

CAMBRIDGE

ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN USE

Vocabulary
reference and
practice

Third Edition

Elementary

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Experience
Better
Learning

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Introduction

To the student

This book will help you learn around 1,250 new words and phrases. You can use the book yourself, without a teacher. You can do the units in any order you like.

Here is what the pages look like:

The left-hand page presents the new vocabulary.

The left-hand page is divided into sections.

Common mistakes and learning tips are also given on the left-hand page.

42 Come / came / come

Come and go are different.

A Come in / out
We say 'Come in!' when the opposite of come in is (out).
A knock at the door. I open it and say 'Come in!'.
Come out (off). It's often the opposite of come in (in).
I was in the street with two big bags. (I was in the street).
They say 'Come out of the bus' because they want you to come out of the machine.

B Come back and come home
We say 'Come back' when someone comes back to their house.
She went away for three days. She came back yesterday.
(She is here again.)

C Other important uses of come
A: What country do you come from?
B: I'm from Poland. (NOT ~~from Poland~~). I'm Polish.
We're going climbing tonight. Do you want to come along? (come with us)?
Come and see me some time. (see me).

Common mistake: I come from Poland. (NOT ~~from Poland~~).

Tip: Write down any prepositions you find with come every time you see them.

Diagrams and pictures show the meaning.

Example sentences show the words in context.

Mini-dialogues show how people use the words in real situations.

The right-hand page practises the new vocabulary.

Pictures, tables and diagrams give variety to the exercises.

Exercises

42.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences.

1 I put money in the ticket didn't come _____ the machine.
2 I'm _____ to the station.
3 Oh! Where are you coming?
4 Are you coming to the party?
5 The teacher came _____ the classroom and started the lesson.
6 What time do you come home every day?
7 It's Spanish.
8 Get your coat. It's 5 o'clock, we can talk about it then.
9 The children come _____ school at 4 o'clock.

42.2 What do you think these people are saying? Use words from the box.

comes from come about come home

1 Am going to the cinema.
2 We are going to the cinema.
3 We are going to the cinema.
4 Am going to the cinema.

42.3 Fill the gaps using come or correct form.

1 Did you _____ your letters? They're on the table.
2 She came _____ here every Tuesday.
3 Are you coming early tonight?
4 From _____ from a small town in Luxembourg.

42.4 Answer these questions for yourself!

1 What time do you come home every day?
2 What do you do when you come home?
3 What do you do when you come into your classroom?

Over to you

Look up three words in a dictionary, write down the meaning and have examples for each word. After a week, go through the words again, try to remember them and see if you can remember the words.

Word	Meaning	Example
come across		
come round		
come up		

A lot of different exercise types are used: gap-fills, answering questions, matching, etc.

Over to you tasks give you a chance to do more work on the topic of the unit.

The Answer key at the end of the book is for you to check your answers to the exercises after you do them. The Answer key sometimes has more than one answer. This is because there is often not just one correct way of saying something. The Answer key also has possible answers for most of the exercises which are open-ended, or where you are asked to talk about yourself.

The Index at the end of the book has all the important words and phrases from the left-hand pages. The Index also tells you how to pronounce words. There is a list of phonemic symbols to help you understand the pronunciation on page 158.

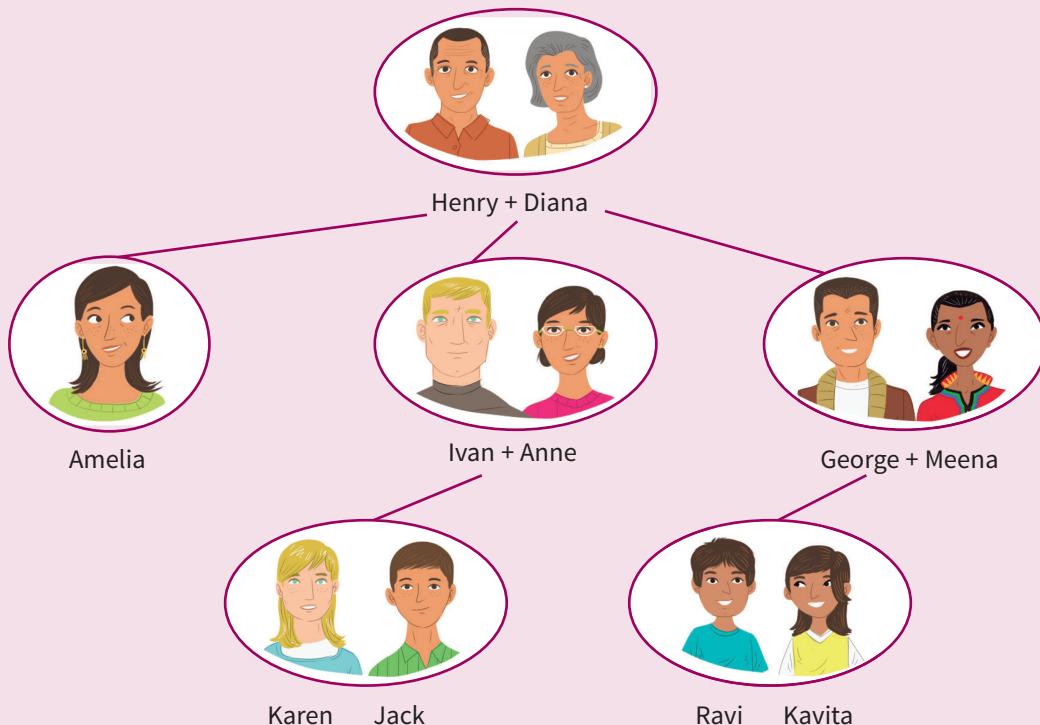
It is a good idea to have a dictionary with you when you use the book so you can check the meaning of something, or translate a word into your own language. Sometimes, you will also need a dictionary for the exercises; we tell you when this is so. You also need a vocabulary notebook to write down new words. See page 172 for ideas on how to learn and remember these new words.

We hope you like this book. When you have finished all the units in this book, you can go to the next book in the series, *English Vocabulary in Use: Pre-intermediate and Intermediate*, and after that, to the higher levels, *English Vocabulary in Use: Upper-intermediate* and *English Vocabulary in Use: Advanced*.

A

Family words

A family tree for some of Anne and Ivan Sorokin's **relatives** or **relations**.

Ivan and Anne and their **children**

Ivan is Anne's **husband** and Karen and Jack's **father**.

Anne is Ivan's **wife** and Karen and Jack's **mother**.

Anne and Ivan are Karen and Jack's **parents**.

Karen is Anne and Ivan's **daughter**. Jack is their **son**.

Karen is Jack's **sister**. Jack is Karen's **brother**.

Henry and Diana

Henry is Karen and Jack's **grandfather**. Diana is their **grandmother**.

Henry and Diana are Karen and Jack's **grandparents**.

Karen is Henry and Diana's **granddaughter**. Jack is their **grandson**.

Amelia, George and Meena

George is Karen and Jack's **uncle**.

Amelia and Meena are Karen and Jack's **aunts**.

Karen is Amelia, George and Meena's **niece**. Jack is their **nephew**.

Kavita and Ravi are Karen and Jack's **cousins**.

B

Expressions

Have you got any brothers and sisters? No, I am **an only child**.

Do you come from a big family? Yes, I have three brothers and two sisters.

Common mistakes

We say 'my/his wife' (singular) but 'our/their wives' (plural).

2

Birth, marriage and death

A

Birth

Anna **had a baby** yesterday.
He **was born** at 1.15 yesterday morning.
He **weighed** 3 kilograms.

They are going to **call** him John – **after** John, his grandfather. His grandfather's **birthday** is June 16th too – but he was born in 1957!
The baby's parents **were born** in 1986.



Common mistakes

Anna **had a baby** [NOT Anna got a baby].
He/She **was born** [NOT He/She born or He/She is born].

B

Marriage

If you do not have a partner, you are **single**.
If you have a husband or wife, you are **married**.
If your husband or wife dies, you are **widowed**.
If your marriage breaks up, you are **separated / divorced**.
[the marriage has legally ended]

Harry and Sarah **got married**.
They **(got) married** in 2001.
(*married* without *got* is more formal)
They went on their **honeymoon** to Italy.
They **were married** for 15 years.



(bride)
groom

bride

C

Death

Then Harry became **ill**.
He **died** last year.
He **died of** a heart attack.

Common mistakes

Harry **is dead** [NOT Harry **is died** or
Harry **is death**].



The funeral

3

Parts of the body

A

Head and face

mouth



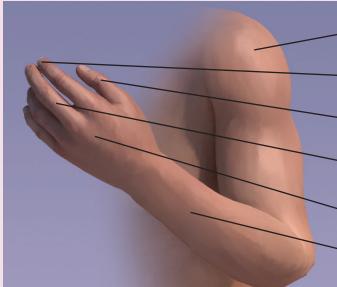
hair
eye
nose
tooth / teeth
ear

lip
neck

B

Arm and leg

shoulder
nail
thumb
finger
hand
arm



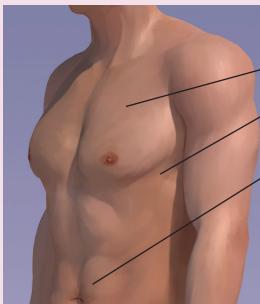
leg
knee

foot / feet
toe

**C**

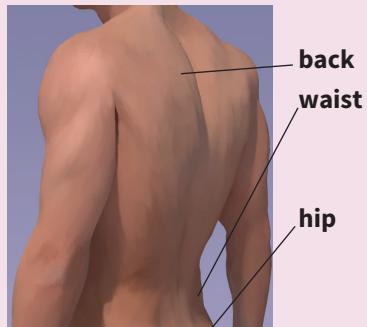
Rest of body

We have **skin** covering our bodies.



chest
side

stomach



back
waist

hip

D

Inside the body



heart



brain



blood

E

Pronunciation problems

eye /aɪ/ knee /ni:/ stomach /'stʌmək/ heart /ha:t/ blood /blʌd/ foot /fʊt/ tooth /tu:θ/

F

Singular and plurals

one foot – two feet one tooth – two teeth

Hair is a singular word. My hair is very long – I must cut it soon.

Common mistakes

Usually we use my, your, his, her, etc. with parts of the body.

Katie is washing her hair [NOT Jane is washing the hair]. I have a pain in my leg [NOT I have a pain in the leg].

(See Unit 6: Health and illness.)

A

Clothes



B

Plural words

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.



My suit **is** new but these trousers **are** old. Her jeans / shorts / tights **are** blue.

Note: You say: **a pair of** trousers / shorts / glasses, etc.

C

Verbs

You **wear** clothes but you **carry** things.

You **wear** glasses.

Naomi **is wearing** a long blue coat.

She's **carrying** a suitcase and a **handbag**.

You can also say: Naomi **has (got)** a blue coat **on**.

You **carry** a **bag** and an **umbrella**.



In the morning you **get dressed** or **put** your clothes **on**. At night you **get undressed** or you **take** your clothes **off**.

Common mistakes

You **put clothes on** but you **take clothes off**
[NOT **put clothes off**].

Tip

When you get dressed in the morning, say to yourself *Now I'm putting on my socks. Now I'm putting on my shoes and so on.*

5

Describing people

A

Height /haɪt/ and weight /weɪt/

Bettina Schwenke is a very **tall** woman.

Tom Jakes is quite **short**.

If you aren't tall or short, you are of **medium height**.

Agata Sanchez is really **slim**.

I was very **thin** when I was in hospital.

[slim is more polite than thin]

Bettina Schwenke



Tom Jakes



Agata Sanchez



The doctor said I am **overweight**. [weigh too much]

Their cat is very **fat**. It needs to go on a diet.

B

Face and head

Suri has **dark skin** and **dark hair**. She has **brown** eyes.

Suri



Polly



Polly has **blonde** (or **fair**) hair and **fair skin**. She has **blue** eyes.

Ben has a **beard** and **long hair**. He has **green** eyes.

Ben



Luca has a **moustache** /mu'sta:f/ and **short hair**.

Luca



You can also use **has got**, for example, Suri **has got**

dark hair and **dark skin**.

My mother is a very **beautiful** woman. [very pretty]

My dad's a very **good-looking** man.

Common mistakes

People are tall [NOT People are **high**].

People have blonde or dark hair [NOT **hairs**].

My sister is **pretty**. (usually girls / women only)

Bob's an **ugly** man. [**ugly** = the opposite of **beautiful** or **good-looking**]

I'm not ugly or beautiful, I'm just **average-looking!**

C

Age

My grandmother is 97. She's very **old**. My sister is 14. She's **young**, but would like to be **older**. My father is 56. He's **middle-aged**, but would like to be **younger**!

This hospital is for **elderly** people. (more polite than **old**)

D

Expressions

A: **How tall** is Bettina / Tom? B: She's 1.85 metres tall. / He's 1.48 metres tall.

A: **How heavy are you? / How much do you weigh?** B: I weigh 62 kilos / 74 kilos, etc.

A: **How old is he?** B: He's 84.

A: **What does** Gemma / your sister **look like?**

B: She's tall and dark. She's very pretty.

Tip

Some of the words on this page are a little negative, so be careful how you use them. It's better not to say to someone: 'You are fat / thin / ugly / old.'

A How are you today?

I'm **very well**, thanks.

I'm **fine**, thanks.

I **don't feel very well**. I must go home and rest. (I'll probably be OK tomorrow.)

I **feel ill**. Can you get a **doctor**, please? (Perhaps it's a serious problem.)

That fish was bad. I think I'm going to be **sick!** (I want to vomit.)

**B Everyday problems**

Have you got **an aspirin**? I've got a **headache**. /'hedeɪk/



I've got **toothache**. /'tu:θeɪk/ I need to go to the **dentist**.



I'm going to bed with a hot drink. I've got a **cold**.

**C Problems people have for many years / all their lives**

I get **hay fever** every summer, from flowers and grass. I **sneeze** all day. /sni:z/

My little brother has **asthma**; sometimes he can't breathe. /'æsmə/

D Illnesses in hot / tropical countries

mosquito

In some countries, mosquitoes can give people **malaria**. /mə'lærɪə/

The drinking water was bad, and many children had **cholera**. /'kɒlərə/

E Serious illnesses

Every year **cancer** kills many people who smoke. /'kænsə/

My father went to **hospital** when he had a **heart attack**.

Common mistakes

My father **had a heart attack** [NOT **got** a heart attack].

**F Expressions**

A Do you **have a healthy diet**?

B Yes, I eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

A Do you **exercise**?

B Yes, I like swimming, jogging and cycling. They're really **good for you**.

A I **feel stressed**!

B Do you? You need to **relax** more and don't panic about work!

A Love, like and hate++
love+
like-
don't like--
hate

I **love** my family and my best friend.
 I **like** my job.
 I **don't like** horror films.
 I **hate** spiders.

**B Happy, sad and tired**

happy



sad



angry



upset



cold



hot



thirsty



hungry



well



ill



tired



surprised

Common mistakes

I am very **happy about** your news [NOT I am very **happy for** your news]. BUT You did very well in your exam – I'm very **happy for** you.

C Prefer, hope and want

I **prefer** coffee **to** tea. (= I **like** coffee **more than** I like tea.)

I **hope to do** well in my exam.

I **hope (that)** my friend does well in his exam.

I **want** a new car. [I would like]

I **want to buy** a new car.

Note: I **want my mother to buy** a new car.

Common mistakes

I **want you to help me** [NOT I want that **you help me**].

D Expressions

A Do you like football?

B Yes, I really like football / it.
 No, I **don't like** football / it very much.

A How's your grandfather?

B He's very well, thanks.

A And how about your grandmother?

B She's a bit / a little tired.

Common mistakes

[NOT I **very like** football / it. or
 I **like very much** football / it.]

A Every day



good morning



Hello

Hi



good afternoon

How are you?



good evening

Fine, thanks. And you?



Not too bad, thanks.

When we leave someone we usually say **Goodbye** and also perhaps **See you soon!** See you soon is quite informal.

When someone goes to bed, we usually say **Goodnight**. We sometimes also say **Sleep well**.

Don't say **Goodnight** when you arrive somewhere, only when you leave.

If you ask for something you usually say **Please**.

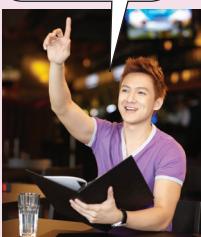
If someone does something nice for you, you say **Thank you** or **Cheers** (informal).

Cheers!

Excuse me!

Sorry!

Bless you!



B

Special days

When:	you say:
it's someone's birthday	Happy Birthday!
it's Christmas	Happy / Merry Christmas! /'krisməs/
it's New Year's Day	Happy New Year!
someone is doing something difficult, e.g. taking an exam or having an interview for a job	Good luck!
someone has done something special, e.g. done well in an exam or had a baby	Congratulations! / Well done!

Common mistakes

When it's someone's birthday we say: **Happy Birthday** [NOT Congratulations].

A

Words

word	example	meaning
actually	People say bad things about her, but she's actually very nice.	in reality
really	The book is really good.	very
else	Do you want to buy anything else ? Or go somewhere else ?	in addition or different
around	I'll meet you at around 6 o'clock.	about or approximately
anyway	I'll drive you home. I'm going that way anyway . ¹ Anyway , as I said, I woke up very late today. ²	¹ to give a reason for doing something ² to return to an earlier subject

Common mistakes

Actually is a false friend in some languages – in English it means ‘in reality’ NOT ‘now’.

B

Expressions

- A: **Why don't** we go to the cinema this evening? (used to make a suggestion)
 B: Good idea. **Let's** go and see a film and then have a meal. (used to make a suggestion)
 A: OK! Which film do you want to see?
 B: **I don't mind**. [It's all the same to me.] **It's up to you**. [You can decide.]
 A: **How about / What about** the new Angelina Jolie film? (used to make a suggestion)

Common mistakes

Why don't we go ... [NOT Why don't we going] or **Let's go ...** [NOT Let's going].
How about going ... [NOT How about go] or **What about going ...** [NOT What about go].

- A: I was late for work today.
 B: **Oh dear!** Was your boss angry? (used when you are surprised or disappointed)
 A: I forgot to bring your book!
 B: Oh, **it doesn't matter**. I don't need it. [it's not important]
 A: I'm sorry, but I can't come to your party.
 B: **What a pity!** (used when you are disappointed)
 A: I passed my exam.
 B: **Well done!**
 A: **Hurry up!** The taxi's here. [be quick]
 A: **Look out! / Be careful!** There's a car coming.
 A: We need to buy Marta's birthday present.
 B: **Absolutely!** What about getting her a scarf? (used when you agree strongly)
 A: **I agree**. Let's go shopping this afternoon.

Common mistakes

I agree or **I don't agree** [NOT I am agree or I'm not agree].

A

Everyday food

Would you like some **bread**?

I love sushi because I love **rice**.

Pasta is good for you, but don't eat too much!

I always put **salt** on my **chips**, but not **pepper**.

My sister never eats **meat** or **fish**. She's **vegetarian**.

Do you take **sugar** in **tea** or **coffee**?



Common mistakes

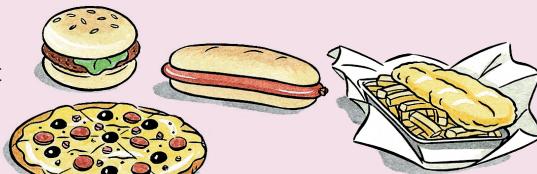
Can I have **some bread**? [NOT Can I have a bread?]

B

Fast food

I eat **hamburgers**, **hot dogs** and **pizzas** when I don't have much time.

Fish and chips is popular in Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

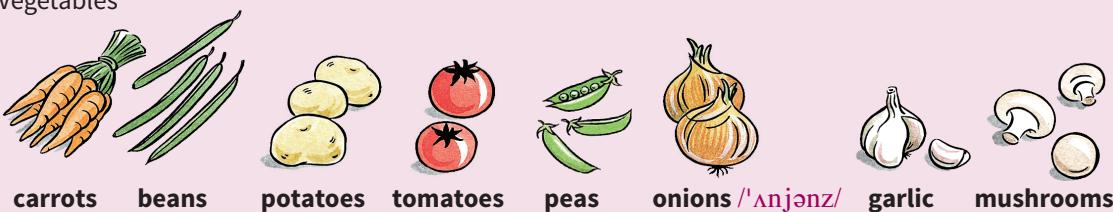


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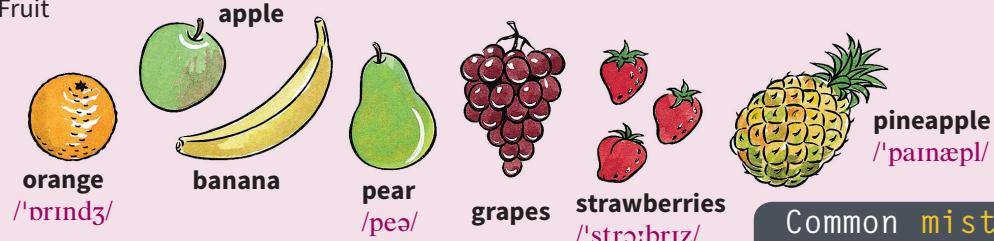
Fruit /fru:t/ and vegetables /'vedʒtəbəlz/

Vegetables are good for you. **Fruit** is also good for you. (singular, uncountable)

Vegetables



Fruit

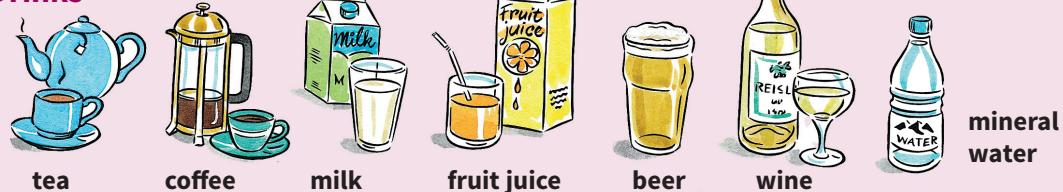


Common mistakes

I love **fruit** [NOT I love **fruits**].

D

Drinks



Tip

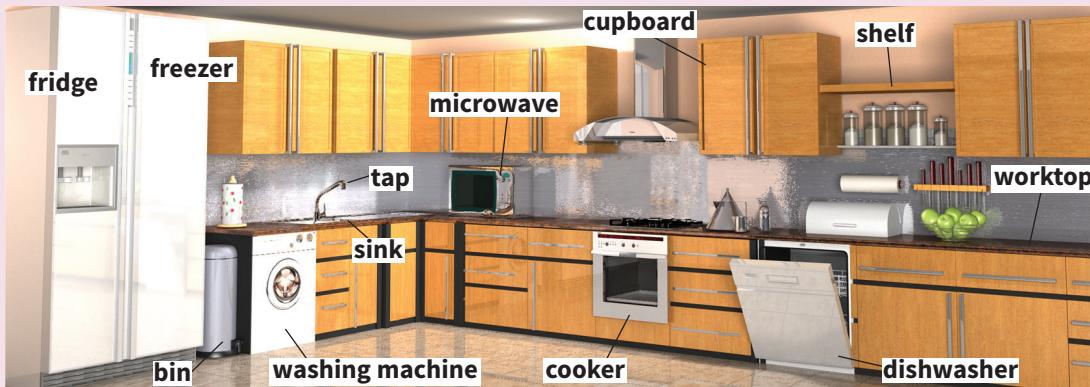
Go to a supermarket. How many different kinds of food or drink have English names on them?

Try to learn some of them.

11

In the kitchen

A What's in the kitchen?



B Things we use in the kitchen



C Things we use for eating and drinking



D Expressions

- A: **Where can I find** a mug / a cloth / some kitchen roll? B: They are in the cupboard.
- A: **Can I help with the** washing-up / cooking? B: Yes, please! You can **dry** the plates. / You can **cook** some rice.
- A: **Where does** this cup / plate / frying pan **go**? B: Put it in this cupboard, please.

Tip

Stick labels on objects in your kitchen with their English names on them. You will see these every day and this will help you to learn the words.



A

Bedroom



bed



bedside lamp



alarm clock



pyjamas



dressing table



chest of drawers



mirror



wardrobe



bedside table



comb



hairbrush

B

Bathroom



shower



soap



shampoo



toothpaste



shower gel



toothbrush



razor



toilet



basin



towel



C

Emma's routine

Emma goes to bed at 11 o'clock. She goes upstairs to her bedroom.

She gets undressed and gets into bed.



She reads for a bit.



She turns off the light and falls asleep.



She wakes up when her alarm clock rings.



She gets up.

She has a shower,



cleans her teeth



and gets dressed.

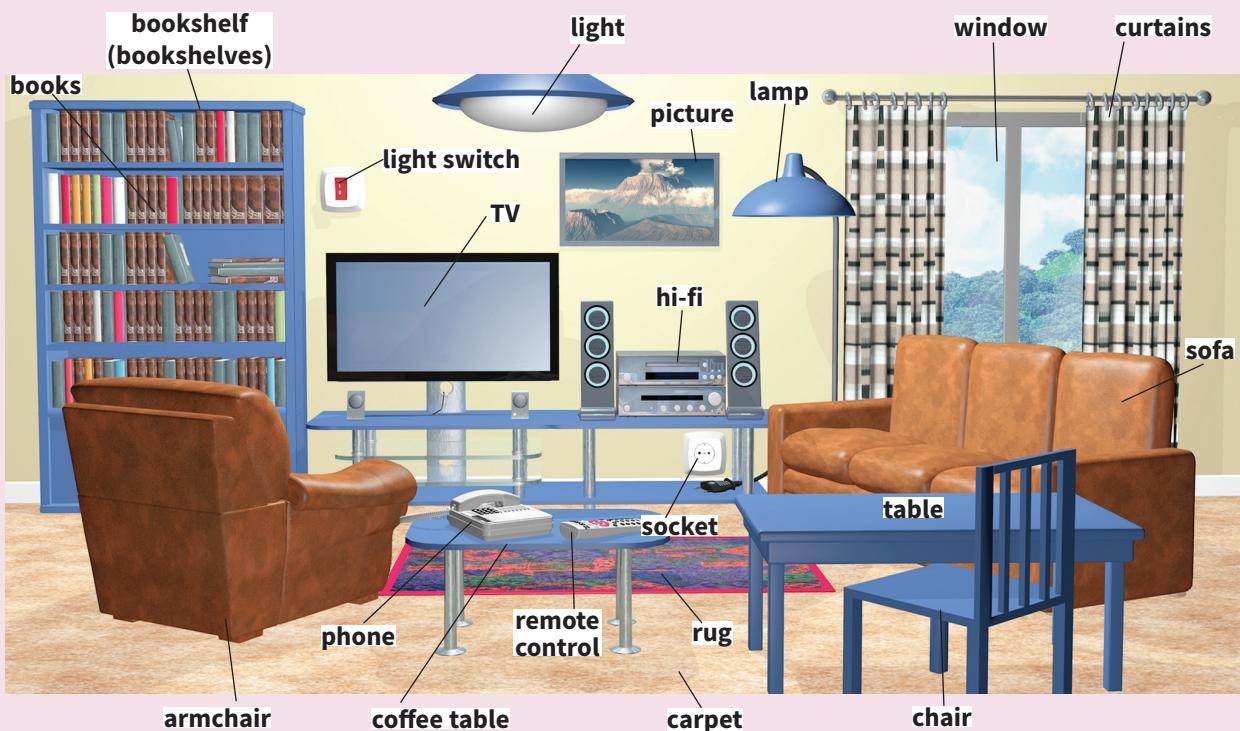


She goes downstairs to the kitchen for breakfast.



(See Unit 47: Everyday things.)

A Things in the living room



B Useful verbs



Every evening I **watch** television.

Sometimes I **listen to the radio** or **listen to music**.

Sometimes I **read a book**.

Sometimes I **just relax**. [rest and do nothing]

C Expressions



It's getting dark. Can you **close the curtains**, please?



OK. And I'll **switch the light** on.



Thanks. Now can you **turn the radio off**? And **pass me the remote control**. I want to **turn on the TV**. There's a good programme on.

Common mistakes

The furniture in my room **is** white [NOT The furniture in my room **are** white].

A

What's his/her job?



doctor



teacher



nurse



mechanic



secretary



shop assistant



hairdresser



engineer



farmer

B

Jobs in the town



police officer



traffic warden



librarian



bank clerk /kla:k/

C

Expressions

Sam What's your **job**?

Ben I'm a **waiter**. I work in a **restaurant**. What **do** you do?

Sam I'm a **taxis driver**.

Ben Is it an interesting **job**?

Sam Yes, I like it. Where do you **work**?

Sophie I work in an **office**. Sometimes it's boring.



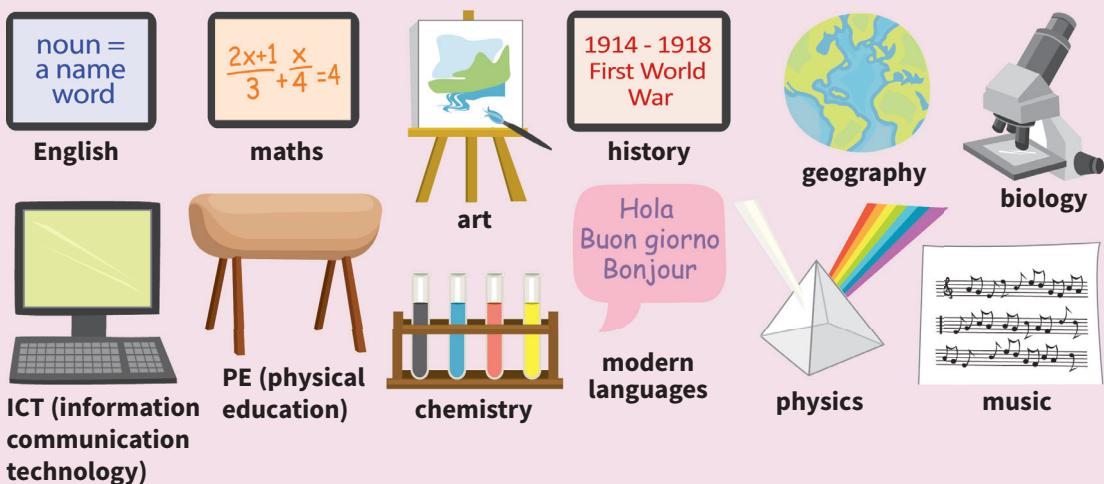
My dad works in a **factory** which makes car parts.

I worked in a **shop** at the weekends when I was a student.

I want to work in a **beauty salon** as a **hairdresser**.

I'd like to work in a children's **hospital**.

I'm a writer. I work **at** / **from** home.

A Subjects**B Useful things****C Expressions**

A maths **teacher** teaches **maths**. Her **students** study **maths**.

Children **go to school** and students **go to university**.

At school children **learn to read and write**.

Students can **do an (English) course** in many schools and universities. At the end of a course, you often **take / do an exam**. You hope to **pass your exams**. You don't want to **fail your exams**.

If you pass your final exams at university, you **get a degree**.

Common mistakes

After school, students **do homework** [NOT make homework or do-homeworks]. (See Units 40 and 41 for more expressions with *do* and *make*.)

A Letters

Don't forget to put a **stamp** on the **envelope**.
Don't forget to **post** the letters.

B Email and Internet

Olivia gets a lot of **emails** from New York.
You have to be careful what information you give people **online**.
What's your **email address**? Moll@cup.com (= Moll at C-U-P dot com /kɒm/)

C Telephones and mobile devices

Juan **makes** a lot of **phone calls**. He phones his girlfriend every day.



I always take my smartphone with me. I never turn it off.
What's your **phone number**? What's your **mobile** number?
066530718 (= oh six six five three oh seven one eight / oh double six five ...)
He's not answering his phone. I'll leave a **voicemail** and I'll **text** him / **send him a text (message)**.

D Expressions

Sue Hello.

Nick Hello. It's Nick **here**. Can I **speak to** Ahmed, please?

Sue I'm sorry, he's not here at the moment. Can I **take a message**?

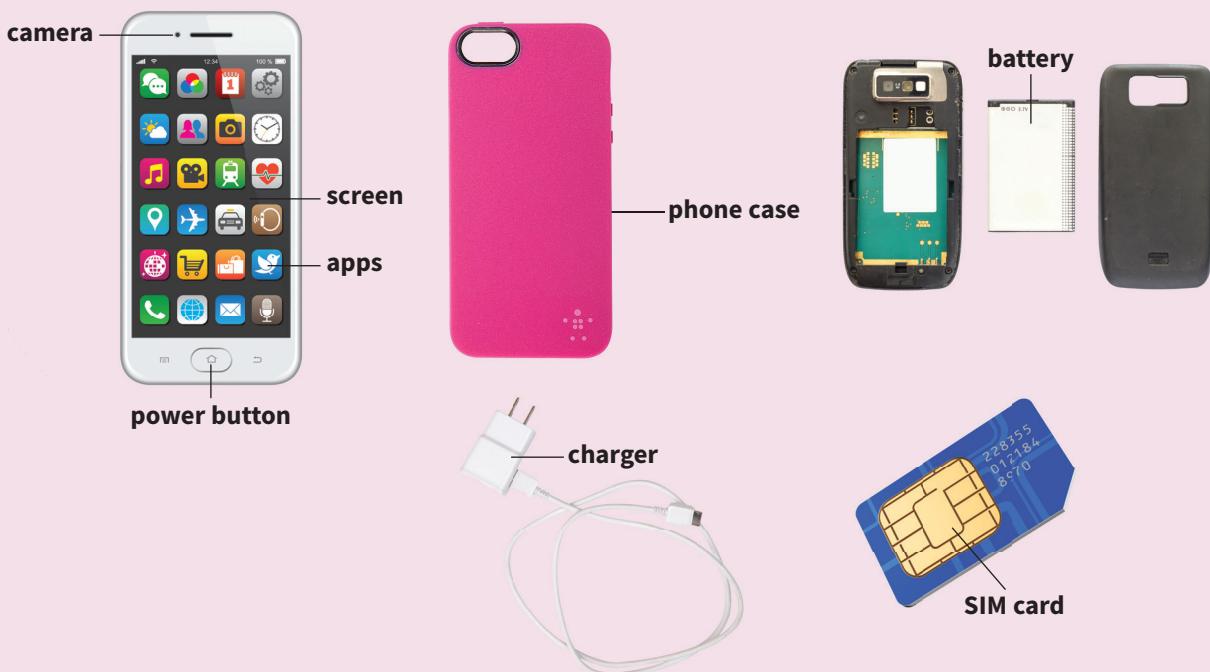
Nick Thanks. Could you just **tell him I called**. I'll **call back** later.

Sue OK. I'll tell him. Goodbye.

Nick Bye.

Tip

Use a search engine to find an example of a letter and an email in English. Write down any useful words or phrases in them.

A Parts of a phone**B** Using a smartphone

Ramesh **takes** a lot of **selfies** and posts them online.

Lisa didn't answer her phone, so I **left a voicemail**.

Can you **text** me the address of the restaurant? I haven't been there before.

I've just got a **message** from Andy. He wants to know if we're going to the party.

You can **download an app** with a dictionary to help you when you write in English.

While she was on holiday, Kelly **called** her family every day.



selfie

C Expressions

Amy Can you read that message on my phone, please? My hands are wet.

Claire It's **locked**. What's the **PIN**?

Amy You don't need a PIN to **unlock** it. Just **swipe** the screen left to right.



swipe



save



PIN



delete

Tim I can't **save** any new photos.

Emily Your phone **memory** is full. You need to **delete** some photos and messages.

A**Holiday (noun)**

We **had** a lovely **holiday** in Egypt in 2014.

I'm not working next week. I'm **on holiday**.

Are you **going on holiday** this summer?

B**Types of holidays**

We're going on a **package holiday** to Hong Kong. [flights and hotel are included]

We're going to have a **winter holiday** this year.

I want to go **camping** this year. [sleep in a tent]

I'm going on a **walking holiday** in the Alps.

A **coach tour** is an easy way to go on holiday. [travelling in a comfortable bus]

C**Transport**

by plane



by train



by car



by ferry



by coach

D**Don't forget to take ...**

your **passport** (if you are going to another country)

a **visa** [a stamp that you need in your passport to go to some countries]

your **tickets**

some **currency** [money of the country you are going to]

a **camera**

your **luggage** /'lægɪdʒ/ (e.g. a **suitcase** or a **rucksack**)



passport



ticket



currency



camera



suitcase



rucksack

E**Expressions**

A Are you **flying** to France from England?

B No, we're going **by ferry**.

A What are you going to do in Madrid?

B We want to **try the local food** and **enjoy the nightlife** [clubs, etc.].

A Have a great time! And **send me a postcard**!

(See **Unit 32: Travelling** and **Unit 49: Moving** for more words about travel.)

A

Kinds of shops



* These words are also for people's jobs. We often add 's' and say: I'm going to the newsagent's to get a paper. Do you want anything from the butcher's?

B

In the department store

A department store is a large shop which sells a lot of different things – clothes, beauty products, toys, etc.

Fourth floor

Third floor

Second floor

First floor

Ground Floor

Basement

- Toys
- Restaurant
- Furniture
- Men's Wear
- Children's Department
- Women's Wear
- Beauty
- Electricals
- Food

C

Signs in shops



D

Expressions

Shop assistant Can I help you?

Customer Can I try this shirt on? (goes and tries it on) Have you got a **bigger / smaller size / a different colour**?

Shop assistant No, I'm sorry. That's the only one.

Customer OK. I'll take it. How much does it **cost**?

Shop assistant £22.

Customer Can I **pay** by **cheque**?

Shop assistant No, **credit card**, debit card or **cash**, please.

Customer Sorry, I only have a £50 **note**. I don't have any **change** [coins or smaller notes].

Shop assistant That's OK. Here's your **receipt**. Would you like a (**carrier**) **bag**?

A

Buying something

The screenshot shows a product page for a red cotton t-shirt. At the top, there are navigation links for WOMEN, MEN, CHILDREN, and SALE. A search bar and a basket icon are also at the top right. Below the navigation, there's a section titled "SHOP BY PRODUCT" with categories like T-shirts and tops, Jumpers, Trousers and jeans, Shoes and boots, and Jackets and coats. The main product image is a red t-shirt. To the right of the image, product details are listed: Colour (White, Blue, Red), Size (Small, Medium, Large), and Price (£6.99). Delivery options include Free Delivery (3-5 days) and Next Day Delivery (delivery on 16 November) for £5.99. Below the product details, there's a rating of 5 stars and a link to "Read the reviews". At the bottom right, there's a "Add to basket" button and a note that the "Today's Date: 15 November".

B

Your order

The screenshot shows the checkout process. On the left, under "Your Order", it lists: Order Number: 5624890, Items: 2 T-shirts, Size: Small, Colour: White, Total: £13.98, and Free delivery (3-5 days). There's also a "Delete this item" link with a trash can icon. On the right, there's a "Delivery Address" form with fields for Name (Bernard Taylor), House number (145), Street (Shaftesbury Road), City (Cambridge), Post code (CB2 8RU), Country (UK), Phone number (01223 238331), and Email (btaylor@inuse.com). At the top right, there's a "CHECKOUT" button and a green circular icon with a shopping cart. Below the address form, there's a "Language help" section with a callout box explaining what a post code (zip code) is.

Language help

A **post code (zip code)** in the US is a long number at the end of an address. In the UK, it also contains letters (e.g. BA1 1LZ). A US zip code looks like this: 10509.



C

Expressions

- 1 Lisa likes to **shop online** because it's quick and easy.
- 2 Most people pay for their online shopping with **credit cards**.
- 3 Reading **online reviews** can help you choose what to buy.
- 4 If you are not at home to receive the **delivery**, we will take it to the post office.



A

Places and things in the hotel



form

HILLVIEW HOTEL		
CHECK IN FORM		
Room No.	Check-in Date	Check-out Date
1	01.01.	01.01.
2	01.01.	01.01.
3		



B

Expressions in reception

Do you have a **single room** [for one person] / a **double room** [for two people]?

I have a **reservation**. [I booked a room] My name is ...

We'd like a **room with a view** of the sea.

The receptionist may say:

Here is your key.

Your room is **on the first floor**. Take the **lift**. It's **over there**.

Would you like **some help with your luggage**?

Can you **fill in this form**, please?

Sign (your name) here, please. [write your name]

Please **check your bill** [make sure it is correct].

When you leave you say:

Can I **check out**, please?

Can I have the **bill**, please?

C

Asking questions about hotel services

How much is a single room with a **bathroom**?

Can I order **room service**?

How do I **get an outside line**? (You want to phone someone who is not in the hotel.)

What is **the code for** Poland?

Can I **have breakfast in my room**, please?

Can I **have a wake-up call** at 6.30, please? (You want to wake up at 6.30.)

What time is breakfast / lunch / dinner?

Can I **(ex)change some money**, please?

A

Places where you can eat

café: you can **have a cup of tea / coffee** and a **snack** there (e.g. a sandwich or a cake). They sometimes serve **meals** too (e.g. lunch, dinner).

restaurant: you go there for a meal; more expensive than a café.

bar / pub: bars and pubs serve **alcohol** and **soft drinks** [non-alcoholic drinks, e.g. fruit juice]; you can usually have a meal or a snack there too.

fast food restaurant: you can get a quick hot meal there, for example burger and chips.

take-away: you buy a snack or a meal there and take it home to eat.

B

In a restaurant



Menu

STARTERS

Soup of the day (v)

Mixed salad (v)

MAIN COURSES

Steak with chips or new potatoes

Fish and chips

Vegetable curry (v)

Salmon fillet with green beans

Burger with chips and mushrooms

DESSERTS

Chocolate ice cream

Apple pie

Fruit salad

(v = vegetarian)

C

Expressions

Waiter Are you **ready to order?**

Customer Yes, I'd like the steak, please.

Waiter **Would you like** it with chips or new potatoes?

Customer With chips, please.

Waiter **How would you like** your steak – **rare, medium or well-done?**

Customer Well-done, please.

Waiter And **what would you like to drink?**

Customer I'll have a coke, please.

(later)

Waiter **Is everything all right?**

Customer Thank you, it's **delicious**. [very good]

(later)

Customer **Could I have the bill**, please?

Waiter Yes, of course.

A**Ball games**

We **play** all these sports.

**B****Other popular sports**

We can use **go** with all the sports listed in B, apart from judo and karate. I **go** running every day. I **went** skiing last year. We use **do** with judo and karate. She **does** judo.
(See Unit 39: **Go / went / gone**.)

C**Where we do sports**

We play tennis / badminton / volleyball / basketball on a **tennis / badminton / volleyball / basketball court**.

We play football / rugby on a **football / rugby pitch**.

We swim in a **swimming pool**.

Many towns have a **sports centre** – you can do lots of different sports there.

D**Expressions**

Do you do any sports?

Yes, I **go** swimming / running / sailing / kayaking.

Do you play football / tennis / badminton?

I **play** tennis. Which sports do you play?

What's your favourite sport?

I **like** motor racing **best**.

A Types of films

a western



a cartoon



a horror film



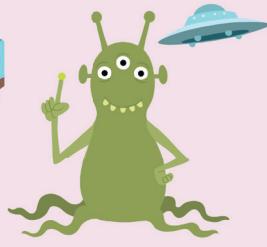
a comedy



a thriller



an action film



a science fiction film



a musical



a romantic comedy

B

People in films

Monica Bellucci is a **film star**.

She was **in** the new James Bond film.

Daniel Radcliffe **played** Harry Potter in the Harry Potter films.

I like films by Italian **directors**.

**C**

Expressions

A Have you **seen** the latest James Bond film?

B Yes, I saw it **on TV**.

A Did you like the new Batman film?

B Yes, I **loved it / enjoyed it**.

No, it was **boring**.

A Do you like **westerns**?

B No, I like **science fiction films** best.

A The best **action film** I've seen was Jason Bourne with Matt Damon.

B If I see a **horror film**, I can't sleep.

Common mistakes

What's **on** at the cinema this week? [NOT What's **on the cinema this week**?]

There's a comedy with Jennifer Aniston.

Common mistakes

Do you **go to the cinema often**?
[NOT Do you **go to cinema often**?]

Yes, I go every week.

No, I watch **DVDs** at home.

A

TV, radio, music, film

I **watch TV** every evening.

Did you **watch / see** the film about President Kennedy?

What **programmes** do you like best on TV and radio?

I like **watching** films on TV. (You can also say: I like to watch ...)

At the weekend, we usually **watch a DVD**.

I like **listening to** music on the radio. (You can also say: I like to listen ...)

I often **listen to** music on my phone when I'm relaxing.

I need some new **headphones** for my phone.



B

Hobbies

A lot of young people **play video games** every day.

I **download** music and films from **the Internet**.

I **chat to my friends online** every evening.

I really like **cooking**.

Do you like **gardening**? /'ga:dning/

We **grow flowers** and **vegetables** in our garden.



C

Reading

I read a lot at home.

What do you read?

I read **novels** [long stories]. My sister likes **comics**.

I like **books about** nature and different countries.

I like **magazines about** music and sport.

Do you read a **newspaper** every day?



D

Expressions

We sometimes **have friends round**

[we ask them to come to our house / flat].

I often **have friends to dinner**.

My best friend **comes to stay** sometimes.

[sleeps in my house / flat]

I **talk to** my friends **on the phone** every evening.

Sometimes, I just **do nothing**.

Grandpa likes to **have a sleep** after lunch.

**Common mistakes**

We watch TV [NOT see TV] and we listen to the radio [NOT hear or listen the radio].

A**Music, musical and musician**

Music is an uncountable noun. We do not use it in the plural.
The band played fantastic **music** for more than two hours
[NOT **fantastic musics**].

Musical is an adjective.

There is a shop on King Street that sells **musical** instruments
[NOT **music instruments**].



A **musician** (noun) is a person.

My brother is a very good **musician**. He plays three instruments.

B**Musical instruments**

piano



cello



guitar



flute



violin



trumpet



clarinet



drums

C**Playing musical instruments**

Ava **plays the clarinet**. Her brother **plays the drums**.

Krishnan **is learning the guitar**. His friend, Isabella, **has piano lessons**.

Mia is a very good **flute-player**. She **plays in an orchestra**. Her friend, Nuria, is a good **trumpet-player**.

Lucas is an excellent **violinist**. His sister is a good **pianist**.

Can you **play a musical instrument**?

D**Listening to music**

Charlotte **loves classical music**. (for example, Beethoven, Mozart) [NOT **classic music**]

Harper **can't stand opera** [dislikes it very much]. She prefers **pop music**.

I like **folk music, jazz** and **rock**.

I often **listen to music** on the train.

I **downloaded some new songs** yesterday. Do you want to hear them?

Common mistakes

A **band** means a group of musicians.

Nuala had a really good band at her 21st birthday party. [NOT 'a really good **music band**']

A **concert** means an event with music.

We're going to a concert tonight. [NOT 'a **music concert**']

A

Continents and countries



continent	country	continent	country
North America	Canada the USA / the US	Australia	Australia New Zealand
South America	Argentina Brazil Chile Colombia Peru	Asia	China India Japan Pakistan Thailand
Europe	Germany Italy Poland Spain the UK	Africa	Egypt Morocco South Africa Tunisia
		Antarctica	

It is not possible to show all the countries of the world on a small page. If your country is not included, check its English name with your teacher or on the Internet.

Common mistakes

All the nouns and adjectives for continents, countries and nationalities always begin with a capital letter, for example Africa [NOT *africa*].

B

Nationalities

notes	adjective
most country adjectives end in (<i>i</i>)an	American, Argentinian, Australian, Brazilian, Canadian, Colombian, Egyptian, German, Indian, Italian, Moroccan, Peruvian, South African, Tunisian
many country adjectives end in <i>ish</i>	British, English, Finnish, Irish, Polish, Scottish, Spanish
a few country adjectives end in <i>ese</i>	Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese
exceptions	Pakistani, Thai, French

Tip

Remember that words for languages are often the same as the ‘people’ adjective, e.g. French, Spanish, Japanese and Thai. One exception is Arabic.

A

Places in the town

Train station / railway station – you can **get a train** here.

Bus station – you can **get a bus** here.

Shops – you can buy things here. (See **Unit 19: Shops and shopping**.)

Shopping centre – area of town with a lot of shops.

Tourist information office – tourists can **get information** here.

Museum – you can see interesting old things here.

Bank – you can **change money** here or get money from a **cash machine**.

Post office – you can **post letters and parcels** here.

Library /'laibrəri/ – you can **read books** and **newspapers** here.

Town hall – local government officers work here.

Car park – you can **park your car** here.

Pedestrian area /'pɛdɛstriə/ – you can only walk here, you can't come here by car.

B

Notices in towns



C

Asking for and giving directions

A: **Where** is the bus station?

B: **Go left** here and it's **at the end of the road**.

A: **How do I get to** Market Street?

B: **Take the first right** and then the second left.

A: **Is there** a shopping centre near here?

B: Yes, **turn right** here. The entrance is on Market Street **on the left**.

A: **Can I park here?**

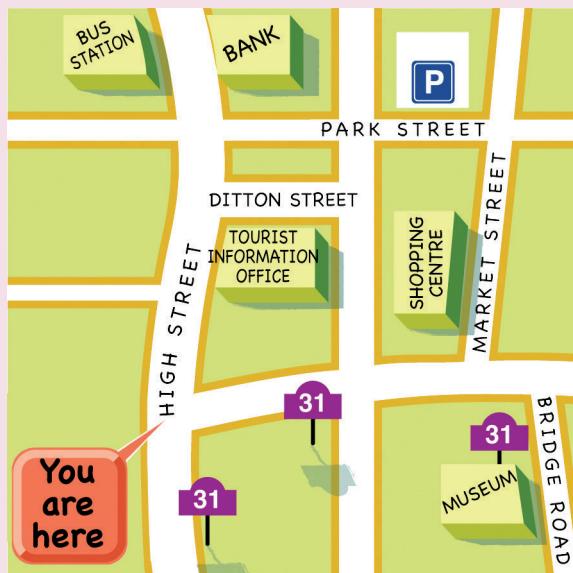
B: No, but **there's** a car park on Park Street.

A: **Excuse me, I'm looking for** the museum.

B: It's on Bridge Road. **Take the number 31 bus** and **get off at the second stop**.

A: **Can you tell me the way to** the nearest bank, please? I need a **cash machine**.

B: No problem. Go left here and there's one **on the other side of the road**.



The **countryside** and the **country** both mean ‘not the city’. **Country** can also mean a nation (e.g. France, China).

A

Things we can see in the countryside



B

Living and working in the countryside

In the countryside, people usually live in a **small town** (e.g. 6,000 people) or **village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ (e.g. 700 people).

A **farmer** lives **on a farm** and works in the fields.

My friend lives in a **cottage** /'kɒtɪdʒ/ [small house in a village or the countryside].

C

Nature /'neɪtʃə/ and conservation /kən'seɪ'veɪʃn/

Nature means ‘everything in the natural world’. (= animals, birds, plants, etc.)

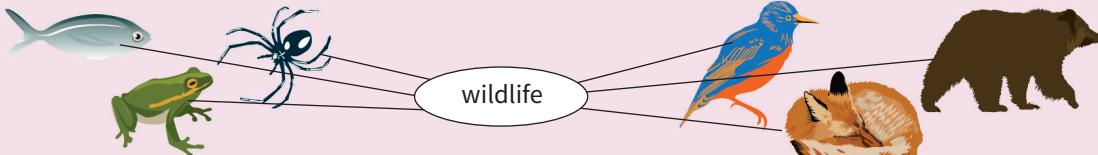
There is wonderful **wildlife** in the north of the country. [animals, birds, fish and insects]

Near the village there is a **conservation area** [place where wildlife and nature are protected].

Common mistakes

I love nature [NOT I love the nature]. I like walking in the countryside [NOT I like walking in the nature].
‘Nature’ is not a place.

In the south of the country, there is a **national park** [very big national conservation area].



D

Things to do in the countryside

You can take food and drink and **have a picnic**.

You can **go walking** / **skiing** in the mountains.



A

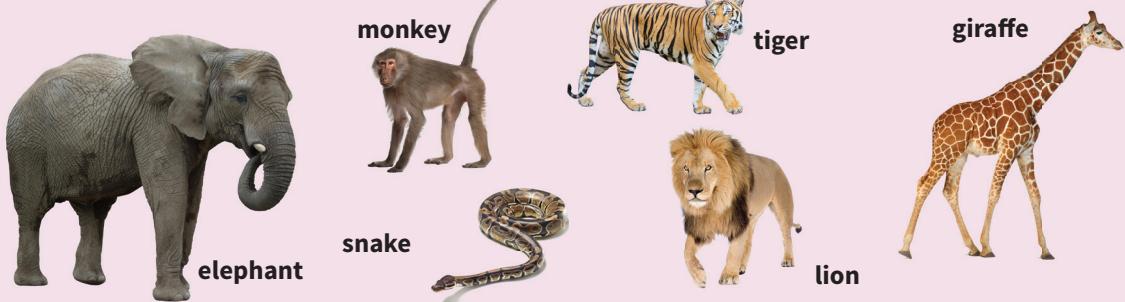
Farm animals



animal	produce	baby
horse	hair, meat	foal
cow	milk, leather, meat (beef)	calf
sheep	wool, meat (lamb)	lamb
pig	meat (pork, bacon, ham)	piglet
chicken / hen	eggs, meat (chicken)	chick
goat	milk, meat	kid

B

Wild or zoo animals



C

Pets

These animals are often **pets**.



A parrot is a **bird**.

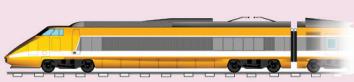
D

Expressions

Take your dog **for a walk** every day.

You must **feed your animals** and **give them water** every day.

Do you have any pets?

A Types of transport

train



bus



bicycle / bike



taxi



(aero)plane



car



helicopter



motorbike / motorcycle



underground



boat



ship

B Useful travel words

map



timetable



Customs



luggage



passport

Can I have a **single** / **return** (ticket) to Barcelona, please?

(single = Madrid to Barcelona; return = Madrid to Barcelona and back to Madrid)

I'd like to **book** / **reserve a seat in advance** [to make sure you have a seat].

Common mistakes

Was the journey long? [NOT Was the travel long?]

C By train

The train **arriving at** platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train **departs** / **leaves from** platform 6. (*departs* is formal)

Is there a **restaurant car** on this train?

A: Do I have to **change trains** for Toulouse? [get off one train and get onto another]

B: No, it's a **direct** train.

D By plane

You have to **check in** two hours before the plane **takes off** [leaves the ground].

Online check-in is also possible. / You can **check in online**.

Give your **boarding card** to the **flight attendant** when you get on the plane.

Have a good **flight**.

The plane **lands** in New York at 14:30.

After landing you have to **go through customs**.

Common mistakes

I went through customs but nobody checked my passport [NOT controlled my passport].

E By car

We **hired a car** for a week. We had to **fill it up with petrol**.

Can I **give** you a **lift**? I'm going into town.

(See **Unit 18: Holidays** and **Unit 49: Moving** for more useful words about travelling.)

A

Special days

festival	date	what people do
Christmas	25th December	send Christmas cards, give presents, spend time with their families, decorate a Christmas tree , eat a lot
New Year's Eve / Hogmanay (Scotland)	31st December	sing and dance, toast the New Year
New Year's Day	1st January	a bank holiday [day when most organisations are closed]
Valentine's Day	14th February	send cards to boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife
Easter	dates vary	give children Easter eggs [chocolate eggs]
Halloween	31st October	children dress up, children knock at doors and ask for sweets
Bonfire Night	5th November	have a bonfire and fireworks

B

Food

Traditional UK food is **fish and chips**  and **roast beef and roast potatoes** [cooked in the **oven**] with **Yorkshire pudding** [dish made of flour, milk and eggs]. 

Chicken tikka masala [a kind of **curry**] comes from India, but is very popular in the UK. 

C

Education

type of school	what it is
nursery school	for children aged 2–4
primary school	for children aged 5–11
secondary school	for children aged 12–18
state school	parents don't pay for children to go here
private school	parents pay for children to go here

D

Politics

The UK has a **royal family**, with a **king** or a **queen**.

Political decisions are made at the **Houses of Parliament**.

The **Prime Minister** is the political leader of the UK.



A

Crimes and criminals



crime	robbery	murder /'mɜ:də/	burglary /'bɜ:głəri/	mugging [attacking a person in a public place and stealing their money]
person	a robber	a murderer	a burglar	a mugger
verb	to rob somebody or a place (e.g. a bank)	to murder somebody	to break into a house / flat (break / broke / broken)	to mug somebody



crime	car theft	drug dealing	terrorism	shoplifting
person	a car thief /θi:f/	a drug dealer	a terrorist	a shoplifter
verb	to steal a car (steal / stole / stolen)	to sell drugs (sell / sold / sold)	to attack somebody or a place	to steal things from a shop

There was a **burglary** at the school last night.
John West **murdered** his wife.

There are a lot of **muggings** in the city centre.

The bank **was robbed** yesterday. My sister **was robbed** last week.

Common mistakes

A thief steals something (steal / stole / stolen).
Somebody stole my bicycle. [NOT Somebody **robbed** my bicycle.]

I was **robbed** last night. [NOT I was **stolen**.]

B

The law /lɔ:/

A student **was arrested** for shoplifting this morning.

The police came to the school and spoke to his teacher.

The student has to **go to court** next week.

If he is **guilty** he will have to **pay a fine**. /'gɪlti/

If he is **innocent** he can go home. /'ɪnəsənt/

I don't think he will **go to prison**.

C

Other crime problems

Some **vandals** broke the windows in the telephone box.

[A vandal breaks and smashes things.]

We have a lot of **vandalism** in my town.

A lot of people **take drugs** nowadays.

Is **football hooliganism** a problem in your country? /'hu:lɪgənɪzəm/

[A **football hooligan** is a person who goes to a football match and makes trouble.]

A

Radio and TV programmes

The **news** is on TV at 6 o'clock every night. [important things that happen]

Do you watch **soaps / soap operas**? *Home and Away* is my favourite. [Soaps are stories about people's lives. They are often on TV every day.]

I like **nature programmes** best. [programmes about animals, birds, etc.]

I watched a **documentary** last night about drugs and crime. [programme looking at a social problem or question]

In **talk shows**, people talk about themselves or discuss topics with an interviewer.

The children watch **cartoons** on Saturday mornings. (For example, Disney films with animals that talk. See **Unit 24: Cinema**.)

My brother likes watching **reality TV** [programmes that film real people living their lives, not actors].

I always watch **sports programmes**.

B

Newspapers and magazines

In most countries there are **morning (news)papers** and **evening (news)papers**.

Every month, I buy a **magazine**.

My mother buys **women's magazines**.

I like **news magazines** like *Newsweek* and *Time*.

In most magazines and newspapers there are lots of **adverts / advertisements** [something that tries to persuade people to buy something].



Other types of magazines: **sports magazines / computer magazines / teenage magazines**. (See **Unit 25: Free time at home**.)

C

People and the media

There was **an interview with** the US President on TV last night.

The **reporters** are outside the film star's house. [people who go out and get the news stories where they happen]

My sister is a **journalist**; she writes for *The Oxford Times* newspaper. [person who writes articles]



D

Expressions

You can **read newspapers** or **watch TV online**.

What's your **favourite TV programme**?

What's on TV tonight?

Is it OK if I **change the channel**?

**Common mistakes**

The news is on now. [NOT The news are on now.]

A**At home**The TV **isn't working**. Can you **repair** it?The plants **are dying**.Did you forget to **water** them?The washing machine is **broken**. We need to **mend** it.The room is **untidy**. We must **tidy** it.I've **lost** my keys. Will you help me **look for** them?You've **cut** your finger.You should **put on a plaster**.You've **had a row /raʊ/ with** a friend. Will you **apologise** [say 'I'm sorry']?**B****At work**Chloe **had a bad day** at work yesterday. She was **late for** work.She had **too much work** to do.Her colleague was **in a bad mood**.Her **computer crashed**.The photocopier was **out of order**.The coffee machine **wasn't working**.**Tip**

When you need to make a list of things to do, make it in English, e.g.

Mend my bike Water the plants
Tidy my desk

A

Natural disasters

There was a **hurricane / snowstorm / forest fire** there last year.

hurricane: a very strong wind

snowstorm: a lot of snow and wind at the same time

forest fire: when it is very dry and trees catch fire



San Francisco has had a lot of **earthquakes** [when the earth moves].

There were serious **floods** in the north yesterday. [too much water]

The river often **floods** after heavy rain. [water goes over the river banks]

B

Man-made problems

There are too many people in some places. Cities are too **crowded**.

Many people are:

poor: they do not have enough money

hungry: they do not have enough food

homeless: they do not have a place to live

unemployed: they do not have a job

There is a lot of **pollution** in many places. [when the air, water or earth is dirty and bad for people, plants and animals]

The river is **polluted** and a lot of fish have died.

The **air pollution** is very bad today.

The American **War** of Independence started in 1775 and ended in 1783. [fighting between two or more countries or nationalities] It lasted for eight years.

The teachers are **on strike** today. [when people refuse to work because, for example, they want more money]

He had a **car crash** on the way to work.

The **traffic jams** in the city are terrible in the **rush hour** [times when everyone is going to work].



A

What can you have?

You can ...

- have breakfast lunch dinner a meal
- have a party a meeting a game (of football, etc.)
- have a lesson an exam homework
- have a cup of tea / coffee a drink an ice cream some cheese
- have a shower /'ʃauə/ a bath a swim



B

Expressions with have

Is that your camera? Can I **have a look** [look at it]?

Is that your bicycle? Can I **have a go** [ride it]?

Goodbye! **Have a good journey** [somebody is going away]!

Do you **have a moment** [have some time]? Can I **have a word with you**?
[speak to you]

We always **have a good time** in our English lessons.
[fun; we enjoy them]

I'm going to **have my hair cut**. See you later. Can you meet me at the hairdresser's?

I want to learn to ski but I **don't have the time**.



C

Have + got (speaking / informal) = have (writing / formal)

I've **got** three sisters. **Have** you **got** any brothers and sisters?

My house is big. **It's got** five bedrooms and three bathrooms.

We've got ten minutes before the train goes.

Have you **got** a pen?

(in a shop) A: Do you sell postcards? B: Yes, but we **haven't got** any at the moment.

I've got a problem. Can I have a word with you?

I've got a cold / a headache. /'hedeɪk/

D

Have got to (speaking / informal) = have to (writing / formal)

We use **have (got) to** when the situation means you are obliged to do something.

The museum's not free. You **have to** / **you've got to** pay \$10 to go in.

All students **have to do** an exam.

My sister needs the car, so **I've got to** walk to school every day this week.

Common mistakes

In the past, we use **had to**, without 'got'. When I was a student, I **had to** write an essay every week [NOT I **had got to** write an essay].

Tip

Group expressions together which belong to the same topic, for example, have + words for meals (*breakfast, lunch, dinner*), have + 'study' words (*an exam, a test, a lesson, a class*), etc.

A**Go**

Go means to move from one place to another.

I **go** to work **by** bike. My brother **goes by** car.

We **went** to Paris last summer.

Is this train **going** to Granada?



Shall we **go** to the swimming pool today?

Where **does** this road **go**?

**B****Go + prepositions**

Ethan **went in(to)** his room and shut the door.



Yuko **went out of** the house and **into** the garden.



Jacob was tired. He **went up** the stairs slowly.



The phone was ringing. She **went down** the stairs quickly.

**C****Future plans**

Be going to is often used to talk about future plans.

Jan is **going to study** maths at university.

We're **going to visit** my aunt in New York soon.

I'm **going to learn** five new words every day.

D**Expressions Go + -ing for activities**

Go is often used with **-ing** for different activities.



I hate **going shopping**.



I usually **go swimming** in the morning.



Let's **go dancing**.



Do you like **going sightseeing** when you are on holiday?



Hans **goes skiing** every winter.



Carter is **going fishing** today.

Common mistakes

Let's go swimming and then go shopping. [NOT Let's go to / for swimming and then go to / for shopping.]

I go there every week. I don't want to go anywhere / somewhere else. [NOT I go to there every week. I don't want to go to anywhere / somewhere else.]

I must go home at 10 o'clock. [NOT I must go to / at home at 10 o'clock.]

A**Do as auxiliary**

questions

Do you like tennis?**Did they like the film?**

short answers

Yes, I **do**.Yes, they **did**.

negatives

So **does** Matteo.So **did** I.He **doesn't play** well.Leo **didn't see** it.**B****What are you doing?****Do** as a general verb:

On Saturdays I

usually **do** nothing.

I just relax.

**Don't do** that, Tommy.

What **are** the people in the picture **doing**?
They're dancing.

C**What do you do?**A: What **do** you **do**? [What is your job?]

B: I'm a student. / I'm a hairdresser.

A: What **does** your wife **do**? [What's your wife's job?]

B: She's a doctor. / She's a teacher.

(See **Unit 14: Jobs**.)**D****Do + activity****do** the housework**do** the gardening**do** the washing**do** the washing-up**do** your homework**do** some exercises**do** business with**do** your bestA: Did you **do the washing** this morning?B: No, I'm going to **do** it later.Our company **does a lot of business with** the US.The homework is very difficult – just **do your best**.**Tip**Make a note of any expressions with *do* that you find when you are reading in English.(See **Unit 41** for the contrast between *do* and *make*.)

A

Make ...Dad is **making some coffee**.Mum is **making dinner**.I'll **make some tea / hot chocolate**. /'tʃɒkətə/I **make breakfast / lunch / dinner** every day.He's **making a photocopy**.She's **making a film / video**.

B

It makes me (feel) ...Going by train always **makes me (feel)** tired.My friend called me stupid. It **made me (feel)** angry.That film **made me (feel)** sad.

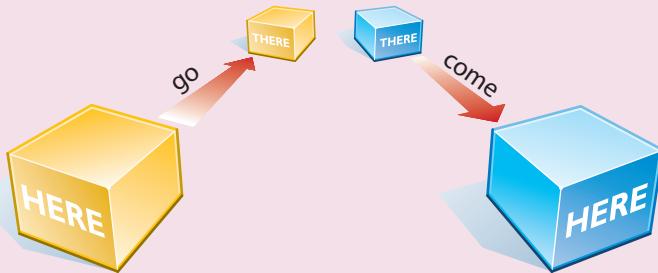
C

ExpressionsYou use **make** NOT **do** in these expressions:I **made a mistake** in the exercise.I want to **make an appointment** with the doctor. [fix a time to see him/her]When I get up I **make my bed**.The children are **making a noise**.Yes, and they are **making a mess** in the living room!I love your new dress – you **made a good choice**.**Common mistakes**

You do homework [NOT make homework]. You take or do an exam [NOT make an exam].

You take a photo [NOT make a photo]. You do the washing [NOT make the washing].

Come and go are different:

**A****Come in / out**

We say ‘**Come in!**’ when someone knocks at the door of a room. Then the person who knocked **comes into** the room.

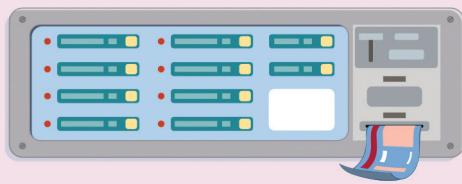


Come out (of) is often the opposite of **come in (to)**.

A woman **came out of** the shop with two big bags. (I was in the street.) You put your money in and the ticket **comes out of** the machine.

**B****Come back and come home**

Come back means ‘return to this place here’. She went away for three days. She **came back** yesterday. (She is here again.)



Come back is often used with **from**.

They **came back from** Italy yesterday.

Come home is similar; ‘home’ is ‘here’ for the person speaking.

MUM: What time did you **come home** last night?

SADIE: Oh, about 3 o'clock.

MUM: What! That's much too late!

C**Other important uses of come**

A: What country do you **come from**?

B: I'm from Poland. / I **come from** Poland. / I'm Polish.

We're going clubbing tonight. Do you want to **come along** [come with us]?

Come and see me some time. [visit me]

Common mistakes

I come from Poland [NOT I'm coming from Poland].

Tip

Write down any prepositions you find with *come* every time you see them.

A

Take with time (it + take + person + time)

It **takes** Alan 20 minutes to get to work.
Alan's house → 20 minutes → Alan's office

It **takes** Grace 45 minutes to get to work.
Grace's flat → 45 minutes → Grace's office

I go to school / university every day. It **takes** me 30 minutes.

I do homework every day. It **took** /tʊk/ me two hours yesterday.

A: **How long does it take** to get to the station?

B: Fifteen minutes in a taxi.

A: **How long did it take you** to learn the Greek alphabet?

B: A week or two.



B

Take something with you

Are you going out? **Take** an umbrella. It's raining.

Are you going to the beach? **Take** some water with you.

Sorry, you can't **take** your camera into the museum.



C

Expressions

Can I **take a photo / photograph** here? /'fəʊtəʊ/ /'fəʊtəgræf/

A: Are you **taking an** English **course**? B: Yes.

A: Do you have to **take an exam**? B: Yes, at the end of the course.

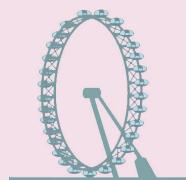
I want to **take some** Japanese **lessons**.

How do you get to work? I **take the bus**.

In London you can **take the underground** to the London Eye.

We **took a taxi** from the airport to our hotel.

How does Nick get to work? He **takes the train**.

**Tip**

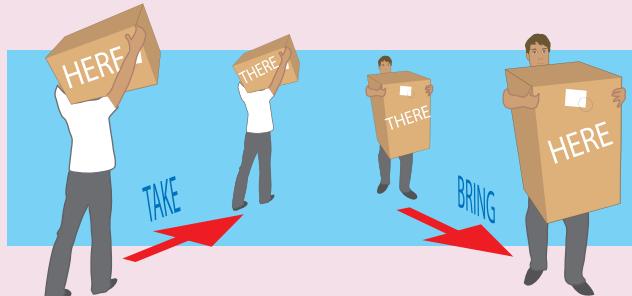
Make a page in your notebook for **take** and put in new words that go with it when you see them (e.g. *take a picture*, *take a look at*, *take a chance*).

A

Bring and take

take (like go) = from *here* to *there*

bring (like come) = from *there* to *here*



Are you going to school? **Take** your books.

(= from *here* to the school)

Are you going to the kitchen? Can you **bring** me a glass? (= from the kitchen to *here*)

Please **take** this form to the secretary. (= the secretary is *there*)

Come to my house tomorrow and **bring** your guitar. (= for me, my house is *here*)

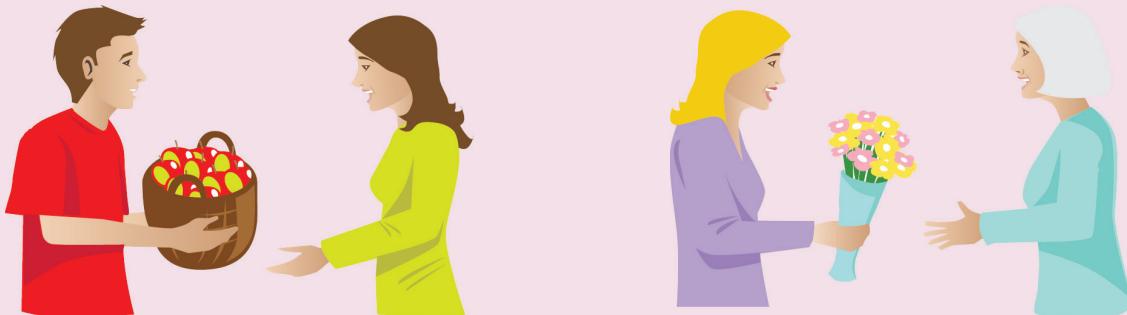


B

Bring somebody something

A: I've **brought** /brɔ:t/ you some apples from my garden. B: Oh, thank you!

When she visits me, she always **brings** me flowers.



C

Bring something back

It's raining. You can take my umbrella and **bring** it **back** tomorrow.

JULES: This book is interesting.

MARGAUX: Please **take** it with you and read it.

JULES: Thanks. I'll **bring** it **back** on Friday.

MARGAUX: OK. No problem.

A

Get with adjectives: for changes



It's light. → It's **getting** dark. → It's dark.



She's ill. → She's **getting** better. → She's better. / She's well.

I'm **getting** tired. I want to go to bed.



It's raining! I'm **getting** wet!

B

Get with nouns

If you **don't have** something you can **get** it. [get = buy or find]

I want to send a postcard. I have to **get** a stamp.

I'm going to the shop to **get** a newspaper.

Do you want a drink? I can **get** some coffee.

Where can I **get** a taxi?

I've finished my studies. Now I want to **get** a job.

My friend is ill! Please **get** a doctor.



C

Expressions

Maria and David are **getting married** in April.

A: When you **get to** New York, call me. [arrive at, reach]

B: OK, give me your number.

A: How can I **get to** the airport?

B: Take the airport bus at the bus station.

I'll see you when you **get back** from Hong Kong. [return, come home]

(See also **get up** in Unit 47.)

Common mistakes

When I **get home**, I have my lunch [NOT When I get **to** home].

I **get there** at 6 o'clock, so please ring me at 6.30 [NOT I get **to** there].

A

What are phrasal verbs?

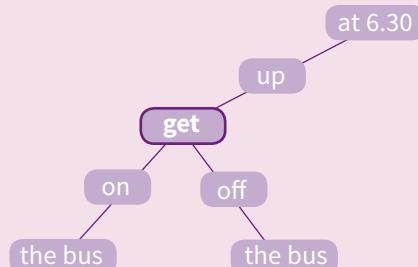
Phrasal verbs have two parts: a verb + a particle.

get up / on / off

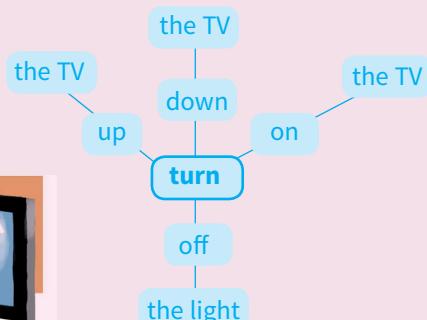
I **got up** at 6.30 this morning. I'm tired now.

We should **get on** the bus. It's leaving in five minutes!

We **got off** the bus at the City Museum.

**turn on / off / up / down**

He always **turns on** the TV at 9 o'clock to watch the news.



It's a sunny day. **Turn** the light **off**.

Turn the TV **up**. I can't hear it.

Turn the TV **down**. It's too loud.

go on / off

Don't stop. **Go on** talking. It's very interesting. [continue]

Karen **went off** and forgot her handbag. [left]

put something on

It's cold and windy outside. **Put** your coat **on**. / **Put on** your coat.

come on

Come on! We're late.

B

One phrasal verb, different meanings

Note that one phrasal verb can often have different meanings.

turn down

She **turned down** the TV. [made it not so loud]

She **turned down** the invitation. [refused it]

take off

Our plane **takes off** at 12.30. [leaves the ground]

She **took off** her shoes. [removed them from her feet]

Tip

Make a special page in your notebook. Write down any phrasal verbs you see or hear. Organise them into groups, in any way that makes sense to you, for example, clothes, movement.

A

Things we do every day



wake up



get up



go to the bathroom



have a shower

have breakfast
/'brekfəst/'listen to the
radio /'lɪsən/

go to work



come home



make dinner

phone (or call)
a friend

watch TV



go to bed

B

Sometimes I ...



wash clothes



clean the house



go for a walk



write letters / emails

C

Expressions

A: **How often do you** go out / watch a film?

B: **Three or four times a week.**

A: **What time do you** get up / go to work?

B: **At 7 o'clock normally.**

A: **How do you** go to work?

B: **Usually by bus / train / car.**

(See also **Unit 38: Have / had / had** and **Unit 41: Make / made / made**.)

Common mistakes

We say I **usually get up** at 8 o'clock, but today I got up at 8.30. [NOT I used to / I'm used to get up at 8 o'clock.]

A**Say (say / said / said)**

We use **say** when we report someone's words.
She **said**, 'This is horrible!'
He **said that** he wanted a drink.

We **say hello / goodbye** and we **say please / thank you / Happy Birthday / Merry Christmas / Happy New Year / Congratulations!**
/kəng्रætʃə'leɪʃənz/



We use **say** when we ask about language.

B**Tell (tell / told / told)**

Tell is usually followed immediately by a person.
Say is not followed immediately by a person.
Tell is often used with *how* and *wh-* words (when, what, why, where) to find out and give information.
Tell me when you want to have dinner. She **told me how** to fill in the application form.
You can **tell someone the time / a story / a joke / your name / your address / your phone number.**

C**Ask**

Ask is used for questions.

My sister **asked me** where I was going. / My sister **asked (me)**, 'Where are you going?'

A: Can I **ask you a question?**

B: Yes.

A: What day of the week were you born?

B: Thursday.

You can **ask someone the way / the time.**

You can **ask somebody to do something** and **ask someone for something.**

I **asked him to** turn off his radio. (or I said, 'Please turn off your radio.')
She **asked for** the bill. (or She said, 'Can I have the bill, please?')

**D****Speak / talk / answer / reply**

I like **talking to** you. [having a conversation with you]

Common mistakes

Do you speak Japanese? (used for languages) [NOT Do you **talk** Japanese?]

Can you **answer** the telephone / the door, please? [pick up the phone / open the door to see who it is]

Teacher: Who can **answer** the next question? Joanna?

He didn't **reply to** my email. (also used for letters / texts)
[he did not send me an email back]



A

Without transport



When talking about the past, we say: walked / ran / jumped / danced / swam / climbed / fell.

B

Transport

verb	transport	example
go by	car / plane / bus / train / bike / motorbike / ship / taxi / underground [NOT by a car]	We went to Paris by train last summer.
take	a / the bus / train / plane / a taxi / the underground	I took a taxi home yesterday.
ride	a bicycle / bike / motorbike / horse	I always rode my bike to school.
drive	a car / bus / train	My uncle drove a bus for ten years.

The pilot **flies** a plane.

How did you get to Istanbul?
We **flew** there.



Common mistakes

You **arrive at** or **in** a place [NOT **arrive to** a place]. The train **arrived in** Tokyo on time. The plane **arrived** late **at** Heathrow.

C

Expressions



Tip

When you are travelling you will probably see a lot of signs and information in English. Make a note of any new words and expressions you see.

(See **Unit 32: Travelling.**)

A

Basic conjunctions

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence. They help to show the connection between the two parts of the sentence.

conjunction	example	use
and	Kate is a student and she works part-time.	We use <i>and</i> to give extra information in the second part of the sentence.
but	They are rich but they aren't happy.	We use <i>but</i> when the second part of the sentence contrasts with the first part.
or	You can pay by credit card or cash.	We use <i>or</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a different possibility.
because	We went home early because we were tired.	We use <i>because</i> when the second part of the sentence explains why the first part happened.
so	I felt ill so I didn't go to work.	We use <i>so</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a result of the first part.
when	I went to the party when the babysitter arrived.	We use <i>when</i> to say when the first part of the sentence happened.
before	We left before it started to rain.	We use <i>before</i> to show that the first part of the sentence happened first.
after	We went for a meal after we had seen the film.	We use <i>after</i> to show that the second part of the sentence happened first.
if	You can have some ice cream if you eat your dinner.	We use <i>if</i> to say that the first part of the sentence will only happen after the second part of the sentence happens and it may not happen.

B

Other connecting words

These words are useful for making connections between words and phrases.

word	example	use
only	He only sleeps for three hours every night.	We use <i>only</i> to say something is not very big or very much.
like	She looks like her father.	We use <i>like</i> to make a comparison.
than	She works harder than he does.	We use <i>than</i> after a comparative adjective or adverb.
also too as well	He works in the shop and she does also / too / as well .	We use <i>also</i> , <i>too</i> and <i>as well</i> to say something is extra.

Tip

These words are small, but they are very important to learn. Write a translation of the words in the first column of the tables.

A Time

There are:

365 **days** in a **year** (a year which has 366 days is a **leap year**)

12 **months** /mʌnθs/ in a year

7 days in a **week**

2 weeks in a **fortnight**

24 **hours** in a day

60 **minutes** in an hour (we say **an hour** /'aʊə/)

60 **seconds** in a minute

100 years in a **century**

B Days of the week

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/, **Monday** /'mʌndeɪ/, **Tuesday** /'tʃu:zdeɪ/, **Wednesday** /'wenzdeɪ/, **Thursday** /'θɜ:zdeɪ/,

Friday, Saturday

The names of the days always begin with a capital letter in English.

Saturday + Sunday = **the weekend**

Monday

8

Tuesday

9

Wednesday

10

Thursday

11

Friday

12

the day before
yesterday

← yesterday ←

today →

tomorrow →

the day after
tomorrow

Monday (before 12 pm) = Monday **morning**

Monday (between 12 pm and 6 pm) = Monday **afternoon**

Monday (after 6 pm) = Monday **evening**

We say **on** + days of the week: on Monday,
on Saturday, etc. I saw her **on Friday** /
on Tuesday evening.

Common mistakes

We say **at** + the weekend: I went to the cinema
at the weekend [NOT **in** the weekend].

C Months and seasons

Months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

The names of the months always begin with a capital letter in English.

Some countries have four **seasons**: **spring**, **summer**, **autumn** /'ɔ:təm/ and **winter**.



The names of the seasons do not usually begin with a capital letter in English.

We say **in** + months / seasons: **in July**, **in December**, **in (the) spring**, **in (the) summer**, etc.

Birds sing in (the) spring.

Common mistakes

My birthday is **in** July [NOT **on** July].

Tip

Write the day and date in English every time you do an English exercise, e.g. Wednesday 2nd May 2017.

A

Time in relation to now

Now means at this moment. **Then** means at another moment (usually in the past).
I was born in Edinburgh. **Then** we moved to London. **Now** I live in Cambridge.



It is 10 o'clock now.
I got up **four hours ago**, at 6 o'clock.
An hour ago it was 9 o'clock.

two years
2014–2016
for two years
from 2014 to 2016
last year / last week / last Saturday
next year / next week / next summer

2014 → 2016

It is July **now**.
Last month it was June.
Next month it will be August.

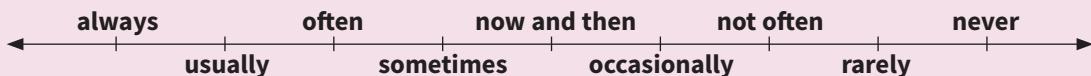
When we talk about time in general, we talk about **the past**, **the present** and **the future**.

In the past people didn't have television.
People may travel to Mars **in the future**.

JANUARY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

B

Frequency adverbs



It **always** snows in Russia in winter.
It **often** rains in the UK.
The Ancient Romans **never** went to America or Australia.

C

Expressions

Notice the use of **a** in these expressions of frequency.

once [one time] **a week**: I go swimming **once a week**, every Saturday.
twice [two times] **a day**: I clean my teeth **twice a day**.
three times a year: I see my uncle **three times a year**.
four times a month: I play football **four or five times a month**.

I'll be with you **in a moment** [a very short time].
Nora's in Paris **at the moment** [now].
See you **soon** [in a short time]!
We met **recently** [not long ago].

A

General place words

Come **here**, please. [to me, to where I am]

Have you been to Lima? I'm going **there** in April. [not here, another place]

Max is coming **back** from Portugal in May. [to here again, to this place]

There are books and papers **everywhere** in my room. [in all parts / all places]

(See Unit 42: Come / came / come.)

B

Prepositions

Luke is **in the kitchen**, making dinner.

in

There are two restaurants **in the village**.

Samantha lives **in Seoul / South Korea / Asia**.

at

I'll meet you **at the station**.

I always sit **at the front of the class**.

on

I like that photo **on the wall**.

Don't put your books **on the chair**. I want to sit **on it!**

C

Positions

the **top** of the mountain



the **middle** of the road



the **bottom** of the glass



the **front** of the car



the **side** of the car



the **back** of the car



the **beginning** of the motorway



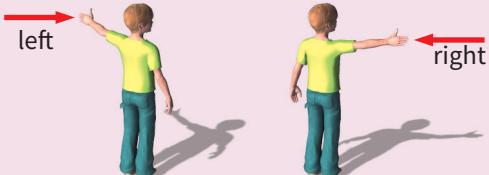
the **end** of the motorway



D

Left and right

This is his **left** hand. This is his **right** hand.



In York Street, there is a cinema **on the left** and a restaurant **on the right**.

E

Home and away

Is Eleanor **at home** [in her house / flat]?

No, sorry, she's **out** [not here for a short time, e.g. at the shops or at work].

No, sorry, she's **away** [not here for a longer time, e.g. on holiday].

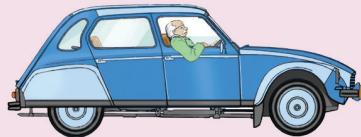
No, sorry, she's **abroad** [in another country].

Adjectives and adverbs can describe **manner**, i.e. *how we do something*.

A Fast and slow



- adjectives This is a **fast** car.
adverbs This car goes very **fast**.



- This is a **slow** car.
This car goes very **slowly**.

B Loud /laud/ and quiet /'kwaɪət/



- adjectives The music is too **loud**.
adverbs The children sang **loudly**.



- It's very **quiet** here.
The teacher speaks very **quietly**.
We can't hear him.

C Good and bad



- adjectives She's a **good** driver.
adverbs She drives **well**.



- He's a **bad** driver.
He drives **badly**.

D Right and wrong

- This sentence is **right**. I like coffee very much. [✓]
This sentence is **wrong**. I like very much coffee. [✗]

E Expressions with way



He's speaking **in a friendly way**.



She's speaking **in an unfriendly way**.

You're doing that **the wrong way**.
Let me show you **the right way** to do it.



A What are countable and uncountable nouns?

COUNTABLE You can count them: four apples, two shoes.

UNCOUNTABLE You can't count it. [NOT three luggages]

Can I have **three apples** and **some sugar**, please?

Are these **shoes** yours? **Is** this **luggage** yours?

B Everyday uncountable nouns

This **furniture** is modern.



I'll give you some **advice** about your future.



The **traffic** is bad today.



He can give some useful **information** about Bangkok.



There is some bad **news** today.



It's terrible **weather** today.



Accommodation here is expensive.



I need some fresh **air**.



Studying is hard **work**.



Air **travel** is faster than rail **travel**.

**C** Food

A lot of uncountable nouns are kinds of food and drink.



rice



spaghetti



butter



bread



milk



water



tea



coffee

Note: When we want to say how much we want, we say **two loaves** of bread, **three litres** of milk, **a kilo** of rice.

Tip

When you learn a new noun, write it down in a phrase which shows if it is countable or uncountable.

56 Common adjectives: Good and bad things

A Good adjectives



a **good** restaurant



an **excellent** restaurant



a **wonderful** view
/'wʌndəfəl/

good ————— nice lovely great wonderful excellent ————— very good



A: That's a **nice** jacket.
B: Thank you.

A: It's a **lovely** day today! /'lʌvli/
B: Yes, it is.

It's a **great** film. We all loved it.

A: Do you want to go to London on Saturday?
B: That's an **excellent** idea! [very good]

B Bad adjectives

The weather this summer was **very bad**.

Other words that mean very bad are **dreadful**, **horrible**, **terrible**:

The food in that café was **horrible**. Nobody liked it.

What's that **dreadful** smell?

I had a **terrible** day at work today.

The traffic's **terrible** at 5 o'clock on Fridays.



bad weather

C Expressions

A: The train arrives at 7 o'clock; dinner is at 8 o'clock.

B: **Excellent!** / **Great!** / **Wonderful!** / **Lovely!** / **Perfect!**

Note: We often say **not bad** when we are speaking.

A: I get \$500 a week in my job.

B: That's **not bad!** (= good!)

We use these adjectives with **how**:

A: I have to get up at 5.30 tomorrow.

B: Oh, **how awful!** / **how horrible!**

A: I've got a great new job in New York!

B: **How nice!** / **How wonderful!** / **How lovely!**



My hair is **awful**!

Common mistakes

How awful! / How horrible!
[NOT How bad!]

A

Phrasal and prepositional verbs

Some verbs are used with different particles and prepositions.

I **listen to** the radio in bed in the morning.

I **waited for** the bus for half an hour yesterday.

I **asked for** a black coffee, not a white one.

Where do I **pay for** our meal?

I hope you can **come to** my party.

This book **belongs to** Sarah Smith.

What are you **thinking about**?

Lauren **thanked** her mother **for** the present.

Damian **apologised for** being late.



B

Phrasal verbs

Some verbs have different meanings when they are used with different prepositions, for example, **look**.

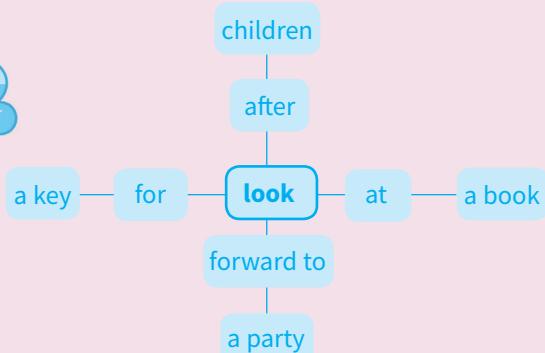
I love **looking at** old photographs.

If you want to find your key, you must **look for** it.

Parents **look after** their children.

[they take care of them]

You **look forward to** something nice in the future, for example, a friend's visit, or a holiday.



C

Adjectives

Some adjectives are also followed by prepositions.

I'm **good at** geography but **bad at** maths.

I'm **interested in** (hearing) all your news.

He is **afraid of** mice.

Lucy is **proud of** winning a medal and her mother is proud of her.

Note: You are **used to** what you know well: I'm **used to** getting up early, I always do.

You have **to get used to** something new, for example a new school or driving on the other side of the road.

Common mistakes

She's a lovely person and I'm really **happy about** her success [NOT happy **for** her success].

D

Grammar

Prepositions are followed by a noun: Artur is **good at tennis** or by the -ing form of the verb: Artur is **good at playing** the piano.

Tip

Look carefully at prepositions when you read in English. Make a note of any phrases which use prepositions in a new way.

Prefixes come at the beginning of words. They can help you to understand what a new word means. Here are some common prefixes.

prefix	meaning	examples
ex (+ noun)	was but now isn't	ex-wife, ex-boyfriend
half (+ noun or adjective)	50% of something	half-price, half-hour
in, im (+ adjective)	not	informal, impossible
non (+ adjective or noun)	not	non-smoking
pre (+ noun, adjective, verb)	before	pre-school, pre-heat
re (+ verb)	again	redo, rewrite
un (+ adjective or noun)	not	unhappy, unsafe

An **ex-wife** is a woman who is now divorced.

An **ex-boyfriend** is someone who is no longer your boyfriend.

Something that cost £10 yesterday and costs £5 today is **half-price**.

A **half-hour** journey is a journey of 30 minutes.

Informal clothes are clothes like jeans and trainers. Formal clothes are things like a suit.

If something is **impossible**, you can't do it. It's impossible to read with your eyes closed.

You must not smoke in a **non-smoking** restaurant.

Pre-school children are too young to go to school.

You nearly always need to **pre-heat** the oven before you cook something.

To **redo** something is to do it a second time, and to **rewrite** something is to write it a second time.

Unhappy means sad, the opposite of happy.

Unsafe means dangerous, the opposite of safe.



Tip

Sometimes words with prefixes have a hyphen (-), e.g. a half-hour programme, and sometimes they don't, e.g. an impossible question. Use a dictionary when you are not sure if there is a hyphen or not.

Suffixes come at the end of words. They help you to understand the meaning of a new word. Here are some common suffixes.

suffix	meaning	examples
er, or (noun)	person	worker, swimmer, instructor
er, or (noun)	machine, thing	cooker, calculator
ful (adjective)	full of	useful, beautiful
less (adjective)	without	useless, endless
ly	makes an adverb from an adjective	quickly, happily
ness	makes an abstract noun from an adjective	happiness, sadness
y	makes an adjective from a noun	sandy, sunny

He's a hard **worker**. He works 12 hours a day.

She's a very good **swimmer**. She was in the Olympic team.

Her tennis is much better now that she has a new **instructor**.

We've got a new gas **cooker** so the food should be delicious!

Can we use our **calculators** in the maths test?



Thanks for the information. It was very **useful**.

What a **beautiful** photo. I think it will win the competition.

This book is no help at all – it's **useless**.

I can't finish this book – it's **endless**.

He was late for work so he went **quickly** to the station.

They are **happily** married with two young children.

The mother was smiling with **happiness** as she held her baby in her arms.

They said goodbye with great **sadness** because they knew they would probably never meet again.

That beach is very popular with tourists because it is long and **sandy**.

It's a lovely **sunny** day – let's go to the beach.



This unit looks at words which are easy to mix up.

A

Similar sounds

quite /kwaɪt/ / **quiet** /'kwaɪət/

This book is **quite** good. bad → quite good → good

My bedroom is very **quiet** [silent].



lose /lu:z/ / **loose** /lu:s/

A: Why do I always **lose** my keys!

B: Here they are.

A: Oh, thank you!

If you **lose** something, you do not know where it is / you can't find it.

These trousers are very **loose**. (loose means they are not tight, because they are too big)



fell / **felt**

Fell is the past of **fall**.

Yesterday I **fell** and broke my arm.



Felt is the past of **feel**.

I **felt** ill yesterday, but I **feel** OK today.

cook / **cooker**

He is a very good **cook** [the person who cooks].



This **cooker** costs £500. [the thing you cook on]

B

Similar or related meanings

lend / **borrow**

If you **lend** something, you *give* it.



If you **borrow** something, you *get* it.

Sam wants a bicycle:

SAM: Will you **lend** me your bicycle? (= you *give* it to me for one day / an hour, etc.)

or Can I **borrow** your bicycle? (= I *get* it from you)

RITA: Yes, take it.

SAM: Thanks.

check / **control**

The passport officer **checked** my passport. [looked at it]



We use the mouse to **control** the computer. [tell it what to do]

C

Other words often mixed up

They're **waiting for** the bus.

In English the **afternoon** is from about

I **hope** I pass my exams. [I really

12 o'clock till 5 or 6 pm.

want to pass]

The **evening** is from 5 or 6 pm until about 9 or 10 pm.

I haven't studied; I **expect** I'll fail my exams. [it's probable]

After 9 or 10 pm it is the **night**.



afternoon



evening