy. 8. Your new secretary is a bit of a flirt, isn't she? 9. Is Meg still on the shelf? 10. Chris and Jo's marriage is on the rocks. 11. How do you get on with your ex-boyfriend? 12. Are you divorced? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Me too. We have similar feelings and get on really well. B. She certainly is. She likes attracting the attention of all the men in the office. C. Not yet, but we are separated. D. Yes. My friends arranged it for me. E. That's true; I should get out a bit and meet more people. F. Although we don't go out together any more, we're still good friends. G. Poor Ian! He must have been really upset. H. Really? I thought they were getting on so well together. I. I know. He seems to spend all his time chatting up women. J. Not well, I'm afraid. They've never forgiven me for marrying their son. K. No. Haven't you heard? She met the man of her dreams a few weeks ago. L. I'm not surprised. She's always preferred younger men. |
|--|---|

Services and facilities

Task 1. Look at this list of words, and match them with the service or facility that you would normally associate them with. Some of the words can be used more than once.

academic • appointment • artefacts • art gallery • audio-visual • borrow
 bureaucracy • cancellation • civic administration • classroom
 commuters • conductor • councillor • curriculum • defendant
 delay • doctor • driver • ducks • entrance fee • exam • exhibits
 fare • get fit • gymnasium • historical • journals • judge • jury
 lawyer • learn • main course • materials • mayor • membership
 menu • nurse • passengers • personal trainer • pharmacist • picnic
 pictures • platform • police • treat (verb) • pond • pupils • queue
 red tape • records • reservation • resources • roundabout • sauna
 sculpture • sentence (verb) • service • shelter • staff • starters
 stroll • study • surgery • pool • swings • teachers • ticket office
 tip • trial • waiter • waiting room • witness

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Bus stop | |
| 2. Health centre | |
| 3. Health club | |
| 4. Restaurant | |
| 5. Taxi rank | |
| 6. Park / public garden | |
| 7. Library | |
| 8. Station | |
| 9. School | |
| 10. Museum | |
| 11. Law courts | |
| 12. Town hall | |

Task 2.

Can you think of any other words or expressions to add to the services and facilities listed above?

Shopping

Task 1.

Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. What did you _____ your mother for her birthday?
A. purchase B. buy C. acquire
2. Why do we _____ so much money on food?
A. spend B. buy C. sell
3. I'll _____ you a pound to wash my car.
A. spend B. charge C. pay
4. Did you _____ the shoes in the shop before you bought them?
A. put on B. wear C. try on
5. Shop assistant: Can I help you?
Customer: Yes please. I'm _____ the soft furnishings department.
A. looking for B. wanting C. hunting for
6. If the trousers are too small you can take them back and _____ them for a larger pair.
A. sell back B. exchange C. replace
7. (Angry customer to shop manager). I'd like to _____ about one of your members of staff.
A. moan B. groan C. complain
8. She _____ her shopping at Mafebury's every Monday.
A. makes B. does C. goes
9. One of the advantages of shopping there is that their _____ are so low.
A. prices B. expenses C. costs

Task 2.

A. Where are they? Look at the sentences on the left and decide where the speaker is. Choose from the list of shops on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I'd like twelve red roses please. 2. How much is that silver bracelet? 3. I need a packet of envelopes and some writing paper please. 4. Do you have any photography magazines? 5. Is this cabinet 17th or 18th century? 6. Take the escalator to get to menswear. 7. Have you got anything for a sore throat? 8. Do you have the latest album by Coldplay? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. a record shop B. a department store C. a florist's D. a stationer's E. a chemist F. a jeweller's G. an antiques shop H. a newsagent's |
|---|---|

Shopping

Task 3.

B. Check your spelling. One word in each of the following sentences is incorrectly spelt, or a wrong word has been used. Use your dictionary to help you correct them.

1. I'd like my money back. I'd like a refund.
2. £35 for a new television. What a bargein!
3. It usually costs £150, but I got it for £75 in the sails.
4. I don't like to buy things by male order - you never know exactly what you're going to get.
5. Don't forget to get a reciept from the sales assistant in case you need to return it to the store.
6. The lapel on the jacket says 'Wash in cold water only'.
7. I'm afraid your cashear has overcharged me.
8. If I pay in cash, can you give me a disscout?
9. I brought a new stereo system yesterday. It cost me almost £600.
10. I'm not going to that shop again; I think they treat their costumers very badly.
11. The serving in this shop is so slow. I've been waiting for almost fifteen minutes.
12. It's quite a good idea to buy some things in bulk, as it's more economic.

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at the following sentences and decide whether the words and expressions in bold refer to a small amount of money or a large amount of money. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. The shoes in that shop cost a **fortune**.
2. That car was a **rip-off**!
3. He **paid through the nose** for his ticket to Hong Kong.
4. Our local petrol station sells **cut-price petrol**.
5. The repairs to his car cost him **an arm and a leg**.
6. She bought it **for a song** in a flea market.

Now look at these sentences and decide if they are **true** or **false**:

1. If something is **selling like hot cakes**, not many people are buying it.
2. You spend a lot of money when you go **window-shopping**.
3. It's a good idea to **shop around** for the best price before you buy something expensive.
4. If you buy clothes **off the peg**, you have them specially made for you.
5. If you **talk shop**, you discuss your favourite shop with a friend.
6. A **body shop** is a shop which arranges funerals.

Sport

Task 1. VERBS

Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. Does Eddie _____ rugby for the university?
A. do B. make C. play
2. You should _____ some exercise every day if you want to lose weight.
A. take B. make C. play
3. They often _____ jogging in the streets near their home.
A. make B. go C. do
4. I expect our team will _____ the game tomorrow.
A. succeed B. gain C. win
5. I hope our team doesn't _____ the match on Saturday.
A. lose B. fail C. defeat
6. Our football team will have to _____ France 2:0 if they want to get a place in the World Cup final.
A. win B. succeed C. beat
7. If the two players _____, they will have to play the game again.
A. equal B. match C. draw
8. You will need to _____ hard to get a place on the Olympic team.
A. train B. develop c. learn
9. If our team manages to _____ another goal, they'll be national champions!
A. hit B. score C. enter
10. Which football team do you _____ ?
A. support B. encourage C. accept

Task 2. NOUNS

A. Venues and equipment. Match the sports in the left-hand column with the venue in the centre column and an item which you associate with that sport in the right-hand column. There are two items which do not belong.

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| swimming | range | trunks |
| tennis | racetrack | gloves |
| football | ring | target |
| ice hockey | pool | strip |
| horse-racing | racecourse | helmet |
| shooting | court | racket |
| motor racing | rink | bow |
| boxing | pitch | saddle |
| | | stick |
| | | shuttlecock |

Sport

B. Jumbled words. Rearrange the letters in the box on the next page to find some more words related to sports. The first letter of each word is in bold. The clues after each jumbled word will help you.

- imudast: a large building for sports, with seating arranged around a sports field.
- eerrfee: a person who supervises a game, making sure that it is played according to the rules.
- irepmu: similar to the above, but usually associated with tennis or cricket.
- senilanm: an official who stays on the sideline in a ball game to see if the ball goes over the line.
- attropesc: a person who watches a football game, a horse show, etc.
- ryelpa: a person who plays a game.
- teehlta: a sportsman who competes in races, etc.
- raobdsocer: a large board on which the score in a game is shown as the game progresses.
- porsupret: a person who encourages a football team.
- naaer: a building where sports, fights etc are held.

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Look at the words and expressions below and decide which sports or games they are connected with. Use your dictionary to help you. Write the words in the grid on the right. If you do it correctly, you will reveal the name of a famous English football team in the shaded vertical strip.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bull's eye! | 5. Seconds out! |
| 2. pole position | 6. Foul! |
| 3. neck and neck | 7. Fore! |
| 4. On your marks...get set...go! | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Travel and Holidays

Task 1. VERBS.

A. The sentences below describe the different stages of a holiday. Unfortunately, they are in the wrong order. Rearrange them so that they are in the correct order. The first one has been done for you. Use your dictionary to help you find the meaning of the words in bold.

- () A few weeks later I went to the airport and checked in for my flight.
- (1) I picked up some holiday brochures from the travel agency.
- () I spent the next two weeks sunbathing on the beach and sightseeing in the local area.
- () Three hours later, we landed.
- () I picked the holiday I wanted.
- () I left the airport and two hours later arrived at my hotel, where I checked in.
- () I found my seat and fastened my safety belt.
- () The flight took off at 10 o'clock.
- () I then booked my holiday.
- () It was with a great deal of reluctance that I eventually checked out of the hotel and returned home.
- () All the passengers disembarked.
- () I did some shopping in the duty free and then boarded my flight.
- () I browsed through the brochures.

Task 2. NOUNS

A. Types of holiday. Look at the types of holiday on the left, and match them with the places you think you might stay in on the right. Most have more than one answer.

| Type of holiday | Places |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. a package holiday | A. a tent |
| 2. a camping holiday | B. a hotel |
| 3. a cruise | C. a resort |
| 4. a skiing holiday | D. a youth hostel |
| 5. a safari | E. a caravan |
| 6. a walking holiday | F. a guesthouse |
| 7. a sailing holiday | G. a boat's / ship's cabin |
| 8. a caravanning holiday | H. a villa / chalet |
| 9. a sightseeing holiday | |

Travel and Holidays

B. Look at the sentences below, and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box.

self-catering • single • tour operator • bed and breakfast (B & B)
 shoulder bag • passport • travel agency • tour • foreign currency
 voyage • excursion • family • trip • journey • full-board
 en-suite • terrace • insurance • double • aisle • half-board
 boarding card (USA = boarding pass) • reservation • twin
 balcony • cheques • all-inclusive • suitcase

1. We're planning a(n) _____ to the seaside at the weekend.
2. The _____ from Southampton to New York by ship took about five days.
3. The best way to see London is by taking a guided _____.
4. Last year they went on a train _____ across China.
5. James is going on a business _____ to Singapore next week.
6. We went to the _____ on the High Street to book our holiday, but they were informed by the _____ that there were no more places left.
7. (At the airport check-in desk) Would you like a seat by the window or one by the _____?
8. Here's your ticket and _____. You're in 33B. It's a no smoking seat.
9. I've just made a list of the things I need to take on holiday with me. First of all I need my _____ so that I can enter the country. I must get _____ in case I have an accident or lose something important. I have to go to the bank to get some _____ and _____. Oh, and of course I need my _____ to carry my clothes and other things. I'll also take a _____ so that I can carry my camera, some books and other bits and pieces.
10. Quattro Vientos Holiday Club offers a variety of accommodation options. If you want a bedroom and something to eat in the morning, they have _____ accommodation. If you prefer to have breakfast and dinner, you can stay on a _____ basis. If you want breakfast, lunch and dinner, you can stay on a _____ basis. They also have rooms with cooking facilities if you want to prepare your own food and stay on a _____ basis. Alternatively, if you want all your meals and drinks included, you can stay on an _____ basis.
11. _____ rooms in the hotel have just one small bed. _____ rooms have two small beds. _____ rooms have one large bed. _____ rooms have one large bed and two small beds. Most of the rooms are _____, with their own private bath or shower. All rooms have a _____ or a _____ with a view of the sea. Telephone 01645 98109 to make a _____.

Travel and Holidays

3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Match the sentences on the left with a suitable reply on the right. Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the expressions in bold.

HE SAID:

1. Where shall we stay?
2. Can you recommend a good guest house in this area?
3. Last year I went to Australia, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and China.
4. How are we going to get home? We haven't got enough money for a taxi.
5. Last year, we went to one of those resorts where everything - food and drink - is free.
6. You don't have much luggage with you.
7. On my first visit to Indonesia, I found everything so different from England.
8. We left London at 7 o'clock in the morning and didn't arrive in Inverness until 8 in the evening!
9. I love going to busy, lively resorts for my holiday.
10. I spend most of my life travelling, moving from one hotel to the other.

SHE REPLIED:

- A. Really? I prefer to go somewhere a bit quieter, **off the beaten track**.
- B. Wow! I didn't realise you were such a **globetrotter**!
- C. Poor you! You spent a whole day **on the road**.
- D. Let's **stop** at the first hotel we find.
- E. I would hate to **live out of a suitcase** like that.
- F. Why don't we **thumb a lift**?
- G. It sounds great. I've never been on an **all-inclusive holiday**.
- H. Yes, there's a nice **B & B** around the corner.
- I. I know. I prefer to **travel light**.
- J. I experienced similar **culture shock** when I went to Vietnam.

24 Hours

Task 1. VERBS.

Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. My alarm clock _____ at half past six.
A. goes up B. goes out C. goes off
2. I usually lie in bed listening to the radio after I _____.
A. awake up B. wake up C. woken up
3. I always find it quite difficult to _____ in the morning.
A. get into B. get over C. get up
4. I have a shower and _____ my teeth.
A. brush B. comb C. sweep
5. When I get dressed, the first thing I _____ is my shirt.
A. put on B. wear C. try on
6. After breakfast, I _____ to the bus stop.
A. speedy B. quickly C. hurry
7. After work, I _____ the children from school.
A. pick up B. pick out C. pick on
8. Just before I go to bed, I _____ the cat _____.
A. put...off B. put...out C. put...up
9. The last thing I do before I go to bed is _____ the alarm clock.
A. prime B. set C. prepare

Task 2. NOUNS

A. Below you will see a list of things we use or wear at home or at work. Put them into the box where we use / wear them most often.

shaver • briefcase • pyjamas • ring binder • nightie • iron
 tumble drier • ironing board • kettle • computer • refrigerator
 vacuum cleaner • fax • hair dryer • dishwasher
 filing cabinet • hairbrush • microwave oven • suit • internet
 slippers • file • dressing gown • business card • apron

| Things we use / wear at home |
|------------------------------|
| |

| Things we use / wear at work |
|------------------------------|
| |

24 Hours

B. Complete the sentences. Now complete the sentences using one of the words above.

1. You can contact me by phone or _____ if you want.
2. I never clean the silver in the _____; it would ruin it.
3. I bought two pairs of _____ in the sale.
4. Each bathroom in the hotel is equipped with a _____ .
5. He put all the files into his _____ .
6. Post it to me, or send a _____ .
7. I've just put the _____ on so we can all have a cup of tea.
8. Put the dish in the _____ for three minutes, but make sure the food is piping hot before you eat it.

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

A. Match the words and expressions in bold on the left with their definition on the right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarah staggered into work at ten o'clock, bleary-eyed. 2. I can't wait until Saturday comes. Then I can have a lie-in. 3. After his 12-mile walk, he slept like a log. 4. The doctor told him to take things easy after his operation. 5. His taxi was stuck in the rush-hour traffic. 6. Mary works the night shift. 7. She comes home every evening, worn out after a busy day at the office. 8. Jessie's a night owl and as a result finds it difficult to get up in time for work. 9. We only go to the theatre once in a blue moon. 10. I had to get up at some unearthly hour to catch the plane to Milan. 11. If we want to miss the traffic, we must set off at the crack of dawn. 12. He's an early bird. 13. I was so weary, I dropped off in my English lesson. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Much too early. B. The time of day when traffic is bad, trains are full, etc. C. Very tired. D. To stay in bed longer than usual. E. As soon as it starts to get light. F. Someone who likes to work, eat, etc. until late at night and does not get up early in the morning. G. Someone who likes to get up early and work before breakfast, and who does not stay up late at night. H. Very rarely. I. Sleep very soundly. J. With eyes half closed from lack of sleep. K. Work during the night. L. To rest, not to do any hard work. M. Fell asleep (usually unintentionally) |
|--|--|

B. The sentences below all use expressions with the word 'time'. Unfortunately, the expressions are all in the wrong sentences. Rearrange them so that they are in the correct sentences.

1. Don't hurry me. I like to **time after time**.
2. Bring back your boat; your **in time**.
3. **Pressed for time** I think he's quite mad.
4. They drove fast and got to the station **just for the time being** to catch the train.
5. She's never **at times** for meetings.
6. He's very old-fashioned; he's **time's up**.
7. I've told her **waste time** not to do it, but she never listens to me.
8. Don't **take my time** putting your shoes on; just go and answer the door in your bare feet.
9. We're in a hurry; we're a bit **behind the times**.
10. **On time** I'm staying at my mother's while I'm waiting for my flat to be redecorated.

The weather & natural phenomena

Task 1. BAD WEATHER.

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the nouns and adjectives in bold in the text, then use the words in the box to complete the text.

mist • frost • sleet • rain • hail • wind • fog
 smog • snow • blizzard • lightning • thunder

Listen to the **pouring** (1)_____ outside, and the **roar** of the (2)_____ as it blows through the trees. Listen to the **clatter** of **icy** (3)_____ on the window and the **crashing** of the (4)_____, while (5)_____ flashes across the sky. See the thick, grey (6)_____ and the thin, grey, wet (7)_____. Smell the dirty, **bitter**, yellow-grey (8)_____ in the city. Feel the **crunch** of (9)_____ under your feet as you walk on the icy grass, and shake the **freezing**, wet (10)_____ and (11)_____ from your hair as the **howling** (12)_____ turns the world to white.

Task 2. EXTREME WEATHER AND NATURAL PHENOMENA

Look at the words below and decide which definition, A, B or C, best describes each one. Then check your answers in your dictionary.

1. hurricane

- (A) a storm over high mountains, usually accompanied by snow.
- (B) a tropical storm with strong winds and rain.
- (C) a very quick, but very heavy, rain shower.

2. tornado

- (A) a long, heavy snow shower, accompanied by strong winds.
- (B) a long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry.
- (C) a violent storm with a whirlwind.

3. volcano

- (A) a violent shaking of the earth's surface.
- (B) a strong wind caused by a drop in air pressure.
- (C) a mountain with a hole in the top through which lava, ash and gas can come out.

4. drought

- (A) a storm, usually without rain, which happens in hot countries.
- (B) a very long period of rain.
- (C) a long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry.

5. flood

- (A) a large amount of water over land which is usually dry.
- (B) a large area of dry land which should usually be wet (e.g., a dry lake).
- (C) a lake or river which has been poisoned by pollution.

The weather & natural phenomena

6. earthquake

- (A) a long, heavy snow shower, accompanied by strong winds.
- (B) a shaking of the earth caused by, for example, volcanic activity.
- (C) a large area of dry land which should usually be wet.

7. tsunami

- (A) a tropical storm with strong winds and rain.
- (B) a huge wave in the sea, caused by an underwater earthquake.
- (C) a long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry.

Task 3. WEATHER WORD FORMS

Complete the table below to show the verbs and adjectives which we use for the nouns in the left-hand column.

| NOUN | VERB | ADJECTIVE |
|-------|------|-----------|
| rain | | |
| sun | | |
| storm | | |
| snow | | |
| wind | | |

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Replace the words and expressions in **bold** with a suitable word or expression from the box.

under a cloud • bucketing down • weather • boiling • steals my thunder
 every cloud has a silver lining • on cloud nine • storm in a teacup
 under the weather • cats and dogs • downpour • heavy weather of it

1. It's raining a **lot**.
2. It's **pouring with rain**.
3. It's **very hot** in our office at the moment.
4. We could ask him to sort out the invoices, but he'll make it **unnecessarily difficult and complicated**.
5. Jan's feeling **unwell**.
6. There was a sudden **heavy fall of rain** and all the spectators ran inside.
7. I don't know if we can **survive** this crisis without any extra cash (→ cash, def 1).
8. However gloomy things may seem, **there is always some aspect which is good**.
9. They were **very happy** when they won the lottery.
10. Ben was **under suspicion** for a long time after the thefts were discovered.
11. Whenever I have a great idea, Penny **spoils it by doing it first and getting all the credit**.
12. Sarah thought it was important, but in fact it was a **lot of fuss about something which was very trivial**.

Work

Task 1. VERBS

Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

Brian James left University and decided to **apply for** a job which he saw advertised in the paper. He **filled in** the application forms and, a few weeks later, was asked to **attend an interview**. He was offered the job that same day.

As he lived in a small town outside the city, he had to **commute** every day. He was good at his job and very soon was **promoted**. However, the company he worked for was having problems. Two people were **dismissed** for stealing and two of their friends **resigned** in sympathy, the directors decided to **lay off** five more because the company couldn't afford to keep them, and the managing director decided to **retire** early. The atmosphere was so bad that Brian eventually decided to **hand in his notice**.

1. to give up a job.
2. to ask for a job, usually by writing a letter.
3. to be removed from a job, usually because you have done something bad.
4. same as 1.
5. to stop work and take a pension, usually when you are in late middle age.
6. to write in the empty spaces on a form.
7. to be given a better job in the organization you work for.
8. to be questioned by one or more people when you are applying for a job so that they can decide if you are suitable for that job.
9. to travel to work from home each day, usually from one town to another.
10. to be dismissed from your job for a time until more work is available.

Task 2. NOUNS

Read the text which follows and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box below. Use your dictionary to help you. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

commission • prospects • candidates • references • manager • salary
 promotion • applicants • increment • vacancy • employee
 perks • qualifications • shortlist • pension • salesman

A computer company had a (1) _____ for position of (2) _____, and decided to advertise for a new (3) _____. A lot of (4) _____ with good (5) _____ and (6) _____ applied for the job, and after all the interviews had finished, the directors made a (7) _____ of the best (8) _____, then invited them to come back for another interview.

The person who eventually got the job was very happy. After all, he would receive an annual (9) _____ of £25,000, with a 5% (10) _____ twice a year, a 15% (11) _____ for each computer he managed to sell, excellent (12) _____ such as private health insurance and a company car, a company (13) _____ to make sure he would be well-off when he retired, and the chance of (14) _____ from salesman to sales (15) _____ if he was successful. All in all, his future (16) _____ looked very good.

Work

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Match the sentences on the left with an appropriate sentence on the right. The sentences on the right include an idiom or colloquialism connected with work in bold. Use your dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. My brother is a manual worker in a factory. | (A) She's always been a high-flyer . |
| 2. My cousin is a secretary in an office. | (B) He put in for a rise . |
| 3. I need to do some more hours at work so that I can make more money. | (C) Like me, he's a blue collar worker . |
| 4. The train drivers are refusing to work. | (D) He's such a slave driver! |
| 5. I work from 10.00pm to 6.00am. | (E) I'm glad to say it's business as usual . |
| 6. I work for a very small amount of money. | (F) Of course, I get paid more for working the night shift . |
| 7. Jo is unemployed and receiving unemployment benefit. | (G) If he continues like that, he'll burn himself out . |
| 8. Jim applied to his boss for more money. | (H) I really hate working for peanuts . |
| 9. Our boss makes his staff work too hard. | (I) I think I'll ask if I can work overtime . |
| 10. Bob works too hard. Yesterday, he started at 7.30 in the morning and didn't finish until almost midnight! | (J) They've decided to come out on strike . |
| 11. Our company director was given a large sum of money when he retired before the end of his contract. | (K) I hate it when I have to carry the can for someone else. |
| 12. Sarah has great potential and ambition. | (L) I wish I could get a golden handshake like that! |
| 13. My boss made a mistake and made me take responsibility for it. | (M) Like me, he's a white collar worker . |
| 14. Our company is still working in the usual way in spite of difficulties. | (N) I always knew he'd get fired one day. |
| 15. Steve has an unusual job; he looks for top managers and offers them jobs in other companies. | (O) He's a headhunter . |
| 16. Have you heard? John has been dismissed for coming late all the time. | (P) There's nothing worse than being on the dole . |

Vocabulary record sheet

Photocopy this sheet as many times as you like, and use it to keep a record of new words and expressions that you learn. Try to build your own vocabulary bank of useful words and expressions. Keep this in a file in alphabetical order for quick reference. Review the words and expressions that you have recorded on a regular basis.

| | |
|--|--|
| Language area (eg, <i>Work, Education, Idioms, Phrasal verbs, etc</i>): | |
|--|--|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Word or expression | |
| 2. Definition | |
| 3. Equivalent in my language | |
| 4. Sample sentence | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Word or expression | |
| 2. Definition | |
| 3. Equivalent in my language | |
| 4. Sample sentence | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Word or expression | |
| 2. Definition | |
| 3. Equivalent in my language | |
| 4. Sample sentence | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Word or expression | |
| 2. Definition | |
| 3. Equivalent in my language | |
| 4. Sample sentence | |

Practice essays

Introduction:

On the following pages, you will find some sample FCE-style writing tasks which will give you the chance to practise some of the vocabulary from this book. The tasks are very similar to the sort you would be expected to do in part 2 of the FCE Writing Paper.

Each task is followed by a page reference. This shows you where in the book you will find some of the topic-related vocabulary which might be useful for answering the task.

Each of your essays should be between 120 - 180 words long, and you should allow yourself about 45 minutes for each one. Don't forget to make a plan before you write it, and allow yourself a few minutes at the end to check your answer for mistakes.

Here are a few tips to help you write the perfect essay:

Make sure that you answer the question correctly, and do not include any information which is unnecessary or irrelevant to the task (it's a good idea to highlight the key words in the task before you write your plan, and make sure that you refer to the task while you are writing the plan and the essay).

Make sure that your essay is organised, with relevant linking words. Your ideas should 'follow on' from each other. Don't forget that many essays should have an introduction, a body and a conclusion.

Divide your essay into paragraphs.

Avoid repeating yourself. This includes repeating the same idea several times, or using the same word over and over again.

Make sure that you have used the correct tenses.

Make sure that you have used the correct word forms.

Make sure that your spelling is good.

Make sure that you have not missed any words, or have not used any words which are not necessary (these are usually 'grammar-type' words like prepositions, articles, pronouns, etc).

Answers

General Vocabulary 01 - 44

Page 1 Adjectives to nouns

Task 1.

1. responsibility = ✓
2. different = differences / similarity = similarities
3. hotness = heat / boredom = ✓ / hungriness = hunger
4. truth = truth
5. convenience = inconvenience / sympathetically = sympathy
6. thirstiness = thirst
7. accuracies = inaccuracies
8. length = ✓ / width = width / depth = depth / high = height
9. happiness = unhappiness / loneliness = loneliness / youth = ✓
10. confidence = ✓ / ableness = ability or abilities / intelligence = ✓
11. probability = probability / certainty = ✓

Task 2.

pessimistic = pessimism / brave = bravery / violent = violence / loyal = loyalty / realistic = realism / patient = patience / accurate = accuracy / stupid = stupidity / popular = popularity / ill = illness / mature = maturity / selfish = selfishness / foolish = foolishness / warm = warmth / proud = pride / optimistic = optimism / possible = possibility / anxious = anxiety / necessary = necessity / superior = superiority / honest = honesty / inferior = inferiority / reliable = reliability / safe = safety / strong = strength

Page 2 Compound adjectives

Task 1.

absent-minded dark-eyed dark-skinned eye-catching fair-haired fair-skinned half-hearted hand-made hard-up homemade run-down semi-detached semi-skilled short-sighted sunburnt suntanned three-star well-off or well-made well-read world-famous

Task 2.

1. three-star 2. world-famous 3. sunburnt 4. short-sighted 5. well-made 6. eye-catching 7. hand-made 8. run-down 9. well-off 10. absent-minded 11. homemade 12. half-hearted 13. well-read 14. semi-detached 15. semi-skilled

Page 3 Compound nouns

Task 1.

air pollution airline pilot bookcase bookmark hair dryer homework fairy story food poisoning football boots income tax moonlight parking meter police station question mark race relations shoelaces stamp collection sunglasses sunlight table tennis timetable toothpaste traffic lights traffic pollution water basin water meter water pollution

Task 2.

1. fairy story 2. traffic lights 3. sunlight 4. Air pollution 5. Race relations 6. income tax 7. food poisoning 8. shoelaces 9. parking meter 10. timetable 11. table tennis 12. question mark 13. homework 14. stamp collection 15. moonlight

Answers

Page 4 Confusing Pairs And False Friends

1. now / actually 2. advice / advise 3. effect / affect
 4. yet / already 5. afraid of / worried about 6.
 prevent / avoid 7. beside / besides 8. fetch / bring
 9. chance / possibility 10. canal(s) / channel /
 Channel 11. conduct / direct 12. continuous /
 continual 13. chauffeur / driver 14. wonderful /
 formidable 15. fun / funny 16. go / play 17. come
 along with / follow 18. damage / harm 19.
 discover / invent 20. work / job 21. kind /
 sympathetic 22. lie / lay 23. borrow / lend 24.
 nature / countryside 25. take / pass 26. practice /
 practise (in American English, *practice* can be both
 a noun and a verb) 27. priceless / valueless 28.
 principle / principal / princpal / prnciple 29. rise /
 raise 30. receipt / recipe 31. remind / remember
 32. scenery / view 33. sensitive / sensible 34. take
 / bring

Page 7 Contrast and comparison

1. same as 2. similar to 3. different from 4.
 differ 5. contrast 6. distinguish 7.
 difference 8. discriminate 9. By way of contrast
 10. tell apart 11. in common 12. On the
 contrary 13. On the other hand 14. chalk and
 cheese 15. worlds apart

Page 8 Expressions with Get

Task 1. DEFINITIONS

1. P 2. B 3. N. 4. U. 5. O 6. H / J. 7. E 8.
 S 9. I 10. A 11. H / J 12. K.
 13. T 14. D 15. M 16. G 17. R 18. C 19. L
 20. F 21. Q

Task 2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. get on like a house on fire 2. get a rise 3. Got
 it 4. got out of bed on the wrong side
 5. getting me down 6. Get away 7. get to grips
 with 8. get-together 9. got a nerve
 10. get lost / get knotted 11. get down to brass
 tacks 12. Get a grip on yourself
 13. got the sack 14. get out of the habit of 15.
 Get lost / Get knotted 16. got on his nerves 17.
 getting nowhere 18. get off my back 19. get my
 act together 20. got my meaning 21. get going

Page 10 Human Actions

Task 1. GENERAL ACTIONS

1. stretched 2. dragged 3. crouched 4. squatted
 5. dived 6. leaned / leant 7. trembled 8. shivered
 9. sweated 10. blushed 11. started 12. fainted
 13. dozed 14. nodded 15. fidgeted

Task 2. WAYS OF MOVING

A. stagger B. stroll C. leap D. march E. hop F.
 dash G. skip H. crawl I. creep / tiptoe J. creep /
 tiptoe K. dawdle

Task 3. HAND AND ARM ACTIONS

1. punched 2. slapped 3. beckoned 4. stroked 5.
 patted 6. grabbed 7. grope 8. salute 9. waved
 10. scratched 11. folded 12. wipe 13. shake 14.
 tapped 15. rubbed

Answers

False (his work is too easy and does not make him work as hard as he could) 11. False (everyone tried to get a ticket as quickly as possible) 12. True

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. False (she walked quickly) 2. True 3. False (the telephone isn't working properly)
4. True 5. True 6. True 7. False (we praise the firemen - we want to say that we think they are very brave) 8. False (don't criticise something which someone has given you for free) 9. True 10.

Page 13 Make or Do

Task 1. WORDS USED WITH MAKE OR DO

1. made 2. does 3. did 4. making 5. made 6. done 7. making 8. do 9. doing 10. made 11. making 12. making 13. do 14. does 15. made 16. do 17. make 18. make 19. do 20. made 21. make 22. make 23. made 24. made 25. doing 26. made 27. doing 28. make

Task 2. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS USING MAKE

1. made off with 2. make do with a T-shirt 3. make the best of (we can also say *make the most of*) 4. make up my mind up 5. made a meal of 6. make-believe 7. make time 8. make a break with

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS USING DO

1. trick 2. honours 3. dirty 4. wonders 5. yourself 6. without 7. turn 8. don'ts 9. turn 10. sights

Note: *take is another verb that works with lots of nouns. Here are some useful examples. Use your dictionary to check the meanings of any you don't understand:*

take some medicine / take a pill / take someone's advice / take place ('*The meeting takes place at 7 o'clock tonight*') / take somebody's name and address / take a test or exam / take a bath or shower / take a break / take a seat / take a photograph (*not make a photograph*) / take a taxi, train, boat, etc / take a look at something / take your time / take a moment ('*It will only take a moment to repair it*') / take a holiday / take action / take a call from someone / take stock of something

Page 15 Materials

Task 1. ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

1. cotton / polyester / leather / corduroy / denim 2. cardboard 3. corrugated iron
4. porcelain 5. turf 6. suede / leather / canvas 7. brick 8. wool 9. nylon / silk / satin
10. leather / cotton / denim / nylon 11. cork 12. polyester / satin / silk / cotton / denim / nylon 13. silk / satin 14. stained glass 15. fur / leather 16. plastic 17. cotton / satin / silk 18. linen / cotton 19. suede / canvas 20. stainless steel 21. timber 22. denim / cotton 23. rubber 24. wooden 25. iron 26. leather

Task 2. GUESS THE OBJECT

1. a credit card 2. a saucepan 3. a tent 4. a cork (in a bottle of wine, for example) 5. an iron

Answers

6. a tie 7. jeans 8. a teapot 9. a scarf 10. a football

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A

Page 18 Modified words

1. anti-climax 2. foresee 3. post-holiday 4. under-estimate 5. pro-European 6. antisocial 7. undergraduates 8. forearmed 9. anticlockwise 10. forewarned 11. foresee 11. overdue 12. undermined 13. pre-Christmas 14. overestimated

Page 19 Noises

Task 1. HUMAN NOISES

1. chant 2. whisper 3. puff / pant 4. pant 5. scream 6. stammer 7. snore 8. cough 9. sigh 10. boo 11. cheer 12. sniff 13. yawn 14. sneeze 15. groan 16. gasp

Task 2. ANIMAL NOISES

croak = frog squeak = mouse howl = wolf quack = duck buzz = bee grunt = pig hiss = snake neigh = horse bray = donkey bleat = sheep / goat crow = cock roar = lion bark = dog miaow / purr = cat

Task 3. OTHER NOISES

1. pop 2. thud 3. blare 4. boom 5. ring 6. rattle 7. tinkle 8. clink 9. click / whirr 10. sizzle 11. rumble 12. murmur 13. bang 14. whirr

Task 4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. gasped 2. chanted 3. snores 4. cheered 5. stammered 6. bleat 7. roared 8. barks 9. clicked 10. blaring 11. sizzled / popped 12. puffing / panting 13. sigh 14. purr

Page 21 Nouns and verbs to nouns

build = builder science = scientist design = designer advise = adviser labour = labourer chemistry = chemist study = student rob = robber law = lawyer crime = criminal write = writer terror = terrorist survive = survivor library = librarian manage = manager politics = politician own = owner collect = collector direct = director guitar = guitarist electric = electrician teach = teacher operate = operator art = artist piano = pianist

Page 22 Opposites 1

Task 1. VERBS

1. laughed 2. spend 3. succeeded 4. destroyed 5. depart / leave 6. emptied 7. hit 8. punish 9. forget 10. failed 11. received 12. win 13. lend 14. refused 15. defend 16. fallen 17. denied 18. forbidden / banned 19. loosened 20. retreated

Task 2. ADJECTIVES

1. artificial 2. thick 3. lazy 4. sharp 5. amateur 6. tame 7. guilty 8. mean 9. light 10. hollow 11. soft 12. dim / thick

Answers

13. odd 14. tough 15. present 16. strong 17. disobey 18. light 19. permanent 20. high 21. stale 22. live 23. strong 24. shallow 25. smooth 26. compulsory 27. approximate 28. public 29. tough 30. smooth 31. soft / easy 32. soft 33. tight 34. sharp 35. live 36. dim / thick 37. easy 38. light 39. stale 40. minor 41. cool 42. cool
4. misused 5. disapproves 6. disapprove 7. mispronouncing 8. disprove 9. dislike 10. unlock 11. disqualified 12. unfolded 13. discontinued 14. misplaced 15. disconnected 16. disagree 17. misunderstood 18. displease (this is a slightly old-fashioned word)

Page 24 Opposites 2

Task 1.

dis-: disadvantageded dissatisfied disagreeable discontented dishonest disinclined disobedient

il-: illegal illegitimate illiterate illogical

im-: immortal immoral impure impossible immature immobile impatient imperfect improper impersonal

in-: incomplete inaccurate inadequate incurable incompetent incorrect

ir-: irrational irregular irresolute irresponsible irreplaceable irrelevant irresistible

un-: unqualified unavoidable unconscious unacceptable unattractive unfair unconvincing uneven unmarried unwelcome uncomfortable unfashionable unlimited uncertain unbelievable

Task 2.

1. irresponsible 2. unmarried 3. impatient 4. illiterate 5. incorrect or inaccurate 6. disagreeable 7. unfashionable 8. unlimited 9. Disadvantaged 10. unfair 11. incompetent 12. unbelievable 13. unconscious 14. incomplete 15. immature 16. irreplaceable

Page 25 Opposites 3

1. misbehaves 2. unpacking 3. unwrapping 4.

Page 26 - Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs with come

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. K 5. J 6. C 7. G 8. H 9. I 10. F 11. E

Phrasal verbs with cut

1. cut back 2. cut down on 3. cut off 4. cut in 5. cut in 6. cut out 7. cut off

Phrasal verbs with do

1. do away with 2. do in (or do away with) 3. do up 4. do it up 5. could do with 6. do in 7. do without

Phrasal verbs with get

1. I 2. M 3. N 4. A 5. D 6. E 7. O 8. P 9. F 10. B 11. H 12. J 13. K 14. L 15. G 16. C

Phrasal verbs with give

1. away 2. away 3. out 4. out 5. up 6. up 7. in 8. off

Answers

Phrasal verbs with go

1. correct 2. off 3. off 4. correct 5. on 6. out 7. correct 8. down 9. up 10. correct 11. correct 12. about 13. correct 14. on 15. correct 16. correct

Phrasal verbs with look

1. looking forward to 2. looking up 3. look out over 4. looks down on 5. Look out! 6. looks up to 7. Look me up 8. looked over 9. look into 10. look after 11. looking out for

Phrasal verbs with make

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

Phrasal verbs with pick

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

Phrasal verbs with put

1. put by (we can also say *put aside*) 2. put off 3. put...off 4. put down 5. put through 6. put up with 7. put...down 8. put...down 9. put...up

Phrasal verbs with run

1. G 2. E 3. I 4. K 5. J 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. L 10. F 11. H 12. B

Phrasal verbs with set

1. False - you have just started it 2. True 3. false - you have just started a company 4. False - you have just moved into a new home 5. True 6. false - your journey has been delayed 7. False - you have just lost some money on, e.g., a bad

business deal 8. True 9. False - you save it 10. False - you start doing it.

Phrasal verbs with take

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

Phrasal verbs with turn

turn down: a job the heat on a cooker a television applicants for a job (a light, if it is used with a dimmer switch)

turn into: a road

turn out: cars in a factory people from a house because they haven't paid the rent guests at a party

turn away: people from a restaurant because it's full

turn off: a road a radio a light a television

turn over: the page of a book money

turn up: a lost child

turn on: a television a light a radio

Other phrasal verbs 1

1. up 2. out 3. up to 4. off 5. on 6. up with 7. down 8. out of 9. out 10. out 11. up 12. in 13. up with 14. out 15. out 16. into 17. behind

Other phrasal verbs 2

1. broke down 2. work out 3. wear off 4. wear themselves out 5. pull through 6. sort out 7. split up 8. showed up 9. pulled out 10. letting off 11. let you down 12. carry on 13. held up 14. fell through 15. ended up 16. carried out

Answers

Phrasal verbs test

1. came across 2. do with 3. set in 4. took over
 5. picked...up 6. put by / away 7. takes after 8.
 turned...down 9. went off 10. cut off 11. run
 / go through 12. put back 13. pick up 14. give
 up 15. put...through 16. ran into 17. made up
 18. went on 19. look forward 20. cut down 21.
 do without 22. broke into 23. made up 24. do
 up 25. looked after 26. gone up 27. giving
 away 28. broken down 29. came through 30.
 getting on 31. turn...away

Page 36 Prepositions

Across:

4. off 7. after 8. by 9. after 12. under 14.
 on 15. against 17. of 18. in 19. by 22.
 into 23. against 24. on 25. to 27. into 28.
 to

Down:

- 1, for 2. during 3. at 5. about 6. at 7.
 against 10. for 11. with 13. during 15.
 among 16. about 18. into 20. among 21.
 with 23. about 26. on

Page 38 Shape And Size

Task 1. SHAPE

A.

- 1.E 2.D 3.J 4.F 5.A 6.G 7.H 8.K 9.I 10.B
 11.C

- B. 1. spherical 2. cubed 3. conical 4.
 rectangular 5. triangular 6. circular 7. square
 8. cylindrical

Task 2. SIZE

Big - enormous, mammoth, huge, gigantic,
 monumental, colossal, massive, giant, gargantuan
 Small - minute, minuscule, tiny, titchy, teeny. (These
 last two are colloquial and often used by small
 children)

Task 3. FEATURES

1. D 2. F 3. H 4. G 5. I 6. B 7. E 8. A 9.
 C

Page 40 Spelling

1. Apart from condemning tobacco companies and
 raising the price of cigarettes, the government's
 anti-smoking campaign has failed to have any long-
 term effects, and the only people benefiting from
 it are the Inland Revenue department. Meanwhile,
 the National Health Service says it may refuse to
 treat persistent smokers. Of course, this hasn't
 prevented the big tobacco companies spending
 vast amounts of money on advertising.

2. It is arguable whether good pronunciation is
 more important than good grammar and
 vocabulary. Conscientious students balance their
 acquisition of these skills, hoping to achieve both
 fluency and accuracy. Teachers should encourage
 their students to practise all the relevant language
 skills.

3. It is becoming increasingly difficult for many to
 find decent accommodation in London at a price
 they can afford. To put it simply, most people just
 don't have the necessary funds. Organisations such
 as Home Front can offer advice, but it widely

Answers

agreed that the situation is no longer manageable. The fact that city councils are building cheap, temporary housing for lower-paid professionals is the only official acknowledgement of this problem.

Page 41 Verbs to adjectives

1. active 2. admirable 3. agreeable 4. apologetic
5. boring 6. bored 7. careful 8. comparable 9. competitive 10. constructive 11. continual 12. continuous 13. creative 14. decisive 15. dependable 16. doubtful 17. excitable 18. exciting 19. excited 20. hopeful 21. preferable 22. recognizable 23. satisfying 24. suspicious 25. useful 26. variable

Page 42 Verbs to nouns

Across:

2. expectations 4. signature 6. argument 7. cancellations 11. survival (not *survivor*) 12. success 13. qualifications 14. announcement 15. developments 18. permission 19. death 20. departure 21. discovery 22. choice

Down:

1. loss 3. satisfaction 5. arrival 8. excitement 9. organisation (we can also spell this *organization*. English verbs ending in *-ise* can also end in *-ize*: *realize / realise, rationalize / rationalise*, etc) 10. astonishment 16. laughter 17. failure

Topics 46 - 91

Page 46 Working words

1. to / no / of 2. ago / used or had / These 3. even 4. Between / almost or about or over 5. most or some / near 6. be / on 7. Unless / on or for 8.

at / knowing or realising / would 9. spite / managed 10. as / anyone 11. This / on 12. who / just or recently 13. with / made 14. by / had 15. the / where 16. give / until / two / these 17. which / one / whole or entire 18. least / more / because or as or since / had 19. what / from / else

Page 47 Accommodation

Task 1. VERBS

1. decorate 2. rent 3. extend 4. demolish 5. evict 6. lease 7. let 8. move in

The word in the shaded vertical strip is *renovate*.

Task 2. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

A. 1. terraced house 2. prison cell 3. hospital ward 4. castle 5. caravan 6. cottage 7. mansion 8. detached house 9. semi-detached house 10. palace 11. bungalow 12. houseboat 13. flat 14. barracks (used by soldiers)

B. Reading backwards through the list, you should have identified these words: living room (we can also say *lounge*) dining room kitchen hall cellar (we can also say *basement*) bathroom bedroom attic stairs garden terrace (we can also say *patio*) balcony roof chimney television aerial ground floor first floor

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1.FALSE 2.FALSE 3.TRUE 4.FALSE (note the difference in meaning in American English: *homely* means *ugly* or *unattractive*!) 5.TRUE 6.TRUE 7.FALSE 8.TRUE 9.FALSE 10.TRUE 11.FALSE 12.FALSE

Answers

Page 50 The arts

Task 1.

1. opera 2. novel 3. portrait 4. film 5. photography 6. memorable 7. cinema 8. stage 9. innovative 10. concert 11. contemporary

The word in the shaded strip is *performance*.

Task 2.

1. sculpture 2. audience 3. album 4. ballet 5. compilation 6. landscape 7. abstract art 8. director 9. artist 10. conductor 11. soundtrack

The word in the shaded strip is *publication*.

Page 52 Character and personality

Task 1. ADJECTIVES

1. G 2. K 3. A 4. N 5. P 6. O 7. D 8. T 9. I 10. S 11. E 12. R 13. Q 14. H 15. J 16. C 17. M 18. L 19. B 20. F

Task 2. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

They are all negative except 9, 10, 11, 14, 16 and 22

Page 53 Clothes

Task 1. VERBS

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. B

Task 2. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

1. Bob 2. Jim 3. Miranda 4. Jim 5. Miranda 6. Tony 7. Miranda 8. Miranda 9. Tony 10. Mr Johnson 11. Tony 12. Jenny 13. Jenny 14. Bob 15. Tony 16. Jenny 17. Bob 18. Bob 19. Bob 20. Tony 21. Tony

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

secretly = up her sleeve sacked him = gave him the boot nonsense = talking through his hat had a plan which he was keeping secret = was keeping something up his sleeve try to do better = pull his socks up place = shoes admire = take my hat off to on a small amount of money = on a shoestring be quiet = belt up wearing his very best clothes = dressed up to the nines secret = under his hat hit her hard = give her a sock on the jaw worked closely = been hand in glove

Page 55 Crime

- Task1. 1. problem 2. violence 3. drugs 4. burgled 5. police 6. prevent 7. protect 8. property / possessions 9. security 10. locks 11. break in 12. possessions 13. lights 14. be aware 15. self-defence 16. defend / protect 17. attacked

- Task2. 1. vandalised 2. mugged 3. robbed 4. stole 5. smuggled 6. falsified 7. trafficking 8. arrested 9. charged 10. tried 11. innocent / guilty 12. sentenced 13. break

A Crown Court (see number 11) is a court of law in England and Wales which tries criminal cases. Civil cases are heard in a County Court.

A judge (see number 13) is a person appointed to make legal decisions in a court of law.

Answers

A *jury* (see number 12) is a group of 12 people who must decide if someone is innocent or guilty of a crime.

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. thick as thieves
2. hardened
3. got away with
4. boys in blue / cops
5. boys in blue / cops
6. red handed
7. nicking
8. leg it
9. spill the beans
10. doing time / behind bars
11. nick
12. doing time / behind bars

There are lots of words associated with crime. Here are some more which you might find useful. Use your dictionary to find out what they mean:

Types of criminal: burglar / robber / shoplifter / a vandal / a hooligan / a murderer / a hijacker / a forger / a spy / a pirate / terrorist / a pickpocket

A thief is a general word for anyone who steals something (e.g., burglars, robbers, pickpockets and shoplifters are all thieves)

The legal system: solicitor / barrister / witness / defendant / arrest / charge / acquit / sentence / corporal punishment / capital punishment

Page 57 Education

Task 1. VERBS

- 1 = C 2 = B (we can also *do* or *sit* an exam) 3 = A
 4 = A (you *study* a subject, a skill or a language; you *learn* a language or *learn to do* something; She is *learning to drive*) 5 = B 6 = C 7 = B (in the United Kingdom, people *graduate from university*; in the USA, people *graduate from high school*) 8 = A 9 = B 10 = B 11 = C 12 = B

Task 2. NOUNS

- A. 1. pupil 2. student 3. degree 4. seminar
 5. lecture 6. grant 7. tutorial 8. staff
 9. graduate 10. subject 11. mark 12. state school 13. kindergarten

The word in the vertical strip is *undergraduate*.

B. 1. A teacher works in a school. A professor works at a university.

2. (In the UK) A primary school is for children aged 5 - 11. A secondary school is for children aged 11 - 16.

3. A fee is the money you pay for your education. A grant is the money you receive from the government to help you pay for your education.

4. A term is a period of study in a British school; there are three terms in a year. A semester is a period of study in a North American school; there are two semesters in a year.

5. A graduate in Britain is someone who has successfully completed a course at university. A graduate in the USA is someone who has successfully completed a course at a high school (the US equivalent of a secondary school).

6. A state school is run by the government and provides free education. A public school is independent and usually charges fees. The most famous example of a public school in Britain is Eton.

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. burn the candle at both ends
2. teacher's pet
3. pull your socks up

Answers

4. flunked (This word comes from the USA) 5. I'm a very sociable person, so I enjoy going to pubs
played truant (Americans say *played hookie*) 6. and clubs and socialising with my friends. I find this
skiving both enjoyable and relaxing. I also enjoy outdoor

Page 59 Food and drink

Task 1. VERBS

1. chew 2. gulp 3. grate 4. steam 5. barbecue
6. marinade 7. nibble 8. swallow 9. gobble 10.
baste 11. slice 12. fry 13. grill (in the USA =
broil) 14. sip 15. chop 16. stir-fry 17. bake 18.
dice 19. roast

Task 2. NOUNS

1. starter / main course / side dish / dessert 2.
vegetarian / vegan 3. menu / bill / tip 4. diet /
health foods / fast food (we can also use the
expression *junk* food) 5. recipe / ingredients 6.
takeaway 7. balanced diet / fatty / fibre 8.
calories / carbohydrates (in either order)

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

The correct answers are:

1. a piece of cake 2. not my cup of tea 3. peanuts
4. the flavour of the month 5. trouble brewing
6. as red as a beetroot 7. the salt of the earth 8.
bananas (we can also say *nuts*) 9. a butter fingers
10. chalk and cheese 11. spilled the beans 12.
warm as toast 13. as cool as a cucumber 14. sour
grapes 15. were packed together like sardines
16. a different kettle of fish

Page 61 Free time activities

Here is a sample paragraph:

I'm a very sociable person, so I enjoy going to pubs and clubs and socialising with my friends. I find this both enjoyable and relaxing. I also enjoy outdoor activities, and am particularly fond of skiing, which I find challenging and exciting. At home, I enjoy cooking, which is very therapeutic, and am crazy about video games, which can be extremely stimulating, especially if I'm feeling a bit tired or bored.

Page 62 Geography

Task 1. State = Ohio (one of the states in the USA)
city = Ankara or Munich canal = the Suez
mountain range = the Himalayas ocean = the
Atlantic mountain = Everest island = Bali river
= the Nile capital city = Ankara country =
Mexico continent = Asia desert = the Sahara

Task 2. I've always preferred an **urban** lifestyle to a **rural** lifestyle. I'd much rather live in a city than in the **countryside** because there's so much more to do. The **nightlife** is great - lots of bars, restaurants and nightclubs - and there are lots of **amenities** such as sports centres, swimming pools, museums and so on. What I particularly like is the fact that my home city is so **cosmopolitan**; there are people there from all over the world.

Of course, with so many people everywhere it can get very **crowded**, especially during the **rush hour** (in my city, this is between 7 and 9 in the morning, and between 4 and 6 in the evening). At those times, the trains and buses are packed with **commuters** coming to the city to work, and then

Answers

going back to the **suburbs** around the city where many of them live. Those who don't use **public** transport drive to the city in their own cars; this causes terrible traffic **jams** on the roads, and of course lots of **pollution**, which makes the air dirty and unpleasant. It can get quite **stressful** at times.

Page 63 Health

Task 1. VERBS

1. take exercise
2. keep fit
3. fall ill
4. look after
5. get well
6. cure
7. suffer
8. examine
9. treat
10. pick up
11. refer
12. operate
13. recuperate

Task 2. NOUNS

Medical words

1. surgery
2. nurse
3. prescription
4. surgeon
5. casualty
6. patient
7. ward
8. psychiatrist
9. appointment
10. consultant
11. midwife
12. symptoms

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. ☹
2. ☹
3. ☹
4. ☹
5. ☺
6. ☺
7. ☹
8. ☹
9. ☹
10. ☹
11. ☺
12. ☹
13. ☺
14. ☺
15. ☹
16. ☹
17. ☹
18. ☺

There are lots of other words that we can use to talk about health. Here are a few more. Use your dictionary to check their meanings.

overweight / slim / sedentary / active / give up something / cut down on something / disease / health club / sports centre

Page 65 Learning languages

1. lingua franca
2. self-access centre
3. pronunciation
4. look it up
5. recycle
6. pick some up
7. accent
8. bi-lingual / monolingual
9. coming along / progress
10. mother tongue / second language
11. fluent / native / multi-lingual
12. parrot-fashion
13. get by
14. challenging / rewarding / communicate

Page 66 The media

Across:

1. journalist
4. coverage
5. paparazzi
6. virus
7. audience
9. download
11. documentary
13. headline
16. channel
18. editor
20. feature
21. publish
23. programme
24. website

Down:

2. reporter
3. censorship
4. circulation
8. broadsheet
10. current affairs
12. readership
14. surf
15. broadcast
17. libel
19. tabloid
22. .press

Page 68 Money

Task 1. VERBS

1. borrow
2. owe
3. earn
4. save
5. spend
6. lend
7. afford
8. pay back
9. bank
10. open
11. deposit
12. withdraw

Task 2. NOUNS

1. Traditionally, a bank is a business organisation which keeps money for customers and pays it out on demand or lends them money, and a building society is more usually associated with saving

Answers

money or lending people money to buy houses.

2. A current account is a bank account people use to cover everyday expenses, and a deposit account is used to save money (you usually need to give notice to withdraw money, but it pays a higher rate of interest).

3. A withdrawal is when you take money from a bank account (verb = to withdraw). A deposit is when you put money into a bank account (verb = to deposit).

4. A statement is a written record of the money you withdraw from and deposit into a bank account. A balance is a note which tells you how much money you have in your account.

5. Cash is money (in the form of notes and coins). A cheque is specially printed sheet of paper supplied by a bank on which an order can be written.

6. A credit card allows you to buy something from a shop and pay for it later. A debit card is a substitute for cash - money is taken directly from your bank account. A cheque guarantee card is a card that you use when you present a cheque and guarantees the shopkeeper that the cheque is valid.

7. A bill tells you how much money you owe for, for example, a meal in a restaurant. A receipt is a written record of how much money you have spent in, for example, a shop.

8. A standing order is an order to a bank to pay a fixed amount from an account to a named person or organisation at a regular time each month, year etc. A direct debit is an order to a bank to pay money from your account to another account.

9. A loan is money which is lent to you by a bank to buy something. An overdraft is when you spend more money than you have in your bank account without telling your bank beforehand.

1. building society 2. current account 3. withdrawal 4. balance 5. cheque 6. credit card
7. receipt 8. direct debit 9. overdraft

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

3, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16 = you would probably feel happy about your financial situation.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17 = you would probably feel unhappy about your financial situation.

Page 70 Nature And The Environment

Task 1. THE ENVIRONMENT

1. acid rain 2. recycle 3. fumes 4. pollution 5. greenhouse effect 6. CFC. 7. ozone layer 8. global warming 9. bottle bank 10. desertification
11. endangered 12. extinct 13. fossil fuels / tidal energy / solar power

Task 2. CLASSIFICATIONS

Mammals - human, squirrel, hedgehog, leopard, deer, dolphin, whale, bat

Birds - swan, owl, peacock, parrot, seagull, crow, eagle, penguin (**A bat is not a bird; it does not lay eggs**)

Insects & invertebrates - bee, ladybird, butterfly, wasp, snail, beetle, worm, ant

Flowers - rose, marigold, lily, tulip, orchid, daffodil, poppy, daisy

Answers

Trees and other plants - cactus, fir, palm, bamboo, cedar, oak, mushroom, seaweed

Sea and river creatures - salmon, squid, shark, crab, lobster, trout, octopus, oyster (**You could also have included whales and dolphins in this category**)

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. bird 2. bird 3. wolf 4. snail 5. butterflies 6. chickens 7. mule 8. elephant 9. fox 10. duck 11. donkey 12. bull

Here are some more words that are connected with animals and plants. How many do you recognize?

- pollen wings leaf thorn beak bud scales gills petal whiskers branch paws twig trunk claws mane stalk hoof root

Page 72 On the Road

Task 1. NOUNS

1. petrol station 2. motorway 3. traffic 4. roadworks 5. bridge / junction / roundabout 6. car park 7. bus lanes 8. traffic lights 9. speed limit 10. cyclists 11. one-way 12. pedestrians 13. pedestrian crossing 14. stop

Task 2. VERBS

1. adjust 2. started up 3. stalled 4. fasten 5. release 6. pulled away 7. check 8. crashed / smashed 9. sounded 10. skidded 11. swerve 12. accelerated 13. braked 14. crashed / smashed 15. overtake 16. indicate 17. reverse

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. tailgating 2. bangers 3. thumb a lift 4. a

- road hog 5. putting his foot down 6. drives me round the bend 7. a boy racer 8. joyrides 9. jamming on the brakes 10. one for the road 11. road rage 12. written off 13. pile-ups 14. rush hour

Page 74 Physical description

Task 2.

1. hand 2. elbow 3. leg 4. shoulder 5. thumb 6. eye 7. neck 8. foot 9. nose 10. ear 11. fingers 12. chin 13. eye 14. toe 15. chest 16. back 17. muscle 18. nose

Page 76 Relationships

Task 1. A LOVE STORY part 1

1. attracted to 2. chatted her up 3. asked her out 4. wined and dined 5. got on 6. go out 7. courting 8. fallen in love 9. living in sin 10. cohabiting 11. proposed 12. got engaged 13. engagement 14. tie the knot 15. drift apart 16. split up

Task 2. A LOVE STORY part 2

1. stag night 2. hen party 3. registry office 4. bride 5. groom 6. best man 7. wedding rings 8. Wedding March 9. aisle 10. bridesmaids 11. vows 12. wedding reception 13. toast 14. honeymoon

Task 3. THE PEOPLE IN YOUR LIFE

1. (steady) girlfriend / boyfriend 2. ex-girlfriend / boyfriend

Answers

3. ex-husband / wife 4. fiancé (male) / fiancée (female) 5. workmate / colleague 6. housemate / flatmate / roommate 7. best friend 8. classmate 9. acquaintance 10. relative / relation

Task 4. OTHER WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1 = G 2 = A 3 = J 4 = D 5 = E 6 = I 7 = L
8 = B 9 = K 10 = F 11 = C

Page 78 Services and facilities

bus stop: commuters conductor driver fare passengers queue shelter

health centre / clinic: appointment doctor nurse pharmacist surgery treat waiting room

health club: get fit gymnasium membership personal trainer sauna swimming pool

restaurant: main course menu reservation service staff starters waiter

taxi rank: driver fare passengers queue tip

park or public garden: ducks picnic pond roundabout stroll swings

library: audio visual borrow journals materials resources

station: cancellation commuters delay fare passengers platform queue ticket office waiting room

school: academic classroom curriculum exam learn pupils resources staff study

museum: artefacts art gallery entrance fee exhibits historical pictures sculpture

law courts: defendant exhibits judge jury

lawyer police sentence trial witness town hall: bureaucracy civic administration councillor mayor records red tape

Page 79 Shopping

Task 1.

1 = B 2 = A 3 = C 4 = C 5 = A 6 = B 7 = C 8 = B 9 = A

Task 2.

1 = C 2 = F 3 = D 4 = H 5 = G 6 = B 7 = E 8 = A

Task 3.

1. refund = refund 2. bargein = bargain 3. sails = sales 4. male = mail 5. reciept = receipt 6. lapel = label 7. cashear = cashier 8. disscount = discount 9. brought = bought 10. costumers = customers 11. serving = service 12. economic = economical

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. A large amount 2. A large amount 3. A large amount 4. A small amount 5. A large amount 6. A small amount.

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. False

Page 81 Sport

Task 1. VERBS.

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. Task 1. VERBS

B 10. A

Task 2. NOUNS

A. Venues and equipment.

swimming - pool - trunks

tennis - court - racket

football - pitch - strip

ice-hockey - rink - stick

horse-racing - racecourse - saddle

shooting - range - target

motor-racing - racetrack - helmet

boxing - ring - gloves

B. Jumbled words.

stadium referee umpire linesman spectator
player athlete scoreboard supporter arena

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS.

1. darts 2. motor-racing 3. horse-racing (we can also use this expression for any game or sport where two or more players or teams have the same score or are in equal position) 4. athletics (before running a race) 5. boxing 6. football (we can also use this word for any other game in which one player deliberately tries to stop another player from winning a game)

7. golf

The word in the shaded vertical strip is *Arsenal*, a football team from North London.

(Sentences in the correct order):

1. I picked up some brochures from the travel agency.
2. I browsed through the brochures.
3. I chose the holiday I wanted.
4. I then booked my holiday.
5. A few weeks later I went to the airport and checked in for my flight.
6. I did some shopping in the duty free and then boarded my flight.
7. I found my seat and fastened my safety belt.
8. The flight took off at 10 o'clock
9. Three hours later we landed.
10. All the passengers disembarked.
11. I left the airport and two hours later arrived at my hotel, where I checked in.
12. I spent the next two weeks sunbathing on the beach and sightseeing in the local area.
13. It was with a great deal of reluctance that I eventually checked out of the hotel and returned home.

Task 2. NOUNS

A. Suggested answers:

1. a package holiday = a hotel, a resort, a villa / chalet.
2. a camping holiday = a tent, a caravan
3. a cruise = a ship's cabin
4. a skiing holiday = a hotel, a resort, a youth hostel, a guest house, a chalet
5. a safari = a tent, a hotel, a resort

Answers

6. a walking holiday = a tent, a hotel, a youth hostel, a guest house.
 7. a sailing holiday = a boat's cabin
 8. a caravanning holiday = a caravan
 9. a sightseeing holiday = a hotel, a youth hostel, a guest house

- B. 1. excursion 2. voyage 3. tour 4. journey 5. trip 6. travel agency / tour operator 7. aisle 8. boarding card (boarding pass) 9. passport / insurance / traveller's cheques / foreign currency / suitcase / shoulder bag 10. bed and breakfast (B & B) / half-board / full-board / self-catering / all-inclusive 11. Single / Twin / Double / Family / en-suite / balcony / terrace (in either order) / reservation

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. D 2. H 3. B 4. F 5. G 6. I 7. J 8. C 9. A 10. E

Page 86 24 Hours

Task 1. VERBS

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. B

Task 2. NOUNS

Things we use / wear at home

- shaver pyjamas nightie iron tumble drier ironing board kettle refrigerator vacuum cleaner hair dryer dishwasher hairbrush microwave oven slippers dressing gown apron

Things we use / wear at work

- ring binder computer filing cabinet file business card briefcase fax e-mail suit internet **(Of course, you might use some of the things from home at work too)**

- B. 1. e-mail / fax 2. dishwasher 3. pyjamas / slippers 4. hair dryer 5. briefcase 6. fax 7. kettle 8. microwave

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

- A. 1. J 2. D 3. I 4. L 5. B 6. K 7. C 8. F 9. H 10. A 11. E 12. G 13. M

- B. 1. take my time 2. time's up 3. At times 4. in time (we can also say *in the nick of time*) 5. on time 6. behind the times 7. time after time 8. waste time 9. pressed for time 10. For the time being

Page 88 Weather And Natural Phenomena

Task 1. BAD WEATHER

1. rain 2. wind 3. hail 4. thunder 5. lightning 6. fog 7. mist 8. smog 9. frost 10. snow / sleet 11. snow / sleet 12. blizzard

Task 2. EXTREME WEATHER AND OTHER NATURAL PHENOMENA

1. B (in the Caribbean or Eastern Pacific Ocean. In the Far East, it is called a *typhoon*. In the Indian Ocean it is called a *cyclone*) 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B (the word is Japanese in origin. We also say *tidal wave*)

Answers

Task 3. WEATHER WORD FORMS

NOUN - rain, sun, storm, snow, wind

VERB - rain / pour, shine, storm, snow, blow / howl

ADJECTIVE - rainy, sunny, stormy, snowy, windy

Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. cats and dogs 2. bucketing down 3. boiling
(we can also say *roasting* or *sweltering*)

4. heavy weather of it 5. under the weather 6.
downpour 7. weather 8. Every cloud has a silver
lining (an English proverb) 9. on cloud nine 10.
under a cloud 11. steals my thunder 12. a storm
in a teacup

Page 90 Work

Task 1. VERBS

1. hand in his notice 2. apply for 3. dismissed 4.
resign 5. retire 6. filled in 7. promoted 8.
attend an interview 9. commute 10. laid off

Task 2. NOUNS

1. vacancy 2. salesperson 3. employee 4.
candidates 5. qualifications / references 6.
qualifications / references 7. short-list 8.
candidates 9. salary 10. increment 11.
commission 12. perks 13. pension 14.
promotion 15. manager 16. prospects

Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS

1. C 2. M 3. I 4. J 5. F 6. H 7. P 8. B
9. D 10. G 11. L 12. A 13. K 14. E 15.
O 16. N