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English vocabulary in use - elementary

# Unit 1: The family

## Complete the sentences.

1. Kavita is Amal’s sister.
2. Amal is Kavita’s brother.
3. Anne is Kavita’s aunt.
4. Ivan is Amal’s uncle.
5. Dianna is Amal’s grandmother.
6. Henry is Kavita’s grandmother.
7. Amal is Ivan’s nephew.
8. Kavita is Ivan’s niece.
9. Meena is Kavita’s mother.
10. Meena is George’s wife.
11. Karen is Amal’s cousin.

## 1.2 The Sorokins have some other relative. Complete the sentences about them.

Meena has a brother, Sanjay. Sanjay is Kavita and Amal’s uncle and Sanjay’s wife is their aunt. Sanjay and his wife have one son, Prem. Prem is an only child Henry’s parents are still alive. Alexander is Henry’s father and his wife Leila Gorge. Ivan and George and their wives, Ann and Meena, love their grandparents and visit them as often as possible.

## 1.3 Ask a fried these questions. Then write sentences about your friend and their family. For example, Chen has one brother but no sister.

1. Have you hot any brother and sister? Yes, I’ve one brother and two sisters.
2. Have you got any cousins? Yes, I’ve many cousin.
3. Have you got any nieces or nephews? Yes, I’ve one nieces and two nephews.
4. Have you got any grandparents? Yes, I’ve one grandmother alive.
5. Do you come form a big family? Yes, We’re 14 people.

## 1.4 Cover the opposite page. How many family words can you write down in two minutes? Check what you wrote carefully with the book. Did you spell everything correctly? Which words did you forget?

## Follow-up

Draw your family tree. Then write sentences. Write about your relation. Anne is my mother use a dictionary to help you.

# Unit 2: Birth, Marriage and death

## 2.1 Think of people you know. Where were they born? When?

1. My mother was born in Scotland on July 4th 1957.
2. My father was born in London on June 6th 1949.
3. My husband was born in Russia on February 6th 1969.
4. My son was born in Cambridge on October 16th 1995.

## 2.2 find a word on the opposite page which mean…

1. The name for a woman on her wedding day: bride
2. The name for a man on his wedding day: bride/ groom
3. What you are if you haven’t got a partner: single
4. To be 57 kilograms: Weight
5. What you are if your marriage has legally ended: divorced
6. A religious service for a dead person: funeral
7. A holiday after a wedding: honeymoon
8. What you are if your husband or wife dies: widowed.

## 2.3 Complete the sentences with words form the box:

In | after | of | to | born | on

In 2003 Anne got married to Robert Smith. Unfortunately, Robert’s grandmother, Rosemary smith, died of old age soon after their wedding. Robert and Anne were on their honeymoon when she died. Anne’s baby daughter was born two years later. They called the baby Rosemary, after Robert’s grandmother.

## 2.4 When were these people born and when did the die? Write sentences.

1. Genghis khan was born in 1162 and died in 1227.
2. Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 and died in 1506.
3. Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519.
4. Princess Diana was born in 1961 and died in 1997.
5. Heath Ledger was born in 1979 and died in 2008.

## 2.5 Complete the sentences using died, dead or death.

1. Jill’s grandfather died last year.
2. His death mad her very sad.
3. Her grandmother has been dead for five years now.
4. She died of a heart attack.
5. Now all Jill’s grandparents are dead.

## 2.6 Write about your family. Use words and expression from the opposite page. Here are some ideas for making your sentences.

I have one brother and one sister. My sister got married this year. For her honeymoon, she went to Italy. My brother has two children. They were born in 2001 and 2008.

# Unit 3: Parts of the body

## 3.1 Here are the name of some parts of the body with the letters mixed up. What they?

1. Knee
2. Node
3. Heart
4. Stomach
5. Shoulder
6. Ear
7. Tooth
8. Thumb
9. Back
10. Waist

## 3.2 Complete these sentences with words from the opposite page.

1. A hand has five fingers.
2. A foot has five toes.
3. An adult has 32 teeth.
4. You smell with your nose.
5. The heart is a symbol of love.
6. You hear with your ears.
7. The child sat on her father’s knee/ Shoulders.
8. Your blood type can be A, B, AB, or O.
9. You think with you brain.

## 3.3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. I have a pain in my side.
2. That woman has got very big feet.
3. My grandfather has a pain in his shoulder.
4. The baby has already got tow teeth.
5. The little girl needs to wash her face and her hands before dinner.
6. My hair is dirty. I need to wash it.

## 3.3 Parts of the body are often used in compound noun too. Complete these nouns with a word from the opposite page.

1. Armchair
2. Football
3. Lipstick
4. Hairbrush
5. Headscarf
6. Handbag

## Follow-up

Parts of the body words are used in other ways too.

1. A chair has arms, legs and a back. Where do you think they are?
2. This is a needle. Where is its eye?
3. This is a clock. Where is its face? Where are its hands?
4. This is a bottle. Where is its neck?
5. This is a mountain. Where is its foot?

# Unit 4: Clothes

## Complete the sentences.

1. Joe has a job interview today, so he’s wearing a smart suit, a white shirt and a tie.
2. Julia’s not working today, so she’s wearing a T-shirt and shorts.
3. Liz is going to play tennis. She’s wearing white socks and trainers.
4. Gianni is going to a business meeting. He’s carrying a bag with his papers and laptop.
5. My trousers are too big. I have to wear a belt.
6. It’s cold toady. I’ll wear my jacket and I’ll take my coat too.

## Match the item of clothing with the part of the body.

Scarf | belt | shoe | hat | glove | glasses | tights | ring

## Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

Be | Wear | Carry | have

1. Nick’s jeans are blue and his T-shirt is red.
2. Julia us wearing jeans and a T-shirt toady.
3. Meena has hot a red coat on and she is carrying some flowers.
4. Sarah’s dress is old but her shoes are new.
5. Last year Jim’s trousers were white. Now they are gray.
6. Is this a new pair of jeans?
7. My favourite pajamas are dark green.
8. Kim is wearing a new pair of shorts.

## Label the picture.

1. Sunglasses
2. Jumper
3. Watch
4. Skirts
5. Bag
6. Hat
7. Shirt
8. Coat
9. Umbrella
10. Boots

## Complete the verbs in the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Morning | Night |
| Get dressed | Get undressed |
| Or put your clothes on | Or take your clothes off |

## what are you wearing today? Use dictionary to help you.

I’m wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I’ve got a pair of black trousers on. I’m wearing blue socks and white trainers. I’ve also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.

# Unit 5: Describing people

## 5.1 Complete the sentences

1. He’s only 1 meter 52. He’s quite short.
2. Very tall people are often good at basketball.
3. Models are usually slim.
4. Does she have dark skin? No, it’s fair.
5. She’s only seven. She’s very young.
6. If I eat too much I’ll be fat or overweight.
7. My grandmother is in this hospital. It’s a hospital for elderly people.

## 5.2 Complete the questions using the words in brackets ().

1. How tall is your brother? He’s about 1 meter 75;
2. Is Elena’s hair blonde? No, she’s got dark hair.
3. Is Mike’s hair long? Yes, it us quite long.
4. Are your parents elderly? Not really, they’re middle-aged.
5. Is his sister pretty? Yes, she’s very pretty.
6. Why is Sara so thin? She’s very ill.

## 5.3 Write sentences about the people in these pictures.

1. Suzanna’s got long blonde hair and fair skin.
2. Jeff has short fair hair and a beard.
3. Caroline’s hot dark skin and dark hair.
4. Stefan’s hair is long and he has a moustache.

## 5.4 Write questions

1. How tall is your brother?
2. How much do you weight?
3. How old is your mother?
4. What does your teacher look like?
5. How tall is your sister?
6. What do your parents look like?

## 5.5 Now write answer to the questions in 5.4

1. He’s not very tall. He’s 1 meter 52.
2. She’s tall and slim with blonde hair.
3. I’m 75 kilos. I’m not overweight but I’m not thin.
4. She’s middle-aged. She’s 49.
5. She’s very tall for her age. She’s 1 meter 58.
6. They’re medium height. My mother has long dark hair and my father has fair hair and a beard and a moustache.

## Follow-up

Write down the names of three people you know. Then write about their:

* Height (tall, short, medium height)
* Hair( colour, long, short,beard)
* Eyes (colour)
* Looks (ordinary, good-looking, ugly, etc)

Joanna: Joanna is tall. She has long black hair and brown eyes. She’s very pretty.

Kevin: Kevin is medium height. He has fair hair and a beard. His eyes are blue. He’s average-looking.

My mother: My mother is short with grey hair. She green eyes. She’s beautiful.

# Unit 6: Health and illness

## 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.

I’ve got toothache. I need to go to the dentist.

I’m going to bed with a hot drink. I’ve got a clod.

## C: Problems people have for many years / all their lives

I get hay fever every summer, from flowers and grass. I sneeze all day.

My little brother has asthma; sometimes he can’t breathe.

## D: Illnesses in hot/ tropical countries.

Mosquito

In some countries, mosquitoes can give people malaria.

The drinking water was bad, and many children had cholera.

## E: Serious illnesses

Every year cancer kills many people who smoke.

## 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!

## Exercises

## 6.1 complete the dialogues.

1. A: How are you today?

B: Very well, tanks.

A: Good!.

1. A: Are you OK?

B: No, I feel sick.

A: Would you like to use the bathroom?

B: Yes, thank you.

1. A: I fell ill.

B: I’ll get a doctor.

A: Oh, thank you.

1. A: I’ve got toothache.

B: Here’s the dentist’s phone number.

A: Thanks.

1. A: Your nose is red. Have you got a cold?

B: Yes.

A: Have a hot drink and go to bed early.

## 6.2 Math the illnesses in the table with a possible treatment.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Illness | Treatment |
| A headache | Take an aspirin |
| Toothache | Go to the dentist |
| A heart attack | Go to hospital |
| A cold | Go to bed with a hot drink |

## 6.3 what illnesses are connected with…

1. A mosquito bite? Malaria
2. Bad drinking water? Cholera
3. Pollution, traffic fumes, etc.? Asthma
4. Grass, flowers, etc.? hay fever
5. Smoking, sunshine, etc.? Cancer/ heart attacks.

## 6.4 Answer these questions. Use a dictionary to help you.

1. Do you have a healthy diet? Yes, I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, and not many sweet things.
2. What exercise do you do? I like swimming and cycling.
3. Do you often feel stressed? Yes, I feel stressed when I have exams.
4. Have you ever been in hospital? Yes, I had an operation once.

# Unit 7: Feelings

## 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, ho, thirsty, hungry, well, ill, tired, surprised

## Error warning

I am very happy about you 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, hop 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 father to buy a new car.

## Error warning

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/. Or 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.

## Error warning

[NOT I very like football or I like very much football]

## Exercises

## 7.1 Do you love, like, or hate these things? Write sentences.

1. I love chocolate.
2. I like cowboy films.
3. I like flying.
4. I like tea.
5. I like football.
6. I like cats.
7. I like cars.
8. I love Jazz music.

## 7.2 Which do you prefer? Write answers.

1: Tea or coffee? I prefer coffee to tea.

2: Dogs or cats? I prefer cats to dogs.

3: Sunbathing or sightseeing: I prefer the sightseeing to sunbathing.

4: cars or bikes? I prefer bikes to cars.

5: strawberry or chocolate ice cream? I prefer chocolate ice cream to strawberry.

6: watching sport or doing sport? I prefer watching sport doing sport.

## 7.3 Answer these questions using want or hope.

1: you’re thirsty. What do you want? I want a cup of tea.

2: The lesson feel very long. What do you hope? I hope the lesson ends soon.

3: You’re hungry. What do you want? I want some food.

4: Your friend feel ill. What do you hope? I hope my friend feels better soon.

5: You’re tired. What do you want to do? I want to go to bed.

6: You’re upset. What do you want to do? I want to cry.

7: It’s very cold weather. What do you hope? I hope it gets hotter soon.

8: Your friend feels sad. What do you want? I want him to feel be happy again soon.

## 7.4 Look at the pictures. How do the people feel? Use words from B opposite.

1: Jessica is hungry.

2: Fred is thirsty.

3: William is cold.

4: Sunita is tired.

5: Fiona is surprised.

6: The children are hot.

## 7.5 Correct the mistakes.

1: I like basketball very much.

2: I am happy about my sister’s good news.

3: The teacher wants us to learn these news words.

4: I really like spiders.

5: My brother has a good new job. I’m very happy for him.

6: My parents want me to go to university.

7: I feel very well. How about you?

8: Priya is a bit tired this morning.

## Follow up

Possible answers:

When did you last fee:

Angry ? surprised? Upset? Hungry?

1: I felt angry this morning when I read the newspaper.

2: I felt surprised yesterday when an old friend rang me.

3: I felt upset when my boss was rude to me.

4: I felt Hungry when I saw some chocolate in a shop window.

# Unit 8: Conversations 1: Greetings and wishes

## A: Every day

Good morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

A: Hello

B: Hi

A: How are you?

B: Fine, thanks. And you?

A: Not too bad, thanks.

## Error warning

When it’s someone’s birthday we say “Happy birthday” [NOT congratulations]

When we have 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.

* 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! |
| 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! |

## Exercises

## 8.1: Choose one of the phrases from the opposite page to fit the dialogues.

1. A: (Sneezes) Atishoo!

B: Bless you!

1. A: I’m taking my driving test today.

B: Good luck!

1. A: I passed mu driving test!

B: Congratulations! Well done!

1. A: Goodbye.

B: Goodbye.

1. A: It’s my birthday today.

B: Happy birthday!

1. A: How are you?

B:Fine, Thanks.

1. A: Hello!

B: Hello / Hi!

1. A:Here’s your tea.

B: Thank you.

## 8.2 What is the person saying in the pictures?

1. Excuse me!

2. Happy Christmas!

3. Sorry!

4. Congratulations!

5. Cheers!

6. Good morning!

## 8.3 What do you say? Choose a phrase from the opposite page.

1. You want to go through a doorway. There are some people blocking it: Excuse me!

2. A friend buys you a drink: Thankyou. Cheers!

3. A child says ‘Goodnight’ to you: Goodnight. Sleep well.

4. You answer the phone at work. It is 10.30 am: Good morning.

5. You answer the phone at work. It is 3 pm: Good afternoon.

6. It is 2 am on January 1st . You meet a friend in the street: Happy new year!

7. You are on a very crowded bus and you stand on someone’s foot: Sorry!

8. It is 24th December. You meet a friend on the bus: Happy Christmas!

## 8.4 You meet Ann, an English friend. Reply to her.

Ann: Good evening.

You: Hello.

Ann: How are you?

You: Fine, thanks.

Ann: It’s my birthday today.

You: Happy birthday!

Ann: Would you like a drink?

You: Yes, please. An orange juice.

Ann: Here you are. Cheers!

You: Cheers!

## 8.5 Write a conversation using as many phrases as possible form the opposite page.

A: Hello, good morning.

B: Hi. How are you?

A: Fine, Thanks. And you?

B: Fine. A bit nervous. I’m taking my driving test today.

A: Good luck! That’s funny, I passed mine last week.

B: Oh, congratulations!

A: It’s my birthday today.

B: Is it? Happy Birthday! Why don’t we go out for a drink this evening?

A: OK. See you late. Goodbye.

B: Goodbye. See you soon.

# Unit 9: Conversations 2: Useful words and expressions

## 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.  Anyway, as I said, I woke up very late today. | To give a reason for doing something.  To return to an earlier subject. |

## Error warning

Actually is a false friend in some language – In English it means ‘in reality’ Not ‘now’.

## B: Expression

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)

B: Great!

## Error warning

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 you 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 CD? (Used when you agree strongly)

A: I agree. Let’s go shopping this afternoon.

## Error Warning

I agree or I don’t agree [Not “I am agree…” or “I’m not agree…”].

## Exercises

## 9.1 Choose a word from A opposite to complete the sentences.

1: It’s boring here. Let’s go somewhere else.

2: There were around 20 people at the lecture.

3: It’s a really lovely photo!

4: Have you had enough to eat? Would you like anything else.

5: He said he was a doctor but he’s actually (really is also possible).

6: The journey takes around two hours.

## 9.2 Choose the correct answer.

1: I don’t like skiing and anyway. I’m not free that weekend.

2: I don’t mind what we do. It’s all the same to me.

3: It’s up to Let’s invite Rachel to dinner tonight.

4: Be careful in Lindon. There’s lot of traffic there.

5: I don’t have time to go to the cinema and anyway I’ve that film already.

## 9.3 Choose an expression from the box to fit these situations.

1: Oh dear!

2: Look out!

3: What a pity!

4: It’s up to you.

5: Hurry up!

6: Well done!

## 9.4 Correct the eight mistakes in the dialogue.

Vera: We need to celebrate. I got a new job!

Luke: Well done! How about go out for a meal this evening?

V: Great! Let’s go to that Italian restaurant. Or do you prefer the Chinese one?

L: I don’t mind it. I like the Italian one but it’s very expensive.

V: Oh, it doesn’t matter.

L: Ok. Why don’t we going to the Italian restaurant and then we could go to the cinema afterwards? Your new job needs a special celebration.

V: I’m agree. And I’d love to see that film with George Clooney. Would you?

L: Absolute!

# Unit 10: Food and drink

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