

**CHECK YOUR  
VOCABULARY FOR**

**PET**

Tessie Dalton

***All you need to pass your exams!***

  
MACMILLAN

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# Glossary

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The following abbreviations and words are used in this book and in your dictionary. Refer to these pages if you come across these words and are not sure what they mean.

**adj.** = adjective: It usually describes a noun

e.g. a big, black spider on the wall

**adv.** = adverb: It modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence

e.g. walk slowly, the snow was very thick

**auxiliary verb:** It forms part of a verb phrase

e.g. I have just seen John. He was eating lunch. Did you talk to him?

**comparatives:** Adjective or adverb forms that show a comparison between two things

e.g. He is shorter than his brother, The weather is better today than it was yesterday

**compound words:** Adjectives or nouns made up of more than one word

e.g. a five-star hotel, under the moonlight

**conjunction:** A word that links different sections of a sentence

e.g. Although he left early, he was late and missed his train.

**countable noun:** A noun that can have both singular and plural forms

e.g. dog / dogs, man / men.

**irregular verb:** It does not end with *-ed* in its past simple or past participle forms

e.g. eat - ate - eaten, swim - swam - swum

**modal verb:** It is used with another verb to show permission, intention, duty, etc.

e.g. Can I use the library? You should tidy your desk.

**noun:** A word that describes an object, state or feeling

e.g. I put the book on the table

**phrasal verb:** A verb followed by a preposition which changes the main meaning of the verb

e.g. Steve takes after his brother.

**pl.** = plural: A word form used to show more than one person or thing

e.g. pens, they, people

**prefix:** Part of a word added to the beginning of a word to form a new word

e.g. disappear, misunderstand, reorganise

**pronoun:** A word used instead of a noun

e.g. me, he, it, they

**superlatives:** Adjective or adverb forms which show that someone or something has more of a particular quality than anyone or anything else

e.g. the fastest car, the most difficult task

**suffix:** Part of a word added to the end of a word to form another word

e.g. careful, hopeless, discussion

**uncountable noun:** A noun which does not have a plural form

e.g. homework, rice, cream

**US** = US or American English: A word or expression used in American English

e.g. color, highway, cookies

**v.** = verb: A word which shows an action.

e.g. She felt very angry. He lost his wallet.



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# About PET

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*Check your Vocabulary for English for the PET Examination* is designed to help candidates preparing for PET and will also give to all English-language learners the opportunity to practice and develop their vocabulary at this level. It covers most of the main topics and vocabulary areas examined by the PET examination. This workbook has been written according to the new specifications of PET as it has been recently reviewed (first administration of reviewed exam as of March 2004) and is up to date and in line with learners' needs around the world.

PET is provided by University of Cambridge ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages Examinations), a department of the University of Cambridge in England. PET is part of the Main Suite of Cambridge English examinations, which is closely linked to the Council of Europe's Common European Framework for modern languages (CEF).

The Preliminary English Test (PET) tests learners' competence in all language skills - Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing - as well as assessing grammar and vocabulary with material from real-life situations, at a level approximately two thirds of the way towards FCE. It is the second level in the Cambridge ESOL five-level series of examinations - level B1 of the Common European Framework. PET recognises the ability to cope with everyday written and spoken communications and therefore provides evidence of practical skills. It indicates a candidate has sufficient ability to be of practical use in clerical, secretarial and managerial jobs, and in many industries such as tourism where contact with English speakers is required.

Studying for PET is a popular way to improve your language skills and use them in a wide range of contexts. PET is recognised by many employers and educational institutions as proof of intermediate-level English skills. Candidates who pass PET are expected to be at the Council of Europe Threshold Level (B1), which requires approximately 350 hours of English-language study. At this level, learners should be able to cope with language used in a range of everyday situations in their own or a foreign country and to communicate satisfactorily with both native and non-native speakers of English. They should also be able to deal with texts like street signs, public notices, forms, brochures, instructions, city guides, short personal messages such as e-mails and Post-it messages, informal letters, newspaper articles, weather forecasts, etc. The PET syllabus is designed to reflect the use of language in real life and takes a communicative approach to learning English, without neglecting the need for clarity and accuracy.

A large number of colleges and universities as well as employers recognise PET as an official measurement of language competence. The majority of candidates are in Europe and South America. Most of them are full-time students and attend exam preparation classes. On average they have studied English for about four years before taking the exam. PET is usually available six times a year on fixed dates in March, May, June (twice), November and December.

## Revised PET Examination - Overview

**Paper 1**            Reading/Writing            1 hour 30 minutes

Reading - Five parts test a range of reading skills with a variety of texts, ranging from very short notices to longer continuous texts.

Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to understand the meaning of written English at word, phrase, sentence, paragraph and whole-text level.

Writing - Three parts test a range of writing skills.

Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to produce straightforward written English, ranging from producing variations on simple sentences to pieces of continuous text.

**Paper 2**            Listening                            30 minutes (approx.)

Four parts ranging from short exchanges to longer dialogues and monologues.

Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to understand dialogues and monologues in both informal and neutral settings on a range of everyday topics.

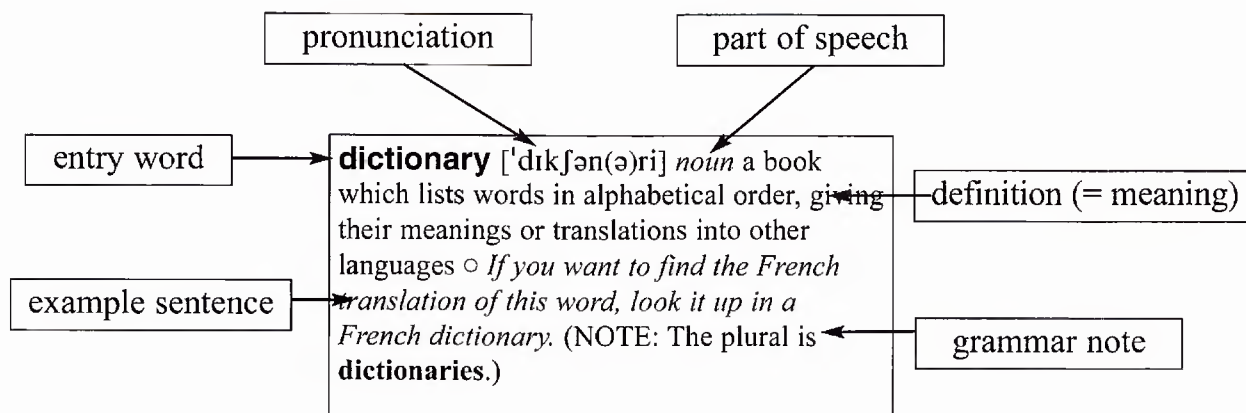
**Paper 3**            Speaking                        10 - 12 minutes per pair of candidates

Four parts. In Part 1, candidates interact with an examiner; in Parts 2 & 4 they interact with another candidate. In Part 3, they have an extended individual long turn.

Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to express themselves in order to carry out functions at Threshold level; to ask and to understand questions and make appropriate responses; to talk freely on matters of personal interest.

For further information about PET, visit the Cambridge ESOL On-Line website:  
[www.cambridgeesol.org](http://www.cambridgeesol.org)

# How to use your *Basic English Dictionary*



The main features of the Basic English Dictionary are:

- o Each word has a part of speech label (e.g. noun, verb, adjective). For a list of the parts of speech, see the Glossary in this workbook (p.ii).
- o Where a word has more than one part of speech, each part of speech is numbered 1, 2 etc.
- o When a word has more than one meaning the letters a, b, c, etc. are used for each new meaning.
- o Each entry begins with the base form of the word.
- o If the plural of a noun is irregular it is shown in a NOTE, e.g. (NOTE: The plural is **dictionaries**.)
- o There are example sentences for all the possible meanings or uses of a word.
- o Compounds made of two or more separate words, e.g. *air force*, are in alphabetical order following the base word (*air*).
- o Grammar notes show you irregular forms and inflections, e.g. irregular past forms or irregular plurals.
- o Some words are used as part of a phrase. This is shown clearly in bold type.
- o Phrasal verbs e.g. *take away*, *take off*, are shown after the main verb entry (*take*) as separate entries in alphabetical order.
- o The explanations use very simple words, easily understood by learners with a basic vocabulary range.
- o Words which are often used together (collocations), e.g. *responsible for*, are shown in bold type and illustrated with an example.
- o There are symbols for American (US) or British (UK) English uses of a word.
- o Example sentences are set in everyday, typical situations and are simple to understand.
- o Pronunciation is shown after each word and uses the International Phonetic Alphabet.

# Learner training 1

## How to learn & revise vocabulary

a. Look at these statements about learning and revising vocabulary and say if they are true or false. Then discuss your answers with a friend or your teacher.

1. It is better to plan regular self-study than study when you think you've got some free time.
2. You should always work through the units in your vocabulary workbook in the order they appear in the book.
3. It's a good idea to practice saying the new words out loud to see if you can pronounce them.
4. While you are studying a unit you don't need to write down new words in a notebook.
5. Always do your exercises in pencil.
6. It is better to revise for half an hour a week than five minutes a day.
7. You should plan when you are going to work on something, e.g. meaning on Sunday, pronunciation on Monday etc.
8. In order to keep a better notebook give each page a title, e.g. sport, travel, prepositions.
9. You should always record the meaning of every word in exactly the same way.
10. You must only use a bilingual dictionary because it's quicker and easier to look up words.
11. There is more information about the use of a word in a grammar book than in your monolingual dictionary.
12. As soon as you see a new English word in a text, look it up in your dictionary.
13. It is a good idea to record together words which often appear together, e.g. parts of the body.
14. If you look up a word in your monolingual dictionary it helps you to decide which word in your own language is the closest translation in this context.
15. You should only use either a monolingual or a bilingual dictionary, but not both.

b. Organise this list of words into three groups and give each one a title.

bank, breakfast, careful, coin, cold, cooker, cost, currency, dollar, dreadful, exchange, hopeless, interesting, lamb, meal, mushrooms, salad, small, strawberry, value

c. Does your dictionary help you to answer the following questions?

1. *Practice* is a noun but what is the verb with the same meaning?
2. What adjectives are formed from *hope*?
3. *Advise* is a verb but what is the noun with the same meaning?
4. Is the word *cookie* used more often in UK English or US English?
5. Is the word *Hungarian* a country or a language?
6. What is the opposite of *lose a match*?
7. Is *feel* a regular or an irregular verb?
8. Can the word *leaves* be a noun and a verb?
9. What is the opposite of *dirty*?
10. The nouns *product* and *production* are related to the verb *produce*. What are the differences in meaning?



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# Learner training 2

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## How to prepare for PET by yourself

### Reading

Expand your vocabulary and develop your reading skills by looking at English-language magazines or newspapers and reading articles, advertisements and announcements that you find interesting. Look through stories written in simplified English and choose the ones that you find interesting and that are just a little difficult for you. If you live in a country where English is a foreign language and it is not easy to find English newspapers or magazines, then surfing the Internet can give you the chance to read news items or authentic magazine articles. While reading them, always try to guess the meaning of the new words and then check their meaning in your dictionary.

### Writing

Keeping a diary in English, writing letters, postcards, Post-it messages, and short notes, or sending e-mails to English-speaking friends are just a few simple, enjoyable tasks that will help you greatly to improve your writing skills. You will find and learn words that mean something to you. In a letter, an e-mail or a short personal note to a friend you will have the chance to write in English about yourself and about interesting things you have done, or just to communicate pieces of information. In this way, your writing will be real practice for you and not just doing homework or answering exercises.

### Listening

You can practice your listening skills and have fun at the same time by watching English-speaking films on TV or on DVD or even going to the cinema, listening to your favourite English songs, or by listening to the news in English. The best way of course is to go out and try to listen to people talking in English, especially native speakers, if this is possible. Do not miss the opportunity to listen to learning materials on cassette or CD in the classroom or on your own, so that you get used to the different kinds of voices and accents.

### Speaking

Try to practice speaking English with a friend who is also learning the language and of course do not miss any opportunity to have a conversation in English with a native speaker, either when you are on holiday or when you meet English tourists in your country. During your English course always take part in pair or group activities. You can even arrange with your classmates to spend time practising talking together in English about your daily lives, your plans and hobbies. You may soon find out that you enjoy it!

# Adjectives

## 'Good+' adjectives and 'bad-' adjectives

You can use more than one adjective to describe something or someone good or bad. It depends how strongly you feel about them. Look at the diagram below

lovely (++)	(very) good (+) +	OK	(very) bad (-) -	awful (- -)
wonderful (+++)				terrible (- - -)
terrific (++++)				dreadful (- - - -)
etc				etc.

The adjectives in the middle are called 'scale' adjectives and give a general description of something. You can use 'very' before them. The adjectives at the ends of the diagram are called 'limit' adjectives and give an extreme description of something. You can use 'absolutely' before them (but not 'very').

a. Put these adjectives into the 'good' or the 'bad' list. Check their meanings in your dictionary if necessary.

amazing • brilliant • boring • difficult • fantastic • fascinating  
 fine • great • happy • horrible • interesting • kind  
 lovely • nasty • naughty • perfect • super

**GOOD**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**BAD**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Match the 'scale' adjectives on the left with the 'limit' ones on the right which have the same meaning. Write at least one 'limit' adjective for these 'scale' adjectives.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. big _____           | a. awful       |
| 2. cold _____          | b. boiling     |
| 3. happy _____         | c. delighted   |
| 4. hot _____           | d. enormous    |
| 5. interesting _____   | e. excellent   |
| 6. good _____          | f. exhausted   |
| 7. not very good _____ | g. fascinating |
| 8. small _____         | h. freezing    |
| 9. tired _____         | i. tiny        |

c. Fill in the gaps below with suitable adjectives. Use some of the ones above or others that you know.

- I had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ time at school today. We ate, danced, and played interesting games.
- They say the new boss is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. He never smiles at anyone.

# Adjectives

3. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to help me out in this difficult moment. Thank you.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy traffic in the city centre today. Take the train.
5. I've just had some \_\_\_\_\_ news! I have finally passed my driving test.
6. She is very well-behaved but her 5-year-old brother is very \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Julie is more than nice. She is really a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ person.
8. That's \_\_\_\_\_! Surely they can't fire you for no reason.
9. Don't cook these eggs. They have been in the fridge for 3 weeks and they have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ smell.
10. The kids had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to see wild animals in their natural surroundings in the safari park.
11. Standing there on the top of Mount Etna was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ experience for me.
12. Have you ever seen her dance? She's absolutely \_\_\_\_\_!

## Adjectives ending in *-ing* or *-ed*

The adjectives below ending in *-ing* describe a person, a thing or situation. The adjectives ending in *-ed* describe how we feel because of a person, thing or situation.

Examples: It was a very *interesting* programme / I was very *interested* in the programme.  
I feel *depressed* today because the weather the weather is *depressing*.

### d. Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences below.

1. Sue wasn't very good at maths. I was *surprising* / *surprised* when she passed the exams.
2. It was very *embarrassing* / *embarrassed* to find out that I had no money with me at the supermarket checkout.
3. I enjoyed the Dracula film last night but my younger sister was *frightening* / *frightened* by it.
4. I thought it was very *annoying* / *annoyed* to wait for our order for almost an hour at the restaurant.
5. The children got very *exciting* / *excited* at the idea of a holiday in Greece

### d. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the one before. Use the right adjective form.

1. Most students are frightened of speaking a foreign language.  
Speaking a foreign language is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The meeting was so boring that I almost fell asleep.  
I was \_\_\_\_\_ that I almost fell asleep.
3. The teacher found her pupils' exam results disappointing.  
The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ her pupils' exam results.
4. I was confused because the instructions were only in Spanish.  
The instructions were \_\_\_\_\_ because they were only in Spanish.

# Adverbs

**Adverbs of frequency** say how often something happens. They usually come before the main verb or after the verb *to be*. The diagram below shows you some.

always _____	occasionally _____
frequently _____	rarely _____
regularly _____	never _____
sometimes _____	

**a. What do these adverbs mean?** In the diagram above, write them beside the adverbs that they mean the same as.

*hardly ever, normally, not very often, now and then, often, seldom, usually*

**b. The sentences below are all real facts or general truths. Complete them with a suitable adverb.**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ snows in Russia in winter.
2. The temperature in Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ falls below zero.
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ drive on the left side of the road in England.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy traffic in the centre of cities between 8.00 and 9.00am.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ rains in the desert.
6. Italians \_\_\_\_\_ cook spaghetti for their meals.

**c. Are these sentences true about you? If not, write them out correctly using another adverb of frequency.**

**Example:** *I always have tea at breakfast.*

= *I sometimes have tea at breakfast OR I usually have coffee at breakfast.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I normally go to school by train.         |  |
| 2. I occasionally watch TV in the afternoon. |  |
| 3. I always wear a hat.                      |  |
| 4. I hardly ever eat chocolate.              |  |
| 5. I never go to the cinema.                 |  |
| 6. I usually drink milk with my lunch.       |  |

**Adverbs of degree** describe how much something is so or not. They usually come before an adjective or another adverb, which describes positive or negative situations.

POSITIVE (+)	OK	NEGATIVE (-)
extremely very rather quite fairly	a bit fairly quite	rather very incredibly
incredibly absolutely		

---

# Adverbs

d. Replace the ***bold italic*** adverbs to make the first three sentences a little more positive (+) and the last three sentences a little less negative (-). Use adverbs from the diagram above.

1. The new bank manager is ***quite*** friendly.
  2. He's been getting ***fairly*** good results in his new position.
  3. We were ***very*** pleased with the room service at the Hilton.
  4. I liked the flat but I thought the bathroom was ***very*** small.
  5. The food was excellent but the bill was ***very*** expensive.
  6. The film has good actors and wonderful photography but the story is ***fairly*** boring.
- 

Adverbs of manner say how something happens. They are usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective but there are some irregular ones.

Regular		Irregular	
ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
beautiful	beautifully	good	well
terrible	terribly	hard	hard
easy	easily	fast	fast

---

e. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Please speak ***quiet / quietly***. I am trying to listen to the news on TV.
  2. Be ***careful / carefully*** when you are driving late at night.
  3. I can hardly understand Kay when she speaks so ***fast / fastly***.
  4. She wants to leave this company because they pay workers very ***bad / badly***.
  5. I really like Jane because she is always so ***polite / politely***.
  6. I am ***awful / awfully*** sorry to hear that you have to move to another town.
  7. Why are you so ***angry / angrily***? I haven't done anything!
  8. Liam is studying ***hard / hardly*** for his English examination.
-



# Adverbs

f. Complete the sentences with *good* or *well*.

1. They did not play \_\_\_\_\_ so they lost the game.
2. She plays chess but she is not so \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Did you sleep \_\_\_\_\_ last night?
4. Her English is so \_\_\_\_\_ that most people think she is from England
5. You did very \_\_\_\_\_ in the exams. Your essay was very \_\_\_\_\_.
6. How are your parents? Are they \_\_\_\_\_?

g. Complete the instructions with suitable adverbs. Use the adjectives in the box below to make the adverbs you need. You can only use each of them once.

angry • careful • direct • firm • immediate • patient  
 probable • proper • safe • slow • strong • usual

## How to Complain

Don't shout! Losing your temper or shouting (1) \_\_\_\_\_ won't help you. Keep calm, speak (2) \_\_\_\_\_ but (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and make it clear that you will not go away until someone listens to you (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Just shouting at the shop assistant is not enough. Go (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the top and ask to see the manager.

If the goods you have bought are not working (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or are damaged you should get your money back (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Choose a time when the shop is busy and make your complaint (8) \_\_\_\_\_ but in a polite way. Take photos of the damaged goods, keep all receipts and guarantees (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and make copies of any letters you have sent or received.

Seven days is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ long enough for the shop to reply so wait (11) \_\_\_\_\_ before making a further complaint. If you are reasonable, you will (12) \_\_\_\_\_ get a fair amount of money back.

*Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.*



# Comparatives & superlatives

b. Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in the list.

bad • big • crowded • delicious • fast • happy  
interesting • rich • simple • warm

1. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There were a lot of people in the train. It was \_\_\_\_\_ than usual.
3. We had an awful time. It was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ holidays in my life.
4. I am very late. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ way of getting from here to the station?
5. We need a \_\_\_\_\_ flat. We don't have enough space here.
6. His job is quite boring. He would like to do something \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Thank you. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ meal I've had for a long time!
8. Her father left her a lot of money. She is now one of the \_\_\_\_\_ women in the country.
9. You looked depressed this morning but you look \_\_\_\_\_ now.
10. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been \_\_\_\_\_.

c. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of them are correct.

1. Mike's headache is badder today. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cars are more faster than they used to be. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is much hotter today. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Last night I went to bed more early than usual. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ian is a more good player than me. \_\_\_\_\_
6. My home cinema is moderner than yours. \_\_\_\_\_
7. His daughter is as older as I am. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Laptops are not as expensive as they used to be. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My new boss is more friendlier than the old one. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I prefer studying Italian. It's not as more difficult as German. \_\_\_\_\_

# Comparatives & superlatives

d. Look at the advertisements and complete the sentences below with the comparative or adjective forms of these adjectives: *cheap, early, late, new, old, small*. There are several different possible answers for some of the questions.

## *Chateaux Hotel*

**Ratings:** 4 star

**No of rooms:** 35

**Check-out time:** 11.30am

**Check-in time:** 3.00pm

**Year built:** 1300

**Amenities:** Air conditioned, Babysitting, Balcony, Bar, Bath tub, Bathroom telephone, Fireplace, Hairdryer in room, Iron, In-room movies, Parking, Restaurant, Room service, Shower, Telephone, Toilet, TV, Cable TV

**Room Rate Offered:** Ranging from £606 to £656 for a suite

## *Best Lodge Hotel*

**Ratings:** 3 star

**No of rooms:** 70

**Check-out time:** 11.00am

**Check-in time:** 2.00pm

**Year built:** 1905

**Amenities:** Alarm clock, Bar, Coffee maker, Free parking, Golf, Shower, Toilet

**Room Rate Offered:** From £60 to £74 for a standard room

## *Deluxe Hotel*

**Ratings:** 4 star AA

**No of rooms:** 115

**Check-out time:** 11.00am

**Check-in time:** 12.00pm

**Year built:** 1999

**Amenities:** Adjoining rooms, Babysitting, Balcony, Bar, Bath tub, Bathroom telephone, Beauty salon, Car rental desk, Coffee maker, Coffee shop, Currency exchange, Games room, Gym, Fireplace, Hairdryer in room, Health club, Jacuzzi, Iron, In-room movies, Laundry service, Parking, Restaurant, Room service, Sauna, Shower, Secretarial service, Swimming pool, Telephone, Toilet, TV, Cable TV

**Room Rate Offered:** From £140 to £186 for a standard room

1. You can check out \_\_\_\_\_ in the Chateaux Hotel than in the other two hotels but you can check in \_\_\_\_\_ in the Deluxe Hotel.
2. The Chateaux Hotel is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three hotels.
3. The Deluxe Hotel is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three but it is not the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Best Lodge Hotel is not very modern but the Chateaux Hotel is much \_\_\_\_\_.

---

# Compound nouns

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## Formation

A compound noun is made up of two words, which together make a new noun. The two words can be either two nouns, or an adjective and a noun, e.g. *tin opener* (= a tool that helps you open a tin), *toothbrush* (= a brush for cleaning your teeth), *dining room* (= the room where you eat meals).

### One or two words?

Compound nouns are usually written as two words (e.g. *phone call*), but sometimes they are joined by a hyphen (e.g. *half-term*) or written as one word (e.g. *moonlight*). There are no rules for this, so it is best to check it in your dictionary.

## Pronunciation

Compound nouns are normally stressed on the first part, e.g. *film star*, but sometimes the stress is on both parts, e.g. *fire engine*. Your dictionary shows the stress on compounds.

### Your own compounds

You can often form new compound nouns by changing one part a compound form you already know.

Example: *film/rock/pop star*, *phone book/box/call*.

---

## a. Dictionary practice

1. Look up the word *headache* in your dictionary.
  2. How many compound words from *head-* are there? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  4. How many compounds can you form by using the second part: *-ache*? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Look up the word *fire* in your dictionary.
  6. How many compound words are there? \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  8. Look up the word *grandfather* in your dictionary.
  9. Is it formed from two nouns, or an adjective and a noun? \_\_\_\_\_
  10. How many compounds from *grand-* are there? \_\_\_\_\_
  11. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  12. How many compounds can you form by changing the first part *grand-* and using one of the second parts? \_\_\_\_\_
-



# Compound nouns

b. Make compound nouns by matching words from the box on the left with words from the box on the right. Then write them under one of the topics below

baby • bank • body • boy • car  
 cash • cheque • ear • grand  
 income • parking • pedestrian  
 rain • sun • swimming • traffic

account • book • children • coat  
 costume • crossing • desk • friend  
 glasses • guard • lights • meter  
 park • rings • sitter • tax

THINGS WE WEAR

PEOPLE

ROADS

MONEY

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

c. Use the compound nouns from above to complete the following sentences:

1. You have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ on your salary once a year. It depends on how much you earn.
2. They will come if they can find a \_\_\_\_\_ to look after their one-year-old son.
3. When I am driving I always wear \_\_\_\_\_ if it is sunny.
4. Leave your car in the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ rather than in the street.
5. He always has the same problem at the end of each month: there is no money left in his \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Don't forget to bring your \_\_\_\_\_ with you. The beaches are fantastic here!
7. When the \_\_\_\_\_ are red you must stop. Otherwise you may run into another car.
8. I always try to have the right amount of money to pay before I get to the \_\_\_\_\_ when I am shopping.
9. She married again recently and has two \_\_\_\_\_ now, a boy and a girl.
10. It's a good idea to take your \_\_\_\_\_ with you; it's usually rainy this time of year.
11. He chose a pair of beautiful diamond \_\_\_\_\_ as a birthday present for his wife.

# Compound nouns

12. The President and his family were accompanied by two of their \_\_\_\_\_ when they arrived at the Opera House.
13. If you are going to park the car next to a \_\_\_\_\_ make sure you have the right money with you.
14. If you are on foot, it is easiest to cross the road at the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. My \_\_\_\_\_ gave me a bunch of red roses.
16. When he is travelling, he does not like to pay by cash, so he always has his \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

d. Create a new compound noun by taking a word (the first or the second part) from each compound below. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

Example:      watercolour    *waterfall*  
                   toothbrush     *paintbrush*

credit card \_\_\_\_\_

ticket office \_\_\_\_\_

girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_

traffic jam \_\_\_\_\_

sunshine \_\_\_\_\_

saucepan \_\_\_\_\_

dining room \_\_\_\_\_

e. Choose two or three common words and try to create your own compound nouns from them. When you have two or three possibilities, check in your dictionary to see if your words exist. You can start with the common words:

\_\_\_\_\_ paper                      post \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ book                        air \_\_\_\_\_

*Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.*

# Conjunctions and connectives

You can use conjunctions to join two sentences, or two parts of a sentence. They help you to show the relationship / connection between the two parts of a sentence. Some basic conjunctions are:

*after, although, and, because, before, but, if, or, so, when*

If you want to make connections between words and phrases, you can use other connecting words such as:

*also, as well, even, like, only, than, too*

a. Use your dictionary and complete the tables with the missing words in order to show their function in a sentence. There may be more than one word for each function.

Conjunction	Function
and	tells you more makes a contrast tells you the result gives you a choice answers the question 'when?' tells you something surprising makes a condition answers the question 'what happened first?' answers the question 'why?'

Connecting word	Function
only	says that something is not very big or not very much makes a comparison is used after a comparative adjective or adverb says something is surprising or unusual says something is extra

b. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- I stayed at home *and / after / or* watched television.
- I usually drive to work *so / but / and* I went by bus this morning.
- Do you want to go out *because / or / if* are you tired?
- We love films *so / because / although* we often go to the cinema.
- She sleeps *even / also / only* four hours every night.
- I like Italian restaurants and my husband loves them *as well / even / only*.
- I went to bed early *although / because / so* I was tired.
- She did not get the job *if / because / although* she had the right qualifications.

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# Conjunctions & connectives

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9. He works harder *even / than / like* everyone else in the office.
10. I will lend him the money *when / if / although* he agrees to return it in a month.
- 

c. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence before it. Use the right conjunction.

1. I didn't know many people in the party but I had a very good time.  
I had a very good time at the party \_\_\_\_\_ many people.
2. She had studied very hard and she passed her exams.  
She passed her exams \_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
3. Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.  
You won't know what to do \_\_\_\_\_ don't listen carefully.
4. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other.  
We hardly ever see each other \_\_\_\_\_ in the same street.
5. He worked in a bookshop for two years. Then he went to university.  
He decided to go to university \_\_\_\_\_ in a bookshop for two years.
6. The traffic lights went green. Then they crossed the road.  
They did not cross the road \_\_\_\_\_ went green.
7. You have to speak more slowly or she won't be able to understand you.  
She will be able to understand you \_\_\_\_\_ more slowly.
8. I didn't get very wet because I had an umbrella with me.  
I had an umbrella with me \_\_\_\_\_ very wet.
- 

d. Fill in the gaps with *also, as well, even, like, only, than too*. Use each only once.

I really enjoy cooking and my husband likes cooking \_\_\_\_\_. All my family like cooking. \_\_\_\_\_ my ten-year-old son cooks dinner once a week. He cooks \_\_\_\_\_ a real chef! \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter doesn't like cooking at all. They say that I cook better \_\_\_\_\_ my mother. I \_\_\_\_\_ like to make my own bread and my own wine \_\_\_\_\_!

---

e. All the following sentences are about learning English. Complete them in a logical way.

1. I always write down words in my notebook because \_\_\_\_\_
2. You should always have a dictionary when \_\_\_\_\_
-

# Conjunctions & connectives

3. You can practice speaking English \_\_\_\_\_
4. You need to revise your notes well before \_\_\_\_\_
5. You can buy yourself a personal stereo so that \_\_\_\_\_
6. Many students are afraid to speak English although \_\_\_\_\_

f. Read this text about the Open University and choose the correct word a, b, c or d for each space.

At the Open University, you get as much support as you personally need. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ you haven't studied for a while, we'll help you get started. And 2) \_\_\_\_\_ if you have, you'll still be glad to know that help is always there for you. All you need have is an enthusiasm for your studies 3) \_\_\_\_\_ a willingness to learn. We have 13 local offices around the UK 4) \_\_\_\_\_ we will put you in touch with your nearest OU centre from the start. You'll 5) \_\_\_\_\_ have a personal tutor who is a specialist in the subject you want to study. You can talk over the phone, face to face, via e-mail 6) \_\_\_\_\_ computer conference. As the course progresses, you can meet and exchange ideas with other students 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Your tutor will give you regular guidance and assessment 8) \_\_\_\_\_ you will know how your studies are getting on and you will feel sure about how much you progress. Remember, 9) \_\_\_\_\_ you join the OU, you're never alone - more students register every year with the OU 10) \_\_\_\_\_ with any other UK university.

- |     |             |             |          |          |
|-----|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1.  | a) But      | b) If       | c) After | d) So    |
| 2.  | a) when     | b) although | c) even  | d) or    |
| 3.  | a) and      | b) so       | c) also  | d) than  |
| 4.  | a) but      | b) because  | c) when  | d) so    |
| 5.  | a) although | b) also     | c) when  | d) only  |
| 6.  | a) as well  | b) only     | c) even  | d) or    |
| 7.  | a) as well  | b) even     | c) than  | d) after |
| 8.  | a) because  | b) although | c) so    | d) but   |
| 9.  | a) before   | b) when     | c) even  | d) like  |
| 10. | a) also     | b) only     | c) than  | d) and   |



---

# Countable / uncountable nouns

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Countable nouns can have *a/an* or *the* before them. You can use them in the singular or the plural. They are usually followed by a plural verb e.g. *apples, shoes, stairs*.

Uncountable nouns cannot have *a/an* before them and you cannot use them in the plural. You can only use a singular verb with them e.g. *sugar, traffic, furniture*.

Some nouns can be countable with one meaning and uncountable with another.

Example: *a hair / hair, a fish / fish, a glass / glass*

*Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / A few*

You can use *some, any, many* and *a few* with plural countable nouns.

You can use *some, any* and *much* with uncountable nouns.

You can use *a lot of* with both plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

---

a. Are the **bold italic** nouns in the sentences countable or uncountable? Write C or U next to them.

1. Are these **oranges** for you? Yes, I love eating **fruit**. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Where can I put my **luggage**? - Leave it on the **shelf** here. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. My **hair** is getting very long. I need to get it cut. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. There is a lot of **information** you can get from him. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Malcolm is looking for a new **job**. He's been out of **work** for four months. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. He never has enough **money** at the end of the month. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. I am going to buy a lot of new **furniture** for my new **house**. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Oh no! There is a **hair** in my **tomato soup**! \_\_\_\_\_
  9. I've had too many **cups of coffee** today. I'll have some **fruit juice** now. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. The **day** was wet and dark in the morning but later we had lovely **weather**. \_\_\_\_\_
  11. Careful! There's broken **glass** on the floor. I've just dropped my **glass** by accident. \_\_\_\_\_
  12. He caught a big **fish** at the lake. His wife will cook it with **vegetables**. \_\_\_\_\_
  13. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time for **breakfast**. \_\_\_\_\_
  14. I had some interesting **experiences** while I was in Africa. \_\_\_\_\_
  15. If you want to know the **news** you can read the **paper**.
- 

b. Are these sentences correct? If not, correct the mistakes.

1. Could you give me some information about the school?
  2. There is usually a better weather in the south of the country.
-

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## Countable / uncountable nouns

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3. I had a lot of homework yesterday.
4. He gave me some very good advices.
5. All the furniture in the house are very old.
6. Are you making a progress with your driving lessons?
7. The news is not very good today.
8. I must find a new accommodation soon.
9. He does a lot of houseworks at the weekend.
10. I've got some sand in my shoe.
11. The taxi driver carried my luggages to the taxi.
12. I'd like fishes and chips for dinner.

---

c. Put *a / an / the / much / many* where necessary.

1. It wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ good idea to bring the children to the party.
2. She is looking for \_\_\_\_\_ work in London.
3. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ luggage with me. Just this bag.
4. I often go to him for \_\_\_\_\_ advice. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ experience with computers.
5. Cook \_\_\_\_\_ spaghetti for 8 minutes. Then serve it with \_\_\_\_\_ tomato sauce.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ words I don't understand so I'll use \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary.
7. I'll have \_\_\_\_\_ omelette with \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms, please.
8. Peter is very busy these days. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ free time.
9. The bank was crowded. There were too \_\_\_\_\_ people.
10. I had \_\_\_\_\_ onion soup and \_\_\_\_\_ bread roll for lunch.

# Prefixes

d. All the nouns in this list are uncountable in English. Are they countable or uncountable in your language?

accommodation	•	countryside	•	furniture	•	information
money	•	news	•	scenery	•	traffic
				transport		

Now complete these sentences with a noun from the list above

1. It's best to use public \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the city centre. You won't have a parking problem.
2. It is rather difficult to find cheap \_\_\_\_\_ in central London. Why don't you stay with some friends?
3. Have you heard the \_\_\_\_\_ about Allison? She is getting married next week!
4. If you need some more \_\_\_\_\_ about summer courses you should write to a few colleges in England.
5. We plan to buy a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_ when we move into our own house.
6. They have just bought a house in the \_\_\_\_\_ surrounded by the most beautiful \_\_\_\_\_
7. He hasn't got much \_\_\_\_\_ left in his bank account.
8. The new motorway is going to stop some of the heavy \_\_\_\_\_ going through the city centre.

e. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first in each question.

1. My flat has central heating.  
There \_\_\_\_\_
2. Most newspapers have work advertisements.  
There \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is making good progress in her English.  
Her \_\_\_\_\_ getting better.
4. The weather is warm and sunny today.  
\_\_\_\_\_ warm and sunny day today.
5. The house didn't have any more room for the new furniture.  
There \_\_\_\_\_ in the house for the new furniture.
6. I had some very depressing news today.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ very depressing.

---

# Prefixes

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Prefixes at the beginning of words can help you understand what the words mean. Sometimes words with prefixes have a hyphen, e.g. *half-brother*, sometimes they don't, e.g. *unhappy*. Always use your dictionary to make sure.

Many prefixes are used to give adjectives, verbs or nouns a negative meaning.

Common such prefixes are: *dis-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, *un-*.

Prefixes *dis-* and *un-* used with verbs can have two meanings: they can have a negative meaning, e.g. *like - dislike*, or they can mean the opposite of an action, e.g. *lock - unlock*.

Other prefixes can give verbs specific meanings, e.g. *mis-* (badly or wrongly), *over-* (too much), *re-* (again).

a. More than one prefix has the meaning of 'not' in English. Look at the examples below using *il-*, *ir-*, *im-*, *un-*. What do they tell you about the use of these prefixes? For example, what kind of words take the prefix *il-*?

1. It is **illegal** to serve alcohol to people under 16.
2. You can try and read the letter but his handwriting is almost **illegible**.
3. His payments are very **irregular**.
4. Her age is **irrelevant** if she can do the job.
5. People get very **impatient** when they drive in big cities.
6. It's **impossible** to do all this work in two hours.
7. My bedroom is often **untidy**; I leave my clothes all over the floor.
8. We have had some **unofficial** meetings with people from the ministry.

---

b. Use the right prefix to make these words opposite. Use your dictionary if necessary.

_____ agree	_____ lock	_____ formal	_____ happy
_____ employed	_____ regal	_____ honest	_____ understand
_____ visible	_____ regular	_____ dressed	_____ like

---

c. Answer these questions using the words above which have the same meaning.

1. She doesn't have a job, does she?  
No, she is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Your desk is always in a mess, isn't it?  
Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He can never wait for longer than five minutes, can he?  
No, he is very \_\_\_\_\_.

# Prefixes

4. Driving too fast is in the city against the law, isn't it?

Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Didn't you understand the question correctly?

No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

6. You cannot see the entrance to the cave from here, can you?

No, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Has she taken off her clothes?

Yes, she is \_\_\_\_\_.

**d. Match the common prefixes on the left with their meaning on the right.**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. ex- _____           | a. again                                  |
| 2. dis- _____          | b. 50% of something                       |
| 3. half- _____         | c. incorrectly                            |
| 4. in-, im-, il- _____ | d. not (usually with adjectives)          |
| 5. mis- _____          | e. not (usually with verbs)               |
| 6. re- _____           | f. not (usually with adjectives or verbs) |
| 7. un- _____           | g. was but not now                        |

**e. Use the prefixes above and the words in the box to make words which can complete the sentences correctly.**

appear • comfortable • lock • organising • packed  
 possible • slept • understood • way • wife

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep because of the noise.
2. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ between Oxford and London.
3. Plastic seats are very \_\_\_\_\_ in hot weather.
4. Many species of plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
5. My \_\_\_\_\_ and her new husband live abroad.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions and answered two questions instead of three.
7. The department is in a terrible mess. It needs \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He finally managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the door and we were able to get inside.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as we got to the hotel and then we went to the beach.



# Prepositions

You can use *at*, *on*, *in* to describe the place or position of something like this:

at a point/place: *x*    in an area/space: (x)    on a surface: x

These prepositions form pairs of opposites:

up	↑	down	↓
into	→ → <u>→</u>	out of	<u>→</u> → →
over/above	<u>x</u>	under/below	<u>x</u>
in front of	<u>x</u>	behind	<u>x</u>

Many verbs and adjectives are followed by certain prepositions. You should learn these as you meet them, e.g. *listen to*, *wait for*, *good at*

Some verbs have different meanings if they are followed by different prepositions. Always use your dictionary to check them.

Example: look *after*, look *for*, look *at*

a. Fill in the gaps with *at*, *on*, *in*.

- I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the train station.
- He is British but he lives \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.
- She sat \_\_\_\_\_ the bed and read the letter.
- I left my keys \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- There is a lot of snow \_\_\_\_\_ the ground \_\_\_\_\_ our street.
- She is a nurse. She works \_\_\_\_\_ the General Hospital.
- They live \_\_\_\_\_ a very nice house \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street.
- Is there any milk \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge?
- Leave the books \_\_\_\_\_ the desk, please.
- Would you like to sit \_\_\_\_\_ this table?

b. Underline the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

- Don't stand *in front of* / *over* me. I can't see.
- We are flying *up* / *over* Paris now. Can you see the Eiffel Tower *behind* / *below* us?
- My flat is on the first floor. There are two more floors *above* / *under* me.
- I was driving *in front of* / *behind* a red car. I could see the rear number plate.
- He took off his clothes and fell *into* / *out of* the water.
- They began walking *up* / *over* the hill. They wanted to visit the castle at the top.

# Prepositions

c. In the sentences below each verb is followed by a gap. Decide if you need to put a preposition or not. If yes, then fill in the gaps with the right preposition. You can use your dictionary.

1. She lived \_\_\_\_\_ Paris when she was a young girl.
2. Please can you pass \_\_\_\_\_ me the sugar?
3. What time does the ferry arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the island?
4. The customer was very annoyed and asked \_\_\_\_\_ the manager.
5. I am taking \_\_\_\_\_ my driving test on Friday morning.
6. No one is allowed to enter \_\_\_\_\_ the room before the end of the meeting.
7. What time did you get \_\_\_\_\_ last night?
8. She likes listening \_\_\_\_\_ classical music while she is studying.
9. They have not reached \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford yet.
10. Will you take the dog \_\_\_\_\_ a walk?
11. You can stay \_\_\_\_\_ some friends until you find a place of your own.
12. Don't worry. I'll look \_\_\_\_\_ your plants while you're away.
13. Someone has taken \_\_\_\_\_ my mobile phone. I can't find it anywhere.
14. Put \_\_\_\_\_ your scarf and gloves. It's very cold today.
15. If I'm a bit late, can you wait \_\_\_\_\_ me?

d. This is what someone said to children who had just arrived at a camp. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fill in each gap.

"Welcome to Funway Sports Camp. Before you split (1) \_\_\_\_\_ groups, let me give you some information (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the plans for this week. During your time here you will take part (3) \_\_\_\_\_ twelve different sports activities. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the mornings there is a planned programme, but we offer you a choice (5) \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon activities. You need to sign a list before midday today, saying which sport you are interested (6) \_\_\_\_\_. You will see the list of activities (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the wall just as you come (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the changing rooms. Now, clothes. You can wear your tracksuit (9) \_\_\_\_\_ most sports but remember to bring shorts and a T-shirt as well in case it's hot. Make sure you have two pairs of sports shoes (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you, too."

---

# Prepositions

---

1. a. from                      b. into                      c. out of                      d. at
2. a. for                      b. to                      c. about                      d. of
3. a. into                      b. on                      c. at                      d. in
4. a. On                      b. In                      c. At                      d. From
5. a. of                      b. for                      c. from                      d. about
6. a. about                      b. in                      c. for                      d. after
7. a. in                      b. on                      c. over                      d. at
8. a. on                      b. up                      c. below                      d. out of
9. a. with                      b. for                      c. in                      d. about
10. a. on                      b. for                      c. with                      d. from

---

e. Answer these questions about yourself. Then ask another person the same questions to find out about him/her.

1. What are you afraid of? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What are/were you good at school? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are you looking forward to? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What did you get angry about last week? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What are you proud of? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What kind of books are you interested in? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What different kinds of food are you used to eating? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you belong to any clubs? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What do you usually complain about? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What kind of sports are you interested in? \_\_\_\_\_

# Suffixes

Suffixes are used at the end of words to form new words. They help you to change word class i.e. to form nouns from verbs or adjectives, etc. Some common noun suffixes are:

*-ment, -(t)ion* → to make nouns from verbs e.g. *improvement, education*

*-ness, -ity* → to make nouns from adjectives e.g. *happiness*

*-er, -or, -ist* → to make nouns from verbs or other nouns in order to describe people and their jobs e.g. *manager, writer*

*-able, -al, -ful, -ible, -ive, -less, -ous, -y* → to make adjectives from nouns or verbs e.g. *famous, cloudy, helpful*

a. Match the nouns and adjectives on the left with their meanings on the right.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. arrangement   | a. a person who plays football (noun)                              |
| 2. darkness      | b. that seems never to end (adjective)                             |
| 3. endless       | c. quite sure that something will happen (adjective)               |
| 4. film director | d. the study of numbers and shapes (noun)                          |
| 5. footballer    | e. putting into an order (noun)                                    |
| 6. hopeful       | f. no light (noun)   |
| 7. impressive    | g. a person in charge of making a film (noun)                      |
| 8. mathematics   | h. a person who paints or draws (noun)                             |
| 9. organisation  | i. so good that it impresses                                       |
| 10. artist       | j. a group of people who work together for the same purpose (noun) |

b. Make nouns from the verbs or adjectives in the list and write them in the correct column below

amuse • digest • discuss • enjoy • govern • happy • impress  
 inform • invite • measure • popular • prepare • protect • punish  
 responsible • revise • sad • state • suggest • televise

-ity	-ment	-ness	-(at)ion

# Suffixes

c. Choose eight of the nouns from the previous exercise to fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

1. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ about working hours in the meeting.
2. I mostly watch \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.
3. He needs to do his \_\_\_\_\_ for the History exam tomorrow.
4. This coat doesn't give you any \_\_\_\_\_ from the rain.
5. Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_ about the train times?
6. Can I make a \_\_\_\_\_? Let's have pizza tonight.
7. Teachers usually have to do a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ before each lesson.
8. I'm sorry but I'm not free this weekend. I have an \_\_\_\_\_ to a party.

d. Write down the name of the person who does these things.

- |           |       |           |       |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. sing   | _____ | 6. art    | _____ |
| 2. employ | _____ | 7. act    | _____ |
| 3. farm   | _____ | 8. manage | _____ |
| 4. dance  | _____ | 9. drive  | _____ |
| 5. direct | _____ | 10. train | _____ |

e. The suffix *-ful* often means 'full of' + the meaning of the adjective, and the suffix *-less* means 'without' + the meaning of the adjective.

Which of these adjectives can form an opposite with *-ful*? Check them in your dictionary.

careless • endless • helpless • hopeless • painless • useless

Now use a *-less* adjective to describe these people or things. You can use some of the adjectives above or you can guess others. You can use the same adjective more than once.

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. He is a very bad driver.                | He is _____  |
| 2. That girl is so stupid!                 | She is _____ |
| 3. This bottle opener doesn't work at all! | It's _____   |
| 4. This injection didn't hurt me.          | It was _____ |
| 5. It seems that housework never ends.     | It's _____   |

f. Use three *-ful* adjectives and two *-less* adjectives to describe yourself.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Word partners

Word partners or collocations are words that are very often used together in the English language. They can be very different in your own language so you need to learn them if you want to use English naturally. They can be combinations of:

Verbs and Nouns: *take a photo, make a noise, etc.*

Adjectives and Nouns: *strong coffee, heavy traffic, etc.*

Common adjectives can go together with many different nouns.

Adverbs and Adjectives: *terribly sorry, fully aware, etc.*

You can use adverbs which mean very before certain adjectives to emphasise their meaning.

Prepositions and Nouns: *by mistake, on holiday etc.*

It is best to learn these as *fixed expressions* as there are no rules why a particular preposition goes with a particular noun.

a. Match the verbs on the left with their partner nouns on the right. Use your dictionary if necessary.

## VERBS

1. ask \_\_\_\_\_
2. do \_\_\_\_\_
3. get off \_\_\_\_\_
4. have \_\_\_\_\_
5. make \_\_\_\_\_
6. run \_\_\_\_\_
7. start \_\_\_\_\_
8. surf \_\_\_\_\_
9. take \_\_\_\_\_
10. tell \_\_\_\_\_

## NOUNS

- a. the bus
- b. the car
- c. care
- d. a company
- e. exercise
- f. fun
- g. a mistake
- h. a question
- i. the truth
- j. the Internet

b. Fill in the gaps with the missing verbs. Be careful to use the right verb form.

1. It was very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the car because there was a lot of snow on our street.
2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me the truth about what really happened.
3. You should \_\_\_\_\_ more exercise and eat less, the doctor said.
4. 'See you soon Bob. Have a good trip and \_\_\_\_\_ care!' my dad said.
5. She was \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet for the best e-shopping websites.
6. He is finding it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the company after his father's death.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fun playing with the dog.
8. If you don't understand something, you can \_\_\_\_\_ a question.
9. You'll \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake if you give him your phone number.
10. You should always wait for the bus to stop before you \_\_\_\_\_.



# Word partners

c. Write 2 more nouns that you can use with each of the adjectives below in order to make common collocations. Use your dictionary if necessary.

<b>strong</b> tea	<b>heavy</b> traffic	<b>hard</b> examination	<b>dry</b> weather	<b>great</b> success
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

d. Fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective from the ones above.

1. He used to be a \_\_\_\_\_ smoker but he managed to give it up easily.
2. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ smell of burning. Is there a fire somewhere?
3. There was \_\_\_\_\_ rain all day so they cancelled the concert.
4. I had a \_\_\_\_\_ mouth and I was very hot. How I needed a drink!
5. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ time in Rome. It was one of my best holidays!
6. Although he has lived in London for years, he speaks with a \_\_\_\_\_ northern accent.
7. With a bit of \_\_\_\_\_ work and a lot of enthusiasm we can finish it in time.
8. 'Why don't we hire a car? - That's a \_\_\_\_\_ idea!'
9. Let's have \_\_\_\_\_ white wine with the starters.
10. It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ decision for him to leave his job.

e. Use the adverbs in the box to replace *very* in the sentences below. Use your dictionary to find the right collocations.

absolutely • awfully • completely • highly • really • extremely

1. We should try the new Chinese restaurant. It is *very* recommended.
2. It is *very* difficult to work in these conditions.
3. Are you *very* sure that you have paid the water bill this month?
4. I am *very* sorry I am late, but there was a rail replacement bus service.
5. What's he doing? Is he *very* crazy?
6. I feel *very* hungry. Is there anything to eat?

f. Rewrite the sentences by replacing the italic words with a preposition + noun phrase. Use the words in brackets at the end of the sentence.

Example: I took your keys *because I thought they were mine* (mistake)  
I took your keys **by mistake**.

1. There are two million people *without a job*. (work)
2. He did all the work *without any help from others*. (himself)
3. I can't answer the door now. I'm *making a telephone call*. (phone)
4. She opened the box *because she thought it was for her*. (mistake)
5. I met her yesterday *but it was not planned*. (chance)
6. I am afraid I'm very busy *right now*. (moment)

# Words you may confuse

The same word can have more than one different meanings.

a. Look at the entry of the word *light* in your dictionary. How many different meanings does it have as a verb, as an adjective and as a noun?

**light** /laɪt/ *noun* **1.** brightness, the opposite of darkness ○ *I can't read the map by the light of the moon.* ○ *There's not enough light to take a photo.* **2.** a piece of electrical equipment which gives light ○ *Turn the light on – I can't see to read.* ○ *It's dangerous to ride a bicycle with no lights.* ○ *In the fog, I could just see the red lights of the car in front of me.*  
**verb** to start to burn, to make something start to burn ○ *He is trying to get the fire to light.* ○ *Can you light the candles on the birthday cake?* ○ *He couldn't get the fire to light.* ○ *Light a candle – it's dark in the cellar.* (NOTE: **lights – lighting – lit** /lɪt/) **adjective** **1.** not heavy ○ *I can lift this box easily*

– *it's quite light or it's as light as a feather.* ○ *You need light clothing for tropical countries.* ○ *She's just been ill, and can only do light work.* **2.** pale ○ *He was wearing a light green shirt.* ○ *I prefer a light carpet to a dark one.* **3.** having a lot of light so that you can see well ○ *The big windows make the kitchen very light.* ○ *It was six o'clock in the morning and just getting light.* ◇ **to cast or throw light on something** to make something easier to understand ○ *The papers throw light on how the minister reached his decision.*

b. Look at the sentences and decide if the word *light* is a verb, a noun or an adjective in each one. Then decide which of the meanings shown above it has.

1. There is more light near the window. It's sunny today. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Will you light the fire tonight? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Please turn the light off before you leave the room. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She has light brown hair and green eyes. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They left early in the afternoon while it was still light. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can carry both bags; they are quite light \_\_\_\_\_
7. The police hope that she may throw some light on the case. \_\_\_\_\_
8. That car hasn't got its lights on. \_\_\_\_\_

There are words that sound similar but they have a different meaning and a different spelling.

**Example: quiet / quite**

**quiet** /'kwaɪət/ *adjective* **1.** without any noise ○ *a house in a quiet street* ○ *I wish the children would be quiet.* – *I'm trying to work.* **2.** with no great excitement ○ *We had a quiet holiday by the sea.* ○ *It's a quiet little village.* ○ *The hotel is in the quietest part of the town.*

**quite** /kwaɪt/ *adverb* **1.** to some degree ○ *It's quite a long play.* ○ *She's quite a good writer.* ○ *The book is quite amusing but I liked the TV play better.* **2.** to a great degree ○ *You're quite mad to go walking in a snowstorm.* ○ *He's quite right.* ○ *I don't quite understand why you want to go China.*

c. Look at the two dictionary entries above and complete the following example sentences.

1. Please keep \_\_\_\_\_. The baby is sleeping.
2. The film was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting but the actors were very bad.
3. They found a table in a \_\_\_\_\_ corner of the table.
4. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ sure you want to go?
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ a few e-mails for you today.

# Words you may confuse

There are words that have similar or related meanings but are used in a different way. It is a good idea to use your dictionary to check their use e.g. *lend/borrow, job/work*.

d. *Do, make, have or take?* Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of the sentences are already correct.

1. Has she done many mistakes? \_\_\_\_\_
2. They did a lot of noise during the party. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Can I take a photo of you? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you making an exam tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_
5. We must do a decision soon. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She always makes her washing at the weekends. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I always have a shower when I get up. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why don't you have a taxi? It's late. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Susan is making a baby in two months. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Does he make his homework every day? \_\_\_\_\_

e. Match the verbs on the left with the words on the right. All the verbs have to do with *talking*.

- |               |       |   |
|---------------|-------|---|
| 1. answer     | _____ | a. the bill                             |
| 2. ask        | _____ | b. lies                                 |
| 3. ask for    | _____ | c. Merry Christmas                      |
| 4. discuss    | _____ | d. many languages                       |
| 5. reply to   | _____ | e. a friend about your problem          |
| 6. say        | _____ | f. building a new school in the village |
| 7. speak      | _____ | g. someone to help you                  |
| 8. talk about | _____ | h. the door                             |
| 9. talk to    | _____ | i. an e-mail                            |
| 10. tell      | _____ | j. your problem with your friend        |

f. Choose the correct word in each of the following sentences.

1. If you *lose / loose* your passport you must tell your Embassy
2. She *fell / felt* and broke her arm.
3. The passport officer *checked / controlled* my passport.
4. Her husband is a very good *cook / cooker*. He used to be a chef.
5. Why don't you *bring / take* your boyfriend with you? We'd love to meet him.
6. Will you *borrow / lend* me your car for tomorrow?
7. It's a lot of hard *job / work* looking after children.
8. My father *learnt / taught* me to swim when I was four years old.
9. I haven't studied hard. I *expect / wait* I'll fail the exams.
10. The National Bank was *robbed / stolen* yesterday.
11. It's *quiet / quite* cold today. I *fell / felt* it this morning when I was waiting for the bus.
12. He *did / made* a lot of money when he worked in the cinema.
13. I *had / took* a burger with salad for lunch.
14. He managed to *brake / break* the world record again.
15. Can you *remember / remind* me to pay the water bill by the end of this month?

# Modal verbs

Modal verbs are not like other verbs in English. They do not have different forms and they are always followed by a main verb, e.g. *I can play tennis and he can play too.*

They do not use *do* or *did* to form questions, negatives or short answers e.g. *He might not come tonight* NOT *He doesn't might come tonight.*

These are the basic modal verbs in English:

*can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, will, would, should*

You can also use *need to* and *have to* as modal verbs.

Each modal verb can have more than one meaning. Always use your dictionary to decide which meaning is used.

Example: I can play football. (know how to - ability)  
Can I have a cup of tea, please? (I want - polite request)

a. Look at the dictionary entry of the modal verb *may*. How many meanings can you see?

**may** /meɪ/ modal verb **1.** it is possible ○ *If you don't hurry you may miss the train.* ○ *Take your umbrella, they say it may rain.* ○ *Here we are sitting in the bar, and he may be waiting for us outside.* **2.** it is allowed ○ *Guests may park in the hotel car park free of charge.* ○ *You may sit down if you wish.* **3.** asking questions politely ○ *May I ask you a question?* ○ *May we have breakfast early tomorrow as we need to leave the hotel before 8 o'clock?*

b. Decide which meaning of *may* is used in the following sentences.

1. May I use your phone? \_\_\_\_\_
2. I may be going to Italy in the summer. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You may only borrow books for two weeks. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I think I may have a cold. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You may be right. \_\_\_\_\_
6. It's getting dark. It may rain. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Match the sentences on the left with the use of the modal verbs on the right.

- |   |       |                |
|---|-------|----------------|
| 1. You must have a passport if you are travelling out of the country. | _____ | a. advice      |
| 2. Could you carry this bag for me?                                   | _____ | b. not allowed |
| 3. You have to be eighteen before you vote in the UK.                 | _____ | c. no need     |
| 4. Travellers should check the weather forecast before leaving.       | _____ | d. impossible  |
| 5. Children needn't bring any food. There is plenty.                  | _____ | e. obligation  |
| 6. You mustn't park on a double yellow line.                          | _____ | f. permission  |
| 7. Students may leave their clothes in the changing room.             | _____ | g. request     |
| 8. I can't get a ticket for the concert. They are all gone.           | _____ | h. rule/law    |

d. Complete the sentences with a word from the list. Some of the sentences have more than one correct answer.

must • mustn't • should • shouldn't • have to • don't have to • may • might

1. If you feel tired you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay extra if your luggage is more than 20 kilos.
3. If you want to go climbing you \_\_\_\_\_ buy some boots.

# Modal verbs

4. 'Do you think Simon will come?' 'Who knows? He \_\_\_\_\_ do'.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry about me. I'm alright.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay to join the college sports club. It's free.
7. All UK travellers to Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ have a visa.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ go surfing if you don't know how to swim.
9. 'You \_\_\_\_\_ start writing now' said the teacher.
10. If you have a heart problem you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke.

e. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the correct modal verb and any other necessary words.

Example: It is essential for passengers get on board by 8.45am.

Passengers *must* get on board by 8.45am.

1. It is very important that you check in your luggage an hour before your flight.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ your luggage an hour before your flight.
2. Smoking is not allowed in the doctor's waiting room.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ in the doctor's waiting room.
3. It is necessary for all employees to learn to use a computer.  
All employees \_\_\_\_\_ to use a computer.
4. It is a good idea to book a table in advance.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ a table in advance.
5. We do not allow students to have visitors after 10.00pm.  
Students \_\_\_\_\_ visitors after 10.00pm.
6. Customers are advised to ask for a receipt after paying the bill.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ a receipt after paying the bill.
7. It isn't necessary to take your own towel to the hotel's swimming pool.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ your own towel to the hotel's swimming pool.
8. Visitors are allowed to use the school's canteen.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ the school's canteen if you are a visitor.
9. Passengers with return tickets are obliged to show them to the driver.  
If you have a return ticket you \_\_\_\_\_ it to the driver.
10. It is essential to register in the office as soon as you arrive.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ in the office as soon as you arrive.

f. Look at the short texts below. Work with a partner and tell each other what they mean. Use modal verbs.

Example: Please knock before entering

You *must* knock before you go in.

1. Nothing of value is left in this van at night. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Please have ready exact fare for your journey. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dogs must be on a lead. \_\_\_\_\_
4. No flight announcements. Please check the flight information screens. \_\_\_\_\_
5. One tablet three times a day after meals. \_\_\_\_\_



# Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by one or two adverbs or prepositions.

Example: *wake up, get on with, look forward to*

The meaning of the phrasal verb is usually very different from the meaning of the verb on its own.

Example: *look after, give up*

A phrasal verb can have more than one meaning. You should always check the meaning in your dictionary, e.g. *pick up the phone / pick up a language*

Phrasal verbs are very common in English. Most of them are informal and used a lot in spoken English, e.g. *Did you make up that story?* (= did it come from your imagination?)

In your dictionary, phrasal verbs follow the entry of the main verb and are in alphabetical order.

a. How many phrasal verbs can you form using these main verbs? Use your dictionary to help you.

come • give • hold • make • pull • run

b. Look at the dictionary entry of the phrasal verb *get on*, and match the meanings with the sentences below.

**get on** *phrasal verb* **1.** to go onto a form of transport such as a car, bus, train or plane ○ *They got on the bus at the bank.*  
○ *The policeman got on his bike and rode away.* **2.** to become old ○ *He's getting on and can't work as hard as he used to.* **3.**  
□ **to get on (well)** to progress well ○ *She's getting on well at university.* ○ *My son is getting on well in his new job – he has just been promoted.* **4.** to manage ○ *How's your new assistant getting on?* **5.** to be friendly with someone ○ *They don't get on at all.*

1. How are you getting on in your new job? \_\_\_\_\_
2. I think we got on the wrong train. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Did you know that Niki is not getting on with the new secretary? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How old's Craig then? He must be getting on. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Fill the gaps with the missing prepositions in order to complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences below. Use your dictionary.

1. I'll find \_\_\_\_\_ the name of the restaurant.
2. It took her a long time to get \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.
3. She is always nervous when the plane takes \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He told me to carry \_\_\_\_\_ until the traffic lights.
5. My alarm didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ and I overslept this morning.
6. He's fallen \_\_\_\_\_ with his lessons because he's training hard for the basketball game.
7. Can you deal \_\_\_\_\_ this order please?
8. She broke \_\_\_\_\_ the engagement two weeks before the wedding.
9. He was driving his new sports car very fast just to show \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Can you send \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor? Mum's not feeling well.

d. Fill the gaps with the missing verbs in order to complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences below.

1. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ after the baby for me while I go to the supermarket?
2. What time does your plane \_\_\_\_\_ off?
3. Prices have \_\_\_\_\_ up three times this year.



# Phrasal verbs

4. I hope I'll \_\_\_\_\_ through the exam next week.
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ up the radio please? I can't hear it.
6. If you get the shirt in grey, it'll \_\_\_\_\_ well with your trousers.
7. I'm afraid the printer has \_\_\_\_\_ out of ink. You can't use it now.
8. I would \_\_\_\_\_ up smoking if I were you. Your voice sounds terrible.
9. The gun \_\_\_\_\_ off in the boy's hands while he was playing with it.
10. Can you hear that noise? Something's \_\_\_\_\_ on next door.
11. If you don't remember his phone number \_\_\_\_\_ it up in the phone book.
12. Maria is not \_\_\_\_\_ on well with her landlady.
13. Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ up that funny accent?
14. The police let him go but warned him to \_\_\_\_\_ out of trouble .
15. This job is perfect for you. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it down.
16. The notice said: '\_\_\_\_\_ off the grass'.
17. 'Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me through to Mr Potter's room please?' she asked the operator.
18. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ off our meeting until next week? I am very busy this weekend.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ out! There is a big truck coming your way!
20. \_\_\_\_\_ up! We'll miss the plane.

e. Read A's remarks and questions and complete B's answers with suitable phrasal verbs. Use the verbs in the box. Use the verb *turn* twice.

hang • put • switch • take • tidy • turn (x 2) • wake

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. A: Your coat's on the floor.            | B: OK, <u>I'll hang it up</u> |
| 2. A: Is Michael still asleep?             | B: Yes, I'll _____            |
| 3. A: Your desk is a horrible mess!        | B: OK, _____                  |
| 4. A: This light is too bright.            | B: OK, _____                  |
| 5. A: There's a good film on TV.           | B: OK, _____                  |
| 6. A: Is your cigarette still burning?     | B: Yes, _____                 |
| 7. A: Is the rubbish still in the kitchen? | B: Yes, _____                 |
| 8. A: This music is too loud.              | B: OK, _____                  |

f. Complete the sentences so that they make sense.

1. I grew up \_\_\_\_\_
2. Two men tried to break into \_\_\_\_\_
3. I have to go to the garage to pick up \_\_\_\_\_
4. As soon as she came in she took off \_\_\_\_\_
5. She promised to pay back \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can't get over \_\_\_\_\_
7. I asked him to sort out \_\_\_\_\_
8. You can leave out \_\_\_\_\_
9. He usually forgets to get off \_\_\_\_\_
10. You can put on \_\_\_\_\_

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# Verbs forms & verb patterns

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Some verbs need to have another word (an *object*) after them: transitive verbs

Example: *to drop (something); to take (something)*

Some other verbs do not have an object after them: intransitive verbs

Example: *to stay; to yawn; to sneeze*

Sometimes a verb must be followed by other grammar words or patterns, like:

verb + object	e.g. <i>Let's discuss the plan.</i>
verb + object + question word	e.g. <i>He asked me where to find her.</i>
verb + object + infinitive	e.g. <i>They told us to wait outside.</i>
verb + 'that'	e.g. <i>I suggest that you go alone.</i>
verb + object + 'that'	e.g. <i>She warned me that it was expensive.</i>

---

a. Can you describe the verb patterns in these sentences? Match the ***bold italic*** parts on the left with the verb patterns on the right.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. He didn't <b><i>tell me why</i></b> she was leaving.      | a. verb + no object              |
| 2. The receptionist <b><i>confirmed my reservation</i></b> . | b. verb + object + infinitive    |
| 3. They <b><i>insisted that</i></b> we stay with them.       | c. verb + object + question word |
| 4. You could <b><i>send her some flowers</i></b> .           | d. verb + object                 |
| 5. Do you <b><i>want me to leave</i></b> the room?           | e. verb + two objects            |
| 6. Can you <b><i>move</i></b> please?                        | f. verb + that                   |
- 

b. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of them are correct.

- I would like that you leave.
  - Can I apologise my mistake?
  - Please explain me what to do.
  - He suggested me to tell the police about it.
  - I insist you to come.
  - Did you say that the bank was closed?
  - We discussed about my report at the meeting.
  - You never showed me how the DVD player works.
  - Can you persuade her coming to the party?
  - Please tell I am very busy.
- 

c. Complete these sentences so that they make sense.

- It was getting too cold in the room so I suggested \_\_\_\_\_
  - We had to read the book for homework and then discuss \_\_\_\_\_
  - If you don't understand the instructions, I will explain \_\_\_\_\_
  - She wasn't feeling well, so I advised \_\_\_\_\_
  - I didn't know the way but he showed \_\_\_\_\_
-

# Verb forms & verb patterns

Some verbs are followed by another verb in an *-ing* form e.g. enjoy *dancing*, avoid *drinking*

Some verbs are followed by another verb in a *-to infinitive* form e.g. want *to stay*, hope *to be*...

Some verbs can be followed by either *-ing* or *-to infinitive* form e.g. like *doing/to do* something.

d. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. She decided *to study / studying* abroad.
2. Have you finished *to use / using* the photocopier?
3. He hopes *to finish / finishing* his report by the end of next week.
4. Do you enjoy *to live / living* in the country?
5. I finally managed *to pass / passing* my driving test.
6. I asked him to carry my bags but he refused *to help / helping*.
7. Can you imagine *to work / working* on TV?
8. You should avoid *to drive / driving* in the city centre between 8.00am and 10.00am.
9. She promised *to let / letting* me know the results as soon as possible.
10. Did you remember *to buy / buying* him a present? It's his birthday tomorrow.

e. Complete this letter with the verbs in the box. Put them in the right form *-to infinitive* or *-ing*; use two of the verbs twice.

become • bring • change • come • drive (x 2) • learn  
leave • let • meet • see (x 2) • slow • tell • write • work

Dear Charlotte,

Thank you for your lovely letter. It was great to hear from you. My news is that I've decided (1) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs. I finish (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at Thompsons in two weeks and I am starting with my new company on 1st April. Thompsons didn't want me (3) \_\_\_\_\_ but Martins, the new company, offered me more money and more prospects for a career. I hope (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a manager in less than a year.

By the way, I forgot (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you that I'm learning (6) \_\_\_\_\_. You see, I am going to drive a lot around the country and the company offered (7) \_\_\_\_\_ me use one of their cars. It wasn't easy at first because I wanted (8) \_\_\_\_\_ everything quickly. My teacher said I was a bit dangerous on the road and advised me (9) \_\_\_\_\_ down. Now I even enjoy (10) \_\_\_\_\_!

Well, I'm having a party on the 23rd and I'd love (11) \_\_\_\_\_ you. Most people won't be there before 9.00 but if you feel like (12) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier you're very welcome. And you must promise (13) \_\_\_\_\_ your new boyfriend! I would really like (14) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

I've got to stop (15) \_\_\_\_\_ now and rush off to work.

Looking forward to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ you on the 23rd.

Lots of love

*Anne*

# Animals & pets

a, Put the names of these animals into the right column. Some of them can go into more than one column.

ant • bear • bee • butterfly • camel • cat • cow • dog  
 donkey • eagle • fly • giraffe • goat • goldfish • hamster  
 hen • horse • lamb • lion • monkey • mosquito • parrot  
 pig • rabbit • robin • sheep • spider • snake • tortoise

FARM ANIMALS	WILD/ZOO ANIMALS	INSECTS/BIRDS	PETS

b. Complete these sentences with a suitable animals from exercise a. above. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can eat leaves from tall trees.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ usually obey human commands.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can imitate human speech.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are large female farm animals kept to give milk.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ provide us with wool.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ make honey.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ change their skin several times a year.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are large wild animals of the cat family.

c. Match each animal with its young.

ANIMAL	YOUNG
cow •	• piglet
hen •	• kid
goat •	• chick
pig •	• lamb
sheep •	• calf

d. Read the text about dogs as pets and fill the gaps with the right word A, B, C or D.

### ***The right dog for you***

Buying a dog is a very big responsibility and one of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ important decisions that any family has to make. A dog is for (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and it will become your concern

# Animals & pets

for the next ten years at least. Before you rush into getting one, consider first if and how it will fit into your lifestyle and what you can give it in return. Being a dog (3) \_\_\_\_\_ can be extremely rewarding. But don't forget that your furry friend will need regular (4) \_\_\_\_\_, feeding, grooming and most of all companionship. You must be ready to set aside some time every day to look after it and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with it.

When we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a dog into our family we want it to be liked by everyone who comes to our home, whether they are friends, our children's friends or visitors on business. We don't want our new family (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to be annoying to us or anyone else either in the car or when we are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ it for a walk in the street or in the countryside. Our dogs have to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ good behaviour and we have to teach them. We should use a lot of repetition, we should watch out for instinctive behaviour which we must control, and we should teach the dog to trust us. We must try to understand (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the dog's senses work and find a way to control them.

- |     |             |              |              |              |
|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1.  | a. more     | b. very much | c. most      | d. much      |
| 2.  | a. now      | b. living    | c. life      | d. always    |
| 3.  | a. buyer    | b. lover     | c. companion | d. owner     |
| 4.  | a. exercise | b. food      | c. game      | d. treatment |
| 5.  | a. train    | b. play      | c. teach     | d. exercise  |
| 6.  | a. grow     | b. buy       | c. take      | d. own       |
| 7.  | a. animal   | b. member    | c. creature  | d. visitor   |
| 8.  | a. bringing | b. getting   | c. taking    | d. letting   |
| 9.  | a. learning | b. be        | c. educate   | d. behave    |
| 10. | a. if       | b. when      | c. which     | d. how       |

**e. Answer the following questions for yourself. Then discuss them with a friend.**

1. Which of these would you choose as a pet? Why?

goldfish • hamster • kitten • puppy • monkey • rabbit • tortoise

2. Which of these animals do you think are most useful for humans. Why?

dog • cow • horse • hen • sheep • bee • elephant • camel

3. Which of these animals would you not like to meet? Why?

tiger • shark • snake • lion • spider • bat

# British & American English

British English is spoken mainly in the United Kingdom while American English is spoken mainly in the USA. Although they are the same language, there are some differences in spelling, pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.

Many common words we use or see every day are different in British and American English. Or the same word can have a different meaning.

You can use both British and American English for international communication. If you are taking a British examination, like KET or PET, you can use either British or American English but you should do it consistently.

In your dictionary you will find a lot of information about words that are used in American or British English with different meanings and words that are spelled differently. Most words are given only one pronunciation, which is acceptable in British and American English.

a. Which of the following words are British and which are American English? Write Br E or Am E next to each one.

apartment _____	cookies _____	motorway _____	trainers _____
autumn _____	elevator _____	pants _____	trousers _____
biscuits _____	fall _____	parking lot _____	truck _____
cab _____	French fries _____	rubbish _____	vacation _____
candy _____	garbage _____	semester _____	wardrobe _____
car park _____	highway _____	subway _____	
chips _____	lift _____	sweets _____	
closet _____	lorry _____	toilet _____	

b. Complete this table.

<i>British English</i>	<i>American English</i>
_____	candy
_____	two weeks
chips	_____
_____	vest
petrol	_____
pavement	_____
_____	sneakers
football	_____
crisps	_____

c. Look at these pairs of words. Which is the British spelling and which is the American spelling? Use your dictionary to make sure.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. color - colour       | 5. meter - metre          |
| 2. traveler - traveller | 6. license - licence      |
| 3. dialog - dialogue    | 7. labor - labour         |
| 4. centre - center      | 8. cancelling - canceling |





# Clothes

a. All the words in the box describe things we wear. Write them in the correct column. Use your dictionary. Some of them can go into more than one column.

belt • boots • cap • cardigan • coat • dress • earrings  
 gloves • jacket • jeans • jumper • hat • overalls  
 pyjamas • ring • sandals • scarf • shirt • shoes  
 shorts • skirt • socks • suit • sunglasses • sweater  
 t-shirt • tie • tights • tracksuit • trainers • trunks • vest  
 waistcoat • watch

HEAD	CHEST	LEGS	FEET	WHOLE BODY	ACCESSORIES

b. Use some of the words above to label these pictures.



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_





# Communications

c. Match the TV & radio programmes on the left with their descriptions on the right.

- |                       |       |   |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| 1. International news | _____ | a. Football cup final.  |
| 2. Nature programme   | _____ | b. Pedro decides to marry Sonia                               |
| 3. Quiz show          | _____ | c. Reports from all over the world                            |
| 4. Soap opera         | _____ | d. Film of elephants in Africa                                |
| 5. Sports programme   | _____ | e. The prize for correctly answering all the questions is £1m |

d. Fill in the gaps in the phone conversations below. Use these verbs or phrases. You will need to put them into the right form.

speak • call • leave • put through • is that • be afraid  
 be back • give • return • have got • get through

1. A: Good morning. Denton Electronics

B: Oh good morning. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Clark, please?

A: Who's \_\_\_\_\_ please?

B: My name is Paula Marsden. Mr Clark tried to \_\_\_\_\_ to me earlier but I was out of the office. So I am \_\_\_\_\_ his call.

A: Right, Madam. I'll \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A: Hello?

B: Hi. \_\_\_\_\_ Maria?

A: No. I \_\_\_\_\_ Maria is not here at the moment.

B: Oh. Do you know when she'll \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No, I'm not sure.

B: OK then. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ a message for her?

A: Yes, of course.

B: Could you ask her to \_\_\_\_\_ me a ring later this evening?

A: Sure. What's your name?

B: I'm Julie. We are in the same English class. She \_\_\_\_\_ my number.

A: Right Julie. I'll tell her.

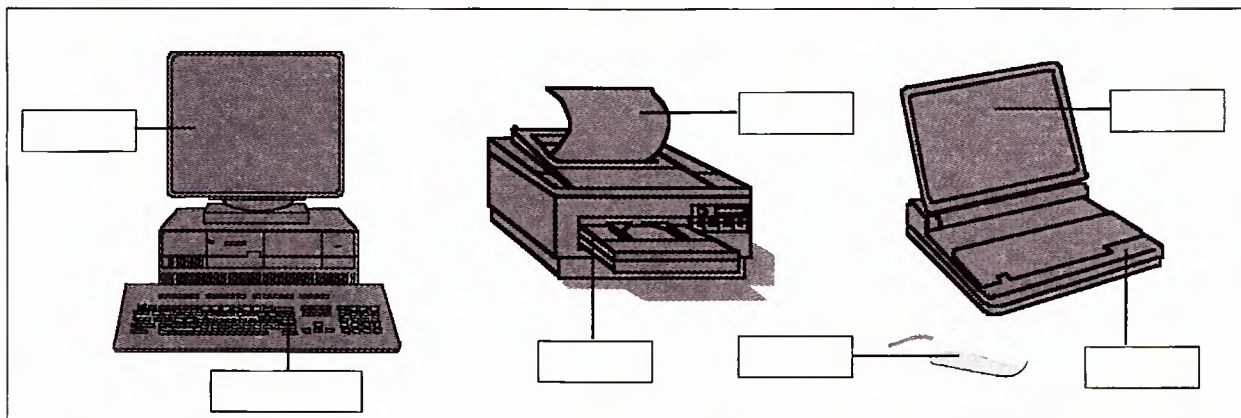
B: Thank you. Bye.

A: Bye.









# Computers, e-mail & the internet

a. Use the words in the box to label the pictures below. They are all about computers.

monitor • screen • keyboard • mouse • laser printer • laptop • printer paper



b. You can do different things by clicking your mouse on different icons on your computer screen. Match the symbols with their meanings.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1.    | a. cut                       |
| 2.   | b. copy                      |
| 3.  | c. open a new document       |
| 4.  | d. save                      |
| 5.  | e. print                     |
| 6.  | f. open an existing document |
| 7.  | g. paste                     |
| 8.  | h. check spelling            |

c. Complete these common computer-related words.

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. hard _____            | 8. _____-ROM       |
| 2. laser _____           | 9. _____ drive     |
| 3. lap _____             | 10. _____ on / off |
| 4. _____ net             | 11. desk-top _____ |
| 5. key _____             | 12. e-_____        |
| 6. _____ - line shopping | 13. net _____      |
| 7. web _____             |                    |



# Computers, e-mail & the internet

d. Answer these questions for yourself. Then ask someone else.

1. Do you have a computer at home? What type? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you use computers at work/school? What for? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you find most computers easy to use? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you use e-mail? What for? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you think the Internet can help you to learn more? \_\_\_\_\_

e. Look at this e-mail and answer the following questions

Reply	Reply all	Forward	Delete	Previous	Next
<p><b>From:</b> claire@lanet.co.uk  <b>To:</b> tess@skymail.com  <b>Cc:</b> keith@skymail.com  <b>Subject:</b> new e-mail address</p> <p><b>Attached:</b> schooladdresses.doc (21.5KB)</p>					
<p>Hi Tess,</p> <p>Thanks for the new address. I have saved it in the address book and hope we can keep in touch. Life is frantic as usual and lots of things happening. I'm moving into a new house on Saturday.</p> <p>How are you and Keith? What are you doing these days? I had dinner with Keith in Frankfurt, which was great fun.</p> <p>Regarding work, I have attached the list of addresses you wanted.</p> <p>Looking forward to hearing from you soon.</p> <p>Best wishes,</p> <p>Claire :-)</p>					

1. Where do you write the e-mail address of the person you are sending an e-mail to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the e-mail address of the sender of this e-mail?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is anyone else going to receive a copy of this e-mail? What's his/her e-mail address?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Can you see a few words that say what the e-mail is about?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Is the sender happy or unhappy? How does he/she express it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Is there another computer file attached to this e-mail?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Education

a. All the words below describe objects you can find in a classroom. Use some of them to label the pictures below.

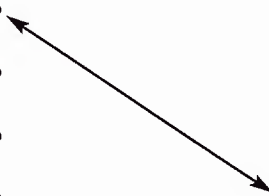
board • CD-ROM • chalk • computer • desk • drawing pin  
 file • glue • notebook • noticeboard • pencil • rubber • ruler  
 satchel • scissors • textbook • timetable • whiteboard marker

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Complete these pairs of words. You usually find them together in the classroom. One has been done for you.

- |                 |   |                 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. student      | + | t <u>eacher</u> |
| 2. chair        | + | d _____         |
| 3. marker chalk | + | b _____         |
| 4. drawing pin  | + | n _____         |

c. Match the subjects on the right with the topics on the left. One has been done for you.

- |                        |   |   |                             |
|------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Architecture           | • | • | a. the First World War      |
| Art                    | • | • | b. human bones              |
| Business Studies       | • | • | c. swimming                 |
| Chemistry              | • | • | d. drawing                  |
| Geography              | • | • | e. light and heat           |
| Information Technology | • | • | f. $4^2 = 16$               |
| History                | • | • | g. governments of the world |
| Languages              | • | • | h. Latin American countries |
| Maths                  | • | • | i. computers                |
| Medicine               | • | • | j. design of buildings      |
| Physical Education     | • | • | k. H <sub>2</sub> O         |
| Physics                | • | • | l. the one-minute manager   |
| Politics               | • | • | m. French grammar           |
- 

d. Which of the subjects above do you normally study at university and not at school?

# Education

e. The words in the box are all about student life. Match them with their explanations below.

degree • full-time course • lectures • term • sports centre • student card

1. where several different sports can be played \_\_\_\_\_
2. something you can use to prove that you are a student \_\_\_\_\_
3. the qualification you get at the end of university \_\_\_\_\_
4. studying all day from Monday to Friday \_\_\_\_\_
5. teachers at university \_\_\_\_\_
6. part of the student's year \_\_\_\_\_

f. Read the information about an English language course and choose a, b, c or d to fill the gaps.

If you are an adult aged 18 or more you are welcome to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ our International Summer Course in English Language. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the course between Saturday June 29th and Saturday August 17th. You can enrol for a course of two weeks or more at any time during this period. The course will take place on the premises of one of the oldest (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford University. It stands in the centre of the University area and has two hundred and ninety undergraduates and one hundred and sixty graduate students during the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ year.

During the course you will (5) \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen classroom hours per week learning English as a foreign language. You will also have an hour session per week (6) \_\_\_\_\_ British culture and history. There will be a maximum of twelve students per class. On the first Monday of the course we will (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you a test and interview in order to place you in an appropriate level of class.

During the course you will be given all the teaching material and you will be able to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the college's Internet facilities. You will mostly practice your speaking and listening (9) \_\_\_\_\_ while your class teacher and the director of studies monitor you on an individual basis. When you complete the course successfully you will receive a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of attendance.

- |     |                |             |                 |                |
|-----|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | a. take        | b. have     | c. study        | d. learn       |
| 2.  | a. participate | b. attend   | c. offer        | d. start       |
| 3.  | a. colleges    | b. schools  | c. universities | d. classrooms  |
| 4.  | a. school      | b. calendar | c. academic     | d. teaching    |
| 5.  | a. access      | b. learn    | c. be           | d. have        |
| 6.  | a. learning    | b. studying | c. teaching     | d. practising  |
| 7.  | a. give        | b. write    | c. take         | d. pass        |
| 8.  | a. practice    | b. borrow   | c. use          | d. join        |
| 9.  | a. ability     | b. skills   | c. knowledge    | d. results     |
| 10. | a. degree      | b. diploma  | c. licence      | d. certificate |

# Entertainment

a. Write the words in the box into the right column. Some of the words can go into more than one column.

actor • artist • band • cartoon • classical • composer  
 concert hall • director • exhibition • film • gallery • guitar  
 musical • musician • novelist • opera • orchestra  
 rock group • painter • play • poetry • pop group • producer  
 sculpture • singer • songwriter • stage • violin

MUSIC	ART	LITERATURE	CINEMA	THEATRE

b. Match the word/phrases in the two columns.

THINGS TO SEE/GO TO

1. paintings •
2. a concert •
3. a film •
4. an opera •
5. an exhibition •
6. a play •

PLACES TO GO

- a. concert hall
- b. a museum
- c. an art gallery
- d. a cinema
- e. an opera house
- f. a theatre

c. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the right form.

appear • go to • listen to • play • read • sing • see • watch

1. Do you prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema or \_\_\_\_\_ TV?
2. Did Brad Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ in Mission Impossible?
3. She likes to \_\_\_\_\_ classical music when she wakes up.
4. I went to \_\_\_\_\_ the Lord of the Rings. Now I want to \_\_\_\_\_ the books.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ in front of 6,000 people who had come to \_\_\_\_\_ their favourite rock group.
6. The pop star could dance very well but he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_. We could hardly hear him.
7. The orchestra \_\_\_\_\_ Beethoven's ninth symphony.

# Entertainment

d. Read the sentences about these famous people. What are/were they?

1. Mozart wrote a lot of symphonies. He was Austrian. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays. He lived in England in the 16th century. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Steven Spielberg has made very popular films like *ET*, *Jurassic Park*, and *Jaws*. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Britney Spears is American and has made some very successful song albums. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Picasso painted pictures. His most popular work was *Guernica*. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Elizabeth Taylor was born in Britain, lived in Hollywood and played *Cleopatra*. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Match the descriptions of the books below with one of the types of books

- |                            |   |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. a cookery book          | • | • | a. Some children are frightened by a ghost       |
| 2. a travel book           | • | • | b. A girl falls in love with her teacher         |
| 3. a history book          | • | • | c. It's a made up story set in the past.         |
| 4. a horror story          | • | • | d. It's called 'How to cook the best pasta'.     |
| 5. a detective story       | • | • | e. It's about a real journey to the Amazon.      |
| 6. a romantic novel        | • | • | f. It's about the Olympic Games.                 |
| 7. a science fiction story | • | • | g. It's called 'Lions in the Jungle'             |
| 8. a book about animals    | • | • | h. It describes how the police catch a murderer. |
| 9. a book about sports     | • | • | j. It's about Napoleon's last days.              |
| 10. a historical novel     | • | • | k. It's about aliens living with people.         |

f. Answer the following questions about yourself. Then ask a friend.

1. What is your favourite kind of entertainment? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is your favourite film star? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you enjoy watching horror films? Why (not)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What do you like to read most? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How much does a cinema ticket cost in your country? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is your country famous for any particular kind of entertainment? \_\_\_\_\_  
If so, what is it called? \_\_\_\_\_

# Environment

a. What can you see around you in the countryside or in the town? Write a C or a T next to these words to indicate which you mostly find in the countryside and which in a town.

- |             |             |                  |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. bank     | 9. hedge    | 17. sand         |
| 2. bush     | 10. hills   | 18. sea          |
| 3. car park | 11. lake    | 19. shops        |
| 4. cottage  | 12. library | 20. stream       |
| 5. farm     | 13. museum  | 21. town hall    |
| 6. fields   | 14. path    | 22. valley       |
| 7. forest   | 15. pebble  | 23. wild flowers |
| 8. grass    | 16. river   | 24. waterfall    |

b. What can you do in the countryside? Match the verbs or phrases on the left with the 'countryside' words on the right.

- |                  |   |   |                        |
|------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. go skiing     | • | • | a. in the sea          |
| 2. have a picnic | • | • | b. up the mountainside |
| 3. hear          | • | • | c. the flowers         |
| 4. go swimming   | • | • | d. pebbles             |
| 5. smell         | • | • | e. by the lake         |
| 6. pick up       | • | • | f. the wind blowing    |
| 7. walk          | • | • | g. down the slope      |
| 8. climb         | • | • | h. in the forest       |

c. Match the names of places on the left with the words on the right to make true sentences.

- |                      |                 |   |   |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The Alps          | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | a. a continent        |
| 2. The Mediterranean | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | b. a country          |
| 3. Italy             | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | c. a desert           |
| 4. The Nile          | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | d. a forest           |
| 5. The Atlantic      | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | e. a group of islands |
| 6. Africa            | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | f. a jungle           |
| 7. The Bahamas       | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | g. an island          |
| 8. The Sahara        | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | h. a mountain         |
| 9. Everest           | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | i. a mountain range   |
| 10. The Black Forest | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | j. an ocean           |
| 11. The Amazon       | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | k. a river            |
| 12. Cyprus           | <i>is / are</i> | • | • | l. a sea              |



# Environment

d. Look at the words below and decide which are good or bad for the environment. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one of them.

acid rain	( )	factories	( )
recycled paper	( )	bottle banks	( )
litter	( )	sprays	( )
solar panels	( )	conservation	( )
traffic jam	( )	chemicals	( )
bicycles	( )	ozone layer	( )
global warming	( )	exhaust fumes	( )

e. What should or shouldn't we do in order to protect the environment? Use the verbs in the box to complete the two columns below.

cut down • destroy • plant • protect • recycle • save  
 throw away • waste

WE SHOULD

\_\_\_\_\_ tropical rainforests  
 \_\_\_\_\_ more trees  
 \_\_\_\_\_ paper  
 \_\_\_\_\_ endangered species  
 such as pandas

WE SHOULDN'T

\_\_\_\_\_ energy  
 \_\_\_\_\_ plastic bags  
 \_\_\_\_\_ trees  
 \_\_\_\_\_ forests

f. Use the words in the box to complete the text about the environment.

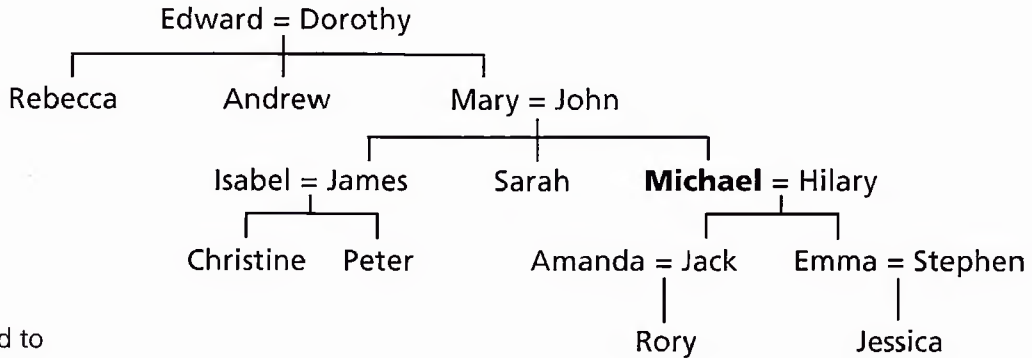
climate • fossil fuels • energy • gas • global warming • oceans  
 planet • poorer countries • sources of energy • storms

As we enter the 21st century one third of the people on the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ cannot use electricity for basic needs such as lighting or cooking. One of the most serious problems today is to get people clean and reliable (2) \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can have clean water, health care facilities, heating and lighting. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, which is caused by burning fossil fuels, threatens people's lives around the world. The world's poorest people use very little of the world's oil, coal and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ but they will suffer most from floods and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ if no action is taken. Whole countries near the Indian and Pacific (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are threatened by flooding as the sea level rises.

If we are going to stop the earth's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ getting out of control, we should stop using most of the world's (8) \_\_\_\_\_ such as coal, oil and gas to produce energy. It's time to change to alternative sources of energy, like using the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the wind and the sun, both at home and all around the world. We mustn't forget that (10) \_\_\_\_\_, where 80% of the world's people live, cannot afford oil, coal and gas.

# Family & relations

a. Look at the family tree below. Imagine you are Michael and, using the words in the box, describe what relationship these people have to you.



**Key**  
=: married to

niece • granddaughter • grandmother • sister • son • grandfather  
grandson • mother • uncle • father • aunt • nephew • daughter  
brother • wife

1. Mary - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
2. Edward - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jessica - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rebecca - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
5. Emma - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dorothy - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
7. Jack - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
8. John - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
9. Hilary - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
10. Andrew - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sarah - She is my \_\_\_\_\_
12. Rory - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
13. Peter - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
14. James - He is my \_\_\_\_\_
15. Christine - She is my \_\_\_\_\_

b. Fill the gaps with the missing words or phrases.

old friend • divorced • first name • get a divorce • get married  
have a baby • only child • single • single parent family • surname

1. When you are born, your family gives you a \_\_\_\_\_, like *Mary* or *James*.
2. John is just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. We haven't seen each other for 10 years.
3. We grew up in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ family. Our mother never lived with us.
4. She is pregnant. She's going to \_\_\_\_\_ next July.
5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ now but he still sees his ex-wife.

# Family & relations

6. We're engaged and planning to \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.
7. Their marriage has too many problems. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I am a(n)\_\_\_\_\_ I have no brothers or sisters.
9. Both my sisters are married with children but I am still \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Her first name is Anne, but I don't know her \_\_\_\_\_.

**c. Match the beginnings with the right ending to make logical sentences about Francesca's life.**

- |                            |   |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. Francesca was born      | • | • | a. for six months                            |
| 2. She grew up             | • | • | b. her village to work at the local hospital |
| 3. Her first boyfriend     | • | • | c. with another student doing medicine       |
| 4. She went out with him   | • | • | d. in her late twenties                      |
| 5. She went to University  | • | • | e. as soon as she got her degree             |
| 6. She fell in love        | • | • | f. in a car accident.                        |
| 7. They got married        | • | • | g. in 1968                                   |
| 8. She had a baby          | • | • | h. once she had finished school              |
| 9. Her husband was killed  | • | • | i. was Mario, a boy from school              |
| 10. Francesca went back to | • | • | j. in a small house by the sea.              |

**d. Answer these questions about yourself.**

1. What is your first name? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you have a middle name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you an only child? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is your best friend? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your surname? Is that common in your country? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Have you got any colleagues or close friends who speak English? \_\_\_\_\_

# Food & drink

a. Look at the foods in the box and put them into the right column. Use your dictionary to check their meaning.

apples • bananas • bacon • ham • beetroot • beans • biscuit  
 cauliflower • carrot • cherry • chicken • chocolate cake • duck  
 fruit salad • grapes • ham • cream • lamb • lemon  
 melon • mushrooms • onions • oranges • pepper • pork  
 potato • salmon • sardines • sausages • steak

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT	VEGETABLES	DESSERT

b. How many fruit and vegetables can you find in this puzzle? The words may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal.

S	T	O	R	E	T	G	R	A	P	E
P	E	P	P	E	R	A	N	N	I	S
E	L	M	O	T	I	R	U	E	N	T
C	A	U	L	I	F	L	O	W	E	R
A	N	S	T	R	C	I	T	H	A	A
R	O	H	B	E	O	C	H	S	P	W
R	A	R	E	N	O	P	A	N	P	B
O	G	O	I	W	E	E	S	O	L	E
T	R	O	D	A	P	A	D	I	E	R
I	N	M	R	E	S	C	U	F	O	R
M	E	L	O	N	C	H	E	R	R	Y

# Food & drink

c. Which is the odd one out in each of these groups? Why?

- |            |              |             |           |       |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. salmon  | veal         | beef        | lamb      | _____ |
| 2. yoghurt | cheese       | egg         | ice cream | _____ |
| 3. beans   | mushroom     | cauliflower | peach     | _____ |
| 4. chicken | duck         | pork        | turkey    | _____ |
| 5. tea     | orange juice | coffee      | beer      | _____ |

d. You usually buy food and drink in containers e.g. *packets, jars* etc. Match the food and drink words on the right with their containers on the left. Some can be linked with more than one container.

- |                          |                |                 |              |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. some bottles of _____ | a. beer,       | g. honey        | m. rice      |
| 2. a bag of _____        | b. chewing gum | h. jam          | n. spaghetti |
| 3. some cans of _____    | c. coffee,     | i. milk         | o. sugar     |
| 4. a carton of _____     | d. Coke        | j. olive oil    | p. sweets    |
| 5. a jar of _____        | e. fish,       | k. orange juice | q. tea       |
| 6. a packet of _____     | f. flour,      | l. pears        | r. water,    |
|                          |                |                 | s. wine      |

e. Answer these questions to find out about your eating habits. Then ask one or two other people.

- Do you usually fill your plate up with too much food? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you drink many fizzy drinks like Coca Cola or Sprite? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you have snacks like cakes, biscuits or chocolate? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you often eat at a fast food restaurant? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you enjoy eating foods like chips, crisps and peanuts? \_\_\_\_\_

Use the following scores to find out if you eat healthily.

YES/OFTEN = 3      SOMETIMES = 2      HARDLY EVER = 1      NEVER = 0

## HOW DID YOU SCORE?

12 or more: Perhaps you are eating too much of the wrong kind of food!

6 - 10: You are generally careful about what you eat.

0 - 5: Are you going hungry?

f. This is part of a letter you received from your English friend Chris.

*I usually have cereal and milk for breakfast and a sandwich or a salad for lunch. At about seven o'clock I have dinner with my mum. And at the weekends I eat out with my friends.*

Now write a letter to Chris, telling him about your eating habits.

# Free time, leisure and hobbies

a. Put these words/phrases into the right column. The columns describe different types of leisure activities and hobbies. Some of the words/phrases can go into more than one column.

antiques • board games • camping • cards • chess  
 listening to CDs • coins • cooking • DIY • gardening  
 hiking • hunting • jogging • painting • photography  
 playing the violin • playing computer games • reading  
 rock climbing • scuba diving • stamps • surfing the internet  
 tennis • watching DVDs • window shopping

ACTIVITIES AT HOME	OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES	THINGS PEOPLE COLLECT	CREATIVE HOBBIES

b. Read what these people say about their favourite hobbies and activities and decide which is their hobby. Choose from the ones above.

1. I like looking around in my favourite shops, although I don't usually buy anything.
2. I really enjoy preparing exotic dishes and I usually try new ideas. I feel very proud when people want to have more.
3. I try to practice every day but it disturbs my neighbour too much. You see, I have to play the same thing over and over again.
4. It's a very useful hobby for people like me who have a house but don't want to spend too much money. Actually, I do a better job than many professionals.
5. I don't really like going to the gym. I needed something that would help me keep fit but something that I can do whenever I like. So I usually go early in the morning before going to work.
6. I love watching a good film, especially the ones with my favourite actors. But I prefer to do it in the comfort of my own home.
7. I normally use colour but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It depends on the subject.



# Free time, leisure and hobbies

c. Match the verbs on the left with the hobbies on the right. Add one or two more words of your own to describe more activities.

- |              |   |   |                                   |
|--------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. make      | • | • | a. cards, _____, _____.           |
| 2. collect   | • | • | b. classical music, _____, _____. |
| 3. do        | • | • | c. old movies, _____, _____.      |
| 4. go        | • | • | d. furniture, _____, _____.       |
| 5. play      | • | • | e. gardening, _____, _____.       |
| 6. watch     | • | • | f. fishing, _____, _____.         |
| 7. read      | • | • | g. coins, _____, _____.           |
| 8. listen to | • | • | h. comics, _____, _____.          |

d. What equipment do you need to do your favourite free-time activity? Choose words from the box for the following people.

balls • brush • hammer • material • nails • needle • net  
olive oil • paint • pasta • pins • racquet • saucepan • scissors  
seeds • spade • tomatoes • watering can

1. I am going to make a dress to wear at the party next week.
2. I am going to work in the garden for an hour.
3. I am going to cook dinner for my friends.
4. I am going to decorate my bedroom and put up some bookshelves.
5. I am going to play a game of tennis.

e. Answer these questions about yourself. Then ask someone else.

1. What's your favourite free-time activity? Why? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What equipment do you need to do it? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you got a hobby? What is it? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is it an expensive hobby? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why do you like it? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How much time do you spend doing it? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What are the most popular hobbies in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

# Health & sickness

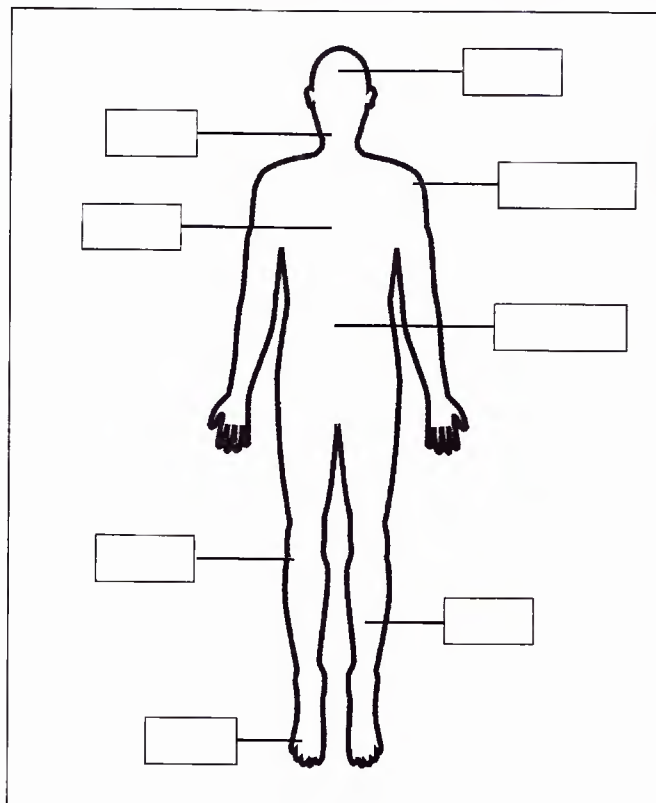
a. How serious are these health problems? Put the problems into the correct column. Add as many more as you know in the right columns.

a broken wrist • a cold • flu • hay fever • a heart attack  
 lung cancer • a sore throat • a stroke • toothache

COMMON PROBLEMS (not too serious)	ACHES AND PAINS (more serious)	VERY SERIOUS ILLNESSES

b. Read what this man says to his doctor. Then label the parts of the body in the drawing below to show the parts of his body that hurt.

*"I've got a terrible headache and my chest hurts. My shoulder aches and my feet ache as well. I've got a pain in my knee and my neck is sore. I've got a bad stomach ache and my legs hurt too!"*



# Health & sickness

c. Complete the sentences with a suitable phrase. Use the words in A and B to make suitable phrases.

A
ask examine go to make stay take write

B
an appointment questions your chest the pills a prescription in bed the chemist

1. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ to see the doctor please?
2. The doctor will \_\_\_\_\_ about yourself and your family.
3. Can you take off your shirt please? I have to \_\_\_\_\_, said the doctor
4. You will have to \_\_\_\_\_ after your meals, three times a day. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ for this medicine.
5. I want you to \_\_\_\_\_ for a couple of days and get some rest.
6. I asked my sister if she could \_\_\_\_\_ and get the medicine for me.

d. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. She took an aspirin because she wanted to stop her tooth hurting.  
She took an aspirin so \_\_\_\_\_
2. If you go swimming you will keep fit.  
Swimming will help \_\_\_\_\_
3. Get some fresh air and you'll sleep well.  
If you can't sleep well you \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is bad for your heart to eat too much meat.  
Eating too much meat \_\_\_\_\_
5. People with flu should stay in bed for a few days  
If \_\_\_\_\_ you should stay in bed for a few days.

e. Answer these questions about yourself.

1. Have you ever been travel sick? When? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you ever been unconscious? What happened? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you ever had a blood test? Why? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you ever had a tooth out at the dentist's? How did you feel? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Have you ever broken your leg or arm? What happened next? \_\_\_\_\_

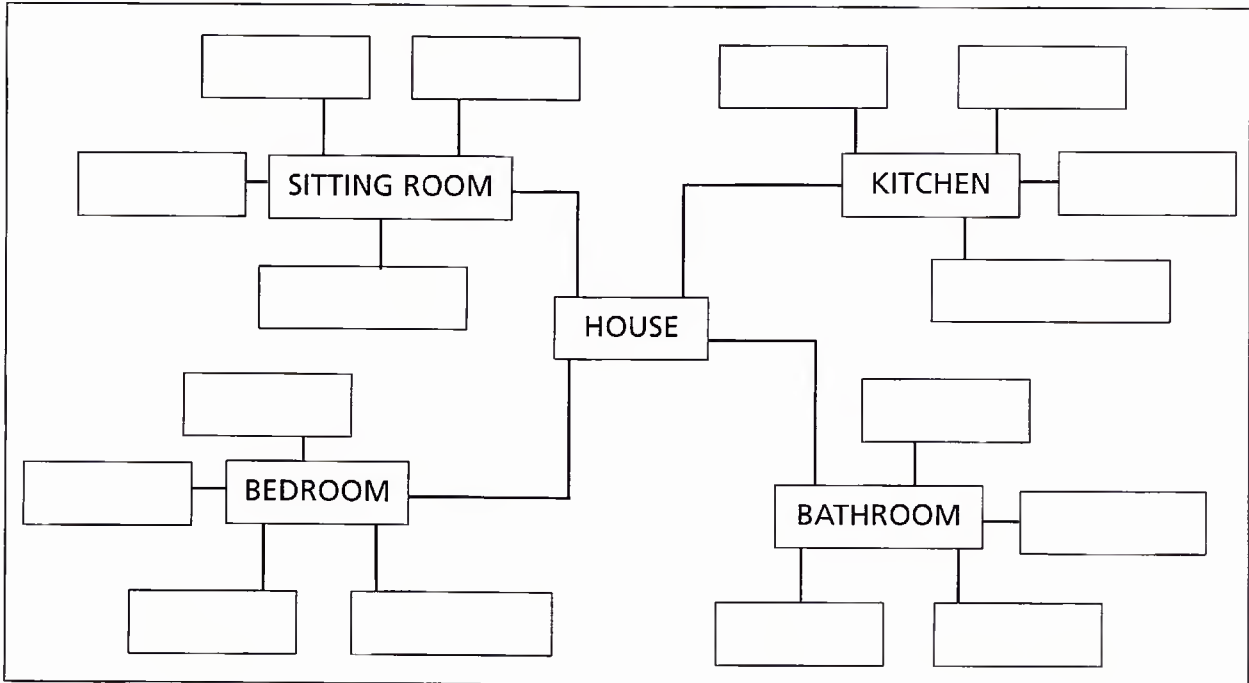
f. Now use the following words to write similar questions in order to ask a friend.

1. burn / hand \_\_\_\_\_
2. be / hospital \_\_\_\_\_
3. have / injection \_\_\_\_\_
4. be / ambulance \_\_\_\_\_
5. eyes / tested \_\_\_\_\_

# House & home

a. Complete this vocabulary network with words from the box.

alarm clock • armchair • bathmat • coffee table book • cupboard  
 fridge • kettle • pillow • sheets • shower • sink • sofa  
 towels • DVD player • wardrobe • washbasin



b. Complete the sentences with the missing words. They all describe rooms of the house.

1. The bathroom is where you \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The bathroom is where you have a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A study is where you usually \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The lounge is where you \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The kitchen is where you do \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The dining room is where you usually have \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A utility room is where you often have \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A spare room is often where \_\_\_\_\_.

c. In which room do you usually do these things? Answer these questions for yourself.

1. have breakfast \_\_\_\_\_
2. listen to your CDs \_\_\_\_\_
3. feel most relaxed \_\_\_\_\_
4. think about your problems \_\_\_\_\_
5. read the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_
6. check your e-mails \_\_\_\_\_

# House & home

d. If you don't remember the exact word for an object you see, you can easily describe it if you can answer these questions: What is it made of? What is it used for? What does it look like?

e.g. It is usually made of wood and you hang your clothes in it: *wardrobe*

Match these words with their descriptions below.

chest of drawers • dishwasher • pillow • frying pan

1. It is a machine that you usually have in the kitchen and you use it for washing cups, plates etc.
2. It is made of metal and you use it in the kitchen. You can cook an omelette in it.
3. It is usually made of wood and you use it for keeping sheets, towels, clothes etc. separate.
4. It is usually made of feathers and cloth and you find it on the bed. You use for resting your head on.

e. These are some things you can find in the kitchen or the living room. The letters are jumbled. What are they?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. fsao _____     | 6. bopdacru _____   |
| 2. nacistur _____ | 7. degirf _____     |
| 3. kocore _____   | 8. levsioetni _____ |
| 4. ltteke _____   | 9. veon _____       |
| 5. hiamcrar _____ | 10. partce _____    |

f. Match the names of types of home or accommodation in the box with the pictures below.

block of flats • bungalow • caravan • castle • cottage • house • tent



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Choose adjectives from the box to describe the rooms and types of homes below.

convenient • cramped • dark • noisy • quiet • spacious • sunny • untidy

1. a bedroom with lots of things lying on the floor \_\_\_\_\_
2. a house in a street with very little traffic \_\_\_\_\_
3. a flat in the centre of a busy city \_\_\_\_\_
4. a house with very small windows \_\_\_\_\_
5. a room with too much furniture \_\_\_\_\_
6. a house with shops and a school nearby \_\_\_\_\_
7. a house with large rooms \_\_\_\_\_
8. a living room that faces south \_\_\_\_\_

# Languages, countries & nationalities

Country adjectives are used to describe people's nationality and language. Most common endings are - (i)an, -ish and -ese. e.g. *German, Turkish, Chinese*.

There also some irregular country adjectives e.g. *French*.

a. Complete the table with the missing words. Use your dictionary to find the right words.

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
Italy		
Brazil		
	Egyptian	
Poland		
		Greek
		Russian
	Welsh	
Spain		
	Argentinian	
United Kingdom		
	German	
Japan		
Portugal		
	Israeli	
The Netherlands		
	Swedish	
		Turkish
	Saudi Arabian	
	Australian	
Mexico		
France	French	French

b. Mark the main stress on the words in the box and practice saying them.

Austria • Australia • Japan • Japanese • Arabic • Italian  
 Saudi Arabia • Portuguese • Brazilian • Chinese • Egyptian

c. Which country is different? Why? Think of the languages they speak there.

- |            |             |             |              |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. England | Canada      | Iceland     | New Zealand  |
| 2. Austria | Italy       | Switzerland | Germany      |
| 3. Mexico  | Spain       | Chile       | Brazil       |
| 4. Egypt   | Morocco     | China       | Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Canada  | Switzerland | Scotland    | France       |



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# Languages, countries & nationalities

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d. Do you know where these capital cities are? Complete the sentences.

1. Lisbon is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Seoul is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cairo is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Vienna is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Madrid is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Helsinki is the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Lima is the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Prague is the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Cardiff is the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Stockholm is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.

---

e. Answer this quiz for yourself first. Then ask a friend.

1. What is the main language that is spoken in South and Central America? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which country has New Delhi as the capital city? \_\_\_\_\_
3. In which country do people speak Mandarin? \_\_\_\_\_
4. In which country was Mahatma Gandhi born? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which country has Buenos Aires as the capital city? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What language is spoken in Israel? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How many countries can you name where English is spoken? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What nationality was Cleopatra? \_\_\_\_\_
9. In which country do people eat a lot of pasta? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What language is spoken in Russia? \_\_\_\_\_

# Money & numbers

a. Match the words on the left with the numbers on the right.

- |   |   |   |              |
|---|---|---|--------------|
| 1. eight and a quarter                                  | • | • | a. 0.35      |
| 2. second   | • | • | b. £1m       |
| 3. half a million dollars                               | • | • | c. £3.25     |
| 4. thirty-five percent                                  | • | • | d. \$1,235   |
| 5. one pound fifty                                      | • | • | e. 2nd       |
| 6. one million pounds                                   | • | • | f. \$500,000 |
| 7. nought point three five                              | • | • | g. 35%       |
| 8. twelve pounds and five pence                         | • | • | h. £1.50     |
| 9. three pounds twenty-five                             | • | • | i. 8 1/4     |
| 10. one thousand two hundred<br>and thirty-five dollars | • | • | j. £12.05    |

b. All the verbs in the box are about money. Use ten of them in the right form to complete the sentences. Use your dictionary to check their meanings.

borrow • buy • charge • cost • earn • find • give  
lend • lose • pay • save • sell • spend • waste • win

1. Last week a 15-year-old boy \_\_\_\_\_ \$1m in a game on TV.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the house for £125,000 last year but we have already \_\_\_\_\_ over £5,000 on repairs.
3. His father \_\_\_\_\_ him £60 as pocket money last week.
4. I'm afraid I've \_\_\_\_\_ my money on this leather coat because I never wear it.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ £35,000 a year in his new job.
6. The new car \_\_\_\_\_ us £12,000 but we didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the whole amount at once.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ £25 from me and never paid it back.
8. He is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ money by walking to work rather than taking the bus.

c. Match the beginnings with the endings in columns A and B. One has been done for you.

- |                             |   |   |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Can I cash               | • | • | a. does this shirt cost?              |
| 2. Could I have             | • | • | b. a bank near here?                  |
| 3. How much                 | • | • | c. sign the cheque?                   |
| 4. I'd like to pay          | • | • | d. credit cards?                      |
| 5. Where do I               | • | • | e. for this £50 note?                 |
| 6. Do you accept            | • | • | f. these traveller's cheques, please? |
| 7. Is there                 | • | • | g. my bill, please.                   |
| 8. Could you give me change | • | • | h. a receipt, please?                 |

d. Decide where you would ask each of the questions above. At a hotel? In a shop? In the street? In a bank?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

# Money & numbers

e. Rewrite the following sentences using one of the words in the box for each sentence. Each second sentence must have the same meaning as the first one.

afford • borrow • cost • earn • rent • waste

1. How much did you pay for this car?  
How much did this car \_\_\_\_\_?
2. My salary is about £32,000 a year.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ £32,000 a year
3. They are going to let their flat to us.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ their flat.
4. Could you lend me your dictionary?  
Can I \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary?
5. The trip is too expensive for me.  
I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ this trip.
6. It's not worth buying.  
It's a \_\_\_\_\_ money.

f. Rewrite the following sentences using one of the words in the box for each sentence. Each second sentence must have the same meaning as the first one.

If you travel to London by train you can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your ticket at the local train station using a (2) \_\_\_\_\_. At certain times of the day there is a discount on the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ so you can sometimes get a(n) (4) \_\_\_\_\_ ticket. It's a good idea to have plenty of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with you so that you can use it to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for your underground ticket from a machine when you arrive in London. If you don't have the correct (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you will probably have to queue at the ticket office. Of course you can also go to London by coach. This is not as (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as the train, although it takes longer. The driver can (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you a ticket, and it doesn't cost (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to travel at busy times of day.

- |     |               |               |                |             |
|-----|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1.  | a. sell       | b. buy        | c. win         | d. pay      |
| 2.  | a. receipt    | b. cheque     | c. credit card | d. change   |
| 3.  | a. fare       | b. ticket     | c. cost        | d. bill     |
| 4.  | a. economical | b. single     | c. expensive   | d. cheap    |
| 5.  | a. money      | b. change     | c. currency    | d. exchange |
| 6.  | a. earn       | b. save       | c. cost        | d. pay      |
| 7.  | a. ticket     | b. money      | c. currency    | d. total    |
| 8.  | a. cheaper    | b. more money | c. expensive   | d. more     |
| 9.  | a. buy        | b. sell       | c. offer       | d. lend     |
| 10. | a. money      | b. anything   | c. extra       | d. cheap    |

# Opinions & feelings

a. Fill in the blanks to create expressions to describe people's feelings. Some of the words can fit in more than one sentence. Use the correct form of the words on the right.

1. He really \_\_\_\_\_ football, he plays it every day.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ cooking, she prefers to get takeaways.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ what we do at the weekend, I'm happy either way.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ each other, so they've decided to get married.
5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ soap operas, I'm not allowed to watch them at home.

- Love
- Like
- Don't mind
- Don't like
- Hate

b. These are more expressions you can use to describe feelings. With which of the words above are they closest in meaning?

- I really like \_\_\_\_\_ I sometimes worry about \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ I really dislike \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ I feel very happy about \_\_\_\_\_  
 I loathe \_\_\_\_\_ I'm keen on \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm bored of \_\_\_\_\_ It makes no difference to me \_\_\_\_\_

c. How do you feel about these things? Use the words above to make true sentences about yourself.

- chips \_\_\_\_\_ learning English \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 cold weather \_\_\_\_\_ pizza \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 cooking \_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 dogs \_\_\_\_\_ swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 football \_\_\_\_\_ travelling by train \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 getting up late \_\_\_\_\_ working late \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

d. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the words in the box.

- offers • recommends • refuses • suggests • persuade  
 disappointed • feels • enjoys • keen on • thinks

1. 'I'm sure I'll win the game.'  
He \_\_\_\_\_ confident about winning the game.
2. 'In my opinion, this trip is a waste of time.'  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the trip is a waste of time.
3. 'You really should see a doctor about it., she said to me.'  
She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ me to see a doctor about it.

# Opinions & feelings

4. 'No, I won't sell it.'  
He \_\_\_\_\_ to sell it.
5. 'I really like buying presents.'  
She \_\_\_\_\_ buying presents.
6. 'Why don't we go to a Greek island?'  
He \_\_\_\_\_ going to a Greek island.
7. 'This wine is excellent.'  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the wine.
8. 'Shall I make the salad?'  
He \_\_\_\_\_ to make the salad.
9. 'I don't really like extreme sports, like hang gliding.'  
She is not \_\_\_\_\_ extreme sports, like hang gliding
10. 'I hoped I would go swimming today, but it's too cold.'  
She is \_\_\_\_\_ that she can't go swimming.

e. All the words and phrases below describe people's opinions. Put them into the right column.

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| In my opinion      | Maybe, but don't forget... |
| I think            | Yes, that's true.          |
| I quite agree      | As far as I am concerned   |
| I totally disagree | I think you're right       |
| Personally         | I don't think so           |
| According to       | You could be right, but... |

AGREEING	DISAGREEING	GIVING OPINION

f. Rewrite these sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence before them.

1. I don't think you can learn a foreign language in three months.  
In my \_\_\_\_\_ can't learn a language in three months.
2. Yes, I agree with you.  
Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ right.
3. The newspaper says that the President has died.  
According \_\_\_\_\_ the President has died.
4. I don't think it's a very good idea.  
As far \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a very good idea.
5. You're absolutely wrong, I'm afraid  
I \_\_\_\_\_, I'm afraid

# People & descriptions

a. Put the words in the box into the right column. You can use them to describe what people look like.

bald • a beard • beautiful • blonde, curly • elderly  
 in his early thirties • fair • fat • a fringe • good-looking  
 green eyes • handsome • long • light brown • medium height  
 middle-aged • pale skin • petite • plain • a pointed nose  
 a ponytail • pretty • short • skinny • slim • straight  
 tall • in his teens • thin • young

GENERAL	FACE AND HEAD	HEIGHT AND BUILD	AGE

b. Complete these sentences in a suitable way. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. They've both got blonde \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She is quite \_\_\_\_\_, about 1 metre 70, I think.
3. She has wavy red \_\_\_\_\_ and beautiful green \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Both men were very good-\_\_\_\_\_ and fairly \_\_\_\_\_ - probably in their late twenties.
5. She has long fair \_\_\_\_\_ and very pale \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He keeps his long hair tied back in a \_\_\_\_\_.

c. Choose three of these famous people and write descriptions of their appearances.

Luciano Pavarotti • Diana, Princess of Wales • Sylvester Stallone  
 Michael Jackson • President George Bush • Madonna  
 Nelson Mandela • Eminem • Kylie Minogue



# People & descriptions

d. All of these adjectives describe people's characters. Which ones describe positive or negative qualities? Which ones can describe both and why?

- aggressive • cheerful • clever • cruel • dishonest  
 flexible • generous • kind • lazy • mean  
 miserable • optimistic • relaxed • pessimistic • reliable  
 strong • stubborn • stupid • tense • unfriendly • weak

POSITIVE QUALITIES	NEGATIVE QUALITIES	BOTH

e. Match the sentences on the left with the character adjectives on the right.

- |  |   |   |              |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| 1. ... always brings you a little present. | • | • | a. lazy      |
| 2. ... never tells the truth.              | • | • | b. shy       |
| 3. ... is only interested in himself.      | • | • | c. dishonest |
| 4. ... always smiles and makes a joke.     | • | • | d. generous  |
| 5. ... is afraid to speak to strangers.    | • | • | e. modest    |
| 6. ... never boasts about himself.         | • | • | f. selfish   |
| 7. ... hates spending money.               | • | • | g. cheerful  |
| 8. ... never helps with the housework      | • | • | h. mean      |

f. The adjectives in the two boxes describe people. Find seven pairs of words with similar meanings in box A and seven pairs of words with opposite meanings in box B.

- | A   |
|---|
| blonde • bright • cheerful<br>clever • easy-going • fair • fat<br>good-looking • handsome<br>nervous • optimistic • overweight<br>relaxed • tense |

- | B   |
|---|
| attractive • careful • careless<br>cheerful • confident • miserable<br>foolish • hard-working • lazy<br>shy • strong • plain • weak<br>wise |

g. Which words from this unit would you use to describe yourself?

# Places & buildings

a. Read what someone says about certain places. Which places are being talked about? Choose from:

- a. a health club
- b. a hotel room
- c. a language school
- d. an office
- e. a restaurant
- f. a seaside resort
- g. a small town

1. It doesn't have a computer room but every classroom has a DVD player.
2. It has its own bathroom with a bath tub and a shower. There is also cable TV.
3. There are fifteen tables in the main area and another ten on the first floor. The bar is open all day.
4. It's a beautiful place with lovely beaches. Unfortunately it's a bit quiet in the evenings.
5. There's a desk with a telephone on it but there is no computer. It's dark with very small windows.
6. There aren't any good cafes and it hasn't got a library. There is only one cinema.
7. It's got modern sports facilities and an Olympic-size swimming pool. You can also have an aerobics class three times a week.

b. Can you unscramble these words? All of them describe places you can find in the town.

- 1 briraly \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 smumue \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 nabk \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 nowt lahl \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 tosp cefifo \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 dteaprsin eonz \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 rqaeus \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 atrhete \_\_\_\_\_

# Place & buildings

c. Match the words in the box with the places to visit below.

antiques • arcade • artist • bargain • clothes • drawing • elephant  
 exhibition • fence • fruit • giraffe • lions • monkeys  
 old CDs • painting • sculpture • souvenir • stall • vegetables

ART GALLERY	WILDLIFE PARK	MARKET

d. Match names of buildings and parts of buildings with their definitions. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

attic • balcony • basement • bungalow • front door  
 garage • gate • letterbox • pavement • skyscraper

1. a very tall building in a big city \_\_\_\_\_
2. a room in a building which is under the level of the ground \_\_\_\_\_
3. a building where you can keep your car \_\_\_\_\_
4. the path you walk on at the side of the road \_\_\_\_\_
5. a house with only a ground floor \_\_\_\_\_
6. a hole in a front door through which letters are delivered \_\_\_\_\_
7. the main door to a house or building \_\_\_\_\_
8. a small floor sticking out from the upper level of a building \_\_\_\_\_
9. a room at the top of a house, under the roof \_\_\_\_\_
10. a low door usually made of wood or metal, not inside a building \_\_\_\_\_

e. Where would you see the notices below? Match them with the words on the left.

- |                                |   |                                   |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. In an airport waiting area  | • | a. Please do not feed the animals |
| 2. In a library                | • | b. Beware of pickpockets          |
| 3. In a bank                   | • | c. Do not leave bags unattended   |
| 4. On the door of a hotel room | • | d. Sold out                       |
| 5. Outside a public telephone  | • | e. Changing rooms downstairs      |
| 6. Outside a theatre           | • | f. Silence                        |
| 7. In a zoo                    | • | g. Do not disturb                 |
| 8. In a department store       | • | h. Out of order                   |
| 9. On the underground          | • | i. Please queue other side        |

# Restaurants & cooking

a. Fill the gaps with the words in the box. One has been done for you.

aperitif	•	bill	•	book	•	courses	•	dessert	•	main
		rare	•	starter	•	tip	•	well-done		

## Eating out

If you are planning to eat out in a restaurant you often have to (1) book a table, especially if it's a popular place to eat. In most restaurants you usually have three (2) \_\_\_\_\_. You start with a(n) (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. a soup), then you have the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ course or dish ( e.g. steak or chicken), and you can finish with a(n) (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. ice cream or fruit salad). If you like you may also have a(n) (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. gin and tonic) before the meal and coffee or tea after the meal. If you have steak you can ask to have it (7) \_\_\_\_\_, medium or (8) \_\_\_\_\_. When you are ready to pay, you ask for the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and sometimes you also leave a(n) (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for the waiter - 10% is usually enough.

b. Look at the menu and answer the following questions.

<p><i>MENU</i></p> <p><i>Broad Bean and Bacon Soup</i>  <i>Prawn and Cucumber Salad</i>  <i>Smoked Salmon Pâté served with Hot Toast</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Grilled Plaice Fillet with Spinach</i>  <i>Chicken Thighs with Spicy Tomato Sauce</i>  <i>Pork Fillet in White Wine served with a Cream Blue Cheese Sauce</i>  <i>Lamb with Cherries and a Mint Sauce</i>  <i>Mushroom Risotto</i></p> <p>-----</p>	<p><i>A selection of Steaks available.....</i>  <i>Fillet, Sirloin, T-bone</i>  <i>(All served with salad)</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Baked apple and coconut pudding</i>  <i>Wine jelly cream with peaches</i>  <i>Double chocolate ice cream</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Coffee and Dinner Mints</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>£ 28.50 per person</i></p>
---	---

- How many starters are there? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which starter doesn't contain vegetables? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which dish may be rare, medium or well-done? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which dish contains alcohol? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which dessert doesn't contain fruit? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which dessert is definitely cooked in the oven? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which starter is served cold? \_\_\_\_\_
- Would someone who likes mild food select the chicken dish? Why (not)? \_\_\_\_\_
- How much is the cost of a meal for a couple? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you have to pay extra for the coffee? \_\_\_\_\_

# Restaurants & cooking

c. Fill the gaps in the sentences with the verbs in the box. There may be more than one correct answer.

book • bring • have • made • order • served • show • take • serves

1. Are you ready to \_\_\_\_\_ now, madam?  
 Hmm... What's Murgh Korma?  
 It's an Indian dish \_\_\_\_\_ with chicken, yoghurt and onion and it's usually \_\_\_\_\_ with rice.
2. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the bill please?
3. May I \_\_\_\_\_ you to your table, sir? The waiter will come to ..... your order in a few minutes.
4. La Strada is my favourite restaurant. I always sit at the same table and the same waiter always \_\_\_\_\_ me. I always \_\_\_\_\_ the same dish too: tagliatelle. And I never have to \_\_\_\_\_ my table before I come.

d. All the verbs on the left (A) describe ways of cooking. Match them with the descriptions on the right (B) and the examples of foods you can cook like this (C).

A	B	C
boil •	• in oil or butter above the heat	• e.g. cakes, bread
bake •	• in the oven using oil	• e.g. meat, potatoes
grill •	• in water above the heat	• e.g. carrots, spaghetti
fry •	• in the oven without oil	• e.g. toast, steak
roast •	• under the heat	• e.g. chips, sausages

e. Look at the following kinds of food. Do you often eat them cooked in this way in your country? If not, how do you cook them?

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. fried eggs _____     | 7. baked bananas _____    |
| 2. raw spinach _____    | 8. grilled sausages _____ |
| 3. fried bread _____    | 9. roast beef _____       |
| 4. baked potatoes _____ | 10. fried cheese _____    |
| 5. raw fish _____       | 11. boiled carrots _____  |
| 6. fried rice _____     | 12. fried tomatoes _____  |

f. Which kind of food or drink are the people talking about in the following sentences? There may be more than one correct answer.

1. It makes you sneeze if it goes up your nose. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I use it in cooking a lot but it makes your breath smell. \_\_\_\_\_
3. If you leave it out of the fridge it will melt. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They make me cry when I chop them. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I don't normally have any late at night. It doesn't let me go to sleep. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I always have it well-done. \_\_\_\_\_
7. It's an alcoholic drink made from grapes. \_\_\_\_\_

# Shopping

a. Match the types of shop on the left with the items they sell on the right.

- |                     |   |   |                                       |
|---------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. baker's          | • | • | a. cigarettes, magazines, newspapers  |
| 2. butcher's        | • | • | b. almost everything                  |
| 3. bookshop         | • | • | c. mainly food and household goods    |
| 4. boutique         | • | • | d. bread, cakes, biscuits             |
| 5. chemist's        | • | • | e. meat                               |
| 6. greengrocer's    | • | • | f. books, maps, dictionaries          |
| 7. newsagent's      | • | • | g. designer clothes                   |
| 8. supermarket      | • | • | h. medicine, baby products, cosmetics |
| 9. department store | • | • | i. fruit and vegetables               |

b. Put the items below in the right column, under the general word which describes the group of items.

apples • bananas • a bookcase • boots • coffee  
 a dishwasher • envelopes • a file • a freezer • a jacket  
 a jumper • kitchen roll • a lamp • melon • a notebook  
 oranges • a sofa • peaches • pens • postcards • salt  
 shampoo • sugar • a suit • washing powder • writing paper

CLOTHES	FURNITURE	ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	STATIONERY	FRUIT

c. How many compound words or phrases can you make with the words *shop* or *shopping*? Write the exact words next to what they mean. One has been done for you.

- shop assistant a person who works in a shop
- \_\_\_\_\_ looking around the shop but not buying anything
- \_\_\_\_\_ a list of things to buy



# Shopping

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the window at the front of the shop
5. \_\_\_\_\_ an area with many shops, outside or indoors
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a person who steals things from a shop
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a bag for carrying your shopping in
8. \_\_\_\_\_ buying things over the Internet

d. You might see these notices in a department store. Match them with their explanations.

CHANGING ROOMS NEXT TO LIFT  
You may take in no more than  
4 pieces of clothing

 **SORRY!**  
Lift to  
childrenswear  
**OUT OF  
ORDER -**  
Use escalator  
in furniture  
department

**DO NOT  
touch china!**  
Ask a shop  
assistant to  
serve you.



**SPECIAL  
OFFER**

**ONLY FOR TODAY!**  
**Prices on all sportswear  
50% down**

C

A

B

D

- A. Because the lift is not working, you'll have to go upstairs another way
- B. If you want to have a closer look at a porcelain teapot, try to find a shop assistant.
- C. If you buy a tracksuit today you'll pay half its price.
- D. There's a limit to the number of clothes you can try on each time.

e. Complete these three conversations at a market. Use the words in the box.

The oval ones, I think. • They're £5 each. Crystal. • Yes, here you are.  
Hello. Can I help you? • Oh that's too big. Do you have a smaller one?  
All right, £25 then. • What a pity! Thanks anyway.

- a. A Can I see that kitchen clock, please?  
B (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A How much is it?  
B £30.

# Shopping

A Oh no, that's too expensive.

B (2) \_\_\_\_\_

b. A How much are these wine glasses?

B (3) \_\_\_\_\_

A OK I'll take them.

B Which shape do you want? Round or oval?

A (4) \_\_\_\_\_

B Here you are. That's £10, please.

c. A (5) \_\_\_\_\_

B Yes. What size is that coat?

A It's size 40.

B (6) \_\_\_\_\_

A No, I'm afraid this is the only one left.

B (7) \_\_\_\_\_

f. Answer these questions about your shopping habits. Then ask one or two friends.

1. How often do you go shopping? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which kind of shopping do you dislike? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you prefer to shop in a big department store or a small shop? \_\_\_\_\_

4. How much do you spend on clothes per month? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What sort of things do you spend most of your money on? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you ever go shopping in an open market? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What do you think of on-line shopping? Have you ever bought anything over the Internet? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you ever buy second-hand clothes? \_\_\_\_\_

# Signs & notices

a. Signs and notices often give you information (e.g. that an office is closed) or give you instructions (e.g. that you must keep quiet). Look at the notices below and decide whether they give you information or instructions.

1. THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING \_\_\_\_\_
2. OUT OF ORDER \_\_\_\_\_
3. NO PARKING \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do not leave your luggage unattended \_\_\_\_\_
5. EXIT staff only \_\_\_\_\_
6. SILENCE \_\_\_\_\_
7. NO CYCLING  
DOGS MUST BE ON LEAD \_\_\_\_\_
8. PAY HERE  
exact fare please  
NO NOTES \_\_\_\_\_
9. MESSAGE: Tanya - Greek class is on Tuesday afternoon this  
week instead of Monday, starting 20 minutes earlier than usual. \_\_\_\_\_
10. QUEUE THIS SIDE \_\_\_\_\_
11. Please ring for attention \_\_\_\_\_
12. SALE 30% OFF ALL ITEMS \_\_\_\_\_

b. Look at the signs in part a. again. Where would you see them? Choose from the list. You can use more than one answer.

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. airport _____         | 7. library _____                   |
| 2. bus _____             | 8. Post-it on someone's desk _____ |
| 3. cinema _____          | 9. public park _____               |
| 4. clothes shop _____    | 10. public phone _____             |
| 5. hotel reception _____ | 11. restaurant _____               |
| 6. hotel room door _____ | 12. street _____                   |

# Signs & notices

c. The following words in the box usually appear in signs and public notices. Choose the correct word for each gap in the sentences below. You can only use each word/phrase once.

allowed • area • cancelled • card • changing rooms • disabled  
 entrance • forbidden • hour • instructions • luggage • may  
 no longer • on time • passengers • property • put • responsible  
 rooms • seat • use • warning

1. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ equipment in this box before reading \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Weekday parking: \_\_\_\_\_ than 20 minutes in any \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ coins in the coffee machine slowly - if in difficulty, go to room 2.
4. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ during lectures but is \_\_\_\_\_ during the coffee break.
5. This \_\_\_\_\_ is closed today - use back of building beside car park.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ for international flights - check in \_\_\_\_\_ here.
7. Visitors to the port \_\_\_\_\_ must collect an identity \_\_\_\_\_ at the main gate.
8. Offer this \_\_\_\_\_ to old or \_\_\_\_\_ people, or those carrying young children.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ next to escalator. Customers \_\_\_\_\_ take in no more than 4 pieces of clothing.
10. All the trains are running \_\_\_\_\_ today except the 8.15 which has been \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The College is not \_\_\_\_\_ for private \_\_\_\_\_ left in this building.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ - security cameras in use around this building.

## d. Language focus

You may see the verbs *may*, *must* and *should* in signs and notices. Often these verbs do not appear in the signs but they help you to understand what the signs mean. It is important to understand the different meanings of these verbs.

e.g. LEAVE LUGGAGE BESIDE RECEPTION AREA

means: You may leave your luggage beside the reception area OR You are allowed to leave your luggage beside the reception area.

PAY HERE

means: You must pay here OR It is necessary that you pay here.

DRY CLEAN ONLY










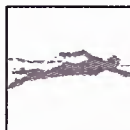
means: You should not wash this item of clothing at home OR It is a good idea not to wash this item of clothing at home.



# Sport

a. Label the pictures with the names of sports and games in the box. You will only use 10 of them.

- athletics • baseball • basketball • climbing • cricket  
 cycling • football • golf • hockey • ice skating • rugby  
 skiing • swimming • table tennis • tennis

				
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
				
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

b. Write down all the ball games from the box above. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Which of the sports from above can you enjoy doing alone and not with other people? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Which would you enjoy doing in your free time and which would you prefer to watch? \_\_\_\_\_

e. Put these words into the correct columns.

- ball • baseball • basket • boxing • car racing • court • crash helmet  
 field • gloves • golf clubs • net • pitch • pool • racquet • shorts  
 ski • slope • stadium • swimming • track • trunks • whistle

NAME OF SPORT	PLACE	EQUIPMENT



# Sports

f. Match the phrases on the sports on the left with the phrases on the right.

- |                 |   |   |  |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| 1. Athletics    | • | • | a. You hit a ball with a club. You try to hit it into the hole.    |
| 2. Basketball   | • | • | b. You hit the ball with a racket. You try to hit it over the net. |
| 3. Golf         | • | • | c. You run round a track. The fastest wins the race.               |
| 4. Motor racing | • | • | d. You ride round a track. The fastest horse wins the race.        |
| 5. Horse racing | • | • | e. You drive round a track. The fastest wins a race.               |
| 6. Tennis       | • | • | f. You try to throw the ball into the basket.                      |

g. Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs *go*, *play* or *do*.

- In the summer I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water skiing. In the winter I \_\_\_\_\_ jogging every morning.
- She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ tennis very well because she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough practice.
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ swimming today because I'm \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball in an hour with my team.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ football with his friends on Sundays but he has no time to \_\_\_\_\_ any other sports. He's planning to \_\_\_\_\_ sailing next weekend.

h. Choose four sports that you have done and say if you enjoyed them and what it was like. Then choose four that you haven't done but you would like to try and explain why. Use these phrases.

- I found \_\_\_\_\_ (boring / exciting / frightening / difficult / easy / interesting etc)
- I would find \_\_\_\_\_
- I was (good at / bad at) \_\_\_\_\_
- I would be \_\_\_\_\_

i. Try to do this sports quiz with a friend. Don't worry if you cannot answer all the questions. But if you do, you must be a sports expert!

- Which is not an Olympic sport?  
a. judo      b. tennis      c. skateboarding      d. football
- Which country won the last World Cup of the 20th century?  
a. England      b. Germany      c. Brazil      d. France
- How many players are there in a volleyball team?  
a. nine      b. six      c. five      d. eleven
- Which footballer has married one of the Spice Girls?  
a. Pelé      b. Ronaldinho      c. Ronaldo      d. David Beckham
- The first modern Olympic Games took place in...  
a. Athens      b. Berlin      c. Rome      d. London
- A marathon runner has to run for just over \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the race.  
a. 20 km      b. 30 km      c. 40 km      d. 50 km
- Which American athlete won nine gold medals at four Olympic Games?  
a. Steffi Graf      b. Carl Lewis      c. Olga Cotbut      d. Muhammed Ali

# Transport & travel

a. Put in the words below into the correct column. Each column describes a different means of transport. Some of the words can go into more than one column.

airport • bus stop • cab • carriage • coach • crossroads • driver • ferry  
 flight attendant • harbour • helicopter • junction • motorway • pilot  
 platform • railway • runway • station • taxi • terminal • traffic lights

BUS	AIR	TRAIN	CAR	SEA

b. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to describe ways of travelling.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. get in/out of the | • a. bicycle, boat, bus, car, coach, ferry, plane, train |
| 2. get on/off the    | • b. bus, car, coach, lorry                              |
| 3. go by             | • c. bike, horse, motorbike, motorcycle                  |
| 4. go on the         | • d. car   |
| 5. ride a            | • e. bicycle, boat, bus, coach, ferry, plane, train      |
| 6. drive a           | • f. bus, coach, ferry, underground, train               |

c. The adjectives in the box can be used to describe public transport. Use some of them to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

cheap • comfortable • crowded • empty • expensive • fast  
 reliable • safe • slow • uncomfortable

1. This train is too \_\_\_\_\_. It stops at every little station on the way.
2. The train journey was long and \_\_\_\_\_. The seats were so hard.
3. The underground is always \_\_\_\_\_ during the rush hour. You can never find a seat.
4. Taxi fares to the airport are very \_\_\_\_\_. You may have to pay more than £30!
5. Going by coach is fairly \_\_\_\_\_. Most people can afford the fare.

# Transport & travel

d. All the words in the box are about air travel. Put them into the right column. There may be more than one correct answer.

air terminal • cabin crew • check-in desk • customs • departure lounge  
 duty free • excess baggage • landing • pilot • runway • seat belt  
 take-off • upright position

DEPARTURES	THE FLIGHT	ARRIVAL

e. Now match five of the words above with their definitions below.

1. The money you have to pay if your luggage is too heavy \_\_\_\_\_
2. The people who look after you on the plane \_\_\_\_\_
3. The part of the airport you walk through when you arrive or depart \_\_\_\_\_
4. The place you go when you arrive at the airport with your luggage \_\_\_\_\_
5. The correct way to have your seat during landing and take-off \_\_\_\_\_

f. Fill in the gaps in the text below with A, B, C or D.

Heathrow Airport is one of the busiest (1) \_\_\_\_\_ airports in the world. More than 90 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ use Heathrow to fly direct to about 200 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in 85 countries in the world. Every year Heathrow handles 450,000 international (4) \_\_\_\_\_, an average of 1,300 per day. This is more than one a minute from six o'clock in the morning till midnight. Almost 58,000 people (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at Heathrow, that's the population of a small town. There are around 75,000,000 (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of baggage going through Heathrow each year and there are over 9,500 baggage (7) \_\_\_\_\_ available for passengers - more than in any other airport. Passengers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 26,000 cups of tea and 6,500 sandwiches at Heathrow every day and the duty-free (9) \_\_\_\_\_ sell a bottle of whisky every 7 seconds - that's more than 500 bottles an hour. The most common illness among passengers is heart attack. Around 40 people every year die in this way while (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to or through Heathrow.

- |                    |                  |               |              |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. local        | B. international | C. famous     | D. public    |
| 2. A. planes       | B. tourists      | C. airlines   | D. airports  |
| 3. A. destinations | B. countries     | C. terminals  | D. runways   |
| 4. A. trips        | B. journeys      | C. airplanes  | D. flights   |
| 5. A. fly          | B. work          | C. travel     | D. board     |
| 6. A. suitcases    | B. bags          | C. bits       | D. pieces    |
| 7. A. buses        | B. baskets       | C. collectors | D. trolleys  |
| 8. A. drink        | B. eat           | C. buy        | D. sell      |
| 9. A. shops        | B. points        | C. corners    | D. trolleys  |
| 10. A. arriving    | B. travelling    | C. landing    | D. commuting |

# Weather

a. Complete the table with the missing adjectives or nouns.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1. sun	_____	6. shower	_____
2. _____	icy	7. _____	humid
3. fog	_____	8. cloud	_____
4. mist	_____	9. wind	_____
5. _____	climatic	10. _____	hot

b. Match the weather symbols with the right words. You won't use all of them.

clear • cloudy • drizzle • fog • freezing • frosty • rain • hot • ice  
 mist • rainy • showers • snow • sunny • temperatures below zero  
 thunderstorms • wet • windy • wind speed and direction



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Are these sentences true or false? If you think a sentence is false write the true sentence. Use your dictionary to make sure.

- A shower is a light wind. \_\_\_\_\_
- It often pours with rain in the desert. \_\_\_\_\_
- You always enjoy a cool breeze on a very hot day. \_\_\_\_\_
- It usually gets frosty in very high temperatures. \_\_\_\_\_
- When it's very foggy a flight may be delayed. \_\_\_\_\_
- If it is humid the air will be very dry. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water can turn into ice if the temperature is below zero. \_\_\_\_\_
- Lightning is a loud noise in the air followed by thunder. \_\_\_\_\_
- It can get quite chilly in the desert in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_
- Temperatures below zero are very unusual in the mountains in Switzerland. \_\_\_\_\_

# Weather

d. Match the beginnings with the right endings to make logical sentences.

- |                             |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. It was getting dark      | • | • | a. so I decided not to drive.           |
| 2. It was pouring with rain | • | • | b. so he put on his sunglasses.         |
| 3. It was getting very hot  | • | • | c. so we had dinner on the balcony.     |
| 4. It was extremely icy     | • | • | d. so we had our picnic indoors.        |
| 5. It was very windy        | • | • | e. so they had to drink a lot of water. |
| 6. It was too bright        | • | • | f. so the ferry didn't go.              |
| 7. It was freezing          | • | • | g. so I put on a thick coat and gloves. |
| 8. It was nice and warm     | • | • | h. so we lit a fire.                    |

e. Read the text and fill the gaps with A, B or C.

**The weather (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for noon tomorrow:**

Temperatures will be generally (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland and the north of England, but will be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ zero in the rest of the country. There will be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ rain in Scotland, moving into northern England later in the afternoon. Wales and the South West will be cloudy with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ intervals and with (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of up to 15 miles an hour. The South East will be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and foggy but it will become (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and dry later. The rest of England will be cloudy with a few (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and even some snow in inland areas. In Northern Ireland, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ will be just above zero.

- |     |                 |                 |                  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1.  | A. news         | B. preview      | C. forecast      |
| 2.  | A. big          | B. high         | C. above         |
| 3.  | A. more         | B. under        | C. below         |
| 4.  | A. heavy        | B. strong       | C. much          |
| 5.  | A. warm         | B. sunny        | C. clear         |
| 6.  | A. temperatures | B. rain         | C. winds         |
| 7.  | A. sunny        | B. wet          | C. drizzle       |
| 8.  | A. clear        | B. rainy        | C. damp          |
| 9.  | A. showers      | B. intervals    | C. rain          |
| 10. | A. winds        | B. temperatures | C. thunderstorms |

f. Match the word clouds with the texts below. Then fill the gaps choosing words from the right cloud.

below -20°C  
little rain / hot and dry  
snow

very humid  
24 and 27°C / wet season  
tropical

not too cold  
sunshine / fresh breeze  
hot and dry

A. In Russia the weather is mainly \_\_\_\_\_ in the summers with temperatures of 25-30°. Winters are freezing cold and it snows a lot. Temperatures can drop \_\_\_\_\_ and there is often from November to March. Spring comes late in Moscow and it is normally quite warm and bright. There is very \_\_\_\_\_.

B. In Kenya the climate is \_\_\_\_\_. It is very hot all year round and the temperature is between \_\_\_\_\_ and is the same in July and January. From November to April is the \_\_\_\_\_ and in January it rains a lot. From July to September it is mostly dry but the air is \_\_\_\_\_.

C. In Greece summers are usually very \_\_\_\_\_ with a temperature of 30° to 35°C. On the islands it is always a little cooler with a nice \_\_\_\_\_ and lots of \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes it gets very windy. Winters are \_\_\_\_\_ but it usually rains in October and November. Sometimes there is snow mainly in the mountains.

# Work & jobs

a. All the words in the box describe different jobs. Put them into the right column. Some words may fit in more than one category.

builder • dentist • doctor • dustman • editor • fire fighter  
 journalist • lecturer • newscaster • nurse • plumber • police officer  
 professor • psychologist • publisher • reporter • social worker  
 surgeon • taxi driver • teacher • traffic warden • tutor • writer

EDUCATION	HEALTH	PUBLIC SERVICES	MANUAL JOBS	MEDIA

b. Match the jobs on the left with the subjects on the right.

PROFESSION

- 1. lawyer •
- 2. tourist guide •
- 3. chemist •
- 4. musician •
- 5. doctor •
- 6. journalist •
- 7. physicist •
- 8. sales and marketing manager •
- 9. accountant •
- 10. chef •
- 11. actor/actress •
- 12. architect •

SUBJECT STUDIED

- a. cookery
- b. accountancy
- c. law
- d. architecture
- e. acting
- f. tourism
- g. physics
- h. chemistry
- i. medicine
- j. journalism
- k. music
- l. marketing





# Work & jobs

c. Complete the table below with the missing words or phrases. One has been done for you.

JOB	PLACE	DUTIES
pilot	<i>aeroplane</i>	<i>flies a plane</i>
	library	
		writes for a newspaper
secretary		
vet		
		teaches History
	university	
		fixes water pipes
hairdresser		
	police station	

d. This is what happened to Malcolm with his last job. Can you put the events in the right order?

1. He applied for the job. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He got promotion. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They weren't pleased with his work. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He accepted the job. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He saw the advertisement. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They sacked him. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They offered him the job. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They gave him an interview. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns/phrases on the right to make the right expressions.

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. attend •    | • a. job satisfaction        |
| 2. deal with • | • b. overtime                |
| 3. do •        | • c. the accounts department |
| 4. earn •      | • d. customers               |
| 5. get •       | • e. £350 per hour           |
| 6. meet •      | • f. meetings                |
| 7. run •       | • g. a lot of paperwork      |
| 8. work •      | • h. customers' complaints   |

# Work & jobs

f. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the words in bold and make any necessary changes

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. He is responsible for the production department.<br>He is _____ the production department.          | <b>charge</b>       |
| 2. In my job I have to visit clients at their workplace.<br>My _____ clients at their workplace.       | <b>involves</b>     |
| 3. She retired early and went to live on an island.<br>She took _____ and went to live on an island.   | <b>retirement</b>   |
| 4. I earn £25,000 a year.<br>My _____ £25,000 a year.  | <b>income</b>       |
| 5. She would prefer a job with regular working hours.<br>She would prefer a _____ job.                 | <b>nine-to-five</b> |
| 6. He gets £25,000 from his teaching job and another £10,000 from writing.<br>His total _____ £35,000. | <b>income</b>       |

g. Use 1 to 10 (1= best, 10=worst) to put the jobs listed below in order of preference. Think in terms of a) *pay* and b) *job satisfaction*. Answer it for yourself first and then ask a friend.

JOBS	PAY	JOB SATISFACTION
Archaeologist		
Bank manager		
English teacher		
Journalist		
Nurse		
Police officer		
Professional footballer		
Secretary		
Shop assistant		
TV presenter		
IT specialist		
Artist		

# Phonetic symbols

It is not always easy to pronounce words in English because very often words are not written the way they are pronounced. The phonetic symbols after each word in your dictionary show you how to say each word.

**telephone** /'telɪfəʊn/ *noun* a machine which you use to speak to someone who is some distance away ○ *I was in the garden when you called, but by the time I got to the house the telephone had stopped ringing.* ○ *She lifted the telephone and called the ambulance.* ■ *verb* to call someone using a telephone ○ *Your wife telephoned when you were out.* ○ *Can you telephone me at ten o'clock tomorrow evening?* ○ *I need to telephone our office in New York.* (NOTE: **Telephone** is often shortened to **phone**: *phone call, phone book*.)

There is an explanation of the phonetic symbols used throughout your dictionary together with examples at the starting pages.

Some of the phonetic symbols are pronounced in the same way as the letter they look like, e.g. /p/ sounds like 'p' in 'pet'. But all the others change their pronunciation according to the word they are in. This is why it is important you familiarise yourself with the phonetic symbols in your dictionary.

a. Use phonetic symbols to fill in the pronunciation of the following words. Write the phonetic symbols between the / / . Also practice saying them.

- |           |   |   |         |   |   |             |   |   |          |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---------|---|---|-------------|---|---|----------|---|---|
| 1. back:  | / | / | bacon:  | / | / | 4. curry:   | / | / | curtain: | / | / |
| 2. cough: | / | / | enough: | / | / | 5. now:     | / | / | know:    | / | / |
| 3. vase:  | / | / | razor:  | / | / | 6. through: | / | / | throw:   | / | / |

b. All the following words describe colours. Match them with their phonetic symbols.

- |           |   |   |    |             |
|-----------|---|---|----|-------------|
| 1. orange | • | • | a. | /grɪ:n/     |
| 2. white  | • | • | b. | /'pɜ:p(ə)l/ |
| 3. beige  | • | • | c. | /beɪʒ/      |
| 4. yellow | • | • | d. | /greɪ/      |
| 5. brown  | • | • | e. | /'brʌndʒ/   |
| 6. grey   | • | • | f. | /waɪt/      |
| 7. pink   | • | • | g. | /pɪŋk/      |
| 8. purple | • | • | h. | /'dʒeləʊ/   |
| 9. green  | • | • | i. | /blu:/      |
| 10. blue  | • | • | j. | /braʊn/     |

c. Match these words with their pronunciation.

- |           |   |   |    |           |
|-----------|---|---|----|-----------|
| 1. chilly | • | • | a. | /rʌf/     |
| 2. cinema | • | • | b. | /tu:/     |
| 3. deal   | • | • | c. | /taɪr/    |
| 4. dial   | • | • | d. | /mi:l/    |
| 5. feel   | • | • | e. | /'sɪnəmə/ |
| 6. fill   | • | • | f. | /'tʃɪli/  |
| 7. meal   | • | • | g. | /fi:l/    |
| 8. rough  | • | • | h. | /di:l/    |
| 9. two    | • | • | i. | /'daɪəl/  |
| 10. tear  | • | • | j. | /fɪl/     |

# Phonetic symbols

d. Underline the silent letter in each of these words.

1. island
2. know
3. wrist
4. hour
5. two
6. knock
7. while

e. Use your dictionary to find out which of the four words on the right is the odd one out because it does not rhyme with the word on the left.

- |                   |                |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. <b>heard</b>   | <i>word</i>    | <i>bird</i>    | <i>beard</i>    | <i>third</i>   |
| 2. <b>dead</b>    | <i>bed</i>     | <i>bead</i>    | <i>said</i>     | <i>thread</i>  |
| 3. <b>meat</b>    | <i>seat</i>    | <i>suite</i>   | <i>threat</i>   | <i>treat</i>   |
| 4. <b>bear</b>    | <i>pear</i>    | <i>there</i>   | <i>fear</i>     | <i>stare</i>   |
| 5. <b>steak</b>   | <i>beak</i>    | <i>bake</i>    | <i>break</i>    | <i>stake</i>   |
| 6. <b>worse</b>   | <i>purse</i>   | <i>nurse</i>   | <i>horse</i>    | <i>hearse</i>  |
| 7. <b>weight</b>  | <i>wait</i>    | <i>hate</i>    | <i>straight</i> | <i>height</i>  |
| 8. <b>thumb</b>   | <i>come</i>    | <i>sum</i>     | <i>home</i>     | <i>some</i>    |
| 9. <b>trouble</b> | <i>cousin</i>  | <i>rough</i>   | <i>wound</i>    | <i>tough</i>   |
| 10. <b>sew</b>    | <i>few</i>     | <i>so</i>      | <i>low</i>      | <i>show</i>    |
| 11. <b>shown</b>  | <i>phone</i>   | <i>town</i>    | <i>loan</i>     | <i>tone</i>    |
| 12. <b>fear</b>   | <i>beer</i>    | <i>dear</i>    | <i>leer</i>     | <i>bear</i>    |
| 13. <b>should</b> | <i>mould</i>   | <i>could</i>   | <i>wood</i>     | <i>good</i>    |
| 14. <b>please</b> | <i>freeze</i>  | <i>cheese</i>  | <i>peace</i>    | <i>tease</i>   |
| 15. <b>paid</b>   | <i>afraid</i>  | <i>made</i>    | <i>weighed</i>  | <i>said</i>    |
| 16. <b>soul</b>   | <i>goal</i>    | <i>hole</i>    | <i>whole</i>    | <i>foul</i>    |
| 17. <b>tool</b>   | <i>pool</i>    | <i>wool</i>    | <i>cool</i>     | <i>fool</i>    |
| 18. <b>won</b>    | <i>son</i>     | <i>sun</i>     | <i>one</i>      | <i>gone</i>    |
| 19. <b>catch</b>  | <i>match</i>   | <i>latch</i>   | <i>batch</i>    | <i>watch</i>   |
| 20. <b>loose</b>  | <i>choose</i>  | <i>moose</i>   | <i>juice</i>    | <i>sluice</i>  |
| 21. <b>wonder</b> | <i>blunder</i> | <i>thunder</i> | <i>wander</i>   | <i>plunder</i> |
| 22. <b>walk</b>   | <i>work</i>    | <i>talk</i>    | <i>pork</i>     | <i>cork</i>    |
| 23. <b>fruit</b>  | <i>shoot</i>   | <i>loot</i>    | <i>boot</i>     | <i>foot</i>    |
| 24. <b>chase</b>  | <i>vase</i>    | <i>face</i>    | <i>lace</i>     | <i>race</i>    |

# Pronunciation & spelling

We use punctuation in writing in order to show when we finish or start a sentence, if a word is a capital name or not. There are certain symbols, called *punctuation marks* e.g. comma, full stop, exclamation mark, etc. There are some basic rules about how to use punctuation marks.

a. Match the punctuation marks with their names and their use.

- |        |                        |  |
|--------|------------------------|--|
| 1. !   | a. question mark       | I. at the end of a sentence                          |
| 2. ""  | b. colon               | II. to separate two parts of a sentence              |
| 3. ( ) | c. hyphen              | III. for missing letters / for possessives           |
| 4. ,   | d. exclamation mark    | IV. to separate extra information from the sentence  |
| 5. -   | e. period or full stop | V. after a direct question                           |
| 6. :   | f. quotation marks     | VI. for a pause in a long sentence                   |
| 7. ;   | g. dash                | VII. to join two words together                      |
| 8. ?   | h. apostrophe          | VIII. at the end of a sentence to express surprise   |
| 9. .   | i. brackets            | IX. to introduce a list or a quotation in a sentence |
| 10. -  | j. semi-colon          | X. to separate parts of sentences                    |
| 11. '  | k. comma               | XI. to show that words are spoken                    |

b. Use the right punctuation marks in the following sentences.

1. What an amazing story
2. I ran all the way to the station but I still missed the train
3. Come and see whats happened said John
4. I spoke to David yesterday he can't come to the meeting tonight
5. Whats your passport number the policeman asked
6. I need some butter eggs yoghurt and sugar
7. I dont know whos ordered this but it wasnt me said the old man
8. The car the one with the broken window was parked outside our house

c. It is important to know the English alphabet and the order of the letters. Very often you have to spell your name, the name of another person or the name of a place.

Also in your dictionary you will find the words explained in alphabetical order.

All the words in the box are sports. Write them in alphabetical order.

swimming • golf • tennis • cycling • basketball • skiing  
rugby • cricket • football • boxing

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

# Pronunciation & spelling

d. Now write these words in alphabetical order as quickly as you can.

wild • white • wheel • wheat • weight • whale • why • which

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Spell the names of the following cities for a friend.

1. Moscow
2. Tokyo
3. Singapore
4. Marseilles
5. Athens
6. Rio de Janeiro

e. Many words in English have irregular plural forms. Write the plural of these nouns.

- |                |                |                     |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. house _____ | 2. match _____ | 3. fax _____        |
| 4. loss _____  | 5. baby _____  | 6. university _____ |

f. Some words in English have the same or very similar sounds but they are spelled differently. Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. Oh *dear* / *deer*! I've lost my pen!
2. She had to *brake* / *break* hard as the car in front stopped without a warning.
3. I bought this crystal vase for £15 in a *sale* / *sail*.
4. Stir the *flour* / *flower* into the cake mixture.
5. Please keep *quiet* / *quite*! I'm trying to work.
6. 'Cinderella' used to be my favourite fairy *tale* / *tail* when I was a child.
7. We had a *grate* / *great* time at the party last night.
8. She measures 80cm around the *waist* / *waste*.
9. Let me *sow* / *sew* this tear in your shirt.
10. He asked his secretary to bring the *mail* / *male*.



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# Word stress & pronunciation

---

When a word has two or more syllables, one of them has the main stress. This means that this syllable is said louder than the others. In English it is very important to put the stress on the right part of the word, otherwise it can be difficult for others to understand what you are saying.

In your dictionary the symbol ( ' ) shows you where the main stress of each word is. But this is only a guide because the stress of each word can change according to the word's position in the sentence.

Sometimes when you use a different form of a word you should change the position of the main stress of the word. This can also change the pronunciation of the word.

Look up these words in your dictionary and notice how, as the stress changes, so does the pronunciation of the vowels.

*photograph*  
*photography*  
*photographic*

Some words can be both nouns and verbs without changing their form. Nouns often have the stress on their first syllable. Verbs often have the stress on their second syllable. Sometimes the pronunciation changes too.

Look up these words in your dictionary. Does the pronunciation of the vowels change together with the stress?

record (noun)	record (verb)
produce (noun)	produce (verb)
increase (noun)	increase (verb)

---

a. Look at the words below. Which ones have the stress on the first syllable?

- amused
- annoyed
- astonished
- depressed
- excited
- grateful
- happy
- jealous
- impatient
- miserable
- thoughtful
- worried

---

b. Underline the part of each word that has the main stress.

- father
- education
- necessary
- fortunately
- advertisement
- organise
- dangerous

---

# Word stress & pronunciation

---

- 8. wonderful
- 9. computer
- 10. photographer
- 11. anxious
- 12. below
- 13. preferred
- 14. expected
- 15. police

---

c. Choose the correctly stressed words below. Use your dictionary.

- 1. Did you **record** / **record** the film that was on the other night?
- 2. There has been a 10% **increase** / **incrase** of the price of petrol this month.
- 3. She was let out of prison for good **conduct** / **conduct**.
- 4. The regulations do not **permit** / **permit** smoking inside the building.
- 5. Have you bought her a **present** / **present** for her birthday?
- 6. Air pollution will **increase** / **incrase** in the next few years.
- 7. She is going to **present** / **present** the campaign plan to the board directors.
- 8. He has broken the world **record** / **record** twice.
- 9. Do I need a **permit** / **permit** to work abroad?
- 10. He is going to **conduct** / **conduct** the orchestra at the Festival Hall tonight.

---

d. Look up these word groups in your dictionary to find out if the main stress changes position according to the word form.

- 1. employ - employee
- 2. present (n) - present (v)
- 3. answer (n) - answer (v)
- 4. advertise - advertisement
- 5. disagree - disagreement
- 6. depart - departure
- 7. discuss - discussion
- 8. operate - operator - operation
- 9. suspect (n) - suspect (v)
- 10. origin - original
- 11. electric - electricity
- 12. conduct (n) - conduct (v)



























# Answer key

## Compound nouns (pp. 9-11)

### a. (See your dictionary)

#### b.

Things we wear: earrings, raincoat, sunglasses, swimming costume  
 People: babysitter, bodyguard, boyfriend, grandchildren  
 Roads: car park, parking meter, pedestrian crossing, traffic lights  
 Money: bank account, cash desk, cheque book, income tax

#### c.

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. income tax       | 9. grandchildren        |
| 2. babysitter       | 10. raincoat            |
| 3. sunglasses       | 11. earrings            |
| 4. car park         | 12. bodyguards          |
| 5. bank account     | 13. parking meter       |
| 6. swimming costume | 14. pedestrian crossing |
| 7. traffic lights   | 15. boyfriend           |
| 8. cash desk        | 16. chequebook          |

### d. (suggested answers)

birthday card, booking office, boyfriend, traffic lights, sunset, frying pan, living room

### e. (open answers)

## Conjunctions & connectives (pp. 12-14)

#### a.

<u>Conjunction</u>	<u>Function</u>
<i>and</i>	tells you more
<i>but</i>	makes a contrast
<i>so</i>	tells you the result
<i>or</i>	gives you a choice
<i>when</i>	answers the question 'when?'
<i>although</i>	tells you something surprising
<i>if</i>	makes a condition
<i>after, before</i>	answers the question 'what happened first?'
<i>because</i>	answers the question 'why?'

<u>Connecting word</u>	<u>Function</u>
<i>only</i>	says that something is not very big or not very much
<i>like</i>	makes a comparison
<i>than</i>	is used after a comparative adjective or adverb
<i>even</i>	says something is surprising or unusual
<i>too, as well, also</i>	says something is extra

#### b.

- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. and  | 6. as well  |
| 2. but  | 7. because  |
| 3. or   | 8. although |
| 4. so   | 9. than     |
| 5. only | 10. if      |

#### c.

1. Although I didn't know many people...

2. ...because she had studied very hard
3. ...if you don't listen carefully
4. ...although we live in the same street
5. ...after he had worked/working in a bookshop for two years
6. ...until the lights went green
7. ...if you speak more slowly
8. ...because I had an umbrella

#### d.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. too/as well | 5. than        |
| 2. Even        | 6. also        |
| 3. like        | 7. too/as well |
| 4. Only        |                |

### e. (suggested answers)

1. ...it helps me to remember their meaning.
2. ...you are learning English.
3. ...you visit England.
4. ...you take an exam.
5. ...you can practice listening to English on your own.
6. ...they understand most of what they read or hear.

#### f.

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1. b) | 6. d)  |
| 2. c) | 7. a)  |
| 3. a) | 8. c)  |
| 4. d) | 9. b)  |
| 5. b) | 10. c) |

## Countable/uncountable nouns (pp. 15-17)

#### a.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. C, U | 9. C, U  |
| 2. U, C | 10. C, U |
| 3. U    | 11. U, C |
| 4. U    | 12. C, C |
| 5. C, U | 13. U, U |
| 6. U    | 14. C    |
| 7. U, C | 15. U, C |
| 8. C, U |          |

#### b.

1. ...some information about...
2. ...usually better weather...
3. *correct*
4. ...very good advice.
5. ...in the house is very old.
6. ...making progress with...
7. *correct*
8. ...find new accommodation...
9. ...a lot of housework...
10. *correct*
11. ...carried my luggage to...
12. I'd like fish and chips...

#### c.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a                   | 6. many, a/the       |
| 2. <i>blank</i>        | 7. an, <i>blank</i>  |
| 3. much                | 8. much              |
| 4. <i>blank</i> , much | 9. many              |
| 5. the, <i>blank</i>   | 10. <i>blank</i> , a |

# Answer key

**d.**

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. transport     | 5. furniture            |
| 2. accommodation | 6. countryside, scenery |
| 3. news          | 7. money                |
| 4. information   | 8. traffic              |

**e.**

- ...is central heating in my flat.
- ...are job advertisements in most newspapers.
- ...English is ...
- It's a ... ..
- ...was no more room ...
- ...news I had today is ...

**Prefixes (pp. 18-19)**

**a. (suggested answers)**

- il* - used before words beginning with *l*  
*ir* - used before words beginning with *r*  
*im* - used before words beginning with *p*  
*un* - used before many different words

**b.**

- disagree  
 unemployed  
 invisible  
 unlock  
 illegal  
 irregular  
 informal  
 dishonest  
 undressed  
 unhappy  
 misunderstand  
 unlike

**c.**

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ...unemployed | 5. ...misunderstood it |
| 2. ...untidy     | 6. ...invisible        |
| 3. ...impatient  | 7. ...undressed        |
| 4. ...illegal    |                        |

**d.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. g | 5. c |
| 2. e | 6. a |
| 3. b | 7. f |
| 4. d |      |

**e.**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. impossible    | 6. misunderstood |
| 2. halfway       | 7. reorganising  |
| 3. uncomfortable | 8. unlock        |
| 4. disappear     | 9. unpacked      |
| 5. ex-wife       |                  |

**Prepositions (pp. 20-22)**

**a.**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. at     | 6. at     |
| 2. in     | 7. in, at |
| 3. on     | 8. in     |
| 4. at     | 9. on     |
| 5. on, in | 10. at    |

**b.**

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. in front of | 4. behind |
| 2. over, below | 5. into   |
| 3. above       | 6. up     |

**c.**

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. in    | 9. blank  |
| 2. blank | 10. for   |
| 3. at/on | 11. with  |
| 4. for   | 12. after |
| 5. blank | 13. blank |
| 6. blank | 14. on    |
| 7. in    | 15. for   |
| 8. to    |           |

**d.**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B  |
| 2. C | 7. B  |
| 3. D | 8. D  |
| 4. B | 9. B  |
| 5. A | 10. C |

**e. (open answers)**

**Suffixes (pp. 23-24)**

**a.**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. e | 6. c  |
| 2. f | 7. i  |
| 3. b | 8. d  |
| 4. g | 9. j  |
| 5. a | 10. h |

**b.**

- amusement, digestion, discussion, enjoyment, government, happiness, impression, information, invitation, measurement, popularity, preparation, protection, punishment, responsibility, revision, sadness, statement, suggestion, television

**c.**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. discussion | 5. information |
| 2. television | 6. suggestion  |
| 3. revision   | 7. preparation |
| 4. protection | 8. invitation  |

**d.**

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. singer   | 6. artist        |
| 2. employer | 7. actor/actress |
| 3. farmer   | 8. manager       |
| 4. dancer   | 9. driver        |
| 5. director | 10. trainer      |

**e. (suggested answers)**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. careless | 4. painless |
| 2. hopeless | 5. endless  |
| 3. useless  |             |

**f. (open answers)**

**Word partners (pp. 25-26)**

**a.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. h | 6. d |
| 2. e | 7. b |

# Answer key

3. a  
4. f  
5. g

8. j  
9. c  
10. i

8. ...take a taxi...  
9. ...is having a baby...  
10. ...he do his homework...

**b.**

1. start  
2. tell  
3. do  
4. take  
5. surfing

6. run  
7. have/had  
8. ask  
9. make  
10. get off

**e.**

1. h  
2. g  
3. a  
4. j  
5. i

6. c  
7. d  
8. f  
9. e  
10. b

**c.**

strong tea, coffee, accent  
heavy traffic, smoker, rain  
hard examination, work, effort  
dry weather, wine, cleaning  
great success, actor, time

**f.**

1. lose  
2. fell  
3. checked  
4. cook  
5. bring  
6. lend  
7. work  
8. taught

9. expect  
10. robbed  
11. quite, felt  
12. made  
13. had  
14. break  
15. remind

**d.**

1. heavy  
2. strong  
3. heavy  
4. dry  
5. great

6. strong  
7. hard  
8. great  
9. dry  
10. hard

**e.**

1. highly  
2. extremely  
3. absolutely

4. awfully  
5. completely  
6. really

**f.**

1. out of work/without work  
2. by himself  
3. on the phone

4. by mistake  
5. by chance  
6. at the moment

## SECTION 3: VERBS

### Modal verbs (pp. 29-30)

**a.**

three meanings of *may*

**b.**

1. asking politely  
2. it's possible  
3. it is allowed  
4. it's possible  
5. it's possible  
6. it's possible

**c.**

1. e 5. c  
2. g 6. b  
3. h 7. f  
4. a 8. d

**d. (suggested answers)**

1. should  
2. have to/must  
3. should  
4. may/might  
5. shouldn't

6. don't have to  
7. must  
8. shouldn't  
9. must/may  
10. shouldn't/mustn't

**e.**

1. ...have to/must check in...  
2. ...mustn't smoke...  
3. ...have to/need to/must learn...  
4. ...should book...  
5. ...mustn't/cannot have...  
6. ...should ask for...  
7. ...don't need to/needn't/don't have to take...  
8. ...may use...  
9. ...must/have to show...  
10. ...must register...

**f. (suggested answers)**

1. There is nothing in the van that is worth stealing.  
2. You should/must have the exact amount of money for your ticket.

### Words you may confuse (pp. 27-28)

**a.**

two meanings as a noun, one meaning as a verb,  
three meanings as an adjective

**b.**

1. noun - being bright  
2. verb - make something start to burn  
3. noun - electric bulb which gives light  
4. adjective - not dark  
5. noun - being bright  
6. adjective - not heavy  
7. noun - make something easier to understand  
8. noun - electric bulb which gives light

**c.**

1. quiet  
2. quite  
3. quiet

4. quite  
5. quite

**d.**

1. ....she made many mistakes  
2. They made a lot...  
3. correct  
4. ...having/taking an exam...  
5. ...take/make a decision...  
6. ...does her washing...  
7. correct

# Answer key

- You must keep your dog on a lead.
- You have to check the screens for flight information.
- You must take one tablet three times a day after meals.

## Phrasal verbs (pp. 31–32)

### a. (open answers)

#### b.

- doing/progressing
- went inside
- is not friendly with
- getting older

#### c.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. out  | 6. behind |
| 2. over | 7. with   |
| 3. off  | 8. off    |
| 4. on   | 9. off    |
| 5. off  | 10. for   |

#### d.

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. look   | 11. look      |
| 2. take   | 12. getting   |
| 3. gone   | 13. pick      |
| 4. get    | 14. keep/stay |
| 5. turn   | 15. turn      |
| 6. go     | 16. keep      |
| 7. run    | 17. put       |
| 8. give   | 18. put       |
| 9. went   | 19. look      |
| 10. going | 20. hurry     |

#### e.

- ...wake him up
- ...I'll tidy it up
- ...I'll switch/turn it off
- ...I'll turn it on
- ...I'll put it out
- ...I'll put/take it out
- ...I'll turn it down

### f. (suggested answers)

- ...in London/Paris/Madrid
- ...the bank vault/car/house
- ...my car
- ...her shoes/coat
- ...the money she owed me
- ...how much you've grown!
- ...the money for the water bill
- ...the rubbish for collection tomorrow morning
- ...the train at his stop
- ...your raincoat, it looks wet outside

## Verb forms & verb patterns (pp. 33–34)

#### a.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 4. e |
| 2. d | 5. b |
| 3. f | 6. a |

#### b.

- I would *like you to* leave.
- Can I *apologise for* my mistake?

- Please *explain to me* what to do.
- He suggested I (*should*) tell the police about it.
- I insist (*that*) you come.
- correct*
- We *discussed my* report at the meeting.
- correct*
- Can you *persuade her to* come to the party?
- Please *tell her/him* I am very busy.

### c. (suggested answers)

- ...turning the heating on
- ...it in class
- ...them to you
- ...her to lie down
- ...me how to get there

#### d.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. to study  | 6. to help |
| 2. using     | 7. working |
| 3. to finish | 8. driving |
| 4. living    | 9. to let  |
| 5. to pass   | 10. to buy |

#### e.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. to change   | 9. to slow  |
| 2. working     | 10. driving |
| 3. to leave    | 11. to see  |
| 4. to become   | 12. coming  |
| 5. to tell 13. | to bring    |
| 6. to drive    | 14. to meet |
| 7. to let      | 15. writing |
| 8. to learn    | 16. seeing  |

## SECTION 4: TOPICS

### Animals & pets (pp. 35–36)

#### a. (suggested answers)

FARM ANIMALS: cow, donkey, goat, hen, horse, lamb, pig, sheep  
 WILD/ZOO ANIMALS: bear, camel, giraffe, lion, monkey, rabbit, snake, tortoise  
 INSECTS/BIRDS: ant, bee, budgie, butterfly, fly, mosquito, parrot, robin, spider  
 PETS: cat, dog, goldfish, hamster, horse, parrot, rabbit, tortoise

#### b. (suggested answers)

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Giraffes | 5. Sheep  |
| 2. Dogs     | 6. Bees   |
| 3. Parrots  | 7. Snakes |
| 4. Cows     | 8. Lions  |

#### c.

cow – calf  
 hen – chick  
 goat – kid  
 pig – piglet  
 sheep – lamb

#### d.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C  |
| 2. C | 7. B  |
| 3. D | 8. C  |
| 4. A | 9. A  |
| 5. B | 10. D |



# Answer key

## e. (open answers)

### British & American English (pp. 37–38)

#### a. (suggested answers)

BrE: autumn, biscuits, car park, chips, lift, lorry, motorway, rubbish, sweets, toilet, trainers, trousers, vest, wardrobe

AmE: apartment, cab, candy, closet, cookies, elevator, fall, French fries, garbage, highway, pants, parking lot, semester, subway, truck, vacation

#### b.

##### British English

sweets  
fortnight  
chips  
waistcoat  
petrol  
pavement  
trainers  
football  
crisps

##### American English

candy  
two weeks  
French fries  
vest  
gas  
sidewalk  
sneakers  
soccer  
chips

#### c.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. color – US    | 5. meter – US     |
| 2. traveler – US | 6. license – US   |
| 3. dialog – US   | 7. labor – US     |
| 4. center – US   | 8. canceling – US |

#### d.

tomato, schedule, ballet, zebra

#### e.

- You can put your *trainers* in the *wardrobe*. (BrE)
- Throw the *garbage* into the *trashcan*. (AmE)
- You bake the *cookies* in a *baking pan* for 30 minutes. (AmE)
- Lorries* drive very fast on the *motorway*. (BrE)
- We spent *two weeks* on a Greek island during our *vacation*. (AmE)
- Your *eraser* is next to the *Scotch tape* on your desk. (AmE)
- The new *term* at her *secondary school* starts in a week. (BrE)
- I always leave the car in a car park and take the *underground* to the *centre*. (BrE)
- Her *apartment* is on the fourth floor but she never uses the *elevator*. (AmE)
- I try not to eat snacks like *sweets* or *crisps* at the office. (BrE)
- You can see your *schedule* on the *bulletin board*. (AmE)
- This *waistcoat* will look great with your new *trousers*. (BrE)

#### f.

It was a warm day in the **autumn**. I had been driving along the **motorway** since eight in the morning. Now it was getting near lunchtime and I needed to fill up the car and get something to eat. So I drove towards the nearest town, left the car in a **car park** by the main road and took a **taxi** to the **centre**. I started walking around and it was getting quite hot. Then I saw a nice little **restaurant** with tables out on the **pavement**. I had a hamburger with salad and **chips** and drank a cool beer. I started talking with a **lorry** driver who told me where to find a **petrol** station. I thanked him and looked for a

phone **box** to call my wife. It was really a nice break.

### Clothes (pp. 39–40)

#### a.

HEAD: cap, earrings, hat, scarf, sunglasses  
CHEST: cardigan, jacket, jumper, shirt, sweater, T-shirt, tie, vest, waistcoat  
LEGS: boots, jeans, shorts, skirt, tights, trunks  
FEET: boots, sandals, shoes, socks, trainers  
WHOLE BODY: coat, dress, overalls, pyjamas, suit, tracksuit  
ACCESSORIES: belt, earrings, gloves, hat, ring, scarf, sunglasses, tie, watch

#### b.

- t-shirt
- tie
- jeans / trousers
- shoe
- trainers
- cap / hat
- shirt
- belt

#### c. (suggested answers)

a warm woollen jacket, a short leather skirt, a thin cotton T-shirt, etc.

#### d.

- get undressed, take off
- got dressed, put on
- try on, wearing, took off
- get changed, wear
- took off, got undressed

## e. (open answers)

### Communications (pp. 41–42)

#### a.

LETTERS: envelope, address, postbox, postcode, stamp  
TELEPHONE & FAX: dial, message, mobile, phone book, phone number  
E-MAIL: e-mail address, keyboard, message, mouse, screen  
NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES: daily, headlines, journalist, weather forecast  
TV & RADIO: channel, journalist, remote control, satellite dish, screen, the 10 o'clock news, weather forecast

#### b.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2. d. world news    | 5. c. book review |
| 3. b. business news | 6. f. feature     |
| 4. a. sports news   |                   |

#### c.

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 3. e | 5. a |
| 2. d | 4. b |      |

#### d.

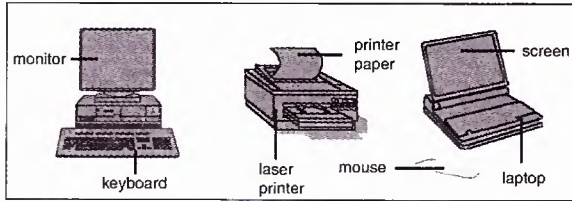
- speak, calling, get through, returning, put you through
- Is that, 'm afraid, be back, leave, give, 's got



# Answer key

## Computers & the Internet (pp. 43–44)

a.



b.

1. c      3. d      5. e      7. b  
2. f      4. h      6. a      8. g

c.

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. hard drive      | 8. CD-ROM               |
| 2. laser printer   | 9. disk drive           |
| 3. laptop          | 10. log on / off        |
| 4. Internet        | 11. desk-top publishing |
| 5. keyboard        | 12. e-mail              |
| 6. online shopping | 13. network             |
| 7. website         |                         |

d. (open answers)

e.

- after To:
- claire@lanet.co.uk
- yes, keith@skymail.com
- yes, new e-mail address
- happy, she uses an *emoticon* :-)
- yes, *schooladdresses.doc*

## Education (pp. 45–46)

a.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. drawing pin | 5. pencil    |
| 2. text book   | 6. ruler     |
| 3. scissors    | 7. timetable |
| 4. rubber      |              |

b.

2. desk      3. board      4. notice board

c.

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Architecture – j           | 7. History – a             |
| 2. Art – d                    | 8. Languages – m           |
| 3. Business Studies – l       | 9. Maths – f               |
| 4. Chemistry – k              | 10. Medicine – b           |
| 5. Geography – h              | 11. Physical Education – c |
| 6. Information Technology – i | 12. Physics – e            |
|                               | 13. Politics – g           |

d. (open answers)

e.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. sports centre | 4. full-time course |
| 2. student card  | 5. lecturers        |
| 3. degree        | 6. term             |

f.

- |      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. D | 9. B  |
| 2. C | 6. B | 10. D |
| 3. A | 7. A |       |
| 4. C | 8. C |       |

## Entertainment (pp. 47–48)

a.

MUSIC: band, classical, composer, concert hall, guitar, musical, musician, opera, orchestra, rock group, pop group, singer, songwriter, violin  
ART: artist, exhibition, gallery, painter, sculpture  
LITERATURE: novelist, poetry  
CINEMA: actor, cartoon, director, film, producer,  
THEATRE: actor, director, musical, opera, play, producer, stage

b.

- |      |          |
|------|----------|
| 1. c | 4. e     |
| 2. a | 5. b / c |
| 3. d | 6. f     |

c.

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. go to, watch | 5. played, listen to/see |
| 2. appear       | 6. sing                  |
| 3. listen to    | 7. played                |
| 4. see, read    |                          |

d.

- composer/musician
- writer/dramatist/playwright
- film director
- pop singer
- artist/painter
- actress

e.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. b  |
| 2. e | 7. k  |
| 3. j | 8. g  |
| 4. a | 9. f  |
| 5. h | 10. c |

f. (open answers)

## Environment (pp. 49–50)

(Note: some of these can be found both in the countryside and in towns)

a. **Suggested answers:** *Countryside:* bush, cottage, farm, fields, forest, grass, hedge, hills, lake, path, pebble, river, sand, sea, stream, valley, wild flowers, waterfall

*Town:* bank, car park, library, museum, shops, town hall

b.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. g     | 5. c     |
| 2. e / h | 6. d     |
| 3. f     | 7. h / e |
| 4. a     | 8. b     |

c.

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. The Alps are a mountain range      | (i) |
| 2. The Mediterranean is a sea         | (l) |
| 3. Italy is a country                 | (b) |
| 4. The Nile is a river                | (k) |
| 5. The Atlantic is an ocean           | (j) |
| 6. Africa is a continent              | (a) |
| 7. The Bahamas are a group of islands | (e) |
| 8. The Sahara is a desert             | (c) |

# Answer key

- 9. Everest is a mountain (h)
- 10. The Black Forest is a forest (d)
- 11. The Amazon is a jungle (f)
- 12. Cyprus is an island (g)

**d.**

✓: recycled paper, solar panels, bicycles, bottle banks, conservation, ozone layer

✗: acid rain, litter, traffic jam, global warming, factories, sprays, chemicals, exhaust fumes

**e.**

**SHOULD:** protect tropical rainforests, plant more trees, recycle paper, protect/save endangered species

**SHOULDN'T:** waste energy, throw away plastic bags, cut down trees, destroy forests

**f.**

- 1. planet
- 2. sources of energy
- 3. global warming
- 4. gas
- 5. storms
- 6. oceans
- 7. climate
- 8. fossil fuels
- 9. energy
- 10. poorer countries

**Family & relations (pp. 51-52)**

**a.**

- 1. mother
- 2. grandfather
- 3. granddaughter
- 4. aunt
- 5. daughter
- 6. grandmother
- 7. son
- 8. father
- 9. wife
- 10. uncle
- 11. sister
- 12. grandson
- 13. nephew
- 14. brother
- 15. niece

**b.**

- 1. first name
- 2. old friend
- 3. single parent family
- 4. have a baby
- 5. divorced
- 6. get married
- 7. get a divorce
- 8. only child
- 9. single
- 10. surname

**c.**

- 1. g
- 2. j
- 3. i
- 4. a
- 5. h
- 6. c
- 7. e
- 8. d
- 9. f
- 10. b

**d. (open answers)**

**Food & drink (pp. 53-54)**

**a.**

MEAT: bacon, beef, chicken, duck, ham, lamb, pork, sausages, steak  
 FISH: salmon, sardines  
 FRUIT: apples, bananas, cherry, grapes, lemon, melon, oranges  
 VEGETABLES: beetroot, beans, cauliflower, carrot, mushrooms, onions, pepper, potato  
 DESSERT: biscuit, chocolate cake, cream, fruit salad

**b.**

S	T	O	R	E	T	G	R	A	P	E
P	E	P	P	E	R	A	N	N	I	S
E	L	M	O	T	I	R	U	E	N	T
C	A	U	L	I	F	L	O	W	E	R
A	N	S	T	R	C	I	T	H	A	A
R	O	H	B	E	O	C	H	S	P	W
R	A	R	E	N	O	P	A	N	P	B
O	G	O	I	W	E	E	S	O	I	E
T	R	O	D	A	P	A	D	I	E	R
I	N	M	R	E	S	C	U	F	O	R
M	E	L	O	N	C	H	E	R	R	Y

**c.**

- 1. salmon - it's a fish, not a meat
- 2. egg - it's not a milk product
- 3. peach - it's a fruit, not a vegetable
- 4. pork - it's not poultry
- 5. beer - it's alcoholic

**d.**

- 1. some bottles of: beer, coke, milk, olive oil, wine, water
- 2. a bag of: flour, pears, sweets, tea
- 3. some cans of: beer, coke, fish
- 4. a carton of: milk, orange juice
- 5. a jar of: coffee, honey, jam
- 6. a packet of: chewing gum, coffee, flour, rice, spaghetti, sugar

**e. (open answers)**

**f. (open answers)**

**Free time, leisure & hobbies (pp. 55-56)**

**a.**

ACTIVITIES AT HOME: board games, cards, chess, listening to CDs, cooking, DIY, gardening, reading, playing computer games, playing the violin, surfing the Internet, watching DVDs  
 OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES: camping, hiking, hunting, jogging, rock climbing, scuba diving, tennis, window shopping  
 THINGS PEOPLE COLLECT: antiques, coins, stamps  
 CREATIVE HOBBIES: cooking, DIY, gardening, painting, photography

**b.**

- 1. window shopping
- 2. cooking
- 3. playing the violin
- 4. DIY
- 5. jogging
- 6. watching DVDs
- 7. photography / painting

**c.**

- 1. d., e.g. clothes, jewellery
- 2. g., e.g. antiques, matchboxes

# Answer key

3. e., e.g. aerobics, a drawing
4. f., e.g. swimming, camping
5. a., e.g. basketball, the guitar
6. c., e.g. football, DVDss
7. h., e.g. novels, magazines
8. b., e.g. opera, hard rock

**d.**

1. – material, needle, pins, scissors
2. – seeds, spade, watering can
3. – olive oil, pasta, saucepan, tomatoes
4. – brush, hammer, nails, paint
5. – balls, net, racket

**e. (open answers)**

**Health & sickness (pp. 57–58)**

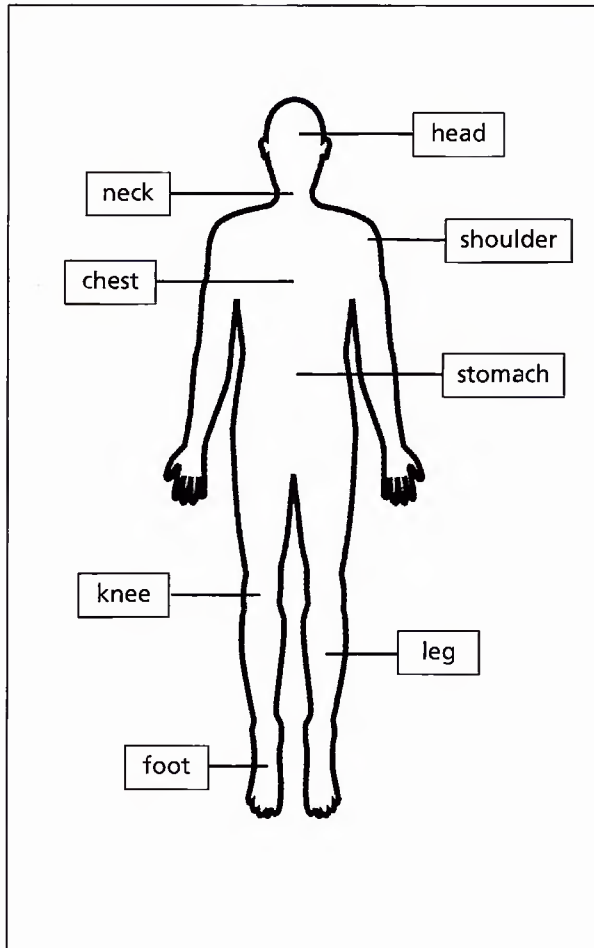
**a.**

COMMON PROBLEMS: a cold, flu, hayfever, a sore throat

ACHES AND PAINS: a broken wrist, toothache

VERY SERIOUS ILLNESSES: a heart attack, lung cancer, a stroke

**b.**



**c.**

1. make an appointment
2. ask questions
3. examine your chest
4. take these pills, write a prescription

5. stay in bed
6. go to the chemist

**d.**

1. ...so her tooth would stop hurting
2. ...to keep you fit
3. ...should get some fresh air
4. ...is bad for your heart
5. ...you've got flu...

**e. (open answers)**

**f. (suggested answers)**

1. Have you ever burnt your hand?
2. Have you ever been in hospital?
3. Have you ever had an injection?
4. Have you ever been in an ambulance?
5. Have you ever had your eyes tested?

**House & home (pp. 59–60)**

**a.**

SITTING ROOM – armchair, coffee table book, sofa, DVD player

KITCHEN – cupboard, fridge, kettle, sink

BEDROOM – alarm clock, pillow, sheets, wardrobe

BATHROOM – bathmat, shower, towels, washbasin

**b. (suggested answers)**

1. ...you sleep
2. ...bath... shower
3. ...read ... do your homework
4. ...sit down ... relax ... watch TV
5. ...the cooking
6. ...dinner / a meal
7. ...your tools / laundry
8. ...you have visitors stay

**c. (open answers)**

**d.**

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. dishwasher | 3. chest of drawers |
| 2. frying pan | 4. pillow           |

**e.**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. sofa     | 6. cupboard   |
| 2. curtains | 7. fridge     |
| 3. cooker   | 8. television |
| 4. kettle   | 9. oven       |
| 5. armchair | 10. carpet    |

**f.**

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. caravan        | 5. bungalow |
| 2. castle         | 6. cottage  |
| 3. block of flats | 7. house    |
| 4. tent           |             |

**g.**

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. untidy             | 5. cramped    |
| 2. quiet              | 6. convenient |
| 3. noisy / convenient | 7. spacious   |
| 4. dark               | 8. sunny      |

# Answer key

## Languages, countries & nationalities (pp. 61–62)

a.

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
Italy	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italian</i>
Brazil	<i>Brazilian</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	Egyptian	<i>Arabic</i>
Poland	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Polish</i>
Greece	<i>Greek</i>	Greek
<i>Russia</i>	<i>Russian</i>	Russian
<i>Wales</i>	Welsh	<i>Welsh</i>
Spain	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Argentina</i>	Argentinian	<i>Spanish</i>
United Kingdom	<i>British</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Germany</i>	German	<i>German</i>
Japan	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Japanese</i>
Portugal	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>
<i>Israel</i>	Israeli	<i>Hebrew</i>
The Netherlands	<i>Dutch</i>	<i>Dutch</i>
<i>Sweden</i>	Swedish	<i>Swedish</i>
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>Turkish</i>	Turkish
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Saudi Arabian	<i>Arabic</i>
<i>Australia</i>	Australian	<i>English</i>
Mexico	<i>Mexican</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>France</i>	French	<i>French</i>

b.

**Austria** **Australia** **Japan** **Japanese** **Arabic** **Italian**  
**Saudi Arabia** **Portuguese** **Brazilian** **Chinese** **Egyptian**

c.

- Iceland – not English
- Italy – not German
- Brazil – not Spanish
- China – not Arabic
- Scotland – not French

d.

- Portugal
- South Korea
- Egypt
- Austria
- Spain
- Finland
- Peru
- Czech Republic
- Wales
- Sweden

e.

- Spanish
- India
- China
- India
- Argentina

- Hebrew
- United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America
- Egyptian
- Italy
- Russian

## Money & numbers (pp. 63–64)

a.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. i | 6. b  |
| 2. e | 7. a  |
| 3. f | 8. j  |
| 4. g | 9. c  |
| 5. h | 10. d |

b.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. won           | 5. earns     |
| 2. bought, spent | 6. cost, pay |
| 3. gave          | 7. borrowed  |
| 4. wasted        | 8. save      |

c.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. f | 5. c |
| 2. h | 6. d |
| 3. a | 7. b |
| 4. g | 8. e |

d. (various answers are acceptable – discuss)

e.

- How much did this car cost?
- I earn about £32,000 a year
- We are going to rent their flat
- Could I borrow your dictionary?
- I cannot afford this trip
- It's a waste of money

f.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D  |
| 2. C | 7. B  |
| 3. A | 8. C  |
| 4. D | 9. B  |
| 5. B | 10. C |

## Opinions & feelings (pp. 65–66)

a.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. loves, likes        | 4. love                |
| 2. hates, doesn't like | 5. hates, doesn't like |
| 3. don't mind          |                        |

b.

- I love**, I really like, I feel very happy about
- I like**, I'm looking forward to, I'm keen on
- I don't mind**, It makes no difference to me, I'm bored of
- I don't like**, I don't enjoy, I sometimes worry about
- I hate**, I loathe, I really dislike

c. (open answers)

# Answer key

**d.**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ...feels...         | 6. ...suggests...      |
| 2. ...thinks (that)... | 7. ...recommends...    |
| 3. ...persuade...      | 8. ...offers...        |
| 4. ...refuses...       | 9. ...keens on...      |
| 5. ...enjoys...        | 10. ...disappointed... |

**e.**

**AGREEING:** I quite agree / Yes, that's true / I think you're right  
**DISAGREEING:** I totally disagree / Maybe, but don't forget / I don't think so / You could be right, but  
**GIVING OPINION:** In my opinion / I think / Personally / According to / As far as I am concerned

**f.**

- ...opinion you...
- ...I think you're...
- ...to the newspaper...
- ...as I am concerned...
- ...totally disagree with you...

**People & descriptions (pp. 67–68)**

**a.**

**GENERAL:** beautiful, good-looking, handsome, pretty, plain  
**FACE AND HEAD:** bald, a beard, blonde, curly, fair, a fringe, green eyes, light brown, long, pale skin, a ponytail, a pointed nose, straight  
**HEIGHT AND BUILD:** fat, medium height, petite, short, skinny, slim, tall, thin  
**AGE:** elderly, in his early thirties, middle-aged, in his teens, young

**b. (suggested answers)**

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. hair       | 4. looking, young |
| 2. tall       | 5. hair, skin     |
| 3. hair, eyes | 6. ponytail       |

**c. (open answers)**

**d. (suggested answers)**

**POSITIVE:** cheerful, clever, flexible, generous, kind, relaxed, reliable, strong  
**NEGATIVE:** aggressive, cruel, dishonest, lazy, mean, miserable, pessimistic, stubborn, stupid, tense, unfriendly, weak  
**BOTH - (open answers - discuss)**

**e.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 5. b |
| 2. c | 6. e |
| 3. f | 7. h |
| 4. g | 8. a |

**f.**

**BOX A:** blonde – fair, bright – clever, fat – overweight, good-looking – handsome, nervous – tense, cheerful – optimistic, easy-going – relaxed

**BOX B:** attractive – plain, careful – careless, cheerful – miserable, hard-working – lazy, foolish – wise, strong – weak, confident – shy

**g. (open answers)**

**Places & buildings pp.69–70**

**a. (suggested answers)**

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. c. language school | 5. d. an office   |
| 2. b. hotel room      | 6. g. small town  |
| 3. e. a restaurant    | 7. a. health club |
| 4. f. seaside resort  |                   |

**b.**

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. library   | 5. post office     |
| 2. museum    | 6. pedestrian zone |
| 3. bank      | 7. square          |
| 4. town hall | 8. theatre         |

**c.**

**ART GALLERY:** artist, drawing, exhibition, painting, sculpture

**WILDLIFE PARK:** elephant, fence, giraffe, lions, monkeys

**MARKET:** antiques, arcade, bargains, clothes, fruit, old CDs, souvenirs, stall, vegetables

**d.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. skyscraper | 6. letterbox  |
| 2. basement   | 7. front door |
| 3. garage     | 8. balcony    |
| 4. pavement   | 9. attic      |
| 5. bungalow   | 10. gate      |

**e.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 6. d |
| 2. f | 7. a |
| 3. i | 8. e |
| 4. g | 9. b |
| 5. h |      |

**Restaurants & cooking (pp. 71–72)**

**a.**

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. book    | 6. aperitif  |
| 2. courses | 7. rare      |
| 3. starter | 8. well-done |
| 4. main    | 9. bill      |
| 5. dessert | 10. tip      |

**b.**

- Three
- Smoked salmon pâté served with hot toast'
- The steak
- 'Pork fillet in white wine'
- 'Double chocolate ice cream'
- 'Baked apple and coconut pudding'
- 'Prawn and cucumber salad'
- No, because it has a spicy sauce
- £57
- No

**c.**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. order, made, served | 3. show, take         |
| 2. bring               | 4. serves, have, book |



# Answer key

**d.**

boil / in water above the heat / e.g. carrots, spaghetti  
 bake / in the oven without oil / e.g. cakes, bread  
 grill / under the heat / e.g. toast, steak  
 fry / in oil or butter above the heat / e.g. chips, sausages  
 roast / in the oven using oil / e.g. meat, potatoes

**e. (open answers)**

**f. (suggested answers)**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. pepper | 5. coffee |
| 2. garlic | 6. steak  |
| 3. butter | 7. wine   |
| 4. onions |           |

**Shopping (pp. 73–75)**

**a.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 6. i |
| 2. e | 7. a |
| 3. f | 8. c |
| 4. g | 9. b |
| 5. h |      |

**b.**

CLOTHES: boots, a jacket, a jumper, a suit  
 FURNITURE: a bookcase, a sofa  
 ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES: a dishwasher, a freezer, a lamp  
 HOUSEHOLD GOODS: coffee, kitchen roll, salt, shampoo, sugar, washing powder  
 STATIONERY: envelopes, a file, a notebook, pens, postcards, writing paper  
 FRUIT: apples, bananas, melon, oranges, peaches

**c.**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2. window shopping | 5. shopping centre |
| 3. shopping list   | 6. shoplifter      |
| 4. shop window     | 7. shopping bag    |

**d.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. D |
| 2. C | 4. A |

**e.**

- Yes, here you are.
- All right, £25 then.
- They're £5 each. Crystal.
- The oval ones, I think.
- Hello, can I help you?
- No, that's too big. Do you have anything smaller?
- What a pity! Thanks anyway.

**f. (open answers)**

**Signs & notices (pp. 76–78)**

**a.**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. instruction | 7. instruction  |
| 2. information | 8. instruction  |
| 3. instruction | 9. information  |
| 4. instruction | 10. instruction |
| 5. information | 11. instruction |
| 6. instruction | 12. information |

**b. (suggested answers)**

- restaurant, library, airport
- public phone
- street
- airport
- restaurant, cinema
- library
- public park
- bus
- hotel room door, post-it on someone's desk
- cinema
- hotel reception
- clothes shop

**c.**

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. use, instructions   | 7. area, card             |
| 2. no longer, hour     | 8. seat, disabled         |
| 3. put                 | 9. Changing rooms, may    |
| 4. forbidden, allowed  | 10. on time, cancelled    |
| 5. entrance            | 11. responsible, property |
| 6. Passengers, luggage | 12. warning               |

**d.**

- ...mustn't walk...
- ...may have breakfast...
- ...mustn't keep...
- ...should drive...
- ...must have your...
- ...should queue here...
- ...may use...
- ...mustn't dive in...

**e. (open answers)**

**Sport (pp. 79–80)**

**a.**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. basketball | 6. ice skating |
| 2. golf       | 7. rugby       |
| 3. tennis     | 8. skiing      |
| 4. football   | 9. athletics   |
| 5. baseball   | 10. swimming   |

**b.**

baseball, basketball, cricket, football, golf, hockey, rugby, table tennis, tennis

**c. (suggested answers)**

athletics, climbing, cycling, golf, ice skating, skiing, swimming

**d. (open answers)**

**e.**

NAME OF SPORT: baseball, boxing, car racing, swimming  
 PLACE: court, field, pitch, pool, slope, stadium, track  
 EQUIPMENT: ball, basket, crash helmet, gloves, golf clubs, net, racket, shorts, skis, trunks, whistle

**f.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 4. e |
| 2. f | 5. d |
| 3. a | 6. b |



# Answer key

**g.**

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. do, go   | 3. go, playing   |
| 2. play, do | 4. plays, do, go |

**h. (open answers)**

**i.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. a |
| 2. d | 6. c |
| 3. b | 7. b |
| 4. d |      |

**Transport & travel (pp. 81–82)**

**a.**

BUS: bus stop, coach, crossroads, driver, junction, station

AIR: airport, flight attendant, helicopter, pilot, runway, terminal

TRAIN: carriage, driver, platform, railway, station

CAR: cab, crossroads, driver, junction, motorway, taxi, traffic lights

SEA: ferry, harbour

**b.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. f |
| 2. e | 5. c |
| 3. a | 6. b |

**c.**

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. slow          | 4. expensive |
| 2. uncomfortable | 5. cheap     |
| 3. crowded       |              |

**d.**

DEPARTURES: air terminal, boarding card, check-in desk, duty-free, departure lounge, excess baggage

THE FLIGHT: cabin crew, pilot, runway, seat belt, take-off, upright position

ARRIVALS: air terminal, customs, landing

**e.**

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. excess baggage | 4. check-in desk    |
| 2. cabin crew     | 5. upright position |
| 3. air terminal   |                     |

**f.**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D  |
| 2. C | 7. D  |
| 3. A | 8. C  |
| 4. D | 9. A  |
| 5. B | 10. B |

**Weather (pp. 83–84)**

**a.**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. sun – sunny      | 6. shower – showery |
| 2. ice – icy        | 7. humidity – humid |
| 3. fog – foggy      | 8. cloud – cloudy   |
| 4. mist – misty     | 9. wind – windy     |
| 5. climate-climatic | 10. heat – hot      |

**b.**

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. cloudy | 5. below zero    |
| 2. sunny  | 6. thunderstorms |
| 3. windy  | 7. rain          |
| 4. snow   |                  |

**c.**

1. False – A shower is a light rain.
2. False – It never pours with rain in the desert.
3. True
4. False – It rarely gets frosty in very high temperatures.
5. True
6. False – If it is humid the air will be wet.
7. True
8. False – Lightning is a flash of electricity in the sky followed by thunder.
9. True
10. False – temperatures below zero are very usual in the mountains in Switzerland

**d.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. h | 5. f |
| 2. d | 6. b |
| 3. e | 7. g |
| 4. a | 8. c |

**e.**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C  |
| 2. B | 7. B  |
| 3. C | 8. A  |
| 4. A | 9. A  |
| 5. B | 10. B |

**f.**

- A. hot and dry, below –20°C, snow, little rain
- B. tropical, 24 and 27°C, wet season, very humid
- C. hot and dry, fresh breeze, sunshine, not too cold

**Work & jobs (pp. 85–87)**

**a.**

EDUCATION: lecturer, professor, teacher, tutor

HEALTH: dentist, doctor, nurse, psychologist, surgeon

PUBLIC SERVICES: dustman, firefighter, police officer, social worker, taxi driver, traffic warden

MANUAL JOBS: builder, plumber

MEDIA: editor, journalist, newscaster, publisher, reporter, writer

**b.**

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. c. | 7. g  |
| 2. f  | 8. l  |
| 3. h  | 9. b  |
| 4. k  | 10. a |
| 5. i  | 11. e |
| 6. j  | 12. d |

# Answer key

c.

JOB	PLACE	DUTIES
pilot	aeroplane	flies a plane
librarian	library	works in a library
journalist	newspaper	writes for a newspaper
secretary	office	writes letters, answers the phone files documents
vet	veterinary surgery	looks after sick animals
teacher	school	teaches History
lecturer	university	gives lectures to students
plumber	people's homes	fixes water pipes
hairdresser	hairdresser's	cuts hair
police officer	police station	enforces the law

d.

Right order: 5, 1, 8, 7, 4, 2, 3, 6

e.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. f | 5. d |
| 2. h | 6. c |
| 3. g | 7. c |
| 4. e | 8. b |

f.

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. in charge of        | 4. salary is    |
| 2. involves visiting   | 5. nine-to-five |
| 3. an early retirement | 6. income is    |

g. (open answers)

## SECTION 4: PRONUNCIATION & SPELLING

### Phonetic symbols (pp. 88-89)

a.

- |    |        |             |
|----|--------|-------------|
| 1. | /bæk/  | /'beɪk(ə)n/ |
| 2. | /kɒf/  | /ɪ'nʌf/     |
| 3. | /vɑːz/ | /'reɪzər/   |
| 4. | /kʌrɪ/ | /'kɜːt(ə)n/ |
| 5. | /nəʊ/  | /nəʊ/       |
| 6. | /θruː/ | /θrəʊ/      |

b.

- |    |   |     |   |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | e | 6.  | d |
| 2. | f | 7.  | g |
| 3. | c | 8.  | b |
| 4. | h | 9.  | a |
| 5. | j | 10. | i |

c.

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. e | 3. h | 4. l | 5. g  |
| 6. j | 7. d | 8. a | 9. b | 10. c |

d.

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. s | 2. k | 3. w | 4. h |
| 5. w | 6. k | 7. h |      |

e.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. beard  | 13. mould  |
| 2. bead   | 14. peace  |
| 3. threat | 15. said   |
| 4. fear   | 16. foul   |
| 5. beak   | 17. wool   |
| 6. horse  | 18. gone   |
| 7. height | 19. watch  |
| 8. home   | 20. choose |
| 9. wound  | 21. wander |
| 10. few   | 22. work   |
| 11. town  | 23. foot   |
| 12. bear  | 24. vase   |

### Punctuation & spelling (pp. 90-91)

a.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. d. VIII | 7. j. II   |
| 2. f. XI   | 8. a. V    |
| 3. i. IV   | 9. e. I    |
| 4. k. VI   | 10. c. VII |
| 5. g. X    | 11. h. III |
| 6. b. IX   |            |

b.

- What an amazing story!
- I ran all the way to the station, but I still missed the train.
- 'Come and see what's happened', said John.
- I spoke to David yesterday; he can't come to the meeting tonight.
- 'What's your passport number?', the policeman asked.
- I need some butter, eggs, yoghurt and sugar.
- 'I don't know who's ordered this, but it wasn't me', the old man said.
- The car (the one with the broken window) was parked outside our house.

c.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. basketball | 6. golf     |
| 2. boxing     | 7. rugby    |
| 3. cricket    | 8. skiing   |
| 4. cycling    | 9. swimming |
| 5. football   | 10. tennis  |

d.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. weight | 5. which |
| 2. whale  | 6. white |
| 3. wheat  | 7. why   |
| 4. wheel  | 8. wild  |

e. (spoken answers)

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# Answer key

---

f.

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. houses  | 4. losses       |
| 2. matches | 5. babies       |
| 3. faxes   | 6. universities |

g.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. dear  | 6. tale  |
| 2. brake | 7. great |
| 3. sale  | 8. waist |
| 4. flour | 9. sew   |
| 5. quiet | 10. mail |

---

## Word stress & pronunciation (pp. 92–93)

a.

grateful, happy, jealous, miserable, thoughtful, worried

b.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>f</u> ather         | 9. computer               |
| 2. edu <u>c</u> ation     | 10. phot <u>o</u> grapher |
| 3. <u>n</u> ecessary      | 11. <u>a</u> nxious       |
| 4. <u>f</u> ortunately    | 12. <u>b</u> elow         |
| 5. ad <u>v</u> ertisement | 13. <u>p</u> referred     |
| 6. <u>o</u> rganise       | 14. <u>e</u> xpected      |
| 7. <u>d</u> angerous      | 15. <u>p</u> olice        |
| 8. <u>w</u> onderful      |                           |

c.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <b>r</b> ecord   | 6. <b>i</b> ncrease |
| 2. <b>i</b> ncrease | 7. <b>p</b> resent  |
| 3. <b>c</b> onduct  | 8. <b>r</b> ecord   |
| 4. <b>p</b> ermit   | 9. <b>p</b> ermit   |
| 5. <b>p</b> resent  | 10. <b>c</b> onduct |

d.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. no  | 7. no   |
| 2. yes | 8. yes  |
| 3. no  | 9. yes  |
| 4. yes | 10. yes |
| 5. no  | 11. yes |
| 6. no  | 12. yes |

## CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR

# PET

### CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR PET

This workbook contains exercises to help teach and practise the vocabulary students need to be successful in the Cambridge Preliminary English Test.

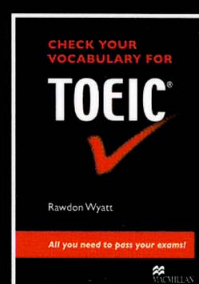
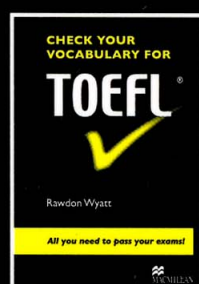
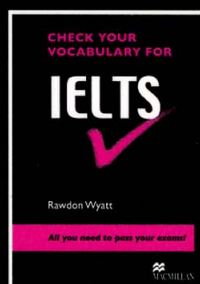
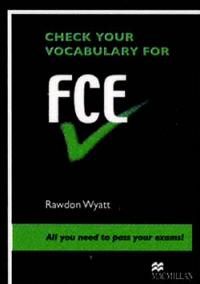
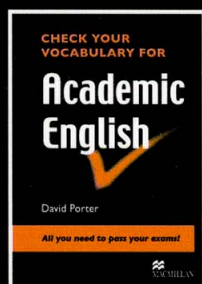
Written for pre-intermediate and intermediate level learners, this workbook aims to help improve students' exam performance and is particularly appropriate for students working towards PET or other B1 level exams.

The material covers both general and topic-specific vocabulary as well as grammar, comprehension, pronunciation and spelling.

### Key Features

- ✓ Tests and improves vocabulary with exercises, word games, puzzles and quizzes
- ✓ Easy-to-use format with clear instructions and answer key
- ✓ Ideal for self-study or classroom use

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