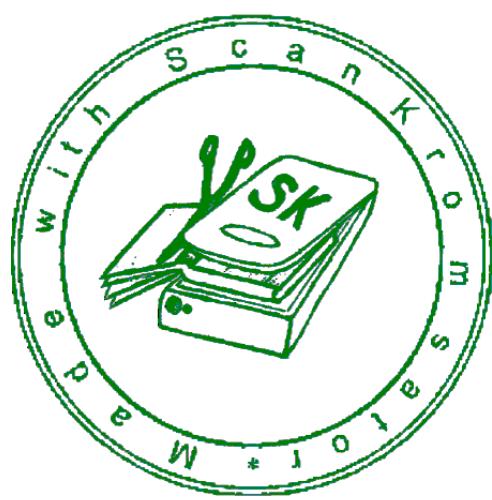


Destination **B1**

Grammar & Vocabulary with Answer Key



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Grammar

Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Present simple

statement

I/you/we/they **play** ...
He/she/it **plays** ...

negative

I/you/we/they **do not (don't) play** ...
He/she/it **does not (doesn't) play** ...

question

Do I/you/we/they **play** ...?
Does he/she/it **play** ...?

Use

Present habits

Example

Marsha **goes** to dance lessons every Saturday.

Permanent situations

Does Dan **work** at the cinema?

States

I **like** the new James Bond film.

General truths

You **play** chess with 32 pieces.

Helpful hints

The present simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

adverbs

- always • usually • often
- sometimes • rarely • never

phrases

- every Monday/week/etc
- each Monday/week/etc
- once/twice a week/month/etc
- three times a week/month/etc

Remember that these adverbs usually go before the verb, but **after** the verb be.

- I **often** play football with my friends.
- I am **often** late for my piano lessons.

Watch out!

The verbs be and have have irregular present forms.
See page 182.

Present continuous

statement

I am ('m) **playing** ...
He/she/it is ('s) **playing** ...
You/we/they are ('re) **playing** ...

negative

I am not ('m not) **playing** ...
He/she/it is not (isn't / 's not) **playing** ...
You/we/they are not (aren't / 're not) **playing** ...

question

Am I **playing** ...?
Is he/she/it **playing** ...?
Are you/we/they **playing** ...?

Use

Actions happening now

Example

Jan **is watching** a DVD upstairs.

Temporary situations

She **is working** at the museum until the end of the month.

Annoying habits
(usually with always)

My brother **is always borrowing** my CDs without asking!

Helpful hints

The present continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:

- now • right now • at the moment
- today • this week/month/etc

Stative verbs

Stative verbs do not usually describe actions. They describe states (feelings, thoughts, etc). They are not normally used in continuous tenses.

✓ I **like** reading books in my free time.
✗ I **am-liking** reading books in my free time.

Some common stative verbs:

| | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| appear | include | see |
| be | know | seem |
| believe | like | taste |
| belong to | love | think |
| hate | need | understand |
| have | prefer | want |

Watch out!

Some of these verbs (such as be, have and think) are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions.

- ✓ What **do** you **think** about his new song?
- ✓ I'm **thinking** about last night's match.

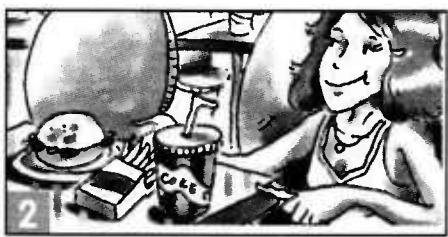
A Look at the pictures of Helen and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple.



every day / get up / at half past seven



once a week / watch a film at the cinema



often / eat fast food for lunch



rarely / go to the gym



in the evening / usually / meet her friends for coffee



have a driving lesson / twice a week

1 Every day, Helen gets up at half past seven.

2

3

4

5

6

B Complete using the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 Gordon? I think he (**write**) a letter at the moment.
- 2 Yes, the match is on TV now, but we (**lose**).
- 3 Right now, Margaret (**have**) a shower. Do you want to ring later?
- 4 Sally (**stay**) with her aunt for a few days.
- 5 I (**lie**)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the supermarket.
- 6 Josh (**always / use**) my bike! It's so annoying.
- 7 We (**have**) lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
- 8 (**you / play**) music up there? It's really noisy!

C Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

- 1 **Are top musicians studying** for many years?
- 2 What's going on? I hope you **don't touch** my things!
- 3 It's a small business, so each person **is doing** lots of different jobs.
- 4 **Does Christine listen** to the radio, or is that the TV I can hear?
- 5 I **am usually buying** a special ticket each week for the bus because it's cheaper.
- 6 Our washing machine **is starting** when you press this button.
- 7 How's the match going? **Does our team win?**
- 8 Many people **are enjoying** spending time on the beach on holiday.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I **work** / **am working** at the local library for the summer.
- 2 We **don't go** / **aren't going** to the theatre very often.
- 3 Stacy **gets** / **is getting** ready for school, so she can't come to the phone.
- 4 **Does Gary ever talk** / **Is Gary ever talking** about his expedition to the Amazon jungle?
- 5 In squash, you **hit** / **are hitting** a ball against a wall.
- 6 I **read** / **am reading** a newspaper at least once a week.
- 7 **Do you practise** / **Are you practising** the piano for two hours every day?
- 8 Nadine and Claire **do** / **are doing** quite well at school at the moment.
- 9 A good friend **knows** / **is knowing** when you're upset about something.
- 10 How **do you spell** / **are you spelling** your name?

E Complete using the correct present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

belong • do • have • help • hold • move • use • watch

- 1 In Monopoly, you around the board, buying houses and hotels.
- 2 you this programme or can I turn the TV off?
- 3 Regular exercise you to stay healthy.
- 4 I my brother's guitar until I get a new one.
- 5 Simon always the washing-up after lunch?
- 6 you any sweaters in a larger size?
- 7 You the kite right. Let me show you.
- 8 Dad to the local astronomy club.

F Underline ten verbs in the wrong tense and rewrite them correctly.

'One game I am loving is backgammon. You are throwing the dice and then you move your pieces around the board. It is seeming quite easy, but in fact you are needing to be quite careful. When your piece lands on one of the other person's pieces, you are taking it off the board and you send it back to the beginning. You are winning by getting all your pieces to the end and off the board. Some people are preferring chess, but I am not understanding that game. Right now, I wait to have a game with my brother. He does his homework. I usually win, so I think he doesn't want to play a game with me!'

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

Past simple

statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they
played ...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they
did not (didn't) play ...

question

**Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they
play ...?**

Use

Example

Completed actions

I **saw** the new James Bond film yesterday.

Repeated actions in the past

I **went** to the theatre four times last month.

General truths about the past

Fifty years ago, people **didn't spend** as much on entertainment as they do today.

Main events in a story

Josh **pushed** the door open and **looked** inside the room.

Helpful hints

The past simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- yesterday
- last week/summer/year/etc
- in January/2001/etc
- an hour/a week/a year ago

Watch out!

Some verbs have irregular past simple forms. See page 182.

Past continuous

statement

I/he/she/it **was playing** ...

You/we/they **were playing** ...

negative

I/he/she/it **was not (wasn't) playing** ...

You/we/they **were not (weren't) playing** ...

question

Was I/he/she/it **playing?**

Were you/we/they **playing?**

Use

Example

Actions happening at a moment in the past

At nine o'clock last night, I **was watching** TV.

Two actions in progress at the same time

I **was reading** a book while you **were doing** the washing-up.

Background information in a story

It **was raining** so Wendy decided to go to the cinema.

Helpful hints

The past continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:

- at that moment
- at one/two/etc o'clock
- while

Watch out!

- When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.
✓ The phone **rang** while I **was watching** a DVD.
- We do not use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.
✗ Last year, I **was going** to the cinema every weekend.

used to

used to + bare infinitive

statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they
used to ...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **never used to** ...

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't use to** ...

question

**Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they
use to ...?**

Use

Example

Distant past habits and states

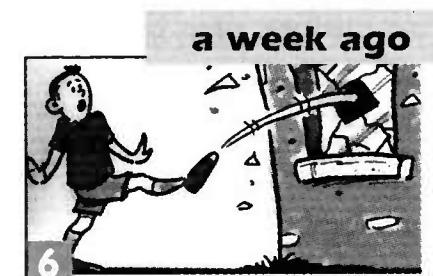
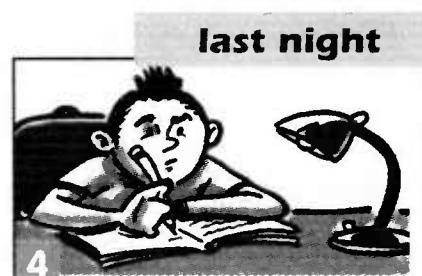
When I was four, I **used to** eat ice cream every day.

A Complete using the correct past simple form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

come • give • go • have • know • make • send • take

- 1 I got to the post office just before it closed and the letter.
- 2 We invited Stephanie to the party, but she
- 3 Jack lost his job because he too many mistakes.
- 4 Everyone that it was Bill's fault, but nobody said anything.
- 5 Karen the keys from the kitchen table and ran out the door.
- 6 I was bored, so Mum me some money to go shopping.
- 7 Do you remember the time we to India on holiday?
- 8 It started raining, but luckily I an umbrella in my bag.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple.



- 1 I don't want to go and see the film because I saw it last week.....
- 2 I don't need a football because
- 3 I know a lot about Paris because
- 4 I don't need to worry about my homework because
- 5 I haven't got a PlayStation any more because
- 6 Mum is angry with me because

C Complete using the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Ted (**play**) his guitar at half past seven.
- 2 At midnight, I (**sleep**), but Jane (**listen**) to music.
- 3 Luke (**stand**) outside the bank when suddenly two robbers ran past him.
- 4 I know Doug (**work**) late at the office because I saw him when I (**leave**).
- 5 you (**have**) a shower when the earthquake happened?
- 6 Penny (**run**) to catch the bus when she slipped and fell.
- 7 When you saw Eugene he (**go**) home?
- 8 At midnight? Erm ... we (**watch**) a DVD, I think.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 When we were in Canada, we **went** / **were going** skiing almost every day.
- 2 About four years ago, I **decided** / **was deciding** to become a chef.
- 3 Georgia **had** / **was having** a shower when someone knocked at the door.
- 4 Holly and I ran from the house to the taxi because it **rained** / **was raining** heavily.
- 5 Two men **argued** / **were arguing** outside, so I went to see what was happening.
- 6 Daniel **called** / **was calling** you at one o'clock yesterday, but you were here with me.
- 7 We **ate** / **were eating** breakfast when a letter came through the letter box.
- 8 As I walked past the window, I saw that Paula **made** / **was making** a cake.
- 9 I **dreamt** / **was dreaming** about my favourite band when the alarm clock went off.
- 10 While I **practised** / **was practising** the trumpet late last night, a neighbour came to complain.

E Complete using the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

answer • be • continue • get • go • have • open • practise • put
ring • say • shine • sing • wake

Amber's Big Match

One morning, Amber (1) up early. The sun (2) and the birds (3) Amber (4) very excited because it was the day of the big tennis match. Amber (5) downstairs and into the kitchen, where her father (6) breakfast. 'Morning, Amber. Today's the day!' he (7) Amber smiled nervously. 'Don't worry!' he (8) 'You'll be fine.' Amber (9) some toast into the toaster and (10) the fridge. Just as she (11) the butter out, the phone (12) Her father (13) it. After a few minutes, he put the phone down. 'Bad news, I'm afraid. The other player (14) yesterday when she had an accident. The match is off.' Amber ate her toast slowly. She was surprised she didn't feel disappointed.

F Complete using the correct form of *used to*. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 When I was younger, I eat pizza almost every day!
- 2 there be a supermarket on the corner?
- 3 Bradley is a teacher, but he want to be a train driver.
- 4 I like eating cabbage, but now I love it!
- 5 Rick have blond hair when he was a little boy?
- 6 I know Lily cook much, but now I think she makes dinner every day.

Vocabulary

Fun and games

Topic vocabulary

see page 184 for definitions

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| beat (v) | concert (n) | organise (v) |
| board game (n phr) | defeat (v, n) | pleasure (n) |
| captain (n) | entertaining (adj) | referee (n) |
| challenge (v, n) | folk music (n phr) | rhythm (n) |
| champion (n) | group (n) | risk (v, n) |
| cheat (v) | gym (n) | score (v, n) |
| classical music (n phr) | have fun (v phr) | support (v, n) |
| club (n) | interest (v, n) | team (n) |
| coach (n) | member (n) | train (v) |
| competition (n) | opponent (n) | video game (n phr) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|------------------|---|
| carry on | continue |
| eat out | eat at a restaurant |
| give up | stop doing sth you do regularly |
| join in | participate, take part |
| send off | make a player leave a game (eg, football) |
| take up | start (a hobby, sport, etc) |
| turn down | lower the volume of |
| turn up | increase the volume of |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|--------------------|
| for a long time |
| for fun |
| in the middle (of) |
| in time (for) |
| on CD/DVD/video |
| on stage |

Word formation

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| act | action, (in)active, actor | hero | heroic, heroine |
| athlete | athletic, athletics | music | musical, musician |
| child | children, childhood | play | player, playful |
| collect | collection, collector | sail | sailing, sailor |
| entertain | entertainment | sing | sang, sung, song, singer, singing |

Word patterns

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| adjectives | bored with | verbs | feel like |
| | crazy about | | listen to |
| | good at | | take part in |
| | interested in | | |
| | keen on | | |
| | popular with | | |
| nouns | a book (by sb) about | | |
| | a fan of | | |
| | a game against | | |

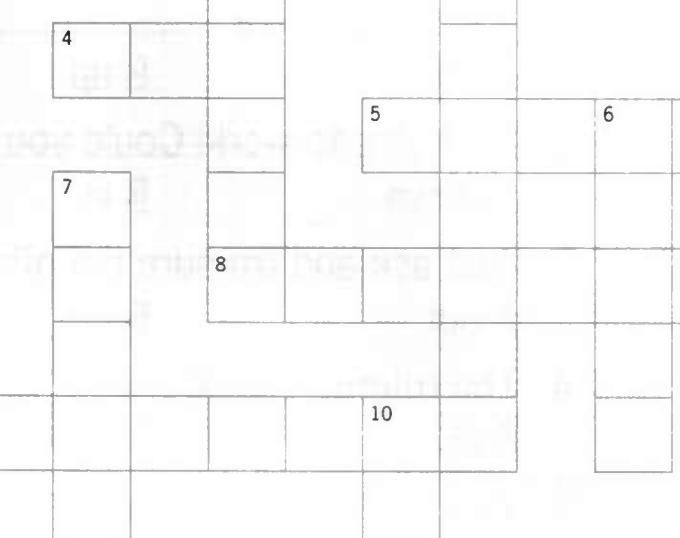
Topic vocabulary

A Complete the crossword.



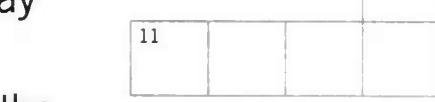
Across

- 1 If he wins this match, he'll be the world ! (8)
- 4 I'm thinking of joining a to get more exercise. (3)
- 5 Our basketball said that I can play on Saturday! (5)
- 8 The blew his whistle and the game started. (7)
- 9 Which team do you ? (7)
- 11 Mark's band play traditional music – they often perform at country fairs and festivals. (4)



Down

- 2 I'm sorry, but you have to be a of the golf club to play here. (6)
- 3 My was a brilliant player and I didn't manage to win the match. (8)
- 6 Tom is really good at cards. He would never ! (5)
- 7 Lisa's has just reached number one with their new song! (5)
- 10 I took a big by doing the parachute jump, but I loved every second of it! (4)



B Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the box.

beat • challenge • have fun • interest • organise • score • train

Start your own sports club!

Do you dream of (1) the winning goal in a football match, or (2) a top tennis player? Sport (3) most young people, and it's a great way to stay healthy and (4) at the same time. That's why the local council has decided to help young people who want to (5) their own sports club. We know it's a big (6) , and that's why we'll give you the money you need to get started. We'll help you find a place to (7) and give you money to find good players in your area. Contact the Town Hall for details.

C Circle the correct word.

- 1 I really like playing **board** / **video** games like Monopoly and Cluedo.
- 2 Roy was the best player, so he wasn't surprised when he became **captain** / **club** of the team.
- 3 Lots of people get **defeat** / **pleasure** from just watching sport from their armchairs.
- 4 I thought the music at the **concert** / **rhythm** we went to last night was great.
- 5 Everyone in my family supports the same **competition** / **team**.
- 6 I find **classical** / **entertaining** music really boring, and I prefer pop.

Phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct answer.

- 1 You should take a sport and then you would get more exercise.
A off B up C down
- 2 I'm trying to work! Could you please turn your music ?
A down B in C out
- 3 Just ask and I'm sure the other children will let you join
A out B up C in
- 4 The referee sent David for arguing with him.
A off B down C up
- 5 This is my favourite song! Turn it !
A off B out C up
- 6 A mobile phone rang, but the musician just carried playing.
A on B up C in
- 7 We can't afford to eat very often.
A off B up C out
- 8 I've decided to become a vegetarian and give meat.
A up B off C out

Prepositional phrases

E Write one word in each gap.

- 1 We were waiting outside the stadium a long time before they finally let us in.
- 2 I've got that concert DVD – it's fantastic!
- 3 I ran all the way home and I was just time for my favourite programme.
- 4 Everyone clapped when the singer came stage.
- 5 At the cinema, Mum sat on the right, Dad sat on the left and I sat the middle.
- 6 Ed doesn't want to become a professional footballer. He just does it fun.

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 What's the name of that you were singing earlier? **SING**
- 2 I started to learn the piano, but I don't think I've got much talent, to be honest. **MUSIC**
- 3 My dad used to be really fit and was on his college team. **ATHLETE**
- 4 When you were young, did you ever play in the street with other local ? **CHILD**
- 5 Alan is studying to be an , but I don't think he's enjoying it. **ACT**
- 6 They have a wonderful of old toys at the museum in town. **COLLECT**
- 7 My grandad loves to and we often go out on his boat. **SAIL**
- 8 You have to practise a lot if you want to work as a **MUSIC**

G

Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The need to play



Why are kittens such (1) animals? They love chasing a ball or a piece of wool, and they always play in a very (2) way. But why? All of a kitten's (3) when playing are, in fact, important for the future. It might look like (4) , but the kitten is practising its hunting skills. That (5) jump onto a toy teaches the kitten a lot. Think about your own (6) and you'll see that you learnt a lot through play.

| |
|-----------|
| PLAY |
| ATHLETE |
| ACT |
| ENTERTAIN |
| HERO |
| CHILD |

Word patterns

H Write one word in each gap.

Diana: Hello, is that Jenny? I'm bored (1) watching TV and I felt (2) a chat. What are you doing?

Jenny: Hi, Diana. Well, I'm reading a book (3) a Russian writer. It's (4) how to become a great actor.

Diana: Really? Oh, I'm really interested (5) acting. Tell me about it.

Jenny: He says it takes a long time to get good (6) acting. To become popular (7) the public, you need to really understand people.

Diana: That sounds just like me! Tell me more. What else does he say?

I Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 I'm completely crazy **with** skateboarding! I love it!
- 2 In my free time I listen **on** music on CD or on the radio.
- 3 Elsa isn't very keen **for** this group, but they're one of my favourites.
- 4 Next week we've got a game **to** a team from Hungary.
- 5 Is that Kylie? Oh, I'm a really big fan **from** hers.
- 6 I was really scared when I took part **to** the singing competition last year.

- A** Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Collecting records

These days, most of us have a CD (1) Before the CD, (2) made LPs, or 'long-playing' records. Although many (3) have never seen an LP, they were once very popular. To play these records, you needed a record (4) with a needle that ran along the record and produced the sound. Some (5) say the sound of LPs was better than CDs – and many (6) agree! LPs are no longer very popular as a form of (7) , but many people buy and sell them. Some of them remember the LP from their (8) and listening to records reminds them of the past.

| |
|-----------|
| COLLECT |
| SING |
| CHILD |
| PLAY |
| MUSIC |
| COLLECT |
| ENTERTAIN |
| CHILD |

(1 mark per answer)

- B** Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box. You have to use one word twice.

carry • eat • give • join • send • take • turn

- 9 Now, everyone knows this song, so I want you all to in with me!
- 10 It's so noisy in this restaurant. Could you ask them to the music down?
- 11 There was a fight during the match and the referee two players off.
- 12 We out about once a week and we cook at home the rest of the time.
- 13 I love this song! it up!
- 14 I used to play the trumpet, but I up last year because I didn't have time.
- 15 We stopped playing because of the rain, but when it stopped we on.
- 16 A good way of getting more exercise is to up a sport, like basketball.

(1 mark per answer)

- C** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 17 Jack really likes football and never misses a match. **crazy**
Jack football and never misses a match.
- 18 My uncle worked on a sailing boat until he was thirty. **was**
My uncle until he was thirty.
- 19 Do you want to watch TV? **feel**
Do you TV?
- 20 John participated in a swimming competition last week. **part**
John in a swimming competition last week.

- 21 June and I had a game of tennis. **against**
I had June.
- 22 I played chess almost every day when I was young. **used**
I chess almost every day when I was young.
- 23 Volleyball doesn't really interest me. **in**
I'm not volleyball.
- 24 I enjoyed myself at your birthday party. **fun**
I at your birthday party.
- 25 Young children like Disneyland. **popular**
Disneyland young children.
- 26 Karen doesn't like watching sport on TV. **keen**
Karen watching sport on TV.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 When you rang, I my bike.
A cleaned C used to clean
B was cleaning D clean
- 28 At my last basketball club, we every Saturday for three hours.
A were training C train
B training D used to train
- 29 I really the meal we had at your house last Tuesday.
A was liking C like
B liked D am liking
- 30 We to the beach every day when we were on holiday.
A went C go
B were going D used to going

- 31 I broke my leg when Tony and I for the school sports day.
A practised C were practising
B used to practise D are practising
- 32 Leon never about it, but he was once a world champion skier.
A talks C was talking
B is talking D talk
- 33 I like golf, but now I really like it.
A don't use to C didn't used to
B don't used to D didn't use to
- 34 Denise at the stadium until she finds a better job.
A works C used to work
B is working D was working

(1 mark per answer)

E Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| 35 I waited outside the tennis club for | | A fun, and I don't want to do it as a job. |
| 36 When you rang, I was in | | B stage, with all the audience clapping. |
| 37 We finally got to the stadium just in | | C time to see the match start. |
| 38 I just play football for | | D a long time, but George didn't appear. |
| 39 I loved that film and when it comes out | | E on DVD, I'll definitely get it. |
| 40 It's great to appear on | | F the middle of cleaning my football boots. |

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Present perfect simple

have/has + past participle

statement**negative****question**I/you/we/they **have ('ve) learnt** ... I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) learnt** ... **Have** I/you/we/they **learnt** ...

| Use | Example | Helpful hints |
|--|---|--|
| Situations that started in the past and are still true | Mrs Jenkins has been the head teacher for three years. | The present perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases: |
| Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned | I've already read that book. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for She's taught German here for over five years • since Mr Gray has taught French here since 2006. • just We've just done this exercise. • already We've already done this exercise. • yet We haven't checked the answers yet. • ever Have you ever had guitar lessons? • never I've never understood why they give us so much homework! • it's the first time It's the first time we've watched a video in class. |
| Completed actions where the important thing is the result now | They've all done their homework. | |

Watch out!

- We don't use the present perfect simple when we want to say **when** something happened in the past. We use the past simple.
✓ **I did my homework last night.**
- We don't use the past simple when we want to show that something happened **before now** or is **still important now**. We use the present perfect simple.
✓ **I've finished!** Can I go home now?
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Present perfect continuous

have/has + been + -ing

statement**negative****question**I/you/we/they **have ('ve) been studying** ...I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) been studying** ...**Have** I/you/we/they **been studying** ...?He/she/it **has('s) been studying** ... He/she/it **has not(hasn't) been studying** ... **Has** he/she/it **been studying** ..

| Use | Example | Helpful hints |
|---|--|--|
| Actions continuing up to now or just before now | We've been doing grammar exercises for over an hour. Can we have a break now? They're having a break now because they've been working so hard. | The present perfect continuous is often used with the following words: |

Watch out!

- The present perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
✓ **She's written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's finished it.)
- The present perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
✓ **She's been writing** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's started, but she hasn't finished it yet.)

A Complete using the correct present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (**see**) this film already.
- 2 John and Julie (**had**) their car for about a year.
- 3 She (**not / take**) her driving test yet.
- 4 Sue (**be**) a tour guide since she left university.
- 5 (**you / ride**) into town on your new bike yet?
- 6 This new computer (**make**) my life a lot easier.
- 7 We (**not / decide**) what to get Mark for his birthday yet.
- 8 (**Paul / ever / meet**) a famous person?

B Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 never played this game before. A I've B I | 5 It's the first time our flat, isn't it? A you've visited B you visited |
| 2 Adam his room last night. A has tidied B tidied | 6 They the baby a name yet. A haven't given B didn't give |
| 3 here since 2005? A Have you lived B Did you live | 7 to New York when you went to the States last summer? A Have you been B Did you go |
| 4 Carol and I to the cinema three nights ago. A have been B went | 8 an e-mail before? A Have you ever sent B Did you ever send |

C Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple.

- 1 lesson / not / start / yet

.....
.....

- 2 teacher / already / write / on the board

.....
.....

- 3 Joe and Tim / just / come / into the classroom

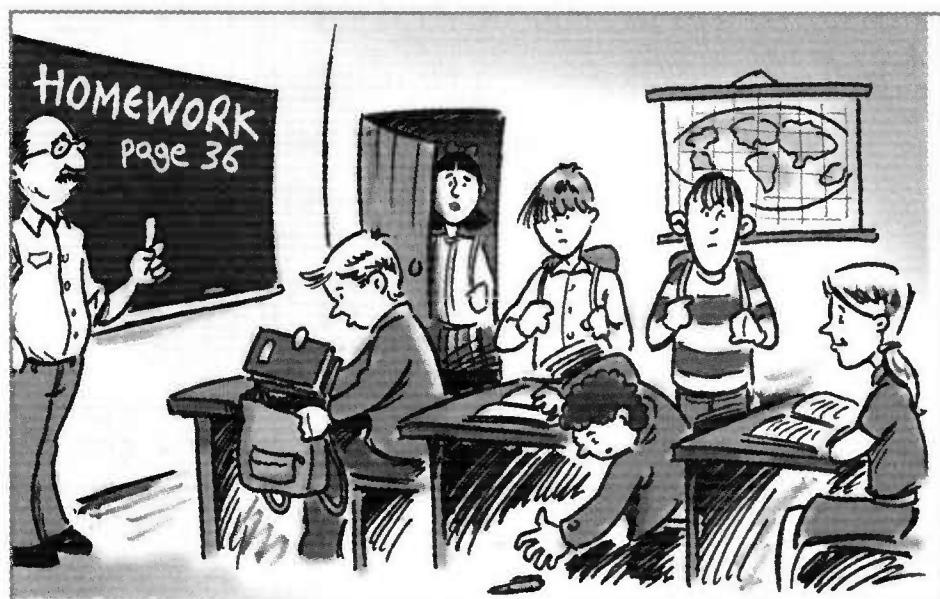
.....
.....

- 4 Tony / not / finished / getting / books ready

.....
.....

- 5 Christine / already / open / book

.....
.....



- 6 Dave / drop / pen / on the floor

.....
.....

- 7 he / not / pick it up / yet

.....
.....

D Complete using the correct present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

- Mandy:** Hi Matt. How are you? What (1) (you / do) recently?
- Matt:** Oh, hi Mandy! Well, (2) (I / study) for my exams.
- Mandy:** That sounds boring! (3) (you / work) hard?
- Matt:** Very! Basically, (4) (I / just / sit) at my desk in my bedroom for the past three weeks and (5) (I / not / go) out at all. (6) (I / work) with Michael, my best friend, some of the time, though, so at least I've had some company. How about you?
- Mandy:** Well, my mum and (7) (I / paint) my bedroom for the last few days. That has been fun! And (8) (we / also / plan) our summer holiday.
- Matt:** Great! Where are you going?
- Mandy:** Well, we haven't decided yet. (9) (We / look) at different places to see which we like best.
- Matt:** I'm sure you'll have a great time, wherever you go. Oh, by the way, (10) (I / think) of having a party when I finish my exams. Would you like to come?
- Mandy:** Sure! That would be great!

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I think I've **heard** / **been hearing** that song before.
- 2 They haven't **arrived** / **been arriving** yet, but they should be here soon.
- 3 You've **written** / **been writing** that e-mail for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
- 4 Have you **talked** / **been talking** on the phone since eight o'clock?
- 5 Jo has already **invited** / **been inviting** Shirley to dinner.
- 6 I've **read** / **been reading** an interview with Brad Pitt, but I haven't finished it yet.
- 7 Have the boys **played** / **been playing** computer games since this morning?

F Complete using the words in the box.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

- 1 I haven't listened to their new CD Is it any good?
- 2 We've been waiting for you over an hour. Where have you been?
- 3 Have you been to the UK before?
- 4 I'm afraid we've made plans for this weekend, so we won't be free.
- 5 Pedro has been having English lessons he was five years old.
- 6 It's strange that you mention the film *Crash*. I've been reading about it in the paper.
- 7 I've heard of a 'sudoku'. What is it?

Past perfect simple

had + past participle

statementI/you/he/she/it/we/they **had ('d)**
written ...**negative**I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had not (hadn't)**
written ...**question****Had** I/you/he/she/it/we/they
written ...?**Use****Example**Actions and states
before a moment in
the past**I'd finished** my homework
a few minutes before the
lesson started.
Mrs Cross had been a
teacher for twenty years
before she became a head
teacher.Finished actions and
states where the
important thing is the
result at a moment in
the pastWe were happy because
we'd all **done** our
homework.**Helpful hints**The past perfect simple is often used with the following
words and phrases:

- by **I'd finished** my homework **by** eight o'clock.
- by the time **By the time** I got to class, the lesson had started.
- before The teacher had checked the answers **before** the lesson.
- after **I left after** I'd finished the test.
- just Simon had **just** finished the test when the bell rang.
- when **I left when** I'd finished the test.

Watch out!

- Whether we use the past simple or the past perfect simple can change the meaning of a sentence.
 - ✓ The lesson **started** when I arrived. (= I arrived and then the lesson started.)
 - ✓ The lesson **had started** when I arrived. (= The lesson started and then I arrived.)
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Past perfect continuous

had + been + -ing

statementI/you/he/she/it/we/they **had ('d)**
been writing ...**negative**I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had not (hadn't)**
been writing ...**question****Had** I/you/he/she/it/we/they
been writing ...?**Use****Example**Actions continuing
up to, or stopping
just before, a
moment in the past**We'd been doing** grammar
exercises for over an hour, so
we were **really bored!**
They had a break because
they'd been working so hard.**Helpful hints**The past perfect continuous is often used with the
following words and phrases:

- for Tony had been studying **for** hours, so he had a headache.
- since She'd been hoping to win the competition **since** the summer.
- before We'd been talking about the Internet **before** the lesson started.
- all day/night/etc I'd been studying **all day**.

Watch out!

- The past perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
✓ **She'd written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She'd finished it.)
- The past perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action,
rather than the result:
✓ **She'd been writing** an article for the newspaper. (= She'd started, but she hadn't finished it.)

A Complete using the correct past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 By the time I arrived, everyone (**leave**)!
- 2 Steve (**already / see**) the film, so he didn't come with us to the cinema.
- 3 Tina (**not / finish**) doing the housework by seven o'clock, so she called Andrea to tell her she would be late.
- 4 (**you / just / speak**) to Billy when I rang?
- 5 The car broke down just after (**we / set off**).
- 6 I didn't eat anything at the party because (**I / already / eat**) at home.
- 7 (**you / hear**) about the accident before you saw it on TV?

B Choose the sentence (A or B) which means the same as the first sentence.

- 1 We'd had dinner when Wendy arrived.
 A Wendy arrived and then we had dinner.
 B We had dinner and then Wendy arrived.
- 2 I read the book after I'd seen the film.
 A I saw the film and then I read the book.
 B I read the book and then I saw the film.
- 3 By the time Dad came home, I'd gone to bed.
 A I went to bed before Dad came home.
 B I went to bed after Dad came home.
- 4 She didn't go to bed until her mum had come home.
 A She went to bed and then her mum came home.
 B Her mum came home and then she went to bed.
- 5 Mr Banks hadn't arrived at the office by the time I got there.
 A I arrived before Mr Banks.
 B Mr Banks arrived before me.
- 6 They'd bought the plane tickets before they heard about the cheaper flight.
 A They bought the plane tickets and later they heard about the cheaper flight.
 B They heard about the cheaper flight and then they bought the plane tickets.
- 7 The girls had tidied the house when the visitors arrived.
 A The visitors arrived and later the girls tidied the house.
 B The girls tidied the house and then the visitors arrived.

C Write sentences using the prompts. One of the verbs must be in the past perfect simple.

- 1 we / just / hear / the news / when / you / ring
.....

- 2 I / already / think of / that / before / you / suggest / it
.....

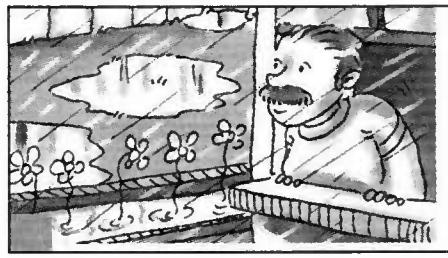
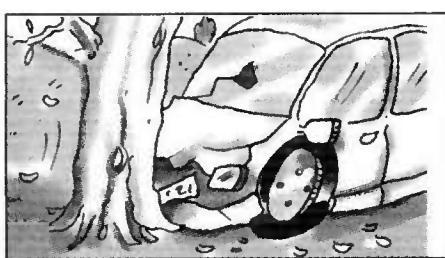
- 3 when / I / turn on / the TV / the programme / already / start
.....

- 4 she / be / hungry / because / she / not / eat / anything / all day
.....

- 5 by the time / I leave / school / I / decide / to become / a musician
.....

D

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect continuous.



- 1 She was tired because
..... (run).
- 2 They were hot because
..... (dance).
- 3 The garden was flooded because
..... (it / rain / all night).
- 4 Did they crash because
..... (drive / too fast)?
- 5 When I arrived,
..... (they / wait / for over half an hour).
- 6 When I got there,
..... (they / not / wait / long).

E

Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|---|---------|-----------------|
| 1 I'd only the washing-up for a few minutes when Clare came home, so she offered to finish it. | A done | B been doing | 4 Mum had her cup of tea for several minutes before she realised it had salt in it! | A drunk | B been drinking |
| 2 Had you already James his birthday present when we gave him ours? | A given | B been giving | 5 We'd ready all day when they called to say the party had been cancelled. | A got | B been getting |
| 3 Gail hadn't me that she would help me, so I wasn't angry when she didn't. | A told | B been telling | 6 It was a fantastic experience because I'd never in a plane before. | A flown | B been flying |

F

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Dear Diary,

- 1 had
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

This morning my exam results finally ~~had~~ came. I'd been expecting them for the last week. I knew I'd been done quite well, but I was still nervous as I had opened the envelope. Before I'd had a chance to look at them, my sister ran up and pulled them out of my hand! She had read them out one by one. 'English A, maths A, biology A, French A ...' This was the news I'd been waiting for. I'd got As in every subject – even geography, which I hadn't been making sure about! When Mum and Dad heard the news, they immediately started been shouting with joy. By the time I'd had breakfast, Mum had already called Grandma and Grandpa and had yet told the neighbours!

* **

Topic vocabulary

see page 185 for definitions

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| achieve (v) | guess (v, n) taxmin qilmoq | report (n) |
| brain (n) | hesitate (v) ikkilanish | revise (v) |
| clever (adj) | instruction (n) | search (v, n) |
| concentrate (v) | make progress (v phr) | skill (n) |
| consider (v) | make sure (v phr) | smart (adj) |
| course (n) | mark (v, n) | subject (n) |
| degree (n) | mental (adj) | take an exam (v phr) |
| experience (v, n) | pass (v) | talented (adj) |
| expert (n, adj) | qualification (n) malaka | term (n) |
| fail (v) | remind (v) | wonder (v) hayrat |

Phrasal verbs

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| cross out | draw a line through sth written | chizish, ustini chizish |
| look up | try to find information in a book, etc | axtarish, izlash |
| point out | tell sb important information | alohida e'tibor qaratmoq |
| read out | say sth out loud which you are reading | ovoz chiqarib |
| rip up | tear into pieces | yirtib tashlash |
| rub out | remove with a rubber | axlatni to'kib kelmoq |
| turn over | turn sth so the other side is towards you | ag'darmoq, burmoq |
| write down | write information on a piece of paper | yozib qo'ying (qog'ozga) |

Prepositional phrases

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| by heart | yurakdan |
| for instance | masalan; misol uchun |
| in conclusion | |
| in fact | aslida |
| in favour (of) | foydasiga |
| in general | umuman |

6. After years of neglect, she decided it was time to turn over a new embark on a journey of self-discovery and personal growth.

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| begin | began, begun, beginner, beginning | instruct | instruction, instructor |
| brave | bravery | memory | memorise, memorial |
| correct | correction, incorrect | refer | reference murojaat qiling |
| divide | division | silent | silence, silently |
| educate | education | simple | simplify, simplicity |

7. He wrote down each of the important sentences

1. After realizing his mistake, he decided to cross out the incorrect date in the document and replace it with the accurate one

2. She paused to look up at the stars twinkling in the night sky, marveling at the vastness of the universe

3. During the discussion, she was quick to point out the flaws in the proposal, offering constructive criticism to improve the plan.

Word patterns

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| adjectives | capable of qodir talented at | help (sb) with know about |
| verbs | cheat at/in confuse sth with chalkashtirmoq continue with cope with eplamoq, uddalamoq | learn about succeed in an opinion about/of haqida a question about |

4. Frustrated by the rejection letter, he decided to rip up his manuscript, but then he reconsidered, realizing he could revise

5. I ordered them to rub out their problem by heart

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the boxes.

achieve • fail • pass

- 1 We had our English exam this morning. I hope I've !
- 2 Pete couldn't answer any questions, so he thinks he has
- 3 Our teacher said that we've all a lot this year.

degree • experience • instruction

- 4 I've left you a list of on the kitchen table. Make sure you follow them!
- 5 Meeting Brad Pitt was an amazing !
- 6 My sister left Warwick University after she got her

course • qualification • skill

- 7 Being able to use a computer is a very useful
- 8 I'm thinking of going on a computer
- 9 You can only apply for this job if you've got a in website design.

make progress • make sure • take an exam

- 10 You've all a lot of this year. Well done!
- 11 I always get nervous before I
- 12 I that I'd answered all the questions and then I handed in my test paper.

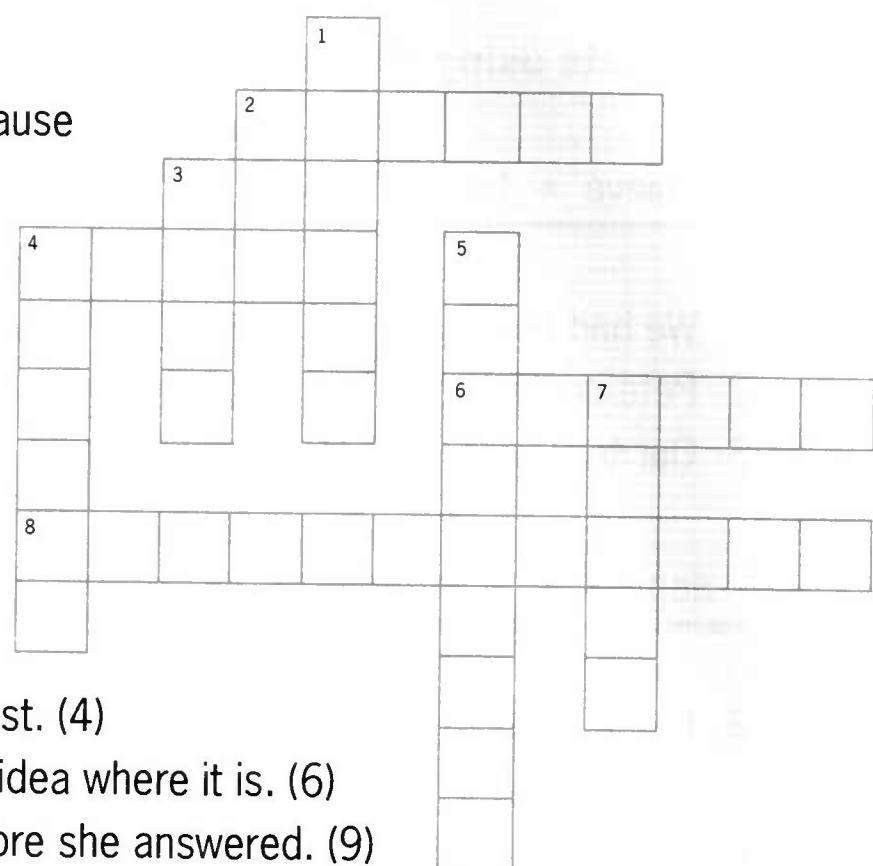
B Circle the correct word.

- 1 I **search** / **wonder** how difficult the maths test tomorrow will be.
- 2 It's nearly the end of **term** / **mark**, so it will be the holidays soon!
- 3 Could you **revise** / **remind** me to take this book back to the library?
- 4 Carl is a computer **brain** / **expert**. Why don't you ask him to fix your computer?
- 5 Rosalind is a really **smart** / **talented** musician, but she doesn't practise enough.
- 6 Rebecca is really **clever** / **mental**. She always knows the answer!
- 7 I wasn't sure of the answer so I **guessed** / **hesitated** and I was right!
- 8 Have you ever **concentrated** / **considered** becoming a professional singer?
- 9 After every experiment in chemistry, we have to write a **subject** / **report** on what happened.

C Complete the crossword. All the answers are words in bold in exercise B.

Across

- 2 I want you to Unit 6 at the weekend because you've got a test on Monday. (6)
- 4 Another word for 'clever' is '.....'. (5)
- 6 What's your favourite at school? (7)
- 8 The other students were talking and laughing but Jamie on his work. (12)

**Down**

- 1 If you can do maths problems in your head, then you're good at arithmetic. (6)
- 3 I got a of nineteen out of twenty in the test. (4)
- 4 I'll have to for that book because I've no idea where it is. (6)
- 5 Kelly didn't know what to say so she before she answered. (9)
- 7 Everyone uses their when they think. (5)

Phrasal verbs

D Write one word in each gap.

24th June

We had our English exam today. It was a disaster! We all sat there nervously, waiting for Mrs Jennings to say we could start. Finally, she told us to turn our exam papers (1) Then she read (2) the instructions to make sure we all understood. We had to write three essays in two hours! We weren't allowed to look (3) any words in the dictionary, and we had to write in pen. That meant we couldn't rub anything (4) if we made a mistake. We had to cross it (5) neatly or just rip (6) the whole piece of paper and start again. So, I read through the three questions very carefully and thought about what I was going to write. I'd just written my name (7) at the top of the first piece of paper, and was about to start writing the first essay, when Mrs Jennings pointed (8) that there were only five minutes left. Oh dear!

Prepositional phrases

E Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 We learnt that poem by **conclusion** but I've forgotten it now. **heart**
- 2 Are you in **general** of teenagers leaving school at the age of sixteen? **favour**
- 3 I thought the exam would be difficult but, in **instance**, it was really easy. **fact**
- 4 Many people, for **heart** my brother, prefer to do something active rather than do homework. **instance**
- 5 In **fact**, the teachers at this school are really nice, but some are nicer than others! **general**
- 6 It's a good idea to start the final paragraph of your composition with the phrase 'In **favour**'. **conclusion**

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 Do you think you get a good **education** at your school? **EDUCATE**
- 2 I'm not an expert. I'm only a **beginner** ! **BEGIN**
- 3 The police are going to give Tracy an award for **bravery** **BRAVE**
- 4 I'm writing in **reference** to your advertisement for a guitar teacher. **REFER**
- 5 I want **silence** at all times during the exam. **SILENT**
- 6 Rupert is an **instructor** at a local extreme sports centre. **INSTRUCT**
- 7 I'm afraid that answer is **incorrect** so you haven't won today's top prize.
What a shame! **CORRECT**
- 8 You don't understand **division** ? Look! Twelve divided by four is three.
It's easy! **DIVIDE**
- 9 This is really difficult to understand. Why don't we **simplefy** it a little? **SIMPLE**
- 10 Actors have to **memorise** a lot of words when they are in a play. **MEMORY**

Word patterns

G Write one word in each gap.

- 1 You didn't cheat **in** the exam, did you?
- 2 We're learning **about** dinosaurs at the moment at school.
- 3 What's your opinion **of** children going to school at a very young age?
- 4 I think you've confused astronomy **with** astrology – they're not the same!
- 5 I hope Mr Aziz doesn't ask me a question **about** the book because I haven't read it!
- 6 I can't cope **with** all this homework I've got to do!

H Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 Sasha is a really good tango dancer. **talented**
Sasha is really **talented** **at** tango dancing.
- 2 Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she didn't stop the lesson. **continued**
Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she **continued** **with** the lesson.
- 3 I've got no experience at designing clothes. **know**
I **know nothing about** designing clothes at all!
- 4 Dan couldn't do his homework on his own so I've been helping him. **helping**
I've been his homework because he couldn't do it on his own.
- 5 No one can learn all that in one day! **capable**
No one **is capable of learning** all that in one day!
- 6 I really hope you find a solution to the problem. **succeed**
I really hope you **succeed in** a solution to the problem.

A Complete using the words in the box.

exam • fact • favour • heart • instance • mark • progress • skill

- 1 My German teacher says I've made a lot of this term!
- 2 What time are you taking the French tomorrow?
- 3 I'm not in of giving students lots of homework each night.
- 4 Being able to drive a car is a very useful
- 5 Have we got to learn all these irregular verbs by ?
- 6 Some languages, like Russian for , don't have words for 'a', 'an' and 'the'.
- 7 I got a very good in my geography test.
- 8 Many people hate learning phrasal verbs, but in they're not that difficult.

(1 mark per answer)

B Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold. The first letter of the first word is given to help you.

- 9 Simon r..... the wrong answer and wrote the right one. (**removed with a rubber**)
- 10 Why did you r..... that piece of paper? (**tear into pieces**)
- 11 If you make a mistake, just c..... it (**draw a line through**)
- 12 You should l..... words you don't know in a dictionary. (**find information about**)
- 13 Carol, will you r..... your poem to the class, please? (**say out loud**)
- 14 Our teacher p..... that we only had five minutes left. (**said**)
- 15 Have you all w..... what the homework is? (**made a note of**)

(2 marks per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 16 What's the name of Dave's driving ? **INSTRUCT**
- 17 Dictionaries and encyclopaedias are examples of books. **REFER**
- 18 I've only been learning Arabic for a few months, so I'm still a **BEGIN**
- 19 In maths, you have to learn to do addition, subtraction, multiplication and **DIVIDE**
- 20 Three of your answers were , so you got 17 out of 20. **CORRECT**
- 21 Are you really going to take part in the singing competition? I admire your ! **BRAVE**

- 22 I think every child should get a good **EDUCATE**
- 23 There's a to Albert Einstein in the town square. **MEMORY**
- 24 I want complete , so no talking at all! **SILENT**
- 25 This maths problem is too difficult for you, so I'll it a little. **SIMPLE**

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------|
| 26 It's the first time all the answers right in a test! | A I've got B I'd got | C I've been getting D I'd been getting | 30 Clare hasn't finished her homework | A already B yet | C just D ever |
| 27 The exam when Jimmy finally found the right room. A has already started C had already started B already started D already starts | | | | 31 Have you been on a school trip? A yet B for | C before D ever |
| 28 that crossword for over an hour and you still haven't finished it! A You've done B You'd done | C You've been doing D You'd been doing | 32 Lizzie has been having dance classes she was four years old. A for B from | | | C since D when |
| 29 When they let us go in, we outside the exam room for over half an hour. A have stood B had been standing | C have been standing D are standing | 33 Had you been learning French several years before you took your first exam? A for B from | | | C since D when |

(1 mark per answer)

E Write one word in each gap.

Cheating

You're doing a history test. Your friend, who's sitting next to you, really wants to succeed (34) the test. There's a question (35) the First World War, which you've been learning (36) recently. You know a lot (37) it, but your friend isn't really capable (38) answering the question properly. Your friend whispers 'Help me!' to you. What should you do? Should you help your friend (39) the question, or just continue (40) your own test?

Every student has to cope (41) this difficult situation at some point. What's your opinion (42) cheating? Should you help your friend cheat (43) the test or not?

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Future time (present continuous, will, be going to, present simple)

Present continuous

For the form of the present continuous, see Unit 1.

Use

Arrangements

Example

We're **driving** to Berlin this weekend.

Watch out!

- Things we want to do in the future but have not arranged are called 'intentions'. We do not use the present continuous for intentions. We use be going to instead.
✗ I'm **becoming** an explorer when I grow up.
- We do not use the present continuous for predictions. We use will or be going to instead.
✗ Do you think you're **enjoying** your trip to Berlin next week?

will

will + bare infinitive

statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will** ('ll)
go ...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will not**
(won't) go ...

question

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they go ...?

Use

Example

Facts about the future

The new airport **will** be the biggest in Europe.

Predictions

You'll have a great time in the Bahamas.

Offers and requests

We'll help you get ready for your holiday.

Decisions made now

I know! I'll go to China this summer.

Watch out!

- With offers which are questions, we use Shall with I and we.
✓ **Shall** I drive you to the airport?
- We do not use will for arrangements.
✗ We'll **visit** my grandma this weekend.

be going to

be going to + bare infinitive

statement

I am ('m) **going to** travel ...

He/she/it is ('s) **going to** travel ...

You/we/they **are ('re)** **going to**
travel ...

negative

I am ('m) **not going to** travel ...

He/she/it **is not (isn't / 's not)**
going to travel ...

You/we/they **are not (aren't / 're not)** **Are** you/we/they **going to** travel ...?

question

Am I going to travel ...?

Is he/she/it going to travel ...?

Use

Example

Intentions

I'm **going to** become an explorer when I grow up.

Predictions (often with evidence we can see)

It's **going to** rain, so take an umbrella.

Facts about the future

The new airport **is going to** be the biggest in Europe.

Present simple

For the form of the present simple, see Unit 1.

Use

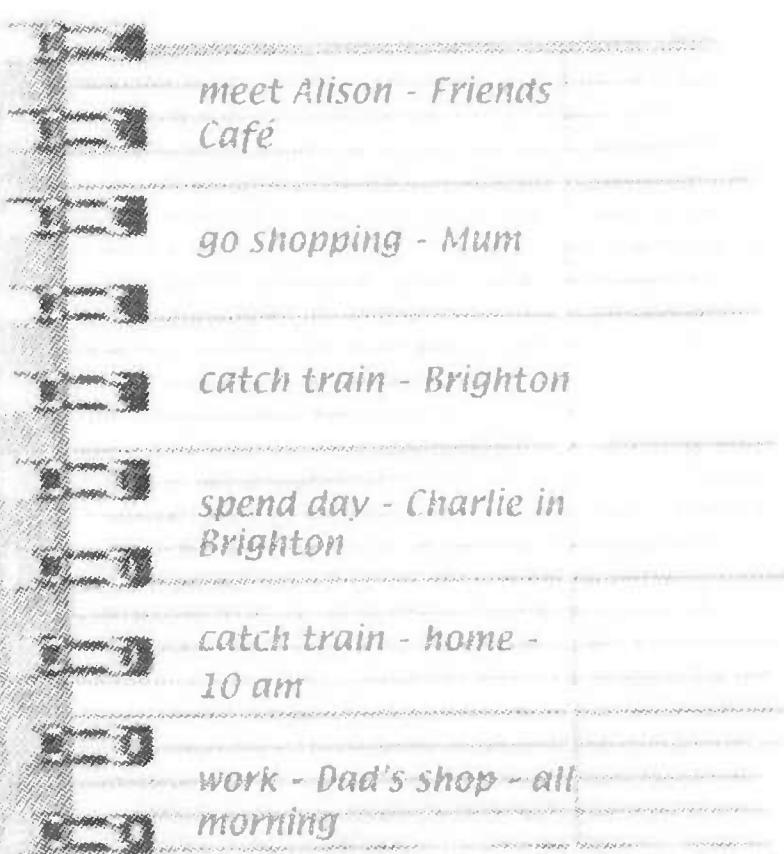
Timetables

Example

My plane **leaves** at six.

A

Look at Shelley's diary and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present continuous.



- 1 On Monday, she
.....
- 2 On Tuesday, she
.....
- 3 On Wednesday, she
.....
- 4 On Thursday, she
.....
- 5 On Friday, she
.....
- 6 On Saturday, she
.....

B

Complete using **will** or **shall** and the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

be • come • find • have • lend • live • take • visit

- 1 This year, more than a million tourists our local area.
- 2 I'm sure we your bag soon. Where did you last see it?
- 3 you me some money until Saturday?
- 4 Everything on the menu looks delicious! Erm ... I Chicken Kiev, please.
- 5 I you to the bus station, if you like.
- 6 One day, people on Mars in special buildings.
- 7 No, there any problems with delivering your new furniture next week.
- 8 we at six to help you get things ready for dinner?

C

Complete using the correct form of **be going to** and the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 When I grow up, I (**play**) guitar in a rock group!
- 2 Rick and Mark (**start**) going to the gym twice a week.
- 3 Lauren (**tell**) her mum about what happened?
- 4 I (**look**) on the Internet for information about snowboarding.
- 5 No, Nadine (**invite**) everyone from class – just her close friends.
- 6 Harry (**be**) ready on time or not?
- 7 Careful! You (**break**) something with that ball! Go outside!
- 8 I (**lie down**) for half an hour. Call me at six o'clock.

D Complete using the correct present simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive • come • leave • take

'I'm so excited about my holiday! My plane (1) the airport here at nine o'clock and we (2) in Paris two hours later. We then (3) the train from the airport to the city. We'll have a great week, and then we (4) back on the 17th. I can't wait!'

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Oscar says he **is doing / will do** the washing-up after dinner.
- 2 I'm a bit scared because I **am seeing / will see** the dentist this afternoon.
- 3 What **are you going to do / do you do** this evening?
- 4 **Shall you tell / Will you tell** Rupert I'm sorry about yesterday?
- 5 My dad **will grow / is going to grow** a beard, but my mum doesn't like the idea.
- 6 I have to revise tonight because we **are having / will have** an exam tomorrow.
- 7 I **am remembering / will remember** this day for the rest of my life!
- 8 **Do you go / Are you going** to Australia next Christmas?
- 9 I'm sure you **are passing / will pass** your driving test. Don't worry.
- 10 If you want me to, I **will complain / am going to complain** to the manager about it.

F Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'Have you made plans for the summer?'
'Yes. to Spain.'
A We'll go B We're going C We go
- 2 'We're moving house tomorrow.'
'Really? you with the furniture.'
A I help B I'm helping C I'll help
- 3 'Do you need this paintbrush?'
'Ah, yes. it to me, please?'
A Do you pass B Will you pass C Are you passing
- 4 'What do you want to be when you grow up, Stevie?'
'.... a scientist. That's what I want to do, anyway.'
A I be B I'm going to be C I'm being
- 5 'John is a better player than Martin, isn't he?'
'Oh, yes. the match tomorrow, I expect.'
A He'll win B He wins C He's winning
- 6 'The weather has been terrible, hasn't it?'
'Yes, I think again later.'
A it's going to rain B it's raining C it rains

Grammar

Prepositions of time and place

in

Time

| | |
|------------------|--|
| months | Paris is wonderful in April. |
| years | I first went to Russia in 2005. |
| seasons | We often go skiing in winter. |
| parts of the day | My train leaves in the afternoon. |

Helpful hints

We also use *in* in the following phrases:

- *in a minute/an hour*
- *in front of*
- *in the middle (of)*
- *in the future*

Watch out!

With verbs of motion (*come, go, move, run, walk, etc.*), we usually use *to* instead of *in, on* or *at*.✓ Was it hot when you went **to** Japan?

Place

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| towns and cities | There's a famous castle in Edinburgh. |
| countries and continents | My brother is in Mexico. |
| areas and regions | What's life like in the desert? |
| inside an object | Your passport is in the drawer. |
| inside a room | I've left the tickets in the living room! |
| inside a building | Sharon has been in the travel agent's for an hour! |

on

Time

| | |
|-------|--|
| days | I got a new car on Saturday. |
| dates | My birthday is on 19 th March. |

Place

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| islands | Last year, we stayed on Mykonos. |
| pages | There are some useful Italian phrases on page 97. |
| on top of an object | Did you put your car keys on the kitchen table? |
| on a surface | There's a timetable on the wall. |

Helpful hints

We also use *on* in the following phrases:

- *on the beach*
- *on the left/right*
- *on my birthday*

Watch out!

• We say *in the morning/afternoon/evening*, but *on Monday morning/Wednesday evening/etc.*✓ We're flying to Washington **in the morning / on Tuesday morning**.• We don't use a preposition with *tomorrow, yesterday, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening, etc.*✓ We're flying to Washington **tomorrow afternoon**.

at

Time

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| clock times | There's a bus at ten past three. |
| holiday periods | What are you doing at Christmas? |

Place

| | |
|---|---|
| exact places | What's it like at the North Pole? |
| addresses | My cousin lives at 132 London Road. |
| buildings, when we are talking about the activities that happen there | I think John is at the cinema, watching <i>Titanic</i> . |
| activities | Rania isn't here. She's at a party. |

Helpful hints

We also use *at* in the following phrases:

- *at the moment*
- *at night*
- *at the top/bottom*
- *at the door/window*

Watch out!

Compare how we use *in* and *at* for places. We use *in* for larger areas that are all around us when we are there. We use *at* for smaller places and points on a journey.✓ We're spending our next holiday **in** the countryside. ✓ Let's meet **at** the train station.

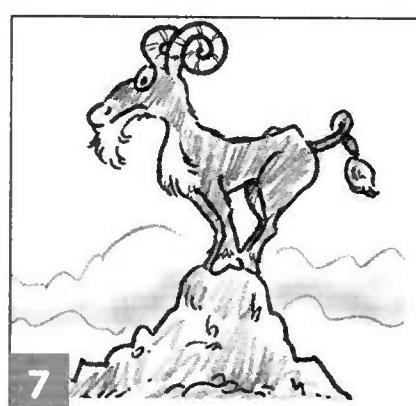
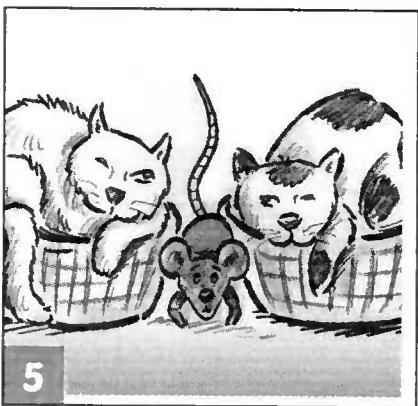
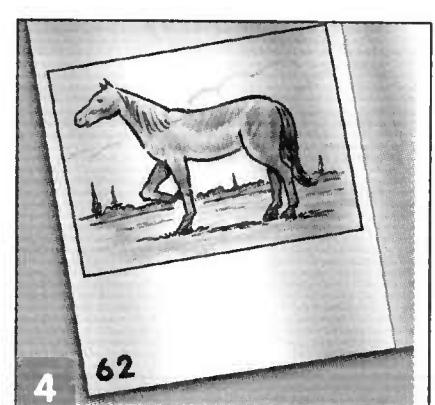
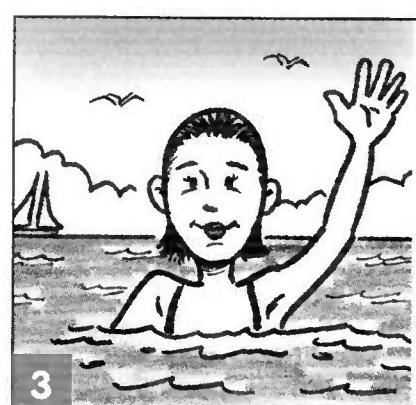
A If the word in bold in each sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct word.

- 1 We first visited China **on** 2006.
- 2 My birthday is **at** the second of July.
- 3 Let's meet **on** five o'clock, shall we?
- 4 School starts again **in** September.
- 5 There's a party at Emily's **at** Saturday.
- 6 What do you want to do **on** the morning?
- 7 Let's go and see Grandma **on** Easter.
- 8 Where do you usually go **in** Christmas Day?

B Complete using **on**, **in** or **at**.

- 1 There are lots of people the restaurant.
- 2 The people who live number 44 are away on holiday.
- 3 You should go to the Louvre when you're Paris.
- 4 Gorillas live forests in Africa and eat fruit.
- 5 What does that sign the wall say?
- 6 What did Ethan say his letter?
- 7 Have you heard of the strange statues Easter Island?
- 8 Do you really want to spend the whole day the beach?

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 This photo was taken winter.
- 2 We're a concert.
- 3 She's the sea.
- 4 It's page 62.
- 5 It's the middle.
- 6 He's an island.
- 7 It's the mountain.
- 8 They're a wedding.

D Complete using the words in the box.

at • in • on • to

- 1 My aunt and uncle have decided to move New Zealand.
- 2 Do you want to go the theatre tomorrow?
- 3 We stayed a great hotel in Dubai.
- 4 Wait the end of the street and I'll come and meet you.
- 5 You can come my house for dinner, if you like.
- 6 Connor was walking the corner shop when he realised he'd lost his wallet.
- 7 We drove all night and finally arrived Lisbon at eight o'clock.
- 8 Did you leave your book the teacher's desk, so she can see it?
- 9 Look at those sheep that field over there.
- 10 It takes about six hours to fly Asia from here.

E Circle the correct word.

- 1 I'm meeting Andy **at** / **on** the cinema in an hour.
- 2 Have you seen the new building **at** / **in** front of the school?
- 3 My new job starts **in** / **on** the first day of August.
- 4 We're going to Martin's to see their new baby **in** / **on** Wednesday evening.
- 5 See if there are any tomatoes **at** / **in** the fridge, will you?
- 6 We'll all have computers connected to our brains **at** / **in** the future.
- 7 I don't feel like playing chess **at** / **on** the moment.
- 8 I think there's someone **at** / **in** the door. I'll go and check.

F Write one word in each gap.

Jetlag

When you travel (1) the other side of the world, jetlag is a real problem. You find yourself awake (2) the middle of the night and you feel like going to bed (3) the morning, just when everyone around you is getting up.

Jetlag happens when you go (4) a country where the time is very different. For example, you might leave London (5) midday and fly (6) Los Angeles. The flight takes about eleven hours, so when you arrive (7) Los Angeles airport, your body thinks you're there (8) 11 pm. But Los Angeles is eight hours behind London, so you actually get there (9) 3 pm local time. So, (10) midnight Los Angeles time, your body (which still thinks it's (11) London) says it's 8 am. It takes a few days for your body clock to change.

Vocabulary

Coming and going

Topic vocabulary

see page 186 for definitions

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| abroad (adv) | cruise (n) | pack (v) |
| accommodation (n) | delay (v, n) | passport (n) |
| book (v) | destination (n) | platform (n) |
| break (n) | ferry (n) | public transport (n phr) |
| cancel (v) | flight (n) | reach (v) |
| catch (v) | foreign (adj) | resort (n) |
| coach (n) | harbour (n) | souvenir (n) |
| convenient (adj) | journey (n) | traffic (n) |
| crash (v, n) | luggage (n) | trip (n) |
| crowded (adj) | nearby (adj, adv) | vehicle (n) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| get in(to) | enter a car |
| get off | leave a bus/train/etc |
| get on(to) | enter a bus/train/etc |
| get out (of) | leave a car/building/room/etc |
| go away | leave a place/sb |
| go back (to) | return (to) |
| set off | start a journey |
| take off | leave the ground |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|------------------------|
| by air/sea/bus/car/etc |
| on board |
| on foot |
| on holiday |
| on schedule |
| on the coast |

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| attract | attractive, attraction | direct | direction |
| back | backwards | drive | drove, driven, driver |
| choose | chose, chosen, choice | fly | flew, flown, flight |
| comfort | (un)comfortable | travel | traveller |
| depart | departure | visit | visitor |

Word patterns

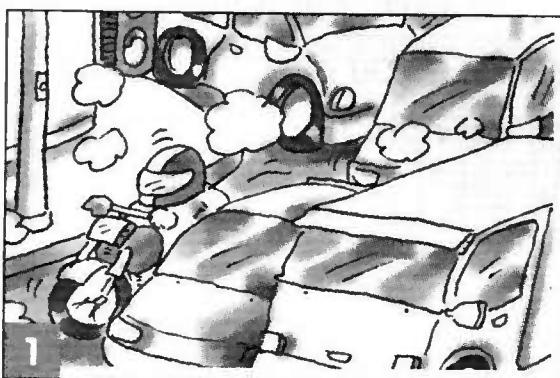
| | | | |
|------------|--|-------|--|
| adjectives | close to famous for far from late for suitable for | verbs | arrive at/in ask (sb) about ask for look at prepare for provide sb with wait for |
|------------|--|-------|--|

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- 1 The airline say my is too heavy and I have to pay extra. **E G U L G A G**
- 2 This model of Big Ben will be a lovely of our holiday. **E U N S V O R I**
- 3 Do you know which our train is on? **M L F R A P O T**
- 4 We've had a terrible and now I'm just happy to be home. **Y U N O R J E**
- 5 Let's walk around the and have a look at all the fishing boats. **B U R O H A R**
- 6 You have to choose your and the ticket machine gives you your ticket. **I N E T I D S O T A N**
- 7 This is suitable for city driving and for rough country roads. **H E I C E V L**
- 8 The to Australia takes 24 hours! **H I G L T F**
- 9 Look out! We're going to if you're not careful! **H A C S R**
- 10 The cost of the holiday includes at a five-star hotel. **C O N D I O M A C A O M T**
- 11 'Have you ever travelled ?' 'Yes, I went to Italy last year.' **D A R A O B**
- 12 Tina and Julie are going away on a weekend to Berlin. **K E R A B**

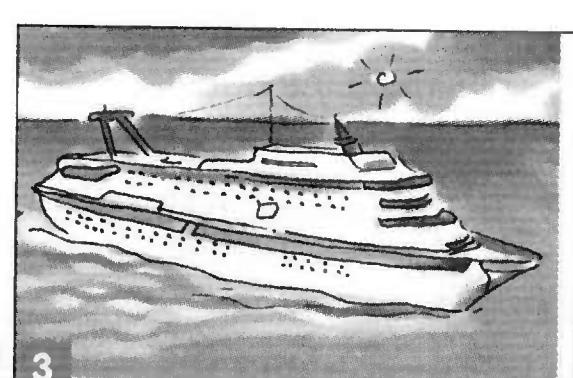
B Circle the correct word or phrase.



ferry / traffic



crowded / nearby



cruise / coach



convenient / foreign



passport / public transport



resort / trip

C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

book • cancel • catch • delay • pack • reach

- 1 They've all today's trains. How are we going to get home?
- 2 What's the first thing you want to do when we New York?
- 3 It's cold in Moscow, so some warm clothes.
- 4 You the hotel room and I'll go and buy the train tickets.
- 5 Our plane has been by four hours.
- 6 If we're quick, then maybe we can still the bus.

Phrasal verbs**D** Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 As the plane took | | A away and come back again later. |
| 2 The door is open, so you can get | | B back there the following year. |
| 3 We were in a hurry and when we got | | C off, I held my mum's hand tightly. |
| 4 The man selling the tickets told us to go | | D off the bus and couldn't walk properly. |
| 5 It was raining when we set | | E off on our walk, but it soon stopped. |
| 6 We loved the hotel so we went | | F in the car, if you like. |
| 7 Ray fell as he was getting | | G out on the right because it was safer. |
| 8 The taxi driver asked us to get | | H on the bus, I realised I didn't have a ticket. |

E Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs from exercise D.

- 1 Before Darren on his journey, he packed some boots and plenty of warm clothes.
- 2 Why don't you and think about what I've said to you?
- 3 We should the train at the next station and then find a taxi.
- 4 The helicopter and suddenly we were in the air!
- 5 There was a fire alarm and we all had to of the hotel.
- 6 Without saying anything, the man his car and drove up the road.
- 7 We ran to the train and just before it started to move.
- 8 My parents to the little Spanish town where they first met.

Prepositional phrases

F Complete using the words in the box. Add any other words you need.

board • bus • coast • foot • holiday • schedule

- 1 When you go , it always takes a few days to completely relax.
- 2 I hope our plane arrives I'm bored just sitting here, waiting.
- 3 If you come , don't forget to get off at the stop outside the bank.
- 4 Living is great. I love walking on the beach every morning.
- 5 The cowboys got off their horses and went the rest of the way
- 6 Now we're the ship let's have a look around.

Word formation

G Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Going abroad

Up until the 1960s, not many British people had (1) abroad for **FLY**
 their holidays. Although the idea was (2) , flying was still too **ATTRACT**
 expensive for most people. The only (3) people had was to go **CHOOSE**
 to British resorts. Instead of flying, families (4) to the British **DRIVE**
 coast. Places like Blackpool and Brighton had millions of (5) **VISIT**
 every year. During the 60s and 70s, prices dropped and (6) **TRAVEL**
 began to visit places like Spain. At first, hotels were (7) , but **COMFORT**
 they slowly got better. These days, the (8) lounges at airports **DEPART**
 are full and people travel (9) and forwards across the world for **BACK**
 work and on holiday. Every summer, tourists go in all (10) in **DIRECT**
 search of the perfect beach and the perfect resort.

Word patterns

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Sydney is famous its harbour. You should also look the Opera House and the bridge while you're there.
- 2 We arrived the hotel and they provided us a map of the area.
- 3 When you're preparing a holiday, pack clothes that are suitable the place where you're going.
- 4 I prefer to be far other people when I'm on holiday. I don't like being close crowds of tourists.
- 5 While we were waiting our train, I asked someone the delay.
- 6 Will was late his appointment so he asked me some money for a taxi.

A If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Unseen London

- 1 Of course, London is famous for that its attractions like Big Ben
 2 and the Tower of London. Millions of tourists look at these
 3 buildings every year – but not far distance from these places,
 4 there are other interesting sights. Next time you set off to visit
 5 London, why not plan to go to some of the places close in to the
 6 centre of the city that tourists rarely go to? Get into of a taxi and
 7 ask the driver to take you to Billingsgate fish market, for
 8 example. When you arrive there at the market, you'll be amazed
 9 at the sights and sounds of real London. You can ask to the fish
 10 sellers about their work – and you don't have to wait on for hours
 to get a ticket!

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 11 Did they give you a map of the area? **provide**
 Did they a map of the area?
- 12 My intention is to travel to Malta by ferry. **going**
 I travel to Malta by ferry.
- 13 I like staying by the sea when I'm on holiday. **coast**
 I like staying when I'm on holiday.
- 14 Be careful when you leave the bus. **off**
 Be careful when you the bus.
- 15 The beach is close to the hotel, so we can walk there. **foot**
 We can from the hotel to the beach because it's close.
- 16 Why don't you drive to Brighton this weekend? **car**
 Why don't you go to Brighton this weekend?
- 17 We're going to return to Bali again this summer. **back**
 We're going to Bali again this summer.
- 18 I like to watch the planes leaving the ground when I'm at the airport. **off**
 I like to watch the planes when I'm at the airport.

(2 marks per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 19 We thought of driving to Berlin, but in the end we **FLY**
- 20 Could you ask the to slow down a bit, please? **DRIVE**
- 21 Experienced will enjoy our hotel's comfortable double rooms. **TRAVEL**
- 22 Paris is really in the spring. Shall we go? **ATTRACT**

- 23 Let's fly in business class – it's much more than the cheap seats! **COMFORT**
- 24 Please check the time on your ticket carefully. **DEPART**
- 25 We looked at all the hotels and in the end we the Majestic. **CHOOSE**
- 26 I think we went in the wrong at the last turning and now we're lost. **DIRECT**

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 I around the world one day.
 A travel C am travelling
 B am going to travel D travelled
- 28 Do you think Curtis the car race tomorrow?
 A will win C is winning
 B wins D won
- 29 What's the weather like Russia at the moment?
 A on C in
 B at D to
- 30 I can't come to your party because I my cousin that week.
 A visit C visited
 B will visit D am visiting

- 31 I think there's a picture of the hotel the first page.
 A on C in
 B at D to
- 32 We usually go away somewhere on holiday New Year.
 A on C in
 B at D to
- 33 Watch out, or you off the boat!
 A fall C are falling
 B are going to fall D fell
- 34 It's my birthday Friday, so we're spending the weekend in London.
 A on C in
 B at D to

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 I got the car, turned the key and realised I didn't have any petrol!
 A into C onto
 B off D on
- 36 I hope our plane leaves on
 A timetable C schedule
 B plan D hour
- 37 My mum the bus to work every morning, but Dad drives.
 A catches C runs
 B does D goes
- 38 We had a long way to go so we off very early.
 A made C put
 B set D had
- 39 I prepared my trip very carefully,

- and I still forgot my toothbrush!
 A with C about
 B on D for
- 40 Public in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.
 A travel C vehicle
 B journey D transport
- 41 Mum away on business quite often.
 A sets C does
 B takes D goes
- 42 It's easier to travel abroad when you can speak language like English.
 A a strange C an unknown
 B a foreign D an outside

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

The passive (present simple, past simple, will)

be in the right form + past participle

| Form | statement | negative | question |
|------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Everyone is invited! | Some people aren't (are not) invited. | Is everyone invited? |

Active

present simple They always invite Grandma.

past simple They invited Uncle Adrian.

will They **will / won't** invite the neighbours.

Passive

Grandma **is always invited.**Uncle Adrian **was invited.**The neighbours **will / won't be invited.**

Use

When we don't know who does something

Example

My sister's bike **was stolen** yesterday.

When we don't want or need to say who does something

Was Simon invited?

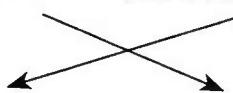
Helpful hints

If you are not sure how to form a passive sentence, think of the **active** sentence first.

Active sentence:

Someone stole my sister's bike yesterday.

Passive sentence:

My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

- Look at the active sentence. The verb is *stole* and the object is *my sister's bike*.
- The object of the active sentence (*my sister's bike*) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
My sister's bike ...
- Then we need the verb *be* in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence. Here, *stole* is past simple, so we need *was*.
My sister's bike was ...
- Then we need the past participle of the verb in the active sentence. The past participle of *steal* is *stolen*.
My sister's bike was stolen ...
- Finally, we finish the sentence in the right way.
My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

Watch out!

- When the verb in a passive sentence is a phrasal verb, don't forget to include the particle.
They picked up the broken glass. → *The broken glass was picked up.*
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

A

The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Every year, several prizes are **giving** to the best students.
- 2 When the pizza was **delivering**, it was cold.
- 3 You will be **telling** when you can come in.
- 4 That song **doesn't** played on the radio very often, is it?
- 5 **Your money was stealing** out of your bag?
- 6 We **haven't** allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday.
- 7 That film won't **have** shown in our local cinema for a long time.
- 8 I **will be** picked up from the station on Saturday?

B

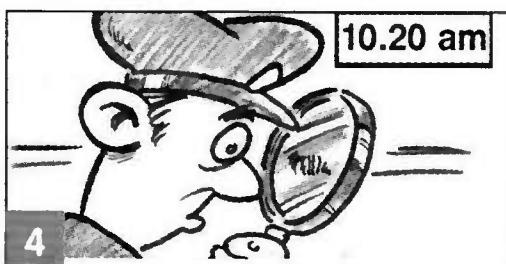
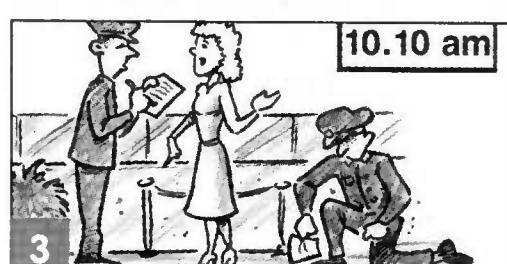
Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 When people (**arrest**), they (**take**) to the police station.
- 2 Milk (**usually / keep**) in the fridge.
- 3 (**we / tell**) what's in next week's test?
- 4 How did people communicate over long distances before the phone (**invent**)?
- 5 (**you / allow**) to come to the party next Saturday?
- 6 You (**give**) your exam results next Monday.
- 7 (**Aidan's bike / find**) yesterday?

C

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you need.

call • catch • find • investigate • rob • send



- 1 At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank in the high street
- 2 At one minute past ten, the police
- 3 A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene
- 4 At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints
- 5 At half past eleven, the robbers
- 6 Next week, they

D Answer the questions using your own ideas.

- 1 Where are cars usually fixed?
They
- 2 Where will the next Olympic Games be held?
They
- 3 Who are Oscars usually awarded to?
They
- 4 What are you not allowed to do at school?
I
- 5 What were you given for your birthday last year?
I
- 6 What will you be given for your next birthday?
I'll probably

E Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 Will they send the letters first class? **sent**
Will first class?
- 2 I'm not sure if they eat pizza in China. **is**
I'm not sure if in China.
- 3 Someone told me that they don't make cars in the UK anymore. **made**
Someone told me that in the UK anymore.
- 4 Do they usually feed the animals three times a day? **fed**
Are three times a day?
- 5 Mr Jones is ill, so he won't give us a geography test today! **be**
Mr Jones is ill, so a geography test today!
- 6 Did they take her to hospital in an ambulance? **she**
Was to hospital in an ambulance?

F Write one word in each gap.*The National Trust*

There are lots of beautiful, large houses in Britain. Many of them (1) built hundreds of years ago. In the past, they (2) owned by very rich families. Today, many of them (3) owned by an organisation called The National Trust, which (4) created to look after them. The houses (5) kept in perfect condition, and visitors (6) allowed to look round them. It's interesting to learn how different life was in an old house. Milk was (7) kept in the fridge, because they didn't have fridges! Washing machines (8) only invented very recently, so washing (9) done by hand. In some cases, the house (10) still lived in today. When this happens, visitors (11) only shown part of the house. The private rooms (12) kept closed to the public. These houses often have beautiful gardens, too. The gardens (13) looked after by professional gardeners.

You usually have to pay to look round National Trust houses. Members of the National Trust (14) given a discount. This year, millions of people (15) be given the chance to see what life in an old country house was like.

Grammar

The passive 2

- The passive (present continuous, present perfect simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, *be going to*, modals)

be in the right form + past participle

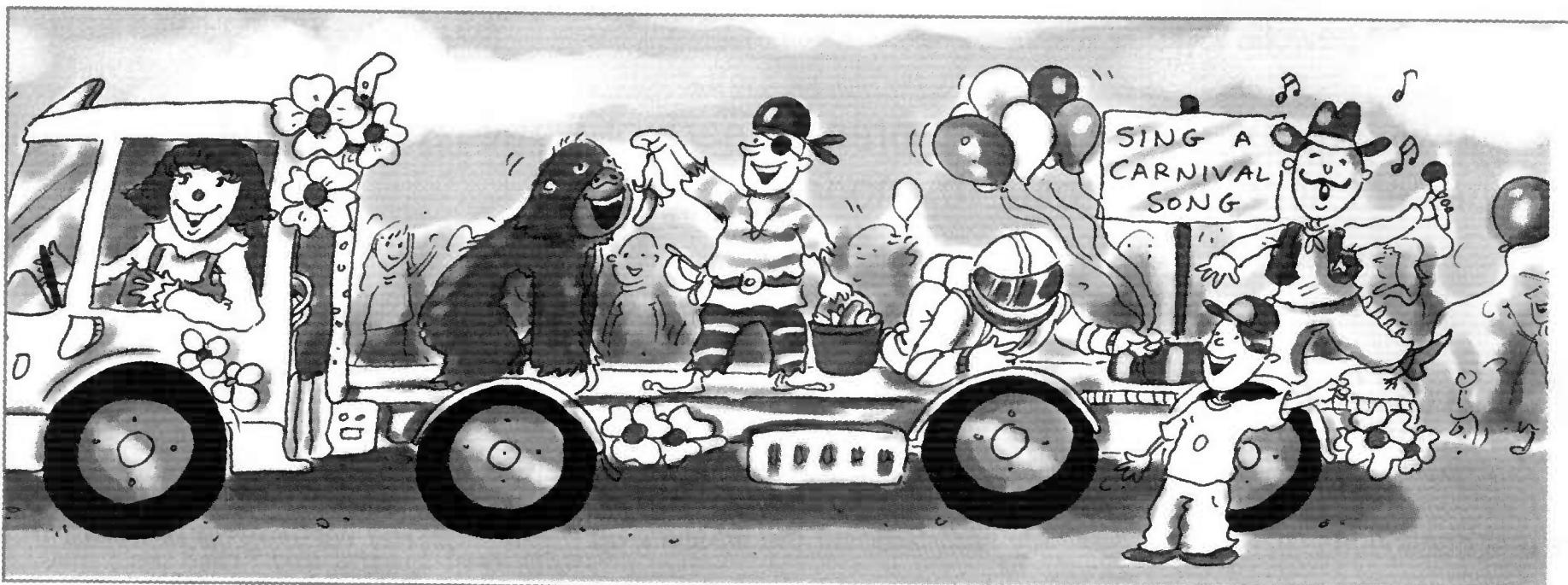
| Form | statement | negative | question |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| | The pizzas are being | The pizzas aren't (are not) being | Are the pizzas being |
| | Active | | Passive |
| present continuous | My aunt <i>is doing</i> the washing-up. | | The washing-up is being done by my aunt. |
| present perfect simple | My cousin <i>has sent</i> the invitations. | | The invitations have been sent by my cousin. |
| past continuous | My uncle <i>was cleaning</i> the car. | | The car was being cleaned by my uncle. |
| past perfect simple | Our neighbours <i>had taken</i> the twins to the zoo. | | The twins had been taken to the zoo by our neighbours. |
| <i>be going to</i> | They're <i>going to invite</i> Phil to the party. | | Phil is going to be invited to the party. |
| modals | They <i>might invite</i> Kyle to the party. | | Kyle might be invited to the party. |
| | We <i>should tell</i> Jenny about the party. | | Jenny should be told about the party. |
| | We <i>must tell</i> Dominic about the concert. | | Dominic must be told about the concert. |
| | We <i>can hold</i> the party at Jack's house. | | The party can be held at Jack's house. |

For the passive form of the present simple, past simple and *will*, see Unit 10.

For the uses of the passive, see Unit 10.

Watch out!

- We can use *by* to emphasise who does something.
✓ *My sister's bedroom was painted by my parents.* (= My parents painted my sister's bedroom.)
- We can use *with* to emphasise what someone uses.
✓ *Soup is usually eaten with a spoon.* (= You usually use a spoon to eat soup.)
- We don't use *by* or *with* when we don't need to say, or don't know, who does something.
✓ *Mrs Fisher was taken to hospital yesterday.*

A Look at the picture and match to make sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 The carnival lorry is | A been given a banana by the pirate. |
| 2 The lorry has | B going to be given a balloon by the astronaut. |
| 3 The gorilla has | C be sung by the cowboy. |
| 4 Everyone watching is | D being driven by a clown. |
| 5 The best song might | E been bought from a fancy-dress shop? |
| 6 Have the costumes | F been decorated with lots of flowers. |

B Look at the picture again and circle the correct word.

- 1 The balloons had all been **blowing** / **blown** up before the carnival started.
- 2 The bananas **haven't** / **aren't** all been eaten yet.
- 3 The lorry isn't **been** / **being** driven by the gorilla.
- 4 A young boy **was** / **has** just taken a balloon from the astronaut.
- 5 A prize is going to **have** / **be** given to the person in the best fancy dress.
- 6 The prize might not be **awarding** / **awarded** to the clown.
- 7 **Has** / **Is** the lorry been decorated well?
- 8 Can songs be sung **by** / **with** people in the crowd, too?

C Complete using **by** or **with**.

- 1 That book was written my uncle!
- 2 Are the best photos usually taken digital cameras?
- 3 That song has been sung lots of famous singers.
- 4 Is your hair cut a professional hairdresser?
- 5 Should the paper be cut a pair of scissors?
- 6 All the candles had been lit the same match.
- 7 The film isn't going to be directed Steven Spielberg after all.

D Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than four words.

- 1 I think John has taken my jacket.
I think my jacket John.
- 2 You should cook the chicken for at least an hour.
The chicken for at least an hour.
- 3 They're showing that film at the cinema in town.
That film at the cinema in town.
- 4 They hadn't invented digital cameras when we took that photo.
Digital cameras when that photo was taken.
- 5 When I got there, Carly was doing the ironing, so I didn't have to do it!
When I got there, the ironing Carly, so I didn't have to do it!
- 6 They were using hot soapy water to wash all the cars.
All the cars hot soapy water.

E Read the text and answer the questions. Use the correct form of the passive.

Doing the housework

by Lisa Porter, Class 4b

- At home, we all share the housework. My dad loves cooking, so he cooks all the food. Sometimes we help him, though. Next weekend, for example, we're having a party so I'm going to help him.
- In the past, my mum did all the shopping. She started a new job last year though, so I've done most of the shopping since then. It's easy, because I shop online. That means I order everything on the Internet (my dad lets me use his credit card!) and someone from the supermarket delivers it to our house.
- My brother, Andy, cleans the bathroom nearly every day. He didn't do it yesterday, so he might do it later today. My sister Angelina sweeps the floors. She uses a really old brush. I think she should use a vacuum cleaner! You can save time if you use electrical equipment.

- 1 Does only one person do the housework in Lisa's house?
No, the housework
- 2 Who cooks the food?
The food
- 3 Who is going to help Lisa's dad next weekend?
Lisa's dad
- 4 Who did all the shopping until about a year ago?
Until about a year ago, the shopping
- 5 Who has done most of the shopping since then?
Since then, most of the shopping
- 6 Does Lisa take the shopping home from the supermarket?
No, it
- 7 How often does someone clean the bathroom?
It
- 8 When might someone next clean the bathroom?
It
- 9 How does Angelina sweep the floors?
The floors
- 10 What does Lisa think Angelina should use?
Lisa thinks a vacuum cleaner

Vocabulary

Friends and relations

Topic vocabulary

see page 187 for definitions

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| apologise (v) | generous (adj) | ordinary (adj) |
| boyfriend (n) | girlfriend (n) | patient (adj) |
| close (adj) | grateful (adj) | private (adj) |
| confident (adj) | guest (n) | recognise (v) |
| cool (adj) | independent (adj) | relation (n) |
| couple (n) | introduce (v) | rent (v, n) |
| decorate (v) | loving (adj) | respect (v, n) |
| defend (v) | loyal (adj) | single (adj) |
| divorced (adj) | mood (n) | stranger (n) |
| flat (n) | neighbourhood (n) | trust (v, n) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| bring up | take care of a child until he or she becomes an adult |
| fall out (with) | have an argument with sb and stop being friends |
| get on (with) | have a good relationship (with) |
| go out with | be the boyfriend/girlfriend of |
| grow up | become older (for children) |
| let down | disappoint |
| look after | take care of |
| split up | end a relationship |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|-------------------|
| by yourself |
| in common (with) |
| in contact (with) |
| in love (with) |
| on purpose |
| on your own |

Word formation

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| able | ability, disabled, unable | honest | dishonest, honesty |
| admire | admiration | introduce | introduction |
| care | careful, careless | lie | liar, lying |
| confident | confidence | person | personality, personal |
| forgive | forgave, forgiven, forgiveness | relate | relative, relation, relationship |

Word patterns

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| adjectives | fond of | apologise (to sb) for argue (with sb) about care about chat (to sb) about |
| | jealous of | |
| | kind to | |
| | married to | |
| | proud of | |
| verbs | admire sb for | nouns an argument (with sb) about a relationship with |

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the words in the box.

close • confident • cool • divorced • generous • grateful
independent • loving • loyal • ordinary • patient • private • single

- 1 Thanks for looking after my dog for the weekend. I'm really
- 2 Judy is one of the most people I know. She's always giving me presents!
- 3 I don't want a girlfriend. I like being
- 4 It will take a while for Simon to forgive you. You'll just have to be
- 5 Adam's parents are , so he only sees his dad at the weekend.
- 6 Cats are more than dogs. They live their own lives and don't need human company.
- 7 I'm very to my best friend. I'd never talk about her behind her back.
- 8 Sandy's such a dog. He's always so happy to see us when we come home!
- 9 I'm not a very person. I get nervous when I have to speak in public.
- 10 My diary is No one is allowed to read it apart from me.
- 11 I tell my sister all my problems and secrets. We have a very relationship.
- 12 My uncle's really ! He's in a rock band!
- 13 I'm just a/an person with a normal life – but I'm quite happy!

B Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- 1 Don't you think Ben and Angie make a lovely ? **L E O P U C**
- 2 How many are staying at the hotel at the moment? **S E G U T S**
- 3 All our are coming to the wedding. **S N O R E A L I T**
- 4 A is just a friend you haven't met yet! **G R A N T E R S**
- 5 How long have you been going out with your ? **D R I N F E Y O B**
- 6 Why are you in such a bad ? **O D O M**
- 7 My grandparents live in a really quiet **O H I D R O U G H B O N E**
- 8 My cousin has just moved into a in the city centre. **A T L F**
- 9 I'm going to the cinema with my tonight. **R E D G I N F L I R**

C Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 I was first **respected** to Jake at a party.
- 2 I shouldn't have **rented** you. Now I know you can't keep a secret!
- 3 Our house is being **recognised** so we're staying with my grandparents at the moment.
- 4 Everyone **apologised** Mr Turner because he was strict but fair.
- 5 Have you **introduced** to Kelly for losing her CD?
- 6 Sarah said I was a liar but Carol **trusted** me and said I wasn't.
- 7 We **decorated** a small house in the countryside for the summer.
- 8 No one **defended** Phil when he came to the party dressed as an old man.

Phrasal verbs

D Circle the correct word.

- 1 I thought I could trust you! You've really let me **off** / **down**.
- 2 Do you get **on** / **in** well with your older sister?
- 3 As children grow **off** / **up**, they want more independence from their parents.
- 4 Dave has fallen **off** / **out** with Jason and they're not talking to each other at the moment.
- 5 Ed was brought **in** / **up** by his aunt because his parents lived abroad.
- 6 I used to go **out** / **by** with Tony but we split **off** / **up** about a year ago.
- 7 I hate looking **after** / **over** my baby brother!

E Write one word in each gap.

Advice for parents of teenagers

You've always (1) up your children to come to you when they're in trouble. You feel it's your job to (2) after them when they're having problems. But now, as your children are (3) up, they often don't want to share their problems with you. That's perfectly normal, so don't worry! Of course, you want to (4) on well with your children, but that means you have to give them some freedom.

Maybe they've (5) out with their best friend and feel upset and angry. Maybe they've just (6) up with the boyfriend or girlfriend they've been (7) out with. Maybe they've been (8) down by a friend who they trusted. Teenagers go through all these problems. If they want to talk to you about it, then that's fine. But if they don't, don't force them. They'll come to you when they're ready.

Prepositional phrases

F Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 Are you still **on** contact with any friends from university?
- 2 I'm going to split up with Dan because we've got nothing **from** common.
- 3 I don't think I'd like to live **on** myself.
- 4 Would you like to live **by** your own?
- 5 Fiona didn't break your MP3 player **with** purpose. It was an accident!
- 6 Guess what! Mike and Julie are **at** love with each other.

Word formation

G Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 I'm asking for your ! **FORGIVE**
- 2 Doug is such a I never believe a word he says! **LIE**
- 3 Be ! I've just painted the walls and they're wet. **CARE**
- 4 Lying to your dad like that was really **HONEST**
- 5 My brother is but that doesn't stop him from doing lots of sport. **ABLE**
- 6 I haven't got the to go up to a stranger at a party and introduce myself. **CONFIDENT**
- 7 My best friend gives me lots of help with my problems. **PERSON**
- 8 My with Chris lasted for over three years. **RELATION**

H Complete the words.

- 1 Liz has got a really lively person..... .
- 2 Roger is always losing things. He's so care..... !
- 3 I really admire you for your honest..... .
- 4 I have a lot of admir..... for Linda. She's achieved such a lot.
- 5 Uncle Alan has an amazing mental ab..... – he can guess the number you're thinking of.
- 6 In the introduc..... to this book, it says that moving house is extremely stressful.
- 7 Most of my relat..... live in Canada so I don't see them very often.

Word patterns

I Write one word in each gap.

I'm very fond (1) my husband, William. I've been married (2) him for over sixty years. I know he cares (3) me now just as much as when we first met all those years ago. I'd got lost, and I asked him for directions. He was so kind (4) me. He offered to drive me wherever I wanted to go. It was love at first sight and since then my relationship (5) him has always been wonderful.

William is proud (6) my success as an artist, and he's never been jealous (7) my fame. I really admire him (8) supporting me so much over the years. Every evening, we chat (9) each other (10) the day's events. Of course, we do sometimes argue (11) things. All couples do. But whenever I have an argument (12) him, we soon start laughing and both apologise (13) each other (14) getting angry. I can't imagine life without him!

A Complete using the verbs in the box.

apologise • defend • introduce • recognise • rent • respect • trust

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 'Who's that over there? 'That's Graham Western, the actor. Let me you.' | 5 'I wish I hadn't told Rebecca some of my secrets.' 'Don't worry. You can Rebecca. She won't tell anyone.' |
| 2 'Hi, Harry! 'Oh! Hi, Rita! I didn't you with your new hair style!' | 6 'Mr Parker is going to run a marathon for charity.' 'Yes, I really Mr Parker. He does such a lot of charity work.' |
| 3 'I'm really sorry! 'There's no need to ,' | 7 'I'm sure Billy didn't say that!' 'Why do you always Billy? He's not perfect, you know!' |
| 4 'I'm thinking of moving house soon.' 'Do you want to buy or a place?' | |

(1 mark per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.

- 8 Could you look our rabbit while we're on holiday?
- 9 Tim was Sandy's boyfriend, but they split last month.
- 10 Kim and Katy have fallen with each other, so Kim isn't going to invite Katy to her party.
- 11 Phil was brought by his uncle and aunt.
- 12 Is Gareth really going with Liz?

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 13 I've got so much for
Darren. **ADMIRE**
- 14 Susie is so She's
always breaking things! **CARE**
- 15 Tony said his dad is a millionaire, but he's
such a **LIE**
- 16 Lots of people live
full and happy lives. **ABLE**

- 17 Karen apologised, so I
her immediately. **FORGIVE**
- 18 Andrea has got a great
You'll really like her! **PERSON**
- 19 I'm not sure I've got the
to sing in public! **CONFIDENT**
- 20 I hate people who are
HONEST

(1 mark per answer)

D

Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 21 We gave my dad a surprise party on his fortieth birthday. **was**
My dad a surprise party on his fortieth birthday.
- 22 After the play, they introduced us to all the actors. **we**
After the play, to all the actors.
- 23 They've caught the person who stole your bike!
has
The person who stole your bike caught!
- 24 No one had told me that Jill was coming! **been**
I that Jill was coming!
- 25 Our English teacher and our German teacher are husband and wife. **married**
Our English teacher our German teacher.
- 26 A neighbour is feeding our dog while we're away. **being**
Our dog a neighbour while we're away.
- 27 Use a sharp knife to cut the cake. **should**
The cake a sharp knife.
- 28 I'm not interested in what you think! **care**
I what you think!
- 29 My parents don't let me watch much TV at home. **allowed**
I to watch much TV at home.
- 30 They're going to invite over a hundred people to the wedding reception. **going**
Over a hundred people to the wedding reception.

(2 marks per answer)

E

Choose the correct answer.

Parents and friends

We can choose our friends, but we can't choose our (31) That doesn't mean, though, that members of our family can't also be our friends. Many children have such a good relationship (32) their parents that they see them as friends. Of course, when you're a teenager, you'll have (33) with your parents. There will be times when you don't (34) on very well with them. That's only natural. There will be times when you want

to be (35) and solve your problems (36) yourself. You'll also (37) your parents down sometimes. After all, nobody's perfect and we all make mistakes. But your parents understand that. And as you grow (38) and become an adult, you'll probably realise you have lots of things in (39) with your mum and dad and become even (40) to them.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31 A couples | B guests | C strangers |
| 32 A by | B for | C with |
| 33 A moods | B arguments | C lies |
| 34 A get | B take | C put |
| 35 A divorced | B single | C grateful |
| 36 A on | B by | C for |
| 37 A let | B make | C take |
| 38 A on | B over | C out |
| 39 A private | B common | C contact |
| 40 A fonder | B more proud | C closer |

- | |
|-----------------|
| D relations |
| D from |
| D dishonesty |
| D set |
| D independent |
| D with |
| D fall |
| D up |
| D love |
| D more ordinary |

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Countable nouns

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form and take a singular or plural verb.

Countable nouns

Example

shop / shops

*There are over 100 **shops** in the new shopping centre.*

baby / babies

*They've got some great toys for **babies** in there.*

dish / dishes

*We need to get some new **dishes** for this evening.*

Helpful hints

We use these words with countable nouns:

- *a, an*
- *many*
- *a few*
- *one, two, etc*

Watch out!

A few countable nouns have irregular plurals. They include:

- *one child, two children*
- *one foot, two feet*
- *one man, two men*

- *one person, two people*
- *one tooth, two teeth*
- *one woman, two women*

Uncountable nouns

We cannot count some nouns (*uncountable nouns*). They do not have a plural form and take a singular verb, even if they end in -s.

Some uncountable nouns

Example

advice, bread, fruit, furniture,

*My **money** is in my wallet.*

hair, homework, information,

*Your **hair** is really long!*

money, news, paper, rice, work

*The **news** was a complete shock.*

Helpful hints

We use these words with uncountable nouns:

- *a little*
- *much*
- *a bit of*
- *a piece of*

We use these words with both countable and uncountable nouns:

- *a lot of*
- *some*
- *lots of*
- *the*

We can use *any* in questions and negative statements with both uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns:

- *Have we got **any** homework today?*
- *There aren't **any** eggs left.*

Watch out!

- There are a few uncountable nouns that are plural and are followed by a plural verb. Be careful with the following words.

- *clothes*
- ✓ *Your clean **clothes are** on the bed.*
- *jeans*
- ✓ *Your new **jeans look** great!*

- Some nouns are uncountable with one meaning and countable with another meaning.
- ✓ *Get me some **paper** when you go to the shops. (= a packet of paper to write on)*
- ✓ *Get me a **paper** when you go to the shops. (= a newspaper)*

A Complete using the plural form of the words in the box.

child • foot • man • person • puppy • tooth • watch • woman

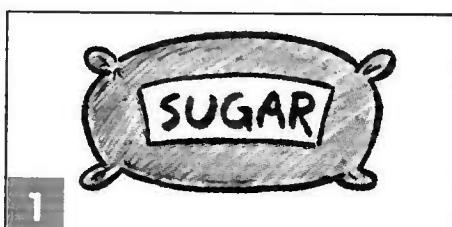
- 1 Did you know that Jason's dog has had three beautiful ?
- 2 The Spice Girls was an all-girl band, so there weren't any
- 3 It's a bit strange that Victor wears two – one on each arm.
- 4 If do the same jobs as their husbands, they should be paid the same.
- 5 The dentist says I have to have two taken out!
- 6 How many were there at the show?
- 7 We've walked miles! My are hurting!
- 8 Mrs Jenkins has just had a baby, so she's got three now.

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

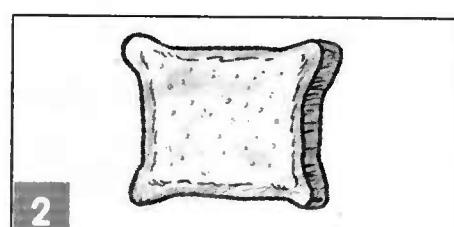
- 1 Your money **is** / **are** on the table in the dining room.
- 2 The advice you gave me **was** / **were** really useful. Thanks!
- 3 The cakes in that shop **looks** / **look** absolutely delicious.
- 4 There **has** / **have** been a lot of bad news recently.
- 5 Your homework **was** / **were** late. Please do it sooner next time.
- 6 **Does** / **Do** the information about the museum include the opening times?
- 7 We need new furniture in the dining room. **It's** / **They're** very old and scratched.
- 8 The fish in this tank all **seems** / **seem** to be ill.
- 9 I love your hair. **It's** / **They're** really soft.
- 10 Oh, no! The rice **has** / **have** gone all over the floor!

C Complete using the phrases in the box. You have to use some phrases more than once. Where there is more than one answer, write all the answers.

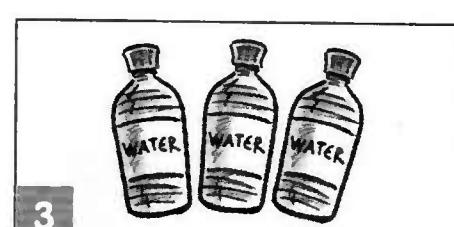
a few • a little • a piece of • some



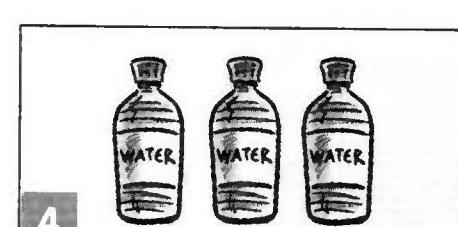
sugar



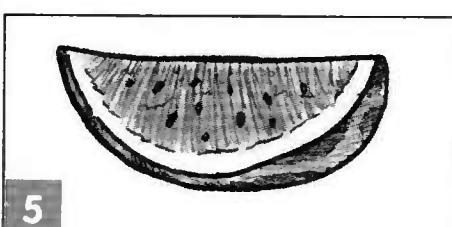
bread



bottles



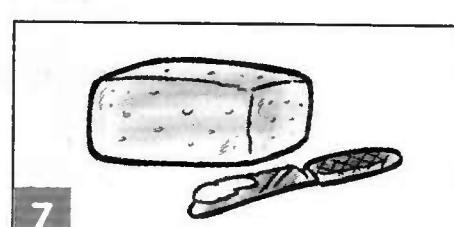
water



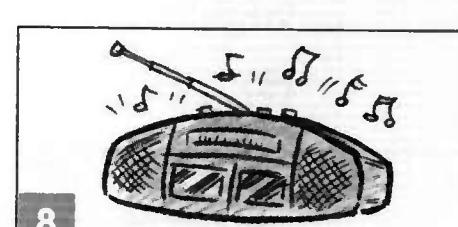
fruit



toys



butter



music

D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than three words.

- 1 We don't know anything about the problem. **information**
We don't about the problem.
- 2 Is it okay if I have some cheese? **bit**
Is it okay if I have cheese?
- 3 There's only a little coffee left in the jar. **much**
There coffee left in the jar.
- 4 I try not to drink too much Coca-Cola in a week. **cans**
I try not to drink too of Coca-Cola in a week.
- 5 Would you like some more chocolate? **piece**
Would you like chocolate?
- 6 I don't want a lot of cream on my strawberries. **cream**
I only want on my strawberries.

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Be careful with that vase because it's made of !
A glass B a glass
- 2 I started coughing because I had at the back of my throat.
A hair B a hair
- 3 Don't put your hot cup on my new table! It's and I don't want you to burn it.
A wood B a wood
- 4 We should all recycle so that it can be used again.
A paper B a paper
- 5 My dad gets every day on his way to work.
A paper B a paper
- 6 Of course you can have some milk. Get out of the cupboard.
A glass B a glass

F Write one word in each gap.

Open-air markets

Even if you only have a (1) money, you can still have a great time at your local open-air market. The clothes (2) cheap, and the fruit (3) cheap, too! Often, the food in your local supermarket (4) travelled a long way, but at the market you know that you're buying food which has been produced locally. The vegetables (5) fresh, even if you go late in the day when there are only a (6) left. Support your local market and help local farmers. Contact your Town Hall to find out if there are (7) open-air markets in your area.

a (indefinite article)

Form

Use

singular countable nouns (not specific)

Example

I need to get **a** new coat.

an (indefinite article)

Form

Use

instead of a when the next word begins with a vowel sound

Example

I don't have enough money for **an** expensive dress.

Watch out!

Whether we use a or an with a word depends on the sound, not the spelling. Be careful with the following words and phrases.

- **an honest person**
- **an hour**
- **a euro**
- **a uniform**

the (definite article)

Form

Use

singular countable nouns (specific)

Example

Let's go to **the** new shopping centre.

plural countable nouns (specific)

Where are **the** books I ordered?

uncountable nouns (specific)

I gave the shop assistant **the** money and then left.

No article (zero article)

Form

Use

plural countable nouns (general)

Example

Prices have gone up a lot recently.

uncountable nouns (general)

Fresh fruit is really good for you.

Special rules

Form

Use

places **the:** seas (**the** Atlantic), rivers (**the** Amazon), areas (**the** Antarctic), some countries (**the** USA, **the** UK), public buildings (**the** theatre), **the** Earth, **the** world, **the** sky, **the** moon, **the** sun, **the** sea, **the** environment
no article: towns and cities (Moscow), most countries (France), continents (Europe), streets (Baker Street), planets (Mars)

activities

a/an: have **a** job, work as **a** ...
the: on **the** radio, **the** media, play **the** piano
no article: go to work, on TV, go shopping, play tennis, listen to music, go to work, go to school, be at school, be at university, school subjects (maths)

time

the: in **the** morning/afternoon/evening, on **the** 20th March, in **the** 1950s
no article: days (Thursday), months (May), years (2009), at night

people

the: **the** King, **the** Prime Minister, **the** army, **the** navy, **the** police, **the** Germans, **the** English
no article: become king, he's English, speak English

A Complete using *a*, *an* or *the*.

- 1 We had really good science lesson at school today.
- 2 I found unusual insect on the wall outside our house.
- 3 It's your birthday next week. Are you going to have party?
- 4 We waited for hours, but we finally saw Queen.
- 5 Why don't we listen to radio?
- 6 Have you got euro I could borrow?
- 7 Mum has gone to bank, but she'll be back soon.
- 8 Where have you been? I've been waiting for over hour!

B Write an article in each gap where necessary. If an article is not necessary, put a dash (-).

I had (1)

really bad day on (2) Tuesday.

I bought (3) new game on CD-ROM for my computer,
 but (4) game didn't work properly. I took it back to
 (5) shop on (6) North Street, but
 (7) manager blamed me! He pointed to
 (8) scratch on (9) CD-ROM
 and said I'd done it. I couldn't believe it! I had
 to buy (10) new one!

C Circle the extra word in each sentence.

- 1 Do you think we will ever send a person to the Mars?
- 2 When you go to the London, don't forget to see the London Eye.
- 3 When we use the cars, we damage the environment.
- 4 I'm not telling a lies! It's the truth.
- 5 I'm looking for a teacher who can teach me the German.
- 6 Ray needs a warm hat and a new coat for his visit to the Russia.
- 7 Dad has gone to a work and forgotten the car keys.
- 8 Some people have an unusual pets, such as lions or tigers.

D

In each sentence there is a word missing. Put an arrow (\uparrow) to show where the missing word should go and write the word.

- 1 English music was popular in America in 1960s.
- 2 Would you prefer to read book or watch television?
- 3 We had maths at school yesterday and our teacher gave us surprise test!
- 4 Peter joined police and caught ten thieves in his first month!
- 5 Gordon wanted to be writer, so he studied English at university.
- 6 Suddenly, two UFOs appeared in sky over Washington.

E

Rewrite the sentences correctly, adding articles where necessary.

- 1 We had great time in USA.
.....
- 2 Let's go to Belgium for week this summer.
.....
- 3 Where's money I gave you on fifteenth of last month?
.....
- 4 I'd like to join army and become soldier.
.....
- 5 For Christmas, I got book, DVD and latest CD by my favourite band.
.....
- 6 They say that English drink lot of tea.
.....
- 7 I heard song on radio that I really liked.
.....
- 8 Do Japanese and other people in Asia eat cheese?
.....

F

Underline ten mistakes in the dialogue and correct them.

Gary: It's the lovely day, isn't it? Let's walk down to a shops and look around.

Helen: That's an good idea. I'll just have a look in a kitchen and see what we need.

Gary: I got a milk yesterday, so we don't need any more. We might need a bread, though.

Helen: Okay. Bread ... oh, and the packet of sugar. After shopping, we could go to a new market in a town centre and see what they have.

Gary: Right. You get your coat and I'll get a car keys.

Vocabulary

Buying and selling

Topic vocabulary

see page 189 for definitions

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| advertisement (n) reklama | demand (v) talab | property (n) mulk |
| afford (v) imkoniyatga ega | export (v) | purchase (v, n) sotib olish |
| bargain (n) savdolashish | fee (n) haq,maosh | receipt (n) kvitansiya |
| brand (n) | fortune (n) boylik | require (v) talab qilmoq |
| catalogue (n) | import (v) | sale (n) sotish |
| change (n) o'zgartirish | invest (v) sarmoya kiritish | save (v) |
| coin (n) | obtain (v) olmoq | select (v) |
| cost (v, n) | owe (v) qarz bo'lmoq(kimdandir) | supply (v, n) ta'minlash |
| customer (n) | own (v) shaxsiy | variety (n) xilma-xil |
| debt (n) qarz | profit (n) foyda | waste (v, n) chiqindi |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| add up | find the total of qo'shmoq |
| come back (from) | return (from) qaytish |
| give away | give sth free of charge tekinga berish |
| hurry up | do sth more quickly <small>shoshilmoq, kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan</small> |
| pay back | return money (to sb) pulni qaytarish |
| save up (for) | save money (for a specific purpose) <small>maqsadli pul yig'ish</small> |
| take back | return sth to the place it came from qaytarib qo'ymoq |
| take down | remove (from a high place) olib tashlash |

Prepositional phrases

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| by credit card/cheque | plastikdan |
| for rent | ijaraga |
| for sale | sotuvda |
| in cash | naqt pulda |
| in debt | qarzga |
| in good/bad condition | yomon holatda |

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| add | addition | judge | judgement |
| afford | affordable | serve | service, servant xizmat |
| compare | comparison | true | truth, untrue, truthful |
| decide | decision | use | useful, useless |
| expense | (in)expensive | value | valuable |

Word patterns

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| adjectives | wrong about/with | decide on |
| verbs | belong to | lend sth to |
| | borrow sth from | pay for |
| | buy sth from | spend sth on |
| | choose between | nouns |
| | compare sth to/with | an advert(ise)ment for |

Topic vocabulary

Shohruzbek

A Circle the correct word.

Yuksalish biznes semenari

'Getting to the Top' business seminar

So, you've seen (1) **an advertisement / a bargain** for someone to work in business? But do you really know what you're doing? Do you know how to keep the (2) **customers / debts** happy? Can you make a (3) **cost / profit** again and again? At '*Getting to the Top Business Education*' we'll help you to help yourself. Why don't you attend our specialist business seminar and ... learn how to make a (4) **catalogue / fortune** in business! Our course leader, Richard Sugar, says, 'Being big in business (5) **exports / requires** a certain way of thinking. You need to know what your customers will (6) **afford / demand** and then find a way to (7) **owe / supply** them with it at the right price.' Come and join our seminar and we'll ... 'get you to the top'!

B Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

import • invest • obtain • own • purchase • save • select • waste

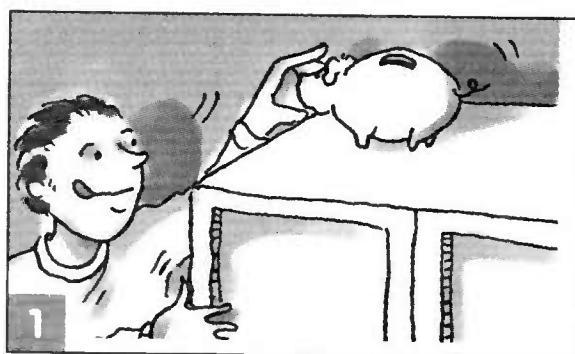
- 1 We've decided to **invest** money in Jake's new business. Hope it's successful!
- 2 Let's stay in tonight and **save** our money for the trip next week.
- 3 Don't **waste** all your pocket money on sweets and chocolate.
- 4 The company has **import** permission to start selling in China.
- 5 You usually have to pay tax when you **obtain** things from other countries.
- 6 Colin is so rich that he **purchase** four Rolls-Royces!
- 7 Joan **select** a few pairs of jeans and went to try them on.
- 8 It says here that they give you a free glass with every pint of milk you **own** !

C Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

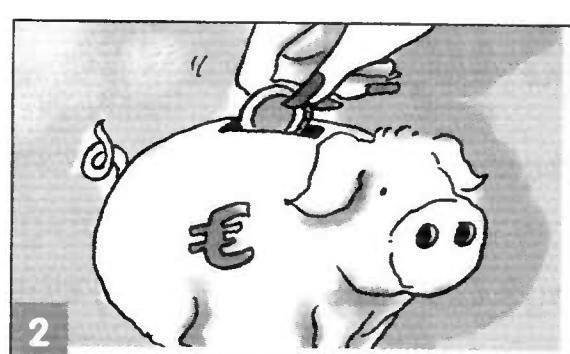
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 We don't usually get that property of washing powder. | brand |
| 2 We can only take the item back if you've still got the change . | receipt |
| 3 The best thing about the new shopping centre is that there's a lot of fee . | variety |
| 4 What's the design on a French one euro sale ? | coin |
| 5 Carter and Sons have got some really good things in the receipt . | sale |
| 6 My mum didn't like me selling my bike, but she said it was my coin , so it was my decision. | property |
| 7 When we bought the house, we had to pay a huge brand to a lawyer. | fee |
| 8 The taxi driver wasn't very happy when I told him I didn't have any variety . | change |

Phrasal verbs

D Write one word in each gap.



He's taking it **down**



She's **save** up.



He's trying to **hurry** up.



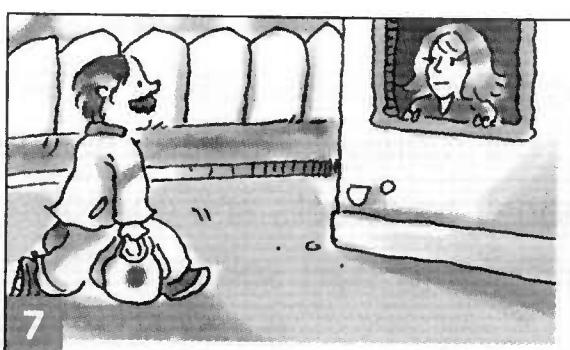
They're **give**..... them away.



He's **add** it up.



She's paying him **back**



He's just **take** back.



She's **come** it back.

Prepositional phrases

E Complete using the words in the box. You have to use some words more than once.

by • for • in

- 1 It can be very worrying when you're **in** a lot of debt.
- 2 Can I pay for this **by** cheque?
- 3 Did you see that the house next door is **for** sale?
- 4 They took ten per cent off because I paid **in** cash.
- 5 We need to find an office **for** rent in the centre of town.
- 6 I got quite a lot of money for the car because it was **in** such good condition.

Word formation

F One of the words in each sentence is in the wrong form. Write the correct word.

- 1 The serve in this place is absolutely terrible and I want to see the manager. **service**
- 2 Could you help me make a decide? I don't know which phone to get. **decision**
- 3 Even very good quality clothes are quite afford in this shop. **affordable**
- 4 Companies should always tell the true in advertisements. **truth**
- 5 Credit cards are really use, but you have to be careful with them. **useful**
- 6 I read a compare of all the supermarkets and Safeshop was the most expensive. **comparision**
- 7 My grandma had no idea that her old vase was so value. **valuable**
- 8 Pete never shops at Mayfield's because he says it's too expense. **expensive**
- 9 Before you borrow from the bank, you have to make a judge about whether you can pay it back or not. **judgement**
- 10 Is the bill right? Could you just check your add, please? **addition**

Word patterns

G Circle the correct word.

- 1 Don't lend any money **on** / **to** George because you'll never get it back.
- 2 Where did you buy your new shoes **at** / **from**? They're great!
- 3 Let me just pay **about** / **for** these things and then we can go home.
- 4 There's something wrong **in** / **with** the CD player I've just bought.
- 5 Carol seems to spend all her pocket money **for** / **on** going out.
- 6 Look inside the wallet and maybe we can find out who it belongs **in** / **to**.
- 7 Have you decided **in** / **on** a name for your new business?

H Complete using the words in the box. Add any other words you need.

advertisement • borrowed • choose • compare • wrong

- 1 I need to get a new bag for school but I can't **choose between** these two. What do you think?
- 2 This CD player seems expensive, but if you **compare** it **with** the one in the other shop, it's actually not bad.
- 3 Madeleine **borrowed** a really nice top **from** me and she still hasn't given it back!
- 4 The **advertisement for** the website said you could sell your old things to people all over the country.
- 5 The shop assistant was **wrong** the price so I had to show her the label.

A Write one word in each gap.**eBay**

One of (1) websites that has been very successful in recent years is eBay. On eBay, people take things that belong (2) to them and offer them for sale. Other people offer (3) an amount of money, and (4) the person who offers the most money wins the item. They then pay (5) for the item (6) by cheque or credit card. It's (7) a simple idea, but it's become a very popular way of buying and selling. Even if you only have a (8) some bit of money, you can often find something you want on eBay. Most of the items are (9) a in good condition, and eBay has a (10) some lot of happy users.

7

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 11 I've made my **decision** (**DECIDE**). I'm going to buy the blue one.
- 12 This dress is wonderful – but it's a little too **expensive** (**EXPENSE**) for me.
- 13 I've broken my new CD player and now it's **inusual** **useless** (**USE**)!
- 14 In the past, rich people often had **served** **servantes** (**SERVE**) to do everything for them.
- 15 We offer top quality products at **affordable** (**AFFORD**) prices!
- 16 The advert was **untrue** (**TRUE**), so I complained to the manager.
- 17 Please be careful with that painting – it's extremely **valuable** (**VALUE**).
- 18 When you **compare** (**COMPARE**) our prices with other shops, we're the cheapest!

6

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 Could you lend some money to me until the weekend? **from**
Could I **borrow some mony from** you until the weekend?
- 20 I can't decide which shoes I like most, the blue ones or the green ones. **choose**
I can't **choose between the blue and green ones** the blue shoes and the green shoes.
- 21 Why don't you return the sweater to the shop you got it from? **back**
Why don't you **come back** **take the sweater back** to the shop you got it from?
- 22 It can be very worrying when you owe money to the bank. **debt**
It can be very worrying when you **debt owe money** **are in debt** to the bank.
- 23 We need to go quickly or the shops will be closed. **up**
We need to **hurry up** or the shops will be closed.
- 24 I paid for the CD using notes and coins and then left the shop. **cash**
I paid for the CD **in cash** and then left the shop.

- 25 I don't agree with your opinion of the new shopping centre. **wrong**
I think you **wrong about your opinion of** the new shopping centre. **are wrong about**
- 26 Do they rent cars here? **rent**
Do they have **cars for rent** here?

10

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 I heard there's new sports shop in town. Let's see what they have.
- A a C an
 - B the D one
- 28 I don't have money, so I'll have to wait to get a new coat.
- A a piece of C much
 - B a few D many
- 29 It's going to be very expensive to send a person to
- A a Mars C the Mars
 - B one Mars D Mars
- 30 I don't know much about computers, so I asked the assistant for advice.
- A a lot C a few
 - B many D a little
- 31 In my experience, are very friendly.
- A Chinese C the Chinese
 - B a Chinese D this Chinese
- 32 Dad has to go to early tomorrow to meet an important customer.
- A work C a work
 - B the work D that work
- 33 Which is more important – money or ?
- A environment C an environment
 - B the environment D one environment
- 34 Apparently, it's the largest computer store in
- A an Europe C the Europe
 - B a Europe D Europe

4

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Let me just add what I'm buying to see if I've got enough money.
- A on C over
 - B up D in
- 36 Bob a lot of money in his brother's business and made a profit.
- A spent C saved
 - B invested D owed
- 37 I'm saving all my pocket money to buy a new PlayStation.
- A out C up
 - B down D away
- 38 The old man took the book from the shelf and looked at the price.
- A up C out
- B down D back
- 39 I couldn't sell my old magazines, so I gave them
- A over C up
 - B off D away
- 40 I gave the waiter a €50 note and waited for my
- A change C cash
 - B supply D cost
- 41 *Home Lovers* have got lots of in their sale this year.
- A debts C bargains
 - B fortunes D fees
- 42 I usually spend any money I have sweets and video games.
- B

(1 mark per answer)

4

Total mark:/50

Grammar

Pronouns and possessive determiners

Subject pronouns

I / you / he / she / it / we / they

Form

Use

Example

The subject of a verb

They built the first aeroplane.Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, but **he** did it by mistake!

Object pronouns

me / you / him / her / it / us / them

Form

Use

Example

The object of a verb

Could you give **me** that equipment?Could you give that equipment to **me**?

Possessive determiners

my / your / his / her / its / our / their

Form

Use

Example

To show who owns or
has somethingThat's **their** car.

Helpful hints

- Possessive determiners are always followed by a noun.
✓ Is this **my coffee**?

Watch out!

It's and it's do not mean the same thing.

✓ Here's the dog's water and here's **its** food. (= the dog's food)✓ **It's** the best camera I've ever had. (= It is ...)

Possessive pronouns

mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs

Form

Use

Example

To show who owns or
has somethingThat car is **ours**.

Helpful hints

- Possessive pronouns are not followed by a noun.
✗ This is **hers car**.

Watch out!

There is no possessive pronoun for it.

Reflexive pronouns

myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

Form

Use

Example

To describe actions where the
subject and object are the sameMy computer turns **itself** off after half an hour.To emphasise who does something **Nobody helped me. I did it myself!**

A

Complete using the words in the box. You have to use some words more than once.

I • you • he • she • it • we • they

- 1 asked Mr Simons, my science teacher, what glass was and said that is a liquid!
- 2 Hi Diana! Are still coming shopping with us tomorrow?
- 3 My mum studied history at university. says was a really interesting course.
- 4 Scientists are working hard to find cures for lots of diseases, but haven't found a cure for the common cold yet.
- 5 Adam, do think should all bring some food with us to your party?
- 6 Dad, do know if sell computer games in the market?

B

Replace each word or phrase in bold with a word from the box. You have to use some words more than once.

him • her • it • us • them

- 1 Did you give **that book** back to Alicia?
- 2 I told **Bill** that you don't eat meat.
- 3 Why does she always give **our class** more tests than the other class?
- 4 They paid **Kate Winslet** a lot of money to be in this film.
- 5 I haven't seen **Rich and Andy** for ages.
- 6 Did you give an invitation to **Mr and Mrs Clark**?
- 7 A TV channel has invited **my family** to take part in a game show!

C

Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- 1 This is where we live. **house**
This is
- 2 That wallet belongs to me! **That**
..... wallet!
- 3 Do those shoes belong to you? **your**
Are ?
- 4 That car doesn't belong to them. **car**
That's
- 5 This is where she sleeps. **bed**
This
- 6 That isn't what he does. **job**
That
- 7 Have you seen the dog's blanket? **its**
Where's

D If a sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a sentence, write the word.

- 1 Is that my milkshake or yours milkshake?
- 2 Look where the dog has put its bone!
- 3 I haven't got a camera with me because I've lent mine to my brother.
- 4 Your DVD player is just the same as theirs is.
- 5 Was it your decision or hers decision?
- 6 You can borrow my laptop, but why aren't you using yours laptop?
- 7 I think those are your CDs and these are ours.
- 8 This is her book, these are your books and these two are mine books.
- 9 That video belongs to Carol and Doug – at least, I think it's theirs video.

E Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 That's great, Cathy. Did you make that **herself**?
- 2 Doug hit **myself** in the eye by mistake with his toothbrush!
- 3 Cats can look after **yourself**, can't they?
- 4 I hope you all enjoy **himself** on holiday!
- 5 Dad didn't help me. I did it all **themselves**!
- 6 We painted the room **yourselves**; we didn't pay anyone to do it.
- 7 This kitchen isn't going to clean **ourselves**, you know!
- 8 Wendy decided that she would buy **itself** a new dress in the sales.

F Complete using the correct pronouns or determiners.

Inventions

If you invented something important, (1) would want to make money out of (2), right? Most of us would want to make some money from (3) invention. It seems only fair – we did the work, so the money should be (4) too. Many inventors who have had (5) inventions produced, have become rich and famous and we shouldn't blame (6) for that.

But have (7) heard of Tim Berners-Lee? (8) invented the World Wide Web on the Internet, one of the most important inventions of the last fifty years. Millions of lives have been changed by (9) introduction.

When Tim Berners-Lee invented the Web, he made a promise to (10) – that he wouldn't make any money out of it, and that he would give (11) invention to the world. He did, and now the Web belongs to all of (12)

Ask (13) what life would be like if the World Wide Web wasn't free. We should be grateful to Tim Berners-Lee, and thank (14) for (15) amazing gift to the world.

Relative clauses

Relative pronouns

We use relative pronouns in relative clauses.

We use relative clauses to give more information about something, without having to start a new sentence.

That man over there is called Bill Gates. He started Microsoft. →

*That man over there, **who**'s called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.*

Use

Example

| | |
|----------------|---|
| who for people | What's the name of the man who created the Internet? |
|----------------|---|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| which for things and animals | The experiment which worked was the last one. |
|------------------------------|--|

| | |
|------------------|---|
| where for places | This is the town where Albert Einstein was born. |
|------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| whose to show possession | That's the man whose sister discovered a new planet. |
|--------------------------|---|

Watch out!

- We can use who for animals when we give them a personality.
✓ Our dog, **who**'s called Benji, is eight years old.
- When there is a relative pronoun, remember not to repeat the subject/object.
✗ What's the name of the man **who** **he** created the World Wide Web?
✗ This is the experiment **which** I'm doing **it** at the moment.

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information. The sentence makes sense without the relative clause.

*That man over there, **who** is called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.*

If we remove the relative clause, the sentence still makes sense:

That man over there started Microsoft.

Use

Example

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| To give extra information | This program, which is totally free, protects your computer against viruses. |
|---------------------------|---|

Helpful hints

We use commas with non-defining relative clauses.

✓ Carl, whose sister is famous, is a friend of mine.

Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give very important information. If we remove a defining relative clause, the sentence doesn't make sense.

Imagine that there are lots of people in a room. Only one of them is wearing a blue shirt.

*The person **who** is wearing the blue shirt started Microsoft.*

If we remove the relative clause, we won't know which person it is.

✗ *The person started Microsoft.*

Use

Example

| | |
|--|--|
| To define who or what we are talking about | This is the TV which works. This is the TV which doesn't work. |
|--|--|

Helpful hints

- We don't use commas with defining relative clauses.
- We can use **that** instead of **who** and **which**.
 - ✓ Did you see the programme about the woman **who** invented Tippex?
 - ✓ Did you see the programme about the woman **that** invented Tippex?

A Complete using the words in the box. You have to use some words more than once.

where • which • who • whose

- 1 There's a film on tonight I really want to see.
- 2 Do you know any restaurants they serve vegetarian dishes?
- 3 Can you remember told you about the new nightclub?
- 4 The film, stars Tom Hanks, is based on a book by Dan Brown.
- 5 I've never met anyone before mother was famous!
- 6 Lorenzo, is from Spain originally, has lived here for about ten years.
- 7 Carla, parents are from Mexico, was born in the UK.
- 8 Here's a photo of the hotel we stayed.

B Circle the extra word in each sentence.

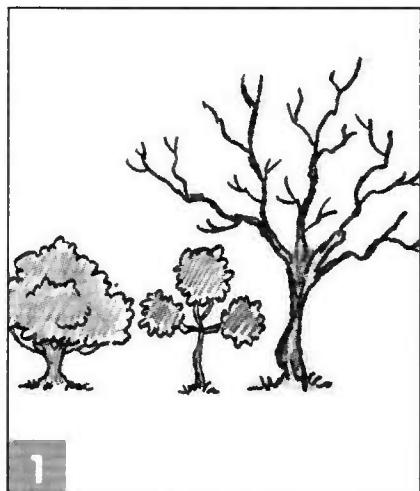
- 1 The boy who he sits next to me in class is called Vladimir.
- 2 This book, which I started reading it last week, is really funny.
- 3 Jean, whose her mother is a nurse, wants to be a doctor.
- 4 My mum and dad, who they got married fifteen years ago, met over thirty years ago.
- 5 The jeans which I was telling you about them are over there.

C Rewrite as one sentence using a relative clause.

- 1 My grandfather was an airline pilot. He is sixty-five years old now.
.....
- 2 *Friendly People* is a comedy. It's my favourite programme.
.....
- 3 My friend Michael often comes to play with me. He hasn't got any brothers and sisters.
.....
- 4 My sister loves wearing hats. Her hair is brown.
.....
- 5 New York is an enormous city. It's where I was born.
.....
- 6 This CD is scratched. I only bought it yesterday.
.....
- 7 My brother George has got some great shirts! He hates me borrowing his clothes.
.....
- 8 Our neighbours have never invited us to dinner. Their house is directly opposite ours.
.....

D

Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences.

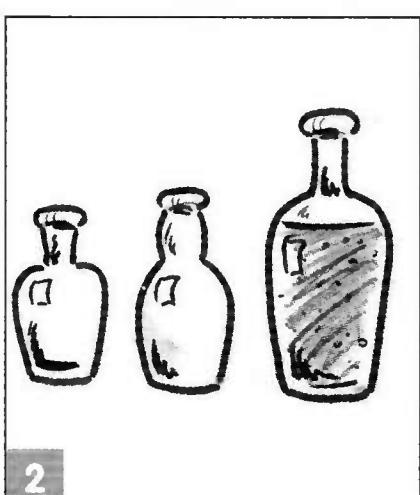


1



3

- 1 A tree / tall / have / leaves
 The tree which is tall doesn't have any leaves.
- B trees / have / leaves / be / short
 The trees which have leaves are short
- 2 A bottle / big / full
 The bottle which is big is full
- B bottles / small / empty
 The bottles which are small are empty
- 3 A girl / has / short hair / be called / Melissa
 The girl who has short hair is called Melissa
- B girls / hair / be / long / be called / Lucy, Tina and Debbie
 The girls whose hair is long are called Lucy, Tina and Debbie
- 4 A boy / hold / black basketball / wear / school uniform
 The boy who is holding black basketball is wearing school uniform
- B boys / basketballs / be / white / wear / tracksuits
 The boys whose basketballs are white are wearing tracksuits



2



4

E

Tick (✓) the sentences in exercise D where the relative pronoun can be replaced by the word *that*. Put a cross (✗) where *that* cannot replace the relative pronoun.

- 1 A true
 B true
- 2 A false
 B true

- 3 A true
 B true

- 4 A true
 B true

F

Write one word in each gap.

Actuaries

Did you know that there are people (1) ... **who** are paid to predict the future? They're called 'actuaries'. I'd never heard of actuaries until my friend Greg, (2) ... **who** mother is an actuary, told me about them. It's a job (3) **that** sounds quite interesting.

Actuaries usually work for companies, like insurance companies, (4) ... **which** deal with the chances of things happening in the future. Actuaries have to decide how probable it is that something will happen.

For example, it's more probable that buildings will be flooded in places (5) ... **which** it rains a lot.

Greg's mum, (6) ... **who** has been an actuary for about five years, is involved with car insurance.

She works in an office (7) ... **where** they decide how much car insurance people should pay. It's more probable that a car (8) ... **which** is new is safer and more reliable than a very old car, so people

(9) ... **who** cars are new pay less insurance. If there are drivers (10) ... **who** she thinks will probably have more accidents, she makes them pay more insurance!

Vocabulary

Inventions and discoveries

Topic vocabulary

see page 190 for definitions

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| artificial (adj) | experiment (v, n) | operate (v) |
| automatic (adj) | gadget (n) | plastic (n, adj) |
| complicated (adj) | hardware (n) | program (v, n) |
| decrease (v, n) | invent (v) | research (n) |
| digital (adj) | involve (v) | run (v) |
| discover (v) | laboratory (n) | screen (n) |
| effect (n) | lack (v, n) | software (n) |
| equipment (n) | laptop (n) | sudden (adj) |
| estimate (v) | maximum (adj) | technology (n) |
| exact (adj) | minimum (adj) | unique (adj) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| break down | stop working (for a machine, etc) |
| come across | find sth by chance |
| find out | discover information, etc |
| make up | invent an explanation, excuse, etc |
| pull off | break by pulling |
| throw away | put sth in a rubbish bin |
| turn off | stop a machine working |
| turn on | start a machine working |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|---------------|
| at last |
| by chance |
| in my opinion |
| in the end |
| in the future |
| out of order |

Word formation

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| boil | boiler, boiling | history | historic, historian |
| chemist | chemical, chemistry | identical | identically |
| conclude | conclusion | long | length |
| examine | exam(ination), examiner | measure | measurement |
| fascinate | fascination, fascinating | science | scientist |

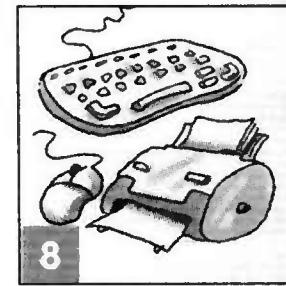
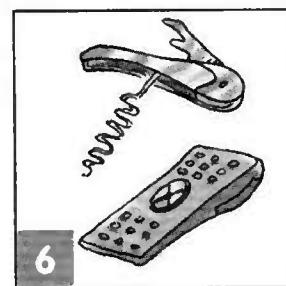
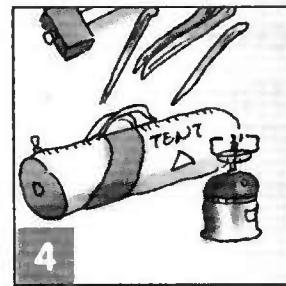
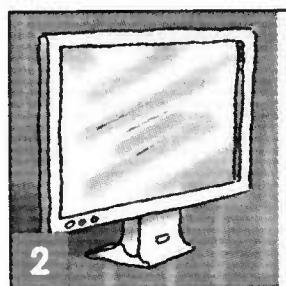
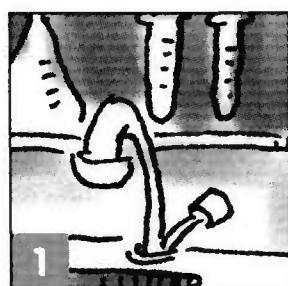
Word patterns

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| adjectives | different from/to full of | result in |
| nouns | a difference between | |
| verbs | begin sth with connect sth to/with disconnect sth from fill sth with | an idea about a number of a reason for a type of |

Topic vocabulary

A Match the pictures with the words in the box.

equipment • experiment • gadgets • hardware • laboratory • laptop • screen • software



B Complete using the words in the box.

artificial • automatic • complicated • digital • exact • maximum
minimum • plastic • sudden • unique

- 1 It's not a/an watch. It's got hands.
- 2 If you play this stereo on volume, you'll go deaf!
- 3 It's not a/an experiment. In fact, it's really simple.
- 4 Are leather chairs more comfortable than ones?
- 5 There aren't any windows in the lab, so all the light is
- 6 Was it a/an decision, or had you thought about it for a long time?
- 7 The lights are – they come on when you enter the room, and go off when you leave.
- 8 Each person's fingerprints are No two people have the same fingerprints.
- 9 The number of patients necessary to test the new drug is 50. Any less than that and the scientists won't know if it works properly or not.
- 10 I can't remember the year it was discovered, but it was around 1976.

C Circle the correct word.

- 1 Do you know who **invented** / **discovered** the planet Mars?
- 2 The number of people dying of malaria has **run** / **decreased** enormously over the last 100 years.
- 3 You need at least three people to **operate** / **estimate** this machine safely.

- 4 Modern **technology / equipment** makes all our lives easier.
- 5 We've done a lot of **research / experiment** into why people are scared of spiders.
- 6 I'm using a computer **research / program** that translates from English into Greek.
- 7 This drug seems to have no **effect / lack** on humans at all.
- 8 The experiment just **involves / operates** answering a few questions.
- 9 Could you **program / estimate** how many times a week you eat cheese?
- 10 Do you think anyone will ever **invent / discover** a time machine?
- 11 Professor Reinhart **decreases / runs** the computer lab with her three assistants.
- 12 There's a **lack / an effect** of phones in this office. We need some more!

Phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I across this book about the moon in the library. It's really interesting!

| | |
|---------|----------|
| A went | C came |
| B found | D looked |
 - 2 Jenny pulled the handle so we can't open the cupboard now.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| A off | C in |
| B away | D over |
 - 3 I'd like to find more about being a computer programmer.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| A across | C off |
| B up | D out |
 - 4 Our car has broken again.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| A off | C out |
| B down | D in |
 - 5 Dean was late for physics so he
 - 6 the TV off. This show is boring.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| A Put | C Turn |
| B Set | D Make |
 - 7 I'm going to throw these old shoes I never wear them anymore.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| A off | C down |
| B away | D back |
 - 8 I turned the tap but no water came out.

| | |
|--------|---------|
| A over | C round |
| B up | D on |
- up a story about being attacked by a cat!
 A took C created
 B wrote D made

Prepositional phrases

E Complete using the words in the box.

chance • end • future • last • opinion • order

- 1 These toilets have been out of for a week now. When are they going to fix them?
- 2 In my , humans will never live on other planets.
- 3 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by He didn't expect to find it at all.
- 4 I wonder what new technology will be invented in the
- 5 Helen couldn't get the experiment to work for ages, but in the it was fine.
- 6 It's so nice to have my own computer at

Word formation

F Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Mr Thomas

Mr Thomas was a teacher at our school. He'd trained as a (1) and usually taught history. He definitely wasn't a (2) , but for some strange reason he taught us (3) for a term. His lessons were always (4) , but that was mainly because his experiments always went wrong! If he was supposed to use (5) water for an experiment, Mr Thomas would use cold water by mistake. Once, he was measuring the (6) of some pieces of sodium. I can't remember exactly why he needed this (7) , but I think he wanted all the pieces to react (8) As he picked up the ruler, his arm knocked over a jug of water and the sodium caught fire. He almost burnt the lab down and they had to call the fire brigade. I think after that Mr Thomas came to the (9) that he should stick to history! I learnt a lot from him, though. Whenever there was a question in a science (10) about what happens when sodium reacts with water, I always got the answer right!

| |
|-----------|
| HISTORY |
| SCIENCE |
| CHEMIST |
| FASCINATE |
| BOIL |
| LONG |
| MEASURE |
| IDENTICAL |
| CONCLUDE |
| EXAMINE |

Word patterns

G Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 1 What's the difference | |
| 2 This box is full | |
| 3 This resulted | |
| 4 Connect this cable | |
| 5 I've had an idea | |
| 6 Could you fill this bottle | |

- | |
|---|
| A in us having to call the fire brigade. |
| B to that piece of equipment over there. |
| C about how to do this experiment. |
| D between H ₂ O and H ₂ SO ₄ ? |
| E with water? |
| F of old camping equipment. |

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 This program is very different the one you're using at the moment.
- 2 Let's begin the lesson a short test on the names of the different parts of an insect.
- 3 Disconnect your PC the power supply before you take the case off.
- 4 There are a number different ways of doing this experiment.
- 5 How many types building can you think of?
- 6 What were your reasons choosing to do biology at university?

A Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 I found the photo by chance when I was tidying my room. **across**
I the photo when I was tidying my room.
- 2 Fridges and freezers are not the same thing.
difference
There fridges and freezers.
- 3 Scientists should never invent their results.
made
Results should never scientists.
- 4 Don't put those plastic bags in the bin – use them again! **away**
Don't – use them again!

- 5 Our car stopped working on the motorway, so we had to call a mechanic. **down**
We had to call a mechanic when our car on the motorway.
- 6 A new medicine was developed because of the work Dr Wang did. **resulted**
Dr Wang's a new medicine being developed.
- 7 There are quite a few things that I'd like to invent! **number**
There are things that I'd like to invent!
- 8 Make sure you fill the bottle with water before you start the experiment. **full**
Make sure the bottle water before you start the experiment.

(2 marks per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.

- 9 Turn all the lights when you leave the room. We don't want to waste electricity!
- 10 my opinion, modern technology has improved all our lives.
- 11 Could you disconnect your laptop the Internet when you've finished checking your e-mail?
- 12 We thought the experiment would work, but the end it didn't.

- 13 last, someone has built a battery-powered skateboard!
- 14 How many different types building can you think of?
- 15 That programme is about to start, so I'll turn the TV.
- 16 Ice floats in water. Can you think of a reason that?

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 17 The (**LONG**) of the train is exactly 100 metres.
- 18 I think astronomy is absolutely (**FASCINATE**)

- 19 Lee and Greg are twins, but they don't dress (**IDENTICAL**).
- 20 I've come to the (**CONCLUDE**) that no one should have a car.

Introduction to modals

The modal verbs are:

statement

can

may

will

shall

must

negative

can't / cannot

may not

won't / will not

shan't / shall not

mustn't / must not

statement

could

might

would

should

negative

couldn't / could not

mightn't / might not

wouldn't / would not

shouldn't / should not

All modal verbs:

- have only one form
*I/you/he/she/it/we/they **may** write an e-mail.*
- are followed by the bare infinitive
*You **should call** Stella.*
- do not have an infinitive

Semi-modals

There are also some phrases that we use like modals:

- *ought to* (*ought not to*)
- *have to* (*don't have to*)
- *need to* (*don't need to / needn't*)

Like modals, *ought to* doesn't change.

Have to and *need to* change for person and tense like normal verbs and have infinitives.

Watch out!

- We form questions with modal verbs like this:
✓ **Can you understand what he's saying?**
- We use modals with the passive voice like this:
✓ **The address should be written** clearly on the front of the envelope.

Ability

| Use | Modal | Example |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Ability now or generally | can | Can you use a fax machine? |
| Ability in the past | could | Tom could read when he was two years old. |

Watch out!

We use *be able to* to form other tenses.

- ✓ **It's useful to be able to** order things by e-mail. (infinitive)
- ✓ Soon, **I'll be able to** speak Italian quite well. (future)
- ✓ **Have you been able to** speak English for a long time? (present perfect)

Permission

| Use | Modal | Example |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Asking for permission | can / could / may | Can / Could / May I use the phone? |
| Giving permission | can / may | You can / may send the fax when you like. |

Watch out!

May is more polite than *could* and *could* is more polite than *can*.

Advice

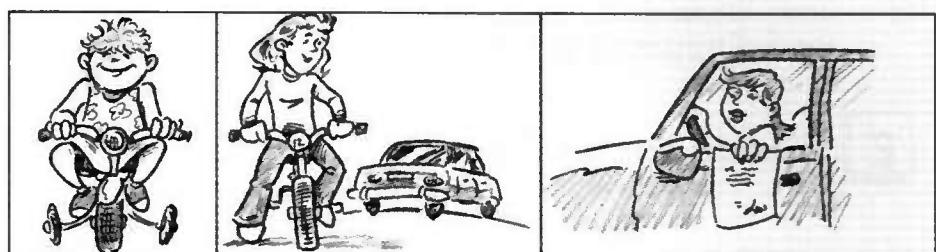
| Use | Modal | Example |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Asking for and giving advice | should ought to | Liam ought to / should watch less TV. |

A Underline the mistake in each sentence and write the correct words.

- 1 My older brother can to ride a motorbike, but I can't.
- 2 He'll has his dinner early today because he's going out.
- 3 Do you can come to my party?
- 4 You should to see a doctor about your foot.
- 5 I couldn't bought any bread because the baker's was closed.
- 6 You needn't to do the washing-up. I've already done it.
- 7 The school ought listen to pupils' opinions.
- 8 People shouldn't to drop their rubbish in the street.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using **can**, **could** or the correct form of **be able to**. You may have to use some negative forms.

Amy really loves playing chess and she
(1) play very well. When
 she was a baby she **(2)**
 play chess. She thinks that when she's older,
 she'll **(3)** win the national
 championships!



Amy has **(4)** ride a bicycle
 since she was three. She wants to learn to drive
 when she grows up, though. When she's eighteen,
 she hopes she'll **(5)** do her
 driving test. She **(6)** drive a
 car now though. It's against the law!

C Write what they say using the word given.

- 1 Tony wants to borrow his friend's pencil. **could**
 'Could I borrow your pencil ?'
- 2 Alex wants to allow her friend to use her dictionary. **can**
 ' ,'
- 3 Julie wants permission from her teacher to leave the classroom. **may**
 ' ?'
- 4 Lou wants to wear his brother's new trainers. **can**
 ' ?'
- 5 Terry wants to ask her boss for permission to take the day off work. **could**
 ' ?'
- 6 Diane wants to use her dad's car this weekend. **can**
 ' ?'
- 7 A teacher wants to give her students five extra minutes to finish the test. **may**
 ' ,'

D Rewrite the sentences using **should** or **ought to** and the words in brackets.
You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 'I need to earn more money.' (**a, get, job, new, you**)

'You should/ought to get a new job.....'

- 2 'Brenda is angry about what I said.' (**are, say, sorry, you, you**)

'.....'

- 3 'Tom doesn't understand his homework.' (**about, ask, it, he, his, teacher**)

'.....'

- 4 'I'd like to learn to play the piano.' (**having, lessons, start, you**)

'.....'

- 5 'Tina is often tired at work.' (**at, late, night, she, TV, watch**)

'.....'

- 6 'I don't seem to have much energy at the moment.' (**exercise, get, some, you**)

'.....'

E Circle the correct word or phrase.



- 1 I've been having swimming lessons and now I **can** / **could** swim really well.
- 2 Please **could** / **should** I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.
- 3 Sam **could** / **ought** to get a job instead of complaining about having no money.
- 4 Okay, yes – you **can** / **should** leave five minutes early today.
- 5 Do you think I **must** / **should** tell Michael the truth about what happened?
- 6 I **can't** / **couldn't** read until I was five years old.
- 7 I'm sorry, but you **can't** / **couldn't** leave your car there.
- 8 If you want to pass the exam, you **can** / **ought to** do some revision.
- 9 I know John lived in Tokyo, but I don't think he **can** / **may** speak Japanese.
- 10 Tracy **can** / **could** sing really well now that she's had a few lessons.

F Match to make sentences.

- 1 There's a lot of washing-up; I think we should
- 2 It's getting quite late and we ought
- 3 I don't have much money, but you can
- 4 It's amazing that Andrew could
- 5 Passengers travelling in first class may

- A wait for their flight in the VIP area.
- B borrow some if you need it.
- C to think about getting a taxi.
- D offer to do it.
- E walk when he was just six months old.

Grammar

Modals 2: obligation, probability, possibility

For general information about modals, see Unit 19.

Obligation

| Use | Modal | Example |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Present or future obligation | must / mustn't have to need to | All visitors must turn off their mobile phones. You have to/need to press 'send'. |
| No present or future obligation | don't have to don't need to needn't | You don't have to/don't need to/needn't pay to send an e-mail. |
| Past obligation | had to | Yesterday, Sam had to buy more stamps. |
| No past obligation | didn't have to didn't need to | I learnt a little Italian, but everyone spoke English, so I didn't have to/didn't need to use it. |

Helpful hints

In spoken English, **have to** is more common than **must**. **Must** is often used in written notices and instructions.

- ✓ 'We **have to** pay the phone bill today,' Rita said.
- ✓ Passengers **must** turn off all mobile phones.

Watch out!

Mustn't and don't have to do not mean the same.

- ✓ You **mustn't** do that! (= Don't do that!)
- ✓ You **don't have to** do that. (= You can do that if you want to, but it's not necessary.)

Probability and possibility

| Use | Modal | Example |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Present strong probability | must can't couldn't | The phone is ringing – it must be Simon. This letter can't/couldn't be from Japan because it's got a French stamp. |
| Present and future probability | should ought to | We ought to/should hear from Cheryl this weekend. |
| Present and future possibility | could may might | I'm not sure what language it is – it could/may/might be Polish. |

Helpful hints

We often use **must**, **can't** and **couldn't** for probability when we have some evidence for our opinion.

- ✓ I just rang Paul, but there's no answer. He **must** be out.

Watch out!

To talk about possibility and probability about the past, we use a modal and the perfect infinitive. See Unit 22.

A

Choose the sentence (A, B or C) which means the same as the first sentence.

- 1 We have to pay the electricity bill before Friday.
 A We can pay it if we want to.
 B We must pay it.
 C We've already paid it.
- 2 You don't need to buy me a birthday present.
 A You must buy me a birthday present.
 B It's not necessary to buy me a birthday present.
 C You mustn't buy me a birthday present.
- 3 I have to do some work on my project this evening.
 A I haven't got time to do the work.
 B I've already done the work.
 C I need to do the work.
- 4 Lenny didn't have to see the head teacher after all.
 A It wasn't necessary for Lenny to see the head teacher.
 B Lenny went to see the head teacher.
 C Lenny is waiting to see the head teacher.
- 5 Students mustn't run in school buildings.
 A They can run if they want to.
 B Students don't like running.
 C Running isn't allowed.
- 6 All passengers must fasten their seatbelts.
 A They have to fasten their seatbelts now.
 B They don't have to fasten their seatbelts.
 C They can fasten their seatbelts.
- 7 Mr Reed had to go to the police station to answer some questions.
 A Mr Reed was able to go to the police station.
 B Mr Reed forgot to go to the police station.
 C Mr Reed was obliged to go to the police station.
- 8 It's kind of you to offer to help, but you really don't need to.
 A I don't want you to help me.
 B Your help isn't necessary.
 C You won't be able to help me.

B

Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 'Smoking isn't allowed in the airport.'
 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** smoke in the airport.
- 2 'It's not necessary to come to the train station to meet me.'
 You **have to** / **don't have to** meet her at the train station.
- 3 'We were forced to wait for over two hours in the rain!'
 They **had to** / **didn't need to** wait for over two hours in the rain.
- 4 'The instructions tell you to write in pencil.'
 You **must** / **needn't** write in pencil.
- 5 'You can contact us by either phone or e-mail.'
 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** phone them.
- 6 'In my country, you can carry your passport with you if you want, but it's not necessary.'
 In her country, you **don't need to** / **mustn't** carry your passport with you.
- 7 'My grandfather was made to start work when he was just fourteen years old.'
 He **had to** / **must** start work when he was just fourteen years old.
- 8 'It's not necessary to book a hotel; you can stay in our spare room.'
 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** stay in a hotel.

CComplete using the correct form of **have to**. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 Jade can't come out tonight. She look after her little brother.
- 2 I didn't have enough money, so I borrow some from Yuri.
- 3 It's raining really hard, but luckily we go out this evening.
- 4 To start the laptop you press the power button.
- 5 Robbie worked last weekend, but I
- 6 you go to piano lessons when you were younger?

D Match the sentences with the explanations. You have to use some of the explanations more than once.

- 1 'Someone is at the door. It must be Mrs Johnson from next door.'
- 2 'Lena might not know where the cinema is.'
- 3 'Dad should know what the capital of New Zealand is.'
- 4 'Greg can't be in the final! He's a terrible player!'
- 5 'The dog is wet. It must be raining outside.'
- 6 'We may go to the Canary Islands for Easter.'
- 7 'Ken must like that film. He's seen it six times!'
- 8 'Barry ought to be able to cook Chinese food. He lived there for two years.'

- A I'm almost certain.
- B It's probable.
- C Maybe / Perhaps.

E Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- 1 You're expecting David to ring. The phone rings. **must**
 '..... ,'
- 2 Anna is a better runner than Rula. You think Anna will probably win the race tomorrow. **should**
 '..... ,'
- 3 A letter arrives. It's possible that it's from your cousin, Janice. **could**
 '..... ,'
- 4 There's a knock at the door. Your mum says it might be Colin, but you know Colin is on holiday. **can't**
 '..... ,'
- 5 You see someone wearing a costume. You think there's a strong probability that she's going to a fancy-dress party. **must**
 '..... ,'
- 6 Your sister is looking for her hairbrush. You think it's possible that it's in the living room. **might**
 '..... ,'
- 7 You're waiting for Harriet to arrive. You think she'll probably be there in half an hour. **should**
 '..... ,'
- 8 You're talking about why James seems to be sad. You think it's possible he's in trouble at school. **could**
 '..... ,'

Sending and receiving

Topic vocabulary

see page 191 for definitions

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| accent (n) | informal (adj) | publish (v) |
| announcement (n) | Internet (n) | report (v, n) |
| broadcast (v, n) | interrupt (v) | request (v, n) |
| channel (n) | link (v, n) | ring (v) |
| clear (adj) | media (n) | signal (n) |
| click (v) | mobile phone (n phr) | swear (v) |
| contact (v, n) | online (adj, adv) | type (v) |
| file (n) | pause (v, n) | viewer (n) |
| formal (adj) | persuade (v) | website (n) |
| image (n) | pronounce (v) | whisper (v, n) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| call back | ring again on the phone |
| come out | be published |
| cut off | disconnect (phone, electricity, etc) |
| fill in | add information in the spaces on a form, etc |
| hang up | put the receiver down to end a phone call |
| log off | disconnect from the Internet/a website |
| log on(to) | connect to the Internet/a website |
| print out | make a paper copy of sth on a computer |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|------------------------|
| by e-mail/phone/letter |
| on the Internet |
| on the news |
| on the phone |
| on the radio |
| on TV |

Word formation

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| certain | certainly, certainty | inform | informative, information |
| communicate | communication | predict | prediction, (un)predictable |
| connect | connection, disconnect | secret | secretly, secrecy |
| deliver | delivery | speak | spoke, spoken, speaker, speech |
| express | expression, expressive | translate | translation, translator |

Word patterns

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| verbs | comment on | talk (to sb) about |
| | communicate with | tell sb about |
| | glance at | translate (from sth) into |
| | receive sth from | write (to sb) about |
| | reply to | nouns |
| | send sth to sb | information about |
| | | a letter (from sb) about |

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- 1 You can tell Martin is from Denmark by his **N C E C T A**
- 2 Did the say that our plane was delayed or cancelled? **E U N T N E C M A N O N**
- 3 We've got relatives in Canada, but we don't have much with them. **T T A C N C O**
- 4 You need to save what you've written as a and then send it to me by e-mail. **E I L F**
- 5 The first that was sent by radio from New York to London was a picture of the American president. **A I E G M**
- 6 The started in the 1980s and now it connects millions of computers around the world. **T N R T N E I E**
- 7 You need to the computers together and then you can send things directly from one to the other. **N I K L**
- 8 You shouldn't believe everything you read or hear in the **D E A I M**
- 9 According to the on the TV news, the Prime Minister is coming to our town soon. **T O E P R R**
- 10 You can't listen to the radio when you're on the underground because the isn't strong enough. **A N G S I L**
- 11 If you're a regular of our programme, then you'll know that we often interview ordinary people. **I E V R E W**
- 12 I got the information from a Hang on and I'll give you the address. **I B E S W T E**

B Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

broadcast • click • interrupt • pause • publish • ring • swear • type

- 1 You have to on the picture by pressing the left button on your mouse.
- 2 Writing and sending e-mails is a lot faster if you learn how to properly.
- 3 I couldn't believe it when Greg in front of the head teacher!
- 4 The man on the telephone for a moment and then said, 'Tell no one!'
- 5 This programme was first in 1967 and hasn't been shown on TV since then.
- 6 Please don't me. Let me finish what I wanted to say.
- 7 Our school might a weekly magazine to keep parents and students informed about what's happening.
- 8 You should Michael and let him know about the plan for this evening.

C Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 What John said on the phone wasn't very **clear / online** so I asked him to repeat it.
- 2 Sandy waited until the teacher was looking the other way. 'Meet me after school,' he **whispered / requested** quietly in my ear.
- 3 How do you **persuade / pronounce** your name?
- 4 You should use **formal / informal** language when you're writing to someone you don't know personally.
- 5 Why do you keep on switching **channels / mobile phones**? I'm trying to watch this film!

Phrasal verbs

D Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

call back • come out • cut off • fill in • hang up • log off • log on(to) • print out

- 1 I've got an e-mail from Mick! Wait a second and I'll it so you don't have to read it on the screen.
- 2 I was talking to Matt on the phone when the train went into a tunnel and we were
- 3 You just have to this form and we'll send the money for you.
- 4 My favourite magazine, *Teen Scene*, every Friday.
- 5 Len was talking on the phone, but when I entered the room he
- 6 I can't because I can't remember my password.
- 7 I'm afraid Mr Brown isn't here. Could you in an hour?
- 8 Tom surfed the Internet for hours and at three in the morning!

Prepositional phrases

E Write one word in each gap.

News travels fast

These days, there's no excuse for not knowing what's happening in the world. (1) TV and on (2) radio, news programmes keep us up to date with all the important events. We read about problems on the other side of the world (3) the Internet as soon as they happen, and we see live pictures (4) the news 24 hours a day. Even personal news travels fast today. Whether we keep in touch (5) phone or e-mail, we're never more than a few seconds away from friends and family. The days when the only means of communication was (6) letter are gone forever. So, the next time you're (7) the phone, just remember how things have changed.

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 My is that one day all phone calls will be free. **PREDICT**
- 2 Politicians often have a with them when they go to other countries. **TRANSLATE**
- 3 I would hate to give a in front of hundreds of people! **SPEAK**
- 4 Who knows what means of will be invented in the future? **COMMUNICATE**
- 5 There's something wrong with my to the Internet, so I can't send and receive e-mails. **CONNECT**
- 6 The mobile phone has made life a lot easier. **CERTAIN**

G Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The Secret Message

I was walking down the street when a woman appeared in front of me. 'Please! You must help me!' she cried. I could tell from her (1) that she was frightened. She (2) English with a Russian accent. She put a piece of paper into my hand. 'This contains important (3) I can't say any more, but there will be a (4) tonight.' She started to leave. 'Contact the person in the message. But do it (5) ! No one must know!' I looked at the message but didn't understand. When I looked up, she was gone. That was how my adventures began ...

EXPRESS
SPEAK
INFORM
DELIVER
SECRET

Word patterns

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 I didn't read the newspaper properly. I just glanced it, really.
- 2 I've got an e-mail in Spanish. Could you translate it English for me?
- 3 My grandma says people don't talk each other like they used to.
- 4 You should receive a letter our company in the next few days.
- 5 Press this button to reply the e-mail.
- 6 I got a letter from Alex her new job. It sounds interesting.

I Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 Did Olivia say anything about your website? **comment**
Did Olivia your website?
- 2 Carl described his new mobile phone to me. **told**
Carl his new mobile phone.
- 3 This website describes the history of communication. **information**
This website has the history of communication.
- 4 Remind me to send Nigel a letter about our plans. **write**
Remind me to our plans.
- 5 Some chimpanzees use sign language to talk to people. **communicate**
Some chimpanzees people through sign language.
- 6 Could you tell Gail about the party by e-mail? **send**
Could you Gail about the party?

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

From one language to another

Finding an accurate (1) from one language to another is **TRANSLATE**
 not always easy and the job of an interpreter can be (2) **PREDICT**
 Many (3) in one language don't work in another language **EXPRESS**
 and trying to give a good idea of what a (4) wants to say **SPEAK**
 can be difficult. The most important thing is that no (5) **INFORM**
 should be lost. The interpreter has to have complete (6) **CERTAIN**
 that they understand the message and their (7) **SPEAK** language
 has to be very good. Interpreters can provide a real (8) **CONNECT**
 for people who speak different languages. They are (9) **CERTAIN**
 an important part of international (10) **COMMUNICATE**

(1 mark per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.

- 11 When does Stephen King's new book come ?
- 12 We didn't pay the bill, so they cut our phone
- 13 Could you ask Mr Jones to call me later today?
- 14 The woman on the phone started shouting at me, so I hung
- 15 I'd like to print this e-mail Is that possible?
- 16 I logged my favourite website and started reading the latest news.
- 17 You have to fill a form to enter the competition.
- 18 I finished reading the web page, logged and then went to watch TV.

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 Katy sent me a text message. **received**
I Katy.
- 20 It's not necessary to pay to use the office phone. **have**
You pay to use the office phone.
- 21 Mike is able to read and write Japanese. **can**
Mike Japanese.
- 22 It wasn't necessary for me to buy a stamp for my letter. **need**
I to buy a stamp for my letter.
- 23 It's possible that the e-mail is from Alex. **might**
The e-mail from Alex.

- 24 Jill described her holiday to me. **told**
 Jill her holiday.
- 25 Companies shouldn't ring people at home to sell them things. **ought**
 Companies ring people at home to sell them things.
- 26 I'm almost certain this phone is broken because I can't hear anything. **must**
 This phone because I can't hear anything.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 I couldn't the programme so I turned the TV up.
 A hear C hearing
 B heard D to hear
- 28 My brother write when he was just three years old.
 A can C might
 B could D should
- 29 I use your computer to check my e-mail?
 A Will C May
 B Ought D Would
- 30 My teacher thinks I to pay more attention in class.
 A might C ought
 B may D would
- 31 All compositions be handed in to me by Friday at the latest.
 A must C have
 B need D ought
- 32 That be my mobile – mine is silver and that one is black.
 A mustn't C wouldn't
 B shouldn't D can't
- 33 I sent the letter yesterday, so it get there tomorrow.
 A can C should
 B need D ought
- 34 Did you to pay to send the package back?
 A must C ought
 B should D have

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Did you write to Irina her visit this summer?
 A for C on
 B of D about
- 36 You have to on the word 'Next' to see the next web page.
 A press C push
 B click D hit
- 37 I read about the accident the Internet.
 A on C to
 B in D at
- 38 Please don't me when I'm speaking.
 A break C pause
 B prevent D interrupt
- 39 When you have written your letter, save the in 'My Documents'.
 A paper C file
 B notebook D line
- 40 I finally managed to Simon to lend me his laptop.
 A persuade C say
 B make D allow
- 41 Even when he's very angry, my dad never or uses bad language.
 A swears C whispers
 B tells D broadcasts
- 42 I didn't read the message carefully. I just glanced it.
 A with C on
 B to D at

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 When you get to your , you have to show your ticket to leave the station.
 A destination B harbour C souvenir D passport
- 2 Brazil coffee all over the world.
 A invests B demands C exports D affords
- 3 How do you 'csar'?
 A interrupt B swear C guess D pronounce
- 4 Dogs make very pets. They'll always stay by your side.
 A mental B private C loyal D digital
- 5 Let's go for a swim as soon as we the hotel!
 A arrive B get C reach D meet
- 6 You have to or you won't understand the explanation.
 A concentrate B contact C consider D involve
- 7 There's a train coming. Don't stand at the edge of the
 A property B link C platform D resort
- 8 I a lot of money on my credit cards and I don't know if I can pay it back.
 A own B obtain C cost D owe

(1 mark per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.**Lucky accidents**

Sometimes, scientists know what they (9) looking for and they find it. At other times, things (10) discovered by accident. Two famous examples of this are gravity and penicillin.

Isaac Newton, (11) first used maths to describe gravity, was sitting (12) his garden when he saw (13) apple fall – some say it fell on his head! This made him think about why, and he realised he (14) explain it using maths.

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, (15) was the first antibiotic. It completely changed medicine. He was working (16) his laboratory when he saw that something (17) started growing on one of his experiments. He analysed it and realised that it (18) be very useful in fighting disease. Sometimes luck can be a big help!

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 My computer doesn't work, so I can't e-mail you. **wrong**
 There's my computer, so I can't e-mail you.
- 20 When we started our journey towards the mountains, the sun was shining. **off**
 When we towards the mountains, the sun was shining.

- 21 Did you mention the plans for this weekend to Matt? **talk**
 Did you the plans for this weekend?
- 22 I think we should build a new theatre in town. **favour**
 I'm building a new theatre in town.
- 23 You lost Jill's camera and I think you should say sorry. **apologise**
 I think you should losing her camera.
- 24 Have you ever participated in a swimming race? **part**
 Have you ever in a swimming race?
- 25 Remove any mistakes you make using a rubber. **rub**
 If you make any mistakes, with a rubber.
- 26 Please play your electric guitar more quietly! **down**
 Please your electric guitar!
- 27 How long has Alice been Tony's girlfriend? **out**
 How long has Alice been Tony?
- 28 When was the last time you heard from Nigel? **contact**
 When was the last time you were Nigel?

(2 marks per answer)

D

Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Top tips for writers

None of us find writing easy. When you can't see the person who you're talking to, (29) is much more difficult. You have to be (30) to communicate your message clearly, but how do you do that? The first thing you must think about is who you're writing to. Then you can make a (31) about how formal it should be. A letter to a friend is more like (32) English, so your (33) should be in your writing, while a letter to a hotel manager is formal. You also need to think about what kind of thing you're writing. The language in a story, for example, should be (34) , but the language in a report or an article should be much more (35) When you're writing a formal essay giving your opinion, make sure the (36) gives a general idea of the subject. Later, in the (37) , you should summarise your opinion. Each time you write, you have to make (38) about what you're going to do. If you do that right, then there's nothing to stop you becoming a good writer!

COMMUNICATE
CARE

DECIDE
SPEAK
PERSON

EXPRESS
INFORM
INTRODUCE
CONCLUDE

CHOOSE

(1 mark per answer)

E Write one word in each gap.

- 39 Why don't you borrow a pencil someone else?
- 40 I don't think I can cope studying and having a job at the same time.
- 41 I finally succeeded jumping over the box on my skateboard.
- 42 My uncle asked me to help him translate a menu English.
- 43 Ed glanced the message on his mobile phone and then carried on talking.
- 44 Did you know that our head teacher is married an actress? I had no idea.
- 45 This area is famous its cheese and its bread.
- 46 I don't know very much cooking, but I can make an omelette!
- 47 I've always been interested insects and spiders. I don't know why!
- 48 Jessie seemed to be getting a bit bored the game, so I suggested watching TV.

(1 mark per answer)

F Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---|
| 49 I think I'm going to take | | A off, I held my dad's hand tightly. |
| 50 As our plane took | | B after my younger sister when she was small. |
| 51 Mr and Mrs Davies have split | | C out where the concert is going to happen. |
| 52 I hope we manage to find | | D off the TV and find something else to do. |
| 53 I often had to look | | E up me and my brother because my parents worked. |
| 54 You should turn | | F up a musical instrument, maybe the violin. |
| 55 I've fallen | | G out with Kelly because she hurt my feelings. |
| 56 My grandmother brought | | H up after more than twenty years together. |

(1 mark per answer)

G One word in each sentence is in the wrong form. Write the correct form.

- 57 It's true! Don't call me a lie.
- 58 I need a new chair for my bedroom – this one is so comfort!
- 59 After not speaking to her for a week, I finally forgive Gemma for not inviting me.
- 60 It's important to get a good educate if you want a good job.
- 61 The book is €10 and you have to pay €2 for deliver.
- 62 Losing your keys while playing football was really care!
- 63 I would love to be a music, but I don't play any instruments.
- 64 Mum can speak four languages and she works as a translate.
- 65 I spent my child on a farm, so I know a lot about animals.
- 66 Do we have to memory all these words?

(1 mark per answer)

H Complete using the words in the box.

chance • common • foot • fun • heart • instance • purpose • schedule

- 67 Did you break the window on or was it an accident?
- 68 The weather was really bad, but our boat still left on
- 69 Our car broke down, so we had to go the rest of the way on
- 70 I loved the poem so much that I learnt it by
- 71 I knew I had a lot in with Yiota the first time I met her.
- 72 We use lasers in all kinds of things these days – DVD players, for
- 73 I sing for – I don't want to do it as a job.
- 74 I hadn't planned to meet Wendy in London. It happened completely by

(1 mark per answer)

I Write one word in each gap.

- 75 Why won't this dog just go and leave me alone?
- 76 When does the new *Movie Magazine* come ?
- 77 If you're not sure how to spell a word, look it in a dictionary.
- 78 I was trying to open the door when I pulled the handle Oops!
- 79 Could you please read what you've written so that everyone can hear?
- 80 I was looking for something when I came a very old picture of my dad.
- 81 What do you want to be when you grow ?
- 82 Did you really see an alien, or are you making it ?

(1 mark per answer)

J Choose the correct answer.

- 83 'What when you saw the man?' the police officer asked.
 A have you done B were you doing C are you doing D do you do
- 84 Thomas Edison, was American, invented many things, including the light bulb.
 A which B who C that D what
- 85 I hope we're staying a good hotel this time!
 A at B to C with D on
- 86 I know London quite well because I there.
 A used live B used to living C was used to live D used to live
- 87 My bike ! Call the police!
 A was being stolen B has been stolen C stole D was stealing
- 88 I'm tired because I since eight this morning.
 A have been working B work C am working D had worked
- 89 Do you think I could have water, please?
 A a few B much C few D a little
- 90 Is that Paul? He must from Australia.
 A return B had returned C have returned D returning

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/100

Modals + the perfect infinitive

Form

modal + have + past participle

statement

You **should have told** me you
were going shopping.

negative

You **shouldn't (should not)**
have told Liz what Bill said.

question

Should I have invited Carol
to the party?

Watch out!

Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Ability

Use

To say that someone had the opportunity or ability to do something, but didn't do it

Modal**could****Example**

We **could have gone** to the party, but we decided not to in the end.

Watch out!

We use *this* for things that someone didn't actually do. For general ability in the past, we use could + bare infinitive (see Unit 19).

✓ **I could play** the guitar when I was seven. (= I knew how to play the guitar.)

✓ **I could have played** the guitar. (= I had the opportunity to play the guitar, but I didn't actually play it.)

Criticism

Use

To say that someone's past behaviour was bad or wrong

Modal**ought to / should****Example**

You **should have invited** Carol to your party.
(= You didn't invite Carol and that was wrong.)

Probability and possibility

Use

Strong probability

Modal**must / can't****Example**

They **must have had** a lovely holiday!
(= It's almost certain that they had a lovely holiday.)

They **can't have had** any sleep!

(= It's almost certain that they didn't have any sleep.)

Possibility

could / may / might

Helen **might have found** a new house.

(= It's possible, but I'm not certain.)

Expectation

Use

To show you expected the past to be different from what actually happened

Modal**ought to / should****Example**

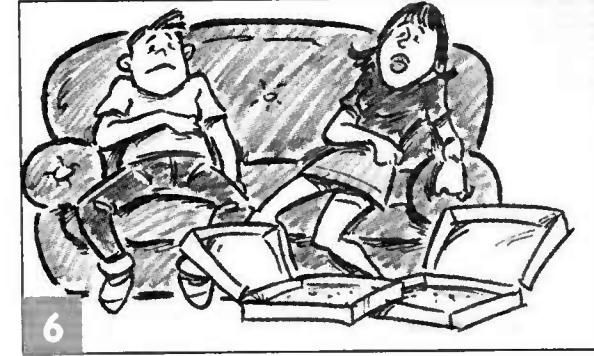
Jim **should have arrived** half an hour ago.
I wonder where he is.

A Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We could (take) the bus, but in the end we decided to walk.
 2 Although I could (buy) the DVD, I actually got the video.
 3 Alan could (go) to the concert with Sindy, but he stayed at home instead.
 4 They could (catch) an earlier plane, but they decided to get the later one.
 5 Could you (stay) longer or did you have to leave then?

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the correct form of the verbs in the box.

eat • get • kick • take • tidy • wear



- 1 Mr Appleby an umbrella with him.
 2 Jenny her room.
 3 Alex the ball so hard.
 4 Tim a fancy-dress costume.
 5 They there earlier.
 6 They so much!

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 I expect Adrian did a lot of revision. **must**
 Adrian a lot of revision.
- 2 I don't believe that Jim stole the money. **can't**
 Jim the money.
- 3 It's possible that I have made a mistake.
could
 I a mistake.
- 4 There's a chance that someone saw us. **may**
 Someone us.
- 5 It's possible that Tim hasn't arrived yet. **might**
 Tim yet.
- 6 I'm sure that Irene wasn't at the party because
 she was ill. **have**
 Irene at the party because she was ill.

D Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 We were expecting Dave to call, but he hasn't.
Dave should have called.....
- 2 They said they were going to deliver the computer at lunchtime, but they didn't.
They should.....
- 3 I was expecting the film to come out at the cinema last week.
The film ought.....
- 4 The shop wasn't supposed to close so early.
The shop shouldn't.....
- 5 Was the programme supposed to start at eight o'clock?
Should.....?

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Ronny have gone to Switzerland, but I'm not totally sure. A must C can't B could D should | 4 They have seen the play last night as they went to a football match instead. A could C might B must D can't |
| 2 You have lied to me! Why didn't you tell me the truth? A mustn't C shouldn't B might not D couldn't | 5 Carl have been here by now. Maybe he got stuck in traffic. A might C should B must D can't |
| 3 Helen to have seen a doctor weeks ago. Why didn't she? A ought C must B should D can't | 6 You have been really excited when you heard you'd won the competition! A must C might B should D could |

F Write one word in each gap.

My cousin Tina

My cousin Tina is a professional dancer. Her mum – my aunt – says that Tina (1) dance really well even before she was able to walk!

When Tina was ten, she could (2) gone to a special school for dancers in New York, but she decided not to because she didn't want to leave her friends. Even today, Tina's mum thinks that Tina (3) have gone to the school. I'm sure it (4) have been a very difficult decision for Tina to make, but she says that she doesn't regret not going. She carried on dancing in her spare time, often getting up at five o'clock in the morning for a dance lesson before school. That can't have (5) much fun!

Today, she's really successful. She's been in lots of shows and she's even appeared on TV a few times. In fact, she (6) have got the main part in a new show in London. She's not surprised yet. They (7) to have contacted her yesterday about it, but they didn't. Hopefully she'll hear in the next few days. Whether she gets the part or not, I'm really proud of my cousin!

Grammar

Questions, question tags, indirect questions

Questions

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Normal main verbs | Simple tenses Continuous tenses Perfect tenses | • Do you feel cold? • Did they go shopping? • Am I annoying you? • Were they waiting for you? • Have you seen this film? • Had it started ? |
| Be as a main verb | • Am I late ? • Were you all right ? • Have you been ill ? | |
| Have as a main verb | • Does she have a bath every day? • Did they have lunch at one o'clock? | |
| Modals | • Should I call the police? • Could you call me later? | |
| Question words | • Who was in prison? • What's your name? • Where do they live? • Why did you do that? | |

Watch out!

- To form questions in the passive, we put the auxiliary verb before the subject. If there is more than one auxiliary verb, only the first one goes before the subject.
✓ **Was** Mr Jenkins arrested yesterday?
✓ **Has** Mr Jenkins **been** arrested?
- With the question words who and what, we use do as an auxiliary verb if the question word refers to the **object** of the verb.
✓ Who **told** you? (= Someone told you. Who?)
✓ Who **did** you **tell**? (= You told someone. Who?)

Questions tags

Use

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| To ask someone to agree with us | It's confusing, isn't it ? |
| To check whether something is true | You haven't been to prison, have you ? |
| Normal main verbs | Simple tenses |
| Continuous tenses | • Phil works here, doesn't he? • They didn't leave , did they? |
| Perfect tenses | • You are coming, aren't you? • They weren't looking , were they? • They've gone , haven't they? • You hadn't seen it, had you? |
| Be as a main verb | • He's new here, isn't he? • You weren't old enough, were you? |
| Have as a main verb | • They have a car, haven't / don't they? • You didn't have a shower every day, did you? |
| Modals | • Jan should be here by now, shouldn't she? • You won't make a mess, will you? |

Helpful hints

In sentences with **I am**, we use **aren't I**? In sentences with **I'm not**, we use **am I**?

✓ **I'm** right, **aren't I**? ✓ **I'm not** stupid, **am I**?

Watch out!

With **Let's**, we use **shall** in the question tag.

✓ **Let's** do the washing-up later, **shall** **we**?

Indirect questions

Phrase + clause with normal word order

Use

To ask questions politely

Example

Can/Could **you tell me** where the bank is?

Can/Could **you let me know** what time the film starts?

Do you know if Alison lives there?

I wonder if you could tell me where the toilets are.

I wonder if you know how much this costs.

Watch out!

We don't use question word order in the second half of the sentence.

A The words and phrases in **bold** in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Does Debbie **likes** Greek food?
- 2 Did Anne and Carlo **went** to Spain last year?
- 3 **Was** Dawn and Jennifer with you?
- 4 **Has** **Claudia** a haircut every Thursday?
- 5 Have you **buy** the new *Arctic Monkeys*' CD yet?
- 6 **Does** Tim going to be in the school play?
- 7 **It would be** the best thing to do?
- 8 Were you **play** basketball when it started snowing?

B Write one word in each gap.

- Rachel:** Hi, Ben! (1) are you?
- Ben:** I'm fine. (2) you hear about Mr Watkins, the maths teacher?
- Rachel:** No. (3) happened to him?
- Ben:** He fell out of the window of his classroom!
- Rachel:** (4) pushed him?
- Ben:** No one!
- Rachel:** So how (5) it happen?
- Ben:** He was sitting on the windowsill and he just fell backwards!
- Rachel:** Oh dear! Poor Mr Watkins. (6) he hurt?
- Ben:** No. Luckily his classroom is on the ground floor.
- Rachel:** That's lucky! (7) you there at the time?
- Ben:** Yes! We were having a maths lesson.
- Rachel:** So (8) did you all do?
- Ben:** We ran outside to help him. We were all laughing, though!
- Rachel:** (9) he think it was funny, too?
- Ben:** Not at first, but he laughed about it afterwards.

C Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 You live in a village, | | A weren't they? |
| 2 You're not fifteen years old, | | B have you? |
| 3 Carol has a maths test tomorrow, | | C don't you? |
| 4 They were having lunch at the time, | | D didn't they? |
| 5 You've been to France, | | E are you? |
| 6 I'm not the only one, | | F haven't you? |
| 7 They all passed the test, | | G will she? |
| 8 You haven't seen Linda anywhere, | | H doesn't she? |
| 9 She won't tell anyone else, | | I isn't it? |
| 10 This is the right DVD, | | J am I? |

D Complete the question tags.

- 1 Mark doesn't eat meat, he?
- 2 We should phone Grandma, we?
- 3 I didn't get you into trouble, I?
- 4 You weren't waiting for me, you?
- 5 Jill has finished her homework, she?
- 6 You'll call me later, you?
- 7 Let's go out tonight, we?
- 8 I'm going to pass the exam, I?

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Excuse me. Could you tell me how much , please?
A are these jeans B these jeans are
- 2 Can you let me know what time ?
A does the train arrive B the train arrives
- 3 Do you know if at seven o'clock?
A the show starts B does the show start
- 4 I wonder if you could tell me what
A is the difference B the difference is
- 5 I wonder if you know who ask.
A I should B should I

F Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 Where's the post office?
I wonder if you could tell me
- 2 Why did you do that?
Could you tell us ?
- 3 How much will the holiday cost?
Can you let me know ?
- 4 Are there any cafés near here?
Could you tell me if ?
- 5 Does Jim like jazz music?
Do you know ?

Topic vocabulary

see page 192 for definitions

admit (v)
arrest (v)
charity (n)
commit (v)
community (n)
court (n)
criminal (n, adj)
culture (n)
familiar (adj)
government (n)

habit (n)
identity card (n phr)
illegal (adj)
politics (n)
population (n)
prison (n)
protest (v, n)
resident (n)
responsible (adj)
rob (v)

routine (n, adj)
schedule (n)
situation (n)
social (adj)
society (n)
steal (v)
tradition (n)
typical (adj)
vote (v, n)
youth club (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| break in(to) | enter illegally |
| catch up (with) | reach the same point/level as |
| get away with | escape punishment for |
| get up | leave your bed |
| move in | start living in a new house, etc |
| put away | return sth to where it belongs |
| wake up | stop being asleep |
| wash up | wash plates, cups, cutlery, etc |

Prepositional phrases

against the law
at the age of
in public
in response to
in touch (with)
in your teens/twenties/etc

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| agree | agreement, disagree | life | live, alive |
| belief | believe, (un)believable | nation | nationality, (inter)national |
| courage | courageous | peace | peaceful(ly) |
| elect | election | prison | prisoner |
| equal | equality, unequal | shoot | shot, shooting |

Word patterns

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| adjectives | angry (with sb) about guilty of | forget about forgive sb for |
| verbs | accuse sb of blame sb for blame sth on criticise sb for | invite sb to punish sb for share sth with smile at |

Topic vocabulary

A Circle the correct word.

- 1 Is it **illegal** / **familiar** to drive without wearing a seatbelt?
- 2 Rob is very **typical** / **responsible**. You can trust him completely.
- 3 The area where I live has a lot of **illegal** / **social** problems.
- 4 Her face looked **responsible** / **familiar** but I wasn't sure who she was.
- 5 It was just another **typical** / **social** day at the office.

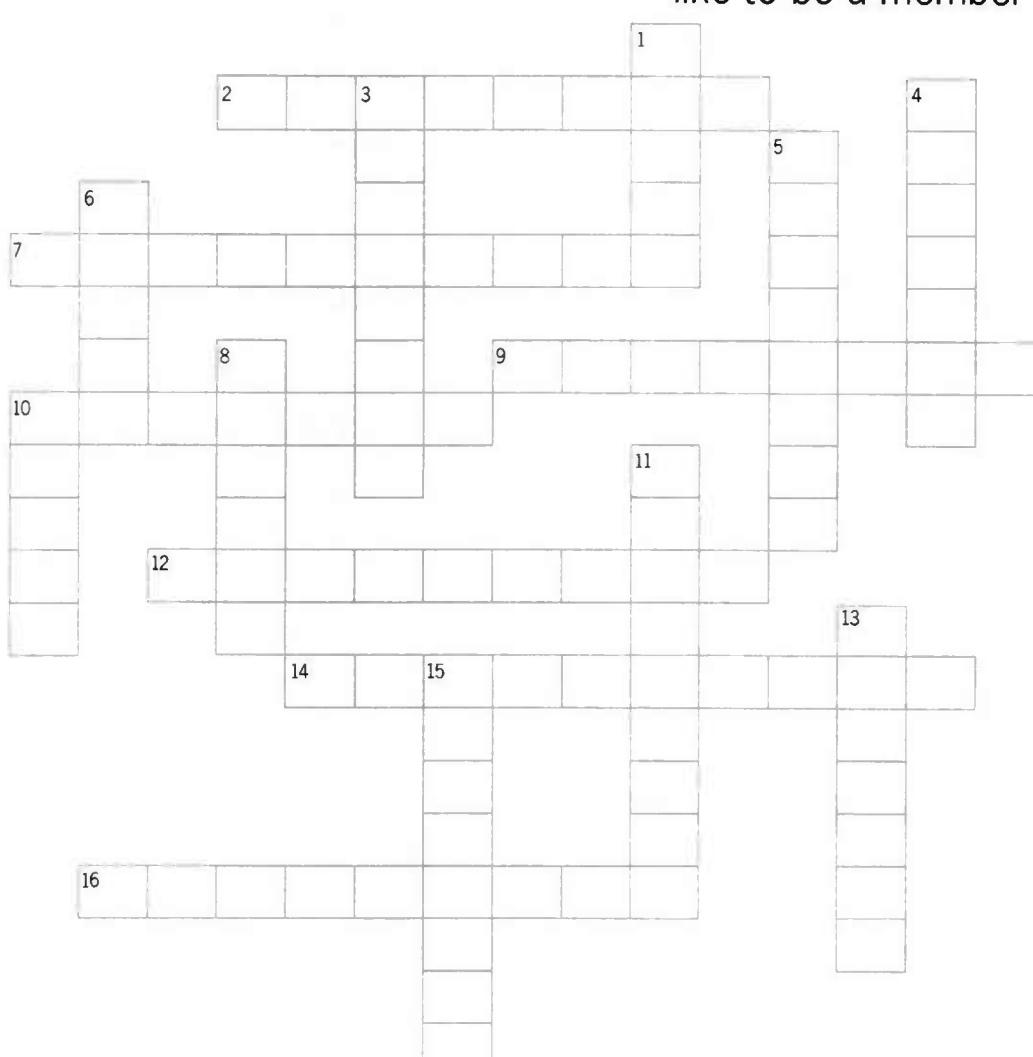
B Complete the crossword.

Across

- 2 If you've broken the law, you're a (8)
- 7 A new is elected every four years. (10)
- 9 Are you a or are you just visiting? (8)
- 10 How much money do you give to ? (7)
- 12 I really feel part of the local (9)
- 14 The of our village is decreasing. Soon there will be no one living here at all. (10)
- 16 It's a in my family to go for a walk on New Year's Day. (9)

Down

- 1 Biting your fingernails is a horrible ! (5)
- 3 The police officer asked to see my card. (8)
- 4 I've had to change my now I start work earlier. (7)
- 5 She's got a very busy today. (8)
- 6 Let's go to the club after school! (5)
- 8 He was sent to for six years. (6)
- 10 The judge entered the and everyone stood up. (5)
- 11 I'm in a very difficult I should tell my parents that I lost the money, but I'm afraid they'll be angry! (9)
- 13 In a democratic , people have the right to vote. (7)
- 15 My brother is very interested in He'd like to be a member of parliament one day. (8)



C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

admit • arrest • commit • protest • rob • steal • vote

- 1 You've never a crime, have you?
- 2 Most people who banks get caught eventually.
- 3 I think we should about the council's plans to close the playground.
- 4 John finally that he had broken the window after all.
- 5 If you didn't have enough money for food, would you from a supermarket?
- 6 A man has been in connection with the bank robbery last Tuesday.
- 7 Are you going to in the local elections next week?

Phrasal verbs**D** Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 Someone has broken | | A up with the rest of the class quite quickly. |
| 2 I missed a few lessons but I'm catching | | B those plates up, aren't you? |
| 3 You'll never get | | C up when the alarm clock rang this morning. |
| 4 I didn't want to get | | D up, I realised I was late for school. |
| 5 Our new neighbours moved | | E into my car and stolen the CD player. |
| 6 Do you want me to help you put | | F all these clothes away? |
| 7 When I woke | | G away with this! |
| 8 You're going to wash | | H in next door today. |

Prepositional phrases**E** Write one word in each gap.

Dear Sir,

I am writing (1) response (2) the letter from Mrs A Taylor, which was published in the last issue of *The Village Times*.

Mrs Taylor spoke quite rudely about the young people who hang around in the park after school and at weekends. She seems to suggest that a group of teenagers meeting and having fun (3) public is (4) the law. Well, it isn't! She should try to remember what she was like (5) the age (6) fifteen. I know several people (7) their teens who like to spend time in the park. They are polite, honest and helpful, and I am proud to have them in the village. Perhaps I could put Mrs Taylor (8) touch (9) them. They might teach her not to be so rude and unpleasant in future.

Yours,

Wendy Partridge

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 Running after that thief was very of you! **COURAGE**
- 2 You looked so when you fell asleep on the sofa. **PEACE**
- 3 All four of my grandparents are still **LIVE**
- 4 Did you vote in the last ? **ELECT**
- 5 It can be very difficult for when they leave prison and go back into the community. **PRISON**
- 6 At the end of the film, you hear a single and then Al Pacino falls to the ground. **SHOOT**
- 7 It's ! I've lost my glasses again! **BELIEVE**
- 8 I think we're all in that something must be done about the problem. **AGREE**
- 9 Should I write 'British' or 'English' as my ? **NATION**
- 10 We'll only have real when women earn as much money as men. **EQUAL**

Word patterns

G Circle the correct word.

- 1 Don't blame the theft **on** / **for** Tim. He didn't steal anything!
- 2 I'll share these sandwiches **to** / **with** you, if you like.
- 3 They accused Tonya **of** / **for** telling lies, but she was telling the truth.
- 4 Are you still angry **with** / **about** me?
- 5 I'd completely forgotten **for** / **about** the party. I'm not ready!
- 6 Trudy is such a lovely baby. She always smiles **at** / **to** you when you sing to her.

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 You can't blame me the bad weather!
- 2 You shouldn't criticise people the way that they look.
- 3 I'm thinking of inviting Eliot the barbecue.
- 4 You're not angry what I said, are you?
- 5 The head teacher is going to punish us being late for class.
- 6 Ronald Jennings, you have been found guilty murder.
- 7 I'll never forgive you what you've done!

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 You should me you were going to be late!
 A tell C to tell
 B have told D to have told
- 2 The football match have finished by now. It started over four hours ago!
 A must C can't
 B ought D wouldn't
- 3 I wonder if you know where
 A is the post office? C the post office is?
 B is the post office. D the post office is.
- 4 You don't eat meat, you?
 A are C have
 B eat D do
- 5 Let's see what's on at the cinema,?
 A do we C shall we
 B shall us D let us
- 6 She have bought the tickets today, but I can't be sure.
 A must C can't
 B might D shouldn't
- 7 Could you tell us
 A when you were born? C when were you born?
 B when you were born. D when were you born.
- 8 I'm sleeping in Jim's room tonight,!
 A am not C aren't
 B don't D isn't

(1 mark per answer)

B Match to make sentences.

- 9 Someone broke A up at half past seven.
 10 I'll just put B into our neighbour's house yesterday.
 11 Mum always wakes me C in whenever you like.
 12 If you wash these plates D up soon, you'll be late for school.
 13 The flat is empty, so you can move E these things away and then I'll be ready.
 14 If you don't get F up, I'll start cooking dinner.

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 15 I'm almost certain I didn't leave my wallet in the café. **can't**
 I my wallet in the café.
- 16 They'll find out that you've lied to them about your age. **away**
 You won't lying to them about your age.
- 17 Todd lost my favourite CD, but I've forgiven him. **for**
 I've forgiven my favourite CD.
- 18 The woman said that my uncle was a thief! **accused**
 The woman a thief!

- 19 Why didn't you check the time of the film? **should**
 You the time of the film!
- 20 It'll be difficult to reach the others as they're a long way ahead. **up**
 It'll be difficult to the others as they're a long way ahead.
- 21 Everyone said that I'd stolen the money! **blamed**
 Everyone stealing the money.
- 22 It's possible that Jean saw Don in the town centre. **may**
 Jean Don in the town centre.
- 23 Our teacher thought that Trudy was responsible for the damage, but she wasn't. **blamed**
 Our teacher Trudy, but she didn't do it.
- 24 It was wrong of you to take that money. **have**
 You that money. (2 marks per answer)

D Complete using the words in the box.

age • card • club • law • public • response • teens • touch

- 25 I've got a passport, but I haven't got an identity
- 26 That kind of behaviour is okay in private, but not in !
- 27 I learnt to ride a bike at the of three.
- 28 It's against the to drive a car without a driving licence.
- 29 Could you put me in with someone who knows about starting a website?
- 30 Shall we go to the youth tonight?
- 31 When I was in my , I wanted to break all the rules!
- 32 I am writing in to your letter of 15th November. (1 mark per answer)

E Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

A politician speaks ...

It's my (33) that we all have some very important questions to ask in this (34) What kind of a country do we want to live in? How can we achieve (35) for everyone? How can we all live (36) with each other? I think that everyone here who was (37) 20 or 30 years ago will be in complete (38) that life is better now than it was then. But there are still many local and (39) problems to solve. Who's going to solve them? My political party, or the other parties? I want you, the voter, to be (40) and vote for the only person who can really make a difference. Me!

BELIEVE

ELECT

EQUAL

PEACE

LIVE

AGREE

NATION

COURAGE

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

So and such, too and enough

so and such

Use

Both so ... that and such ... that are used to show the results of a situation or action. They take the following structures:

Form

Example

with an adjective:

so + adjective + that

Al is **so good that** he was made manager.

with a noun:

so + many/much + noun + that

Al sells **so many cars that** he was made manager.

such + a/an + adjective + noun + that

Al is **such a good worker that** he was made manager.

such + adjective + plural noun + that

Al gets **such good results that** he was made manager.

such + a lot of + noun + that

Al makes **such a lot of money for the company that** he was made manager.

with an adverb:

so + adverb + that

Al **works so well that** he was made manager.

too and enough

Use

Both *too* and *enough* are used to talk about how much or how little of something there is. We use *too* to describe the negative effect of having more than necessary. We use *enough* to describe the effects of having/not having the right amount of something.

Form

Example

with an adjective:

too + adjective (+ full infinitive)

It's **too cold** to work in the garden.

adjective + enough (+ full infinitive)

Carol isn't **patient enough** to work as a teacher.

with a noun:

too + many/much + noun (+ full infinitive)

Jonty works **too many hours** to have any hobbies.

enough + noun (+ full infinitive)

We don't have **enough money** to pay our bills.

with an adverb:

too + adverb (+ full infinitive)

I got there **too late** to see the manager.

adverb + enough (+ full infinitive)

Jack did the work **quickly enough** to finish half an hour early.

Watch out!

- Too does not mean the same as very. We only use *too* when we are describing something negative.
 ✓ I've got **too** much work. I can't come out tonight.
 ✗ This job is great because you get paid **too** much money.
- Enough always comes after the adjective.
 ✓ You're not old **enough** to work here.
 ✗ You're not **enough** old to work here.
- Both *too* and *enough* can be followed by *for*.
 ✓ It's too hot **for** me in this office.
 ✓ You're not old enough **for** the army.

A

Complete using **so** or **such**.

- 1 The pan was hot that I nearly dropped it!
- 2 Mr Jones was a kind man that I was sad when he moved to another town.
- 3 We have many pets that sometimes it's really noisy!
- 4 Alicia is good at basketball that I think she could be a professional.
- 5 There was a lot of smoke that I couldn't see.
- 6 Tyrone ran fast that no one had a chance in the race.
- 7 Cherie is popular that everyone wants to be friends with her.
- 8 Would you like to have long hair that you can sit on it?

B

If the phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct phrase.

- 1 Paris Hilton is **such famous that** she gets recognised wherever she goes.
.....
- 2 There were **so many customers in the shop that** I couldn't move!
.....
- 3 The man spoke **such quickly that** I couldn't understand a word he said.
.....
- 4 I had **so good marks that** my dad bought me a new computer!
.....
- 5 Victoria is **so old that** she can remember seeing a car for the first time.
.....
- 6 There was **so a long queue that** we decided to go home.
.....
- 7 I've got **so a lot of friends that** I don't have time to see them all.
.....
- 8 Big Brother was **such successful that** they're making another series.
.....

C

Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 I have a lot of money and I don't know what to do with it. **such**
I have that I don't know what to do with it.
- 2 Adrian fell asleep during the film because he was very tired. **so**
Adrian he fell asleep during the film.
- 3 Today was so hot that I didn't want to do anything. **such**
Today was that I didn't want to do anything.
- 4 I didn't have time to open all my Christmas presents because I got so many! **such**
I got Christmas presents that I didn't have time to open them all!
- 5 They closed the funfair because it was very dangerous. **that**
The funfair they closed it.
- 6 The food was so spicy that I couldn't eat it. **such**
We had that I couldn't eat it.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 This soup is **very salty** / **too salty** to eat.
- 2 If you run **too fast** / **fast enough**, you might win the race.
- 3 Don't drive **too fast** / **fast enough** or you might have an accident.
- 4 Have we got **too much** / **enough** time or do we need more?
- 5 Do you think you're **too strong** / **strong enough** to lift this heavy chair?
- 6 There are **too many** / **enough** questions here! I can't do all of them in five minutes!
- 7 Are you **enough warm** / **warm enough**? Shall I put the heating on?
- 8 This tea is **too** / **enough** hot to drink. I'll wait for it to cool down.

E Complete using a word from box A and a word or phrase from box B. You have to use the words in box A more than once.

A enough • so • such • too

B a long time • a lot of fun • beautiful • early • hard • hot • many things • sweets

- 1 We were having at the party that I didn't want to come home.
- 2 I put in the plastic bag and it broke.
- 3 We didn't have for everyone to have one.
- 4 Nancy is that I think I'm falling in love with her.
- 5 It's raining to go out. Let's stay in and watch TV.
- 6 When the milk is , pour it into the cup and stir with a spoon.
- 7 We waited for that I thought the bus was never going to come!
- 8 Stacy got to the theatre that there was no one there.

F Write *so*, *such*, *too* or *enough* in each gap.**My first - and last! - day at work**

I'll never forget my first day at work. It was (1) a disaster that I lost my job! The boss explained what I had to do, but she did it (2) quickly that I didn't understand. I wasn't brave (3) to ask her to repeat it, so I pretended I knew what to do. It wasn't difficult at first – just putting numbers into a computer. Soon, though, I was (4) busy that I started making more and more mistakes. I made (5) a lot of mistakes that the other workers noticed. They tried to help me, but it was (6) late. In the end, I just had (7) much to do that I gave up. I sat there and stared at my computer for two hours! The boss came back and she was (8) shocked that she fired me immediately! My first day was also my last!

Comparatives

Use

To compare things/people/actions that are different

Example

My new job is **more enjoyable** than my old one.
I'd like you to get to the office **earlier** tomorrow.

Form

| | adjective | → | comparative |
|--|---|--|--|
| one syllable | hard | + -er | harder |
| one syllable ending in -e | late | + -r | later |
| one syllable ending in vowel + consonant | big | double last letter + -er | bigger |
| two syllables ending in -y | pretty | -y → -ier | prettier |
| two or more syllables | interesting | more/less + adjective | more/less interesting |
| irregular adjectives / quantifiers | good → better bad → worse | little → less far → farther/further | many → more much → more |
| | adverb | → | comparative |
| regular adverbs | carefully | more/less + adverb | more/less carefully |
| irregular adverbs | well → better badly → worse early → earlier | near → nearer late → later | fast → faster far → farther/further |

Helpful hints

The comparative form is often followed by *than*. ✓ My working day is **longer than** it used to be.

Superlatives

Use

To compare one member of a group of things/people/actions with the whole group

Example

Out of all the jobs in the company, John's is the **hardest**.
The person who does **best** will get a pay rise.

Form

| | adjective | → | superlative |
|--|--|---|---|
| one syllable | hard | + -est | hardest |
| one syllable ending in -e | late | + -st | latest |
| one syllable ending in vowel + consonant | big | double last letter + -est | biggest |
| two syllables ending in -y | pretty | -y → -iest | prettiest |
| two or more syllables | interesting | most/least + adjective | most/least interesting |
| irregular adjectives / quantifiers | good → best bad → worst | little → least far → farthest/furthest | many → most much → most |
| | adverb | → | superlative |
| regular adverbs | carefully | most/least + adverb | most/least carefully |
| irregular adverbs | well → best badly → worst early → earliest | near → nearest late → latest | fast → fastest far → farthest/furthest |

Helpful hints

We usually use *the* before the superlative form. ✓ Today was **the worst** day since I started working there.

A Complete using the comparative form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Wait! Your bicycle is (**fast**) than mine!
- 2 Phew! It's much (**hot**) than it was yesterday, isn't it?
- 3 I think you look (**pretty**) when you wear your hair up.
- 4 The price of batteries has gone up. They're a lot (**expensive**) than last time.
- 5 Angus hasn't been practising the piano and he's got a lot (**bad**).
- 6 His new film is much (**entertaining**) than his last one. I loved that one!
- 7 Tell us another joke – but a (**short**) one this time! That one took forever!
- 8 I didn't win the lottery. Maybe I'll be (**lucky**) next time.
- 9 The Russian athlete threw the discus (**far**) than all the others and won gold.
- 10 I think these biscuits are even (**nice**) than the last ones you made!

B The words in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 We lost the match because we played **badly** than the other team did.
- 2 It rains a lot in England, so the countryside is a lot **green** than in Greece.
- 3 You gave Sarah a really small piece of cake – and you've given me even **little**!
- 4 I must have lost weight. These jeans seem **large** than they were before.
- 5 I got to the party **early** than everyone else, so I had to wait.
- 6 I hear her new CD is **good** than her last one. What do you think?
- 7 Our cat seems to be getting **fat** every day – maybe she should go on a diet!
- 8 I'm disappointed. I think you could have done a lot **well** on this test.

C Rewrite the sentences using the correct comparative form of the words in the box.

bad • beautiful • confident • fat • happy • near (to) • short • young

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Joshua is much taller than Alex. Alex is | 5 Bill is thinner than Simon. Simon is |
| 2 Theresa is more confident than Amy. Amy is a lot | 6 Terry is older than Sarah-Jane. Sarah-Jane is |
| 3 Your house is further from the school than mine. My house is | 7 Patricia is better than her sister on the clarinet. Patricia's sister is |
| 4 Jude is less happy than Andy about the decision. Andy is | 8 The houses here are uglier than in my grandparents' village. The houses in my grandparents' village |

D

Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

bad • big • far • funny • hard • kind • scary • tasty

- 1 This really is the song I've ever heard! It's terrible!
- 2 Ivy is the woman I know. She'll do anything for anybody.
- 3 Listen! I promise you, this is the joke ever! Well, a man goes into a shop ...
- 4 Mmm! This is the soup you've made so far.
- 5 What's the thing about English grammar for you?
- 6 Ben appeared and he was carrying the present I'd ever seen. It was huge!
- 7 We had a competition to see who could swim the
- 8 Sandra told us the ghost story she could, and it was really frightening!

E

Complete using the correct form of the words in brackets.

I think this is the (1) (**bad**) job I've ever had. My last job was much (2) (**good**) than this one. I had a lot (3) (**little**) work there and my boss was really nice. My boss here is the (4) (**strict**) in the whole firm, and the working day is (5) (**long**) than in my last job, too. The (6) (**good**) thing about it is that the office is (7) (**close**) to my house than the old one. At least now I get home (8) (**early**) than I used to.

F

Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

clean • dirty • fast • old • slowly • young



'I walk (1) than him.'
'I walk the (2) of all.'



'I ran (6) of all.'
'I ran (7) than everyone except him.'
'They both ran (8) than me.'



'I'm the (3) pigeon.'
'I'm (4) than they are.'
'I'm the (5) pigeon.'



'I'm the (9) in the family.'
'And I'm the (10) '

Vocabulary

Working and earning

Topic vocabulary

see page 194 for definitions

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| ambition (n) | earn (v) | poverty (n) |
| application (n) | fame (n) | pressure (n) |
| bank account (n phr) | goal (n) | previous (adj) |
| boss (n) | impress (v) | profession (n) |
| career (n) | income (n) | retire (v) |
| colleague (n) | industry (n) | salary (n) |
| company (n) | interview (v, n) | staff (n) |
| contract (n) | leader (n) | strike (n) |
| department (n) | manager (n) | tax (v, n) |
| deserve (v) | pension (n) | wealthy (adj) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| call off | cancel |
| give back | return sth you have taken/borrowed |
| go on | happen |
| put off | delay to a later time |
| set up | start (a business, organisation, etc) |
| stay up | go to bed late |
| take away | remove |
| take over | take control of (a business, etc) |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|----------------|
| at the moment |
| in charge (of) |
| on business |
| on strike |
| on time |
| on/off duty |

Word formation

| | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|
| assist | assistant, assistance | occupy | occupation |
| beg | beggar | office | officer, (un)official |
| boss | bossy | retire | retired, retirement |
| employ | (un)employment, employer, employee, unemployed | safe | save, unsafe, safety |
| fame | famous | succeed | success, (un)successful |

Word patterns

| | | | |
|------------|--|-------|---|
| adjectives | careful with difficult for fed up with ready for responsible for | | depend on inform sb about refer to work as work for |
| verbs | apply for | nouns | a kind of |

Topic vocabulary

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Bob joined the about six years ago.
A ambition B fame C pension D company
- 2 We lost £10 million last year because of the workers' over money.
A strike B department C colleague D tax
- 3 I'm sure it's good to be well known, but isn't everything.
A boss B interview C fame D poverty
- 4 Don't sign the until you've read every word of it!
A industry B contract C staff D profession
- 5 My grandfather stopped working two years ago and now he gets a
A pressure B leader C pension D department
- 6 Charles worked in the same job for almost the whole of his
A colleague B manager C industry D career
- 7 You should be able to save a little money with a/an of €30,000 per year.
A application B income C leader D goal
- 8 Can I introduce you to Isaac, a of mine from work?
A profession B department C colleague D salary

B Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- 1 I had a lot more responsibility in my job. **I O R V U E P S**
- 2 Why not open one of our new Supersaver bank ? **C S N O A U C T**
- 3 It's always been my to work in advertising. **B T M O I I A N**
- 4 Frank left university and got a job in the computer **D Y T U R S I N**
- 5 The family lived in after Mr Bucket lost his job. **T O Y V E P R**
- 6 His parents left him a lot of money and now Neil is extremely **A E H Y L T W**
- 7 You usually need a degree and some training to join the teaching
O R I O F S P N S E
- 8 All members of here get three weeks holiday a year. **A T F S F**

C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

deserve • earn • impress • interview • retire • tax

- 1 Isabelle really her manager and soon she was given a better job.
- 2 My dad said that he wants to when he's sixty.
- 3 We everyone who applies for a job before making our decision.
- 4 The government everyone who works and then spends the money on roads, hospitals and things like that.
- 5 Wendy works hard for the company and I think she a more challenging job.
- 6 I read recently that women still less than men for the same job and I don't think it's fair.

Phrasal verbs

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 A Japanese company has over the place where I work and I might lose my job.
- 2 The boss came into the office when we were laughing and wanted to know what was on.
- 3 Do you think we could the meeting off until next Thursday?
- 4 The computer in my office broke down so they it away to fix it.
- 5 Many of the staff were ill with flu that week, so the director decided to off the meeting.
- 6 I'm tired because I had to up last night to finish some work.
- 7 My car belonged to the company, so when I lost my job I had to it back.
- 8 Janice is thinking of up her own restaurant.

Prepositional phrases

E Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I'm afraid we're not looking for new workers at | A business a lot of the time so he's never at home for long. |
| 2 They said on the news that bus drivers are on | B strike, so you might need to take a taxi to work. |
| 3 In his new job, Paul is away travelling on | C duty for about eight hours every night. |
| 4 I was quite nervous the first time I was in | D charge of the whole department. |
| 5 Anne works as a security guard and she's on | E the moment, but you could try again next month. |
| 6 My boss said that if I wasn't on | F time for work more often I would lose my job |

Word formation

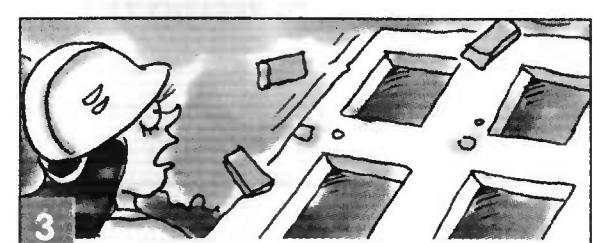
F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.



He's a
BEG



He's an
. ASSIST



It's
SAFE



They're
EMPLOY



He's
RETIRE



She's a police
OFFICE

G Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 The manager told me I was too **boss** and that I should discuss things with my colleagues rather than telling them what to do all the time.
- 2 Being a firefighter is a very stressful **occupy**.
- 3 It takes a lot of hard work to be **succeed** in this business.
- 4 I wouldn't like to become so **fame** that I couldn't go out in public!
- 5 Kate is 60 next week and she's leaving, so remember to wish her 'Happy **Retire**'.
- 6 It took Ralph a long time to find a new job – he was **employ** for nearly two years.

Word patterns

H Circle the correct word.

- 1 I don't know why but I've always wanted to work **as** / **of** a farmer.
- 2 They want a computer programmer at the office down the road and Fiona has applied **about** / **for** the job.
- 3 I'll look after the office while you're away – you can depend **on** / **with** me.
- 4 My mum is a neurologist, which is a kind **from** / **of** doctor.
- 5 I think it's time for a change. I'm fed up **on** / **with** working here.
- 6 Tessa is responsible **for** / **with** answering the phone and taking messages.

I Write one word in each gap.

- 1 I wanted to become a vet, but the course was too difficult me.
- 2 Roberto got up late and only had ten minutes to get ready work.
- 3 When they informed me the hours I had to work, I couldn't believe it.
- 4 Please be careful my laptop. I need it for work.
- 5 Is it a good idea in the interview to refer your previous job?
- 6 I like working a large company because there are lots of opportunities.

- A** Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

My grandfather's career

My grandad had a long career. He started work as an (1) **ASSIST**
 and worked his way to the top. He was very (2) **SUCCESS**
 (3) the company from disaster many times. When he was
 in charge he was never (4) **SAFE**. He understood people and all
 the (5) admired him. He was an engineer, which is quite
 a difficult (6) **BOSS**, and for 40 years he worked on many
 projects. Finally, he reached 65, which was the (7) **EMPLOY**
 age of (8) **OCCUPY** in his company. He was very well known to
 other engineers – you might even say he was (9) **OFFICE**! He was
 always very busy when he was working, but now he's (10) **RETIRE**,
 he's got a lot more time to spend with his grandchildren!

(1 mark per answer)

- B** Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 11 Mr Robinson is responsible | | A on how long you've been working here. |
| 12 We need to inform everyone | | B about the new time of the meeting. |
| 13 Trisha seems to be fed up | | C to last year as 'a disaster'. |
| 14 Your salary depends | | D of teacher, I suppose. |
| 15 I would love to work | | E for a job to make a good impression. |
| 16 During the meeting, the manager referred | | F for interviewing people applying for jobs. |
| 17 I'm a swimming instructor, which is a kind | | G as a racing driver, or maybe a car mechanic. |
| 18 It's important when you apply | | H with her job and is thinking of finding a new one. |

(1 mark per answer)

- C** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 It's so hot today that I can't work! **too**
 It's me to work today!
- 20 I can't go to bed late because I've got to work in the morning. **up**
 I can't late because I've got to work in the morning.
- 21 You're too young to join the army. **old**
 You're to join the army.
- 22 Why did the boss cancel the meeting? **off**
 Why did the boss the meeting?

23 Let's start our own business! **set**

Let's our own business!

24 I have so much work at the moment that I have to work on Sundays. **such**

I have work at the moment that I have to work on Sundays.

25 The manager wanted to know what was happening in the other office. **on**

The manager wanted to know what was in the other office.

26 I didn't call early enough to speak to the manager. **too**

I to speak to the manager.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

27 This job is much than the last one!

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A hard | C harder |
| B hardest | D more hard |

28 Charlotte earns much money that she can't spend it all!

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| A such | C too |
| B enough | D so |

29 We have to work much longer each day in my old job.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A from | C with |
| B that | D than |

30 I called as soon as I saw the job advert, but it was late.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| A enough | C too |
| B such | D so |

31 What's the job you've ever had?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A most good | C better |
| B best | D good |

32 The office is a long way that I have to catch two buses.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| A too | C enough |
| B such | D so |

33 Ray works as an artist and doesn't earn to pay his bills each month.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| A too | C so |
| B enough | D such |

34 Our company is moving into a building next week.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| A larger | C more large |
| B largest | D most large |

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

35 Anita works really hard and to be paid more.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A worth | C deserves |
| B values | D requires |

36 It takes me about half an hour to get ready work each morning.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| A for | C about |
| B on | D with |

37 I'm going to stay at university and try to off getting a job for a few years!

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A stay | C move |
| B put | D set |

38 May I introduce you to my ?

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A worker | C relation |
| B staff | D colleague |

39 My main is to become a lawyer.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A purpose | C ambition |
| B emotion | D want |

40 During the job they asked me lots of really difficult questions.

- | | |
|--------|----------------|
| A chat | C conversation |
| B talk | D interview |

41 *World Industries* is planning to over our business.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A get | C move |
| B take | D set |

42 Our teachers are strike, so we don't have to go to school today!

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A for | C out |
| B in | D on |

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Introduction to conditional

Some sentences with the word *if* are called conditional sentences.

With every conditional sentence, there are two parts: a situation and the result of that situation. It is the situation that starts with *if*.

There are different types of conditional sentence, depending on what the situation is.

Helpful hints

- When we start the sentence with *if*, we separate the situation and the result with a comma.
✓ *If you join a gym, I'll join too.*
- When we start the sentence with the result, we don't use a comma.
✓ *I'll join too if you join a gym.*

Zero conditional

Form *if* + present simple, present simple

Use Example

General or scientific facts *If people eat too much, they often get fat.*

First conditional

Form *if* + present simple, *will* + bare infinitive

Use Example

Real or likely situations in the present or future and their results *If you take these pills, you'll start to feel better very soon.*

Helpful hints

- We can also use other modals instead of *will*, depending on the meaning.
✓ *If you get some rest, you might feel better tomorrow.*
- We can also use an imperative instead of *will* to give instructions.
✓ *If you don't feel well, go home!*

Second conditional

Form *if* + past simple, *would* + bare infinitive

Use Example

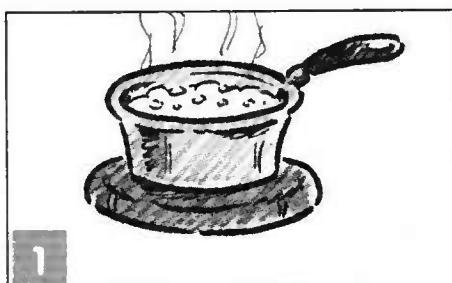
Impossible or unlikely situations in the present or future and their results *If my legs were longer, I would be a much faster runner!*

Helpful hints

We can also use the second conditional to give advice. We use the phrases *If I were you ...* or *If I was you ...* for this. *If I were you ...* is more formal than *If I was you ...*

- ✓ *If I were you, I would eat less chocolate. (more formal)*
- ✓ *If I was you, I'd eat less chocolate! (more informal)*

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the zero conditional.



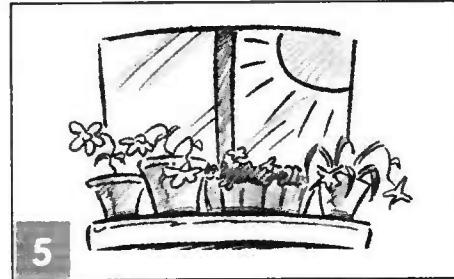
1



4



2



5



3



6

- 1 If you heat water, it boils
heat / water / it / boil
- 2 If you
send / an e-mail / it / be / free
- 3 It
be / dangerous / you / not / wear / a seatbelt
- 4 If you
have / an injection / it / not / usually hurt
- 5 If you
not / water / plants and flowers / they die
- 6 If the sea
not / be / calm / not / be / safe / to swim

B The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

- 1 If we **will go** shopping tomorrow, I'll probably buy a new top.
- 2 If Mum is tired tonight, I **cook** dinner.
- 3 John will tell us if there **will be** any news.
- 4 If I **won't** get a good mark in the geography test, I'll be very annoyed!
- 5 You **are** tired in the morning if you don't go to bed soon.
- 6 If you see Karen, **do** you ask her to call me?
- 7 **Does** Frank come with us if we go to the beach at the weekend?
- 8 If you need help, **will tell** me!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I (**do**) well in the exam, my parents will buy me an MP3 player.
- 2 If my sister borrows my clothes again, I (**scream**)!
- 3 We'll leave at six o'clock if the weather (**be**) bad.
- 4 They (**not / mind**) if we're a bit late this afternoon.
- 5 Sarah will be very annoyed if Dave (**not / call**) her this evening.
- 6 Will you still go to the concert if the tickets (**cost**) 60 euros?
- 7 If Rania doesn't come to the party, (**Greg / be**) upset?
- 8 I'll be surprised if Doug and Dana (**not / get**) a new car soon.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 If I **win** / **won** a million euros, I'd buy my mum and dad a new house.
- 2 If Steve paid more attention in class, he **will** / **would** learn more.
- 3 **They'll** / **They'd** go on a cruise if they had enough money.
- 4 You'd feel a lot healthier if you **don't** / **didn't** eat so much fast food.
- 5 If I **have** / **had** a bike, it wouldn't take me so long to get to school.
- 6 If you met Tom Hanks, what **will** / **would** you ask him?
- 7 **Will** / **Would** Bobby be upset if I didn't invite him?
- 8 If I **am** / **were** you, I'd get a haircut!

E Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than three words.

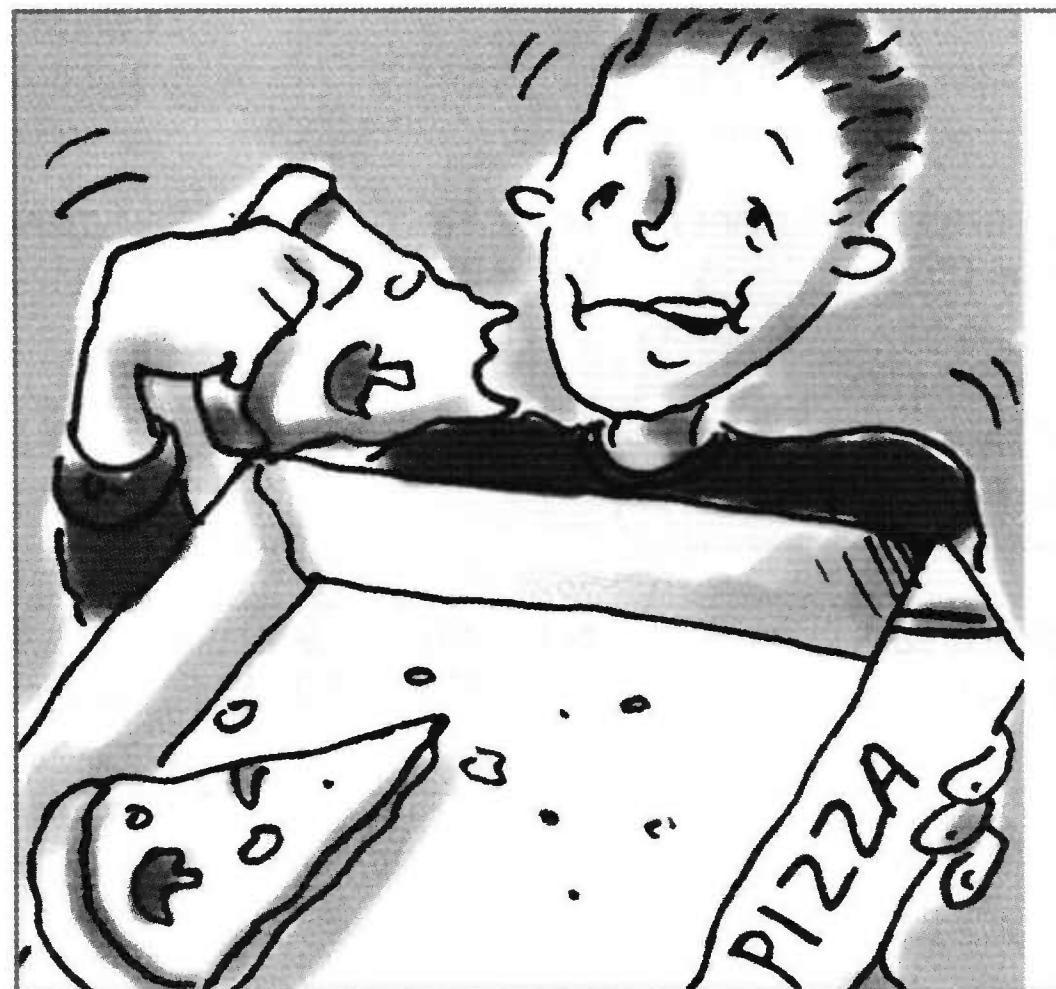
- 1 Sylvia doesn't have enough money, so she can't buy a new computer.
If Sylvia enough money, she'd buy a new computer.
- 2 The twins don't see their friends often because they're very busy.
If the twins weren't so busy, they their friends more often.
- 3 I don't live in a city, so there's not much to do in the evening.
If I in a city, there would be lots to do in the evening.
- 4 Grandma won't get a dog because she lives in a small flat.
If Grandma in a small flat, she'd get a dog.
- 5 You use your mobile a lot, so you have large phone bills.
If you didn't use your mobile so much, you large phone bills.
- 6 I think you should tell your parents the truth.
If I you, I'd tell your parents the truth.

F Choose the correct answer.

Dear Marsha,
 I'm not sure what to do.
 I'm thinking of becoming a vegetarian, but some of my friends say it's a bad idea. They say that if I (1) eating meat, my body won't get all the things it needs to stay healthy. Are my friends right?
 Thanks,
 Yuri, age 14

Dear Yuri,
 Millions of people are vegetarians and they're perfectly healthy. You have to be careful, though. If you (2) up eating meat completely, and only (3) chocolate and crisps, that would obviously be very bad for you! If people don't eat properly, they (4) ill. It's that simple. If you eat lots of fruit and salad and beans, you (5) get all the things you need to stay healthy. But – you're only 14 years old. If you (6) at home with your parents – and you probably do – you'll have to ask them what they think too. If your mum cooks for you, (7) it be difficult for her to make you special meals. If I were you, I (8) think about this carefully and maybe wait until you're a bit older before making such a big decision.
 Marsha

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 A stop | B stopped | 5 A will | B would |
| 2 A give | B gave | 6 A live | B will live |
| 3 A will eat | B ate | 7 A will | B would |
| 4 A get | B would get | 8 A will | B would |



Third conditional

Form if + past perfect simple, would + have + past participle

Use

Unreal situations in the past and their unreal past results

Example

If the chemist **had been** open, I **would have bought** some aspirin.
(= The chemist wasn't open, so I didn't buy any aspirin.)

If I **hadn't listened** to you, I **would have cooked** the chicken for too long.
(= I listened to you, so I didn't cook the chicken for too long.)

If he **had seen** the doctor, he **wouldn't have been** ill for such a long time.
(= He didn't see the doctor, so he was ill for a long time.)

If you **hadn't eaten** a giant pizza, you **wouldn't have been** sick!
(= You ate a giant pizza, so you were sick.)

Helpful hints

We can also use **could** and **might** instead of **would**, depending on the meaning.

✓ If you **had eaten** a giant pizza, you **might** have been sick!
(= It's possible, but not certain, that you would have been sick.)

✓ If Mary **had told** me she was coming, I **could** have cooked a nice meal.
(= I would have been able to cook a nice meal.)

Watch out!

- The third conditional is the only conditional that refers to the past.
 - ✓ If I **had had** a headache, I **would have taken** an aspirin. (= in the past)
- We use past simple in the second conditional, but that does **not** refer to the past.
 - ✓ If I **had** a headache, I **would take** an aspirin. (= now or generally)
- For more information on the second conditional, see Unit 28.

A Circle the correct answer.

If Charles had had enough money, he'd have bought the CD.

- 1 Did Charles have enough money?
2 Did he buy the CD?

Yes / No
Yes / No

Paul wouldn't have made a mistake if he'd listened to Lee.

- 7 Did Paul make a mistake?
8 Did Paul listen to Lee?

Yes / No
Yes / No

Cilla would have called Andrea if she'd taken her mobile with her.

- 3 Did Cilla call Andrea?
4 Did she take her mobile with her?

Yes / No
Yes / No

Jo wouldn't have gone to the party if she hadn't been invited.

- 9 Did Jo go to the party?
10 Was Jo invited to the party?

Yes / No
Yes / No

If we hadn't been late, we'd have seen the start of the film.

- 5 Were they late?
6 Did they see the start of the film?

Yes / No
Yes / No

Tom would have forgotten his keys if Lisa hadn't reminded him.

- 11 Did Tom forget his keys?
12 Did Lisa remind him about his keys?

Yes / No
Yes / No

B Complete using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- If you (tell) me you were going to the beach, I'd have come with you.
- If Dan had missed the plane, he (be) very annoyed.
- I'd have got you a present if I (know) it was your birthday.
- We (not / get) lost if we'd taken a map with us.
- If the car (not / break down), I wouldn't have been late.
- If you (not / help) me, I wouldn't have finished in time.
- If Baz (not / show) you what to do, what (you / do)?

C Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- It wasn't cold, so we didn't light a fire.
If it cold, we'd have lit a fire.
- John didn't come, so we didn't do any painting.
If John , we'd have done some painting.
- Claire didn't buy any clothes because she didn't see anything she liked.
Claire some clothes if she'd seen something she liked.
- The audience laughed because the joke was very funny.
If the joke very funny, the audience wouldn't have laughed.
- We decided to leave because it was really noisy.
We to leave if it hadn't been really noisy.

D

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.



break • fall over • look • pick up • reply • see • stood

- 1 If Kevin hadn't just got a text message, he at his mobile phone.
- 2 If he hadn't looked at his mobile, he the banana skin.
- 3 If someone the banana skin earlier, it wouldn't have been there.
- 4 If Kevin had seen the banana skin, he on it.
- 5 If he hadn't stood on it, he
- 6 If he hadn't fallen over, he his mobile.
- 7 If he hadn't broken his mobile, he to the text message.

E

Read the story and complete the sentences.

Vida loved to keep fit. Whenever she could, she went to the gym after work. But one evening, Vida got home late. 'It's too late to go to the gym now,' she said to herself. 'I'll just watch TV instead.'

She made herself a nice, fresh, healthy salad and sat down in front of the TV. Suddenly, she saw something on TV that caught her attention. It was an advert for an exercise bike called the Fitmaster 5000.

'That looks fantastic!' thought Vida. 'I think I'll buy that!'

She phoned the number and ordered the machine. It came the next day.

It was much bigger than it looked on TV, and the only place Vida could put it was at the top of the stairs.

She loved the Fitmaster 5000 so much, though, that from that day on, she only exercised at home. She didn't go to the gym any more. She spent hours every evening on her exercise bike, and every evening she went faster and faster. One evening, she was going so fast that the exercise bike began to move forwards. Before she knew what had happened, she – and the bike – fell down the stairs. All sixteen of them. Right to the bottom. Ouch!

The Fitmaster 5000 was broken, and so was Vida's leg.

'I think that's enough exercise for a while,' thought Vida, as she lay in her hospital bed. 'And that's enough watching adverts on TV too.'

- 1 If Vida had got home earlier,
- 2 If she'd gone to the gym that evening,
- 3 If she hadn't watched TV,
- 4 She wouldn't have bought the Fitmaster 5000

- 5 She wouldn't have put it at the top of the stairs
- 6 She'd have continued going to the gym
- 7 If she hadn't gone so fast,
- 8 If she hadn't fallen down the stairs,

Vocabulary

Body and lifestyle

Topic vocabulary

see page 195 for definitions

affect (v)
balance (v, n)
benefit (v, n)
breathe (v)
chew (v)
chop (v)
contain (v)
cough (v, n)
cure (v, n)
exercise (v, n)

flu (n)
have an operation (v phr)
healthy (adj)
ignore (v)
infection (n)
ingredient (n)
injury (n)
limit (v, n)
meal (n)
pill (n)

recover (v)
salty (adj)
slice (v, n)
sour (adj)
spicy (adj)
stir (v)
suffer (v)
taste (v, n)
treatment (n)
vitamin (n)

Phrasal verbs

cut down (on) do less of sth (smoking, etc)
fall down trip and fall
get over recover from (an illness, etc)
go off no longer be fresh
lie down start lying (on a bed, etc)
put on gain (weight)
sit down (start to) sit
stand up (start to) stand

Prepositional phrases

at night
at risk
in addition (to)
in comparison to/with
in shape
on a diet

Word formation

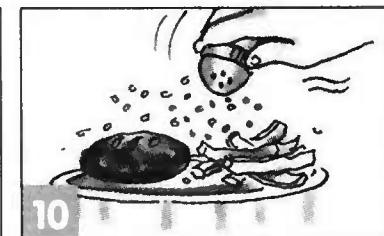
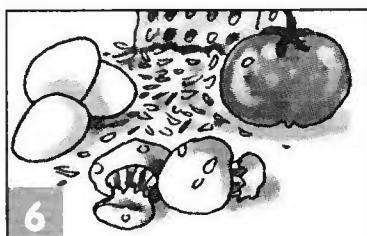
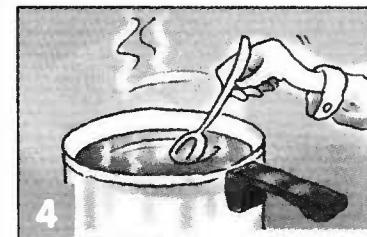
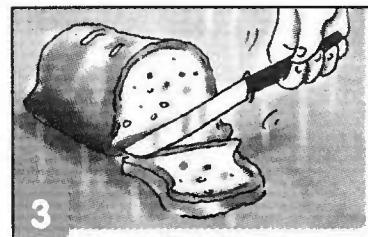
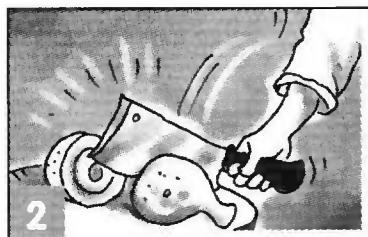
| | | | |
|--------|------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| bake | baker, bakery | medicine | medical |
| bend | bent | pain | painful, painless |
| cook | cooker, cookery | reduce | reduction |
| intend | intention, intentional | sense | sensible, sensitive |
| jog | jogging, jogger | weigh | weight |

Word patterns

| | | | |
|------------|---|-------|--|
| adjectives | addicted to allergic to covered in/with pleased with | nouns | die from/of fight against recover from smell of |
| verbs | combine sth with complain (to sb) about | nouns | a cure for a recipe for |

Topic vocabulary

A Choose the correct answer.



- 1 A chopping his food
2 A chopping meat
3 A slicing the bread
4 A stirring the soup
5 A stirring the soup

- B chewing his food
B chewing meat
B chopping the bread
B tasting the soup
B tasting the soup

- 6 A the meal
7 A the meal
8 A It's very sour!
9 A It's very sour!
10 A I like it spicy!

- B the ingredients
B the ingredients
B It's very spicy!
B It's very salty!
B I like it salty!

B Complete using the verbs in the box.

affect • balance • benefit • contain • ignore • limit

- If you the doctor's advice, you won't get well.
- Drinking a lot of coffee can your mood and behaviour.
- It's difficult to a healthy diet with a busy lifestyle.
- I'd definitely from getting more exercise.
- You should the amount of chocolate you eat to one bar a day.
You're eating too much at the moment!
- Does this cookery book any recipes for vegetarians?

C Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- Sandy hasn't been to school for a week because she's got **L U F**
- Fruit contains lots of **C. M A T N I V I**
- If you had to go to hospital to have an , would you be scared?
N O T R O P E A I
- Take one of these after every meal for three days. **S L I P L**
- Ben couldn't play football for two months because of an **R U N J Y I**
- I got some dirt in the cut and now I've got an **C O N F E T I I N**
- Becky always looks really She must get lots of exercise. **L A Y E T H H**
- What's the best for a bee sting? **T E N T R A T E M**
- Have doctors finally found a for malaria? **U R E C**

D Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 It can be difficult to **exercise** at the top of a very high mountain.
- 2 I know I should **recover** more often, but it's not easy to find the time.
- 3 It will take you a few weeks to completely **suffer** from your illness.
- 4 Both my grandparents **cough** from arthritis.
- 5 If you have to **breathe**, please put your hand in front of your mouth!

Phrasal verbs**E** Write one word in each gap.

- 1 If you work in an office, you spend most of the day sitting
- 2 If you're a teacher, you spend a lot of your time standing
- 3 I fell on the way home from school and hurt my knee.
- 4 My dad has put two kilos since he gave up smoking.
- 5 Do you think I should cut on how much sugar I have in tea and coffee?
- 6 I've got a headache so I'm going to lie
- 7 My mum has had flu but she's getting it now.
- 8 This chicken smells awful. It must have gone

F Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than two words.

- 1 I think I've gained weight in the last few months!
I think I've weight in the last few months.
- 2 This milk isn't fresh any more.
This milk off.
- 3 I hope James recovers from his illness soon.
I hope James over his illness soon.
- 4 You should eat less chocolate!
You should on the amount of chocolate you eat!
- 5 If you're tired, have a rest on the sofa for half an hour.
If you're tired, down on the sofa for half an hour.

Prepositional phrases**G** Complete each sentence using the word given. Write between two and three words.

- 1 When there's a flu epidemic, old people are particularly **risk**
- 2 I've put on a lot of weight recently so I'm thinking of going **diet**
- 3 I don't sleep well and I often feel tired during the day. **night**
- 4 most of my friends, I eat very healthy food. **comparison**
- 5 I'm thinking of running a marathon, so I'd better get myself ! **shape**
- 6 all the fruit I eat, I also have a vitamin pill once a day. **addition**

Word formation

H Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 I've never had a serious problem, thank goodness! **MEDICINE**
- 2 Toby is thinking of taking up **JOG**
- 3 My mum works in a so she brings home loads of lovely cakes. **BAKE**
- 4 We used to have an electric but now we've got a gas one. **COOK**
- 5 It's not very to eat such a large meal just before going to bed. **SENSE**
- 6 This spoon is I'll get another one. **BEND**
- 7 You look thinner. Have you lost ? **WEIGH**
- 8 It's not Karen's to give up eating meat completely. She just wants to eat it less often. **INTEND**
- 9 Over the last ten years, there's been a in the number of children being born in this country. **REDUCE**
- 10 I fell over and my knee is still a bit but it's slowly getting better. **PAIN**
- 11 Harry is quite so be careful what you say about his new haircut. **SENSE**
- 12 I've just bought a new book. It's got some great recipes in it. **COOK**
- 13 The injection is quite You won't even feel the needle going in. **PAIN**

Word patterns

I Write one word in each gap.

mr Grapley loved chocolate. In fact, he was addicted (1) chocolate. He ate more than thirty bars of chocolate a day. He had chocolate for breakfast, chocolate for lunch and chocolate for dinner. But he didn't just eat bars of chocolate. He also made delicious chocolate cakes. If anyone needed a recipe (2) the best chocolate cake in the world, they went to Mr Grapley.

People loved visiting Mr Grapley. His whole house smelt (3) chocolate and, when he had guests, Mr Grapley made the most amazing meals. He'd combine chocolate (4) everything. One of his best creations was chicken with chocolate sauce. Everyone was so pleased (5) this recipe that they built a statue of Mr Grapley in the town square.

One day, however, something terrible happened. Mr Grapley woke up and went to make himself a cup of hot chocolate. On his way to the kitchen, he passed a mirror. He was covered (6) spots. He quickly went to see Dr

Getwellsoon.

'Oh dear,' said Dr Getwellsoon. 'I'm afraid I've got some bad news. You've become allergic (7) chocolate. If you continue to eat chocolate, you'll have these spots.'

'But that's not possible!' shouted Mr Grapley. 'I can't live without chocolate. There must be a cure (8) this allergy.'

'No,' said Dr Getwellsoon. 'I'm afraid there isn't. If you want to recover (9) this illness, you'll have to stop eating chocolate.'

'And if I don't stop?' asked Mr Grapley.

'Well, you're not going to die (10) an allergy to chocolate, but the spots won't go away. It's a straight choice. Spots ... or no chocolate.'

Mr Grapley spent the next three days complaining (11) everyone (12) what Dr Getwellsoon had said. 'He's a doctor. He's supposed to cure me. That's what doctors do!' shouted Mr Grapley to anyone who was listening. Mr Grapley was just discovering that, in the real world, things don't always happen the way we want them to. But he was determined to fight (13) the truth for as long as he could.

A Circle the correct word.

- 1 You don't need to go on a **diet** / **cure**. You're not fat!
- 2 **Chew** / **Chop** the meat into small pieces with a sharp knife.
- 3 What **infections** / **ingredients** do we need for this recipe?
- 4 **Stir** / **Slice** the soup with a wooden spoon.
- 5 If the grapefruit is too **sour** / **spicy**, add some sugar.
- 6 In **benefit** / **comparison** to me, you get lots of exercise!
- 7 Does this drink **limit** / **contain** any sugar?
- 8 Sam's in bed with **flu** / **cough**, so he's not going to school today.
- 9 Have you **suffered** / **recovered** from bad headaches for a long time?
- 10 You shouldn't **affect** / **ignore** the problem. See a doctor!

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 11 My skin is very (**SENSE**), so I shouldn't stay out in the sun all day.
- 12 Do you want to come (**JOG**) with me?
- 13 When I broke my arm, it was very (**PAIN**), but now it doesn't hurt at all.
- 14 There are lots of (**MEDICINE**) encyclopaedias on the Internet.
- 15 What's the best way to lose (**WEIGH**)?
- 16 I put salt in the coffee by mistake! It wasn't (**INTEND**)!
- 17 All the knives and forks are (**BEND**). We'll have to buy some new ones.
- 18 My mum prefers cooking on a gas (**COOK**).

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 I think I've gained a few kilos over the last few months! **on**
I think I've a few kilos over the last few months!
- 20 You should reduce the amount of fast food you eat. **down**
You should the amount of fast food you eat.
- 21 This milk isn't fresh, so I'll throw it away. **gone**
This milk , so I'll throw it away.
- 22 If I eat tomatoes, I get bad stomach problems. **allergic**
I tomatoes; if I eat them, I get bad stomach problems.
- 23 I hope your mum recovers from her illness soon. **over**
I hope your mum her illness soon.

- 24 There are red spots all over her body. **covered**
 Her body red spots.
- 25 I like the new gym I'm going to. **pleased**
 I the new gym I'm going to.
- 26 Could you tell me how to make a really good curry? **recipe**
 Could you give me a really good curry?

(2 marks per answer)

D Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 27 If I'm still ill tomorrow, I (**miss**) the chemistry test!
- 28 If I was your doctor, I (**tell**) you to stop worrying!
- 29 It (**be**) awful if any of us had become ill on holiday.
- 30 If you (**go**) to the chemist's, can you get me some vitamin pills?
- 31 If you (**not / have**) a healthy diet, you get tired easily.
- 32 If he (**not / do**) some research on the Internet, he wouldn't have found out what was wrong with him.
- 33 It would be great if everyone in the world (**have**) enough to eat.
- 34 If you see the doctor, (**ask**) her when you can go back to school!

(1 mark per answer)

E Complete using the words in the box.

addition • balance • exercise • fight • injury • operation • shape • treatment

Help yourself to stay healthy

Doctors are useful. If you've had a/an (35) while doing sport, they can fix it. If you're ill, they can tell you what the best (36) is. If you're very ill, you might have to have a/an (37) in hospital. We need doctors for all of these things. But in (38) to what doctors do, there are things that you can do yourself in the (39) against ill health. Getting regular (40) at school or at a gym will help you to stay in (41) Having a healthy diet will also keep you strong. A healthy diet is all about (42) It doesn't mean never eating chocolate. It means not eating too much. And eating vegetables, too! The more we can look after ourselves, the less we'll need doctors to look after us. And that must be good!

Total mark:/50

Reported speech

Use

To report what someone else said

Example

My dad said that he'd written a song.

Form

Direct speech

present simple

'I want to build a new house,' said Jill.

Reported speech

past simple

Jill said she wanted to build a new house.

present continuous

'We are making a dress,' they said.

past continuous

They said they were making a dress.

present perfect continuous

'I have been drawing all day,' said Debbie.

past perfect continuous

Debbie said she had been drawing all day.

past simple

'Jim made a card for me yesterday,' Amy said.

past perfect simple

Amy said Jim had made a card for her the day before.

past continuous

'I was writing a poem,' said Tina.

past perfect continuous

Tina said she had been writing a poem.

will

'I will make you a scarf,' my grandma said.

would

My grandma said she would make me a scarf.

am/is/are going to

'They are going to make a new one,' said Joe.

was/were going to

Joe said they were going to make a new one.

can

'I can draw quite well,' Emma said.

could

Emma said she could draw quite well.

must / have to

'You have to visit the fashion show,' she said.

had to

She said we had to visit the fashion show.

may

'I may visit the White House next week,' said Polly.

might

Polly said she might visit the White House the following week.

Helpful hints

We often have to change other words apart from the verb form.

pronouns

- I → he/she
- you → I/me/they/them
- we → they
- us → them
- my → his/her
- your → my/their

time and place

- here → there
- now → then/at that moment
- tomorrow → the next day
- tonight → that night

- next week → the following week
- yesterday → the day before
- last week → the week before
- ago → before

Watch out!

- We only make tense changes when the reporting verb (say, etc) is in the past.
 ✓ Tony says he is going to study architecture.
 ✗ Tony says he was going to study architecture.
- We don't change the past perfect simple and the past perfect continuous.
 ✓ 'I had seen the picture before.' → He said he had seen the picture before.
- We also don't change would, should, could and might.
 ✓ 'I might take up painting.' → She said she might take up painting.
- We can use verbs like apologise, deny, promise, refuse and suggest in reported speech.
 ✓ Jan apologised for losing the picture.
 ✓ He denied breaking the statue.
 ✓ Terence promised to help me decorate the house.
 ✓ Charlotte refused to let me see her painting.
 ✓ My dad suggested going to an art gallery.

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'I'm a big fan of U2,' Derek said.
Derek said he a big fan of U2.
A was
B has been
C had been
- 2 'We're watching TV,' said the twins.
The twins said they TV.
A watched
B were watching
C had watched
- 3 'You've been annoying me all day!' my mum said.
My mum said I her all day.
A annoyed
B was annoying
C had been annoying
- 4 'The dog ate my homework!' said Ivan.
Ivan said the dog his homework.
A was eating
B had eaten
C has eaten
- 5 'At one o'clock, I was having lunch,' said Molly.
Molly said she lunch at one o'clock.
A had been having
B has had
C is having
- 6 'You'll get wet without an umbrella,' Dad said.
Dad said I wet without an umbrella.
A will be getting
B got
C would get
- 7 'He can juggle five balls!' said Angie.
Angie said he five balls.
A juggled
B would juggle
C could juggle
- 8 'You must give me your essays,' Mrs Vine said.
Mrs Vine said we give her our essays.
A were having to
B had to
C would have to

B Complete using the words and phrases in the boxes.

his • their • them • there

before • that night • the day before • the next day

- 1 'I'm seeing Simon tomorrow,' Mary said.
Mary said she was seeing Simon
- 2 'We moved into the area two years ago,' Bella said.
Bella said they had moved into the area two years
- 3 'Our teacher is giving us a test!' said Michelle.
Michelle said their teacher was giving a test.
- 4 'My dad gave me fifty pounds!' said Neil.
Neil said dad had given him fifty pounds.
- 5 'I scored a great goal yesterday,' Marina said.
Marina said she had scored a great goal
- 6 'We saw our cousin at the fair,' said Ben.
Ben said they had seen cousin at the fair.
- 7 'I left my wallet here,' Frank said.
Frank said he had left his wallet
- 8 'I'll sleep well tonight!' said Arnie.
Arnie said he would sleep well

C Underline the mistake in each second sentence and write the correct words.

- 1 'There's a mouse in the kitchen!' said Martha.
Martha said there had been a mouse in the kitchen.
- 2 'We've won every match this year,' Amy said.
Amy said they won every match that year.
- 3 'I broke my leg two weeks ago,' said Spencer.
Spencer said he had broken his leg two weeks ago.
- 4 'We'd heard the song before,' Rory said.
Rory said he had heard the song before.
- 5 'I've been working since four o'clock,' said Dad.
Dad said he was working since four o'clock.
- 6 'We're spending tomorrow by the swimming pool,' Belinda said.
Belinda said they have spent the next day by the swimming pool.

D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 'I'm going to bake a cake,' said Mum. **she**
Mum said to bake a cake.
- 2 'Richard has passed his driving test,' Andy said. **passed**
Andy said his driving test.
- 3 'We're staying in tonight to watch TV,' Jim said. **that**
Jim said they to watch TV.
- 4 'I'm thinking of going on a diet,' said George. **he**
George said of going on a diet.
- 5 'My sister lived in Russia for a year,' Carol said. **lived**
Carol said in Russia for a year.
- 6 'I went snowboarding last year,' Jill said. **year**
Jill said she before.
- 7 'I'll call you tomorrow,' Karl said to me. **next**
Karl said he day.
- 8 'We're flying home next week,' said Arthur. **the**
Arthur said they week.

E Rewrite the sentences in reported speech using the verb given.

- 1 'I'm sorry I told everyone your secret,' my sister said. **apologised**
.....
- 2 'I didn't give the money to John,' said Ali. **denied**
.....
- 3 'I'll love you forever!' Francis said to Elizabeth. **promised**
.....
- 4 'No, I won't open the door!' said Mandy. **refused**
.....
- 5 'Why don't we give Jenny a call?' Albert said. **suggested**
.....

Reported questions, orders, requests

Use

To report what someone else asked/ordered/requested

Example

Pat asked me if I had tried the jeans on in the shop.

Form

Direct question/order/request

questions beginning with have, do or be

'Have you **been** to the gallery?' he asked her.

'Do you **want** a sweater?' my mum asked.

'Are you **making** a skirt?' I asked Anne.

Reported question/order/request

He asked her **if** she **had been** to the gallery.

My mum asked **if** I **wanted** a sweater.

I asked Anne **if** she **was making** a skirt.

questions beginning with a modal

'Can you paint?' Mary asked her friend.

'Will you make me one?' I asked Terry.

'Shall I wear a jacket?' I asked Mum.

'May I borrow your coat?' Mr Jones asked me.

Mary asked her friend **if** he **could** paint.

I asked Terry **if** he **would** make me one.

I asked Mum **if** I **should** wear a jacket.

Mr Jones asked me **if** he **might** borrow my coat.

questions beginning with a question word

'What kind of shoes are in fashion now?' my mum asked me.

'Who did you see at the fashion show?' asked Ben.

'Which one do you want?' Sarah asked Liam.

'When will they finish the house?' I asked.

'Why did you say that?' my sister asked me.

'How much did your hat cost?' Ed asked Carl.

My mum asked me **what** kind of shoes **were** in fashion at that moment.

Ben asked **who** I **had seen** at the fashion show.

Sarah asked Liam **which** one he **wanted**.

I asked **when** they **would** finish the house.

My sister asked me **why** I **had said** that.

Ed asked Carl **how** much his hat **had cost**.

orders

'Put your clothes in the drawer,' Mum said.

'Don't wear the red one,' Alice said.

Mum **told** me **to put** my clothes in the drawer.

Alice **told** me **not to wear** the red one.

requests

'Will you **make** me one?' I asked Terry.

'Please **don't move** my pictures,' said Olga.

I **asked** Terry **to make** me one.

Olga **asked** me **not to move** her pictures.

Helpful hints

We can also use whether instead of if in reported questions.

✓ He asked her **whether** she had been to the gallery.

Watch out!

Remember not to use question word order in reported questions.

✓ I asked when **they would finish the house**.

✗ I asked when **would they finish the house**.

A

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 'Has your brother gone out?' Mum asked me.
Mum asked me if my brother **has gone / had gone** out.
- 2 'Do you know the answer?' Miss Smith asked Ruby.
Miss Smith asked Ruby if she **knew / had known** the answer.
- 3 'Is this your car?' the police officer said to the man.
The police officer asked the man if it **is / was** his car.
- 4 'Have you been to see the exhibition?' I asked Benjamin.
I asked Benjamin if he **went / had been** to see the exhibition.
- 5 'Does your laptop need a new battery?' Jerry asked me.
Jerry asked me if my laptop **needed / will need** a new battery.
- 6 'Are you having a barbecue?' I asked the Browns.
I asked the Browns if they **were having / had been having** a barbecue.

B

Write one word in each gap.

- 1 'Will you be at the party?' Richard asked me.
Richard asked me if I be at the party.
- 2 'May I ask you a few questions?' the woman asked Ted.
The woman asked Ted if she ask him a few questions.
- 3 'Can we go to the zoo tomorrow?' Jane asked her father.
Jane asked her father if they go to the zoo the following day.
- 4 'Shall I study maths or English?' Sally asked her best friend.
Sally asked her best friend whether she study maths or English.
- 5 'Can you write with your left hand?' Val asked me.
Val asked me whether I write with my left hand.
- 6 'Shall we play tennis or volleyball?' Debbie asked her sister.
Debbie asked her sister if they play tennis or volleyball.
- 7 'May I leave the table?' Samantha asked her parents.
Samantha asked her parents if she leave the table.
- 8 'Will our bus leave on time?' Mum asked the driver.
Mum asked the driver whether our bus leave on time.

C

Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 'When did your brother join the army?' Rudy asked me.
Rudy asked me the army.
- 2 'How was your trip to Turkey?' I asked Katherine.
I asked Katherine how been.
- 3 'How will we find your keys in the dark?' Ashley asked Susie.
Ashley asked Susie keys in the dark.
- 4 'Why was Rob on TV?' Denise asked me.
Denise asked me on TV.
- 5 'Who saw you at the park?' the police officer asked me.
The police officer asked me at the park.
- 6 'Who did you see at the park?' the police officer asked me.
The police officer asked me at the park.

Topic vocabulary

see page 196 for definitions

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ancient (adj) | maintain (v) | sleeve (n) |
| checked (adj) | match (v) | smooth (adj) |
| cotton (n) | material (n) | stretch (v) |
| create (v) | notice (v, n) | striped (adj) |
| design (v, n) | pattern (n) | style (n) |
| fix (v) | pile (n) | suit (v, n) |
| fold (v) | practical (adj) | suitable (adj) |
| gallery (n) | rough (adj) | tear (v, n) |
| improvement (n) | shape (n) | tight (adj) |
| loose (adj) | silk (n) | tool (n) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|------------------|---|
| cut off | completely remove by cutting |
| do up | button/zip up a piece of clothing |
| fill up | make sth completely full |
| have on | wear (a piece of clothing) |
| leave out | not include |
| put on | start wearing (a piece of clothing) |
| take off | remove (a piece of clothing) |
| try on | put on (a piece of clothing) to see how it looks and if it fits |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|----------------------|
| at the back (of) |
| at the end (of) |
| in fashion/style |
| in front (of) |
| in the corner (of) |
| out of fashion/style |

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| art | artist, artistic | hand | handful, handle |
| break | broke, broken, (un)breakable | imagine | imagination, imaginative |
| compose | composition, composer | intelligent | intelligence |
| exhibit | exhibition | perfect | perfection, imperfect |
| free | freedom | prepare | preparation |

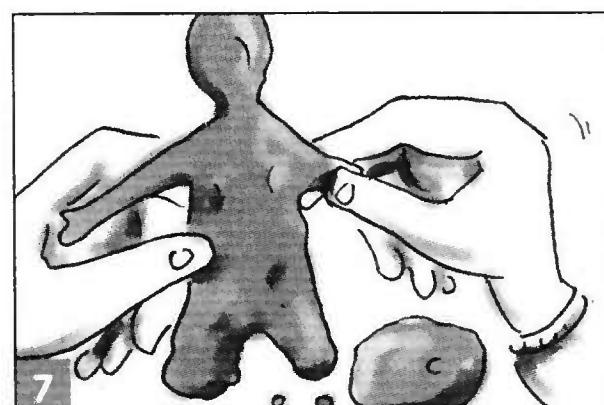
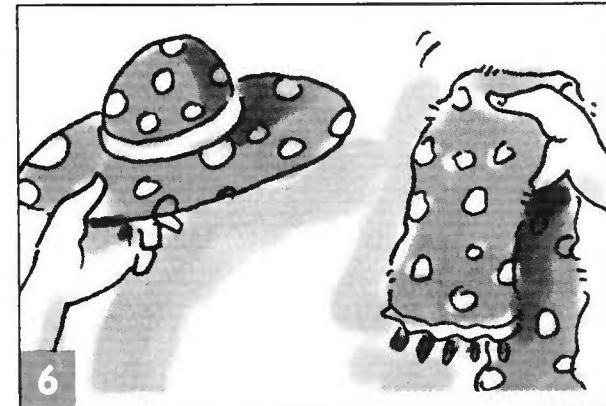
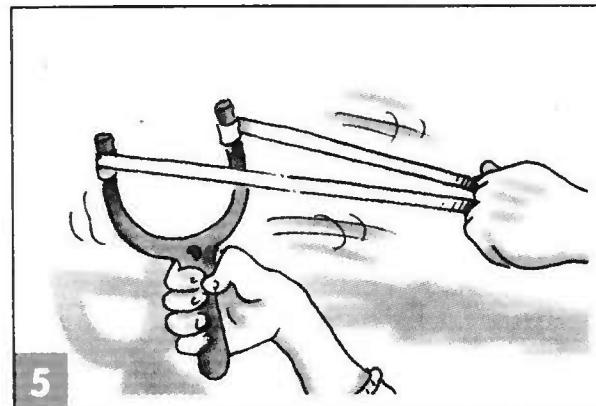
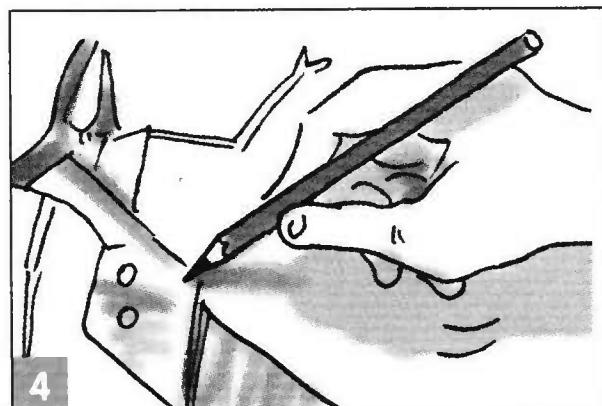
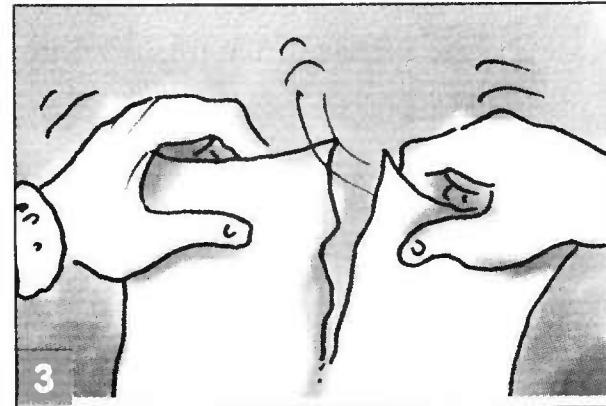
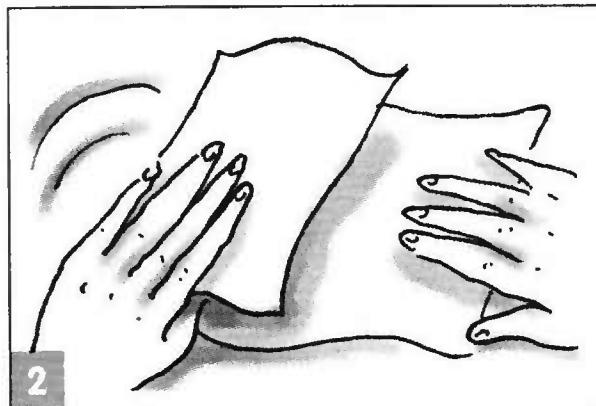
Word patterns

| | | | |
|------------|---|-------|---|
| adjectives | amazed at/by disappointed with familiar with involved in similar to | nouns | describe sth as explain sth to remind sb of remove sth from an influence on a picture of |
| verbs | change sth (from sth) into | | |

Topic vocabulary

A Match the pictures with the verbs in the box.

create • design • fix • fold • match • stretch • tear



B Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 These jeans are too **ancient**. Do you have a smaller size?
- 2 I don't like your **smooth** dress. It makes you look like a zebra!
- 3 It's good to have **rough** skills, like being able to make your own clothes.
- 4 Ouch! These shoes are far too **checked**. Have you got any in a bigger size?
- 5 Wear that **suitable** shirt, the one with the red and white squares.
- 6 The woman asked the assistant if they had any jackets **loose** for a one-year-old girl.
- 7 This woollen jumper is really **striped**. I don't like wearing it because it makes me itch!
- 8 The **practical** Egyptians almost always wore white clothes.
- 9 Feel this material. It's so soft and **tight**. I bet it's really expensive.

C Circle the correct word.

- 1 They've got some fantastic paintings in the local art **gallery** / **style**.
- 2 Amy asked me if I had seen her **silk** / **shape** blouse.
- 3 We pay someone to **Maintain** / **notice** the block of flats we live in.
- 4 The latest fashion is short **piles** / **sleeves** with lots of bright colours.
- 5 The assistant said the T-shirts were made out of **cotton** / **suit**.
- 6 I asked my mum what **tools** / **improvements** I needed to fix the car.
- 7 Oscar bought some **material** / **pattern** to make a costume for the fancy-dress party.

Phrasal verbs**D** Write one word in each gap.**Dress to impress**

Do you think carefully about what you (1) on each morning when you get dressed? What do the clothes that you (2) say about you? If you want to make the right impression, try these easy tips.

When you buy clothes, always (3) them on. Ask a friend's opinion if you're not sure. And check that what you buy is the right size! If it's a jacket, for example, make sure that you can (4) it up properly. And make sure it's easy to put on and (5) off.

Clear out your wardrobe. Take everything out and only put back those things you actually like. (6) out all the things you never wear. It will create space for new clothes and you'll be able to (7) it up with things that suit you.

Finally, try making your old clothes more fashionable. You could (8) the sleeves off an old shirt or change the colour. Have fun, and always dress to impress!

Prepositional phrases**E** In each sentence there is a word missing. Put an arrow (↑) to show where the missing word should go and write the word.

- 1 My parents said they wanted to build a play area at the back our house.
- 2 Those silver boots are really fashion at the moment!
- 3 Jan said it would look nice if we put some candles the corner of the room.
- 4 We need to design a new sign to go in front the shop to attract customers.
- 5 What's going to happen at end of your story?
- 6 Things become fashionable and then go out style very quickly.

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 She must have a lot of to think of ideas like that. | IMAGINE |
| 2 I love the way they've designed this cup without a | HAND |
| 3 Kevin said he loved classical music and his favourite was Mozart. | COMPOSE |
| 4 When you look at his notebooks, you can see that Leonardo da Vinci was really | INTELLIGENT |
| 5 Todd is really He loves painting, playing music and writing poetry. | ART |
| 6 Would it be safer if all houses had windows made out of glass? | BREAK |
| 7 It took a lot of to get the show right, but it was worth it. | PREPARE |
| 8 Mum asked if I wanted to go to the Dali and I said yes. | EXHIBIT |
| 9 You might create something that's wonderful, but remember that it's impossible to achieve | PERFECT |
| 10 Our art teacher gives us a lot of to paint what we want to. FREE | |

Word patterns

G Circle the correct word.

- 1 Tina is only two, so I was amazed **by** / **with** the picture she drew.
- 2 Picasso has been a huge influence **in** / **on** me as a painter.
- 3 Writing poetry is similar **to** / **with** writing a song in some ways.
- 4 Look at this wonderful still life – it's a picture **from** / **of** fruit in a bowl.
- 5 I like Stephen King's books, but I was a bit disappointed **from** / **with** his last one.
- 6 There's a lot involved **in** / **on** writing a symphony. It takes a lot of hard work.
- 7 Derek asked if I was familiar **on** / **with** an artist called Titian and I said yes.

H Complete using a form of the verbs from the box. Add any other words you need.

change • describe • explain • remind • remove

- 1 We need to the old wallpaper the walls before we put the new one up.
- 2 Could you how you make concrete me?
- 3 I would this style of painting quite modern.
- 4 This piece of music always me long summer evenings.
- 5 My drawing of a horse went a bit wrong so I it a camel!

A Write one word in each gap.

Dear Gemma,

Hi! How are you? I finally persuaded my mum to take me shopping yesterday. It was great! I tried (1) lots of clothes and I was amazed (2) the choice in all the shops. It reminded me (3) the time we went shopping when you came to stay. We had a lot of fun, didn't we?

Anyway, I found one of those jackets that are (4) fashion at the moment – but I couldn't do it (5) ! I needed a bigger size, but they didn't have any. Oh, well. Maybe I'll have another look (6) the end of this week. I bought some shoes, though – they're similar (7) the ones you've got, the pink ones. I have them (8) at the moment and they look great!

Oh, and you know that old blouse I had? Well, I've changed it (9) a T-shirt! I cut the sleeves (10) and now it'll be perfect for the summer.

I have to go now. Write soon and tell me all your news.

Lots of love,

Olivia

(1 mark per answer)

B Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 11 She described the picture she was painting | | A in designing buildings. |
| 12 My sister's an architect, so she's involved | | B to Martin, but he didn't understand. |
| 13 I like Picasso's paintings, but I'm not familiar | | C from the exhibition because it was damaged. |
| 14 I tried to explain how to use oil paints | | D from a winter scene into a spring scene. |
| 15 They had to remove one of the paintings | | E of a horse and it was brilliant. |
| 16 Vincent Van Gogh has had an influence | | F on many other painters. |
| 17 Darren drew a picture | | G as modern, but it looked quite old-fashioned to me. |
| 18 Adding flowers to my picture changed it | | H with his sculptures. |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 'I want to learn how to paint,' Janet said. **said**
Janet to learn how to paint.
- 20 'We're building a house outside town,' said Mrs Turner. **they**
Mrs Turner a house outside town.
- 21 'We're working on our website tomorrow,' Keith said. **day**
Keith said they were working on their website
- 22 'Will you draw me a picture?' Jenny asked. **draw**
Jenny asked a picture.

Grammar

Direct and indirect objects

Verbs without an object

Some verbs only need a subject. They don't need an object.

Form

subject + verb

Example

The flowers grew.
The dog got up.

These verbs include:

fall down

happen

sit down

stand up

get up

laugh

sleep

walk

grow

run away

speak

work

Verbs with one object

Many verbs can be followed by an object.

Form

subject + verb + object

Example

We picked up **the rubbish**.
I've planted **a tree**.

These verbs include:

borrow

drink

have

paint

close

drive

invite

pick up

draw

eat

open

plant

Verbs with two objects

Some verbs can be followed by two objects. One is called the 'direct object' and the other is called the 'indirect object'. The indirect object is usually a person.

In both the examples below, *some flowers* is the direct object and *Jill* is the indirect object.

Form

subject + verb + indirect object + direct object

Example

Simon gave **Jill some flowers**.

subject + verb + direct object + preposition +
indirect object

Simon gave **some flowers to Jill**.

These verbs include:

bring

give

owe

send

teach

buy

lend

pass

show

tell

cost

make

pay

sing

throw

get

offer

read

take

write

Helpful hints

- There are two prepositions which often go between the direct object and the indirect object: *to* and *for*.
 - ✓ I bought an umbrella **for** George.
 - ✓ I gave the umbrella **to** George.
- Some of the verbs above can also be used in the passive.
 - ✓ Jill was given some flowers.
 - ✓ Some flowers were given to Jill.



We don't use a preposition if the indirect object comes before the direct object.

✗ Simon gave **to** Jill some flowers.

A

Match to make sentences. If a phrase 1–8 cannot be matched with a phrase A–F, put a cross (X) on the line.

- 1 I've never driven
- 2 We're going to have
- 3 Don't close
- 4 Have you invited
- 5 Our rabbit has run away
- 6 Of course you can borrow
- 7 Clare has drawn
- 8 I think I'll sit down

- A the window!
- B some money.
- C a lovely picture.
- D a tractor.
- E lots of people?
- F a party on Saturday.

B

Circle the extra word in each sentence.



- 1 My mum often makes for the old lady who lives next door some soup.
- 2 I won't tell to anyone your secret.
- 3 Sing to us a song!
- 4 Could you bring for me some crisps when you come?
- 5 I think I'll buy for Carl a computer game for his birthday.
- 6 That CD cost to me fifteen euros.
- 7 Dan showed to me his autograph book.

C

Rewrite the sentences with the direct object at the end.

- 1 I owe ten euros to Danny.
I owe Danny ten euros.....
- 2 Susan hasn't bought a birthday present for her mum yet.
.....
- 3 You should show your new guitar to Mike.
.....
- 4 Did you give that CD to Liz?
.....
- 5 I'd like to teach English to young teenagers.
.....
- 6 Are you going to write a letter to your grandparents?
.....
- 7 Could you take this magazine to your dad?
.....

D Rewrite the sentences with the indirect object at the end.

- 1 I'm going to read the kids a story.
I'm going to read a story to the kids.

2 Could you pass Ed the potatoes?

3 Throw the dog that bone!

4 Why are you sending Aunty June those clothes?

5 Steve sang us his new song.

6 I'll lend Doug the money.

7 I've never told my mum a lie.

E Write one word in each gap. If no word is necessary, put a dash (-).

- 1 My mum is going to write a letter the editor.
2 I paid the money the shop assistant and then left.
3 Let's get a birthday card your dad.
4 I'm not going to tell you the answer!
5 I've made some sandwiches you.
6 We'll bring you that DVD tonight.
7 Tony has bought a book Jake.
8 A prize was given the best student.

F If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

My new hobby

- 1 My uncle loves astronomy. It's his hobby. My aunt recently bought for
2 him a new telescope for his birthday, so he gave his old one to me! It's a
3 very good telescope. When he bought it, it cost to him over two hundred
4 euros! Last weekend, he taught to me the basics. He showed me how to
5 look through it, and told to me the names of all the planets. He said he'll
6 bring to me a book with more information about the night sky next time
7 he comes. Now astronomy is my hobby too. I think I'm going to enjoy it!

wish

We use the verb *wish* to talk about situations which are not real, but which we would like to be real. We use *wish* with different tenses and modals depending on what we want to say.

| Use | Tense / modal | Example |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| To express wishes about now or generally | wish + past simple | Carl wishes he had a telescope. I wish I wasn't scared of spiders. |
| To express wishes about the past | wish + past perfect simple | Tracy wishes she'd seen that programme about the moon last night. I wish they hadn't cut down so many trees. |
| To criticise other people, or to complain about something | wish + would + bare infinitive | I wish people would throw their litter in the bin and not on the ground! I wish you wouldn't smoke in here. |
| To express wishes about ability and permission now or in the future | wish + could + bare infinitive | I wish I could travel through time! David wishes he could come with us, but his parents won't let him. |

Helpful hints

- When we use *wish* + past simple, we can say *I/he/she/it was ...* or *I/he/she/it were ...*. *Were* is more formal than *was*.
 - ✓ *I wish I was* an astronaut. (more informal)
 - ✓ *I wish I were* an astronaut. (more formal)
- We can use the phrase *if only* in the same way as *wish*.
 - ✓ *If only I was/were* an astronaut.

Watch out!

- We don't use *would* for wishes about ourselves.
 - ✓ *I wish I lived* on Mars.
 - ✗ ~~I wish I would live~~ on Mars.
- We use *wish* for situations that aren't real. If there is a possibility that something will happen in the future, we don't use *wish*, but we can use *hope*.
 - ✓ *I hope it doesn't snow tomorrow.*
 - ✗ ~~I wish it doesn't snow tomorrow.~~

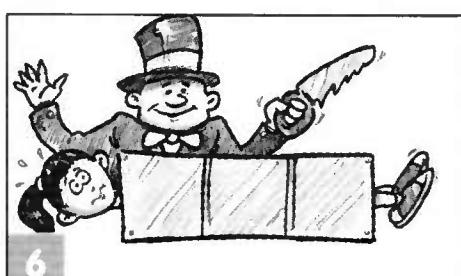
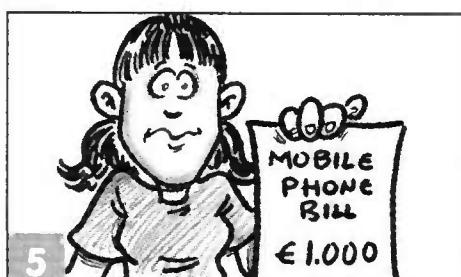
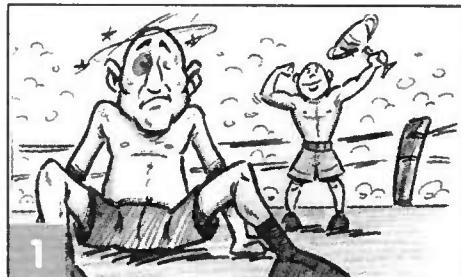
A Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I wish I (**have**) a million euros! I'd buy lots of great things.
- 2 I wish we (**live**) in a bigger house. This one is too small.
- 3 Becca wishes she (**be**) old enough to drive a car.
- 4 Do you wish you (**feel**) more confident about the exam tomorrow?
- 5 I wish my computer (**not / be**) broken. I can't check my e-mail.
- 6 I wish I (**not / like**) chocolate so much! I eat three bars a day!
- 7 Grant wishes he (**not / make**) so many mistakes all the time.
- 8 Look what they're wearing! I bet they wish they (**not / look**) so silly!

B Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

feel • give • have • live • spend • wear

- 1 I wish I in the countryside. The city is so noisy!
- 2 Tracy has got curly hair but she often wishes she straight hair.
- 3 I wish our teachers us less homework every day, but there's nothing I can do about it.
- 4 I wish I so scared, but I do!
- 5 Do you wish you contact lenses or are you happy with glasses?
- 6 Jake's mum wishes he so much money on clothes whenever he goes shopping.

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

- 1 I wish I (**win**).
- 2 I wish I (**listen**) to my mother.
- 3 I wish we (**bring**) a camera with us.
- 4 I wish I (**study**) a bit harder for this test.
- 5 I wish I (**not / make**) so many phone calls last month!
- 6 I wish he (**not / choose**) me!

D The words in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I wish I **can** speak German, but I never learnt it at school.
- 2 I wish you **will** put your toys away! It's not difficult!
- 3 Do you sometimes wish you **can** fly?
- 4 I wish you **won't** lie to me all the time!
- 5 I wish the neighbours **won't** make so much noise.
- 6 If only she **will** ask me to go to the disco with her!
- 7 If only you **can** come with us!

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I wish I an MP3 player.
A have B had C would have
- 2 We all wish Tim with the housework.
A helps B will help C would help
- 3 I wish I to buy a lottery ticket last night.
A remember B remembered C had remembered
- 4 I wish you live so far away.
A don't B didn't C won't
- 5 I wish they keep changing the time of this programme.
A couldn't B wouldn't C don't
- 6 Do you wish you to help Michael in the shop last weekend?
A hadn't offered B didn't offer C haven't offered

F Circle the correct word or phrase.

26th April 3500

I wish today (1) has / had never happened! If only I (2) could / would start the day again, I'd do everything differently. Why did I forget to set the alarm last night? I really wish I (3) haven't / hadn't done that! I also wish I (4) live / lived nearer the Earth. It takes such a long time to get there from Mars – especially when the traffic is bad. (5) If only / Only if I (6) have / had a faster spaceship. Anyway, the point is, I was late for my job interview. The first question they asked was why I wanted to be an Environmental officer on the moon. Do you know what I said? Because I really wanted to look at the aliens in the Super Alien Zoo. Oh, I wish I (7) didn't say / hadn't said that. Why am I so stupid? I (8) wish / hope now that I'd never applied for the job in the first place. I'm sure I won't get the job. I just (9) wish / hope tomorrow is better than today was.

Vocabulary

Nature and the universe

Topic vocabulary

see page 197 for definitions

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| amazing (adj) | lightning (n) | recycle (v) |
| climate (n) | litter (v, n) | reptile (n) |
| countryside (n) | local (adj) | rescue (v, n) |
| environment (n) | locate (v) | satellite (n) |
| extinct (adj) | mammal (n) | shower (n) |
| forecast (v, n) | mild (adj) | solar system (n phr) |
| freezing (adj) | name (v, n) | species (n) |
| global (adj) | origin (n) | thunder (n) |
| heatwave (n) | planet (n) | wild (adj) |
| insect (n) | preserve (v) | wildlife (n) |

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| blow up | explode |
| build up | increase |
| clear up | tidy |
| go out | stop burning |
| keep out | prevent from entering |
| put down | stop holding |
| put out | make something stop burning |
| put up | put something on a wall (eg, a picture) |

Prepositional phrases

| |
|------------------------|
| at most |
| at the top/bottom (of) |
| in the beginning |
| in the distance |
| in total |
| on top (of) |

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| centre | central | fog | foggy |
| circle | circular | garden | gardener, gardening |
| danger | dangerous | invade | invasion, invader |
| deep | deeply, depth | nature | natural, naturally |
| destroy | destruction, destructive | pollute | pollution, polluted |

Word patterns

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| adjectives | afraid of aware of enthusiastic about serious about short of | prevent sb from save sth from think about worry about |
| verbs | escape from | nouns damage to an increase in |

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the words in the boxes.

climate • forecast • heatwave • lightning • shower • thunder

- 1 Have you heard what the weather is for tomorrow?
- 2 Britain is experiencing a at the moment. It's unusually hot and it hasn't rained for several weeks.
- 3 It's not going to rain much, but there might be the occasional
- 4 During the thunderstorm, the was so loud I hid under the bed!
- 5 hit a tree in the garden during the thunderstorm and a branch came off.
- 6 I wish I lived in a country with a warmer

insect • mammal • reptile • species • wildlife

- 7 I don't see a lot of because I live in a big city.
- 8 It's very unusual to see this of bird round here at this time of year.
- 9 If it's got six legs, it's probably a/an
- 10 Humans and monkeys are different types of
- 11 Snakes and lizards are different kinds of

B Write one word in each gap. The first letter is given to help you.

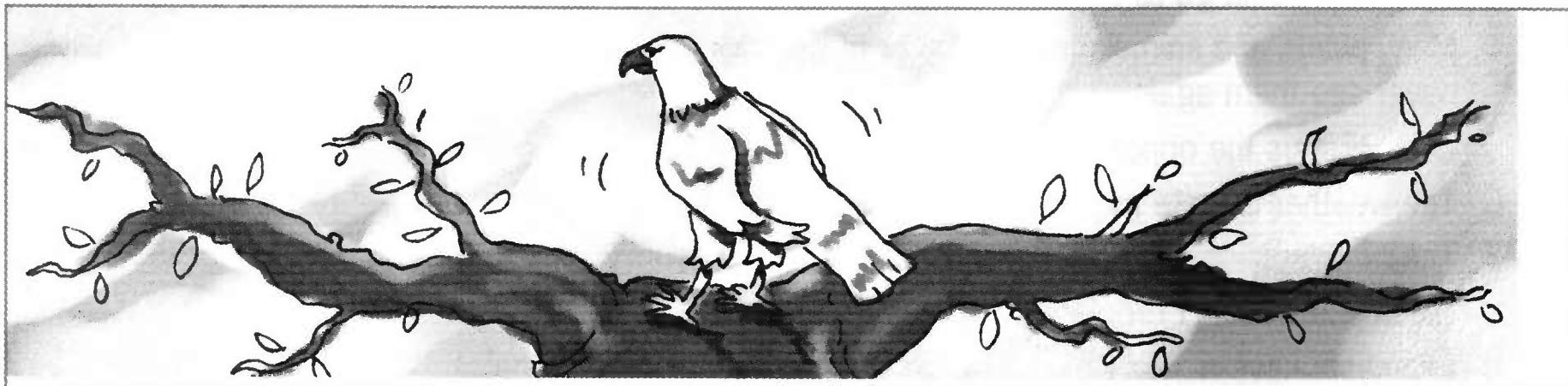
- 1 If we all r..... our paper, fewer trees would be cut down.
- 2 The castle is perfectly p....., so it's just like it was four hundred years ago.
- 3 If only we could go to the c..... to get some fresh air.
- 4 Many plants and animals are in danger of becoming e..... . If they do, we'll never see them again.
- 5 Zoos give us the opportunity to see w..... animals up close.
- 6 The weather is quite m..... here, even in the winter. It rarely snows.
- 7 The l..... weather forecast is usually much more accurate than the national one.
- 8 I wish you wouldn't drop your l..... on the ground. Put it in the bin!
- 9 Scientists have n..... the new planet 'Sedna'.
- 10 Looking down at the Earth from space must be an a..... experience.
- 11 It's f..... in here! Let's put the heating on.
- 12 The wildlife park is l..... 15 km outside the town.
- 13 If you get lost in the desert, there will be no one around to r..... you!
- 14 Climate change is a g..... problem. Every country in the world is affected.

C Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 The sun is at the centre of the solar **origin**.
- 2 The Earth is the **satellite** that we live on.
- 3 The moon goes round the Earth so it's a/an **planet**.
- 4 The **system** on the moon is very different to the one on Earth.
For example, there are no plants on the moon.
- 5 Scientists aren't sure of the **environment** of the moon, but they think that maybe it was once part of the Earth.

Phrasal verbs**D** Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 They're going to blow | A up a sign to tell people not to drop any litter. |
| 2 Let's clear | B down and then I'll help you with the tent. |
| 3 I'm going to put | C up the old bridge with dynamite. |
| 4 There was a sign saying 'Keep | D up a lot round here over recent years. |
| 5 How long did it take to put | E Out' on the gate. |
| 6 I'll just put this box | F up this rubbish and put it in the bin. |
| 7 The traffic has built | G out unless we put some more wood on. |
| 8 The fire will go | H out the forest fire? |

Prepositional phrases**E** Complete using the word given. Write between two and four words.

- 1 A beautiful golden eagle was sitting the tree. **top**
- 2 I could just see the top of the mountain **distance**
- 3 It will take an hour to pick up this rubbish. **most**
- 4 , there are over eighty different types of animal in the zoo. **total**
- 5 , I didn't think I'd enjoy camping in the snow, but it was actually great fun! **beginning**
- 6 There are lots of strange fish the sea. **bottom**

Word formation

F One of the words in each sentence is in the wrong form. Write the correct word.

- 1 This path looks a bit danger to me.
- 2 This submarine only goes to a deep of 500 metres.
- 3 Scientists worry about the destroying of the Amazonian rainforests.
- 4 Garden must be a very interesting hobby.
- 5 Air pollute is a serious problem, especially in cities.
- 6 What's it like living in centre London?
- 7 We should let animals live in their nature environment rather than keep them in zoos.
- 8 It's so fog that I can't see where I'm going.
- 9 What would you do if there was an invade of the Earth by aliens?
- 10 The island is almost completely circle.

Word patterns

G Write one word in each gap.

EarthWatch

the environmental organisation that cares

Are you worried (1) our planet?

We at *EarthWatch* care about the damage that's being done (2) our environment. We're aware (3) the problems that this damage will cause in the future, and we believe that we're extremely short (4) time. If we don't act soon, it will be too late!

There's been an increase (5) all kinds of pollution in the past hundred years. This pollution is destroying the ozone layer, and creating global warming. We've got to prevent people (6) polluting the planet further. It's not going to be easy to save the Earth (7) destruction, but we have to try.

If you're afraid (8) what might happen if we don't all change our ways, if you're serious (9) helping to save the world, if you're enthusiastic (10) fighting for the only planet we've got, then we want to hear from you!

Think (11) it! You can't escape (12) the facts. The Earth is in danger and it's going to take every single one of us to help save it. Join us today!

A Complete using the words in the box.

extinct • freezing • global • local • mild • wild

- 1 Britain generally has very winters. It never gets very cold.
- 2 It's ! Do you think it might snow tonight?
- 3 Save the polar bears before they become !
- 4 A problem is a problem that affects the whole world.
- 5 What kind of animals live in the mountains round here?
- 6 There are several large forests in the area.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 7 They closed the airport because it was so (**FOG**).
- 8 High winds can be very (**DESTROY**).
- 9 Lots of (**NATURE**) things are poisonous to humans.
- 10 Air (**POLLUTE**) isn't really a serious problem where we live.
- 11 Isn't (**GARDEN**) a bit of a boring hobby?
- 12 The submarine went down to a (**DEEP**) of 200 metres.
- 13 The island isn't square – it's almost completely (**CIRCLE**).
- 14 Is it (**DANGER**) to swim in that lake?

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 15 Not more than a thousand people live in the village. **most**
A thousand people live in the village.
- 16 In the film, the car explodes and we don't know if Murray is alive or not. **up**
In the film, the car and we don't know if Murray is alive or not.
- 17 There are lots of strange fish on the sea bed. **bottom**
There are lots of strange fish the sea.
- 18 The fire stopped burning in the middle of the night. **out**
The fire in the middle of the night.
- 19 Could you help me hang this 'DO NOT LITTER' sign? **up**
Could you help me this 'DO NOT LITTER' sign?
- 20 We need to increase people's awareness about the environment. **build**
We need to people's awareness about the environment.

- 21 One small sign isn't going to stop people from entering the wood! **keep**
 One small sign isn't going to of the wood!
- 22 Please extinguish that cigarette right now! **out**
 Please that cigarette right now!
- 23 Are you okay carrying that box or do you want to stop carrying it for a while? **down**
 Are you okay carrying that box or do you want to for a while?
- 24 Let's tidy these clothes before Mum gets home. **clear**
 Let's before Mum gets home.

(2 marks per answer)

D

If the word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct word or phrase.

- 25 Could you show **to me** your book about the moon?
- 26 Do you sometimes wish you **have** a bigger boat?
- 27 I wish people **didn't cause** so much damage to the environment.
- 28 Harry wishes that he **has studied** astrophysics instead of Latin when he was at university.
- 29 I wish you **wouldn't throw** rubbish out of the car window!
- 30 Laura sometimes wishes she **can** breathe underwater for hours.
- 31 I bought a new telescope **for my** dad.
- 32 I **wish** it snows during the night!

(1 mark per answer)

E

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Saving the rainforests of South America

- Every day, thousands and thousands of trees are cut down in the Amazonian rainforest. This does enormous damage to the local environment, and also possibly affects the world's climate. But how can we save up the rainforests from destruction? First of all, we have to make the local people aware that of the damage to they're doing. Secondly, there need to be more police in the area preventing people from cutting down trees. A lot of the people who cut them down do it illegally. If they were more afraid of getting caught, they might stop. It's a very serious problem, and there's no easy solution, but we're short of time. It won't be long before the rainforests disappear completely.

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

-ing and infinitive

-ing

Some verbs are sometimes followed by -ing.

These include: admit
avoid

deny
discuss

dislike
enjoy

He enjoys **making** other people laugh.

feel like
finish

give up
mention

mind
practise

suggest
take up

Helpful hints

After a preposition, we usually use -ing.

✓ I'm afraid **of flying**.

Watch out!

- Some phrases end in the preposition to. These are also followed by -ing, not an infinitive.
✓ I look forward **to hearing** from you. ✗ I look forward **to hear** from you.
- We can also use the -ing form as the subject of a sentence.
✓ **Cooking** is great fun!

Infinitive

Some verbs are sometimes followed by the full infinitive. I decided **to apologise** to Emma.

These include: advise choose help learn plan refuse tell
afford decide hope manage pretend seem want
agree expect invite offer promise teach would like

Some verbs are usually followed by an object + bare infinitive (without to). These include: let make

Watch out!

- Make in the passive is followed by the full infinitive.
✓ Michael was **made to apologise** by his mother.
- Some verbs are followed by the full infinitive alone and some can be followed by an object + full infinitive.
✓ He **wants me to tell** him a joke.

-ing or infinitive

Some verbs can be followed by either -ing or the full infinitive.

I started **liking / to like** James after he helped me with my problem.

With some verbs, the meaning is the same or nearly the same.

These include: begin continue hate like love prefer start

With some verbs, the meaning changes. These verbs include:

+ -ing

remember have a memory in your mind
Do you **remember seeing** that comedy?

forget not be able to remember a past event
I'd forgotten hearing that joke.

stop stop an action
Stop crying – it's not that bad.

try do something to try and solve a problem
Have you **tried talking** to her?

+ full infinitive

do something you are/were planning to
Did you **remember to say** sorry to James?

not do something you are/were planning to do
Oh, no! I **forgot to invite** Shelly!

interrupt an action to do something else
I was on my way to see Maria and I **stopped to get** her some flowers.

make an effort to do something
I'm **trying to say** I'm sorry, but you won't listen!

A

Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 My dad finally gave up **smoking** / **to smoke** at the age of forty-nine.
- 2 I really enjoyed **listening** / **to listen** to those MP3s you sent me. Thanks.
- 3 Can you afford **buying** / **to buy** so many presents?
- 4 You should practise **juggling** / **to juggle** every day or you'll never learn.
- 5 How did you learn **speaking** / **to speak** Japanese so well?
- 6 I thought we discussed **going** / **to go** to India and now you want to go to China!
- 7 We finally managed **finding** / **to find** my passport and then left for the airport.
- 8 I look forward to **seeing** / **see** you when I come next week!
- 9 It was very kind of Jack to offer **to baby-sit** / **baby-sitting** this weekend.
- 10 No! I refuse **waiting** / **to wait** a moment longer!

B

If the verb in bold in each sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct form of the verb (-ing, full or bare infinitive).

- 1 I hope to start **driving** as soon as I'm seventeen.
- 2 Stop pretending **being** asleep. I saw you open your eyes!
- 3 My mum suggested **to go** bowling, but I didn't think that was a good idea.
- 4 Quentin will do anything to avoid **to walk** to school. He's so lazy!
- 5 I'd really like **visiting** New York one day.
- 6 Do you like watching TV or do you prefer **play** computer games?
- 7 The weather seems **being** better. What about a picnic this weekend?
- 8 I expect **to be** home at nine o'clock, so have dinner without me.
- 9 Our head teacher makes us all **to wear** jackets – even in summer!
- 10 Don't let the dog **sitting** on the sofa!

C

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 He tried to deny the money, but no one believed him.
A take B to take C taking
- 2 I hope a pilot when I grow up.
A become B to become C becoming
- 3 Mr Foster has decided , so we're going to have a party.
A retire B to retire C retiring
- 4 Do you remember to Germany when you were two years old?
A go B to go C going
- 5 You can make the dog to you by shouting 'come'.
A come B to come C coming
- 6 There's no answer at the office. Let's try Roger's mobile.
A call B to call C calling

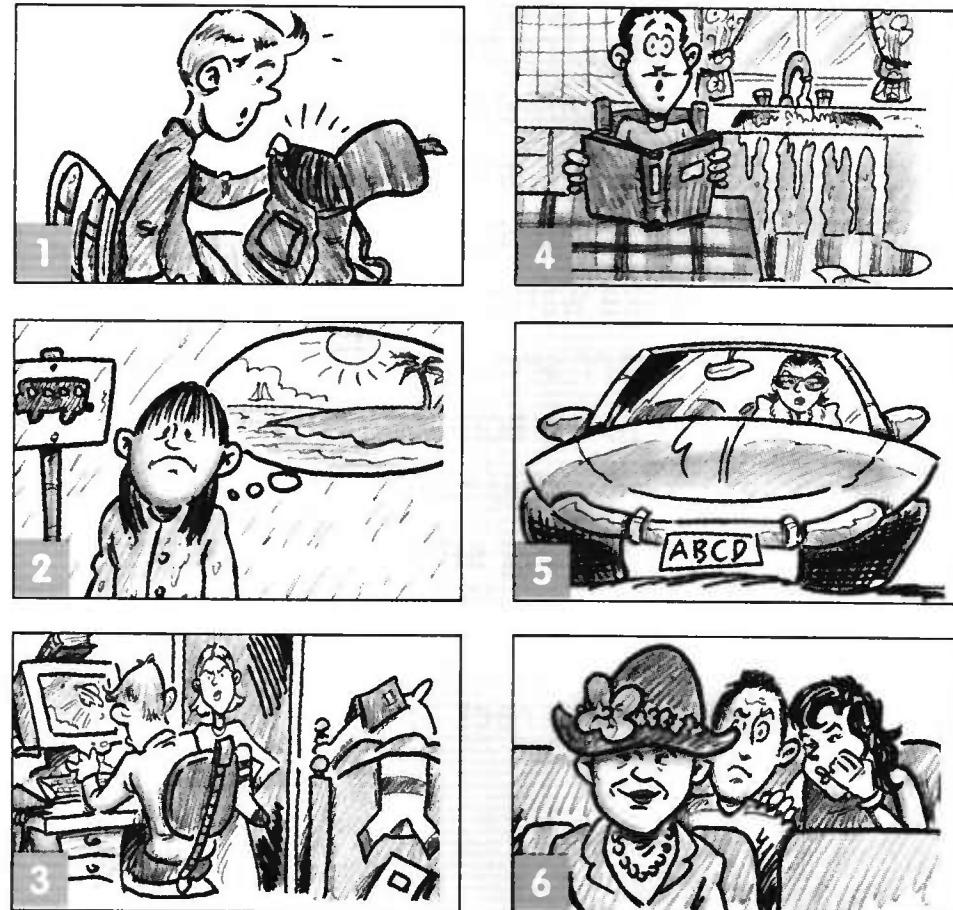
D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 They finally succeeded in escaping from the room. managed They finally from the room. | 4 I don't want to cook tonight – let's have a takeaway. feel I don't tonight – let's have a takeaway. |
| 2 I bought a new notebook on the way to school. stopped On the way to school, I a new notebook. | 5 I'm going to get annoyed if you don't stop making that noise! continue If you that noise, I'm going to get annoyed! |
| 3 We're staying in Milan for a night before flying home. planning We in Milan for a night before flying home. | 6 Could you ask Francis to come into my office, please? mind Do you Francis to come into my office, please? |

E Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you need.

ask • be • bring • tidy • turn • win

- 1 Oh, no! I forgot my homework!
- 2 I remember on holiday.
- 3 I tried my room, but I couldn't find it!
- 4 Did you remember the tap off?
- 5 I'll never forget the lottery.
- 6 Try her to take it off!



F Circle the correct word or phrase.

Laughter is the best medicine!

The next time you're feeling ill, try (1) **watching / to watch** a comedy instead of just doing nothing. At least, that's what some doctors suggest (2) **doing / to do**. If you want (3) **getting / to get** better, there's nothing like laughter. First of all, an activity you enjoy (4) **doing / to do** takes your mind off your illness. Time seems (5) **passing / to pass** more quickly and you stop (6) **worrying / to worry** about how you feel.

Both, either, neither, so, nor

both

Form
both + noun + and + noun
both + adjective + and + adjective

Use Example

To emphasise that each of two things is true
Both Adam **and** Vicky said Colin was very kind.
Simon is **both** rude **and** unkind.

To say the same thing about two things
My sister and I were **both** shocked by what you said.
Jack and Jill **both** know lots of jokes.

Helpful hints

We sometimes use **of** with **both**. We always use this when it comes before a pronoun.

- ✓ I used to be good friends with Lisa and Mike, but I've had an argument with **both of** them.

either

Form
either + noun + or + noun
either + adjective + or + adjective
either + verb + or + verb

Use Example

To talk about a choice between two things
I think I'll buy a Valentine's card with **either** a puppy **or** a kitten on it.
I'm not sure how Tom will react – he'll be **either** happy **or** shocked!
You can **either** tell him how you feel **or** hope he notices.

Helpful hints

We sometimes use **of** with **either**. We always use this when it comes before a pronoun.

- ✓ I really like Robert and Martin – I'll go out with **either of** them!

neither

Form
neither + noun + nor + noun
neither + adjective + nor + adjective
neither + verb + nor + verb

Use Example

To emphasise that each of two negative things is true
I've got **neither** the time **nor** the energy to take up a new hobby at the moment.
What you said to Lucy was **neither** true **nor** fair.

Helpful hints

We sometimes use **of** with **neither**. We always use this when it comes before a pronoun.

- ✓ **Neither of** us found Jason's joke funny.

so, nor

Form
so + do/have/be/modal + subject
nor + do/have/be/modal + subject

Use Example

To add more information to a positive statement
Lisa is really unkind, and **so** is Angela.
You're good at listening to people, and **so** am I.

To add more information to a negative statement
My brother hasn't been invited to the party, and **nor** has his friend.
Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny if she told everyone his secret, and **nor** would I.

Helpful hints

You can also use these structures on their own in a conversation.

- ✓ 'I like Hannah's sense of humour.'
'So do I.'
✓ 'I don't find Mark funny.'
'Nor do I.'

A

If the phrase in bold in each sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct phrase.

- 1 I was surprised that **both and Mary and Oliver** were late for the meeting.
- 2 My mum said she was **both of** proud and nervous when I appeared in the school play.
- 3 Why don't **both of you** wait here while I go and see if Stuart is in?
- 4 **Both of books** have got pages missing.
- 5 Can I throw **and both** these magazines away, Derek?
- 6 When I won the race, I was **and exhausted and** happy.
- 7 Edward and Nigel **both of them** wanted to go on holiday, but they couldn't afford it.
- 8 Did **both you and** Sylvia grow up in the south of France?

B

Join the two sentences using either ... or.

- 1 You can have ice cream for dessert. You can also have fruit.
You can
- 2 I'm considering studying maths at university and I'm considering studying physics.
I'm considering
- 3 I might play chess tonight. I might read a book.
I might
- 4 Perhaps John has forgotten about our meeting. Perhaps he's got lost.
John has
- 5 Some nights my dad cooks. Some nights he washes up.
Every night, my dad
- 6 We can order a pizza. We can order a Chinese takeaway.
We can
- 7 I might have lost the piece of paper with Dave's number on it. I might have thrown it away.
I've
- 8 You could write to your cousin. You could give her a call.
You could

C

Circle the correct word.

- 1 Neither Alex **or / nor** Gareth knew that I'd seen them take the money.
- 2 I thought it was strange when both Ian **and / or** Anne left at the same time.
- 3 We could order either a chicken salad **and / or** a green salad.
- 4 Evi was neither embarrassed **and / nor** angry when Victoria told her to shut up.
- 5 Passengers can both watch recent movies **and / or** listen to great albums on many of our flights.
- 6 I have neither the money **or / nor** the time to go on holiday right now.

D Join the two sentences using *neither ... nor*.

1 Jim wasn't surprised by what I said. He wasn't shocked by what I said.
Jim

2 Carol doesn't have a car. She also doesn't have a motorbike.
Carol

3 Al doesn't play tennis. He doesn't watch it on TV.
Al

4 The manager wasn't very helpful. The receptionist wasn't very helpful.
Neither

5 Pauline couldn't read until she was seven. She also couldn't write until she was seven.
Pauline

6 I haven't been to Poland before. Boris hasn't been to Poland before.
Neither

E Write one word in each gap.

June: ... and so we went to see that new Tim Banks comedy last week.

Polly: Oh, so (1) we. What did you think? We weren't very impressed.

June: (2) were we. It wasn't very funny.

Polly: I didn't want to go, but Kevin likes that cinema. So (3) I, actually. We've been there hundreds of times.

June: The one in town? Oh, so (4) we. The ice cream there is great, and (5) is the popcorn! I could eat it all night.

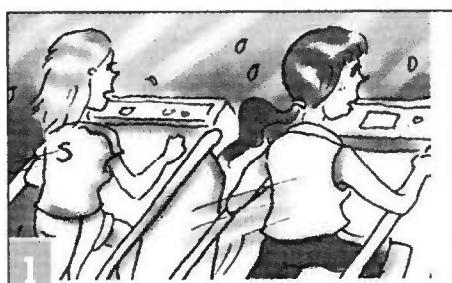
Polly: Yes! So (6) I! I don't like their drinks, though.

June: Oh, no. (7) do I. Anyway, we're thinking of going to see what's on this evening.

Polly: (8) are Jack and I. Let's meet up. I don't finish work until seven.

June: (9) do I. I'll see what's on and give you a ring. I'm looking forward to it already.

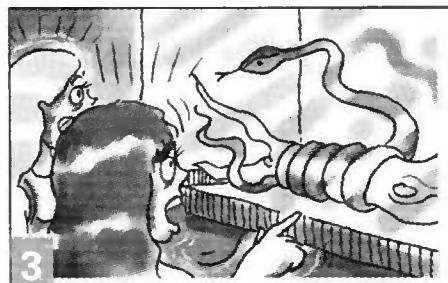
Polly: So (10) I. Okay, speak to you later.

F Write what they say using the words given in the correct form. Add any other words you need and use your imagination.

1 both / enjoy / run
.....



2 have / either
.....



3 neither / like
.....



4 she / go home / so / I
.....

Vocabulary

Laughing and crying

Topic vocabulary

see page 199 for definitions

amusing (adj)
annoy (v)
attitude (n)
bad-tempered (adj)
behave (v)
bully (v, n)
calm (adj)
celebrate (v)
character (n)
depressed (adj)

embarrassing (n)
emotion (n)
enthusiastic (adj)
feeling (n)
glad (adj)
hurt (v, adj)
miserable (adj)
naughty (adj)
noisy (adj)
polite (adj)

react (v)
regret (v, n)
ridiculous (adj)
romantic (adj)
rude (adj)
sense of humour (n phr)
shy (adj)
stress (n)
tell a joke (v phr)
upset (v, adj)

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| calm down | become/make calmer |
| cheer up | become/make happier |
| come on | be quicker |
| go on | continue happening or doing sth |
| hang on | wait |
| run away (from) | escape by running |
| shut up | stop talking, stop making a noise |
| speak up | talk more loudly so sb can hear you |

Prepositional phrases

at first
at least
at times
in secret
in spite of
in tears

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| bore | boring, bored | feel | felt, feeling(s) |
| comedy | comedian | happy | unhappy, (un)happiness |
| emotion | emotional | hate | hatred |
| energy | energetic | noise | noisy, noisily |
| excite | excitement, exciting, excited | sympathy | sympathise, sympathetic |

Word patterns

| | | | |
|------------|--|-------|--|
| adjectives | ashamed of embarrassed about frightened of happy about/with nervous about scared of | | sorry about/for surprised at/by tired of |
| | | verbs | congratulate sb on laugh at |
| | | nouns | a joke about |

Topic vocabulary

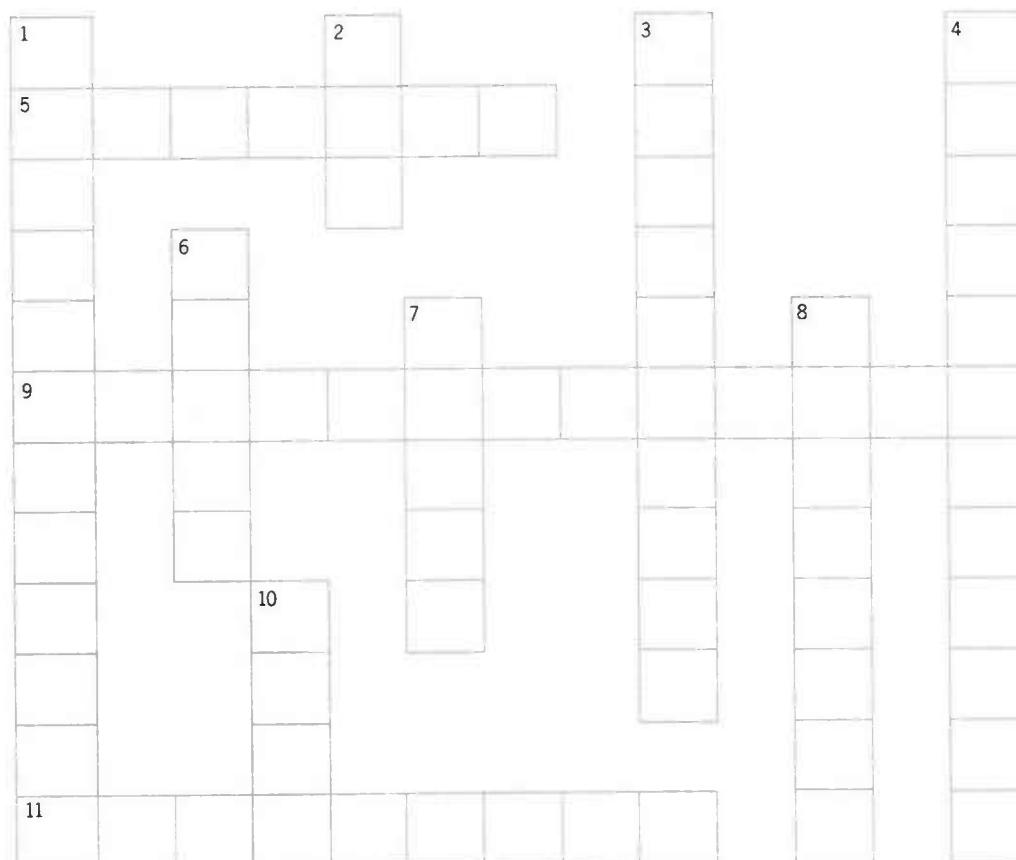
A Complete the crossword.

Across

- 5 My younger brother can be really and he often gets into trouble. (7)
 9 Ben is really serious and I don't think he has a (5, 2, 6)
 11 I passed my exam! Let's go out and (9)

Down

- 1 Harry isn't very good at volleyball, but he's really He puts a lot of energy into it. (12)
 2 Jack is quite confident now, but he used to be really and didn't like meeting new people. (3)
 3 You look with that hat on. Take it off! (10)
 4 I didn't have enough money to pay for the meal! It was really (12)
 6 I'm trying to work, and that loud music is beginning to me! (5)
 7 The Petersons moved house because living on a main road was very (5)
 8 You gave Jane a dozen roses on her birthday? Oh, that's so ! (8)
 10 It was very of Nicky not to thank you for her present. (4)



B Match to make dialogues.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 'Alice seems a bit depressed.' | | A 'Oh, yes. Nothing ever upsets her.' |
| 2 'Mary is very polite.' | | B 'I know. She always makes me laugh.' |
| 3 'Diane seems like a calm person.' | | C 'Well, maybe I should apologise, then.' |
| 4 'Gemma seems a bit bad-tempered today.' | | D 'Maybe she's had some bad news.' |
| 5 'Megan is amusing.' | | E 'I think it's because she's won some money.' |
| 6 'Janice looks glad about something.' | | F 'Yes. She's definitely angry about something.' |
| 7 'Nina was hurt by what you said.' | | G 'Yes, she always says 'thank you'.' |

C Circle the correct word.

- 1 My grandfather had a very strong **bully** / **character** and everyone respected him.
- 2 Have you noticed that Caroline has started to **behave** / **regret** a bit strangely recently?
- 3 Dad has been under a lot of **feeling** / **stress** at work, so try not to annoy him.
- 4 Whenever I try to **react** / **tell** a joke, I can never remember it!
- 5 My **attitude** / **emotion** towards life is that you should enjoy yourself and not worry too much about the future.
- 6 After three weeks of rain and wintry weather, we were all starting to feel a bit **miserable** / **upset**.

Phrasal verbs**D** Complete using a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold.

- 1 You'll have to I can't hear what you're saying. **talk more loudly**
- 2 Let's try to Jimmy by having a surprise party! **make happier**
- 3 Could you please tell the children to ? I'm trying to sleep! **stop making a noise**
- 4 If you're upset, try taking long, deep breaths to **become calmer**
- 5 Roger first from home when he was only thirteen years old. **escaped by running**
- 6 After drying her eyes, Molly telling us why she was so unhappy. **continued**
- 7 And then the man said ... oh, a second! I've forgotten the ending to the joke! **wait**
- 8 and get ready or we're going to be late. **be quicker**

Prepositional phrases**E** Complete using the phrases in the box.

at first • at least • at times • in secret • in spite of • in tears

- 1 We moved to a new town and I like it here a lot, but I miss my old friends.
- 2 Kate found Peter and asked him what was wrong.
- 3 I didn't like Ted , but after a while I realised that he was a really nice person.
- 4 Rob and Christine's parents didn't approve of their relationship, so they had to meet
- 5 I've told that joke ten times and everyone always laughs at it!
- 6 Alfie seemed quite happy, failing the exam.

Word formation

F Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Charlie Chaplin

During the First World War, at a time when there was lots of (1) **HATE**
 in the world, one man did more than anyone else to spread (2) **HAPPY**
 That man was the (3) , Charlie Chaplin. Audiences around the **COMEDY**
 world watched his films and each new one caused a lot of (4) **EXCITE**
 Chaplin created the character of the little tramp and people (5) **SYMPATHY**
 with this poor man. Up until then, film comedies had been (6) **NOISE**
 and very fast. Although they were fun and (7) , the audiences **ENERGY**
 became (8) with seeing the same situations. Chaplin produced
 a different kind of comedy. It was slower and more (9) His **BORE**
 films both made people laugh and touched their (10) Even **EMOTION**
 today, his films are enjoyed by many people of all ages. **FEEL**

Word patterns

G Write one word in each gap.

- Hans:** Hello?
- Sam:** Hans? It's Sam.
- Hans:** Oh, hi, Sam! How are you?
- Sam:** I was thinking about the exam next week. I'm a bit nervous (1) it, to be honest.
- Hans:** So am I. But you? I'm surprised (2) that. I thought you studied a lot.
- Sam:** I do. But my parents put so much pressure on me that I'm scared (3) failing.
- Hans:** I don't think you should be frightened (4) failure. Just you wait. In a month's time, I'll be congratulating you (5) passing with flying colours!
- Sam:** I guess you're right. I'm sure I'll look back and laugh (6) myself. Anyway, what have you been doing today?
- Hans:** Me? Oh, you know, a bit of revision ...

H Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 Look at Jenny! She's either happy **from** her exam results, or she's won the lottery!
- 2 Jodie and Marshall are splitting up because they're tired **from** arguing so much.
- 3 There's no need to be embarrassed **in** crying. Everyone does it.
- 4 Kathy was ashamed **with** herself for stealing the money.
- 5 Debbie is sorry **on** what we said to you, and so am I.
- 6 Have you heard the joke **for** the man with a frog on his head?

- A** Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

How are you?

People don't always show their true (1) Somebody with a big smile on their face might actually be (2) One of the reasons for this is that our (3) life is very personal. Not everyone is (4) to our problems, so we have to protect ourselves. Some people, particularly teenagers, appear (5) by everything, even things that they actually find (6) This may be because they think it's not very cool to be (7) about things, or to be too (8) and enthusiastic.

| | |
|----------|--|
| FEEL | |
| HAPPY | |
| EMOTION | |
| SYMPATHY | |
| BORE | |
| EXCITE | |
| EXCITE | |
| ENERGY | |

(1 mark per answer)

- B** Write one word in each gap.

- 9 Come , or we're going to be late!
- 10 Just hang one second while I find my mobile phone.
- 11 Peter is so noisy! I wish he would just shut !
- 12 It annoyed me that Jason just went talking when he could see I was crying.
- 13 Try to calm and tell us exactly what has happened.
- 14 You'll have to speak because I can't hear what you're saying.
- 15 Did you know that Sarah ran from home when she was fourteen?
- 16 I was feeling sad, but seeing my cousins really cheered me

(1 mark per answer)

- C** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 17 I'm depressed because I don't have enough money to buy a new pair of jeans. **afford**
I'm depressed because I a new pair of jeans.
- 18 Pam looked like she was happy, but I knew she was sad. **pretended**
Pam happy, but I knew she was sad.
- 19 Toby made me feel bad about what I'd done. **made**
I bad by Toby about what I'd done.
- 20 I made up my mind to apologise to Mary. **decided**
I to Mary.
- 21 We finally succeeded in cheering Michael up. **managed**
We finally Michael up.
- 22 I don't argue with friends if I can avoid it. **avoid**
I with friends if I can.

- 23 I don't care what other people think any more. **stopped**
I've what other people think.
- 24 Claudia dislikes arguments and so do I. **both**
Claudia dislike arguments.
- 25 Martha isn't very kind and neither is Vicky. **nor**
Neither Martha very kind.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 26 I want me what's wrong, but she won't. A Lisa to tell B to tell Lisa | C Lisa telling D Lisa to telling | 30 Do you remember excited the first time you went on a train? A to feel B you feel | C to feeling D feeling |
| 27 Matt hates people who tell lies and do I. A nor B so | C neither D both | 31 You need to either ask Neil to apologise forget it. A or B both | C either D nor |
| 28 I feel like out tonight. What about you? A to go B going | C we go D to going | 32 Be quiet and let me you how I feel! A telling B to tell | C tell D to telling |
| 29 Jane and I listened to Guy's explanation, but of us believed him. A both B either | C none D neither | 33 I'm really looking forward you next week. A to see B to seeing | C seeing D see |

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|------------------------|
| 34 I was quite nervous starting at a new school, but it was okay. A on B about | C with D in | 38 Isaac us a really funny joke, but I can't remember it! A said B told | C spoke D mentioned |
| 35 The newspapers congratulated the writer producing a very funny show. A with B for | C on D of | 39 You should be ashamed yourself! A with B on | C of D in |
| 36 Oscar and Pauline met secret to discuss the surprise party. A in B with | C at D on | 40 It's important to have a sense of or it's easy to get depressed. A laughter B amusement | C comedy D humour |
| 37 Are you scared snakes? A with B on | C for D of | 41 Marina was tears after the lesson, so I asked her what was wrong. A to B on | C at D in |

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Time words and phrases

With some time words and phrases, we use the present simple to talk about the future. We don't use will or be going to.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| after | I'll call you after we solve the problem. |
| as soon as | I'll call you as soon as we solve the problem. |
| before | It'll be a few days before we find the solution. |
| until / till | I won't call you until we find the solution. |
| when | It'll be great when we find the solution. |
| while | I'll be in the office while I deal with this problem. |

Watch out!

We can also put these time words and phrases at the beginning of the sentence.

✓ **As soon as** we solve the problem, I'll call you.

Although

We use the word although to express contrast.

Although + subject + verb, subject + verb

Although my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed.

Watch out!

We can also put although in the middle of the sentence.

✓ I finished my homework before bed, **although** it was difficult.

In spite of / Despite

We use in spite of and despite to express contrast. They mean the same thing.

In spite of / despite + -ing form, subject + verb

In spite of revising for hours, I didn't do well in the test.

In spite of / despite + noun, subject + verb

Despite my revision, I didn't do well in the test.

Watch out!

We can also put in spite of and despite in the middle of the sentence.

✓ I didn't do well in the test, **despite** revising for hours.

However

We use however to express contrast.

Subject + verb. However, subject + verb.

We believed that we would find a solution. **However**, we were wrong.

Watch out!

We can also put however at the end of the second sentence.

✓ We believed that we would find a solution. We were wrong, **however**.

Unless

The word unless means if ... not or except if.

✓ **Unless** you hurry up, we'll be late. (= **If** you don't hurry up, we'll be late.)
For more information about conditional sentences, see Units 28 and 29.

A

The phrases in bold are wrong. Write the correct phrases.

- 1 We'll have something to eat when we **will get** home.
- 2 I won't book the tickets until you **will tell** me to.
- 3 I'll come home as soon as the concert **will finish**.
- 4 After you **are going to do** this test, we'll play a game.
- 5 He'll send you a text message before he **is going to leave**.
- 6 Will you go to St. Petersburg while you **will be** in Russia?

B

Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be • come • finish • have • leave • return • take

- 1 Call me as soon as you any news.
- 2 She'll have to do a lot of revision before she the exam.
- 3 Are they going to visit you while they in the UK?
- 4 Do you want to go to university after you school?
- 5 Claire won't have a break until she all her homework.
- 6 The lesson can't start till the teacher

C

Circle the correct word.

- 1 **Although / Despite** the water was cold, we still went swimming.
- 2 **Although / Despite** my mum's got a mobile, she never uses it.
- 3 **Although / Despite** looking for hours, I couldn't find a nice pair of jeans.
- 4 **Although / Despite** taking a map, we still got lost.
- 5 I don't like sweets, **although / despite** I do like chocolate.
- 6 We enjoyed the picnic **although / despite** the bad weather.

D

Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 it was expensive, the CD wasn't very good quality. A Although B In spite of C However | 5 The CD was expensive. It wasn't very good quality, A although B despite C however |
| 2 being expensive, the CD wasn't very good quality. A Although B In spite of C However | 6 The CD wasn't very good quality, being expensive. A although B despite C however |
| 3 the cost, the CD wasn't very good quality. A Although B In spite of C However | 7 The CD wasn't very good quality, it was expensive. A although B in spite of C however |
| 4 The CD was expensive. , it wasn't very good quality. A Although B In spite of C However | 8 The CD wasn't very good quality, the cost. A although B despite C however |

E Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 If the traffic isn't bad, she'll be here at six o'clock.
Unless the traffic bad, she'll be here at six o'clock.
- 2 If it doesn't rain, we'll go to the beach.
Unless it , we'll go to the beach.
- 3 If I'm not tired, I'll come to the party.
Unless tired, I'll come to the party.
- 4 If Mrs Potts doesn't come, we won't have a test.
Unless Mrs Potts , we won't have a test.
- 5 If Sarah comes, we'll watch the video.
We'll watch the video unless Sarah
- 6 If Mum gives me some pocket money, I'll buy a new pair of jeans.
I won't buy a new pair of jeans unless Mum some pocket money.

F Choose the correct answer.

One door leads to freedom, but which one? One guard tells the truth, but which one? I can ask one question, but what?

Here's a problem for you. Imagine you're in a prison cell with two doors. There's a guard at each door. You can ask one of the guards one question, and then you can go through one door.

(1) you choose the right door, you can go free. (2) , if you choose the wrong door, you have to stay in prison forever!

And it gets worse! (3) one of the guards always tells the truth, the other one always lies. And you don't know which one tells the truth.

It's an impossible situation – isn't it? No, it's not. But (4) you're extremely careful, you might choose the wrong door. And you shouldn't choose a door (5) you're absolutely sure it's the door to freedom. And you'll only know it's the right door (6) you ask the right question. So – if you ever find yourself in that situation, here's what you do.

Say to one of the guards, 'If I asked the other guard which door leads to freedom, what would he say?' (7) of not knowing if the guard always tells the truth or always lies, you'll always get an answer that will help you. (8) you get the answer, go through the other door. You'll be free!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A Unless | B If | C Before | D As soon |
| 2 A In spite of | B Despite | C Although | D However |
| 3 A However | B Although | C Despite | D In spite of |
| 4 A unless | B when | C if | D as soon as |
| 5 A until | B if | C when | D while |
| 6 A unless | B as soon as | C before | D when |
| 7 A Although | B However | C In spite | D Despite |
| 8 A Before | B Although | C As soon as | D Unless |

The causative

The causative

subject + have in the correct form + object + past participle

Use

To show that someone arranges for someone else to do something for them

| Tense / modal | Example |
|----------------------------|--|
| present simple | Mrs Taylor has her car cleaned once a month. |
| present continuous | She is having the tyres checked at the moment. |
| present perfect simple | She has had the windscreen replaced . |
| present perfect continuous | This is not usually used in the causative. |
| past simple | She had the car filled up with petrol yesterday. |
| past continuous | She was having the car repaired when I last saw her. |
| past perfect simple | She had had the engine checked . |
| past perfect continuous | This is not usually used in the causative. |
| will and other modals | She will have a car alarm fitted when she can afford it. She would have air bags put in but it's too expensive. |
| be going to | She is going to have a new car radio installed . |
| -ing form | She might stop having the car cleaned so often. |

Helpful hints

- Look at the differences between a normal active sentence and a sentence in the causative.

Normal active sentence: Someone cleans Mrs Taylor's car every week.

In the causative:

Mrs Taylor has her car cleaned every week.

- We can also use get instead of have. Get is more informal than have.

✓ I'm going to **have** my hair cut tomorrow. (more formal)
✓ I'm going to **get** my hair cut tomorrow. (more informal)

- Just as with the passive (see Unit 11), we can use by to show who does the action.

✓ We're having a family photo taken **by** a local photographer.

Watch out!

- With the causative, have always comes **before** the noun and the past participle always comes **after** the noun.
- When we ask questions using the causative, the past participle stays after the noun.
✓ Did you have the furniture **delivered** yesterday?
✗ Did you have **delivered** the furniture yesterday?
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

A Complete each second sentence using the correct form of **have** so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 Let's arrange for someone to knock that wall down.
Let's that wall knocked down.
- 2 We paid someone to deliver the furniture.
We the furniture delivered.
- 3 I'm going to pay someone to paint this wall.
I'm this wall painted.
- 4 Has anyone printed the invitations for you yet?
..... you the invitations printed yet?
- 5 You should arrange for someone to fix your mobile.
You should your mobile fixed.
- 6 When did you dye your hair?
When you your hair dyed?
- 7 A vet is looking at Lucy at the moment.
They Lucy looked at by a vet at the moment.
- 8 I haven't taken my suit to the dry-cleaner's yet.
I my suit dry-cleaned yet.

B Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

clean • cut • deliver • paint • repair • sign

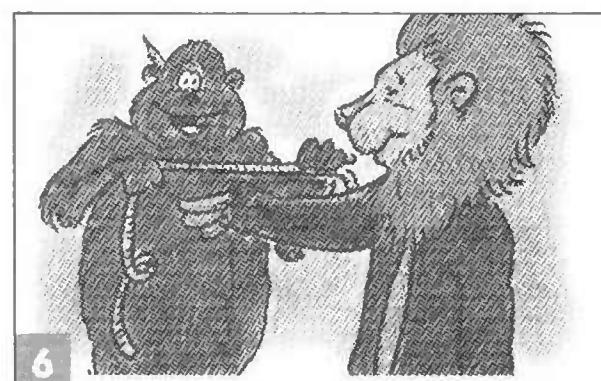
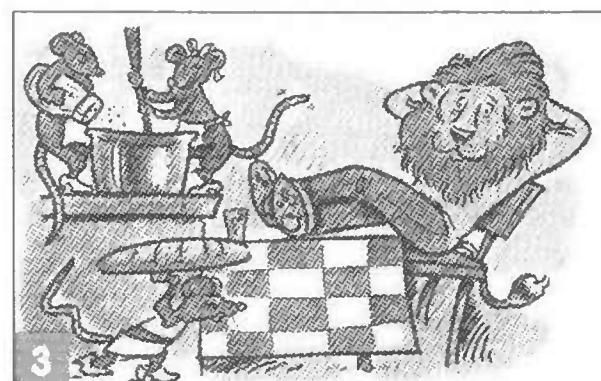
- 1 I have my teeth by a dentist every six months.
- 2 My mum has just had her hair by a hairdresser in the town centre.
- 3 The car broke down, so we had it by a mechanic.
- 4 Let's get a pizza before the film starts.
- 5 Did you get your book by the author?
- 6 Garry is going to have his face blue for the party!

C If the phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct phrase.

- 1 Mandy **is having cut her hair** at the moment.
- 2 I might **have the house redecorated** next summer.
- 3 Our dog loves **having his back scratching**.
- 4 The receptionist **had the suitcases brought up** to the room.
- 5 We're not going to **have costumes make** for the play.
- 6 How often do you **have checked your teeth**?
- 7 You don't like **having your photo taken**, do you?

D

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the causative.



- 1 Three times a day, a giraffe called Gloria does the washing-up for Mr Lazylion.
Three times a day, Mr Lazylion has the washing-up done by a giraffe called Gloria
- 2 At the moment, Harry Hippo is cleaning Mr Lazylion's car.
At the moment, Mr Lazylion
- 3 Later, the Mice Sisters will cook Mr Lazylion's supper.
Later, Mr Lazylion
- 4 Ellie Phant has just brushed Mr Lazylion's hair.
Mr Lazylion
- 5 Mr Lazylion loves it when Marty Monkey tickles his feet.
Mr Lazylion loves
- 6 George is making a suit for Mr Lazylion.
Mr Lazylion

E

Circle the correct word or phrase.

Mr Lazylion had a problem. The animals were refusing to help him.

Mr Lazylion had had things (1) **doing** / **done** for him (2) **by** / **with** the other animals for so long that he didn't know what to do. He (3) **hadn't had** / **hadn't** his meals prepared for him for two days now, and he was starting to get hungry.

So, he had some Chinese food (4) **delivering** / **delivered** – all the way from China. That filled him up, but it's not easy to (5) **get** / **be** food delivered in the jungle. He couldn't do that every day. What was he going to do?

He felt very sad. He really wanted to have (6) **brushed his hair** / **his hair brushed** by Ellie and his feet (7) **tickling** / **tickled** by Marty, but they just said 'No'.

There was only one solution, and Mr Lazylion didn't like it at all. He would have to start doing things for himself.

Vocabulary

Problems and solutions

Topic vocabulary

see page 200 for definitions

accident (n)
assume (v)
cause (v, n)
claim (v)
complain (v)
convince (v)
criticise (v)
deny (v)
discussion (n)
doubt (v, n)

encourage (v)
get rid of (v phr)
gossip (v, n)
ideal (adj)
insult (v, n)
investigate (v)
negative (adj)
positive (adj)
praise (v, n)
pretend (v)

purpose (n)
refuse (v)
result (v, n)
rumour (n)
sensible (adj)
serious (adj)
spare (adj)
theory (n)
thought (n)
warn (v)

Phrasal verbs

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| hang up | put clothes in a wardrobe, etc |
| pick up | lift something from the floor, a table, etc |
| put back | return something to where it was |
| run out (of) | not have any left |
| share out | give a part of sth to a group of people |
| sort out | solve a problem |
| watch out | be careful |
| work out | find the solution to a problem, etc |

Prepositional phrases

by accident/mistake
in a mess
in danger (of)
in my view
in trouble
under pressure

Word formation

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| advice | advise, adviser | prefer | preference, preferable |
| confuse | confused, confusion | recommend | recommendation |
| except | exception | refuse | refusal |
| help | (un)helpful, helpless | solve | solution |
| luck | (un)lucky, (un)luckily | suggest | suggestion |

Word patterns

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|
| adjectives | sure about/of | | happen to |
| verbs | advise against | | hide sth from sb |
| | agree (with sb) about | | insist on |
| | approve of | | rely on |
| | believe in | nouns | an advantage of |
| | deal with | | a solution to |

Topic vocabulary

A

Match the statements with the verbs in the box.

complain • criticise • deny • encourage • gossip • insult • praise • refuse • warn

- 1 'I didn't take your jacket!'
- 2 'Well done! You did that really well.'
- 3 'No, I'm not going to help you clean your room.'
- 4 'Be careful or you'll cut yourself.'
- 5 'Mum, that's not fair!'
- 6 'I thought his singing was awful!'
- 7 'Did you hear what Becca told Lizzy about Robert?'
- 8 'Go on! You can do it! I know you can!'
- 9 'You stupid lazy idiot!'

B

Circle the correct word.

- 1 Don't **pretend** / **claim** to be asleep. I know you're awake really!
- 2 I've been trying to **doubt** / **convince** Kathy that Jacob isn't a liar, but she doesn't believe me.
- 3 Police are investigating the **cause** / **purpose** of the accident.
- 4 I've just had a **thought** / **theory**. Why don't we have the party at your place?
- 5 There's a **discussion** / **rumour** going round the school that Mrs Tibbs is leaving at the end of term. I wonder if it's true.
- 6 I'm going to **get** / **become** rid of these shoes. They're really old.
- 7 The **result** / **accident** of the experiment wasn't what I'd expected at all.
- 8 The detective **assumed** / **investigated** that the burglar had got in through an open window.

C

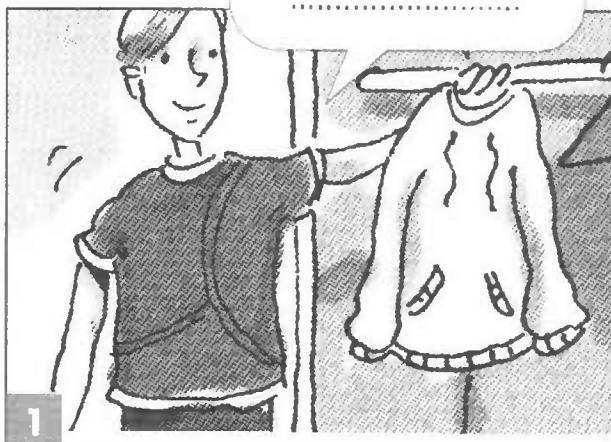
Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- 1 I think we should all go in the same car and save petrol. That's the most idea. **B L E S S I N E**
- 2 Angie has got a problem with her motorbike. It's going to take at least a week to fix. **R E S S I U O**
- 3 I think this is the place to camp – it's dry and flat and has a stream to get water from. **L A D E I**
- 4 Don't be so ! I'm sure everything will be fine. **G E N T A V I E**
- 5 I had the tyre on the car pumped up at the garage. **R A S P E**
- 6 Your teachers all said lots of things about you. Well done! **S E P T I O I V**

Phrasal verbs

D Match the pictures with the statements.

- A Watch out!
- B Let's share this out.
- C I'll hang this up.
- D I'd better pick this up.
- E I can't work this out.



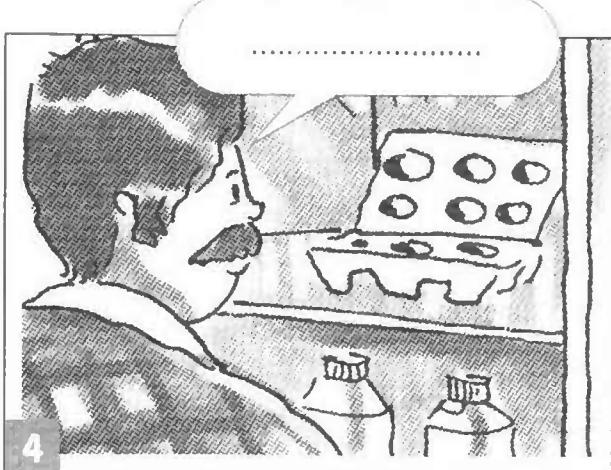
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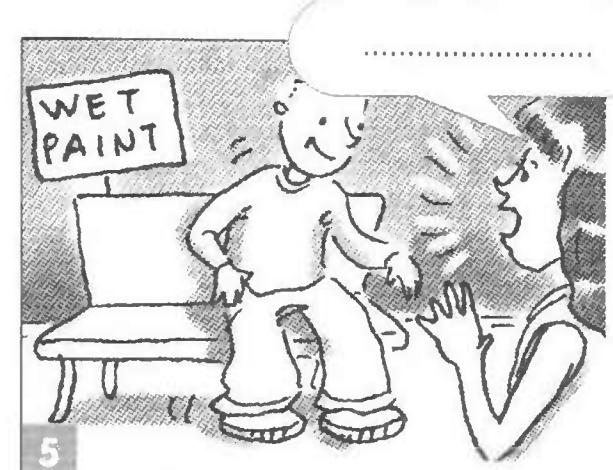
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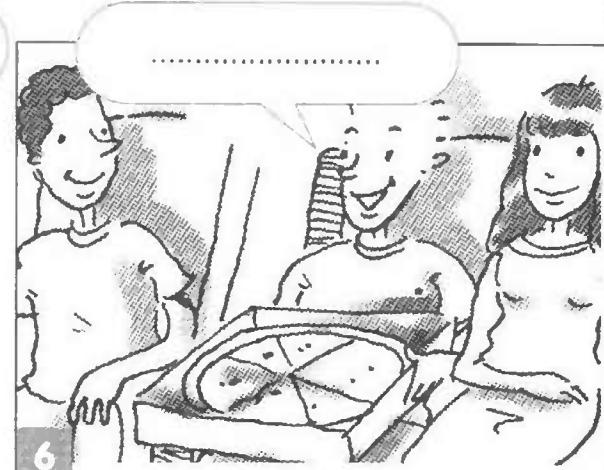
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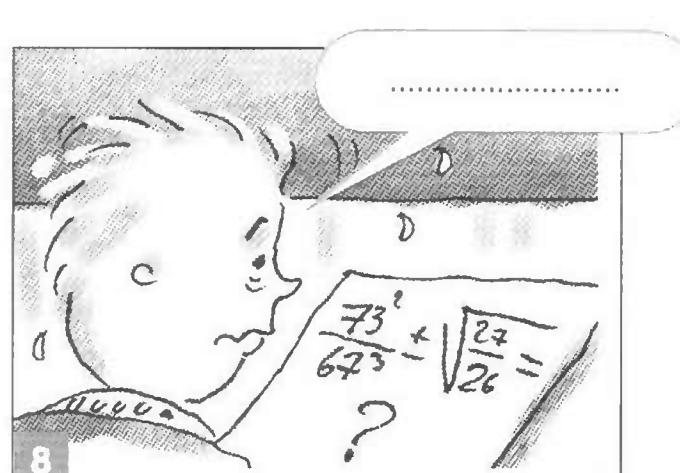
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6



7



8

Prepositional phrases

E Write one word in each gap.

- 1 If Mum and Dad find out, you'll be big trouble!
- 2 I bought the wrong CD mistake.
- 3 my view, nobody has really seen a ghost.
- 4 Sue is quite a lot of pressure at work at the moment.
- 5 You're danger of making a terrible mistake!
- 6 Your room is a terrible mess. Go and tidy it at once!

Word formation

F Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

Personal shoppers

Do you get (1) (**CONFUSE**) about what to buy when you go clothes shopping? Do you feel (2) (**HELP**) when you have to choose between two pairs of jeans? Are you fed up with rude and (3) (**HELP**) sales assistants? Has the (4) (**REFUSE**) of your credit card caused you embarrassment? Everyone, without (5) (**EXCEPT**), finds shopping stressful at times.

But you don't need to worry any more! (6) (**LUCK**), now there's a (7) (**SOLVE**). You can have your own personal shopper. Personal shoppers work in several different ways. If you want someone to come shopping with you, they'll do that. They'll (8) (**ADVICE**) you about the best bargains and make (9) (**SUGGEST**) and (10) (**RECOMMEND**) about what to buy. However, many people who have personal shoppers find it (11) (**PREFER**) not to go to the shops at all. They let their personal shopper do all the shopping for them. They trust their personal shopper to know their (12) (**PREFER**) and to make the right decisions.

Word patterns

G Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1 Jim doesn't believe | | A about that at all. |
| 2 I completely agree | | B on Craig. |
| 3 I'm not sure | | C in ghosts. |
| 4 Dominic doesn't approve | | D to Tara. |
| 5 I've got no idea what happened | | E of people smoking. |
| 6 You can always rely | | F with you. |

H Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What's the best way to deal a disobedient child?
A for B with C about
- 2 I'd definitely advise getting a snake for a pet.
A against B from C without
- 3 I don't know what the solution this problem is.
A about B for C to
- 4 Our teacher insists us waiting in silence outside the class before the lesson.
A for B on C about
- 5 The advantage having brothers and sisters is that you get more birthday presents!
A of B from C for
- 6 You can't hide the truth me!
A across B against C from

A Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

complain • convince • criticise • deny • doubt • praise • refuse • warn

- 1 It took a long time to Lee that poetry isn't boring.
- 2 My dad has just to increase my pocket money again. It's not fair!
- 3 Stop about how much work you have and just get on with it!
- 4 I it'll be warm enough to go to the beach tomorrow.
- 5 We all you not to trust Jerry, but you didn't listen!
- 6 Paul Fletcher, do you stealing €1,000 from Leicester Stores on 24th September?
- 7 You should always a puppy when it does something good.
- 8 I wish Alex wouldn't me all the time. It makes me feel useless.

(1 mark per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.

- 9 my view, every problem has a solution.
- 10 Your room is a terrible mess! Tidy it up!
- 11 My mum is a lot of pressure at work at the moment.
- 12 Oh no! Are you trouble with the police again?
- 13 We weren't any real danger, I promise!
- 14 I got on the wrong train mistake!

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 15 Let's throw these old clothes away. **rid**
Let's these old clothes.
- 16 I don't think people should drive fast through the town centre. **approve**
I don't fast through the town centre.
- 17 Do you think that ghosts exist? **believe**
Do you ghosts?
- 18 You should solve that problem as quickly as you can. **sort**
You should as quickly as you can.
- 19 I'm afraid we haven't got any sandwiches left. **run**
I'm afraid sandwiches.
- 20 How should teachers handle badly-behaved students? **deal**
How should teachers badly-behaved students?
- 21 If you're not careful, you'll fall! **watch**
If you , you'll fall!
- 22 I wouldn't buy that computer if I were you. **advise**
I would that computer.

- 23 I can't understand why Jake would have said that. **work**
 I can't why Jake would have said that.
- 24 You can always trust Souli. **rely**
 You can always Souli.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 25 I'll buy a ticket as soon as I my pocket money.
 A will get C get
 B would get D got
- 26 The food was great, it was very expensive.
 A although C however
 B despite D in spite
- 27 I'll get my dad a book for his birthday I find something better.
 A if C although
 B until D unless
- 28 I'll send you a text message I'm on the bus.
 A before C until
 B while D as soon

- 29 We're going to have down.
 A knocked that wall C knocking that wall
 B that wall knocking D that wall knocked
- 30 We decided to go for a walk of the rain.
 A although C however
 B despite D in spite
- 31 I the windows cleaned about twice a year.
 A get C am
 B put D do
- 32 Most students did very well. , a few students did very badly.
 A Although C However
 B Despite D In spite of

(1 mark per answer)

E Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**Careers advice**

Do you know what job or career you want to do when you leave school? Maybe you know exactly what you want to do. If so, you're (33) ! For most teenagers, thinking about future jobs can lead to (34) That's what careers (35) are for. They're people who ask you questions about your (36) and help you with your choices. They can make (37) about jobs which might suit you, and can also make (38) about where to find more information. They're not there to tell you what to do, they're just there to be (39) Choosing the right career can be a problem, but you don't need to search for the (40) on your own!

| | |
|--|-----------|
| (33) ! For | LUCK |
| (34) | CONFUSE |
| (35) are for. | ADVICE |
| questions about your (36) and help you with your choices. | PREFER |
| They can make (37) about jobs which might suit you, and can | SUGGEST |
| also make (38) about where to find more information. They're | RECOMMEND |
| not there to tell you what to do, they're just there to be (39) | HELP |
| Choosing the right career can be a problem, but you don't need to search for the (40) on your own! | SOLVE |

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I'm not old enough to in this election.
A commit B protest C vote D admit
- 2 Is it really your to be a professional footballer?
A application B profession C ambition D contract
- 3 What we eat how much energy we have during the day.
A balances B contains C benefits D affects
- 4 These jeans are too I think I need a bigger pair.
A tight B loose C rough D smooth
- 5 Britain's is fairly mild – it's never very hot or very cold.
A forecast B climate C environment D heatwave
- 6 I fell over in front of everyone at lunch. It was so !
A embarrassing B naughty C romantic D depressed
- 7 I asked Jim to help me with the project, but he
A doubted B denied C refused D warned
- 8 Jeanne, us that joke about the guy who knocks on the door.
A say B speak C make D tell

(1 mark per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.*A prisoner's view*

Although I hate (9) in prison, I know it's my own fault. If I hadn't committed several burglaries, I wouldn't (10) been sent here to prison. I really (11) I hadn't done the things I did. But you can't change the past, (12) you? So I'm here.

My cell is tiny – it's not much bigger (13) a cupboard! It's (14) small that I can touch the door and the window at the same time! I share it with one other prisoner, called Dave. Both (15) us get on well, which is good.

My family live a long way from here, so none of them can visit me very often, but they write (16) me every week. I always look forward to their letters.

There's a chance I'll be allowed out later this year. If I get out, I (17) never commit another crime. That's for sure! It'll be (18) a great feeling to be free again!

(1 mark per answer)

C

Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 Henry was three when he first performed in public. **age**
Henry first performed in public three.
- 20 Why don't you start a youth club? **set**
You should a youth club.
- 21 How long did it take you to recover from your illness? **over**
How long did it take you to your illness?
- 22 Are you helping to organise the celebrations? **involved**
Are you the celebrations?
- 23 We don't have enough time. **short**
We time.
- 24 She carried on playing despite her injury. **spite**
She carried on playing her injury.
- 25 They haven't got any bread at the supermarket. **run**
They bread at the supermarket.
- 26 It's illegal to take a gun onto a plane in most countries. **against**
Taking a gun onto a plane in most countries.
- 27 We had to cancel the meeting because Paul was ill. **called**
The meeting had to because Paul was ill.
- 28 Spiders don't frighten me! **afraid**
I spiders!

(2 marks per answer)

D

Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

A new painter

Were you (29) enough to be invited to the opening of the **LUCK** Winchester Art Gallery last Thursday evening? I was, and therefore had the pleasure of seeing the new (30) of Daniella Warner's paintings. Daniella Warner is not (31) – yet – but she's clearly an (32) who has a very bright future. All Daniella Warner's paintings – without (33) – are (34) She very often paints areas of outstanding (35) beauty, such as lakes and forests, but she makes them (36) , lively places. Her paintings often focus on the subjects of (37) and peace. It's certainly not easy to be a (38) artist these days, but if anyone deserves it, Daniella Warner does. Daniella Warner's paintings will be on show at the Winchester Art Gallery until Saturday 25th March.

EXHIBIT
FAME
ART
EXCEPT
IMAGINE
NATURE
EXCITE
FREE
SUCCESS

(1 mark per answer)

E Write one word in each gap.

- 39 You shouldn't criticise people the way they look.
- 40 I'm really fed up studying all the time!
- 41 My brother is allergic milk.
- 42 Would you describe her a shy person?
- 43 Nothing is going to prevent me coming to the concert!
- 44 Congratulations passing your driving test!
- 45 I don't approve young children wearing earrings.
- 46 Have you ever been accused doing something you didn't do?
- 47 I think I might apply that job at the local shop.
- 48 This song reminds me our holiday last summer.

(1 mark per answer)

F Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 49 What's going | | A up this morning? |
| 50 What time did you get | | B off your jacket? |
| 51 When are you going to give me | | C out or is it still burning? |
| 52 Has this milk gone | | D on here? |
| 53 Why don't you take | | E into the building? |
| 54 Has the fire gone | | F back my book? |
| 55 How did the burglars break | | G up until the film finishes? |
| 56 Mum, can I stay | | H off or is it okay? |

(1 mark per answer)

G One word in each sentence is in the wrong form. Write the correct form.

- 57 I think we're all in agree about this.
- 58 Carl is so boss – he's always telling us what to do.
- 59 My dad is a very good cooker.
- 60 Mozart is my favourite compose.
- 61 Motorbikes cause a lot of noise pollute.
- 62 Thank you for being so sympathy.
- 63 He's one of the funniest comedies I've ever seen.
- 64 Could I make a suggest?
- 65 That shop assist wasn't very helpful, was he?
- 66 That's a very sense idea.

(1 mark per answer)

H Complete using the words in the box.

diet • distance • fashion • least • mistake • strike • tears • touch

- 67 Do you think I need to go on a ?
- 68 John was in earlier. Do you know why he was crying?
- 69 Wearing clothes that are in isn't very important to me.
- 70 We could just see Doug a long way ahead in the
- 71 I failed the history test, but at I passed the geography test.
- 72 I did the wrong exercise by
- 73 Are you still in with your friends from your old school?
- 74 The bus drivers are on today, so there are no buses.

(1 mark per answer)

I Write one word in each gap.

- 75 I wonder who's going to move next door.
- 76 We'll have to put the match until next Saturday.
- 77 I'm going to cut on the amount of coffee I drink.
- 78 We filled the car with petrol before leaving.
- 79 Excuse me, can I try these shoes , please?
- 80 I'm going to put that poster on my bedroom wall.
- 81 Hang ! I'm not quite ready yet.
- 82 Watch ! There's a car coming!

(1 mark per answer)

J Choose the correct answer.

- 83 I'm going to have a part in the play, I?
 A am not B don't C haven't D aren't
- 84 Sophie have been ill today because she didn't come to school.
 A can't B should C must D would
- 85 I'm to go on holiday on my own! I'm nineteen!
 A so old B such an old C too old D old enough
- 86 My MP3 player is better yours!
 A from B to C than D that
- 87 If you helped me, I would never have finished on time.
 A hadn't B haven't C don't D wouldn't
- 88 Carol asked me if you the film.
 A already see B had already seen C already saw D has already seen
- 89 I wish you be quiet for five minutes!
 A must B would C can D should
- 90 We were made up all the mess we'd made.
 A clear B to clear C clearing D cleared

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/100

Irregular present forms

be

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| I | am ('m) | am not ('m not) |
| you/we/they | are ('re) | are not (aren't) |
| he/she/it | is ('s) | is not (isn't) |

have

| | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| I/you/we/they | have ('ve) | have not (haven't) |
| he/she/it | has ('s) | has not (hasn't) |

Verbs ending in -s, -z, -ch, -sh, -x

pass

| | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|
| I/you/we/they | pass | don't pass |
| he/she/it | passes | doesn't pass |

buzz

| | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|
| I/you/we/they | buzz | don't buzz |
| he/she/it | buzzes | doesn't buzz |

watch

| | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|
| I/you/we/they | watch | don't watch |
| he/she/it | watches | doesn't watch |

wish

| | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|
| I/you/we/they | wish | don't wish |
| he/she/it | wishes | doesn't wish |

Verbs ending in consonant + -y

fly

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| I/you/we/they | fly | don't fly |
| he/she/it | flies | doesn't fly |

mix

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| I/you/we/they | mix | don't mix |
| he/she/it | mixes | doesn't mix |

Irregular verbs

| Bare infinitive | Past simple | Past participle |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| be | was, were | been |
| beat | beat | beaten |
| become | became | become |
| begin | began | begun |
| bite | bit | bitten |
| blow | blew | blown |
| break | broke | broken |
| bring | brought | brought |

| Bare infinitive | Past simple | Past participle |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| build | built | built |
| burn | burnt / burned | burnt / burned |
| buy | bought | bought |
| catch | caught | caught |
| choose | chose | chosen |
| come | came | come |
| cost | cost | cost |
| cut | cut | cut |

| Bare infinitive | Past simple | Past participle | Bare infinitive | Past simple | Past participle |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| deal | dealt | dealt | pay | paid | paid |
| dig | dug | dug | put | put | put |
| do | did | done | read | read | read |
| draw | drew | drawn | ride | rode | ridden |
| dream | dreamt / dreamed | dreamt / dreamed | ring | rang | rung |
| drink | drank | drunk | rise | rose | risen |
| drive | drove | driven | run | ran | run |
| eat | ate | eaten | say | said | said |
| fall | fell | fallen | see | saw | seen |
| feed | fed | fed | sell | sold | sold |
| feel | felt | felt | send | sent | sent |
| fight | fought | fought | set | set | set |
| find | found | found | shake | shook | shaken |
| fly | flew | flown | shine | shone | shone |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | shoot | shot | shot |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | show | Showed | shown |
| freeze | froze | frozen | shut | shut | shut |
| get | got | got / gotten | sing | sang | sung |
| give | gave | given | sit | sat | sat |
| go | went | gone / been | sleep | slept | slept |
| grow | grew | grown | smell | smelt / smelled | smelt / smelled |
| have | had | had | speak | spoke | spoken |
| hear | heard | heard | spend | spent | spent |
| hide | hid | hidden | spill | spilt / spilled | spilt / spilled |
| hit | hit | hit | stand | stood | stood |
| hold | held | held | steal | stole | stolen |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | sting | stung | stung |
| keep | kept | kept | swim | swam | swum |
| know | knew | known | take | took | taken |
| lead | led | led | teach | taught | taught |
| learn | learnt / learned | learnt / learned | tear | tore | torn |
| leave | left | left | tell | told | told |
| lend | lent | lent | think | thought | thought |
| let | let | let | throw | threw | thrown |
| lie | lay | lain | understand | understood | understood |
| light | lit | lit | wake | woke | woken |
| lose | lost | lost | wear | wore | worn |
| make | made | made | win | won | won |
| mean | meant | meant | write | wrote | written |
| meet | met | met | | | |

Topic vocabulary

Unit 3

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| beat (v) | to defeat someone in a game, competition, election, or battle | England needed to beat Germany to get to the final. |
| board game (n phr) | any game in which you move objects around on a special board | I think that Trivial Pursuit is my favourite board game. |
| captain (n) | the person who is in charge of a team or organisation | She was captain of the Olympic swimming team. |
| challenge (v) | to invite someone to compete or fight | The girls challenged the boys to a cricket match. |
| challenge (n) | something that needs a lot of skill, energy, and determination to deal with or achieve | I felt I needed a new challenge at work. |
| champion (n) | someone who has won an important competition, especially in sport | He finally became the world heavyweight boxing champion. |
| cheat (v) | to behave dishonestly, or to not obey rules | Kids have always found ways of cheating in school exams. |
| classical music (n phr) | serious music that is played on instruments such as the piano and the violin | I love classical music, like Beethoven. |
| club (n) | an organisation for people who take part in a particular activity, or the building that they use | Why don't you join a chess club? |
| coach (n) | someone who trains a sports player or team | After playing for ten years, Barry became a baseball coach. |
| competition (n) | an organised event in which people try to win prizes by being better than other people | He'd entered a competition in the local newspaper. |
| concert (n) | an event at which an orchestra, band, or musician plays or sings in front of an audience | Did you hear that the Rolling Stones did a concert in China? |
| defeat (v) | to win against someone | France defeated Italy 3–1. |
| defeat (n) | failure to win a competition or to succeed in doing something | England suffered a 2–0 defeat. |
| entertaining (adj) | enjoyable or interesting | I saw a really entertaining programme on TV last night. |
| folk music (n phr) | traditional music from a particular country or region, or music played in a traditional style | What I like about folk music is the sound of the guitar. |
| group (n) | a small set of musicians who play pop music | My brother has got his own group and they play in our local area. |
| gym (n) | a room or club with equipment for doing physical exercises | I'm thinking of joining a gym. |
| have fun (v phr) | get enjoyment from an activity that is not important or serious | We haven't had such fun for years. |
| interest (v) | to make someone want to know about or take part in something | Photography has always interested me. |
| interest (n) | an activity that you enjoy doing when you are not working | Tell us about your interests and hobbies. |
| member (n) | someone who belongs to a group or an organisation: a trade union member | Are you a member of the golf club? |
| opponent (n) | someone who is competing against you | His opponent received only 36 per cent of the vote. |
| organise (v) | to prepare or arrange an activity or event | Who's organising the conference? |
| pleasure (n) | a feeling of happiness, enjoyment, or satisfaction | He smiled with pleasure when she walked in. |
| referee (n) | someone whose job is to make sure that players in a game obey the rules | The referee blew his whistle and the game began. |

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|-----------------------|---|---|
| rhythm (n) | a regular pattern of sounds in music | This song has got a really great rhythm. |
| risk (v) | to do something although you know that something that is bad could happen as a result | He risked a lot of money on the company. |
| risk (n) | the possibility that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen | There's a serious risk of an accident on this road. |
| score (v) | to get a point in a game or sport | No one scored in the first half. |
| score (n) | the number of points that someone gains in a game or test | The final score was 4–3 to United. |
| support (v) | to like a particular sports team and always want them to win | I support West Ham – who do you support? |
| support (n) | help that you give to a particular idea, organisation, etc | I hope all the students will support our plans to rebuild the school. |
| team (n) | a group of people who play a sport or game against another group | Are you in the hockey team this year? |
| train (v) | to practise a sport regularly before a match or competition | The players train five days a week. |
| video game (n phr) | a game in which players use electronic controls to move images on a television or computer screen | I don't like video games – I'd rather play outside. |
| Unit 6 | | |
| achieve (v) | to succeed in doing or having something | We've achieved what we wanted to do. |
| brain (n) | the organ inside your head that allows you to think and feel, and controls your body | The illness had affected his brain. |
| clever (adj) | good at learning or understanding things | I'd like to be a doctor, but I'm not clever enough. |
| concentrate (v) | to give all your attention to the thing that you are doing | Just concentrate on your work. |
| consider (v) | to think about something carefully before you make a decision | At one time I seriously considered leaving. |
| course (n) | a series of lessons in an academic subject or a practical skill | You could do a language course abroad. |
| degree (n) | a course of study at a university, or the qualification that you get after completing the course | She's doing a degree at Exeter University. |
| experience (v) | if you experience a problem or situation, you have that problem or are in that situation | I'd love to experience being in a submarine. |
| experience (n) | knowledge and skill that you get by doing a particular job or activity | Do you have any previous experience with children? |
| expert (n) | someone who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject | She's a computer expert. |
| expert (adj) | having special skills in or knowledge about something | He's an expert painter. |
| fail (v) | to be unsuccessful in something | I failed the maths exam. |
| guess (v) | to say or decide what you think is true, without being certain about it | Whoever guesses correctly will win two tickets to the show. |
| guess (n) | an occasion when you say what you think is true without being certain | Have a guess and then check it on your calculator. |
| hesitate (v) | to pause before doing something because you are nervous or not certain about it | He hesitated for a moment and then knocked on the door. |
| instruction (n) | a statement of something that must be done, or an explanation of how to do or use something | I tried to follow her instructions, but I got confused. |
| make progress (v phr) | to develop or improve | My guitar teacher says I'm making a lot of progress. |
| make sure (v phr) | to check something, so that you can be sure about it | I just wanted to make sure you knew where to go. |

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|----------------------|---|---|
| mark (v) | to judge the quality of a student's work and write a mark on it | I spent the evening marking essays. |
| mark (n) | a score or grade that you are given for school work or for how you perform in a competition | What mark did you get for your essay? |
| mental (adj) | existing in the mind, or relating to the mind | Scientists know a lot about the mental development of children. |
| pass (v) | to be successful in an examination or test | She passed her driving test. |
| qualification (n) | something such as a degree or a diploma that you get when you successfully finish a course of study | Simon left school with no qualifications. |
| remind (v) | to help someone to remember something | Remind Jenny to bring my CD when she comes. |
| report (n) | a spoken or written description of a particular subject, situation, or event | We have to write a short report on the conference. |
| revise (v) | to study your notes and information again in order to prepare for an examination | I've got a test tomorrow, so I have to revise tonight. |
| search (v) | to try to find something or someone by looking carefully | After three days searching, I gave up. |
| search (n) | an attempt to find something | The police have carried out an extensive search of the area. |
| skill (n) | the ability to do something well, usually as a result of experience and training | Being a doctor demands a lot of skill. |
| smart (adj) | intelligent | Sophie is a very smart student. |
| subject (n) | something that you learn or teach at a school, for example English, mathematics, or biology | What's your favourite subject? |
| take an exam (v phr) | to have an important test | I'm taking the exam in June. |
| talented (adj) | very good at something | She's a talented singer. |
| term (n) | one of the periods of time that the year is divided into for students | How many weeks is it till the end of term? |
| wonder (v) | to think about something because you want to know more facts | I was wondering about the best place for a holiday. |

Unit 9

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| abroad (adv) | in or to a foreign country | We try to go abroad at least once a year. |
| accommodation (n) | a place for someone to stay, live, or work in | The hotel provides accommodation for up to 100 people. |
| book (v) | to arrange to have or use something at a particular time in the future | Shall I book a room for you? |
| break (n) | a period of time when you are not working and can rest or enjoy yourself | OK, let's take a fifteen-minute break. |
| cancel (v) | to say that something that has been arranged will not now happen | The 4.05 train has been cancelled. |
| catch (v) | to get on a train, bus, plane, or boat that is travelling somewhere | I caught the next train to London. |
| coach (n) | a comfortable bus for long journeys | Let's take the coach to Brighton this weekend. |
| convenient (adj) | easy for you to do, or suitable for your needs | Travelling underground is fast and convenient. |
| crash (v) | if a vehicle crashes, or if someone crashes it, it hits something | Three people were killed when their car crashed into a tree. |
| crash (n) | an accident that happens when a vehicle hits something | He was seriously injured in a car crash. |
| crowded (adj) | containing a lot of people or things | Was the pool crowded? |
| cruise (n) | a journey on a ship for pleasure, often visiting a series of places | I would love to go on a cruise round the Mediterranean. |

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| delay (v) | to do something later than is planned or expected | They delayed the decision for as long as possible. |
| delay (n) | a situation in which something happens later or more slowly than you expected | After a long delay, the plane finally took off. |
| destination (n) | the place where someone or something is going | After eight hours on the road, we finally reached our destination. |
| ferry (n) | a boat that makes short regular journeys between two or more places | They took the ferry to Dover. |
| flight (n) | a journey in a plane | The flight from New York to Heathrow took about five hours. |
| foreign (adj) | from another country, or in another country | Do you speak any foreign languages? |
| harbour (n) | an area of water next to the land where boats can stop | There were about twenty boats in the harbour. |
| journey (n) | an occasion when you travel from one place to another, especially over a long distance | We had a long journey ahead of us. |
| luggage (n) | bags and suitcases that you take on a journey | We have to get our luggage when we get off the plane. |
| nearby (adj) | a nearby place is not far away | Let's go to a nearby restaurant, shall we? |
| nearby (adv) | not far from where you are | My cousin lives nearby. |
| pack (v) | to put your things into a bag, case, or box so that you can take or send them somewhere | He was still packing his suitcase when the taxi came. |
| passport (n) | an official document that contains your photograph and shows which country you are a citizen of | Bill has a Canadian passport. |
| platform (n) | an area next to a railway track where passengers get onto and off trains | The train to Brussels will depart from platform 3. |
| public transport (n phr) | the system that is used for travelling or for moving goods from one place to another | Auckland's public transport system is excellent. |
| reach (v) | to arrive somewhere | We hoped to reach the camp before dark. |
| resort (n) | a place where people go for a holiday | We stayed in a lovely ski resort. |
| souvenir (n) | something that you buy to remind you of a place that you visited on holiday or of a special event | This T-shirt with Big Ben on it will make a great souvenir. |
| traffic (n) | the vehicles that are travelling in an area at a particular time | At that time of night, there was no traffic on the roads. |
| trip (n) | an occasion when you go somewhere and come back again | The whole family went on a trip to Florida. |
| vehicle (n) | a machine that you travel in or on, especially one with an engine that travels on roads, for example a car, bus, etc | Four vehicles were involved in the accident. |

Unit 12

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| apologise (v) | to tell someone that you are sorry for doing something wrong | You should apologise to your brother. |
| boyfriend (n) | a man or boy that you are having a romantic relationship with | She's got a new boyfriend. |
| close (adj) | connected by shared feelings such as love and respect | My brother and I are very close. |
| confident (adj) | certain about your abilities and not nervous or frightened | I was starting to feel more confident about the exam. |
| cool (adj) | a cool person is one that you like or admire, or is very fashionable | Jake is really cool! |
| couple (n) | two people who are married to each other, or who have a romantic relationship with each other | Bill and Melissa make a great couple. |

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| decorate (v) | to put new paint or paper on the walls of a room | We decorated the kitchen last weekend. |
| defend (v) | to say things to support someone or something | We will defend their right to free speech. |
| divorced (adj) | no longer married because your marriage has been legally ended | After they got divorced, she never remarried. |
| flat (n) | a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a large building | The family live in a fourth-floor flat. |
| generous (adj) | giving people more of your time or money than is usual or expected | She is a warm and generous human being. |
| girlfriend (n) | a girl or woman that you are having a romantic relationship with | Have you got a girlfriend? |
| grateful (adj) | the feeling that you want to thank someone because they have given you something or done something for you | Thanks for coming with me. I'm really grateful. |
| guest (n) | someone that you have invited to your home or your party | He was a guest at our wedding. |
| independent (adj) | not depending on other people | Michelle is young, independent and confident. |
| introduce (v) | to tell someone another person's name when they meet for the first time | I'd like to introduce you to my friend Martin. |
| loving (adj) | feeling or showing love | Cats are really loving animals. |
| loyal (adj) | someone who is loyal continues to support a person or organisation, or idea in difficult times | These are people who have remained loyal to the company for years. |
| mood (n) | the way that someone is feeling, or the way that a group of people is feeling at a particular time | I had never seen Ann in such a good mood before. |
| neighbourhood (n) | a particular area of a town | We live in a quiet neighbourhood. |
| ordinary (adj) | normal or average, and not unusual or special | It was just an ordinary Saturday morning. |
| patient (adj) | someone who is patient is able to wait for a long time or deal with a difficult situation without becoming angry or upset | Susan is very patient with the children. |
| private (adj) | a private person does not talk to other people about their personal life or feelings | Damian is a very private person. |
| recognise (v) | to know someone or something because you have seen, heard, or met them before | I thought I recognised your voice! |
| relation (n) | a member of your family | All our relations are coming to the party. |
| rent (v) | to pay money regularly to use a house, room, office, etc that belongs to someone else | How long have you been renting this place? |
| rent (n) | an amount of money that you pay regularly for using a house, room, office, etc that belongs to someone else | After she'd paid her rent, Jan had no money left for food. |
| respect (v) | to treat someone in a way that shows that you think they are important and should be admired | People will respect you for telling the truth. |
| respect (n) | the attitude that someone is important and should be admired, and that you should treat them politely | She's worked hard to gain the respect of her colleagues. |
| single (adj) | not married, or not in a romantic relationship or divorced. | Please state whether you are single, married, |
| stranger (n) | someone who you do not know | I didn't want to share a room with a complete stranger. |
| trust (v) | to believe that someone or something is good, honest, or reliable | You can trust Dana. |
| trust (n) | a feeling that you trust someone or something | The doctor-patient relationship has to be based on trust. |

Unit 15

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| advertisement (n) | an announcement in a newspaper, on television, on the Internet, etc that is designed to persuade people to buy a product or service, go to an event, or apply for a job | I saw an advertisement for a new kind of camera. |
| afford (v) | to have enough money to pay for something | <i>I'm not sure how they're able to afford such expensive holidays.</i> |
| bargain (n) | something you buy that costs much less than normal | Her dress was a real bargain. |
| brand (n) | a product or group of products that has its own name and is made by one particular company | <i>I tried using a new brand of soap.</i> |
| catalogue (n) | a book that contains pictures of things that you can buy | <i>Do you have a catalogue with all your products in it?</i> |
| change (n) | coins rather than notes | <i>I'm sorry, I haven't got any change.</i> |
| coin (n) | a flat round piece of metal used as money | <i>Put a coin into the slot.</i> |
| cost (v) | if something costs an amount of money, you need that amount to pay for it or to do it | <i>A new computer costs around €1,000.</i> |
| cost (n) | the amount of money that you need in order to buy something or to do something | <i>What's the total cost of these three pairs of shoes?</i> |
| customer (n) or services | a person or company that buys goods | Supermarkets use a variety of ways to attract customers. |
| debt (n) | an amount of money that you owe | <i>By this time we had debts of over €15,000.</i> |
| demand (v) | to say strongly that you want something | <i>The teacher demanded an explanation for all the water on the floor.</i> |
| export (v) | to send a product to another country so that it can be sold there | <i>Their flowers are exported around the world.</i> |
| fee (n) | money that you pay to a professional person or institution for their work | <i>He will have to pay school fees of €2,000.</i> |
| fortune (n) | a large amount of money | <i>They must have spent a fortune on flowers.</i> |
| import (v) | to buy a product from another country and bring it to your country | <i>We import most of our coal from other countries.</i> |
| invest (v) | to use your money with the aim of making a profit from it | <i>Banks invested €20 million in the scheme.</i> |
| obtain (v) | to get something that you want or need | <i>She has to obtain her father's permission before she does anything.</i> |
| owe (v) | to have to give someone a particular amount of money because you have bought something from them or have borrowed money from them | Pam still owes me €5. |
| own (v) | to legally have something, especially because you have bought it | <i>Who owns that house by the lake?</i> |
| profit (n) | money that you get when you sell something for a price that is higher than the cost of making it or buying it | <i>Investors have made a 14 per cent profit in just three months.</i> |
| property (n) | the things that you own | <i>The books are my personal property.</i> |
| purchase (v) | to buy something | <i>She purchased a new lamp for her bedroom.</i> |
| purchase (n) | something that you buy | <i>Her latest purchase was a long black coat.</i> |
| receipt (n) | a document that you get from someone showing that you have given them money or goods | <i>Make sure you get a receipt for the taxi.</i> |
| require (v) | to need someone or something | <i>Working with these children requires a great deal of patience.</i> |
| sale (n) | an event or period of time during which a shop reduces the prices of some of its goods | <i>The Easter sales start tomorrow.</i> |
| save (v) | to regularly put money in a bank, or to invest it so that you can use it later | <i>Don't wait until you're 40 to start saving for retirement.</i> |
| select (v) | to choose someone or something from a group | <i>You can select one of four colours.</i> |

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| supply (v) | to provide someone or something with something that they need or want | <i>Our shop supplies things to people all over the country.</i> |
| supply (n) | an amount or quantity of something that is available to use | <i>We have a good supply of fresh water here.</i> |
| variety (n) | a number of different people or things | <i>Adults study for a variety of reasons.</i> |
| waste (v) | to use more of something than is necessary, or to use it in a way that does not produce the best results | <i>Don't waste water like that – turn the tap off when you're not using it!</i> |
| waste (n) | the failure to use something that is valuable or useful in an effective way | <i>All this uneaten food – what a waste!</i> |

Unit 18

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| artificial (adj) | not natural or real, but made by people | <i>There was a vase of artificial flowers on the table.</i> |
| automatic (adj) | an automatic machine can work by itself without being operated by people | <i>It's an automatic door.</i> |
| complicated (adj) | difficult to do, deal with, or understand | <i>This is a complicated problem.</i> |
| decrease (v) | to become less | <i>The number of visitors has decreased significantly.</i> |
| decrease (n) | the amount by which something is less | <i>There's been a decrease in the number of visitors.</i> |
| digital (adj) | storing information such as sound or pictures as numbers or electronic signals | <i>It's a digital recording.</i> |
| discover (v) | to find something that was hidden or that no one knew about before | <i>William Herschel discovered Uranus in 1781.</i> |
| effect (n) | a change that is produced in one person or thing by another | <i>Scientists are studying the chemical's effect on the environment.</i> |
| equipment (n) | the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity | <i>A computer is the most important piece of equipment you will buy.</i> |
| estimate (v) | to guess or calculate an amount or value by using available information | <i>It is impossible to estimate how many of the residents were affected.</i> |
| exact (adj) | done, made, or described with all the details correct | <i>The exact number of people there was unknown.</i> |
| experiment (v) | to perform scientific tests in order to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions | <i>This lab does not experiment on animals.</i> |
| experiment (n) | a scientific test to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions | <i>Researchers now need to do more experiments.</i> |
| gadget (n) | a small tool or piece of equipment that does something that is useful or impressive | <i>That's a very useful gadget!</i> |
| hardware (n) | computer equipment | <i>Printers and modems are examples of hardware.</i> |
| invent (v) | to design or create something that did not exist before | <i>Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.</i> |
| involve (v) | to include something as part of an activity, event, or situation | <i>The course involves a lot of hard work.</i> |
| laboratory (n) | a building or large room where people do scientific research | <i>This is our new research laboratory.</i> |
| lack (v) | to not have something, or to not have enough of something | <i>He lacked the skills required for the job.</i> |
| lack (n) | a situation in which you do not have something, or do not have enough of something | <i>The match was cancelled because of lack of support.</i> |
| laptop (n) | a small computer that you can carry with you | <i>I'm going to buy a new laptop.</i> |
| maximum (adj) | the largest in amount, size, or number that is allowed or possible | <i>The maximum amount of cash you can withdraw is €500.</i> |
| minimum (adj) | the smallest in amount, size, or number that is allowed or possible | <i>What's the minimum voting age in your country?</i> |

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| operate (v) | if equipment operates, or if you operate it, you use or control it and it works in the way it should | <i>Do not operate machinery after taking this medication.</i> |
| plastic (n) | a very common light, strong substance that is produced by a chemical process and used for making many different things | <i>This pen is made of plastic.</i> |
| plastic (adj) | made of plastic | <i>Have you got a plastic bag?</i> |
| program (v) | to make a computer or other piece of equipment do something automatically | <i>Can you program the PC to come on in the morning?</i> |
| program (n) | a series of instructions that makes a computer do something | <i>It's a complicated computer program.</i> |
| research (n) | the detailed study of something in order to discover new facts | <i>Scientists have carried out lots of research into the effects of these drugs.</i> |
| run (v) | if you run a computer program, or if it runs, you start it or use it | <i>The software will run on any PC.</i> |
| screen (n) | the flat surface on a computer, television, or piece of electronic equipment where words and pictures are shown | <i>Suddenly the screen went blank.</i> |
| software (n) | the programs used by computers for doing particular jobs | <i>You log onto our website, then download and install the software.</i> |
| sudden (adj) | happening very quickly and without any sign that it is going to happen | <i>She felt a sudden pain in her leg.</i> |
| technology (n) | advanced scientific knowledge that is used for practical purposes | <i>Technology is improving all the time.</i> |
| unique (adj) | not the same as anything or anyone else | <i>Every person is unique.</i> |

Unit 21

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| accent (n) | a way of pronouncing words that shows what country, region, or social class you come from | <i>Tom hasn't lost his broad Irish accent.</i> |
| announcement (n) | a public statement that gives people information about something | <i>The head teacher made an announcement about the school holidays.</i> |
| broadcast (v) | to send out messages or programmes to be received by radios or televisions | <i>The BBC will be broadcasting the match live from Paris.</i> |
| broadcast (n) | a programme that is broadcast | <i>They mentioned the problem on Channel 5's main news broadcast.</i> |
| channel (n) | a television station and the programmes that it broadcasts | <i>What's on the other channel?</i> |
| clear (adj) | easy to understand | <i>Clear instructions are provided.</i> |
| click (v) | to make a computer do something by pressing a button on the mouse | <i>To send the message, click on the 'send' button.</i> |
| contact (v) | to communicate with someone by phone, e-mail, letter, etc | <i>Please contact us if you have any information.</i> |
| contact (n) | communication between people, countries, or organisations | <i>Do you and Jo still keep in contact?</i> |
| file (n) | a set of information that is stored on a computer and that is given a particular name | <i>I can't find the file on my computer.</i> |
| formal (adj) | suitable for serious situations or occasions | <i>'Ameliorate' is a more formal way of saying 'improve'.</i> |
| image (n) | a picture, especially one in a mirror or on a computer, television, or cinema screen | <i>Images of Germany appeared on the screen.</i> |
| informal (adj) | suitable for relaxed friendly situations tomorrow. | <i>You should wear informal clothes to the party.</i> |
| Internet (n) | a computer system that allows people in different parts of the world to exchange information | <i>Do you have access to the Internet?</i> |
| interrupt (v) | to say or do something that stops someone when they are speaking or concentrating on something | <i>Please don't interrupt her while she's working.</i> |

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| link (v) | if people, things, or events are linked, they are related to each other in some way | Police think that the two robberies are linked. |
| link (n) | a connection between two or more people, places, facts, or events | Is there any link between this and what we were talking about yesterday? |
| media (n) | radio, television, newspapers, the Internet and magazines, considered as a group | The story has been widely reported in the media. |
| mobile phone (n phr) | a small phone that you can carry around with you | Don't forget to take your mobile phone with you when you go out. |
| online (adj) | connected to or available through the Internet | I bought it from an online bookshop. |
| online (adv) | connected to the Internet | Let's go online and check your e-mail. |
| pause (v) | to stop moving or doing something for a short time before starting again | She paused at the door and then left. |
| pause (n) | a short time when someone stops moving or doing something before starting again | There was a short pause before the orchestra continued to play. |
| persuade (v) | to make someone agree to do something by giving them reasons why they should | He did finally come with us, although it took a long time to persuade him. |
| pronounce (v) | to say the sounds of words | I find some Japanese words very difficult to pronounce. |
| publish (v) | to produce many copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper for people to buy | Their company publishes a wide selection of books. |
| report (v) | to provide information about something, especially to people in authority | You should report the accident to the police. |
| report (n) | a spoken or written description of a particular subject, situation, or event | A new report shows crime is on the increase. |
| request (v) | to ask for something, or to ask someone to do something, in a polite or formal way | I would like to request a meeting with the manager, please. |
| request (n) | an act of asking for something in a polite or formal way | Evening meals are available on request. |
| ring (v) | to call someone on the telephone | Ring me at home later. |
| signal (n) | a movement or sound that is made by someone and has a special meaning for another person | We waited for them to give us the signal to move. |
| swear (v) | to use words that are deliberately offensive, for example because you are angry | That's the first time I've ever heard him swear. |
| type (v) | a group of people or things with similar qualities that make them different from other groups | What type of dog have you got? |
| viewer (n) programmes | someone who watches television <i>Double Money!</i> | Our regular viewers will know that it's time for |
| website (n) | a place on the Internet where information is available about a particular subject, company, university, etc | I'm thinking of starting a website for people from our school. |
| whisper (v) | to speak very quietly to someone, so that other people cannot hear you | Stop whispering, you two! |
| whisper (n) | a very quiet way of saying something to someone so that other people cannot hear you | 'Be careful!' she said in a whisper. |

Unit 24

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|-------------|---|---|
| admit (v) | to say that you have done something wrong | In court he admitted that he had lied about the accident. |
| arrest (v) | if the police arrest someone, they take that person to a police station because they think that he or she has committed a crime | The police entered the building and arrested six men. |
| charity (n) | an organisation that gives money and help to people who need it; money or food that is given to people who need it | The event raised €59,000 for charity. |
| commit (v) | to do something that is illegal | What makes people commit crimes? |

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|-----------------------|--|---|
| community (n) | the people who live in an area | I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the community. |
| court (n) | a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided | The man will appear in court on Monday. |
| criminal (n) | someone who has committed a crime | Some criminals take exams in prison. |
| criminal (adj) | relating to illegal acts | That's criminal behaviour! |
| culture (n) | a society that has its own set of ideas, beliefs and ways of behaving | There were people from lots of different cultures at the meeting. |
| familiar (adj) | well known to you, or easily recognized by you | The name Harry Potter will be familiar to many readers. |
| government (n) | the people who control a country or area and make decisions about its laws and taxes | The government has announced plans to raise the minimum wage next year. |
| habit (n) | something that you do often | Biting your fingernails is a very bad habit! |
| identity card (n phr) | an official document that shows who you are | The police officer asked to see my identity card. |
| illegal (adj) | not allowed by the law | Robbing banks is illegal! |
| politics (n) | the ideas and activities that are involved in getting power in an area or governing it | She's heavily involved in local politics. |
| population (n) | the number of people who live in a particular area | Los Angeles has a population of over 3 million. |
| prison (n) | an institution where people are kept as a punishment for committing a crime | He's currently in prison. |
| protest (v) | to show publicly that you oppose something | Workers are protesting against high unemployment. |
| protest (n) | an occasion when people show strong public opposition to something | Students will hold a protest this weekend outside Parliament. |
| resident (n) | someone who lives in a particular place | Many local residents have objected to the new road. |
| responsible (adj) | if you are responsible for something that has happened, you caused it, or you deserve to be blamed for it; in charge of someone or something | He was responsible for the accident. |
| rob (v) | to take money or property from someone illegally | They were planning to rob the museum. |
| routine (n) | your usual way of doing things | It shouldn't take too long to return to our old routine. |
| routine (adj) | ordinary and not interesting or special | This is just routine work. |
| schedule (n) | a plan of activities or events and when they will happen | What's your schedule for today? |
| situation (n) | the set of conditions that exist at a particular time in a particular place | I found myself in an embarrassing situation. |
| social (adj) | relating to society and to people's lives in general | There are lots of social problems, such as unemployment. |
| society (n) | people in general living together in organised communities, with laws and traditions controlling the way that they behave towards each other | Society has to support its old people. |
| steal (v) | to take something that belongs to someone else without permission | She was caught stealing food from the supermarket. |
| tradition (n) | a very old custom, belief, or story | His son followed the family tradition and entered politics. |
| typical (adj) | like most things of the same type | His opinions are typical of people of his generation. |
| vote (v) | to decide something, or to choose a representative or winner, by officially stating your choice, for example in an election | I'm going to vote for Jackson. |
| vote (n) | an official choice you make between two or more issues, people, etc, for example in an election | My vote will go to the candidate who promises lower taxes. |

youth club (n phr)

a place where young people can go to meet and take part in activities

Let's go to the youth club after school!

Unit 27

ambition (n)

something that you very much want to achieve

His ambition was to become a successful writer.

application (n)

a formal request to do something or have something, for example a job

His application for membership was rejected.

bank account (n phr)

an arrangement with a bank that allows you to keep your money there

We'll pay the money into your bank account.

boss (n)

the person who is in charge of you at work

I'll ask my boss for a day off next week.

career (n)

a job or profession that you work at for some time

Rosen had decided on an academic career.

colleague (n)

someone who works in the same organisation or department as you

Friends and colleagues will remember him as a kind man.

company (n)

an organisation that sells services or goods

Max works for a large oil company.

contract (n)

a written legal agreement between two people or organisations

After six months she was offered a contract of employment.

department (n)

a section in a government, organisation, or business that deals with a particular type of work

You need to speak to our sales department.

deserve (v)

if you deserve something, it is right that you get it, because of the way that you are or the way that you have behaved

After five hours on your feet you deserve a break.

earn (v)

to receive money for work that you do

Most people here earn about €30,000 a year.

fame (n)

the state of being famous

Albert Finney rose to fame in the British cinema of the early Sixties.

goal (n)

the action of putting a ball into a goal in a game such as football

Nielsen scored two goals in the last ten minutes.

impress (v)

if someone or something impresses you, you admire them

Her ability to deal with problems impresses me.

income (n)

money that someone gets from working or from investing money

What is your approximate annual income?

industry (n)

all the businesses involved in producing a particular type of goods or services

How long have you worked in the oil industry?

interview (v)

to ask someone, especially someone famous, questions about themselves, their work, or their ideas

He was interviewed on the radio this morning.

interview (n)

a meeting in which someone asks another person, especially a famous person, questions about themselves, their work, or their ideas

This is her first interview since becoming Olympic champion.

leader (n)

someone who is in charge of a group, organisation, or country

Victoria became a manager because she's a good leader.

manager (n)

someone whose job is to organise and control the work of a business, a department, or the people who work there

I'd like to speak to the manager.

pension (n)

an amount of money that someone receives regularly when they no longer work because of their age or because they are ill

My grandma stopped working three years ago and now she gets a pension.

poverty (n)

a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs

Half the world's population is living in poverty.

pressure (n)

attempts to persuade or force someone to do something

My parents put me under a lot of pressure at school.

previous (adj)

a previous event, period, or thing happened or existed before the one that you are talking about

All the other guests had arrived the previous day.

profession (n)

a job that you need special skills and qualifications to do

Her father discouraged her from going into the legal profession.

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|------------------------------|--|---|
| retire (v) | to stop working permanently, especially when you are old | He retired from the army last month. |
| salary (n) | a fixed amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job | Lisa gets an annual salary of €30,000. |
| staff (n) | the people who work for a particular company, organisation, or institution | She joined the staff in 1996. |
| strike (n) | a period of time during which people refuse to work, as a protest | There's a train strike in the city. |
| tax (v) | to make someone pay money to the government | Everyone in my country pays 20 per cent tax on any money they earn. |
| tax (n) to the government | an amount of money that you have to pay after the election. | The government has promised to lower taxes |
| wealthy (adj) | rich | Ian became a very wealthy businessman. |

Unit 30

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| affect (v) in a negative way | to change or influence something, often of the election? | Did the newspapers really affect the outcome |
| balance (v) | to create or preserve a good or correct balance between different features or aspects | We have to balance the needs and tastes of all our customers. |
| balance (n) | a situation in which different aspects or features are treated equally or exist in the correct relationship to each other | A healthy diet is about getting the correct balance of a variety of foods. |
| benefit (v) | to get an advantage, or to give someone an advantage | Thousands of people could benefit from the invention. |
| benefit (n) | an advantage that you get from a situation | He has had the benefit of the best education money can buy. |
| breathe (v) | to take air into your lungs through your nose or mouth and let it out again | Doctors said he was having difficulty breathing. |
| chew (v) | to use your teeth to bite food in your mouth into small pieces | She chewed her food slowly. |
| chop (v) | to cut something such as food or wood into pieces | Chop the meat into small pieces. |
| contain (v) | to have something inside | The envelope contained a few old photographs. |
| cough (v) | to force air up through your throat with a sudden noise, especially when you have a cold or when you want to get someone's attention | My chest felt painful, and I was coughing uncontrollably. |
| cough (n) | the action of coughing, or the sound that you make when you cough; an illness in which you cough a lot and your throat hurts | I've got a bad cough. |
| cure (v) | to stop someone from being affected by an illness | Only an operation will cure her. |
| cure (n) | a medicine or treatment that makes someone who is ill become healthy | Doctors say there are several possible cures. |
| exercise (v) | to do a physical activity in order to stay healthy and to make your body stronger | Do you eat properly and exercise regularly? |
| exercise (n) | physical activity that you do in order to stay healthy and make your body stronger | I get plenty of exercise being an aerobics instructor. |
| flu (n) | a very common infectious disease that lasts for a short time and makes you feel weak and tired | My dad has got flu. |
| have an operation (v phr) | the process of cutting into someone's body for medical reasons | The baby had to have an operation. |
| healthy (adj) | physically strong and not ill | I feel very healthy at the moment. |
| ignore (v) | to not consider something, or to not let it influence you | We had ignored the fact that it was getting darker. |
| infection (n) | a disease that is caused by bacteria or by a virus | I've got a throat infection. |

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| ingredient (n) | one of the foods or liquids that you use in making a particular meal | Mix all the ingredients together carefully. |
| injury (n) | physical harm | All the passengers in the vehicle escaped injury. |
| limit (v) | to prevent a number, amount, or effect from increasing past a particular point | We want to limit classes to a maximum of 30 pupils. |
| limit (n) | the greatest amount of something that is possible or allowed | The speed limit here is 40 miles an hour. |
| meal (n) | an occasion when you eat, such as breakfast or lunch, or the food that you eat at that time | He cooked us a delicious meal. |
| pill (n) | a small piece of solid medicine that you swallow with water | Did you remember to take your pills this morning? |
| recover (v) | to become fit and healthy again after an illness or injury | I haven't fully recovered from the flu. |
| salty (adj) | containing salt, or tasting like salt | This soup is very salty. |
| slice (v) | to cut something into flat pieces | I'll slice some bread. |
| slice (n) | a flat piece of food that has been cut from something larger | Cut the bread into thick slices. |
| sour (adj) | with a taste like a lemon | If it's too sour, add some sugar. |
| spicy (adj) | with a strong hot flavour | Curry should be spicy! |
| stir (v) | to move food or a liquid around using a spoon or other object | Stir the sauce gently over a low heat. |
| suffer (v) | to feel pain in your body or your mind; to have a particular illness or physical problem | I'm suffering from a cold at the moment. |
| taste (v) | to have a particular flavour; to eat or drink something and experience its flavour | The dinner was one of the best meals I've ever tasted. |
| taste (n) | the flavour that something creates in your mouth when you eat or drink it | I love the taste of chocolate. |
| treatment (n) | the process of providing medical care, or a particular type of medical care | What's the best treatment for this disease? |
| vitamin (n) | a natural substance in food that is necessary to keep your body healthy | Oranges contain lots of vitamin C. |

Unit 33

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|-----------------|---|---|
| ancient (adj) | very old | They've found an ancient city at the bottom of the sea. |
| checked (adj) | printed or woven in a pattern of squares | I got a new red and blue checked shirt. |
| cotton (n) | cloth made from the white fibres of a plant called a cotton plant | Is this shirt made out of cotton? |
| create (v) | to make something new exist or happen | How do I create a new file? |
| design (v) | to decide how something will be made, how it will work, or what it will look like, and often to make drawings of it | The bride wore a dress that she'd designed herself. |
| design (n) | the way that something is made so that it works and looks a certain way, or a drawing that shows what it will look like | The car has a new design. |
| fix (v) | to repair something | Jessica fixed my watch. |
| fold (v) | to bend a piece of paper or cloth and press one part of it over another part | Fold the paper in half. |
| gallery (n) | a public building where you can look at paintings and other works of art | We could go to a museum or a gallery this weekend. |
| improvement (n) | the state of being better than before, or the process of making something better than it was before | There has been an improvement in relations between the two countries. |
| loose (adj) | loose clothes are large and do not fit your body tightly | These jeans are a bit loose, so maybe I need a smaller size. |
| maintain (v) | to make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition | The car had been very well maintained. |

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| match (v) | if one thing matches another, or they match, they form an attractive combination | She wore a green dress and a hat to match. |
| material (n) | cloth | What sort of material is your dress made from? |
| notice (v) | to become conscious of someone or something by seeing, hearing, or feeling them | After a few days here you hardly notice the rain! |
| notice (n) | a written sign or announcement that gives information or that warns people about something | They put up a notice on the door saying they'd gone out of business. |
| pattern (n) | a set of lines, shapes, or colours that are repeated regularly | I like the pattern on your carpet. |
| pile (n) | a number of things that are put on top of each other in an untidy way | Rubbish lay in piles in the street. |
| practical (adj) | involving, or relating to, real situations rather than theories or ideas alone | Practical experience can be as valuable as academic qualifications. |
| rough (adj) | with a surface that is not smooth | The walls were built of dark rough stone. |
| shape (n) | the form of something | Trace the shape onto the card and cut it out. |
| silk (n) | a thin smooth cloth made from the fibres produced by insects called silkworms | I love your new silk shirt! |
| sleeve (n) | the part of a piece of clothing that covers your arm | Oh, no! I've got a hole in one of my sleeves. |
| smooth (adj) | completely even with no rough areas | How do you keep your skin so smooth? |
| stretch (v) | if you stretch something, or if it stretches, it becomes longer or wider when you pull it | Can you stretch the material a little? |
| striped (adj) | with a pattern of coloured lines on the table. | There was a blue and white striped tablecloth |
| style (n) | the way that something is made or done that is typical of a particular group, time, or place | I don't like the style of dresses that are out now. |
| suit (v) | if a style or something you wear suits you, it makes you look good | The new hairstyle really suits her. |
| suit (n) | a set of clothes made from the same cloth, usually a jacket with trousers or a skirt | He was wearing a dark suit and a tie. |
| suitable (adj) | right for a particular purpose, person, or situation | This film is not suitable for young children. |
| tear (v) | to pull something so that it separates into pieces or gets a hole in it, or to become damaged in this way | He'd torn his raincoat. |
| tear (n) | a hole in something where it has been torn | There was a tear in her coat. |
| tight (adj) | fitting closely around your body or part of your body | These shoes are too tight. |
| tool (n) | a piece of equipment that you hold to do a particular type of work | Do you know where my gardening tools are? |

Unit 36

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|-----------------|---|--|
| amazing (adj) | very good, surprising, or impressive | Her story was quite amazing. |
| climate (n) | the climate of a country or region is the type of weather it has | Mexico is well known for its hot climate. |
| countryside (n) | areas away from towns and cities, with farms, fields and trees | Let's get out of the city and go to the countryside. |
| environment (n) | the natural world, including the land, water, air, plants and animals | Industries are causing a lot of damage to the environment. |
| extinct (adj) | if something such as a type of animal or plant is extinct, it no longer exists | Dinosaurs are extinct. |
| forecast (v) | to make a statement about what is likely to happen, often relating to the weather | Is it difficult to forecast the weather? |
| forecast (n) | a statement about what is likely to happen, often relating to the weather | Have you heard the weather forecast for tomorrow? |
| freezing (adj) | very cold; the temperature at which water freezes and becomes ice | It's absolutely freezing in here. |

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| global (adj) | including or affecting the whole world | <i>This is a global problem – it affects every country.</i> |
| heatwave (n) | a continuous period of very hot weather | <i>Britain has been having a heatwave for the last three weeks.</i> |
| insect (n) | a small animal that has six legs and often has wings | <i>Flies and mosquitoes are insects.</i> |
| lightning (n) | the bright flashes of light that you see in the sky during a storm | <i>The ship was struck by lightning soon after it left the port.</i> |
| litter (v) | to drop litter | <i>The sign said 'No littering!'</i> |
| litter (n) | things that people have dropped on the ground in a public place, making it untidy | <i>Pick up that litter and put it in the bin.</i> |
| local (adj) | in or related to a particular area, especially the place where you live | <i>Ask for the book in your local library.</i> |
| locate (v) | to find out the exact place where someone or something is; be located: to exist in a particular place | <i>The hotel is located in Wolverhampton town centre.</i> |
| mammal (n) | an animal that is born from its mother's body, not from an egg, and drinks its mother's milk as a baby | <i>Humans and monkeys are mammals.</i> |
| mild (adj) | mild weather is warm and pleasant | <i>It was a mild winter.</i> |
| name (v) | to know and say what the name of someone or something is; to give someone or something a name | <i>How many world capitals can you name?</i> |
| name (n) | a word or set of words used for referring to a person or thing | <i>What's the name of this flower?</i> |
| origin (n) begins to exist | the place or moment at which something <i>life on Earth.</i> | <i>Meteorites may hold clues about the origin of</i> |
| planet (n) | a very large round object that moves around the Sun or around another star | <i>Mars is sometimes known as the red planet.</i> |
| preserve (v) | to take care of something in order to prevent it from being harmed or destroyed | <i>We work hard to preserve historic buildings.</i> |
| recycle (v) | to treat waste materials so that they can be used again | <i>Let's recycle those old bottles.</i> |
| reptile (n) | a type of animal such as a snake or lizard that lays eggs, and whose body is covered in scales | <i>Crocodiles are reptiles.</i> |
| rescue (v) | to save someone from a dangerous or unpleasant situation | <i>The crew of the ship were rescued just before it sank.</i> |
| rescue (n) | an act of saving someone or something from danger or from an unpleasant situation | <i>Firefighters carried out the dangerous rescue.</i> |
| satellite (n) | an object that is sent into space to travel round the Earth in order to receive and send information; a natural object such as a moon that moves around a planet | <i>There are lots of satellites above the Earth.</i> |
| shower (n) | a short period when it rains | <i>Tonight there's a 50 per cent chance of showers.</i> |
| solar system (n phr) | the sun and the group of planets that move around it | <i>How many planets are there in our solar system?</i> |
| species (n) | a plant or animal group whose members all have similar general features and are able to produce young plants or animals together | <i>Over 120 species of birds have been recorded in this national park.</i> |
| thunder (n) | the loud noise that you sometimes hear in the sky during a storm | <i>Listen to that thunder!</i> |
| wild (adj) | a wild animal or plant lives or grows on its own in natural conditions and is not raised by humans | <i>This behaviour is common in both domestic and wild dogs.</i> |
| wildlife (n) | animals, birds and plants that live in natural conditions | <i>A lot of the local wildlife is in danger.</i> |

Unit 39

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|-------------------------|--|---|
| amusing (adj) | funny or entertaining | Jan sent me an amusing birthday card. |
| annoy (v) | to make someone feel slightly angry or impatient | I don't dislike her – she just annoys me sometimes. |
| attitude (n) | opinions or feelings that you show by your behaviour | We can win if we keep a positive attitude. |
| bad-tempered (adj) | made annoyed or angry very easily | Relax and try not to be so bad-tempered. |
| behave (v) | to do things in a particular way | The children behaved very badly. |
| bully (v) | to frighten or hurt someone who is smaller or weaker than you | You shouldn't bully the other children in your class. |
| bully (n) | someone who uses their strength or status to threaten or frighten people | Leave him alone and don't be such a bully! |
| calm (adj) | not affected by strong emotions | 'Don't move and the snake won't attack,' he said in a calm voice. |
| celebrate (v) | to do something enjoyable in order to show that an occasion or event is special | Let's have a party to celebrate. |
| character (n) | the qualities that make up someone's personality | Amy has got a really nice, friendly character. |
| depressed (adj) | very unhappy and without any feelings of hope or enthusiasm | She got very depressed after her husband left her. |
| embarrassing (n) | making you feel nervous, ashamed, or stupid | What's the most embarrassing thing you've ever done? |
| emotion (n) | a feeling that you experience, for example love, fear, or anger | Jealousy is an uncomfortable emotion. |
| enthusiastic (adj) | very interested in something, or excited by it | For a while, we were enthusiastic about the idea. |
| feeling (n) | an emotional state, for example anger or happiness | He found it difficult to express his feelings. |
| glad (adj) | happy and pleased about something | Maggie was glad to be home. |
| hurt (v) | to feel pain somewhere in your body | Fred's knees hurt after skiing all day. |
| hurt (adj) | injured, or feeling physical pain | Two young men were badly hurt in the accident. |
| miserable (adj) | extremely unhappy | He looked cold and miserable. |
| naughty (adj) | a naughty child behaves badly | Sally was often naughty and got into trouble at school. |
| noisy (adj) | making a lot of noise, or full of noise | We have really noisy neighbours. |
| polite (adj) | behaving towards other people in a pleasant way that follows all the usual rules of society | It's not polite to talk with your mouth full of food. |
| react (v) | to behave in a particular way because of things that are happening around you or things that other people are doing to you | I wasn't sure how you would react. |
| regret (v) | to feel sorry or sad about something that has happened, or about something that you have done | We regret any problems because of the delay. |
| regret (n) | a feeling of sadness about something that has happened or something that you have done | Do you have any regrets about what you did? |
| ridiculous (adj) | silly or unreasonable and deserving to be laughed at | She looks absolutely ridiculous in that hat. |
| romantic (adj) | involving love, or making you have feelings of love | We had a romantic dinner in an expensive restaurant. |
| rude (adj) | not polite | I don't want to seem rude, but I'd rather be alone. |
| sense of humour (n phr) | the ability to laugh at things and recognize when they are funny | Kev has got a great sense of humour and he makes me laugh all the time. |
| shy (adj) | nervous and embarrassed in the company of other people, especially people who you do not know | I'd love to meet her, but I'm too shy to introduce myself. |

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| stress (n) | a worried or nervous feeling that makes you unable to relax, or a situation that makes you feel like this | Carol's been under a lot of stress lately. |
| tell a joke (v phr) | say a short story with a funny ending to make people laugh | The kids were telling jokes. |
| upset (v) | to make someone feel sad, worried, or angry | I'm sorry, I didn't mean to upset you. |
| upset (adj) | sad, worried, or angry about something | It's nothing to get upset about. |
| Unit 42 | | |
| accident (n) | something that happens without being planned | I didn't do it on purpose – it was an accident! |
| assume (v) | to believe that something is true, even though you cannot be certain | I assume everyone here has an e-mail address. |
| cause (v) | to make something happen, usually something bad | Bad weather continues to cause problems for travellers. |
| cause (n) | an event, thing, or person that makes something happen | We had to write an essay on the causes of the First World War. |
| claim (v) | to say that something is true, even though there is no definite proof | He claims he is innocent. |
| complain (v) | to say that you are not happy about something | She complained that it was too hot. |
| convince (v) | to make someone believe that something is true; to persuade someone to do something | He failed to convince the judge that he was innocent. |
| criticise (v) | to say what you think is wrong or bad about something or someone | Why are you always criticising me? |
| deny (v) | to say that something is not true | He still denies stealing the money. |
| discussion (n) | a conversation about something important | We need to have a discussion about your schoolwork. |
| doubt (v) | to think that something is probably not true, probably does not exist, or probably will not happen | 'Do you think they'll win?' 'I doubt it.' |
| doubt (n) | a feeling of not being certain about something | There's no doubt about it – we're in trouble. |
| encourage (v) | to give someone confidence or hope | Mum always encouraged us when we took part in competitions. |
| get rid of (v phr) | to throw away, give away, or sell something that you no longer want or need | We're moving, so we have to get rid of a lot of our furniture. |
| gossip (v) | to talk about other people or about things that are not important | You shouldn't gossip about people. |
| gossip (n) | talk or a conversation about things that are not important or about people's private lives | Here's an interesting piece of gossip for you! |
| ideal (adj) | perfect | Upgrading your computer seems the ideal solution. |
| insult (v) | to say or do something that is offensive | You'll insult the cook if you don't at least taste the meal. |
| insult (n) | an offensive remark | I've never heard such a dreadful insult. |
| investigate (v) | to try to find out all the facts about something in order to learn the truth about it | We sent a reporter to investigate the rumour. |
| negative (adj) | harmful or bad | Does TV have a negative effect on children? |
| positive (adj) | a positive experience, situation, result, etc is a good one | School was a totally positive experience for me. |
| praise (v) | to express strong approval or admiration for someone or something | If you never praise your kids, how can they know when they're doing something right? |
| praise (n) | an expression of strong approval or admiration | I never got much praise as a child. |
| pretend (v) | to behave in a particular way because you want someone to believe that something is true when it is not | She closed her eyes and pretended to be asleep. |
| purpose (n) | an aim or use | The purpose of this dictionary is to help students of English. |
| refuse (v) | to say that you will not do or accept something, or will not let someone do something | I asked him to apologise, but he refused. |

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| result (v) | to cause or produce something | <i>The fight resulted in three people being hurt.</i> |
| result (n) | something that is caused directly by something else | <i>He said the argument was the result of a misunderstanding.</i> |
| rumour (n) | something that people are saying that may or may not be true | <i>A student had been spreading rumours about the teachers.</i> |
| sensible (adj) | reasonable and practical | <i>This seems to be a sensible way of dealing with the problem.</i> |
| serious (adj) | bad or dangerous enough to make you worried | <i>It's not a serious problem.</i> |
| spare (adj) | kept in addition to other similar things, so that you can use it if you need it | <i>Bring a towel and some spare clothes.</i> |
| theory (n) | an idea that you believe is true, although you have no proof | <i>I have my own theory about why he left.</i> |
| thought (n) | a word, idea, or image that comes into your mind | <i>I've just had an interesting thought.</i> |
| warn (v) | to tell someone about a possible problem or danger, so that they can avoid it or deal with it | <i>Police are warning everyone in the area to take extra care when going out alone.</i> |

Phrasal verbs

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| add up | to find the total of | <i>The shop assistant added up what I'd bought and told me the total.</i> |
| blow up | to explode | <i>Luckily, the bomb didn't blow up.</i> |
| break down | to stop working (for a machine, etc) | <i>Our car broke down on the motorway.</i> |
| break in(to) | to enter illegally | <i>A house in Brecon Place was broken into last night.</i> |
| bring up | to take care of a child until he or she becomes an adult | <i>She brought up three sons on her own.</i> |
| build up | to increase | <i>These exercises are good for building up leg strength.</i> |
| call back | to ring again on the phone | <i>I'll call you back later when you're not so busy.</i> |
| call off | to cancel | <i>The concert has been called off because of the weather.</i> |
| calm down | to become/make calmer | <i>The woman finally calmed down and explained what had happened.</i> |
| carry on | to continue <i>on watching TV.</i> | <i>The phone rang, but Mark just carried</i> |
| catch up (with) | to reach the same point/level as | <i>He's missed so much school that he's going to find it hard to catch up.</i> |
| cheer up | to become/make happier | <i>I started to cheer up when the sun came out.</i> |
| clear up | to tidy | <i>I'll clear up if you want to go to bed.</i> |
| come across | to find something by chance | <i>I came across a word I'd never seen before.</i> |
| come back (from) | to return (from) | <i>Give me a call when you come back from Greece.</i> |
| come on | to be quicker | <i>Come on, or we'll be late!</i> |
| come out | to be published | <i>When does her new book come out?</i> |
| cross out | to draw a line through something written | <i>Just cross it out and rewrite it correctly.</i> |
| cut down (on) | to do less of something (smoking, etc) | <i>I'm trying to cut down on the amount of sugar I eat.</i> |
| cut off | to disconnect (phone, electricity, etc) | <i>Pay the electricity bill tomorrow or they might cut us off.</i> |
| cut off | to completely remove by cutting | <i>Keep your roses healthy by cutting off any dead flowers.</i> |
| do up | to button/zip up a piece of clothing | <i>It's very windy, so do your coat up.</i> |
| eat out | to eat at a restaurant | <i>Would you like to stay in or eat out tonight?</i> |
| fall down | to trip and fall | <i>I fell down and hurt my knee.</i> |
| fall out (with) | to have an argument with someone and stop being friends | <i>Have you two fallen out?</i> |
| fill in a form, etc | to add information in the spaces on | <i>Just fill in this application form, please.</i> |
| fill up | to make something completely full | <i>Just fill this bowl up with sugar and put it on the table.</i> |
| find out | to discover information, etc | <i>I don't want Jerry to find out about this.</i> |

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| get away with | to escape punishment for | <i>They have repeatedly broken the law and got away with it.</i> |
| get in(to) | to enter a car | <i>I hurt my head as I was getting into the car.</i> |
| get off | to leave a bus/train/etc | <i>You need to get off the bus opposite the supermarket.</i> |
| get on (with) | to have a good relationship (with) | <i>She seems to get on with everybody.</i> |
| get on(to) | to enter a bus/train/etc | <i>You can buy a ticket when you get on the bus.</i> |
| get out (of) | to leave a car/building/room/etc | <i>Quick! Get out of the car!</i> |
| get over | to recover from (an illness, etc) | <i>It can take weeks to get over an illness like that.</i> |
| get up | to leave your bed | <i>He never gets up before nine.</i> |
| give away | to give something free of charge | <i>They're giving away free tickets at the cinema!</i> |
| give back | to return something you've taken/borrowed | <i>Could you give my CDs back because you've had them for two weeks.</i> |
| give up | to stop doing something you do regularly | <i>You should give up smoking.</i> |
| go away | to leave a place/someone | <i>Why don't you just go away and leave me alone?</i> |
| go back (to) | to return (to) | <i>I can't wait to go back to Italy.</i> |
| go off | to no longer be fresh | <i>Has this milk gone off?</i> |
| go on | to continue happening or doing something | <i>Please go on with your work while I speak to the head teacher.</i> |
| go on | to happen | <i>There isn't much going on in this town in the evening.</i> |
| go out | to stop burning | <i>The fire must have gone out during the night.</i> |
| go out with | to be the boyfriend/girlfriend of | <i>Greg used to go out with Katy.</i> |
| grow up | to become older (for children) | <i>He rarely saw his father while he was growing up.</i> |
| hang on | to wait | <i>Just hang on – I'll be ready in a minute.</i> |
| hang up | to put clothes in a wardrobe, etc | <i>The women hung up their coats and sat down.</i> |
| hang up | to put the receiver down to end a phone call | <i>I can't believe that Jessica hung up without saying goodbye!</i> |
| have on | to wear (a piece of clothing) | <i>The man had a strange hat on.</i> |
| hurry up | to do something more quickly | <i>We haven't got much time, so hurry up!</i> |
| join in | to participate, take part | <i>Ask them if you can play – I'm sure they'll let you join in.</i> |
| keep out | to prevent from entering | <i>Cars should be kept out of the city centre.</i> |
| leave out | to not include | <i>Don't leave your brother out – let him play with you and your friends.</i> |
| let down | to disappoint | <i>You've really let me down.</i> |
| lie down | to start lying (on a bed, etc) | <i>I'm going to go and lie down for a while.</i> |
| log off | to disconnect from the Internet/a website | <i>Don't forget to log off when you've finished checking your e-mail.</i> |

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|----------------------------------|---|---|
| log on(to) | to connect to the Internet/a website | <i>You need your password to log on.</i> |
| look after | to take care of | <i>It's hard work looking after three children all day.</i> |
| look up | to try to find information in a book, etc | <i>I had to look the word up in a dictionary.</i> |
| make up | to invent an explanation, excuse, etc | <i>He made up some excuse about the dog eating his homework.</i> |
| move in | to start living in a new house, etc | <i>We're moving in next week.</i> |
| pay back | to return money (to someone) | <i>Did you pay Denise back?</i> |
| pick up | to lift something from the floor, a table, etc | <i>Please pick those toys up and put them away.</i> |
| point out | to tell someone important information | <i>He pointed out that we had two hours of free time before dinner.</i> |
| print out | to make a paper copy of something on a computer | <i>Let me print those photographs out for you.</i> |
| pull off | to break by pulling | <i>I pulled off the arm of my sunglasses by mistake.</i> |
| put away | to return something to where it belongs | <i>He put the notebook away and stood up.</i> |
| put back | to return something to where it was | <i>Can you put the book back when you've finished with it?</i> |
| put down | to stop holding | <i>Emma put her bag down and went upstairs.</i> |
| put off | to delay to a later time | <i>Can we put the meeting off until tomorrow?</i> |
| put on | to gain (weight) | <i>I don't want to put on any more weight!</i> |
| put on | to start wearing (a piece of clothing) | <i>Put your gloves and scarf on – it's cold outside.</i> |
| put out | to make something stop burning | <i>It took three firefighters to put the fire out.</i> |
| put up | to put something on a wall (eg a picture) | <i>The teachers will put a notice up about the new courses.</i> |
| read out | to say something out loud which you are reading | <i>He read the list of names out.</i> |
| rip up | to tear into pieces | <i>Rip up this piece of paper when you've finished reading it.</i> |
| rub out | to remove with a rubber | <i>I can't rub it out because I wrote it in pen.</i> |
| run away (from) | to escape by running | <i>The thief ran away from the police officers.</i> |
| run out (of) | to not have any left | <i>Many hospitals are running out of money.</i> |
| save up (for) | to save money (for a specific purpose) | <i>I'm saving up for a new electric guitar.</i> |
| send off (eg football) | to make a player leave a game | <i>It was a very bad foul and the referee sent the player off.</i> |
| set off | to start a journey | <i>Go to sleep because we're setting off early in the morning.</i> |
| set up | to start (a business, organization, etc) | <i>My dad is going to set up a taxi company.</i> |

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| share out | to give a part of something to a group of people | <i>The money will be shared out between 30 different environmental organizations.</i> |
| shut up | to stop talking, stop making a noise | <i>Just shut up a minute and let me tell you what happened!</i> |
| sit down | to (start to) sit | <i>Please, sit down and make yourselves comfortable.</i> |
| sort out | to solve a problem | <i>Investigators are still trying to sort out why the accident happened.</i> |
| speak up | to talk more loudly so someone can hear you | <i>You have to speak up a bit because my gran's a bit deaf.</i> |
| split up | to end a relationship | <i>Tommy and Liz have just split up. It's very sad!</i> |
| stand up | to (start to) stand | <i>You have the chair. I don't mind eating standing up.</i> |
| stay up | to go to bed late | <i>We stayed up until two o'clock last night.</i> |
| take away | to remove | <i>Have they taken the rubbish away yet?</i> |
| take back | to return something to the place it came from | <i>I'm going to take my library books back.</i> |
| take down | to remove (from a high place) | <i>The old man took a large book down from a shelf.</i> |
| take off | to leave the ground | <i>Let's go and watch the planes taking off while we wait.</i> |
| take off | to remove (a piece of clothing) | <i>It felt good to finally take my shoes off after a long day.</i> |
| take over | to take control of (a business, etc) | <i>The shopping centre has been taken over by an American company.</i> |
| take up | to start (a hobby, sport, etc) | <i>I've taken up stamp collecting and it's really interesting.</i> |
| throw away | to put something in a rubbish bin | <i>Have you thrown the papers away?</i> |
| try on | to put on (a piece of clothing) to see how it looks and if it fits | <i>You should try it on to see if it's the right size.</i> |
| turn down | to lower the volume of | <i>Turn the radio down – I'm trying to work.</i> |
| turn off | to stop a machine working | <i>Will you turn the television off, please?</i> |
| turn on | to start a machine working | <i>Will you turn the television on, please?</i> |
| turn over | to turn something so the other side is towards you | <i>You may turn over your exam papers now.</i> |
| turn up | to increase the volume of | <i>We asked our teacher to turn the CD up, so that we could hear it.</i> |
| wake up | to stop being asleep | <i>Wake up! It's nearly ten o'clock!</i> |
| wash up | to wash plates, cups, cutlery, etc | <i>I can help to cook and wash up.</i> |
| watch out | to be careful | <i>Watch out – you're going to hit that car!</i> |
| work out | to find the solution to a problem, etc | <i>We can't work out how to get the Internet connection going.</i> |
| write down | to write information on a piece of paper | <i>Do you want to write down my phone number?</i> |

Prepositional phrases

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|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| accident | by accident | I meant to call Helen, but I called Roger by accident. |
| addition | in addition (to) | In addition to all the food, we took some games to play. |
| age | at the age of | I left home at the age of eighteen. |
| air/etc | by air/sea/bus/car/etc | The best way to get there is by bus. |
| back | at the back (of) | Let's go and sit at the back. |
| beginning | in the beginning | I found Chinese hard to learn in the beginning, but it's easier now. |
| board | on board board. | The ship left as soon as all the passengers were on board. |
| bottom | at the bottom (of) | What's it like at the bottom of the sea? |
| business | on business | I travel a lot on business. |
| cash | in cash | The woman paid for the car in cash, which was unusual. |
| CD/DVD/video | on CD/DVD/video | I didn't see it at the cinema, so I'm watching it on DVD tonight. |
| chance | by chance | I met Venia by chance in the town centre. |
| charge | in charge (of) | I'd like to speak to the person in charge. |
| coast | on the coast | We used to live on the coast. |
| common | in common (with) | I've got nothing in common with you! |
| comparison | in comparison to/with | Germany is very small in comparison with Russia. |
| conclusion | in conclusion | In conclusion, I believe that television is a positive invention. |
| condition | in good/bad condition | For sale: camping equipment, in good condition. |
| contact | in contact (with) | I'm still in contact with several friends from school. |
| corner | in the corner (of) | In the corner of the room there was a guitar. |
| credit card/cheque | by credit card/cheque | Can I pay by cheque? |
| danger | in danger (of) | That house is in danger of falling down. |
| debt | in debt | It can be very worrying to be in debt. |
| diet | on a diet | I'm on a diet at the moment so I'm not eating any fatty food. |
| distance | in the distance | Is that a car I can see in the distance? |
| duty | on/off duty | My dad's a policeman and he's often on duty at night. |
| e-mail/etc | by e-mail/phone/letter | Get in touch by e-mail and I'll send you my photos. |
| end | in the end | I thought we would get there at three, but in the end we arrived at five. |
| end | at the end (of) | At the end of the film, everyone got married. |
| fact | in fact | Many people think Greece is hot in the winter but, in fact, it sometimes snows. |
| fashion/style | in fashion/style | Those shoes are really in fashion at the moment. |
| fashion/style | out of fashion/style | Things seem to go out of fashion very quickly these days. |
| favour | in favour (of) | Are you in favour of school uniforms? |
| first | at first | I didn't like Mary at first, but then we became friends. |
| foot | on foot | Can we go from the hotel to the beach on foot, or is it better to take a bus? |
| front | in front (of) | Don't worry – you can park in front of our house. |
| fun | for fun | I sing in a band for fun. |
| future | in the future | Will people live on other planets in the future? |
| general | in general | In general, TV programmes are not educational. |
| heart | by heart | I've learnt the song by heart. |
| holiday | on holiday | Isn't it great to finally be on holiday? |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| instance | for instance | Many countries, for instance the UK, don't have identity cards. |
| Internet | on the Internet | You can find a lot of information on the Internet. |
| last | at last | At last, we've arrived! |
| law | against the law | Stealing is against the law. |
| least | at least | It's cold, but at least it's not raining. |
| love | in love (with) | I'm in love with Chris. |
| mess | in a mess | Your room is in a mess. Go and tidy it! |
| middle | in the middle (of) | In the middle of the stage, there was an elephant. |
| mistake | by mistake | I meant to call Helen, but I called Roger by mistake. |
| moment | at the moment | I'm busy at the moment. |
| most | at most | The tickets should cost about €20 at most. |
| news | on the news | They mentioned the accident on the news. |
| night | at night | It usually gets dark at night. |
| opinion | in my opinion | In my opinion, we shouldn't go to school on Saturdays. |
| order | out of order | This phone is out of order. We'll have to find another one. |
| own | on your own | Did you go to the cinema on your own? |
| phone | on the phone | Come in and wait a second – I'm just on the phone. |
| pressure | under pressure | My dad is under a lot of pressure at work at the moment. |
| public | in public | Politicians can say things in private that they can't say in public. |
| purpose | on purpose | I didn't do it on purpose. |
| radio | on the radio | I first heard that song on the radio. |
| rent | for rent | Do you have any rooms for rent? |
| response | in response to | I am writing in response to your letter of 13 th July. |
| risk | at risk | You're at risk of failing the exam if you don't work harder. |
| sale | for sale | I'm afraid the pictures on the wall aren't for sale. |
| schedule | on schedule | Our train arrived on schedule. |
| secret | in secret | We planned a birthday party for Julie in secret. |
| shape | in shape | It's important to me to stay in shape, so I go to the gym whenever I can. |
| spite | in spite of | Tina seems to be happy, in spite of her recent problems. |
| stage | on stage | There were three actors on stage. |
| strike | on strike | We got a day off school because our teachers were on strike. |
| tears | in tears | When I found Fiona, she was in tears. |
| teens/twenties/etc | in your teens/twenties/etc | Life isn't always easy when you're in your teens. |
| time | for a long time | I haven't seen George for a long time. |
| time | in time (for) | We arrived at the cinema just in time for the start of the film. |
| time | on time | Make sure you are here on time tomorrow. |
| times | at times | I like studying French, but it can be hard work at times. |
| top | at the top (of) | What was it like at the top of Mount Everest? |
| top | on top (of) | He sprinkled sugar on top of the cake. |
| total | in total | In total, we made over €200 for charity. |
| touch | in touch (with) | I'm still in touch with several friends from school. |
| trouble | in trouble | We'll be in trouble if the teacher catches us. |
| TV | on TV | Is there anything on TV tonight? |
| view | in my view | In my view, we shouldn't go to school on Saturdays. |
| yourself | by yourself | Did you go to the cinema by yourself? |

Word patterns

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| accuse | accuse sb of | They accused me of stealing some money! |
| addicted | addicted to | I'm glad I'm not addicted to drugs. |
| admire | admire sb for | I really admire you for everything you've achieved. |
| advantage | an advantage of | One advantage of MP3 players is that they're very small. |
| advert(ise)ment | an advert(ise)ment for | Have you seen that really funny advert(ise)ment for coffee? |
| advise | advise against | I would advise against studying all night. |
| afraid | afraid of | I'm afraid of the dark. |
| agree | agree (with sb) about | I don't agree with you about that. |
| allergic | allergic to | My mum is allergic to gold, so she can't wear any gold jewellery. |
| amazed | amazed at/by | We were all amazed at/by the tricks the magician did. |
| angry | angry (with sb) about | Are you angry with me about something? |
| apologise | apologise (to sb) for | Simon apologised to me for losing my pen. |
| apply | apply for | Yiota has applied for a job at the new hotel. |
| approve | approve of | I don't approve of kids lying to their parents. |
| argue | argue (with sb) about | I don't want to argue with you about something so unimportant! |
| argument | an argument (with sb) about | I had an argument with my dad about how much pocket money I get. |
| arrive | arrive at | Let's have dinner as soon as we arrive at the hotel. |
| arrive | arrive in | I hope it's not raining when we arrive in Manchester. |
| ashamed | ashamed of | Aren't you ashamed of what you did? |
| ask | ask (sb) about | Why don't you ask your dad about the party? |
| ask | ask for | Ed asked for a pencil, so I lent him one. |
| aware | aware of | I'm not aware of any flights being cancelled. |
| begin | begin sth with | Let's begin the lesson with a revision test. |
| believe | believe in | Do you believe in UFOs? |
| belong | belong to | Do these belong to you? |
| blame | blame sth on | I blame the accident on Jake. |
| blame | blame sb for | You can't blame Susie for what happened. |
| book | a book (by sb) about | I read a great book by an English writer about travelling around Europe. |
| bored | bored with | I'm bored with watching this film. |
| borrow | borrow sth from | You can borrow some money from me, if you like. |
| buy | buy sth from | Where did you buy your new shoes from? |
| capable | capable of minutes? | Are you capable of holding your breath under water for two |
| care | care about | Everyone should care about protecting the environment. |
| careful | careful with | Please be careful with that vase – it was my grandmother's. |
| change | change sth (from sth) into | In the story, the witch changes the prince from a man into a frog. |
| chat | chat (to sb) about | I'll have a chat to Mrs Peters about your marks. |
| cheat | cheat at/in | You should never cheat at cards. You didn't cheat in the exam, did you? |
| choose | choose between | I love both my brother and my sister and I can't choose between them. |
| close | close to | The Town Hall is quite close to my house. |
| combine | combine sth with | If you combine oxygen with hydrogen you get water. |
| comment | comment on | The politician refused to comment on the situation. |
| communicate | communicate with | I communicate with my cousins in Australia by e-mail. |
| compare | compare sth to/with | I'd like you to compare your composition to/with your partner's composition. |
| complain | complain (to sb) about | I'm going to complain to the manager about this. |
| confuse | confuse sth with | I think you've confused me with someone else. |
| congratulate | congratulate sb on | The coach congratulated us on winning the final. |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| connect | connect sth to/with | Can you connect this wire to/with this one? |
| continue | continue with | Continue with your work and I'll be back in a moment. |
| cope | cope with | I can't cope with all this homework! |
| covered | covered in/with | My shoes are covered in/with mud. |
| crazy | crazy about | Marshall is crazy about video games. |
| criticise | criticise sb for | Don't criticise me for asking questions in class! |
| cure | a cure for | Will they ever find a cure for this disease? |
| damage | damage to | Did the storm do a lot of damage to your house? |
| deal | deal with | I'll deal with that problem tomorrow. |
| decide | decide on | Have you decided on the music for your party? |
| depend | depend on | Going to see your cousins this weekend depends on the weather. |
| describe | describe sth as | 'Would you describe him as tall?' the police officer asked. |
| die | die from/of | You won't die from/of a cold! |
| difference | a difference between | What's the difference between a crocodile and an alligator? |
| different | different from/to | This song is very different from/to their last one. |
| difficult | difficult for | It must be difficult for Peter, having so many sisters. |
| disappointed | disappointed with | I like that actor, but I was disappointed with his last film. |
| disconnect | disconnect sth from | I'll disconnect the TV from the wall before I go to bed. |
| embarrassed | embarrassed about | I'm a bit embarrassed about what I did at the party last night. |
| enthusiastic | enthusiastic about | John is really enthusiastic about the karaoke competition. |
| escape | escape from | How did they escape from prison? |
| explain | explain sth to | Let me explain the rules of the game to you. |
| familiar | familiar with | We might need a map because I'm not very familiar with the area. |
| famous | famous for | This area is famous for cheese and pasta. |
| fan | a fan of | If you're a fan of Tony DeVito, you'll love his latest album. |
| far | far from | Is the cinema far from here? |
| fed up | fed up with | I'm fed up with working here. |
| feel | feel like | What do you feel like doing this weekend? |
| fight | fight against | The two countries once fought against each other in a war. |
| fill | fill sth with | She filled the trolley with food. |
| fond | fond of | I'm really fond of my dog! |
| forget | forget about | I'd completely forgotten about the party! |
| forgive | forgive sb for | I'll never forgive you for what you've done! |
| frightened | frightened of | Are you frightened of flying? |
| full | full of | The cupboard is full of food. |
| game | a game against | In a game against a local school I scored four goals. |
| glance | glance at | I glanced at Clare and I could see that she was upset. |
| good | good at | What sports are you good at? |
| guilty | guilty of | He was found guilty of murder. |
| happen | happen to | What happened to you? |
| happy | happy about/with | David seemed to be happy about/with his exam results, anyway. |
| help | help (sb) with | Can I help you with that? |
| hide | hide sth from sb | You can't hide anything from me! |
| idea | an idea about | I've got no idea about computers. |
| increase | an increase in | There's been an increase in traffic in the town centre recently. |
| influence | an influence on | My uncle has had a strong influence on me. |
| inform | inform sb about | Please inform a member of staff about any problems you may have. |
| information | information about | I'd like some information about the local area, please. |
| insist | insist on | My dad insists on my being home by ten o'clock. |
| interested | interested in | I'm quite interested in history. |
| invite | invite sb to | I'm going to invite everyone to my party. |
| involved | involved in | When did he first become involved in crime? |

Word patterns

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| jealous | jealous of | I'm jealous of Katy because she always has such nice clothes! |
| joke | a joke about | Trisha told us a joke about two penguins. |
| keen | keen on | I'm not very keen on spicy food. |
| kind | kind to | You've been very kind to me. Thank you! |
| kind | a kind of | Haddock is a kind of fish. |
| know | know about | Do you know anything about astronomy? |
| late | late for | Hurry up or we'll be late for school. |
| laugh | laugh at | Your problems will seem less serious if you can laugh at them. |
| learn | learn about | We're learning about dinosaurs at school at the moment. |
| lend | lend sth to | I haven't got any money because I lent €100 to Richard. |
| letter | a letter (from sb) about | I got a letter from Miranda about her new job. |
| listen | listen to | In my free time, I like to listen to music. |
| look | look at | What are those people looking at? |
| married | married to | My brother is married to a woman called Margo. |
| nervous | nervous about | I'm really nervous about appearing in the school play. |
| number | a number of | I've got a number of books about horses. |
| opinion | an opinion about/of | What's your opinion about/of classical music? |
| part | take part in | Have you ever taken part in a talent contest? |
| pay | pay for | We paid for dinner by credit card and left. |
| picture | a picture of | This is a picture of a family on holiday in Africa. |
| pleased | pleased with | Are you pleased with your exam results? |
| popular | popular with | This band is very popular with teenagers. |
| prepare | prepare for | How do you prepare for a big match? |
| prevent | prevent sb from | The wall is designed to prevent the animals from leaving. |
| proud | proud of | I'm sure your parents are very proud of you. |
| provide | provide sb with | The college provides all the students with books. |
| punish | punish sb for | You shouldn't punish someone for telling the truth. |
| question | a question about | Can I ask you a question about the maths test? |
| ready | ready for | Are you ready for your exam tomorrow? |
| reason | a reason for | What was the reason for his anger? |
| receive | receive sth from | At the end of the course, you'll all receive a certificate from the college. |
| recipe | a recipe for | My mum has got a great recipe for chocolate cake. |
| recover | recover from | I hope you've recovered from your injury. |
| refer | refer to | I realised Doug was in charge when one of the others referred to him as 'the boss'. |
| relationship | a relationship with | Do you have a good relationship with your parents? |
| rely | rely on | You can always rely on Andrew. |
| remind | remind sb of | Who does this picture remind you of? |
| remove | remove sth from | You have to remove this piece of card. |
| reply | reply to | Don't forget to reply to Kelly's letter, will you? |
| responsible | responsible for | Who's responsible for cleaning the classroom? |
| result | result in | Falling out of the tree resulted in me going to hospital! |
| save | save sth from | We've got to save lots of animals from becoming extinct. |
| scared | scared of | Hold my hand – there's nothing to be scared of. |
| send | send sth to sb | I'm going to send some photographs to Irene. |
| serious | serious about | If you're serious about being a doctor, I'll give you some advice. |
| share | share sth with | I'll share this bar of chocolate with you. |
| short | short of | I'm very short of money! |
| similar | similar to | Horse meat tastes a little similar to beef, or lamb. |
| smell | smell of | These sweets smell of flowers. |
| smile | smile at | Smile at the camera! |
| solution | a solution to | I hope we can find a solution to that problem soon. |
| sorry | sorry about/for | I'm sorry about/for what I said to Susie. |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| spend | spend sth on | <i>What do you spend your pocket money on each week?</i> |
| succeed | succeed in | <i>I really hope you succeed in all your exams.</i> |
| suitable | suitable for | <i>This film is not suitable for children under the age of 15.</i> |
| sure | sure about/of | <i>I'm not sure about/of the answer.</i> |
| surprised | surprised at/by | <i>We were all surprised at/by Tom's decision to give up football.</i> |
| talented | talented at | <i>Cilla is really talented at singing.</i> |
| talk | talk (to sb) about | <i>What were you talking to James about?</i> |
| tell | tell sb about | <i>I've got something to tell you about.</i> |
| think | think about | <i>I'm going to think about that carefully.</i> |
| tired | tired of | <i>I'm tired of helping people and not even getting a 'thank you' for it.</i> |
| translate | translate (from sth) into | <i>The notice had been translated from Japanese into English.</i> |
| type | a type of | <i>How many types of music can you think of?</i> |
| wait | wait for | <i>Are you waiting for a taxi?</i> |
| work | work as | <i>I've always wanted to work as a lawyer.</i> |
| work | work for | <i>Rupert isn't a bad boss to work for.</i> |
| worry | worry about | <i>I'm very worried about Tracy.</i> |
| write | write (to sb) about | <i>Write to your grandma about what you bought with your Christmas money.</i> |
| wrong | wrong about | <i>I think Serena is wrong about Ian – he seems really nice to me.</i> |
| wrong | wrong with | <i>There's something wrong with my watch. What time is it?</i> |

Word formation

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| able | ability disabled unable | I admire your ability to speak so many different languages. Lots of disabled people have jobs. I'm unable to attend the meeting tomorrow. |
| act | action actor active inactive | They say that actions speak louder than words. I would love to be an actor. Johnnie is six years old, so he's very active and has a lot of energy. I've been a bit inactive since I got a job in an office. |
| add | addition | The team is much better with the addition of Simon Jones. |
| admire | admiration | I'm full of admiration for Jamie. |
| advice | advise adviser | I would advise you not to get that MP3 player. Phil works as a housing adviser for the local council. |
| afford | affordable | The homes we sell are very affordable. |
| agree | agreement disagree | We're all in agreement about this. I'm afraid I disagree. |
| art | artist artistic | Picasso was a great artist. Ralph has always been artistic and he loves drawing. |
| assist | assistant assistance | My mum has an assistant at work who helps her. The police officer offered her assistance to the old woman. |
| athlete | athletic athletics | You need to be very athletic to play volleyball. When we go to the Olympics, I want to see the athletics. |
| attract | attractive attraction | The south of England is really attractive at this time of year. The old castle is probably the most popular attraction in this area. |
| back | backwards | Have you ever tried running backwards? |
| bake | baker bakery | The baker is making a cake for the party. I'll go to the bakery to get some bread. |
| beg | beggar | I was surprised to see beggars on the streets of London. |
| begin | began begun beginner beginning | The lesson began at ten o'clock. We'd already begun when Sam arrived. She lost the game, but she is only a beginner. I missed the end of the film, but I saw the beginning. |
| belief | believe believable unbelievable | I don't believe you! The film was completely believable. That's unbelievable! It can't be true! |
| bend | bent | I had an accident on my bike and now the front wheel is bent. |
| boil | boiler boiling | There's a problem with the boiler, so there's no hot water. The pan was full of boiling water. |
| bore | boring bored | This game is really boring. Let's do something else. The start of the film was okay, but I soon got bored. |
| boss | bossy | Stop telling me what to do and don't be so bossy all the time! |
| brave | bravery | The police officer got an award for bravery. |
| break | broke broken breakable unbreakable | I dropped the cup on the floor and it broke. You can't use my MP3 player because it's broken. Are these pots breakable? This window is made out of unbreakable glass. |
| care | careful careless | Be careful! I made a lot of silly mistakes because I was careless. |
| centre | central | They live in central London. |
| certain | certainly certainty | The weather is certainly getting better, isn't it? 'Matt must have left,' George said with certainty. |
| chemist | chemical chemistry | Sodium is a chemical. I like doing chemistry at school. |
| child | children childhood | I watched some children playing in the playground. My mum spent her childhood in France. |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| choose | chose chosen choice | <i>Sylvia finally chose chocolate ice cream.</i> <i>Take the book you have chosen and get it stamped by the librarian.</i> <i>You have a choice – you can either have strawberry or chocolate ice cream.</i> |
| circle | circular | <i>Our dining table is circular.</i> |
| collect | collection collector | <i>John has got a great collection of football shirts.</i> <i>I sold my old stamps to a collector.</i> |
| comedy | comedian | <i>My favourite comedian is Jim Carrey.</i> |
| comfort | comfortable uncomfortable | <i>That sofa looks very comfortable, doesn't it?</i> <i>After four hours on the plane, I was beginning to feel uncomfortable.</i> |
| communicate | communication | <i>This course is designed to improve your communication skills.</i> |
| compare | comparison | <i>You can't draw a comparison between Tim and Alex – they're completely different.</i> |
| compose | composition composer | <i>Please give me your compositions on Thursday.</i> <i>Mozart is my favourite composer.</i> |
| conclude | conclusion | <i>I've come to the conclusion that exams are useful.</i> |
| confident | confidence | <i>You need confidence to perform in public.</i> |
| confuse | confused confusion | <i>I'm still confused about what happened.</i> <i>There was a lot of confusion when the fire alarm went off.</i> |
| connect | connection disconnect | <i>My connection to the Internet costs about €30 a month.</i> <i>You need to disconnect the DVD player from the TV before you connect the PlayStation.</i> |
| cook | cooker cookery | <i>We bought a new gas cooker yesterday.</i> <i>Can I borrow your cookery book?</i> |
| correct | correction incorrect | <i>I've made a few corrections to your article.</i> <i>I'm afraid that's incorrect.</i> |
| courage | courageous | <i>That was very courageous of you.</i> |
| danger | dangerous | <i>It's dangerous to drive very fast.</i> |
| decide | decision | <i>So, what's your final decision?</i> |
| deep | deeply depth | <i>That's when I fell deeply in love with him.</i> <i>What's the depth of the swimming pool?</i> |
| deliver | delivery | <i>There's a van outside – are you expecting a delivery?</i> |
| depart | departure | <i>British Airways announces the departure of flight BA 632 to Moscow.</i> |
| destroy | destruction destructive | <i>We've got to stop the destruction of the local environment.</i> <i>Storms can be very destructive.</i> |
| direct | direction | <i>Which direction did he go in?</i> |
| divide | division | <i>I'm good at multiplication, but not division.</i> |
| drive | drove driven driver | <i>I can't believe you drove all the way to Paris.</i> <i>Can electric cars be driven on the roads in the UK?</i> <i>I asked the taxi driver to slow down.</i> |
| educate | education | <i>Every child should get an education.</i> |
| elect | election | <i>Who are you going to vote for in the election?</i> |
| emotion | emotional | <i>Nigel is quite an emotional person and gets upset very easily.</i> |
| employ | employment unemployment employer employee unemployed | <i>What kind of employment are you looking for, Mr Rogers?</i> <i>Unemployment is a really big problem in this area.</i> <i>Your employer is responsible for providing training.</i> <i>Our boss doesn't always let all the employees know what's happening.</i> <i>My uncle has been unemployed for more than five years now.</i> |
| energy | energetic | <i>Jack is really energetic. I can't keep up with him!</i> |
| entertain | entertainment | <i>There isn't much entertainment in the evenings in my town.</i> |
| equal | equality unequal | <i>I believe in equality for women.</i> <i>They had 15 people in their team and we only had 12, so it was unequal.</i> |
| examine | exam(ination) examiner | <i>I've got a French exam(ination) tomorrow.</i> <i>The examiner was very friendly.</i> |

Word formation

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| except | exception | Everyone, with the exception of James, passed the test. |
| excite | excitement exciting excited | Come to Adventure World for fun and excitement! Swimming with dolphins must be really exciting. I'm so excited about Georgia's party! |
| exhibit | exhibition | Have you seen the Egyptian exhibition at the museum? |
| expense | expensive inexpensive | It's nice, but isn't it a bit expensive? The clothes in that shop are good quality, and quite inexpensive. |
| express | expression expressive | What does the expression 'save someone's bacon' mean? French seems to me to be a very expressive language. |
| fame | famous | I'm quite shy, so I don't think I'd like to be famous. |
| fascinate | fascination fascinating | Where did your fascination for cars come from? I've always found cars fascinating. |
| feel | felt feeling feelings | I've never felt so happy in my whole life. I have a feeling that I've been here before. You really hurt my feelings last night. |
| fly | flew flown flight | A bird flew past the window. Have you ever flown in such a small plane? Our flight leaves at three in the morning. |
| fog | foggy | It was so foggy I couldn't see my feet! |
| forgive | forgave forgiven forgiveness | Colin apologised, so I forgave him. I've forgiven you. I'm asking for your forgiveness. |
| free | freedom | People often have to fight for their freedom. |
| garden | gardener gardening | My grandfather is an amateur gardener. Gardening is a very relaxing pastime. |
| hand | handful handle | I asked my dad for some money and he gave me a handful of coins. Put the money in, pull the handle and your chocolate bar comes out here. |
| happy | unhappy happiness unhappiness | You seem a little unhappy. Can I help? I don't think that money brings you happiness. There's a lot of unhappiness in the world. |
| hate | hatred | Why is there so much hatred between people from these two countries? |
| help | helpful unhelpful helpless | Thank you, you've been very helpful. That shop assistant was really unhelpful. I felt helpless and didn't know what to do. |
| hero | heroic heroine | The story was all about two heroic young men. The heroine of the book finally gets married. |
| history | historic historian | It's a(n) historic building. I want to be a(n) historian. |
| honest | dishonest honesty | I don't like people who are dishonest. Honesty is a very important quality in a friend. |
| identify | identity identical | She hid her identity by wearing a disguise. These two pictures are identical. |
| imagine | imagination imaginative | Theresa has got a lot of imagination. Your story was really imaginative. |
| inform | informative information | Your e-mail was very informative – thanks. Have they got any more information about the explorers yet? |
| instruct | instruction instructor | Listen carefully to the instructions before you do the exercise. She's a driving instructor. |
| intelligent | intelligence | It's not easy to measure the intelligence of chimpanzees. |
| intend | intention intentional | It wasn't my intention to upset you. It wasn't intentional! I did it by mistake! |
| introduce | introduction | I didn't read the introduction to the book. |
| invade | invasion invader | Julius Caesar led the Roman invasion of Britain. Local people fought against the invaders. |
| jog | jogging jogger | I go jogging every morning. The park is full of joggers in the morning. |

| | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| judge | judgement | Nobody was surprised at the judgement – not even the criminal himself. |
| lie | liar lying | You're a liar! Lying to your friends is very bad. |
| life | live alive | I used to live in Canada. I'm glad I'm alive! |
| long | length | I swam the length of the swimming pool. |
| luck | lucky unlucky luckily unluckily | Do you think you're a lucky person generally? We were unlucky to lose the match. Luckily, I won the game. Unluckily, our car broke down. |
| measure | measurement | They took measurements of the level of pollution in the river. |
| medicine | medical | Is it a serious medical problem? |
| memory | memorise memorial | Do we have to memorise all these irregular verbs? There's a memorial to Mr Watkins in the school garden. |
| music | musical musician | Do you have much musical talent? It's not easy becoming a professional musician. |
| nation | nationality national international | What's her nationality? Is she French? Tomorrow is a national holiday. We're an international organisation. |
| nature | natural naturally | It's an area of great natural beauty. Is your hair naturally curly? |
| noise | noisy noisily | It's very noisy in here! I can't hear what you're saying. Larry came in at four in the morning and noisily took his boots off. |
| occupy | occupation | The form asked for my occupation and I wrote 'Student'. |
| office | officer official | A police officer saw the man take the bicycle and started to chase after him. They haven't made an official announcement of the reason for the delay yet. |
| | unofficial | The decision is unofficial until the boss signs the agreement. |
| pain | painful painless | My knee is very painful. The operation is painless – it won't hurt at all. |
| peace | peaceful peacefully | You looked very peaceful when you were asleep. The dog was sleeping peacefully when it suddenly heard a noise. |
| perfect | perfection | You can make your painting better and better, but perfection is impossible. |
| | imperfect | Don't feel too bad about what you did. We're all imperfect. |
| person | personality personal | Fiona has got a great personality. I've got a few personal problems to sort out. |
| play | player playful | One of the players was injured when he scored a goal. My baby brother is very playful. |
| pollute | pollution polluted | There are lots of different kinds of pollution. Polluted rivers are not safe to swim in. |
| predict | prediction predictable unpredictable | My prediction is that City will win the match 2–0 on Sunday. You're so predictable – I knew you were going to say that! Be careful! Their dog is quite unpredictable. |
| prefer | preference preferable | I'd like pizza, but that's just my personal preference. I think flying is preferable to going there by train. |
| prepare | preparation | The key to a good performance is a lot of preparation. |
| prison | prisoner | The prisoner asked the guard for a blanket. |
| recommend | recommendation | We made a number of recommendations to the manager. |
| reduce | reduction | There's been a small reduction in the price of petrol. |
| refer | reference | I'm applying for a job, so could you write me a reference? |
| refuse | refusal | We were all surprised by Danny's refusal to apologise. |
| relate | relative relation relationship | Are all your relatives coming to the wedding? Are all your relations coming to the wedding? I have a great relationship with all my teachers. |

Word formation

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| retire | retired retirement | <i>My grandad is retired and has lots of hobbies. My dad seems to be looking forward to retirement.</i> |
| safe | safe unsafe safety | <i>The man next to me saved me when I almost fell in front of the train. Don't go into that old house – it's unsafe. Safety at work is very important.</i> |
| sail | sailing sailor | <i>I love sailing and I try to go every summer. A sailor helped us put our bags onto the ship.</i> |
| science | scientist | <i>Albert Einstein was a scientist.</i> |
| secret | secretly secrecy | <i>Jim secretly placed the love letter in Andrea's bag. I don't like all this secrecy. Why don't we tell Mary the truth?</i> |
| sense | sensible sensitive | <i>It was sensible to bring an umbrella. Dave is very sensitive, so don't criticise him.</i> |
| serve | service servant | <i>The service here is terrible! What was it like to live in a big house with dozens of servants?</i> |
| shoot | shot shooting | <i>Ronald Reagan was shot when he was President of the USA. We go shooting a lot, but we never shoot animals or birds.</i> |
| silent | silence silently | <i>I want absolute silence in the exam. The students all worked silently.</i> |
| simple | simplify simplicity | <i>It's very difficult, so I'll simplify it for you. Simplicity is important in good written communication.</i> |
| sing | sang sung | <i>I sang in the choir when I was young. When my dad was at school, they had a song which was sung every morning.</i> |
| | song singer singing | <i>What's the name of that song you're singing? Kylie Minogue is one of my favourite singers. I love Katy's singing – she's got a good voice.</i> |
| solve | solution | <i>I hope we can find a solution to this problem soon.</i> |
| speak | spoke spoken speaker speech | <i>I didn't know Len spoke Turkish. Can you name four countries where English is spoken? I can't hear what the speaker is saying. I have to give a speech at school and I'm really nervous.</i> |
| succeed | success successful unsuccessful | <i>What's the secret of your success? Work hard and I'm sure you'll be successful. I was unsuccessful in changing his mind.</i> |
| suggest | suggestion | <i>Can I make a suggestion?</i> |
| sympathy | sympathise sympathetic | <i>I can sympathise with you because I've been through the same problems. Jody was very sympathetic when I told her about my bad luck.</i> |
| translate | translation translator | <i>I haven't read War and Peace in Russian, but I've read a translation. You need to work hard to get a job as a translator.</i> |
| travel | traveller | <i>If you're an experienced traveller, you'll know how important it is to be organised.</i> |
| true | truth untrue truthful | <i>Now, I want you to tell me the truth. What she said is untrue – I didn't hit her at all! To be truthful, I don't really like Liz.</i> |
| use | useful useless | <i>My laptop is really useful – I don't know what I would do without it. You've broken the DVD player and now it's useless!</i> |
| value | valuable | <i>Are any of these paintings valuable?</i> |
| visit | visitor | <i>The zoo has about 250,000 visitors a year.</i> |
| weigh | weight | <i>You don't need to lose weight.</i> |

A Write one word in each gap.

15th March

I had my first driving lesson today. I think it was okay (1) general. Well, I think I coped (2) it quite well, but my instructor seemed a little nervous! She pointed (3) that I was going a bit too fast, so I slowed down and she seemed to relax after that.

She gave me some homework. I have to (4) up the meanings of some road signs in a book and then learn them (5) heart. I'm quite good (6) that kind of thing, so it shouldn't be too difficult. She thinks I'll be capable (7) passing the test in a few months. I'm not sure about that, but I'll continue (8) the lessons and see what happens. Wish me luck!

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 9 I was pleased when I got my composition back and there was only one on it! **CORRECT**
- 10 It's important for old people to keep their minds and to learn new things. **ACT**
- 11 In the , I found karate quite hard, but I soon learned the basics. **BEGIN**
- 12 Do you think that learn languages more easily than adults? **CHILD**
- 13 For most people, a good helps them get a better job. **EDUCATE**
- 14 My is Helen Keller, who became a writer even though she couldn't see or hear. **HERO**
- 15 Mrs Jones walked around the room while the students worked **SILENT**
- 16 Have you ever taken part in any events, like the high jump or the long jump? **ATHLETE**
- 17 I bought a new computer game, but I don't understand the **INSTRUCT**
- 18 At the concert last night, the band all their famous hits. **SING**

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 Let me just make a note of your phone number. **write**
Let me just your phone number.
- 20 Do you think going to university in another country is a good idea? **favour**
Are you going to university in another country?
- 21 The exam started at nine and we wrote for three hours until twelve. **writing**
When the exam finished at twelve, we for three hours.
- 22 Why don't you start to run and see if that helps you lose weight? **up**
Why don't you and see if that helps you lose weight?

- 23 I did German lessons until last year, but I stopped because I didn't have time. **used**
I , but I stopped last year because I didn't have time.
- 24 When you make a mistake, put a line through it and write the correct answer above. **cross**
When you make a mistake, and write the correct answer above.
- 25 Have you played Monopoly before? **time**
Is this the played Monopoly?
- 26 I started studying at six and now it's ten o'clock. **for**
It's ten o'clock and I four hours.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 I like basketball, but I volleyball.
A prefer C am preferring
B have preferred D had preferred
- 28 We won the match because we hard the week before.
A have practised C had been practising
B practise D have been practising
- 29 Shirley to speak Russian before she met Ivan.
A use not C wasn't used
B hasn't used D didn't use
- 30 I don't think Adam what the coach told us.
A was understanding C understood
B has been D had been
understanding understanding

- 31 Before the exam, I everything – except the questions they asked!
A had studied C have studied
B study D was studying
- 32 You look worried. about what happened last night?
A Do you think C You think
B Are you thinking D You are thinking
- 33 When you rang, I my geography homework.
A did C have done
B was doing D have been doing
- 34 Ivor cricket for long, but he's already quite good at it.
A isn't playing C doesn't play
B hasn't been playing D didn't play

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 My younger sister is really , and I'm sure she'll go to university when she's older.
A mental C clever
B expert D entertaining
- 36 You should sure you've answered all the questions on the exam paper.
A do C take
B have D make
- 37 Have you studying astronomy at university?
A considered C thought
B guessed D wondered
- 38 Collecting stamps gives me a lot of and helps me to relax.
A qualification C rhythm
B instruction D pleasure

- 39 Have you always been keen motorbikes?
A for C with
B on D in
- 40 conclusion, I would say that having a pet has many advantages.
A For C In
B On D By
- 41 I a lot of fun at your party. When are you having another one?
A took C made
B got D had
- 42 When he was at university, my dad did a in maths.
A study C degree
B subject D mark

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

A Write one word in each gap.

Hi Lindsay!

How are you? Thanks for your e-mail. I was sorry to hear that you've split
 (1) with Derek. I hope he wasn't too upset!

I know you're going to be jealous (2) me, but I'm going (3)
 holiday with a group of friends (4) the summer! We're going
 (5) go camping for two weeks. The summer holidays start
 (6) 15th July and we'll arrive (7) the camping site the next
 day. I can't wait! It's not too far (8) my house - just a short train ride - but
 it's right by the sea, so we can go swimming every day. I'm really proud (9) my
 parents for saying I'm old enough to go away without them!

Anyway, I've got to go now. See you (10) a couple of weeks!

Love,
 Charlotte

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 11 How long is the from Vilnius to Munich?
- 12 I have a very good with both my parents.
- 13 Tommy! Don't walk like that. You'll fall over!
- 14 There's a – you can go by train or bus.
- 15 Of course I've you!
- 16 Which should we go in – left or right?
- 17 Be ! Those boxes are full of glasses.
- 18 My best friend has got a great

FLY
 RELATION
 BACK
 CHOOSE
 FORGIVE
 DIRECT
 CARE
 PERSON

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 'I'm sorry I broke your glasses, Paul,' said Stacy. **apologised**
 Stacy breaking his glasses.
- 20 When I'm an adult, I want to be a pop star! **up**
 When I , I want to be a pop star!
- 21 Let's leave at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. **set**
 Let's at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 22 You've really disappointed me, Rachel. **down**
 You've really , Rachel.

- 23 They gave me a map of the town centre. **provided**
They a map of the town centre.
- 24 Hurry up or we'll miss the plane! **late**
Hurry up or we'll the plane!
- 25 Did you really go into town by yourself, Sam? **own**
Did you really go into town , Sam?
- 26 I don't really like travelling. **fond**
I'm not very travelling.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 Thankfully, the train arrived on
A platform C coach
B board D schedule
- 28 Dogs are very pets.
A loyal C foreign
B single D generous
- 29 Have you the tickets yet?
A broken C caught
B booked D rented
- 30 I must remember to my suitcase tonight.
A pack C cancel
B take off D crash

- 31 I'm really for all your help.
A loving C patient
B confident D grateful
- 32 He'll carry our up to the hotel room.
A passport C luggage
B traffic D destination
- 33 Andy and I have out again, so we're not talking to each other.
A fallen C dropped
B hit D picked
- 34 Don't get the car yet – I'm still parking.
A out C out of
B off D out from

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Have you ever been stung a bee?
A with C by
B from D at
- 36 When I'm older, a famous writer!
A I'm being C I'm going to be
B I be D I will to be
- 37 The passengers weren't that the ferry was delayed.
A telling C told
B to tell D tell
- 38 Your passport returned to you tomorrow morning.
A has been C is
B will be D is being

- 39 Look at the photo page 24!
A in C at
B on D to
- 40 I'll see you half past eight.
A in C at
B on D to
- 41 How for?
A the room was paid C was the room paid
B was paid the room D the room paid
- 42 all those bags with you tomorrow?
A You take C Do you take
B Are you taking D You are taking

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

A Complete using *a*, *an* or *the*. If an article is not necessary, put a dash (–).

Artificial intelligence

In (1) 1960s and 1970s, (2) scientists were confident that computers would be able to think very soon. They thought that it was (3) simple problem: just make computers that could think like the human brain. It seemed easy to make computers that could play (4) chess, so why not ones that could think about other things?

In fact, it wasn't so easy. People carry (5) information about the world and how it works. We know that (6) apple can't speak, for example, or that (7) Moon is a long way away. Although (8) powerful computer can understand (9) simple situation, it's very difficult to program it to understand (10) real world. It will be a long time before we have computers that are truly intelligent.

(1 mark per answer)

B Match to make sentences. There is one extra half you do not need.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 11 There's a big difference | | A to Daniel and I don't think I'll get it back for a while! |
| 12 Use my credit card to pay | | B with the DVD player we bought last week. |
| 13 Jim spent all his money | | C on playing video games. |
| 14 I lent my new computer game | | D for a watch that also plays TV programmes. |
| 15 Sometimes a simple idea can result | | E between an ordinary radio and a digital radio. |
| 16 I saw an advertisement | | F to the power or it won't work. |
| 17 There's something wrong | | G for the tickets and give me the cash later. |
| 18 You have to connect the computer | | H on which laptop to get for my dad. |
| | | I in an invention that changes the world. |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 You need to stop the engine and then check to see if there's any oil on the ground. **turn**
You need to and then check to see if there's any oil on the ground.
- 20 Before the aeroplane was invented, people told stories about flying machines. **made**
Before the aeroplane was invented, people stories about flying machines.
- 21 Don't just put your batteries in the bin – recycle them! **away**
Don't just – recycle them!
- 22 It took a long time for scientists to discover what stars are made of. **find**
It took a long time for scientists to what stars are made of.

- 23 I found some old coins in a drawer while I was looking for a pen. **across**
I some old coins in a drawer while I was looking for a pen.
- 24 If your watch doesn't work, return it to the shop. **back**
If your watch doesn't work, to the shop.
- 25 Our car stopped working last week and I don't know why. **down**
Our car last week and I don't know why.
- 26 Did you give Mark the money you borrowed from him? **pay**
Did you the money Mark lent you?

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| 27 I've only got a money left, so we'll have to be careful what we buy. A few B little | C much D many | 31 There's of paper in the drawer. A lot B lots | C a lots D some lot |
| 28 The money you lent me was really useful. Thanks! A that B where | C who D whose | 32 I invented a new electric toothbrush all by! A itself B themselves | C himself D myself |
| 29 Do you have advice for someone who wants to become an inventor? A any B an | C few D piece | 33 That's the girl grandfather helped to develop the Internet. A which B that | C whose D who |
| 30 Is this radio? A you B you're | C your D yours | 34 Crossword puzzles, became popular in the 1930s, were invented in 1913. A that B whose | C who D which |

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 35 Did you know that the antibiotic penicillin was discovered chance? A from B for | C with D by | 39 Did you see that the house next door is sale? A with B for | C at D in |
| 36 My dad is worried because he a lot of money to the bank. A lacks B costs | C owes D purchases | 40 Spend a amount of just €20 and get a free digital clock! A least B lowest | C minimum D cheapest |
| 37 I wanted to buy a drink, but the machine was out of A work B order | C position D operation | 41 Do you think we'll all have flying cars the future? A on B at | C to D in |
| 38 Try the program again on another computer and see what happens. A going B making | C working D running | 42 The Phillipsons won a on the lottery! A fortune B profit | C bargain D fee |

(1 mark per answer)

A Write one word in each gap.

Written communication

Not long ago, written communication was slow. In the past, you (1) communicate (2) someone (3) letter. They would receive the letter (4) you several days or weeks after you sent it, though. Sometimes, that must have (5) very annoying! For example, you couldn't send a letter inviting someone (6) your party unless you sent it at least a week before.

Today, though, with e-mail and text messages, we can send a written message (7) someone instantly – and we don't (8) to go to the post office or pay for a stamp! It's now easier than ever to stay in touch (9) friends and relations wherever they are in the world. Now, you (10) decide to have a party in the morning, and your friends will be there in the evening. That's great, isn't it?

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 11 It's ! I've won the lottery! | BELIEVE |
| 12 I can tell from your that you're not happy. | EXPRESS |
| 13 We offer free on all purchases over €100. | DELIVER |
| 14 It's colder today than it was yesterday. | CERTAIN |
| 15 I've got to give a at my brother's wedding. | SPEAK |
| 16 Would you like to in a big city? | LIFE |
| 17 There's a lot of about that on the Internet. | INFORM |
| 18 What is Borhar? Is he Spanish? | NATION |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 The magazine is published every Friday. **out**
The magazine every Friday.
- 20 Could you complete this application form, please? **in**
Could you this application form, please?
- 21 I am writing with regard to your advertisement for a part-time shop assistant. **response**
I am writing your advertisement for a part-time shop assistant.
- 22 I don't want to say anything about that. **comment**
I don't want to that.
- 23 You'll be caught! **away**
You won't it!
- 24 I didn't do anything wrong! **guilty**
I'm anything!

- 25 I was talking to Jo on the phone when we were disconnected. **off**
Jo and I when we were talking on the phone.
- 26 You can have half of this pizza. **share**
I'll you.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 Jacques speaks with a French
A announcement C channel
B accent D broadcast
- 28 How do you the word 'brought' in English?
A whisper C swear
B announce D pronounce
- 29 Local residents are about the park being closed.
A protesting C arresting
B committing D linking
- 30 Don't blame Carl being late. It wasn't his fault.
A on C for
B in D with

- 31 We're collecting money for a local Could you spare a couple of euros?
A tradition C situation
B culture D charity
- 32 The bank in the high street was again yesterday.
A stolen C robbed
B broken D taken
- 33 I only glanced his face, so I can't really remember what he looks like.
A to C on
B at D by
- 34 If something is illegal, it's against the
A law C government
B society D rule

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Will lives quite near here, he?
A don't C doesn't
B lives not D isn't
- 36 Do you think she should for this job?
A to apply C applying
B applies D apply
- 37 You help me, but you can if you want to.
A don't have to C mustn't
B didn't need to D haven't to
- 38 Excuse me, I wonder if you could tell me if
A is there a bank near here?
B there is a bank near here.

- 39 You shouldn't have to James about what I told you. It was a secret!
A speak C to speak
B spoke D spoken
- 40 That the end of the lesson already! We've only just started, haven't we?
A mustn't be C mustn't have been
B can't be D didn't have to be
- 41 We go to the cinema tonight, but it depends on what they're showing.
A will C should
B might D can
- 42 I apologise when I broke my mum's favourite vase.
A had to C must
B ought to D could

(1 mark per answer)

A Choose the correct answer.**Richard Branson**

The British businessman, Richard Branson, has had an amazing (1) He was born in 1950 and it was always his (2) to be successful. He opened a record shop in 1972 and also (3) up a record label, *Virgin Records*. This made him very rich and brought him (4) He then started other businesses and today he's the (5) of a huge business empire. He may be extremely (6) , but Richard Branson has no plans to (7) Apart from a chain of record shops, he runs an airline and a train (8) and even has his own private island – in the British Virgin Islands!

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 A work | B job | C career | D profession |
| 2 A want | B ambition | C purpose | D feeling |
| 3 A put | B made | C took | D set |
| 4 A fame | B achievement | C name | D advertisement |
| 5 A boss | B staff | C colleague | D employee |
| 6 A dear | B valuable | C wealthy | D expensive |
| 7 A retire | B strike | C earn | D fire |
| 8 A team | B band | C club | D company |

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 9 I wouldn't like to work as a , because you have to start very early in the morning. | BAKE |
| 10 John hasn't had a lot of , so I hope his new business does well. | SUCCEED |
| 11 The dentist said that it wouldn't hurt, and she was right – it was completely ! | PAIN |
| 12 We have to wear a hard hat in this job for reasons. | SAFE |
| 13 We need a new – the oven doesn't work on the old one. | COOK |
| 14 Sally was for two years before she found a new job. | EMPLOY |
| 15 In India there are a lot of in the streets. | BEG |
| 16 is a great way to keep fit. | JOG |
| 17 'I don't need any , thank you,' the old lady said. | ASSIST |
| 18 When I gave up smoking, I started to put on | WEIGH |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 I was so ill that I didn't go to school. **too**
I was to school.
- 20 I'm much better at this job than Gordon is. **than**
Gordon is am at this job.

- 21 There were such a lot of customers that I didn't get a break all day. **many**
There were customers that I didn't get a break all day.
- 22 I've never done a job more difficult than this. **difficult**
This is I've ever done.
- 23 The hospital was so big that I couldn't find my cousin's bed. **such**
It was I couldn't find my cousin's bed.
- 24 Tim caught a cold on holiday, but I was lucky and I didn't. **than**
I Tim and didn't catch a cold on holiday.
- 25 You became ill because the fish wasn't cooked properly. **have**
You ill if the fish had been cooked properly.
- 26 You didn't get better because you didn't take your pills. **if**
You would have got better your pills.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 If you see a doctor, he or she you what's wrong with you.
A would tell C has told
B will tell D is telling
- 28 If you exercise more, you weight.
A would lose C had lost
B have lost D will lose
- 29 If you hadn't had a good interview, you the job.
A won't have got C haven't got
B wouldn't have got D didn't get
- 30 If you don't eat fruit and vegetables, your body the vitamins it needs.
A doesn't get C didn't get
B wouldn't get D hadn't got
- 31 You wouldn't have got ill if you to your doctor's advice.
A were listening C will listen
B had listened D have listened
- 32 We the job sooner if you hadn't wasted time.
A might have finished C have finished
B will finish D finish
- 33 People happier if they eat well and get a little exercise.
A would be C were
B are D would have been
- 34 If you had worn a coat, you a cold.
A didn't catch C wouldn't have caught
B hadn't caught D don't catch

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Eating well helps your body fight disease and illness.
A for C to
B against D at
- 36 I can't eat peanuts because I'm allergic them.
A with C at
B on D to
- 37 I don't have a job the moment.
A in C on
B at D of
- 38 Bill is completely fed with his job and is thinking of leaving.
A up C out
B over D off
- 39 Do you think they will find a/an for all diseases one day?
A benefit C cure
B operation D balance
- 40 It took Vanessa a long time to recover her illness.
A for C over
B off D from
- 41 Mr Williams travels a lot business.
A in C on
B at D from
- 42 I had a cold and couldn't sleep night.
A on C at
B in D for

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

A Write one word in each gap.

Journey to Earth

Commander Davenport told the other astronauts (1) get into position, and then asked them (2) they were ready. Diego said (3) he was. So did McLuskey. At the back (4) the spaceship, Lucy put (5) her seatbelt and nodded. (6) the distance, the Earth looked like a little blue ball.

'Well,' said Davenport, 'we're short (7) time. We've got five minutes (8) most to do this. I (9) we had full power, but we don't.' He smiled. 'And if we don't blow (10) , we'll be back on Earth in about two hours.' He looked at each of his friends in turn and said, 'Let's do it! See you back on Earth!'

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 11 Michael is very | . He loves music and drawing. | ART |
| 12 Why are most plates | in shape? | CIRCLE |
| 13 The | of the Amazonian rainforests is a very serious problem. | DESTROY |
| 14 How much | do you have to do before each race? | PREPARE |
| 15 You need a lot of | to write a good short story. | IMAGINE |
| 16 Animals in zoos don't live in their | environment. | NATURE |
| 17 Oh no! I've | my camera. | BREAK |
| 18 The museum is quite | , so it's easy to get to from anywhere in the town. | CENTRE |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 The price of bread has increased again. **increase**
There has been another the price of bread.
- 20 What were you wearing when it started snowing? **on**
What when it started snowing?
- 21 This painting is like that one. **similar**
This painting that one.
- 22 This wall keeps the animals in. **prevents**
This wall leaving.
- 23 Snakes don't frighten Carol. **afraid**
Carol snakes.

- 24 You didn't write the final paragraph of your composition. **left**
 You the final paragraph of your composition.
- 25 Would you like to help produce a school magazine? **involved**
 Would you like to a school magazine?
- 26 I didn't know that. **aware**
 I that.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 Tony asked to go to the cinema with him.
 A me do I want C me if I wanted
 B if wanted I D if did I want
- 28 Why did you lend ?
 A my jacket to Angela C my jacket Angela
 B to Angela my jacket D Angela to my jacket
- 29 I wish you here!
 A are C were
 B will be D to be
- 30 We all you get well soon!
 A wish C tell
 B hope D say

- 31 I wish I Fame Story last night. It's my favourite programme!
 A don't miss C didn't miss
 B haven't missed D hadn't missed
- 32 You promised to my birthday party!
 A coming C come
 B to come D that you come
- 33 I told Ed I'd see him the day.
 A forward C next
 B after D later
- 34 Jan said she'd been shopping the day
 A before C ago
 B yesterday D in front

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Do you really think those high-heeled shoes are in the jungle?
 A loose C rough
 B ancient D suitable
- 36 on your jacket if you're cold.
 A Put C Get
 B Take D Add
- 37 There was a sign over the gate saying ' OUT'.
 A CLEAR C KEEP
 B CONTINUE D SET
- 38 Dinosaurs are , so there are no dinosaurs alive any more.
 A mild C global
 B extinct D tight

- 39 There were about twenty people total at the meeting.
 A on C in
 B at D with
- 40 Are you with Elaine Sharp? She's a young writer from Manchester.
 A common C heard
 B known D familiar
- 41 up your shoelaces or you might trip over them.
 A Do C Make
 B Put D Set
- 42 We've got to save the rainforests being destroyed.
 A for C from
 B to D with

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

A Write one word in each gap.

Problems at work

Charlotte felt (1) pressure, and she didn't like it. Things were going badly at work. The company was (2) trouble, and she was being blamed for it. She didn't know how to deal (3) her problems. She wanted to run (4) from everything. She didn't feel (5) going to work at all. She almost quit her job. But then she thought, 'I can (6) leave things (7) a mess, or I can stay and try to find solutions (8) all these problems. I'm not a quitter, so I think I'll stay.' As soon as she thought this, she cheered (9) And in (10) of all the pressure, Charlotte started going to work with a smile on her face, looking forward to the challenges she would face each day.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 11 I'm | ! Let's play a game. | BORE |
| 12 This film is | . I can't understand what's happening! | CONFUSE |
| 13 What's wrong with kids being | in class? | NOISE |
| 14 I hope I haven't hurt your | by saying that. | FEEL |
| 15 Did you see that | on TV last night? He was really funny! | COMEDY |
| 16 Tim's | to help with the washing-up shocked his mother. | REFUSE |
| 17 Thanks for being so | yesterday. | HELP |
| 18 | is nothing to do with how much money you have. | HAPPY |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 I don't think you should go swimming so soon after lunch. **against**
I would swimming so soon after lunch.
- 20 'Alex, hurry up or we'll be late!' **on**
'Alex, or we'll be late!'
- 21 Why don't you throw that old furniture away? **rid**
Why don't you that old furniture?
- 22 What you said really surprised me. **by**
I what you said.
- 23 I can't hear you, so can you talk more loudly, please? **up**
I can't hear you, so can you , please?
- 24 I don't want to play computer games any more. **tired**
I computer games.

- 25 I haven't got any money left. **run**
I money.
- 26 That tree might fall down. **danger**
That tree down.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 me a joke!
A Tell C Say
B Speak D Do
- 28 Ruth has got a great of humour.
A emotion C sense
B feeling D mood
- 29 How did you when you heard the news?
A make C do
B cause D react
- 30 I've passed all my exams! Let's !
A behave C celebrate
B praise D investigate

- 31 Congratulations getting into the final!
A on C for
B with D by
- 32 You'll never me the world is flat.
A doubt C criticise
B convince D pretend
- 33 I was very when I was little. I was always getting into trouble!
A bad-tempered C depressed
B polite D naughty
- 34 I heard a that you're having a party.
Is it true?
A rumour C gossip
B news D fact

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Simon stand at the front of the class because he wouldn't stop talking.
A made to C was made
B was made to D has made
- 36 Mum had a cold, she still went to work.
A Despite C However
B In spite D Although
- 37 When are you going to ?
A get fixed your computer C have fixed your computer
B get your computer fixed D have your computer fixing
- 38 I'll do my homework as soon as I home.
A get C will get
B would get D got

- 39 Neither Alec Rob came to school today.
A or C nor
B and D either
- 40 You can't make a snowman there's some snow!
A if C unless
B while D after
- 41 I suggest pizza this evening.
A have C to have
B having D us to have
- 42 I passed the exam in spite of no revision!
A doing C to do
B I did D I had done

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Photocopiable Tests Answer Key

Revision Test 1: Units 1 – 6

A

- 1 in
2 with
3 out
4 look
5 by
6 at
7 of
8 with

- 9 correction
10 active
11 beginning
12 children
13 education
14 heroine
15 silently
16 athletics
17 instructions
18 sang

C

- 19 write down
20 in favour of
21 had been writing
22 take up running
23 used to do German lessons
24 cross it out
25 first time you have
26 have been studying for

- 27 A
28 C
29 D
30 C
31 A
32 B
33 B
34 B

- 35 C
36 D
37 A
38 D
39 B
40 C
41 D
42 C

Revision Test 2: Units 7 – 12

A

- 1 up
2 of
3 on
4 in
5 to
6 on

- 7 at
8 from
9 of
10 in

- B**
11 flight
12 relationship
13 backwards
14 choice
15 forgiven
16 direction
17 careful
18 personality

- C**
19 apologised (to Paul) for
20 grow up
21 set off
22 let me down
23 provided me with
24 be late for
25 on your own
26 fond of

- D**
27 D
28 A
29 B
30 A
31 D
32 C
33 A
34 C

- E**
35 C
36 C
37 C
38 B
39 B
40 C
41 C
42 B

Revision Test 3: Units 13 – 18

- A**
1 the
2 –
3 a
4 –
5 –
6 an
7 the
8 a
9 a
10 the

- B**
11 E
12 G
13 C

- 14 A
15 I
16 D
17 B
18 F

- C**
19 turn off the engine/turn the engine off
20 made up
21 throw your batteries away/throw away your batteries
22 find out
23 came across
24 take it back
25 broke down
26 pay back

- D**
27 B
28 A
29 A
30 D
31 B
32 D
33 C
34 D

- E**
35 D
36 C
37 B
38 D
39 B
40 C
41 D
42 A

Revision Test 4: Units 19 – 24

- A**
1 could/had to
2 with
3 by
4 from
5 been
6 to
7 to
8 have/need
9 with
10 can

- B**
11 unbelievable
12 expression
13 delivery
14 certainly
15 speech
16 live
17 information
18 nationality

C

- 19 comes out
- 20 fill in
- 21 in response to
- 22 comment on
- 23 get away with
- 24 not guilty of
- 25 were cut off
- 26 share this pizza with

D

- 27 B
- 28 D
- 29 B
- 30 A
- 31 B
- 32 A
- 33 B
- 34 C

E

- 35 D
- 36 A
- 37 C
- 38 B
- 39 C
- 40 D
- 41 A
- 42 C

D

- 27 B
- 28 D
- 29 A
- 30 C
- 31 D
- 32 C
- 33 B
- 34 A

E

- 35 B
- 36 D
- 37 B
- 38 A
- 39 C
- 40 D
- 41 C
- 42 C

E

- 35 C
- 36 D
- 37 A
- 38 B
- 39 D
- 40 B
- 41 B
- 42 A

Revision Test 6: Units 31 – 36

A

- 1 to
- 2 if/whether
- 3 that
- 4 of
- 5 on
- 6 In
- 7 of
- 8 at
- 9 wish
- 10 up

Revision Test 7: Units 37 – 42

A

- 1 under
- 2 in
- 3 with
- 4 away
- 5 like
- 6 either
- 7 in
- 8 to
- 9 up
- 10 spite

B

- 11 bored
- 12 confusing
- 13 noisy
- 14 feelings
- 15 comedian
- 16 refusal
- 17 helpful
- 18 Happiness

Revision Test 5: Units 25 – 30

A

- 1 C
- 2 B
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 A
- 8 D

B

- 11 artistic
- 12 circular
- 13 destruction
- 14 preparation
- 15 imagination
- 16 natural
- 17 broken
- 18 central

C

- 19 advise against (your/you)
- 20 come on
- 21 get rid of
- 22 was really surprised by
- 23 speak up
- 24 am tired of playing
- 25 have run out of
- 26 is in danger of falling

- B**
- 9 baker
 - 10 success
 - 11 painless
 - 12 safety
 - 13 cooker
 - 14 unemployed
 - 15 beggars
 - 16 Jogging
 - 17 assistance
 - 18 weight

C

- 19 increase in
- 20 did you have on
- 21 is similar to
- 22 prevents the animals from
- 23 isn't afraid of
- 24 left out
- 25 be involved in producing
- 26 wasn't aware of

D

- 27 A
- 28 C
- 29 D
- 30 C
- 31 A
- 32 B
- 33 D
- 34 A

- C**
- 19 too ill to go
 - 20 much worse than I
 - 21 so many
 - 22 the most difficult job
 - 23 such a big hospital that
 - 24 was luckier than
 - 25 wouldn't have become
 - 26 if you had taken

- D**
- 27 C
 - 28 A
 - 29 C
 - 30 B
 - 31 D
 - 32 B
 - 33 C
 - 34 A

- E**
- 35 B
 - 36 D
 - 37 B
 - 38 A
 - 39 C
 - 40 C
 - 41 B
 - 42 A

ANSWER KEY

Unit 1

A

- 2 Helen often eats fast food for lunch.
- 3 In the evening, Helen usually meets her friends for coffee.
- 4 Once a week, Helen watches a film at the cinema.
- 5 Helen rarely goes to the gym.
- 6 Helen has a driving lesson twice a week.

B

- 1 is writing
- 2 are losing
- 3 is having
- 4 is staying
- 5 am not lying
- 6 is always using
- 7 are having
- 8 Are you playing

C

- 1 Do top musicians study
- 2 aren't touching
- 3 does
- 4 Is Christine listening
- 5 usually buy
- 6 starts
- 7 Is our team winning?
- 8 enjoy

D

- 1 am working
- 2 don't go
- 3 is getting
- 4 Does Gary ever talk
- 5 hit
- 6 read
- 7 Do you practise
- 8 are doing
- 9 knows
- 10 do you spell

E

- 1 move
- 2 Are/watching
- 3 helps
- 4 am using
- 5 Does/do
- 6 Do/have
- 7 aren't holding
- 8 belongs

F

- 1 am loving/love
- 2 are throwing/throw
- 3 is seeming/seems
- 4 are needing/need
- 5 are taking/take
- 6 are winning/win
- 7 are preferring/prefer
- 8 am not understanding/don't understand
- 9 wait/am waiting
- 10 does/is doing

- 9 was dreaming
- 10 was practising

E

- 1 woke
- 2 was shining
- 3 were singing
- 4 was
- 5 went
- 6 was having
- 7 said
- 8 continued
- 9 put
- 10 opened
- 11 was getting
- 12 rang
- 13 answered
- 14 was practising

Unit 2

A

- 1 sent
- 2 didn't come
- 3 made
- 4 knew
- 5 took
- 6 gave
- 7 went
- 8 had

B

- 2 I bought one yesterday
- 3 I was/went there two years ago
- 4 I did/finished it last night
- 5 I sold it in June
- 6 I broke a/the window a week ago

C

- 1 was playing
- 2 was sleeping/was listening
- 3 was standing
- 4 was working/was leaving
- 5 Were/having
- 6 was running
- 7 was-going
- 8 were watching

D

- 1 went
- 2 decided
- 3 was having
- 4 was raining
- 5 were arguing
- 6 called
- 7 were eating
- 8 was making

F

- 1 used to
- 2 Did/use to
- 3 used to
- 4 Didn't use to/never used to
- 5 Did/use to
- 6 didn't use to/ never used to

Unit 3

A

- Across
- 1 champion
 - 4 gym
 - 5 coach
 - 8 referee
 - 9 support
 - 11 folk

Down

- 2 member
- 3 opponent
- 6 cheat
- 7 group
- 10 risk

B

- 1 scoring
- 2 beating
- 3 interests
- 4 have fun
- 5 organise
- 6 challenge
- 7 train

C

- 1 board
2 captain
3 pleasure
4 concert
5 team
6 classical

D

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

E

- 1 for
2 on
3 in
4 on
5 in
6 for

F

- 1 song
2 musical
3 athletics
4 children
5 actor
6 collection
7 sail
8 musician

G

- 1 playful
2 athletic
3 actions
4 entertainment
5 heroic
6 childhood

H

- 1 with
2 like
3 by
4 about
5 in
6 at
7 with

I

- 1 about
2 to
3 on
4 against
5 of
6 in

Review 1**A**

- 1 collection
2 singers
3 children
4 player
5 musicians
6 collectors
7 entertainment
8 childhood

B

- 9 join
10 turn
11 sent
12 eat
13 Turn
14 gave
15 carried
16 take

C

- 17 is crazy about
18 was a sailor
19 feel like watching
20 took part
21 a game of tennis against
22 used to play
23 really interested in
24 had fun
25 is popular with
26 isn't keen on

D

- 27 B
28 D
29 B
30 A
31 C
32 A
33 D
34 B

E

- 35 D
36 F
37 C
38 A
39 E
40 B

Unit 4**A**

- 1 have seen
2 have had
3 hasn't taken
4 has been
5 Have you ridden
6 has made
7 haven't decided
8 Has Paul ever met

B

- 1 A
2 B
3 A
4 B
5 A
6 A
7 B
8 A

C

- 1 The lesson hasn't started yet.
2 The teacher has already written on the board.
3 Joe and Tim have just come into the classroom.
4 Tony hasn't finished getting his books ready.
5 Christine has already opened her book.
6 Dave has dropped his pen on the floor.
7 He hasn't picked it up yet.

D

- 1 have you been doing
2 I've been studying
3 Have you been working
4 I've just been sitting
5 I haven't been going
6 I've been working
7 I've been painting
8 we've also been planning
9 We've been looking
10 I've been thinking

E

- 1 heard
2 arrived
3 been writing
4 been talking
5 invited
6 been reading
7 been playing

- 3 it had been raining all night
4 they'd been driving too fast
5 they'd been waiting for over half an hour
6 they hadn't been waiting long

- 4 smart
6 subject
8 concentrated

Down

- 1 mental
3 mark
4 search
5 hesitated
7 brain

E

- 1 B
2 A
3 A
4 B
5 B
6 A

D

- 1 over
2 out
3 up
4 out
5 out
6 up
7 down
8 out

F

- 2 been
3 had
4 ✓
5 had
6 ✓
7 making
8 ✓

E

- 1 heart
2 favour
3 fact
4 instance
5 general
6 conclusion

Unit 5**A**

- 1 had left
2 had already seen
3 hadn't finished
4 Had you just spoken
5 we'd set off
6 I'd already eaten
7 Had you heard

Unit 6**A**

- 1 passed
2 failed
3 achieved
4 instructions
5 experience
6 degree
7 skill
8 course
9 qualification
10 made/progress
11 take an exam
12 made sure

F

- 1 education
2 beginner
3 bravery
4 reference
5 silence
6 instructor
7 incorrect
8 division
9 simplify
10 memorise

B

- 1 B
2 A
3 A
4 B
5 A
6 A
7 B

B

- 1 wonder
2 term
3 remind
4 expert
5 talented
6 clever
7 guessed
8 considered
9 report

G

- 1 in
2 about
3 about/of
4 with
5 about
6 with

C

- 1 We'd just heard the news when you rang.
2 I'd already thought of that before you suggested it.
3 When I turned on the TV, the programme had already started.
4 She was hungry because she hadn't eaten anything all day.
5 By the time I left school, I'd decided to become a musician.

C

- Across
2 revise

H

- 1 talented at
2 continued (with)
3 don't know anything/know nothing about
4 helping Dan with/to do
5 is capable of learning
6 succeed in finding

D

- 1 she'd been running
2 they'd been dancing

Review 2

A

- 1 progress
2 exam
3 favour
4 skill
5 heart
6 instance
7 mark
8 fact

B

- 9 (r)ubbed out
10 (r)ip up
11 (c)ross/out
12 (l)ook up
13 (r)ead out
14 (p)ointed out
15 (w)ritten down

C

- 16 instructor
17 reference
18 beginner
19 division
20 incorrect
21 bravery
22 education
23 memorial
24 silence
25 simplify

D

- 26 A
27 C
28 C
29 B
30 B
31 D
32 C
33 A

E

- 34 in
35 about
36 about
37 about
38 of
39 with
40 with
41 with
42 of/about
43 in

Unit 7

A

- 1 is meeting Alison at Friends Café
2 is going shopping with her mum
3 is catching the train to Brighton
4 is spending the day with Charlie in Brighton
5 is catching the train home at 10 am
6 is working in her dad's shop all morning

B

- 1 will visit
2 will find
3 Will/lend
4 will have
5 will take
6 will live
7 won't be
8 Shall/come

C

- 1 am going to play
2 are going to start
3 Is/going to tell
4 am going to look
5 isn't going to invite
6 Is/going to be
7 are going to break
8 am going to lie down

D

- 1 leaves
2 arrive
3 take
4 come

E

- 1 will do
2 am seeing
3 are you going to do
4 Will you tell
5 is going to grow
6 are having
7 will remember
8 Are you going
9 will pass
10 will complain

F

- 1 B
2 C

3 B
4 B
5 A
6 A

Unit 8

A
1 in
2 on
3 at
4 ✓
5 on
6 in
7 at
8 on

B
1 in
2 at
3 in
4 in
5 on
6 in
7 on
8 on

C
1 in
2 at
3 in
4 on
5 in
6 on
7 on
8 on

D
1 to
2 to
3 at/in
4 at
5 to
6 to
7 in
8 on
9 in
10 to

E
1 at
2 in
3 on
4 on
5 in

6 in
7 at
8 at

6 B
7 D
8 G

B

11 provide you with
12 am going to
13 on the coast
14 get off
15 go on foot
16 by car
17 go back to
18 taking off

E

1 set off
2 go away
3 get off
4 took off
5 get out
6 got in(to)
7 got on
8 are going back

C

19 flew
20 driver
21 travellers
22 attractive
23 comfortable
24 departure
25 chose
26 direction

F

1 on holiday
2 on schedule
3 by bus
4 on the coast
5 on foot
6 on board

D

27 B
28 A
29 C
30 D
31 A
32 B
33 B
34 A

G

1 flown
2 attractive
3 choice
4 drove
5 visitors
6 travellers
7 uncomfortable
8 departure
9 backwards
10 directions

E

35 A
36 C
37 A
38 B
39 D
40 D
41 D
42 B

H

1 for/at
2 at/with
3 for/for
4 from/to
5 for/about
6 for/for

1 to
2 in
3 in
4 to
5 at
6 to
7 at
8 at
9 at
10 at
11 in

Unit 9

A

1 luggage
2 souvenir
3 platform
4 journey
5 harbour
6 destination
7 vehicle
8 flight
9 crash
10 accommodation
11 abroad
12 break

B

1 traffic
2 crowded
3 cruise
4 foreign
5 passport
6 resort

C

1 cancelled
2 reach
3 pack
4 book
5 delayed
6 catch

D

1 C
2 F
3 H
4 A
5 E

Review 3

A

1 that
2 ✓
3 distance
4 ✓
5 in
6 of
7 ✓
8 there
9 to
10 on

Unit 10

A

1 given
2 delivered
3 told
4 isn't
5 Was your money stolen
6 weren't
7 be
8 Will I be

B

- 1 are arrested/are taken
- 2 is usually kept
- 3 Will we be told
- 4 was invented
- 5 Will you be allowed
- 6 will be given
- 7 Was Aidan's bike found

C

- 1 was robbed
- 2 were called
- 3 was investigated
- 4 were found
- 5 were caught
- 6 will be sent to prison

D

Example answers

- 1 are usually fixed at a/the garage
- 2 will be held in Beijing in China
- 3 are usually awarded to film stars
- 4 am not allowed to eat in class
- 5 was given a new computer
- 6 be given some new clothes

E

- 1 the letters be sent
- 2 pizza is eaten
- 3 cars aren't made
- 4 the animals usually fed
- 5 we won't be given
- 6 she taken

F

- 1 were
- 2 were
- 3 are
- 4 was
- 5 are
- 6 are
- 7 not/never
- 8 were
- 9 was
- 10 is
- 11 are
- 12 are
- 13 are
- 14 are
- 15 will

Unit 11**A**

- 1 D
- 2 F
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 E

B

- 1 blown
- 2 haven't
- 3 being
- 4 has
- 5 be
- 6 awarded
- 7 Has
- 8 by

C

- 1 by
- 2 with
- 3 by
- 4 by
- 5 with
- 6 with
- 7 by

D

- 1 has been taken by
- 2 should be cooked
- 3 is being shown
- 4 hadn't been invented
- 5 was being done
- 6 were being washed with

E

- 1 is shared (by everyone)
- 2 is cooked by Lisa's dad
- 3 is going to be helped by Lisa
- 4 was done by Lisa's mum
- 5 has been done by Lisa
- 6 is delivered (by someone from the supermarket)
- 7 is cleaned nearly every day
- 8 It might (next) be cleaned later today.
- 9 are swept with a really old brush
- 10 should be used

Unit 12**A**

- 1 grateful
- 2 generous

- 3 single
- 4 patient
- 5 divorced
- 6 independent
- 7 loyal
- 8 loving
- 9 confident
- 10 private
- 11 close
- 12 cool
- 13 ordinary

B

- 1 couple
- 2 guests
- 3 relations
- 4 stranger
- 5 boyfriend
- 6 mood
- 7 neighbourhood
- 8 flat
- 9 girlfriend

C

- 1 introduced
- 2 trusted
- 3 decorated
- 4 respected
- 5 apologised
- 6 defended
- 7 rented
- 8 recognised

D

- 1 down
- 2 on
- 3 up
- 4 out
- 5 up
- 6 out/up
- 7 after

E

- 1 brought
- 2 look
- 3 growing
- 4 get
- 5 fallen
- 6 split
- 7 going
- 8 let

F

- 1 in
- 2 in
- 3 by

4 on
5 on
6 in

G

- 1 forgiveness
- 2 liar
- 3 careful
- 4 dishonest
- 5 disabled
- 6 confidence
- 7 personal
- 8 relationship

H

- 1 -ality
- 2 -less
- 3 -y
- 4 -ation
- 5 -ility
- 6 -tion
- 7 -ions/ives

I

- 1 of
- 2 to
- 3 about
- 4 to
- 5 with
- 6 of
- 7 of
- 8 for
- 9 to
- 10 about
- 11 about
- 12 with
- 13 to
- 14 for

Review 4

A

- 1 introduce
- 2 recognise
- 3 apologise
- 4 rent
- 5 trust
- 6 respect
- 7 defend

B

- 8 after
- 9 up
- 10 out
- 11 up
- 12 out

C

- 13 admiration
- 14 careless
- 15 liar
- 16 disabled
- 17 forgave
- 18 personality
- 19 confidence
- 20 dishonest

D

- 21 was given
- 22 we were introduced
- 23 has been
- 24 hadn't been told
- 25 is married to
- 26 is being fed by
- 27 should be cut with/using
- 28 don't care (about)
- 29 am not allowed
- 30 are going to be invited

E

- 31 D
- 32 C
- 33 B
- 34 A
- 35 D
- 36 B
- 37 A
- 38 D
- 39 B
- 40 C

Unit 13

A

- 1 puppies
- 2 men
- 3 watches
- 4 women
- 5 teeth
- 6 people
- 7 feet
- 8 children

B

- 1 is
- 2 was
- 3 look
- 4 has
- 5 was
- 6 Does
- 7 It's
- 8 seem

- 9 It's
- 10 has

C

- 1 some
- 2 a little/a piece of/some
- 3 a few/some
- 4 a little/some
- 5 a little/a piece of/some
- 6 a few/some
- 7 a little/some
- 8 a little/a piece of/some

D

- 1 have any information
- 2 a bit of
- 3 isn't much
- 4 many cans
- 5 another piece of
- 6 a little cream

E

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 B

F

- 1 little
- 2 are
- 3 is
- 4 has
- 5 are
- 6 few
- 7 any/some

Unit 14

A

- 1 a
- 2 an
- 3 a
- 4 the
- 5 the
- 6 a
- 7 the
- 8 an

B

- 1 a
- 2 –
- 3 a

4 the
5 the
6 –
7 the
8 a
9 the
10 a

C

1 the
2 the
3 the
4 a
5 the
6 the
7 a
8 an

D

1 ... in the sixties
2 ... read a book
3 ... gave us a surprise test
4 ... joined the police
5 ... to be a writer
6 ... in the sky

E

1 We had a great time in the USA.
2 Let's go to Belgium for a week this summer.
3 Where's the money I gave you on the fifteenth of last month?
4 I'd like to join the army and become a soldier.
5 For Christmas, I got a book, a DVD and the latest CD by my favourite band.
6 They say that the English drink a lot of tea.
7 I heard a song on the radio that I really liked.
8 Do the Japanese and other people in Asia eat cheese?

F

Gary: It's the/a lovely day, isn't it? Let's walk down to a/the shops and look around.
Helen: That's an/a good idea. I'll just have a look in a/the kitchen and see what we need. Gary: I got a/some milk yesterday, so we don't need any more. We might need a/some bread, though.
Helen: Okay. Bread...oh, and the/a

packet of sugar. After shopping, we could go to a/the new market in a/the town centre and see what they have.
Gary: Right, you get your coat and I'll get a/the car keys.

Unit 15

A

1 an advertisement
2 customers
3 profit
4 fortune
5 requires
6 demand
7 supply

B

1 invest
2 save
3 waste
4 obtained
5 import
6 owns
7 selected
8 purchase

C

1 brand
2 receipt
3 variety
4 coin
5 sale
6 property
7 fee
8 change

D

1 down
2 saving
3 hurry
4 giving
5 adding
6 back
7 come
8 taking

E

1 in
2 by
3 for
4 in
5 for
6 in

F

1 service
2 decision
3 affordable
4 truth
5 useful
6 comparison
7 valuable
8 expensive
9 judgement
10 addition

G

1 to
2 from
3 for
4 with
5 on
6 to
7 on

H

1 choose between
2 compare/with
3 borrowed/from
4 advertisement for/on
5 wrong about

Review 5

A

1 the
2 to
3 an
4 the
5 for
6 by
7 a
8 bit
9 in
10 lot

B

11 decision
12 expensive
13 useless
14 servants
15 affordable
16 untrue
17 valuable
18 compare

C

- 19 borrow some money from
20 choose between
21 take the sweater back
22 are in debt
23 hurry up
24 in cash
25 are wrong about
26 cars for rent

D

- 27 A
28 C
29 D
30 D
31 C
32 A
33 B
34 D

E

- 35 B
36 B
37 C
38 B
39 D
40 A
41 C
42 D

Unit 16**A**

- 1 I/he/it
2 you
3 She/it
4 they
5 you/we
6 you/they
- 1 it
2 him
3 us
4 her
5 them
6 them
7 us
- 1 our house
2 That is my
3 those your shoes
4 not their car
- 5 is her bed
6 isn't his job
7 its blanket

Unit 17**A**

- 1 which
2 where
3 who
4 which
5 whose
6 who
7 whose
8 where

B

- 1 he
2 it
3 her
4 they
5 them

C

- 2 Friendly People, which is my favourite programme, is a comedy.
3 My friend Michael, who hasn't got any brothers and sisters, often comes to play with me.
4 My sister, whose hair is brown, loves wearing hats.
5 New York, where I was born, is an enormous city.
6 This CD, which I only bought yesterday, is scratched.
7 My brother George, who hates me borrowing his clothes, has got some great shirts!
8 Our neighbours, whose house is directly opposite ours, have never invited us to dinner.

D

- 1B The trees which have leaves are short.
2A The bottle which is big is full
2B The bottles which are small are empty.
3A The girl who has short hair is called Melissa.
3B The girls whose hair is long are called Lucy, Tina and Debbie.
4A The boy who is holding the black basketball is wearing a/his school uniform.
4B The boys whose basketballs are white are wearing tracksuits.

E

- 1A √
1B √
2A √
2B √
3A √
3B x
4A √
4B x

F

- 1 who/that
- 2 whose
- 3 which/that
- 4 which/that
- 5 where
- 6 who
- 7 where
- 8 which/that
- 9 whose
- 10 who/that

Unit 18**A**

- 1 laboratory
- 2 screen
- 3 experiment
- 4 equipment
- 5 laptop
- 6 gadgets
- 7 software
- 8 hardware

B

- 1 digital
- 2 maximum
- 3 complicated
- 4 plastic
- 5 artificial
- 6 sudden
- 7 automatic
- 8 unique
- 9 minimum
- 10 exact

C

- 1 discovered
- 2 decreased
- 3 operate
- 4 technology
- 5 research
- 6 program
- 7 effect
- 8 involves
- 9 estimate
- 10 invent
- 11 runs
- 12 a lack

D

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 D
- 4 B

- 5 D
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 D

E

- 1 order
- 2 opinion
- 3 chance
- 4 future
- 5 end
- 6 last

F

- 1 historian
- 2 scientist
- 3 chemistry
- 4 fascinating
- 5 boiling
- 6 length
- 7 measurement
- 8 identically
- 9 conclusion
- 10 exam(ination)

G

- 1 D
- 2 F
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 E

H

- 1 from
- 2 with
- 3 from
- 4 of
- 5 of
- 6 for

Review 6**A**

- 1 came across
- 2 is a difference between
- 3 be made up by
- 4 throw away those plastic bags/throw those plastic bags away
- 5 broke down
- 6 work resulted in
- 7 a number of
- 8 is full of

B

- 9 off
- 10 In
- 11 from
- 12 in
- 13 At
- 14 of
- 15 on
- 16 for

C

- 17 length
- 18 fascinating
- 19 identically
- 20 conclusion
- 21 scientists
- 22 boiling
- 23 measurements
- 24 chemistry

D

- 25 C
- 26 B
- 27 B
- 28 C

- 29 C
- 30 B
- 31 B
- 32 C

E

- 33 B
- 34 D
- 35 B
- 36 C
- 37 A
- 38 B
- 39 D
- 40 D
- 41 B
- 42 A

Unit 19**A**

- 1 to ride/ride
- 2 has/have
- 3 Do you can/Can you
- 4 should to see/should see
- 5 couldn't bought/couldn't buy
- 6 needn't to do/needn't do
- 7 ought listen/ought to listen
- 8 shouldn't to drop/shouldn't drop

B

- 1 can
2 couldn't
3 be able to
4 been able to
5 be able to
6 can't

C

- 2 You can use my dictionary
3 May I leave the classroom
4 Can I wear your new trainers
5 Could I take the day off work
6 Can I use your car this weekend
7 You may have five extra minutes to finish the test.

D

- 2 You should/ought to say you're sorry
3 He should/ought to ask his teacher about it.
4 You should/ought to start having lessons
5 She shouldn't/oughtn't to watch TV late at night.
6 You should/ought to get some exercise

E

- 1 can
2 could
3 ought
4 can
5 should
6 couldn't
7 can't
8 ought to
9 can
10 can

F

- 1 D
2 C
3 B
4 E
5 A

- 3 C
4 A
5 C
6 A
7 C
8 B

B

- 1 mustn't
2 don't have to
3 had to
4 must
5 don't have to
6 don't need to
7 had to
8 don't have to

C

- 1 has to
2 had to
3 don't have to
4 have to
5 didn't have to
6 Did/have to

D

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

E

- 1 It/That must be David
2 Anna should win the race tomorrow
3 It/The letter could be from (my cousin) Janice
4 It can't be Colin
5 She must be going to a fancy-dress party
6 It/Your hairbrush might be in the living room
7 Harriet/She should be here in half an hour
8 James/He could be in trouble at school

- 3 contact
4 file
5 image
6 Internet
7 link
8 media
9 report
10 signal
11 viewer
12 website

B

- 1 click
2 type
3 swore
4 paused
5 broadcast
6 interrupt
7 publish
8 ring

C

- 1 clear
2 whispered
3 pronounce
4 formal
5 channels

D

- 1 print/out
2 cut off
3 fill in
4 comes out
5 hung up
6 log on
7 call back
8 logged off

E

- 1 On
2 the
3 on
4 on
5 by
6 by
7 on

F

- 1 prediction
2 translator
3 speech
4 communication
5 connection
6 certainly

Unit 20**A**

- 1 B
2 B

Unit 21**A**

- 1 accent
2 announcement

G

- 1 expression
2 spoke
3 information
4 delivery
5 secretly

H

- 1 at
2 into
3 to
4 from
5 to
6 about

I

- 1 comment on
2 told me about
3 information about
4 write to Nigel about
5 communicate with
6 send an e-mail to

Review 7**A**

- 1 translation
2 unpredictable
3 expressions
4 speaker
5 information
6 certainty
7 spoken
8 connection
9 certainly
10 communication

B

- 11 out
12 off
13 back
14 up
15 out
16 onto
17 in
18 off

C

- 19 received a text message from
20 don't have to
21 can read and write
22 didn't need
23 might be
24 told me about

- 25 ought not to
26 must be broken

D

- 27 A
28 B
29 C
30 C
31 A
32 D
33 C
34 D

E

- 35 D
36 B
37 A
38 D
39 C
40 A
41 A
42 D

Progress Test 1**A**

- 1 A
2 C
3 D
4 C
5 C
6 A
7 C
8 D

B

- 9 are
10 are
11 who
12 in
13 an
14 could
15 which
16 in
17 had
18 would/could

C

- 19 something wrong with
20 set off
21 talk to Matt about
22 in favour of
23 apologise to Jill for
24 taken part
25 rub them out

- 26 turn down
27 going out with
28 in contact with

D

- 29 communicate
30 careful
31 decision
32 spoken
33 personality
34 expressive
35 informative
36 introduction
37 conclusion
38 choices

E

- 39 from
40 with
41 in
42 into
43 at
44 to
45 for
46 about
47 in
48 with

F

- 49 F
50 A
51 H
52 C
53 B
54 D
55 G
56 E

G

- 57 liar
58 uncomfortable
59 forgave
60 education
61 delivery
62 careless
63 musician
64 translator
65 childhood
66 memorise

H

- 67 purpose
68 schedule
69 foot
70 heart
71 common

72 instance
73 fun
74 chance

I

75 away
76 out
77 up
78 off
79 out
80 across
81 up
82 up

J

83 B
84 B
85 A
86 D
87 B
88 A
89 D
90 C

Unit 22

A

1 have taken
2 have bought
3 have gone
4 have caught
5 have stayed

B

1 should have taken
2 should have tidied
3 shouldn't have kicked
4 should have worn
5 should have got
6 shouldn't have eaten

C

1 must have done
2 can't have stolen
3 could have made
4 may have seen
5 might not have arrived
6 can't have been

D

2 have delivered the computer
at lunchtime
3 to have come out at the
cinema last week

4 shouldn't have closed so early
5 the programme have started
at eight o'clock

E

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

F

1 could
2 have
3 should
4 must
5 been
6 might/could/may
7 ought

Unit 23

A

1 like
2 go
3 Were
4 Does Claudia have
5 bought
6 Is
7 Would it be
8 playing

B

1 How
2 Did
3 What
4 Who
5 how
6 Was
7 Were
8 what
9 Did

C

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

D

1 does
2 shouldn't
3 did
4 were
5 hasn't
6 won't
7 shall
8 aren't

E

1 B
2 B
3 A
4 B
5 A

F

1 where the post office is
2 why you did that
3 how much the holiday will cost
4 there are any cafés near here
5 if Jim likes jazz music

Unit 24

A

1 illegal
2 responsible
3 social
4 familiar
5 typical

B

Across
2 criminal
7 government
9 resident
10 charity
12 community
14 population
16 tradition

Down

1 habit
3 identity
4 routine
5 schedule
6 youth
8 prison
10 court
11 situation
13 society
15 politics

C

- 1 committed
2 rob
3 protest
4 admitted
5 steal
6 arrested
7 vote

D

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

E

- 1 in
2 to
3 in
4 against/breaking
5 at
6 of
7 in
8 in
9 with

F

- 1 courageous
2 peaceful
3 alive/living
4 election
5 prisoners
6 shot
7 unbelievable
8 agreement
9 nationality
10 equality

G

- 1 on
2 with
3 of
4 with
5 about
6 at

H

- 1 for
2 for
3 to
4 about

- 5 for
6 of
7 for

Review 8**A**

- 1 B
2 A
3 D
4 D
5 C
6 B
7 A
8 C

B

- 9 B
10 E
11 A
12 F
13 C
14 D

C

- 15 can't have left
16 get away with
17 Todd for losing
18 accused my uncle of being
19 should have checked
20 catch up with
21 blamed me for
22 may have seen
23 blamed the damage on
24 ought not to have taken/
shouldn't have taken

D

- 25 card
26 public
27 age
28 law
29 touch
30 club
31 teens
32 response

E

- 33 belief
34 election
35 equality
36 peacefully
37 alive/living
38 agreement
39 (inter)national
40 courageous

Unit 25**A**

- 1 so
2 such
3 so
4 so
5 such
6 so
7 so
8 such

B

- 1 so famous/such a famous person that
2 ✓
3 so quickly that
4 such good marks that
5 ✓
6 such a long queue that
7 such a lot of friends that/so many friends that
8 so successful that

C

- 1 such a lot of money
2 was so tired that
3 such a hot day
4 such a lot of
5 was so dangerous that
6 such spicy food

D

- 1 too salty
2 fast enough
3 too fast
4 enough
5 strong enough
6 too many
7 warm enough?
8 too

E

- 1 such a lot of fun
2 too many things
3 enough sweets
4 so beautiful
5 too hard
6 hot enough
7 such a long time
8 so early

F

- 1 such
2 so

- 3 enough
4 so
5 such
6 too
7 so
8 so

Unit 26

A

- 1 faster
2 hotter
3 prettier
4 more expensive
5 worse
6 less entertaining
7 shorter
8 luckier
9 farther/further
10 nicer

B

- 1 worse
2 greener
3 less
4 larger
5 earlier
6 better
7 fatter
8 better

C

- 1 much shorter than Joshua
2 less confident than Theresa
3 nearer (to) the school than yours
4 happier than Jude about the decision
5 fatter than Bill
6 younger than Terry
7 worse than Patricia/her on the clarinet
8 are more beautiful than the houses here

D

- 1 worst
2 kindest
3 funniest
4 tastiest
5 hardest
6 biggest
7 farthest/furthest
8 scariest

E

- 1 worst
2 better
3 less
4 strictest
5 longer
6 best
7 closer
8 earlier

F

- 1 more slowly
2 most slowly
3 dirtiest
4 dirtier
5 cleanest
6 fastest
7 faster
8 faster
9 oldest
10 youngest

- 3 put
4 took
5 call
6 stay
7 give
8 setting

E

- 1 E
2 B
3 A
4 D
5 C
6 F

F

- 1 beggar
2 assistant
3 unsafe
4 employees
5 retired
6 officer

G

- 1 bossy
2 occupation
3 successful
4 famous
5 Retirement
6 unemployed

H

- 1 as
2 for
3 on
4 of
5 with
6 for

I

- 1 for
2 for
3 about
4 with
5 to
6 for

Review 9

A

- 1 assistant
2 successful
3 saved
4 bossy

C

- 1 impressed
2 retire
3 interview
4 taxes
5 deserves
6 earn

D

- 1 taken
2 going

5 employees
6 occupation
7 official
8 retirement
9 famous
10 retired

B

11 F
12 B
13 H
14 A
15 G
16 C
17 D
18 E

C

19 too hot for
20 stay up
21 not old enough
22 call off
23 set up
24 such a lot of
25 going on
26 called too late

D

27 C
28 D
29 D
30 C
31 B
32 B
33 B
34 A

E

35 C
36 A
37 B
38 D
39 C
40 D
41 B
42 D

Unit 28

A

2 send an e-mail, it's free
3 is dangerous if you don't wear
a seatbelt
4 have an injection, it doesn't
usually hurt

5 don't water plants and
flowers, they die
6 isn't calm, it isn't safe to swim

B

1 go
2 I'll cook
3 is
4 don't
5 will be
6 will
7 Will
8 tell

C

1 do
2 I'll scream
3 is
4 won't mind
5 doesn't call
6 cost
7 will Greg be
8 don't get

D

1 won
2 would
3 They'd
4 didn't
5 had
6 would
7 Would
8 were

E

1 had
2 would see
3 lived
4 didn't live
5 wouldn't have
6 were

F

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

Unit 29

A

1 No
2 No
3 No
4 No
5 Yes
6 No
7 Yes
8 No
9 Yes
10 Yes
11 No
12 Yes

B

1 had told
2 would have been
3 had known
4 wouldn't have got
5 hadn't broken down
6 hadn't helped
7 had/hadn't shown/would you
have done

C

1 had been
2 had come
3 would have bought
4 hadn't been
5 wouldn't have decided

D

1 wouldn't have looked
2 would have seen
3 had picked up
4 wouldn't have stood
5 wouldn't have fallen over
6 wouldn't have broken
7 would have replied

E

1 she'd have gone to the gym
2 she wouldn't have watched TV
3 she wouldn't have seen the
advert
4 if it hadn't looked fantastic
5 if it had been smaller
6 if she hadn't loved the
Fitmaster 5000 so much
7 she wouldn't have fallen down
the stairs
8 she wouldn't have broken her
leg

Unit 30

A

- 1 B
2 A
3 A
4 A
5 B
6 B
7 A
8 B
9 A
10 B

B

- 1 ignore
2 affect
3 balance
4 benefit
5 limit
6 contain

C

- 1 flu
2 vitamin
3 operation
4 pills
5 injury
6 infection
7 healthy
8 treatment
9 cure

D

- 1 breathe
2 exercise
3 recover
4 suffer
5 cough

E

- 1 down
2 up
3 down/over
4 on
5 down
6 down
7 over
8 off

F

- 1 put on
2 has gone
3 gets
4 cut down
5 lie

G

- 1 at risk
2 on a diet
3 at night
4 in comparison to/with
5 in shape
6 in addition to

H

- 1 medical
2 jogging
3 bakery/baker's
4 cooker
5 sensible
6 bent
7 weight
8 intention
9 reduction
10 painful
11 sensitive
12 cookery/cook
13 painless

I

- 1 to
2 for
3 of
4 with
5 with
6 in/with
7 to
8 for
9 from
10 from/of
11 to
12 about
13 against

Review 10

A

- 1 diet
2 Chop
3 ingredients
4 Stir
5 sour
6 comparison
7 contain
8 flu
9 suffered
10 ignore

B

- 11 sensitive
12 jogging

- 13 painful
14 medical
15 weight
16 intentional
17 bent
18 cooker

C

- 19 put on
20 cut down (on)
21 has gone off
22 am allergic to
23 gets over
24 is covered in/with
25 am pleased with
26 a/the recipe for

D

- 27 will miss
28 would tell
29 would have been
30 go
31 don't have
32 hadn't done
33 had
34 ask

E

- 35 injury
36 treatment
37 operation
38 addition
39 fight
40 exercise
41 shape
42 balance

Unit 31

A

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

B

- 1 the next day
2 before
3 them
4 his

- 5 the day before
 6 their
 7 there
 8 that night

C

- 1 had been/was
 2 won/had won
 3 ago/for
 4 he/they
 5 was/had been
 6 have spent/were spending

D

- 1 she was going
 2 Richard had passed
 3 were staying in that night
 4 he was thinking
 5 her sister had lived
 6 had been snowboarding the year
 7 would call me the next
 8 were flying home the following

E

- 1 My sister apologised for telling everyone my secret.
 2 Ali denied giving the money to John.
 3 Francis promised to love Elizabeth for ever.
 4 Mandy refused to open the door.
 5 Albert suggested giving Jenny a call.

Unit 32

A

- 1 had gone
 2 knew
 3 was
 4 had been
 5 needed
 6 were having

B

- 1 would
 2 might
 3 could
 4 should
 5 could
 6 should
 7 might
 8 would

C

- 1 when my brother had joined
 2 her trip to Turkey had
 3 how they would find her
 4 why Rob had been
 5 who had seen me
 6 who I had seen

D

- 1 me to tidy my room
 2 told the dog to stop following me
 3 told the woman to listen carefully
 4 told Tom/the boy to shut up
 5 told her to push harder
 6 told the girl to pick a card

E

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

F

- 1 she had taken
 2 not to make
 3 ✓
 4 to give
 5 not to move
 6 ✓

Unit 33

A

- 1 fix
 2 fold
 3 tear
 4 design
 5 stretch
 6 match
 7 create

B

- 1 loose
 2 striped
 3 practical
 4 tight
 5 checked
 6 suitable
 7 rough
 8 ancient
 9 smooth

C

- 1 gallery
 2 silk
 3 maintain
 4 sleeves
 5 cotton
 6 tools
 7 material

D

- 1 put
 2 have
 3 try
 4 do
 5 take
 6 Leave
 7 fill
 8 cut

E

- 1 back of our house
 2 really in fashion
 3 candles in the corner
 4 in front of the shop
 5 at the end of your stay
 6 out of style

F

- 1 imagination
 2 handle
 3 composer
 4 intelligent
 5 artistic
 6 unbreakable
 7 preparation
 8 exhibition
 9 perfection
 10 freedom

G

- 1 by
 2 on
 3 to
 4 of
 5 with
 6 in
 7 with

H

- 1 remove/from
 2 explain/to
 3 describe/as
 4 reminds/of
 5 changed/into

Review 11**A**

- 1 on
2 at/by
3 of
4 in
5 up
6 at
7 to
8 on
9 into
10 off

B

- 11 G
12 A
13 H
14 B
15 C
16 F
17 E
18 D

C

- 19 said (that) she wanted
20 said (that) they were building
21 the next/following day
22 me to draw her
23 said (that) they had
24 if I could
25 I would enjoy
26 not to take his

D

- 27 D
28 A
29 B
30 A
31 C
32 B
33 A
34 D

E

- 35 B
36 C
37 B
38 A
39 B
40 D
41 C
42 D

Unit 34**A**

- 1 D
2 F
3 A
4 E
5 x
6 B
7 C
8 x

B

- 1 for
2 to
3 to
4 for
5 for
6 to
7 to

C

- 2 Susan hasn't bought her mum a birthday present yet.
3 You should show Mike your new guitar.
4 Did you give Liz that CD?
5 I'd like to teach young teenagers English.
6 Are you going to write your grandparents a letter?
7 Could you take your dad this magazine?

D

- 2 Could you pass the potatoes to Ed?
3 Throw that bone to the dog!
4 Why are you sending those clothes to Aunty Jane?
5 Steve sang his new song to us.
6 I'll lend the money to Doug.
7 I've never told a lie to my mum.

E

- 1 to
1 to
3 for
4 –
5 for
6 –
7 for
8 to

F

- 1 for
2 ✓
3 to
4 to
5 to
6 to
7 ✓

Unit 35**A**

- 1 had
2 lived/could live
3 was/were
4 felt
5 wasn't/weren't
6 didn't like
7 didn't make
8 didn't look

B

- 1 lived/could live
2 had
3 gave/would give
4 didn't feel
5 wore
6 didn't/wouldn't spend

C

- 1 had won
2 had listened
3 had brought
4 had studied
5 hadn't made
6 hadn't chosen

D

- 1 could
2 would
3 could
4 wouldn't/didn't
5 wouldn't/didn't
6 would
7 could

E

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

F

- 1 had
2 could
3 hadn't
4 lived
5 If only
6 had
7 hadn't said
8 wish
9 hope

- 6 B
7 D
8 G

- 13 circular
14 dangerous

E

- 1 on top of
2 in the distance
3 at most
4 In total
5 In the beginning
6 at the bottom of

- 15 at most
16 blows up
17 at the bottom of
18 went out
19 hang/put up
20 build up
21 keep people out
22 put out
23 put it down
24 clear up these clothes/clear these clothes up

Unit 36**A**

- 1 forecast
2 heatwave
3 shower
4 thunder
5 Lightning
6 climate
7 wildlife
8 species
9 insect
10 mammal
11 reptile

F

- 1 dangerous
2 depth
3 destruction
4 Gardening
5 pollution
6 central
7 natural
8 foggy
9 invasion
10 circular

- 25 me
26 had
27 ✓
28 had
29 ✓
30 could
31 ✓
32 hope

B

- 1 (r)ecycled
2 (p)reserved
3 (c)ountryside
4 (e)xtinct
5 (w)ild
6 (m)ild
7 (l)ocal
8 (l)itter
9 (n)amed
10 (a)mazing
11 (f)reezing
12 (l)ocated
13 (r)elease
14 (g)lobal

- 1 about
2 to
3 of
4 of
5 in
6 from
7 from
8 of
9 about
10 about
11 about
12 from

- 33 ✓
34 up
35 that
36 to
37 ✓
38 for
39 about
40 ✓

Review 12**A**

- 1 mild
2 freezing
3 extinct
4 global
5 wild
6 local

Unit 37**A**

- 1 smoking
2 listening
3 to buy
4 juggling
5 to speak
6 going
7 to find
8 seeing
9 to baby-sit
10 to wait

B

- 7 foggy
8 destructive
9 natural
10 pollution
11 gardening
12 depth

B

- 1 ✓
2 to be
3 going
4 walking

C

- 1 system
2 planet
3 satellite
4 environment
5 origin

D

- 1 C
2 F
3 A
4 E
5 H

- 5 to visit
6 playing/to play
7 to be
8 ✓
9 wear
10 sit

C

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

D

- 1 managed to escape
2 stopped to buy
3 are planning to stay
4 feel like cooking
5 continue making/to make
6 mind asking

E

- 1 to bring
2 being
3 to tidy
4 to turn
5 winning
6 asking

F

- 1 watching
2 doing
3 to get
4 doing
5 to pass
6 worrying

Unit 38

A

- 1 both Mary and Oliver
2 both
3 ✓
4 Both (the) books
5 both (of)
6 both exhausted and happy
7 both
8 ✓

B

- 1 have either ice cream or fruit for dessert.

- 2 studying either maths or physics at university
3 either play chess tonight or read a book
4 either forgotten about our meeting or got lost
5 either cooks or washes up
6 order either a pizza or a Chinese takeaway
7 either lost the piece of paper with Dave's number on it or thrown it away
8 either write to your cousin or give her a call

C

- 1 nor
2 and
3 or
4 nor
5 and
6 nor

D

- 1 was neither surprised nor shocked by what I said
2 has neither a car nor a motorbike
3 neither plays tennis nor watches it on TV
4 the manager nor the receptionist was/were very helpful
5 could neither read nor write until she was seven
6 I nor Boris has/have been to Poland before

E

- 1 did
2 Nor
3 do
4 do
5 so
6 could
7 Nor
8 So
9 Nor
10 am

F

- 1 We both/Both of us enjoy running.
2 We can have either Italian or Chinese food.
3 Neither of us likes snakes.
4 She's going home and so am I.

Unit 39

A

- Across
5 naughty
9 sense of humour
11 celebrate

Down

- 1 enthusiastic
2 shy
3 ridiculous
4 embarrassing
6 annoy
7 noisy
8 romantic
10 rude

B

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

C

- 1 character
2 behave
3 stress
4 tell
5 attitude
6 miserable

D

- 1 speak up
2 cheer/up
3 shut up
4 calm down
5 ran away
6 went on
7 hang on
8 Come on

E

- 1 at times
2 in tears
3 at first
4 in secret
5 at least
6 in spite of

F

- 1 hatred
2 happiness
3 comedian
4 excitement
5 sympathised
6 noisy
7 energetic
8 bored
9 emotional
10 feelings

G

- 1 about
2 at/by
3 of
4 of
5 on
6 at

H

- 1 about/with
2 of
3 about
4 of
5 about/for
6 about

- 19 was made to feel
20 decided to apologise
21 managed to cheer
22 avoid arguing
23 stopped caring about
24 and I both
25 nor Vicky are

D

- 26 A
27 B
28 B
29 D
30 D
31 A
32 C
33 B

E

- 34 B
35 C
36 A
37 D
38 B
39 C
40 D
41 D

D

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

E

- 1 is
2 rains
3 I'm
4 comes
5 doesn't come
6 gives me

F

- 1 B
2 D
3 B
4 A
5 A
6 D
7 C
8 C

Review 13**A**

- 1 feelings
2 unhappy
3 emotional
4 sympathetic
5 bored
6 exciting
7 excited
8 energetic

B

- 9 on
10 on
11 up
12 on
13 down
14 up
15 away
16 up

C

- 17 can't afford to buy
18 pretended to be

Unit 40**A**

- 1 get
2 tell
3 finishes
4 do
5 leaves
6 are

B

- 1 have
2 takes
3 are
4 leave
5 finishes
6 comes/returns

C

- 1 Although
2 Although
3 Despite
4 Despite
5 although
6 despite

Unit 41**A**

- 1 have
2 had
3 going to have
4 Have/had
5 have
6 did/have
7 are having
8 haven't had

B

- 1 cleaned
2 cut
3 repaired
4 delivered
5 signed
6 painted

C

- 1 is having her hair cut
2 ✓
3 having his back scrubbed
4 ✓
5 have costumes made

6 have your teeth checked
7 ✓

D

- 2 is having/getting his car cleaned by Harry Hippo
3 will have/get his supper cooked by the Mice sisters
4 has just had/got his hair brushed by Ellie Phant
5 having/getting his feet tickled by Marty Monkey
6 is having/getting a suit made (for him) by George.

D

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

- 4 doubt
5 warned
6 deny
7 praise
8 criticise

E

- 1 done
2 by
3 hadn't had
4 delivered
5 get
6 his hair brushed
7 tickled

E

- 1 in
2 by
3 In
4 under
5 in
6 in

B

- 9 In
10 in
11 under
12 in
13 in
14 by

C

- 15 get rid of
16 approve of people driving/who drive
17 believe in
18 sort out that problem/sort that problem out
19 we've run out of
20 deal with
21 don't watch out
22 advise against buying
23 work out
24 rely on

Unit 42

A

- 1 deny
2 praise
3 refuse
4 warn
5 complain
6 criticise
7 gossip
8 encourage
9 insult

A

- 1 confused
2 helpless
3 unhelpful
4 refusal
5 exception
6 Luckily
7 solution
8 advise
9 suggestions
10 recommendations
11 preferable
12 preferences

D

- 25 C
26 A
27 D
28 B
29 D
30 D
31 A
32 C

B

- 1 pretend
2 convince
3 cause
4 thought
5 rumour
6 get
7 result
8 assumed

G

- 1 C
2 F
3 A
4 E
5 D
6 B

E

- 33 lucky
34 confusion
35 advisers
36 preferences
37 suggestions
38 recommendations
39 helpful
40 solution

C

- 1 sensible
2 serious
3 ideal
4 negative
5 spare
6 positive

Review 14

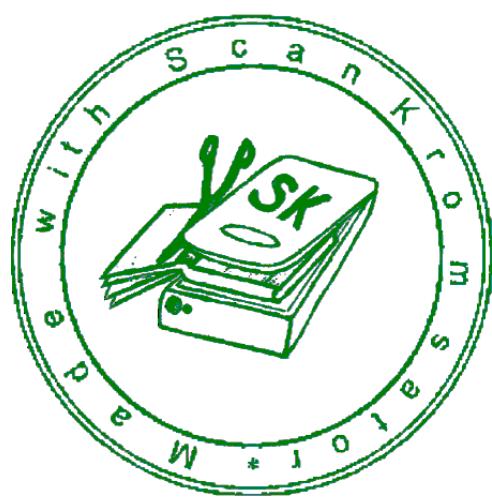
A

- 1 convince
2 refused
3 complaining

Progress Test 2

A

- 1 C
2 C
3 D
4 A



Destination **B1**

Grammar and Vocabulary

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