

Build Your Vocabulary 1

LOWER INTERMEDIATE

John Flower Michael Berman



Build Your Vocabulary 1

John Flower

with

**Michael Berman
and
Mark Powell**



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Personal Note

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Read this before you start

So you plan to build your vocabulary! Learning vocabulary is a very important part of learning English. If you make a grammar mistake, it may be “wrong” but very often people will understand you anyway. But if you don’t know the exact word that you need, it is very frustrating for you, and the person you are talking to. Good English means having a big vocabulary!

There are better and worse ways to build your vocabulary and this book will help you to build your vocabulary quickly and effectively. You will find it is best to work:

- systematically
- regularly
- personally

Don’t just make lists of all the new words you meet — plan and choose. Think of areas **you** are interested in; look for things **you** can’t say in English, then fill those gaps in **your** vocabulary.

Don’t do ten pages one day then nothing for three weeks! Try to do one or two pages every day. Regular work will help you to build effectively.

Don’t just learn words; you also need to know how to use them. Which words does a word often combine with? This book will help you to learn more words, but also how to use the words you know more effectively. That is an important part of building your vocabulary.

Don’t just use your dictionary when you have a problem. It is an important resource. It can help you in lots of different ways. There are tips all through this book to help you use your dictionary effectively.

Don’t just make lists of new words; organise them. Again, there are tips to help you to learn and remember more of what you study.

Finally, there are a lot of words in English. Building your vocabulary is a long job! There are two more books in this series to help you learn more words, and to help you to enjoy the job!

1 Using a dictionary

If you want to learn English vocabulary, you should have a good English-English dictionary.

Use one with explanations that are easy to understand and which has sentences showing how you use the words.

Here are some questions to give you practice in using a dictionary.

A. Alphabetical order

Put these words into alphabetical order.

car	action	accent	actor	card
about	carrot	act	active	above

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

B. Meaning

Which of these do you usually find on a teapot?

lake	lamb	leaf	lid	loaf
-------------	-------------	-------------	------------	-------------

Looking for the meaning of a word is one way of using a dictionary, but it can help you in other ways too. The next questions show you how.

C. Words which go together

Match a verb on the left with a noun on the right.

Use each word once only.

light	a car
paint	a cigarette
park	a letter
write	a picture

Some words often occur with other words; they form word partnerships. A good dictionary helps you to see which words often go together.

D. Word formation

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

I'm Australian. What are you? (NATION)

Nobody's at work today. It's a holiday. (NATION)

What is the between a wine glass and a glass of wine?
(DIFFER)

Can we go home a way? (DIFFER)

Words often have different grammatical forms. A good dictionary will show you these.

E. The past tense

Complete the sentence by using the past tense of the verb in brackets.

Yesterday morning she to school early. (COME)

She to the cinema yesterday. (GO)

I £100 for that last year. (PAY)

We her last month. (SEE)

He teaching in 1987. (STOP)

You need to know when a word is irregular; again your dictionary should help.

F. Pronunciation

Which of these words has a different vowel sound?

beer	clear	dear	near	wear
group	south	soup	soon	route

When you learn a word you should make sure you know how to say it.
This is why a good dictionary shows you the pronunciation of each word.

2 Verb square - 1

Complete the square by finding the verb missing from each sentence. The first letter of each word is the same as the last letter of the word before.

You can see the first verb as an example.

- Let's ! Let's do the first one!
- Can you me the way to the station?
- Will the teacher you come in if you're late?
- I'd like to you for all your help.
- Please on the door before you go in.
- You can the book. I don't need it.
- Could you the shopping on the table?
- Do you want me to your book back to the library?
- What time does the film ?
- I haven't got much homework to tonight.
- Would you like to your meal now?
- It's very difficult to your writing.
- I about her every night.
- Can you me outside the town hall?
- I must to my father about it.
- Mummy! Can you come and me goodnight?

1	S	T	A	R	T		3		4				5	
	Use each of these verbs once only.													
		do						order						
16		dream						put					6	
		end						read						
		keep						start						
15		kiss						take					7	
		knock						talk						
		let						tell					8	
14		meet						thank						
			13			12				11	10		9	

3 Time expressions

Look at the following information:

JUNE						JULY					
S		4	11	18	25	S	2	9	16	23	30
M		5	12	19	26	M	3	10	17	24	31
Tu		6	13	20	27	Tu	4	11	18	25	
W		7	14	21	28	W	5	12	19	26	
Th	1	8	15	22	29	Th	6	13	20	27	
F	2	9	16	23	30	F	7	14	21	28	
S	3	10	17	24		S	1	8	15	22	29

Today is Wednesday 21st June.

Put these expressions in the correct place.

the day after tomorrow
the day before yesterday
a fortnight ago
in 3 weeks time
last Friday
last month
last weekend

next Tuesday
next weekend
today
tomorrow
tomorrow week
yesterday afternoon
yesterday morning

- May
- 7th June
- 16th June
- 17th, 18th June
- 19th June
- 20th June a.m.
- 20th June p.m.
- 21st June *today*
- 22nd June
- 23rd June
- 24th, 25th June
- 27th June
- 29th June
- 12th July

4 Plurals

Most nouns form their plurals by adding an 's', for example:

student

students

Some nouns do not form their plural in this way.

This means that when you learn a new noun, you should always check how it forms its plural.

A. Form the plural of each of the following nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. address | g. lorry |
| b. box | h. man |
| c. boy | i. potato |
| d. child | j. tomato |
| e. knife | k. watch |
| f. leaf | l. woman |

B. Complete each of the following sentences by using the plural form of one of the following nouns. Use each noun once only.

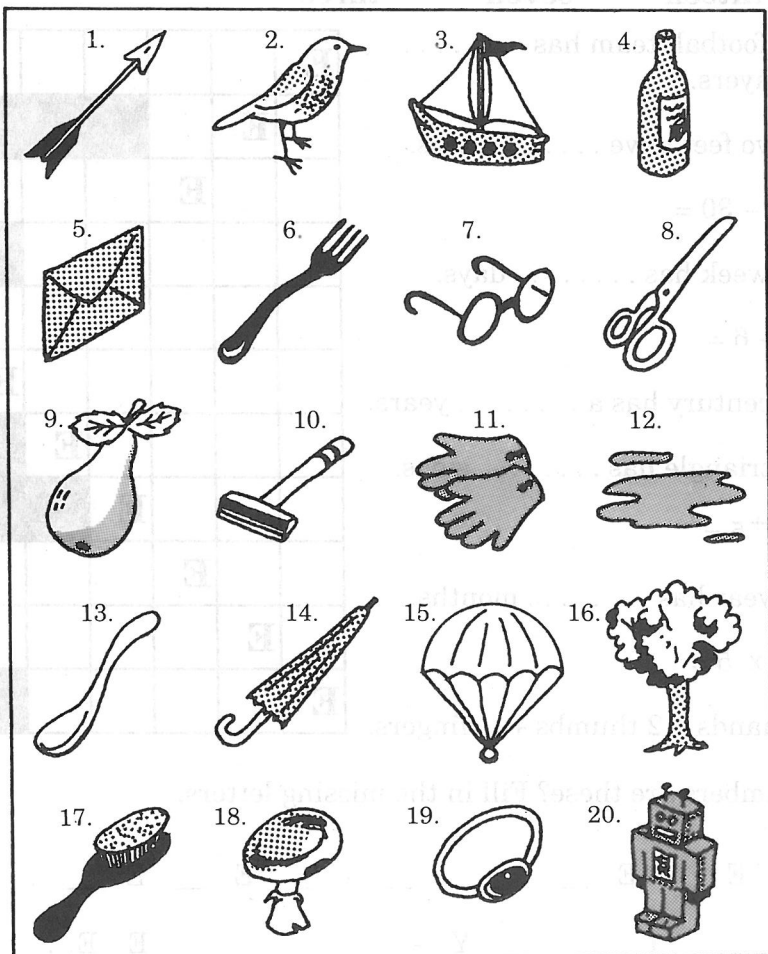
country	day	foot	shelf
coach	dress	sandwich	tooth

1. He always has two and an apple for lunch.
2. I clean my after every meal.
3. How many are your parents staying here?
4. There are two outside to take us to the show.
5. We have students from seventeen different
6. I need some more to put all my books on.
7. My hurt after all that running.
8. She wants to buy two new to wear on holiday.

5 Memory game

Can you name all the things in the picture? Use each of these words once:

razor	mushroom	scissors	bird	fork
gloves	hairbrush	glasses	arrow	puddle
parachute	spoon	bottle	envelope	robot
ring	tree	boat	pear	umbrella



Later in the book, you will be asked how many of these words you can remember — **without** looking at the words again!

6 Numbers

Complete each word to give the correct number.

Use one of the following words.

Use each word once only.

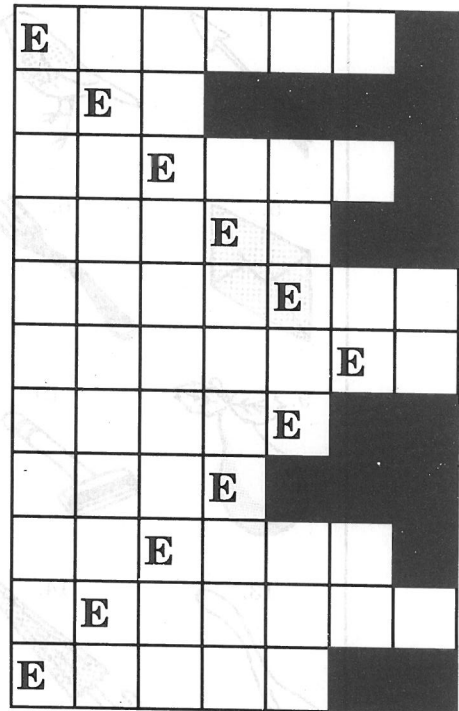
eight
eleven
fifteen

five
hundred
seven

seventy
ten
three

twelve
twenty

1. A football team has players.
2. Two feet have toes.
3. $50 - 30 =$
4. A week has days.
5. $9 + 6 =$
6. A century has a years.
7. A triangle has sides.
8. $25 \div 5 =$
9. A year has months.
10. $14 \times 5 =$
11. 2 hands = 2 thumbs + ... fingers.



What numbers are these? Fill in the missing letters.

12. _ E _ E _ _ - _ E _ E _ .

13. _ _ I _ _ Y - _ _ _ E E .

14. _ I _ _ _ - _ I _ .

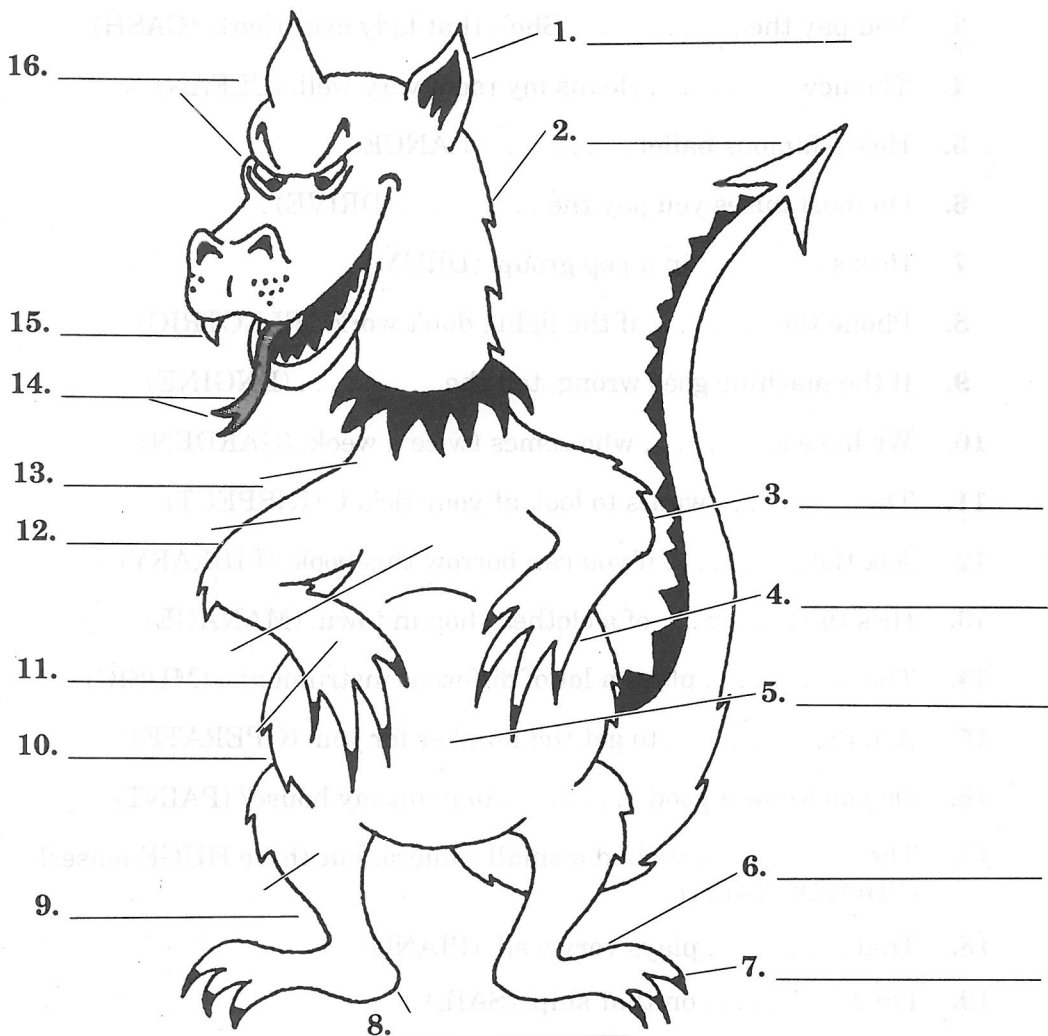
15. _ I _ _ _ - _ I _ E .

12

7 Parts of the body

Use these words to label the dragon.

eye	toe	finger	shoulder
ear	elbow	hand	leg
tongue	mouth	arm	stomach
foot	neck	chest	heel



8 Jobs – word formation

Form the word for the person doing the job by putting an ending to the word in brackets, for example:

Bill is a *teacher* at my school. (TEACH)

1. That paints beautiful pictures. (ART)
2. Your makes wonderful bread. (BAKE)
3. You pay the She's that lady over there. (CASH)
4. The new cleans my room very well. (CLEAN)
5. He's a famous ballet (DANCE)
6. On most buses you pay the (DRIVE)
7. He's a in a pop group. (DRUM)
8. Phone the if the lights don't work. (ELECTRIC)
9. If the machine goes wrong, tell the (ENGINE)
10. We have a who comes twice a week. (GARDEN)
11. The wants to look at your ticket. (INSPECT)
12. Ask the if you can borrow this book. (LIBRARY)
13. He's the of a clothes shop in town. (MANAGE)
14. That plays a lot of different instruments. (MUSIC)
15. Ask the to get the number for you. (OPERATE)
16. Do you know a good to paint my house? (PAINT)
17. The only had a small camera, but three HUGE lenses! (PHOTOGRAPH)
18. That plays very well. (PIANO)
19. I'm a on that ship. (SAIL)
20. Ask a to type your application form for you. (TYPE)

9 Sentence starters - 1

Here are three common ways of starting sentences. Can you complete them in each situation? There is a list of phrases at the bottom of the page to help you.

Could I....?

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. You are in a restaurant. You want the menu. | Could I |
| 2. You are in a restaurant. You like fish. | Could I |
| 3. You need a pen. Your friend has two. | Could I |
| 4. The room is hot. The windows are shut. | Could I |
| 5. You're buying a new jacket. Is it the right size? | Could I |

Could you....?

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 6. You are on the phone. You can't hear the other person. | Could you |
| 7. Your friend is playing VERY loud music. | Could you |
| 8. You can't do this exercise. Your friend is very clever. | Could you |
| 9. You have missed the last bus. Your friend has a car. | Could you |
| 10. You can't find the station. Ask someone. | Could you |

I'd like....

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 11. You go into a hotel looking for a room for yourself. | I'd like |
| 12. You go into a restaurant with two friends. | I'd like |
| 13. You go into a bank with 10,000 pesetas. | I'd like |
| 14. You want to play tennis tomorrow. You ring and say... | I'd like |
| 15. You want to fly to Paris as early as possible tomorrow. | I'd like |

Useful phrases: turn it down, borrow a pen, change some money, have the fish, help me, try it on, a table for three, give me a lift, have the menu, book a court, an early flight to Paris, speak up, open a window, tell me the way, a single room.

10 Word groups - 1

It is helpful to make a list of the words you use when you talk about a subject. When you learn a new word, you can add it to one of your lists. This book will give you some ideas but why don't you think of some subjects you are interested in and see how many words you can put in a list?

Put each of the words below into the correct list.

Use each word once only.

Can you think of any more words to add to each list?

autumn

brown

December

eight

February

Friday

green

May

nineteen

October

orange

rain

purple

Saturday

seventy

spring

snow

summer

sun

Sunday

twelve

Wednesday

wind

winter

1. COLOURS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. DAYS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. MONTHS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. NUMBERS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. SEASONS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

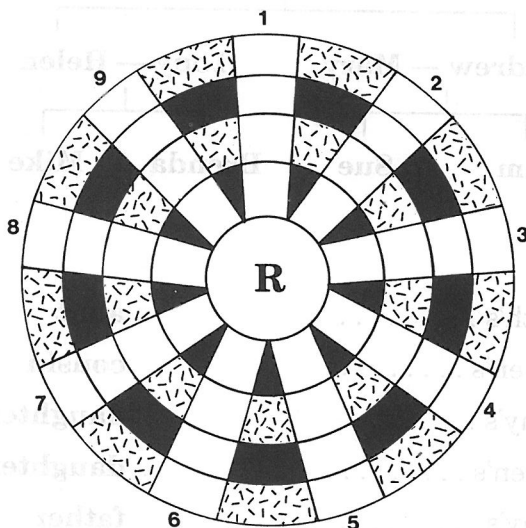
6. THE WEATHER

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

11 Word wheel – 1

Fill the wheel, using the clues. Each five-letter word starts at the edge of the wheel and ends in the centre.

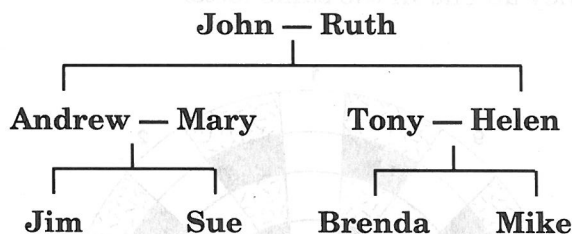
As you can see, they all end in the same letter.



1. Not the winner.
2. A person who makes bread and cakes.
3. Can you put these in the right: 4213?
4. Be careful! The is wet. Mind you don't slip!
5. You sit on one of these.
6. These instructions are not very I can't understand them at all.
7. The main which flows through London is the Thames.
8. Do you take milk and in your tea?
9. Opposite of *always*.

12 Family tree

Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.
Use a word from the list on the right.



- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John is Ruth's | aunt |
| 2. Ruth is Helen's | cousin |
| 3. Ruth is Tony's | daughter |
| 4. John is Helen's | daughter-in-law |
| 5. John is Tony's | father |
| 6. Helen is Ruth's | father-in-law |
| 7. Andrew is Ruth's | granddaughter |
| 8. Mary is John's | grandfather |
| 9. Tony is John's | grandmother |
| 10. John is Jim's | grandson |
| 11. Ruth is Sue's | husband |
| 12. Sue is John's | mother |
| 13. Jim is John's | mother-in-law |
| 14. Sue is Helen's | nephew |
| 15. Jim is Tony's | niece |
| 16. Andrew is Brenda's | son |
| 17. Mary is Brenda's | son-in-law |
| 18. Brenda is Sue's | uncle |

13 Fruit and vegetables

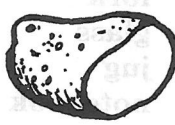
Use these endings to complete the words below. Use each ending once only. The first one has been done as an example.

lon
nut
ana
ange

apple
ar
ato
cot

cumber
ery
mon
fruit

ple
room
rot
tuce



1. ap *ple*

2. apri

3. pot

4. car



5. coco

6. or

7. le

8. cu



9. me

10. grape

11. ban

12. let



13. pe

14. pine

15. cel

16. mush

14 Desk and table

Don't forget to keep making lists of words you use when you talk about a subject. See if you can think of more words to add to the lists in this exercise.

Where do you usually find each of these?
Put them into the correct list.

bowl	envelope	pen	spoon
cup	fork	pencil	stamp
diary	glass	plate	teapot
dictionary	jug	ruler	telephone
dish	notebook	saucer	typewriter

1. OFFICE DESK

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. DINING TABLE

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Now complete each sentence with the best word from the lists.

- You need a if you want to draw a straight line.
- Could you pass me the milk, please?
- Oh no! My is ringing again!
- I use the if I'm not sure how to spell a word.
- I'm afraid there isn't a to eat my soup with.
- The catalogue is too big to fit inside this

15 Verb square - 2

Complete the square by finding the verb missing from each sentence. The first letter of each word is the same as the last letter of the word before.

You can see the first verb as an example.

1. We must or we'll be late.
2. I can't you! Don't speak so softly!
3. He's going to in the race tomorrow.
4. You a good dictionary when you do these exercises.
5. Why does she her car so fast?
6. I always some fruit at the end of my meal.
7. Can you the ball back to those boys?
8. They always the same clothes.
9. I a newspaper every morning.
10. He says they too much coffee.
11. I really don't the answer to your question.
12. She often has to if the bus is late.
13. They always by air when they go to Italy.
14. He's very funny. He always makes me
15. Shall I you to open the window?
16. Which do you — tea or coffee?

1	R	U	S	H	2	3	4	5	6	7
<p>Use each of these verbs once only.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>drink</p> <p>drive</p> <p>eat</p> <p>hear</p> <p>help</p> <p>know</p> <p>laugh</p> <p>need</p> </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>prefer</p> <p>read</p> <p>run</p> <p>rush</p> <p>throw</p> <p>travel</p> <p>wait</p> <p>wear</p> </div> </div>										
16										8
15										9
14										10
					13					
					12					
					11					

16 Stress patterns

When you look up a word in the dictionary, you should make sure you know how to pronounce it. One problem is knowing where the stress is. Your dictionary should show you this.

In this exercise you must put each of the words below into the correct list depending on its stress pattern.

The sign ▼ shows the main stress.

The first word is shown as an example.

arrival	difficulty	mechanic	photograph
arrive	explain	music	photographer
belong	guitar	musician	saucepan
cabbage	librarian	origin	successful
calculator	luxurious	original	supermarket
centimetre	luxury	palace	sympathy

1. ▼ ○

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. ○ ▼

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. ▼ ○ ○

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. ○ ▼ ○

arrival

.....
.....
.....

5. ▼ ○ ○ ○

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. ○ ▼ ○ ○

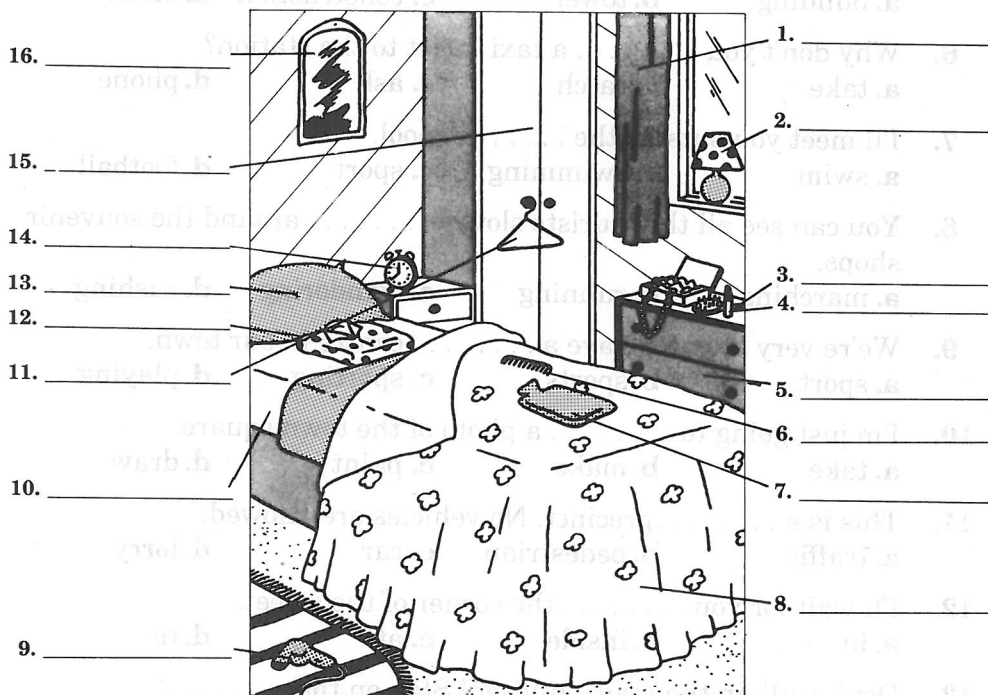
.....
.....
.....
.....

17 Rooms of the house-1

You can help yourself to learn and remember more easily if you use what you have around you to learn English.
Sit in your room and ask yourself if you know the English word for each of the things you see. If not, find out.

Look at the picture of a bedroom. From the list below find the word for each item with a number on it. Use each word once only.

mirror	pillow	coat hanger	wardrobe
comb	hot water bottle	lamp	pyjamas
alarm clock	hair dryer	bedspread	chest of drawers
curtain	hair brush	lipstick	sheet



18 Around town

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
Look up any words you don't know.

1. There's a bus just outside my house.
a. station b. quay c. stop d. start
2. They're pulling down all those buildings to make room for a
a. parking b. lane c. letter box d. car park
3. Where can I a bus to the cinema?
a. get in b. catch c. fetch d. become
4. My train leaves from the other
a. quay b. stop c. platform d. park
5. She lives on the top floor of that of flats.
a. building b. tower c. construction d. block
6. Why don't you a taxi to get to the station?
a. take b. catch c. ask d. phone
7. I'll meet you outside the pool.
a. swim b. swimming c. sport d. football
8. You can see all the tourists slowly around the souvenir shops.
a. marching b. running c. wandering d. rushing
9. We're very lucky to have a centre in our town.
a. sport b. sports c. sporting d. playing
10. I'm just going to a photo of the town square.
a. take b. make c. paint d. draw
11. This is a precinct. No vehicles are allowed.
a. traffic b. pedestrian c. car d. lorry
12. I'll wait for you the corner of the street.
a. in b. inside c. at d. to
13. Don't walk in the road, children! Stay on the !
a. way b. pavement c. route d. street
14. We're going a guided tour of the town.
a. on b. at c. in d. by

19 Opposites – 1

It is much easier to understand and remember the meaning of a word if you put it in a sentence, especially if you choose an interesting or amusing one.

When you add a word to your list of vocabulary, don't just put the definition with it but an example of how to use it.

Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets at the end. Choose from one of the following words. Use each word once only.

clean
cold
easy
good

light
low
loud
old

open
poor
right
slow

small
tall
thin
wet

1. He's very at his job. (BAD)
2. They live in a house in the country. (BIG)
3. She had brown hair. (DARK)
4. It's to get a job in this town. (DIFFICULT)
5. The room was very (DIRTY)
6. Clean it with a cloth. (DRY)
7. The train leaves at 6 o'clock. (FAST)
8. There was a wall around the house. (HIGH)
9. Could I have some more water, please? (HOT)
10. I'm going to wear my clothes. (NEW)
11. He always speaks in a very voice. (QUIET)
12. She comes from a very family. (RICH)
13. He's quite and has white hair. (SHORT)
14. The door is still (SHUT)
15. The ice was very in some places. (THICK)
16. That's the answer to the question. (WRONG)

20 Which job is it?

Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

Look up any words you don't know.

1. Ask the shop where the washing powder is.
a. nurse b. assistant c. barber d. conductor
2. That sells very good meat.
a. baker b. dentist c. architect d. butcher
3. If my tooth doesn't stop hurting, I'll go and see my
a. actor b. dentist c. writer d. jockey
4. Not many buses have a You usually pay the driver.
a. manager b. farmer c. conductor d. porter
5. Look! The is feeding the lions.
a. keeper b. pianist c. postman d. engineer
6. The is showing them his plans of the new building.
a. optician b. nurse c. architect d. dancer
7. She wants the to make a special cake for her daughter's birthday.
a. inspector b. baker c. cashier d. mechanic
8. My always comes early so I get my letters before I go to work.
a. postman b. chemist c. butcher d. porter
9. The boss wants her to take some dictation.
a. secretary b. novelist c. conductor d. journalist
10. The gives the patient his medicine twice a day.
a. butcher b. nurse c. operator d. pianist
11. I hope the can repair our car quickly.
a. mechanic b. reporter c. surgeon d. coach
12. After your eye test, the will tell you if you need glasses or not.
a. engineer b. mechanic c. clown d. optician
13. The wanted to write an article about me in the paper.
a. agent b. musician c. journalist d. hairdresser
14. The will take your suitcases to your room.
a. porter b. author c. engineer d. jockey

21 Expressions with 'that's

Match the responses on the right to the remarks on the left to make eight conversations.

1. Sorry I'm late.

2. Can I pay you later?

3. I'm sure I left my coat here, but I can't see it anywhere.

4. You did say £90, didn't you?

5. He definitely took your £5. Shall I call the police?

6. Do you know anything about this?

7. So how much do you earn?

8. You don't like the British? So you don't like me, then?

a. That's funny.

b. That's fine by me.

c. That's all right.

d. Yes, that's right.

e. That's not quite what I meant.

f. No, that's nothing to do with me.

g. That's taking things a bit too far.

h. That's none of your business.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

22 Nouns for people – 1

When you look up a word in a dictionary, notice what other words can be formed from it, for example:

act action active activity actor actress

Sometimes you find these extra words with the definition of the original word and sometimes they have their own definition. This means it is a good idea to check the words before and after every new word you look up.

Form the word for the person by putting an ending to the word in brackets, for example:

She's a very good *worker* (WORK)

1. That speaks too quickly. (ANNOUNCE)
2. He's a good He wins all his fights. (BOX)
3. The police are looking for a dangerous (CRIME)
4. The wants to interview all of us. (DETECT)
5. I try to speak clearly when I meet a (FOREIGN)
6. Our makes us practise a lot. (INSTRUCT)
7. She's the of this machine. (INVENT)
8. Who is the of that group? (LEAD)
9. Can I have a at my party? (MAGIC)
10. Do you know the of this book? (WRITE)
11. Are you the of this car? (OWN)
12. He talks so much because he's a (POLITICS)
13. The wants to know everything about me. (REPORT)
14. That is going very fast! (RIDE)
15. Do you think that man with a gun is a? (ROB)
16. If you're a, you have to work hard. (SCIENCE)
17. She's a at the same college as me. (STUDY)
18. She's a so you must be polite. (VISIT)

23 Where was it said?

In which of the buildings on the right were the following said?

1. What kind of property did you have in mind?
2. Two back stalls, please.
3. And an air-mail sticker, please.
4. I can't sell them to you without a prescription.
5. Could you check the oil, please?
6. I've got a reservation in the name of Jones.
7. A large sliced loaf, please.
8. Just a trim, please.
9. Have you thought about bifocals?
10. I'm just going to listen to your chest.
11. You will pay a fine of £300.
12. Smile, please. Say cheese!
13. Would you prefer a digital one?
14. A day return to London, please.

a. CINEMA
c. DOCTOR'S SURGERY
e. BAKER'S
g. GARAGE
i. COURT
k. POST OFFICE
m. HOTEL

b. CHEMIST'S
d. ESTATE AGENT'S
f. HAIR- DRESSER'S
h. JEWELLER'S
j. PHOTO- GRAPHER'S
l. OPTICIAN'S
n. RAILWAY STATION

Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Can you think of anything else that might be said in these buildings?

24 Notices – 1

If you go to an English-speaking country or see one in a film, look at the notices. You can often get useful vocabulary from them.
Make lists of places where you see notices and write examples of the kind of notices you might find there.

Match the notices below with the places where they might be seen.
Where do you think you might see the other notice?
Can you think of any more notices you might see?

Choose from these places:

a bank
a bookshop
a car park
a children's playground
a football ground
a hotel restaurant
outside a hotel bedroom

a phone box
a post box
a railway station
a supermarket
a theatre
a train
a zoo

NO CARAVANS

DO NOT DISTURB

SCIENCE FICTION

1. 2. 3.

**PLEASE RETURN ALL
TROLLEYS**

**TODAY'S
EXCHANGE RATES**

KICK-OFF 3 P.M.

4. 5. 6.

25 Transport

**DO NOT CROSS
THE LINE**

**INTERNATIONAL
FLIGHTS ONLY**

**FOR EMERGENCY CALLS
DIAL 999**

7. 8. 9.

**DO NOT LEAN OUT OF
THE WINDOWS**

**OPEN TO
NON-RESIDENTS**

*EVENING
PERFORMANCE 7.30*

10. 11. 12.

**FIRST CLASS
AND ABROAD**

**NODOGS,
NO BALL GAMES**

**PLEASE DO NOT FEED
THE ANIMALS**

13. 14. 15.

25 Transport

Sort the words below into two lists, one for types of vehicle, the other describing where you might see them.
One of each has been done for you.

ambulance	caravan	junction	ring road
bicycle	car park	lane	road
bridge	coach	lorry	roundabout
bus	crossroads	motorcycle	truck
by-pass	fire engine	motorway	van

VEHICLES

ambulance

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WHERE YOU SEE THEM

bridge

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Can you think of any more words to add to the lists?

Complete each sentence using the best word from the lists.

1. I usually leave my car in the town centre
2. A fare is much cheaper than a train fare.
3. Our has beds for four people.
4. Meet me at the of Broad Street and North Way.
5. Will the get her to hospital in time?
6. The next over the river is twenty miles away.

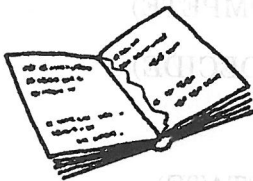
26 What's missing? – 1

Under each picture write the name of the item and what is missing.
Choose from the following list of words.
The first has been done for you.

aeroplane
arm
armchair
book
button
car

handle
house
jug
leg
lid
overcoat

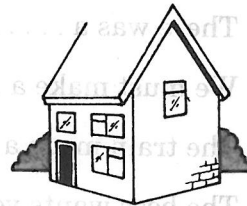
page
roof
table
teapot
wheel
wing



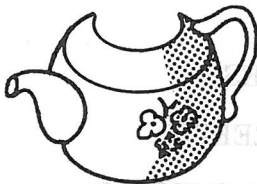
1. *book*
page



2.



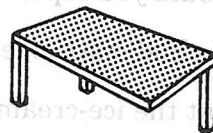
3.



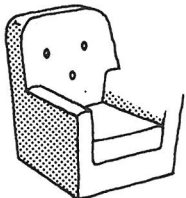
4.



5.



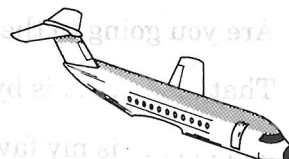
6.



7.



8.



9.

27 Word formation – 1

Remember that when you look up a word in a dictionary, you should see if any other words can be formed from it. Grouping these words together should help you remember them, for example:

direct direction directly director directory

Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

1. We are waiting for the of his plane. (ARRIVE)
2. There was a to find the best cook. (COMPETE)
3. We must make a about where to go. (DECIDE)
4. The train made a late (DEPART)
5. The boss wants you to take some (DICTATE)
6. What kind of is there in this town? (ENTERTAIN)
7. There's some new in the laboratory. (EQUIP)
8. Could you repeat that ? (EXPLAIN)
9. He had a strange on his face. (EXPRESS)
10. Put the ice-cream in the, please. (FREEZE)
11. Is there any more about the accident? (INFORM)
12. You must read the to this book. (INTRODUCE)
13. I have an to a party tonight. (INVITE)
14. Are you going to the tomorrow? (MEET)
15. That is by Picasso. (PAINT)
16. is my favourite hobby. (PHOTOGRAPH)
17. What's the correct of this word? (PRONOUNCE)
18. I have a lot of to do. (SHOP)

28 Word ladder

Change the top word into the word at the bottom. Use the clues to help you. Each time you change one letter only in the previous word. Sometimes you might not know the word but you can guess what is possible and check with your dictionary. Remember, guessing and using a good dictionary are two important ways to help you to improve your English.

2. Fruit ready to be eaten.
3. Thick string.
4. One of the parts in a play, taken by an actor.
5. Either of the two ends of the earth's axis.
6. White in the face.
7. Put one thing on top of another.
8. A folder for keeping papers together.
9. 1,609 metres.
10. Would you like a shake?
11. Where flour is made.
12. Your glass is empty. Can I it up for you?
13. you come and see me tomorrow?
14. He built an enormous around his house.
15. Go on foot.
16. Speak.
17. Not short.

RISE	
1. ask	Set 1
2. bring	
3. change	
4. drive	
5. eat	
6. fly	
7. fight	
8. find	
9. find	
10. full	
Set 2	
know about	
1. push	
2. run	
3. work	
4. work	
5. you	
6. you	
7. you	
8. you	
9. you	
10. you	
FALL	

29 Word partnerships -

Some pairs of words often occur together. If you see one of them, you can expect to see the other. This makes listening and reading easier! Here are some partnerships.

Match the verb on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

1. ask
2. climb
3. drink
4. drive
5. eat
6. fly
7. light
8. ride
9. sail
10. tell

- a. a bicycle
- b. a boat
- c. a car
- d. a cigarette
- e. a cup of coffee
- f. a mountain
- g. a plane
- h. a question
- i. a sandwich
- j. a story

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Set 2

Now do the same with these words.

1. build
2. comb
3. cook
4. pack
5. play
6. pour
7. sing
8. stick on
9. switch on
10. write

- a. a drink
- b. a game
- c. your hair
- d. a house
- e. a letter
- f. a light
- g. a meal
- h. a song
- i. a stamp
- j. a suitcase

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30 Clothes -1

Think about the clothes you wear. Look at pictures of clothes in newspapers and magazines. Do you know what to call them in English? If not, find out.

Why don't you make your own picture dictionary? Cut out pictures of clothes, stick them in a book and put their names in English next to them. This will help you to remember things better.

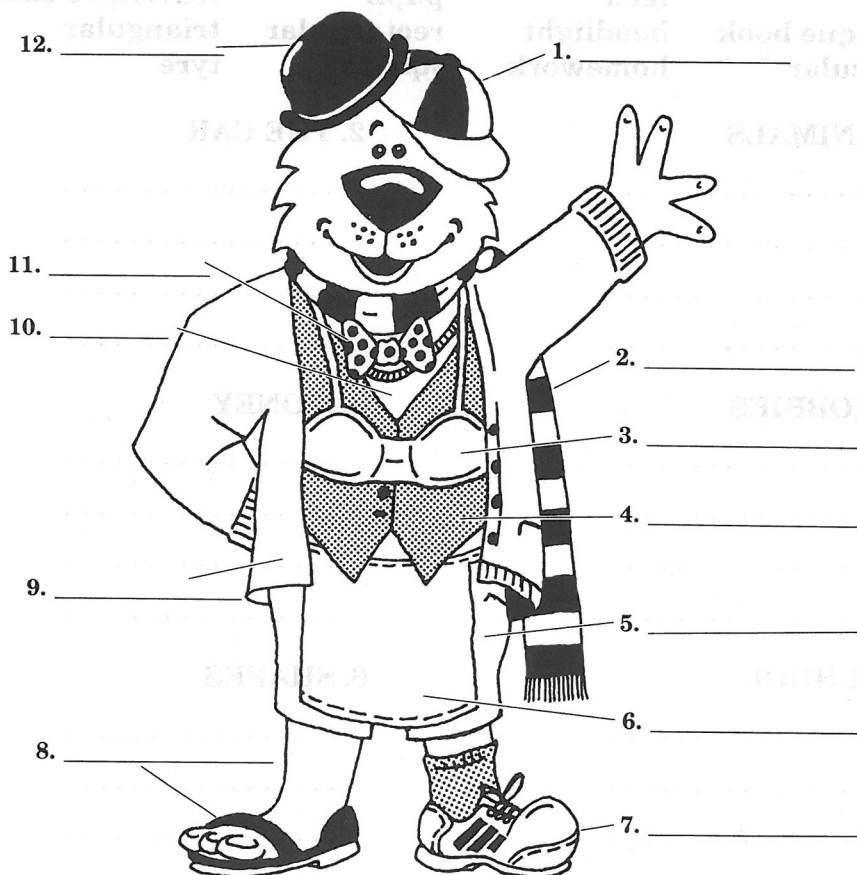
Can you name twelve things Fido is wearing? Use each of these once:

bowler hat
bow tie
cap

cardigan
bra
trainer

apron
T-shirt
sandal

shorts
scarf
waistcoat



31 Word groups – 2

Are you making lists of words you use when talking about a subject?
Remember to think not only of nouns but also of verbs and adjectives you can use. The same words often occur together.
Learning them together can make them easier to remember.

Put each of the words below into the correct list.

Use each word once only.

Can you think of any more words to add to each list?

bird watching	cow	knitting	stamp collecting
brake	credit card	lion	steer
cash	exercise book	photography	teach
cat	feed	pupil	traveller's cheque
cheque book	headlight	rectangular	triangular
circular	homework	square	tyre

1. ANIMALS

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.....
.....
.....

2. THE CAR

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.....
.....
.....

3. HOBBIES

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.....
.....
.....

4. MONEY

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5. SCHOOL

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6. SHAPES

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32 Where do they work?

Match each person with the place where she/he works.
Use each item once only.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. artist | a. bakery |
| 2. astronomer | b. circus |
| 3. baker | c. embassy |
| 4. clown | d. exchange |
| 5. dentist | e. flower shop |
| 6. diplomat | f. football pitch |
| 7. florist | g. garage |
| 8. jockey | h. library |
| 9. keeper | i. observatory |
| 10. librarian | j. racecourse |
| 11. mechanic | k. restaurant |
| 12. professor | l. school |
| 13. referee | m. studio |
| 14. teacher | n. surgery |
| 15. telephone operator | o. university |
| 16. waiter/waitress | p. zoo |

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Can you think of any other people who work in these places?

33 Opposites – 2

Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets.
Choose from one of the following words. Use each word once only.

absent	early	happy	noisy
asleep	empty	hard	short
dangerous	expensive	interesting	strong
dark	fat	light	young

1. He was still when she came home. (AWAKE)
2. This is a very film. (BORING)
3. The watches in this shop are very (CHEAP)
4. All her children have hair. (FAIR)
5. I noticed that his glass was again. (FULL)
6. He was surprised that the suitcase was so (HEAVY)
7. I think I'll catch the bus tomorrow. (LATE)
8. The journey to work is quite (LONG)
9. She thinks her daughter's boyfriend is too for her. (OLD)
10. Is Carlos today? (PRESENT)
11. Our neighbours are very (QUIET)
12. The news made her very (SAD)
13. It's to swim there. (SAFE)
14. The butter was too to use. (SOFT)
15. His wife was worried because he was so (THIN)
16. I don't like this coffee. It's much too (WEAK)

34 Word partnerships – 2

Remember to note down pairs of words which often occur together. These word partnerships will help you understand spoken and written English. Hearing **one** word, helps you to **expect** the other, so it is easier to understand.

Match the adjective on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. alphabetical | a. bed |
| 2. chocolate | b. biscuit |
| 3. cloudy | c. coffee |
| 4. digital | d. hair |
| 5. double | e. knife |
| 6. instant | f. laugh |
| 7. loud | g. order |
| 8. sharp | h. road |
| 9. wavy | i. sky |
| 10. wide | j. watch |

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Set 2

Now do the same with these words.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. bald | a. banana |
| 2. classical | b. beef |
| 3. curly | c. clothes |
| 4. direct | d. couple |
| 5. fashionable | e. door |
| 6. front | f. drink |
| 7. married | g. flight |
| 8. non-alcoholic | h. hair |
| 9. ripe | i. head |
| 10. roast | j. music |

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9	
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35 Past tense – 1

Most verbs form their past by adding 'd' or 'ed', for example:

arrive

arrived

start

started

Some verbs do not form their past tense so easily. There are about 200 irregular verbs in English. About 100 of these are common so you should always check the past tense of any new verb you learn.

Find the past form of the following verbs:

blow break cut find get give grow hear
keep make put run send take think throw

The words can go across or down, or diagonally left to right. The same letter may be used in more than one word. The past form of 'blow' is shown as an example.

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

Many of the common verbs in English combine with an adverb or a preposition to form two-word verbs. For example, if you **look up** a word in your dictionary it means that you find information about it.

Look up some common English verbs and see how many examples of these kinds of combinations you can find.

A. Complete each of the sentences by using the past form of one of the verbs on the left and combining it with one of the words on the right. Use each verb once only. The first is shown as an example.

break	find	get	grow	down	from	off
hear	keep	make	take	on	out	up

1. We never ... *found out* ... why he lost his job.
2. I'm sure he that story. It can't be true!
3. She in London and left when she was 16.
4. The car at the crossroads and I couldn't start it again.
5. I late so I had no time for breakfast.
6. The interruption didn't stop him. He speaking.
7. The plane at 9 o'clock, 3 hours late.
8. I finally Henry last week. He phoned me from work.

B. Now do the same thing with these verbs and the words on the right.

blow	cut	give	put	away	for	into
run	send	think	throw	off	over	up

1. She the clothes she didn't need any more.
2. The bus stopped suddenly and the car the back of it.
3. He smoking when his doctor told him how dangerous it was.
4. It was raining so heavily that they the match until the following week.
5. They the doctor and he came immediately.
6. It was an offer he very carefully before he made his decision.
7. They the bridge with dynamite.
8. The telephone operator accidentally our conversation when she pressed the wrong button.

36 Nouns for people -

Form the word for the person by putting an ending to the word in brackets, for example:

He's a *stranger* in this town. (STRANGE)

1. An should be good at maths. (ACCOUNT)
2. Every hopes to discover a new star. (ASTRONOMY)
3. The sat there asking for money. (BEG)
4. He's a well-known on the radio. (BROADCAST)
5. Look out! That crazy is going too fast! (CYCLE)
6. Alfred Hitchcock was a famous film (DIRECT)
7. Every dreams of winning a fortune. (GAMBLE)
8. She was the of last month's competition. (WIN)
9. She was the only left in the town. (INHABIT)
10. Her wants \$10,000 for her safe return. (KIDNAP)
11. Their thinks they might go to prison. (LAW)
12. There's a new in the room upstairs. (LODGE)
13. His ambition is to be a one day. (MILLION)
14. Agatha Christie is a famous for her detective stories. (NOVEL)
15. The hotel asked them to register. (RECEPTION)
16. They've caught a drug at the airport. (SMUGGLE)
17. You should see a about that leg. (SPECIAL)
18. The candidate sent a letter to every (VOTE)

37 Around the house

Combine these words with the words below to make the names of twenty different things you find around the house. Use each word once only. The first has been done for you.

basket
bulb
cabinet
cleaner
clock

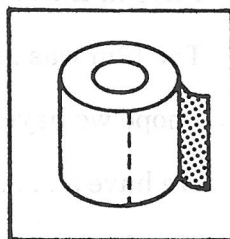
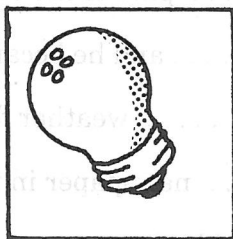
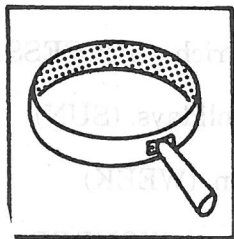
curtain
lighter
liquid
machine
opener

oven
pan
player
pot
recorder

roll
screw
shelves
sill
table

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. alarm | <i>clock</i> | 11. record | ..... |
| 2. book | ..... | 12. shower | ..... |
| 3. cigarette | ..... | 13. tape | ..... |
| 4. coffee | ..... | 14. tin | ..... |
| 5. cork | ..... | 15. toilet | ..... |
| 6. dressing | ..... | 16. vacuum | ..... |
| 7. frying | ..... | 17. washing | ..... |
| 8. light | ..... | 18. washing-up | ..... |
| 9. medicine | ..... | 19. wastepaper | ..... |
| 10. microwave | ..... | 20. window | ..... |

Put the correct name from the list above under each picture.



a. b. c.

38 Word formation – 2

Change each word in brackets to complete the sentence, for example:

Be *careful* when you open the door. (CARE)

1. This is my favourite chair. It's so! (COMFORT)
2. It's to drive so fast. (DANGER)
3. I must clean this floor. (DIRT)
4. Elvis Presley was a pop singer. (FAME)
5. It was so they had to drive very slowly. (FOG)
6. Is lunch ready yet? They're very (HUNGER)
7. Be careful. The roads are very (ICE)
8. I'd like a nice orange. (JUICE)
9. How many holidays do you have? (NATION)
10. Why do they give such parties? (NOISE)
11. His broken arm is still very (PAIN)
12. The President was a very man. (POWER)
13. The children always get bored on a day. (RAIN)
14. He always feels in the morning. (SLEEP)
15. I live in the part of the country. (SOUTH)
16. The film was and he became very rich. (SUCCESS)
17. I hope we have weather for our holidays. (SUN)
18. We have a newspaper in this town. (WEEK)
19. Thanks for everything. I had a time. (WONDER)
20. He lives in a house by the sea. (WOOD)

39 Several meanings

Many words in English can be used in different ways.

When you look up a word in a dictionary, don't stop at the first definition. See how many other ways you can use it. Sometimes one meaning is similar to another; sometimes the same word has several completely different meanings.

Each of the sentences shows how the word **call** can be used. You must use each of the words below once only in a sentence with **call**. You may need to change 'call', for example into 'calls' or 'called'.

back	election	for	help	meeting	number
off	phone	road	strike	surname	train

1. Most students him by his but some older ones use his first name.
2. They have decided to the Tower Avenue.
3. Please put up your hand when I your
4. He decided to a of all the members to discuss the problem.
5. Have there been any for me while I was out?
6. He couldn't do it on his own so he for
7. The film starts at seven so I'll you at six.
8. I can't come to the phone at the moment. Could you tell him I'll later?
9. The president the because the government was so unpopular.
10. The union the workers out on when the company tried to make them work more hours.
11. They yesterday's match because the ground was in such a bad condition.
12. The from London at every station so it took us three hours to get back.

40 Food and drink

Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

Look up any words you don't know.

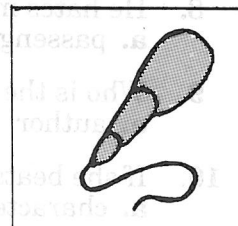
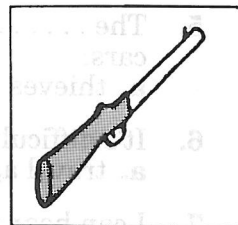
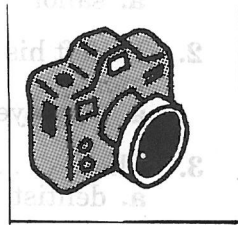
1. I must have a drink. I'm so
a. dirty b. hungry c. thirsty d. thirty
2. What vegetables would you like?, please.
a. Peaches and carrots b. Peas and potatoes
c. Tomatoes and pears d. Beans and apples
3. Is he going to the meal?
a. pay b. bite c. feed d. pay for
4. Look in the oven and see if the is ready yet.
a. cake b. ice cream c. soup d. boiled egg
5. This isn't very sweet. I'll add some more
a. salt b. pepper c. vinegar d. sugar
6. I think I'll have for dessert.
a. spaghetti b. apple pie c. a starter d. mustard
7. I need the frying pan so that I can make the
a. salad b. toast c. honey d. omelette
8. I'd like my rare, please.
a. tea b. chop c. steak d. chicken
9. Why is the waiter taking so long to us?
a. save b. serve c. reserve d. order
10. I've got time for a very quick before I go.
a. snack b. barbecue c. feast d. picnic
11. All he wants is two thin of roast beef.
a. legs b. wings c. crusts d. slices
12. Have you got enough money to the bill?
a. pay for b. pay c. buy d. spend
13. He's putting a lot of strawberry on his bread.
a. marmalade b. pastry c. ham d. jam
14. I'm so, mum! Can I have something to eat?
a. hungry b. angry c. thirsty d. sweet
15. I'll just the soup to see if it's all right.
a. chew b. toast c. taste d. cut
16. A glass of, please. I never drink alcohol.
a. orange juice b. whisky c. lager d. beer

41 Things used at work-1

Match each person with the thing she/he uses.

Use each item once only.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. artist | a. camera |
| 2. baker | b. cash register |
| 3. cashier | c. drill |
| 4. cleaner | d. ladder |
| 5. dentist | e. microphone |
| 6. farmer | f. oven |
| 7. hairdresser | g. paint brush |
| 8. librarian | h. rifle |
| 9. nurse | i. scissors |
| 10. photographer | j. card index |
| 11. referee | k. thermometer |
| 12. singer | l. tractor |
| 13. soldier | m. tray |
| 14. typist | n. typewriter |
| 15. waiter | o. vacuum cleaner |
| 16. window cleaner | p. whistle |



Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Can you think of any more things these people could use at work?

42 Which person is it?

Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

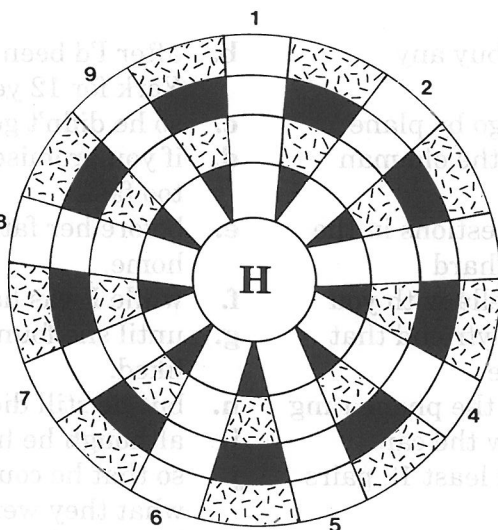
Look up any words you don't know.

1. Every in this army should know how to use the new gun.
a. sailor b. porter c. soldier d. joker
2. He left his job because his didn't pay him enough money.
a. employee b. employer c. conductor d. architect
3. The arrested him for stealing the diamonds.
a. dentist b. electrician c. politician d. policeman
4. A famous operated on her.
a. surgeon b. coach c. driver d. carpenter
5. The made a lot of noise as they left the party in their cars.
a. thieves b. characters c. pedestrians d. guests
6. It's difficult to be a of this club.
a. travel agent b. member c. clown d. bachelor
7. I can hear my next-door playing his trumpet.
a. thief b. customer c. neighbour d. champion
8. He hates marriage. He wants to stay a
a. passenger b. bachelor c. customer d. widow
9. Who is the of this book?
a. author b. surgeon c. journalist d. orphan
10. If she beats her, she'll be the new tennis
a. character b. host c. champion d. passenger
11. The made this door badly. I can't close it.
a. orphan b. carpenter c. artist d. pedestrian
12. After his parents died, the young went to live with his aunt.
a. clown b. farmer c. orphan d. lawyer
13. Sherlock Holmes is an important in detective fiction.
a. employer b. character c. manager d. writer
14. I hope they find the who stole my money.
a. thief b. orphan c. champion d. contestant

43 Word wheel – 2

Fill the wheel, using the clues. Each five-letter word starts at the edge of the wheel and ends in the centre.

As you can see, they all end in the same letter.



1. There's a bus coming. If we hurry, we'll it.
2. Go to the dentist if you have trouble with them.
3. The planet we live on.
4. Can you get a ? I've spilt water everywhere.
5. Have you got the time? I'm sure my is slow.
6. The end of life.
7. The opposite of *smooth*.
8. That's a bad ; you need some medicine for your throat.
9. Have you got a , please? I want to light my pipe.

There are lots of way of making **groups** of words — the same topic; words which often occur together; labels for parts of the same picture etc. It is always easier to learn and remember words if you study them in groups or as part of a picture or shape.

44 Conjunctions

Match the two halves of the sentences.
Use each half once only.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He was very tired and it was very late | a. unless the bus comes soon. |
| 2. They couldn't buy any ice-creams | b. after I'd been living in New York for 12 years. |
| 3. He decided to go by plane | c. so he didn't get good marks. |
| 4. They spoke to the old man very slowly | d. if you promise not to drive it too fast. |
| 5. Some of the questions in the test were very hard | e. before her father came home. |
| 6. Take an umbrella with you | f. while I was having a bath. |
| 7. She told her boyfriend that he should leave | g. until she found some she liked. |
| 8. Unfortunately the phone rang | h. but he still didn't go to bed. |
| 9. You can borrow the car | i. although he hated flying. |
| 10. She tried on at least 12 pairs of shoes | j. so that he could understand what they were saying. |
| 11. I became an American citizen | k. because they didn't have enough money. |
| 12. We'll be late for work | l. in case it rains. |

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Did you notice how the conjunctions were used?

Make a list of the conjunctions here:

.....
.....
.....

Can you write your own sentences using each one? If you do this it will help you to remember the words.

45 Conversations in town

Match the first part of the conversation on the left with the other part on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I'd like some roses, please. | a. Do you want to send it airmail? |
| 2. Can you read the letters on the bottom line? | b. Shall I leave it long at the back? |
| 3. How long have you had the pain? | c. Yes, but not two together, I'm afraid. |
| 4. I'd like a room for two nights, please. | d. I'm not sure about the first one. |
| 5. I'd like to cash this cheque, please. | e. How big a bunch would you like? |
| 6. Have you got anything at the back? | f. Have you got any kind of identification? |
| 7. I'd like it short at the sides, please. | g. Three times a day. |
| 8. A stamp for Brazil, please. | h. Pork or beef? |
| 9. How often do you brush them? | i. Single or double? |
| 10. A pound of sausages, please. | j. Since last Friday. |

Now match each conversation with a building below. One is done for you as an example; you must complete the others.

There will be one building left. Can you think of any conversations people might have there?

OPTICIAN'S		DOCTOR'S		LA BAMBA RESTAURANT		BANK		BUTCHER'S	
CHAPLIN ROAD									
PAVILION THEATRE		BARBER'S		DENTIST'S		POST OFFICE		AVON HOTEL	
								1	e

46 Pronunciation

Knowing how to pronounce a word is sometimes a problem. It may be difficult at first, but it is a very good idea to learn the symbols used for the different sounds in English. A good dictionary should have a list of the symbols it uses. You can then look up the pronunciation of any word you are not sure about.

Here are some exercises to give you practice in finding out how words are pronounced.

A. Pronunciation of 'ear'

'ear' can be pronounced

/ eə / as in 'bear'

/ ɪə / as in 'dear'

Make words by putting one letter in front of 'ear' and then put your word in the correct pronunciation list.

Be careful! One word can be pronounced both ways.

/ eə /

bear

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

/ ɪə /

dear

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B. Pronunciation of 'ch'

'ch' can be pronounced

/ k / as in 'chemist'

/ tʃ / as in 'chair'

Put these words into the correct list depending on the way in which the 'ch' is pronounced.

ache

bachelor

branch

change

character

cheese

cheque

chimney

choose

each

echo

exchange

handkerchief

mechanic

scheme

school

/ k /

chemist

/ tʃ /

chair

C. Pronunciation of 'g'

'g' can be pronounced

/ g / as in 'girl'

/ dʒ / as in 'age'

Put these words into the correct list depending on the way in which the 'g' is pronounced.

again
age
begin
girl

general
generous
get
giant

gift
gymnastics
magic
magazine

margarine
passenger
sugar
together

/ g /

girl

/ dʒ /

age

Remember, you don't really 'know' a new word until you know what it means **and** how to pronounce it!

47 Past tense – 2

Remember to check if a verb is irregular when you learn a new one.
Remember also that some verbs that end in **—ed** in their past form have changes in their spelling, for example:

try tried stop stopped

A good dictionary should show you these spelling changes.

Find the past form of the following verbs:

bring carry catch come do fall go hang
hold leave read see sell set stand wear

The words can go across or down, or diagonally left to right. The same letter may be used in more than one word.

The past form of 'see' is shown as an example.

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

Are you making lists of combinations of verbs with an adverb or a preposition? Remember these are very common in English. Here are some more examples. When you look them up, notice what other combinations you can make with the verbs.

You need to learn the combination in the same way you learn new words. Often you can guess the meaning of the combination from the meaning of the basic word.

A. Complete each of the sentences by using the past form of one of the verbs on the left and combining it with one of the words on the right. Use each verb once only. The first is shown as an example.

bring	carry	come	do	across	on	out
go	leave	read	stand	through	up	without

- The lights *went out* and we couldn't see a thing.
- After a short break they with their work.
- She six children on her own.
- We tea and drank coffee instead.
- She the instructions very carefully.
- You the most important thing! You didn't tell us where we were going to meet.
- I this letter while I was tidying up.
- Because of her bright clothes she really from the others in the group.

B. Now do the same thing with these verbs and the words on the right.

catch	fall	hang	hold	for	out
see	sell	set	wear	to	up

- Some thieves the bank at lunchtime.
- They on the excursion at 7 o'clock.
- The book shop of copies of his latest novel within two hours. Everybody wanted to buy it.
- She him because he was so amusing.
- He the cooking while I prepared the table.
- She in the middle of our conversation. Maybe I said something wrong.
- The children's new shoes so quickly that we had to buy a new pair after only two months.
- They soon with me although I left 20 minutes before they did.

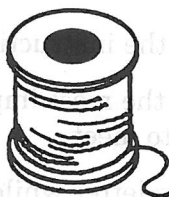
48 Shopping list

When we talk about chocolate or coffee, we can use the expressions:

a bar of chocolate

a cup of coffee

There are many other expressions like this. They help us to talk about a quantity of something. They can often be used to answer the question *How much would you like?*



Match the words on the left with the correct words on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a ball of | a. bread |
| 2. a bar of | b. cards |
| 3. a bunch of | c. cigarettes |
| 4. a jar of | d. cotton |
| 5. a loaf of | e. flowers |
| 6. a lump of | f. ice |
| 7. a pack of | g. jam |
| 8. a packet of | h. pearls |
| 9. a pad of | i. petrol |
| 10. a pair of | j. scissors |
| 11. a reel of | k. soap |
| 12. a string of | l. string |
| 13. a tank of | m. toothpaste |
| 14. a tube of | n. writing paper |

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49 Sentence starters – 2

Here are three more ways of starting a sentence. Can you complete them in each situation? There is a list of phrases at the bottom of the page to help you.

Would you like....?

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. You are having a birthday party.
Invite a friend. | Would you like |
| 2. Your friend's teacup is empty. Offer her
some more. | Would you like |
| 3. Your friend is not good at figures. You
have a calculator. | Would you like |
| 4. Your friend's case looks very heavy. | Would you like |
| 5. You are German. Your British friend
wants to learn German. | Would you like |

Let's....

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 6. You and some friends want to go out
to eat. Chinese? | Let's |
| 7. You are tired. You don't want to go out
tonight. | Let's |
| 8. There's nothing good on TV tonight. | Let's |
| 9. You are on the beach. It is very very hot. | Let's |
| 10. It is cheaper for you and your friends to
go to the airport by taxi than by train. | Let's |

You'd better....

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 11. Your friend is going out. It is raining. | You'd better |
| 12. Your friend has toothache. | You'd better |
| 13. Someone has just stolen your friend's car. | You'd better |
| 14. Your friend wants to work in America.
She doesn't speak English. | You'd better |
| 15. There is a lot of water on the floor in your
friend's hotel room. | You'd better |

Useful phrases: some more tea, carry, have a swim, put on your raincoat, go to a Chinese restaurant, learn quickly, stay at home, me to teach you, ring the dentist, hire a video, come to my party, call reception, take a taxi, borrow my calculator, phone the police.

50 Word partnerships

Choose an adjective from the list on the left and put it with a preposition from the list on the right to complete the sentence. Use each adjective once only.

afraid
close
famous
full

good
grateful
preferable
ready

short
similar
sorry
tired

at
for
of
to

1. Could you lend me £30? I'm a bit money at the moment.
2. They live the town centre, which makes shopping easier for them.
3. I'm afraid I'm not very speaking Italian but I'll do my best.
4. I'm doing the same things all the time! Can't we do something different?
5. At night that tree is birds. The noise makes it difficult for me to get to sleep.
6. Her dress is very mine. Only the belt is different.
7. Having a boring job is having no job at all.
8. The town is its museum. People come from all over the world to visit it.
9. We had to go by sea because he's flying.
10. It's very kind of you. We're very all your help.
11. Aren't you the party yet? The taxi's coming in five minutes!
12. Everybody felt very him after his terrible accident.

Remember you need to learn **word partnerships**, not just individual words. It's also easier to remember the partnerships if you learn them in whole sentences — especially if the sentences are funny or personal for you.

51 What's missing? - 2

Under each picture write the name of the item and what is missing.
Choose from the following list of words.

The first has been done for you.

bicycle
boat
clock
cooker
dog
hand

heel
jacket
keys
piano
receiver
ring

saddle
sails
shoe
sleeve
tail
telephone



1. *cooker*...
ring...



2.
.....



3.
.....



4.
.....



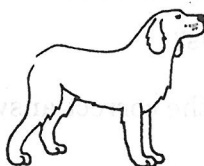
5.
.....



6.
.....



7.
.....



8.
.....



9.
.....

52 Confusing words - 1

If you use a word in the wrong way, learn from your mistake. Find out what the correct word or expression should be and then use both the correct and incorrect words in sentences so that you can understand and remember the difference.

Choose the correct word for each sentence.

1. He's only five but he's very *big* / *great* for his age.
2. Could you *borrow* / *lend* me some money?
3. Please *bring* / *take* that book over here.
4. I'd like to *buy* / *pay* you a drink.
5. Can you *check* / *control* that the baby's all right?
6. You must *come* / *go* and visit us some time.
7. I'm a *cook* / *cooker* in a hotel.
8. Take your books off the bedroom *floor* / *ground*.
9. I think I *forgot* / *left* my gloves at the cinema.
10. Please *hear* / *listen* to this carefully.
11. Short women often love *high* / *tall* men.
12. The dog ate *it's* / *its* food noisily.
13. She loves reading about the *last* / *latest* fashion.
14. I *passed* / *past* the shop on the way home.
15. Be *quiet* / *quite*! He's trying to sleep!
16. He *saw* / *watched* her carefully to learn how to do it.
17. Can you *say* / *tell* me what he said?
18. *Who's* / *Whose* book is this?

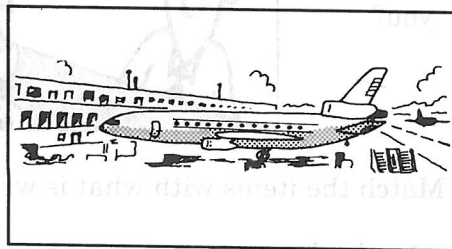
When you are sure you know the correct answers, cross out the wrong ones carefully.

If you write your own sentence with the correct word, it will help you to remember how to use it.

53 Notices – 2

Match each notice on the left with the place on the right where it is most often seen. Write your answers in the boxes. The first one has been done as an example.

- a. BAGGAGE RECLAIM
- b. BOATS FOR HIRE
- c. DECK CHAIRS FOR HIRE



AT AN AIRPORT

- d. DUAL CARRIAGEWAY AHEAD

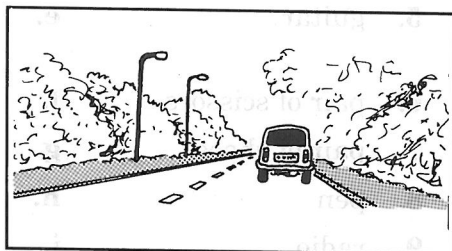
1	2	3	4	5
a				

- e. DUTY FREE SHOP

- f. FLIGHT ARRIVALS

- g. GATE 20

- h. GIVE WAY



AT THE SIDE OF A ROAD

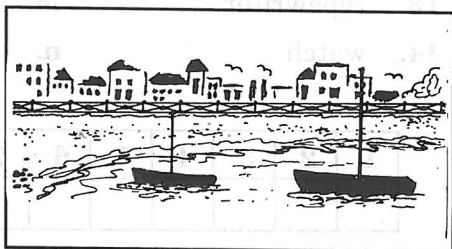
- i. GOODS TO DECLARE

- j. NEXT HIGH TIDE 7 a.m.

6	7	8	9	10

- k. NO BATHING WHEN RED FLAG IS FLYING

- l. NO PARKING



AT THE SEASIDE

- m. PIER ENTRANCE 30p.

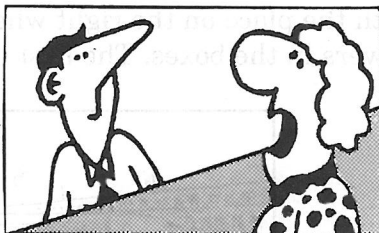
- n. PUSH BUTTON AND WAIT FOR SIGNAL OPPOSITE

11	12	13	14	15

- o. WEIGHT LIMIT 10 TONS

54 Complaining

Can I help you?



I hope so. I bought a here last week. Unfortunately,

Match the items with what is wrong with them.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. book | a. The playing instructions are missing. |
| 2. camera | b. It's colour, not black and white. |
| 3. film | c. It rewinds cassettes very slowly. |
| 4. game | d. It loses time. |
| 5. guitar | e. The heel came off one of them the first time I wore them. |
| 6. pair of scissors | f. It stretched when I washed it. |
| 7. pair of shoes | g. Two of its strings are broken. |
| 8. pen | h. It has a scratch on its lens. |
| 9. radio | i. Some keys don't work properly. |
| 10. sweater | j. Some pages are missing. |
| 11. tape recorder | k. It doesn't write properly. |
| 12. teapot | l. The aerial is broken. |
| 13. typewriter | m. It hasn't got a lid. |
| 14. watch | n. They don't cut properly. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Write your answers here:

Can you think of any other things which could go wrong with these items?

55 Clothes – 2

Think about the clothes you wear. Look at pictures of clothes in newspapers and magazines. Do you know what to call them in English? If not find out.

Why don't you make your own picture dictionary? Cut out pictures of clothes, stick them in a book and put their names in English next to them. This will help you to remember things better.

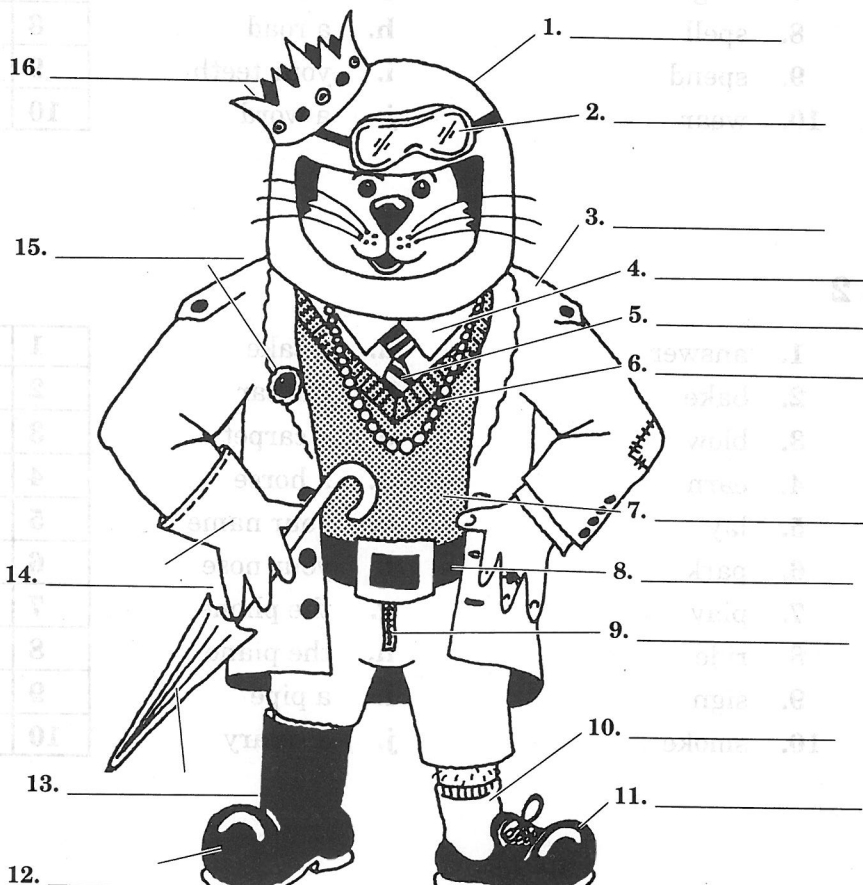
Can you name the 16 things Korky is wearing? Use each of these once:

boot
shoe
glove
pullover

belt
tie
shirt
crash helmet

coat
goggles
crown
umbrella

necklace
brooch
zip
sock



56 Word partnerships –

Match the verb on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. boil | a. a bell |
| 2. brush | b. an egg |
| 3. cross | c. a hole |
| 4. dig | d. a jacket |
| 5. organise | e. a letter |
| 6. post | f. money |
| 7. ring | g. a party |
| 8. spell | h. a road |
| 9. spend | i. your teeth |
| 10. wear | j. a word |

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Set 2

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. answer | a. a cake |
| 2. bake | b. the car |
| 3. blow | c. a carpet |
| 4. earn | d. a horse |
| 5. lay | e. your name |
| 6. park | f. your nose |
| 7. play | g. the phone |
| 8. ride | h. the piano |
| 9. sign | i. a pipe |
| 10. smoke | j. a salary |

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57 Animal world - 1

Under each picture write the name of the creature.
Choose from the following list of words.

elephant
crab
giraffe

ostrich
mouse
bear

lion
penguin
rhinoceros

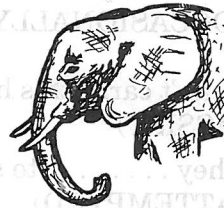
owl
crocodile
frog



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



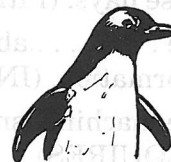
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

58 Replace the word

Don't immediately look up every word you don't know. Try to guess the meaning by what goes before and after it and then, if necessary, check in a dictionary to see if you're right.

Complete each sentence by using a more common word than the word in brackets, for example:

He usually comes by bus but *sometimes* he comes by taxi.
(OCCASIONALLY)

1. I can't carry this by myself. Could somebody me?
(ASSIST)
2. They to speak to him but they didn't succeed.
(ATTEMPTED)
3. Slowly and he carried the glasses outside.
(CAUTIOUSLY)
4. She the money under the bed so that nobody would find it. (CONCEALED)
5. They're a new block of flats near the park.
(CONSTRUCTING)
6. The table was too to get through the door. (ENORMOUS)
7. He used to visit me every day but he doesn't come so these days. (FREQUENTLY)
8. She about flights to Rio but they didn't have any information. (INQUIRED)
9. The machine isn't working very well. It some more oil.
(REQUIRES)
10. I got no when I asked how old she was. (RESPONSE)
11. The police are still for the boy who ran away.
(SEARCHING)
12. It was difficult to a winner because they were all so good.
(SELECT)
13. She did it so that she finished in 30 minutes.
(SPEEDILY)
14. I'm not enough to buy a car as big as his. (WEALTHY)

59 Rooms of the house - 2

Remember to use what you have around you to learn English. Look at the things you have around you at home and see if you know how to say them in English. If you don't know, find out.

Look at the picture of a kitchen. On the list below, number each item which is numbered on the picture.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| shelf | cooker | tea towel |
| mixer | oven | table cloth |
| sink | teapot | jug |
| taps | saucepan | bowl |



60 Word formation – 3

Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence, for example:

There was a lot of *activity* in the room. (ACTIVE)

1. It's hard to find in the summer. (ACCOMMODATE)
2. She has a large of stamps. (COLLECT)
3. He made an unfavourable between food in his country and mine. (COMPARE)
4. They made a about the heating. (COMPLAIN)
5. I had to write a for homework. (COMPOSE)
6. She gave a of the new computer. (DEMONSTRATE)
7. I had starting my car this morning. (DIFFICULT)
8. Have you got some kind of on you? (IDENTIFY)
9. How serious is her ? (ILL)
10. They had a very happy (MARRY)
11. There was a strange in the bowl. (MIX)
12. Gardening is a relaxing for some people, but not for me! (OCCUPY)
13. Could I have to go home early? (PERMIT)
14. There are several mistakes in this letter. (PUNCTUATE)
15. I have made a for next weekend. (RESERVE)
16. He made a about the robbery. (STATE)
17. He made another about who to invite. (SUGGEST)
18. Can I get a of this book? (TRANSLATE)
19. He's having for his bad back. (TREAT)
20. I've put on since I arrived here. (WEIGH)

61 Two-word expressions

Sometimes in English two words are used together to make a common expression, for example:

credit card

vacuum cleaner

Sometimes you find these expressions listed separately in a dictionary and sometimes they are included in the definitions of one, or both, of the two words. You need to learn the expressions as complete phrases.

Join one word on the left with one from the right to make a two-word partnership. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. car | a. agency |
| 2. department | b. ground |
| 3. departure | c. house |
| 4. film | d. juice |
| 5. football | e. lights |
| 6. guest | f. lounge |
| 7. luggage | g. money |
| 8. orange | h. office |
| 9. petrol | i. park |
| 10. pocket | j. pool |
| 11. post | k. processor |
| 12. swimming | l. rack |
| 13. traffic | m. star |
| 14. travel | n. station |
| 15. windscreen | o. store |
| 16. word | p. wiper |

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Now complete each sentence with one of the expressions.

- He put the suitcases up on the
- They went shopping in a big
- She bought a to replace her typewriter.
- Is there any more? I'm very thirsty.

62 Sports and hobbies

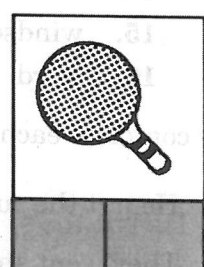
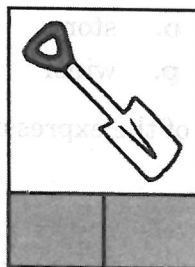
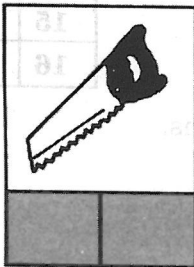
Match the sport or hobby on the left with the item you use on the right.
Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. bird-watching
2. boxing
3. camping
4. canoeing
5. cycling
6. fishing
7. football
8. gardening
9. golf
10. hockey
11. knitting
12. painting
13. photography
14. table tennis
15. tennis
16. woodwork

- a. bat
- b. bicycle
- c. binoculars
- d. brush
- e. club
- f. film
- g. gloves
- h. goal
- i. needles
- j. paddle
- k. racket
- l. rod
- m. saw
- n. spade
- o. stick
- p. tent

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Now match the correct pair with each of the pictures below.



Can you think of any more things you need if you are interested in these sports and hobbies?

63 Expressions with 'll

Match up what you think (in the left hand bubbles) with what you actually say in the right hand bubbles.

1. I'll write you a letter.

2. Don't worry.

3. Stop it!

4. I must go.

5. It's easier for me to answer the phone because you're in the bath.

6. The concert's tomorrow. I'll try and get tickets for you, but it won't be easy.

7. I can't tell you at the moment.

8. I'll phone you.

a. I'll get it

b. I'll give you a ring.

c. I'll drop you a line.

d. I'll let you know.

e. I'll see you later.

f. It'll be all right.

g. That'll do!

h. I'll see what I can do.

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64 Word partnerships -

Remember to keep noting pairs of words which often occur together. This can help you to understand English because if you see or hear one of them, you can **expect** the other.

Match the adjective on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

1. crowded
2. dark
3. deep
4. fair
5. fatal
6. flat
7. great
8. mild
9. single
10. tasty

- a. accident
- b. bed
- c. bus
- d. climate
- e. cloud
- f. difficulty
- g. food
- h. hair
- i. river
- j. tyre

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Set 2

Now do the same with these words

1. amateur
2. bright
3. busy
4. embarrassing
5. empty
6. high
7. luxury
8. religious
9. sliced
10. thick

- a. bottle
- b. bread
- c. ceremony
- d. colour
- e. hotel
- f. mountain
- g. photographer
- h. question
- i. soup
- j. street

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65 Word formation – 4

Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence, for example.

It was very *misty* . . . this morning. (MIST)

1. I caught the train at the station. (CENTRE)
2. It was too for sunbathing. (CLOUD)
3. The room got so that he had to clean it. (DUST)
4. It was not to write down the address. (FOOL)
5. The receptionist was very and explained everything to him very carefully. (HELP)
6. You were not to be killed. (LUCK)
7. She lives in a very flat. (LUXURY)
8. I had to have a examination before they gave me the job. (MEDICINE)
9. He slipped on the ground. (MUD)
10. What was that buzzing sound? (MYSTERY)
11. He was very before his interview. (NERVE)
12. I prefer the version of this film. (ORIGIN)
13. She got a letter from her boss. (PERSON)
14. Some singers earn a lot of money. (PROFESSION)
15. We bought this house at a very price. (REASON)
16. I think the most idea is to go by car. (SENSE)
17. The soldier had very boots. (SHINE)
18. She was very kind and when I told her about my problem. (SYMPATHY)
19. There are ways of doing this. (VARY)
20. It was too to use my umbrella. (WIND)

66 Product information

If you can get newspapers or magazines in English, look at the advertisements. You can find a lot of useful vocabulary in them. In addition, many products have information written in English which will also help you to build your vocabulary. Remember, there are lots of opportunities to see real English. All of them can help you to learn.

In this exercise you will see information about a product. It is from information or a label on the product. You have to decide which product. Choose the product from the following list:

bookcase
coffee
film
kettle
marmalade

medicine
newspaper
paint
ring
shampoo

sheet
socks
television
trousers
watch

THICK CUT
*made from Seville
oranges*

**TO FIT
DOUBLE BED**

Helps clear a blocked or
runny nose

1.

2.

3.

**FILTER FINE
MEDIUM ROAST**

**FOR NORMAL
HAIR**

Business 40-43
Gardening 50
TV Guide 52

4.

5.

6.

WAIST 86cm

**FOR COLOUR
PRINTS**

**TO FIT SHOE SIZES
6-10**

7. 8. 9.

**FOR CEILINGS
AND WALLS**

**LOOP AERIAL
30 CHANNELS**

4 SHELVES

10. 11. 12.

*Rapidly boils up to 3
pints of water*

*With 15 rubies
and 4 diamonds*

**Time, date. Alarm.
Stop-watch.**

13. 14. 15.

Look again at page 11. Cover the words at the top of the page. Look at the pictures for one minute. Now write down as many of the words as you can remember, without looking at the picture again. Remember, looking **back** and revising what you have already learned is an important part of building your vocabulary.

67 Confusing words – 2

If you use a word in the wrong way, learn from your mistake. Find out what the correct word or expression should be then use both the correct and incorrect words in sentences so that you can understand and remember the difference.

Choose the correct word for each sentence.

1. What would you *advice* / *advise* me to do?
2. The train has been *delayed* / *postponed* by ten minutes.
3. He's the person who *discovered* / *invented* television.
4. We *wait for* / *expect* him to arrive tomorrow morning.
5. That colour doesn't *fit* / *suit* you.
6. He's a complete *foreigner* / *stranger*. I've never seen him before.
7. His favourite *game* / *play* is football.
8. I'm pleased everybody has worked so *hard* / *hardly*.
9. He's starting a new *job* / *work* on Monday.
10. He's going to *lay* / *lie* on the bed and have a rest.
11. When you arrive at the town, go to the *nearest* / *next* police station.
12. She left a *note* / *notice* on the kitchen table to tell him where she was.
13. Did you *notice* / *remark* what he was wearing?
14. She *passed* / *took* the exam in July but she won't know the result before October.
15. They won the first *price* / *prize* in the competition.
16. Could you *remember* / *remind* me to phone her?
17. The accident happened on the York to Leeds *road* / *street*.
18. They *robbed* / *stole* the money from the house last night.

When you are sure you know the correct answers, cross out the wrong ones.

Don't forget that if you write your own sentences, it will help you to remember how to use the words correctly.

68 Animal world – 2

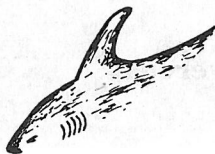
Under each picture write the name of the creature.
Choose from the following list of words.

pig
horse
rabbit

monkey
snake
squirrel

zebra
parrot
tortoise

shark
bull
deer



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4.

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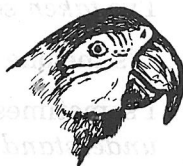
6.



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12.

69 Guess the subject

In most countries, it is possible to receive radio programmes in English. Listening to the news and other programmes will help you improve your English.

If you don't hear or don't understand everything, don't worry. It is often possible to guess what people are talking about because you hear other words that go very closely with a subject. For example, if you hear the words:

sweater, right size, expensive, overcoat

the people are probably talking about buying clothes.

What is 'it' in each of these sentences? The words in italics should help you to guess. Write your answer in the space provided.

1. It *shone brightly* all day and made the room very *warm*.
2. The *artist* took 2 months to *paint* it.
3. She heard it *ringing* and ran into the room to *answer* it.
4. It isn't *sharp* enough to *cut* the vegetables.
5. It was so *strong* that it *blew down* that tree.
6. He *kicked* it past the *keeper* into the *goal*.
7. It *fell heavily* and made all the countryside *white*.
8. My *dentist* said it needed a *filling*.
9. It *expires* next month so I have to get a new one before I *go abroad* again.
10. It leaves from *platform 3* at seven fifteen.
11. I've *taken* some very good *photos* with it.
12. It's the one I usually *borrow* *books* from.
13. I sometimes need it to *look up* words I don't understand.
14. He *switched* it on but didn't really *watch* it until the news came on.

70 Compound nouns

Sometimes in English it is possible to join two separate words together to make one noun, for example:

tooth brush toothbrush hand bag handbag

These are another kind of 'word partnership' which you have already met several times in this book. These combinations are very important if you want your English to be natural.

Join one word from the group on the left, and one from the group on the right to make compound nouns. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. book

2. foot

3. girl

4. hair

5. home

6. key

7. motor

8. news

9. post

10. rain

11. sauce

12. sign

13. time

14. tooth

15. wash

16. water

a. agent

b. ball

c. basin

d. card

e. case

f. coat

g. dryer

h. fall

i. friend

j. hole

k. pan

l. paste

m. post

n. table

o. way

p. work

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Now complete each sentence with one of the compound nouns.

1. Our teacher gives us too much to do.

2. It's much quicker if you travel on the

3. He looked at the to see when the train left.

4. Heat up the soup in a medium-sized

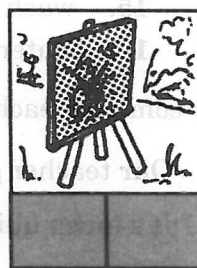
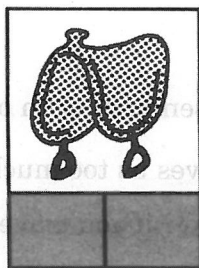
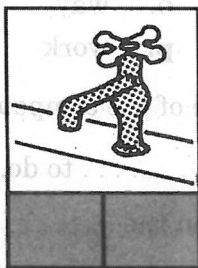
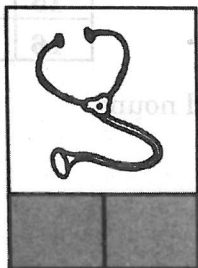
71 Things used at work

Match each person with the thing she/he uses at work. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. actor/actress | a. cable |
| 2. ambulance man/woman | b. computer |
| 3. announcer | c. crash helmet |
| 4. artist | d. easel |
| 5. astronomer | e. handcuffs |
| 6. doctor | f. hose |
| 7. dress-maker | g. make-up |
| 8. electrician | h. microphone |
| 9. fireman | i. notebook |
| 10. florist | j. saddle |
| 11. jockey | k. sewing-machine |
| 12. journalist | l. stethoscope |
| 13. plumber | m. stretcher |
| 14. policeman/woman | n. tap |
| 15. programmer | o. telescope |
| 16. racing driver | p. vase |

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Now match the correct pair with each of the pictures below.



Can you think of any more things the people could use?

72 Opposites – prefixes

You can form the opposite of some adjectives by using a prefix, for example:

certain

uncertain

In this word square, find fourteen adjectives formed in this way. The words can go across or down, or diagonally left to right. The same letter may be used in more than one word. The prefixes used are **im-**, **in-** or **un-**. One has been done for you as an example.

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

Now find the best word from the word square to complete each of the following sentences.

1. It's very to have snow in the middle of summer.
2. After 100 years as a colony the country became
3. This room is so ! Put all your toys away!
4. He's to see you at the moment. He's very busy.
5. You will lose one point for each answer.
6. It's to reach the town. The roads are blocked.

73 Horrible joke time

Different people find different things funny.

Here are some examples of jokes which some people find quite amusing. (Other people think they are just silly.)

Match the question on the left with the answer on the right.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. What do you call a very small mother? | a. A tomato in a lift. |
| 2. What time is it when an elephant sits on your watch? | b. A roof. |
| 3. What kind of umbrella does a teacher carry on a rainy day? | c. The smallest ones. |
| 4. Which fish have got their eyes closest together? | d. A person on a horse. |
| 5. What do you call little white things in your head which bite? | e. A minimum. |
| 6. What's the difference between here and there? | f. So that he could be on time. |
| 7. What's red and goes up and down? | g. A wet one. |
| 8. Why do white sheep eat more than black sheep? | h. May — it only has 3 letters. |
| 9. Why did the student sit on his watch? | i. Lunch and dinner. |
| 10. What goes up but never comes down? | j. The letter T. |
| 11. What 2 things shouldn't you have before breakfast? | k. There are more of them. |
| 12. What do you find all over a house? | l. Your age. |
| 13. What has 6 legs, 2 arms and 2 heads? | m. Time to buy a new one. |
| 14. Which is the shortest month? | n. Teeth. |

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

74 Expressions with 'not'

In English it can often seem rude to answer with the one word 'No'. Each of the expressions in the right hand column is a natural response using 'not'. Match up the remarks in the left-hand column with those on the right to make natural conversations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Did you enjoy the book? | a. Not at all. |
| 2. Some coffee? | b. Not very! It rained most of the time. |
| 3. Somebody's been smoking in here! | c. Not likely! I'm scared of flying! |
| 4. Thanks for your help. | d. Not very many. About 10. |
| 5. Are you ready to go out? | e. Not at the moment, thanks. I've just had lunch. |
| 6. Was the weather nice? | f. Not really. I had to work on Saturday. |
| 7. Would you like something to eat? | g. Not for me, thanks. I prefer tea. |
| 8. Did you have a good weekend? | h. Not yet. Give me 5 minutes. |
| 9. How many people were at the party? | i. Not me! |
| 10. Are you coming paragliding with us? | j. Not very much. It was too long. |

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Now respond with one of the expressions using 'not' to the following:

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. Would you like a sweet? | | | | | |
| 12. Someone's taken my pen! | ..... | .....! |  |  |  |
| 13. Did you have a good flight? | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 14. What've you been doing? | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| 15. I suppose you bought a lot of books! | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| 16. Thank you very much indeed. | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |

One of the expressions with 'not' is not negative in meaning. Which is it? When do you use it?

Test 1 Units 1-15

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Excuse me. Could you me the way to the town hall?
a. let b. put c. talk d. tell
2. Not more books! There aren't enough to put them on!
a. leaves b. cases c. spaces d. shelves
3. Don't forget your It's very cold outside.
a. gloves b. socks c. umbrella d. scissors
4. There are eleven players in a football
a. game b. pitch c. team d. group
5. What's wrong with your foot? – One of my hurts.
a. fingers b. heels c. wrists d. toes
6. Bill's a so he travels all over the world.
a. baker b. butcher c. sailor d. driver
7. The will help you if you can't find the book you want.
a. porter b. agent c. librarian d. operator
8. I must book a for our game of tennis tomorrow.
a. field b. court c. green d. team
9. My car won't start. Could you give me a to town?
a. bus b. car c. hand d. lift
10. Do you take in your tea?
a. spoon b. pepper c. salt d. sugar
11. This doll is a present for my I hope she likes it.
a. husband b. nephew c. niece d. uncle
12. What kind of fruit would you like? – A, please.
a. carrot b. mushroom c. pear d. turnip
13. I'll look in my and see if I'm free on Wednesday.
a. diary b. dictionary c. briefcase d. calendar
14. You don't have to ! We're not late!
a. dream b. laugh c. rush d. wait
15. Which do you – cream or milk?
a. rather b. eat c. prefer d. wear

Test 2 Units 16-30

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. You can hang your jacket in the
a. bedspread b. chest of drawers c. hanger d. wardrobe
2. The shopping centre is now a pedestrian
a. arrival b. palace c. pavement d. precinct
3. Could you a photo of me in front of this building?
a. check b. make c. paint d. take
4. The ice is very so don't walk on it.
a. high b. low c. thick d. thin
5. Carol speaks so fast that it's to understand her.
a. difficult b. easy c. slow d. wrong
6. The mechanic hopes to our car by this evening.
a. make b. renew c. repair d. wander
7. My says I need stronger glasses.
a. chemist b. conductor c. keeper d. optician
8. Can I pay you tomorrow? – That's fine me.
a. about b. by c. of d. to
9. How much does she earn? – That's none of your!
a. business b. decision c. information d. role
10. The police are looking for the of a red Ford.
a. detective b. instructor c. owner d. rider
11. I've already got a at a hotel in the town centre.
a. prescription b. property c. reserve d. reservation
12. The next of the show is at seven thirty.
a. event b. performance c. stall d. game
13. You can't eat that pear. It isn't yet.
a. best b. pale c. ripe d. mature
14. Can you the coffee and I'll get the biscuits.
a. depart b. disturb c. feed d. pour
15. Should I wear my sandals or my?
a. cardigan b. shorts c. trainers d. scarves

Test 3 Units 31-45

Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence.

1. Shirley tried to stop the car but the didn't work.
a. brakes b. crossroads c. tyres d. controls
2. The referee and the two teams ran out onto the
a. circus b. course c. observatory d. pitch
3. You need some coffee to wake you up.
a. awake b. hard c. brown d. strong
4. His suitcase was quite so I could easily carry it.
a. cheap b. heavy c. light d. short
5. When did you smoking? – About two years ago.
a. cut off b. give up c. make up d. throw away
6. The plane late because of the terrible weather.
a. blew up b. grew up c. went on d. took off
7. The at the hospital told me not to worry about my leg.
a. accountant b. director c. lodger d. specialist
8. The President is a very man. Everyone does what he says.
a. circular b. direct c. painful d. powerful
9. We had to the match because of the bad weather.
a. call back b. call off c. think over d. find out
10. Pat was surprised when her boss didn't the meal.
a. buy b. pay c. pay for d. spend
11. All Michael ate was two thin of bread.
a. rolls b. loaves c. slices d. snacks
12. With this I can get to the windows on the first floor.
a. index b. ladder c. lager d. step
13. You can a bus just outside the station.
a. beat b. catch c. keep d. meet
14. Take your overcoat with you it gets cold.
a. although b. in case c. unless d. until
15. I'd like to this cheque, please.
a. cash b. change c. pay for d. spend

Test 4 Units 46-59

Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence.

1. Suddenly there was a loud bang and the lights
a. did without b. caught up c. went out d. wore out
2. Jimmy sent his mother a of flowers for her birthday.
a. bar b. bunch c. pack d. packet
3. It's raining. take your umbrella with you.
a. Are you going b. Let's c. You'd better d. Would you like
4. There's nothing good on television. Let's a video.
a. carry b. hire c. invite d. phone
5. Can't you do it? I'm not very good explaining things.
a. at b. for c. of d. to
6. Thanks very much! I'm very for your help.
a. generous b. grateful c. full d. sorry
7. I like the colour of the jacket but the are too short.
a. buttons b. heels c. collars d. sleeves
8. Can you just that all the windows are shut?
a. catch b. check c. control d. reclaim
9. Which does our flight leave from? – Number 12.
a. carriageway b. exit c. gate d. ground
10. Look at my sweater! It when I washed it.
a. boiled b. cut c. missed d. stretched
11. Wear a to protect your head in case there's an accident.
a. brooch b. crash helmet c. glove d. cap
12. Could you your name at the bottom of the letter?
a. answer b. cross c. lay d. sign
13. James is a terrible cook. He can't even an egg!
a. blow b. boil c. lay d. smoke
14. Surely they aren't enough to buy such a large car!
a. cautious b. well c. poor d. wealthy
15. There isn't any water coming out of this
a. heel b. lock c. shelf d. tap

Test 5 Units 60-74

Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence.

1. I've put on I eat too many cakes.
a. gloves b. mixture c. waist d. weight
2. Put your suitcase up on the luggage
a. lounge b. park c. rack d. store
3. You could hear the crowd shouting in the local football
a. ground b. park c. pool d. station
4. That'll, children! Stop shouting!
a. do b. fit c. help d. make
5. I can't tell you now. I'll you know later.
a. get b. let c. make d. tell
6. Give me a some time. You know my phone number.
a. date b. line c. post d. ring
7. The bus was so that we couldn't all get on.
a. crowded b. deep c. thick d. various
8. We have a climate so the winters are never very cold.
a. bright b. fair c. high d. mild
9. It's so in here. Don't you ever clean this room?
a. cloudy b. dark c. dusty d. misty
10. If you ask a price for your car. I'm sure you'll sell it.
a. helpful b. mild c. reasonable d. shiny
11. No, don't wear blue. It doesn't you.
a. fit b. notice c. suit d. take
12. The climbed up the tree and we couldn't see it any more.
a. deer b. rabbit c. squirrel d. tortoise
13. Make sure the knife is really before you cut the meat.
a. flat b. sharp c. sliced d. thick
14. The police put on the robbers to stop them getting away
a. handcuffs b. make-up c. saddles d. stretchers
15. Are you ready to go? – Not Give me 10 minutes.
a. for me b. very much c. very many d. yet

Answers

- 1 A** 1.about 2.above 3.accent 4.act 5.action 6.active 7.actor 8.car 9.card 10.carrot
B lid **C** light a cigarette, paint a picture, park a car, write a letter **D** nationality, national, difference, different **E** came, went, paid, saw, stopped **F** wear, south
- 2** 1.start 2.tell 3.let 4.thank 5.knock 6.keep 7.put 8.take 9.end 10.do 11.order 12.read 13.dream 14.meet 15.talk 16.kiss
- 3** 1.last month 2.a fortnight ago 3.last Friday 4.last weekend 5.the day before yesterday 6.yesterday morning 7.yesterday afternoon 8.today 9.tomorrow 10.the day after tomorrow 11.next weekend 12.next Tuesday 13.tomorrow week 14.in three weeks' time
- 4 A** a.addresses b.boxes c.boys d.children e.knives f.leaves g.lorries h.men i.potatoes j.tomatoes k.watches l.women **B** 1.sandwiches 2.teeth 3.days 4.coaches 5.countries 6.shelves 7.feet 8.dresses
- 5** 1.arrow 2.bird 3.boat 4.bottle 5.envelope 6.fork 7.glasses 8.scissors 9.pear 10.razor 11.gloves 12.puddle 13.spoon 14.umbrella 15.parachute 16.tree 17.hairbrush 18.mushroom 19.ring 20.robot
- 6** 1.eleven 2.ten 3.twenty 4.seven 5.fifteen 6.hundred 7.three 8.five 9.twelve 10.seventy 11.eight 12.seventy-seven 13.thirty-three 14.fifty-six or sixty-six 15.fifty-five or sixty-five
- 7** 1.ear 2.neck 3.elbow 4.finger 5.stomach 6.foot 7.toe 8.heel 9.leg 10.hand 11.chest 12.arm 13.shoulder 14.tongue 15.mouth 16.eye
- 8** 1.artist 2.baker 3.cashier 4.cleaner 5.dancer 6.driver 7.drummer 8.electrician 9.engineer 10.gardener 11.inspector 12.librarian 13.manager 14.musician 15.operator 16.painter 17.photographer 18.pianist 19.sailor 20.typist
- 9** 1.Could I have the menu, please? 2.Could I have the fish? 3.Could I borrow a pen? 4.Could I open a window? 5.Could I try it on? 6.Could you speak up? 7.Could you turn it down? 8.Could you help me? 9.Could you give me a lift? 10.Could you tell me the way to the station? 11.I'd like a single room, please. 12.I'd like a table for three. 13.I'd like to change some money. 14.I'd like to book a court. 15.I'd like an early flight.
- 10** 1.brown, green, orange, purple 2.Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday 3.December, February, May, October 4.eight, nineteen, seventy, twelve 5.autumn, spring, summer, winter 6.rain, snow, sun, wind
- 11** 1.loser 2.baker 3.order 4.floor 5.chain 6.clear 7.river 8.sugar 9.never
- 12** 1.husband 2.mother 3.mother-in-law 4.father 5.father-in-law 6.daughter 7.son 8.daughter-in-law 9.son-in-law 10.grandfather 11.grandmother 12.granddaughter 13.grandson 14.niece 15.nephew 16.uncle 17.aunt 18.cousin

13 1.apple 2.apricot 3.potato 4.carrot 5.coconut 6.orange 7.lemon 8.cucumber 9.melo
10.grapefruit 11.banana 12.lettuce 13.pear 14.pineapple 15.celery 16.mushroom

14 1.diary, dictionary, envelope, notebook, pen, pencil, ruler, stamp, telephone,
typewriter 2.bowl, cup, dish, fork, glass, jug, plate, saucer, spoon, teapot 1.ruler 2.jug
3.telephone 4.dictionary 5.spoon 6.envelope

15 1.rush 2.hear 3.run 4.need 5.drive 6.eat 7.throw 8.wear 9.read 10.drink 11.know
12.wait 13.travel 14.laugh 15.help 16.prefer

16 1.cabbage, music, palace, saucepan 2.arrive, belong, explain, guitar 3.luxury, origin,
photograph, sympathy 4.arrival, mechanic, musician, successful 5.calculator, centimetre,
difficulty, supermarket 6.librarian, luxurious, original, photographer

17 1.curtain 2.lamp 3.hair brush 4.lipstick 5.chest of drawers 6.comb 7.hot water bottle
8.bedsread 9.hair dryer 10.sheet 11.coat hanger 12.pyjamas 13.pillow 14.alarm clock
15.wardrobe 16.mirror

18 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.b 8.c 9.b 10.a 11.b 12.c 13.b 14.a

19 1.good 2.small 3.light 4.easy 5.clean 6.wet 7.slow 8.low 9.cold 10.old 11.loud 12.poor
13.tall 14.open 15.thin 16.right

20 1.b 2.d 3.b 4.c 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.a 10.b 11.a 12.d 13.c 14.a

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

22 1.announcer 2.boxer 3.criminal 4.detective 5.foreigner 6.instructor 7.inventor 8.leader
9.magician 10.writer 11.owner 12.politician 13.reporter 14.rider 15.robber 16.scientist
17.student 18.visitor

23 1.d 2.a 3.k 4.b 5.g 6.m 7.e 8.f 9.l 10.c 11.i 12.j 13.h 14.n

24 1.a car park 2.outside a hotel bedroom 3.a bookshop 4.a supermarket 5.a bank 6.a
football ground 7.a railway station 8.AN AIRPORT 9.a phone box 10.a train 11.a hotel
restaurant 12.a theatre 13.a post box 14.a children's playground 15.a zoo

25 1.ambulance, bicycle, bus, caravan, coach, fire engine, lorry, motorcycle, truck, van
2.bridge. by-pass, car park, crossroads, junction, lane, motorway, ring road, road,
roundabout 1.car park 2.bus or coach 3.caravan 4.junction 5.ambulance 6.bridge

26 2.jug,handle 3.house,roof 4.teapot,lid 5.overcoat,button 6.table,leg 7.armchair,arm
8.car,wheel 9.aeroplane,wing

27 1.arrival 2.competition 3.decision 4.departure 5.dictation 6.entertainment
7.equipment 8.explanation 9.expression 10.freezer 11.information 12.introduction
13.invitation 14.meeting 15.painting 16.photography 17.pronunciation 18.shopping

28 2.ripe 3.rope 4.role 5.pole 6.pale 7.pile 8.file 9.mile 10.milk 11.mill 12.fill 13.will
14.wall 15.walk 16.talk 17.tall

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

30 1.cap 2.scarf 3.bra 4.waistcoat 5.short 6.apron 7.trainer 8.sandal 9.cardigan
10.T-shirt 11.bow tie 12.bowler hat

31 1.cat, cow, feed, lion 2.brake, headlight, steer, tyre 3.bird watching, knitting,
photography, stamp collecting 4.cash, cheque book, credit card, traveller's cheque
5.exercise book, homework, pupil, teach 6.circular, rectangular, square, triangular

32 1.m 2.i 3.a 4.b 5.n 6.c 7.e 8.j 9.p 10.h 11.g 12.o 13.f 14.l 15.d 16.k

33 1.asleep 2.interesting 3.expensive 4.dark 5.empty 6.light 7.early 8.short 9.young
10.absent 11.noisy 12.happy 13.dangerous 14.hard 15.fat 16.strong

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

35 (For word square, see below page 96.) 1. 1.found out 2.made up 3.grew up 4.broke
down 5.got up 6.kept on 7.took off 8.heard from 2. 1.threw away 2.ran into 3.gave up
4.put off 5.sent for 6.thought over 7.blew up 8.cut off

36 1.accountant 2.astronomer 3.beggar 4.broadcaster 5.cyclist 6.director 7.gambler
8.winner 9.inhabitant 10.kidnapper 11.lawyer 12.lodger 13.millionaire 14.novelist
15.receptionist 16.smuggler 17.specialist 18.voter

37 1.alarm clock 2.book shelves 3.cigarette lighter 4.coffee pot 5.cork screw 6.dressing
table 7.frying pan 8.light bulb 9.medicine cabinet 10.microwave oven 11.record player
12.shower curtain 13.tape recorder 14.tin opener 15.toilet roll 16.vacuum cleaner
17.washing machine 18.washing-up liquid 19.wastepaper basket 20.window sill
a.frying pan b.light bulb c.toilet roll

38 1.comfortable 2.dangerous 3.dirty 4.famous 5.foggy 6.hungry 7.icy 8.juicy 9.national
10.noisy 11.painful 12.powerful 13.rainy 14.sleepy 15.southern 16.successful 17.sunny
18.weekly 19.wonderful 20.wooden

39 1.call,surname 2.call,road 3.call,number 4.call,meeting 5.phone calls 6.called,help
7.call for 8.call back 9.called,election 10.called,strike 11.called off 12.train,called

40 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.a 5.d 6.b 7.d 8.c 9.b 10.a 11.d 12.b 13.d 14.a 15.c 16.a

41 1.g 2.f 3.b 4.o 5.c 6.l 7.i 8.j 9.k 10.a 11.p 12.e 13.h 14.n 15.m 16.d

42 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.a 5.d 6.b 7.c 8.b 9.a 10.c 11.b 12.c 13.b 14.a

43 1.catch 2.teeth 3.earth 4.cloth 5.watch 6.death 7.rough 8.cough 9.match

44 1.h 2.k 3.i 4.j 5.c 6.l 7.e 8.f 9.d 10.g 11.b 12.a

45 1.e (florist's) 2.d (optician's) 3.j (doctor's) 4.i (hotel) 5.f (bank) 6.c (theatre)
7.b (barber's) 8.a (post office) 9.g (dentist's) 10.h (butcher's)

46 A Bear, pear, tear, wear. Dear, fear, gear, hear, near, rear, tear, year (also pronounced to rhyme with 'sir') B Chemist, ache, character, echo, mechanic, school. Chair, bachelor, branch, change, cheese, cheque, chimney, choose, each, handkerchief C Girl, again, begin, get, gift, magazine, sugar, together. Age, general, generous, giant, gymnastics, magic, margarine, passenger

47 (For word square, see below page 96.) A 1.went out 2.carried on 3.brought up 4.did without 5.read through 6.left out 7.came across 8.stood out B 1.held up 2.set out 3.sold out 4.fell for 5.saw to 6.hung up 7.wore out 8.caught up

48 1.l 2.k 3.e 4.g 5.a 6.f 7.b 8.c 9.n 10.j 11.d 12.h 13.i 14.m

49 1.Would you like to come to my party? 2.Would you like some more tea? 3.Would you like to borrow my calculator? 4.Would you like me to carry it? 5.Would you like me to teach you? 6.Let's go to a Chinese restaurant. 7.Let's stay at home. 8.Let's hire a video. 9.Let's have a swim. 10.Let's take a taxi. 11.You'd better put on your raincoat. 12.You'd better ring the dentist. 13.You'd better phone the police. 14.You'd better learn quickly. 15.You'd better call reception.

50 1.short of 2.close to 3.good at 4.tired of 5.full of 6.similar to 7.preferable to 8.famous for 9.afraid of 10.grateful for 11.ready for 12.sorry for

51 2.bicycle,saddle 3.piano,keys 4.clock,hand 5.shoe,heel 6.jacket,sleeve 7.telephone,receiver 8.dog,tail 9.boat,sails

52 1.big 2.lend 3.bring 4.buy 5.check 6.come 7.cook 8.floor 9.left 10.listen 11.tall 12.its 13.latest 14.passed 15.quiet 16.watched 17.tell 18.Whose

53 2.e 3.f 4.g 5.i 6.d 7.h 8.l 9.n 10.o 11.b 12.c 13.j 14.k 15.m

54 1.j 2.h 3.b 4.a 5.g 6.n 7.e 8.k 9.l 10.f 11.c 12.m 13.i 14.d

55 1.crash helmet 2.goggles 3.coat 4.shirt 5.tie 6.necklace 7.pullover 8.belt 9.zip 10.sock 11.shoe 12.boot 13.umbrella 14.glove 15.brooch 16.crown

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

57 1.rhinoceros 2.mouse 3.elephant 4 ostrich 5.bear 6.crab 7.giraffe 8.frog 9.penguin 10.owl 11.lion 12.crocodile

58 1.help 2.tried 3.carefully 4.hid 5.building 6.big 7.often 8.asked 9.needs 10.answer 11.looking 12.choose 13.fast/quickly 14. rich

59 1.shelf 2.taps 3.sink 4.teapot 5.tea towel 6.saucepan 7.mixer 8.oven 9.cooker 10.tablecloth 11.jug 12.bowl

60 1.accommodation 2.collection 3.comparison 4.complaint 5.composition 6.demonstration 7.difficulty 8.identification 9.illness 10.marriage 11.mixture 12.occupation 13.permission 14.punctuation 15.reservation 16.statement 17.suggestion 18.translation 19.treatment 20.weight

61 1.i 2.o 3.f 4.m 5.b 6.c 7.l 8.d 9.n 10.g 11.h 12.j 13.e 14.a 15.p 16.k 1.luggage rack
2.department store 3.word processor 4.orange juice

62 1.c 2.g 3.p 4.j 5.b 6.l 7.h 8.n 9.e 10.o 11.i 12.d 13.f 14.a 15.k 16.m
Pictures: 16.m, 8.n, 15.k, 14.a.

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

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

65 1.central 2.cloudy 3.dusty 4.foolish 5.helpful 6.lucky 7.luxurious 8.medical 9.muddy
10.mysterious 11.nervous 12.original 13.personal 14.professional 15.reasonable
16.sensible 17.shiny 18.sympathetic 19. various 20.windy

66 1.marmalade 2.sheet 3.medicine 4.coffee 5.shampoo 6.newspaper 7.trousers 8.film
9.socks 10.paint 11.television 12.bookcase 13.kettle 14.ring 15.watch

67 1.advise 2.delayed 3.invented 4.expect 5.suit 6.stranger 7.game 8.hard 9.job 10.lie
11.nearest 12.note 13.notice 14.took 15.prize 16.remind 17.road 18.stole

68 1.shark 2.monkey 3.zebra 4.rabbit 5.snake 6.bull 7.deer 8.horse 9.squirrel 10.pig
11.tortoise 12.parrot

69 1.sun 2.painting/picture 3.(tele)phone 4.knife 5.wind 6.(foot)ball 7.snow 8.tooth
9.passport 10.train 11.camera 12.library 13.dictionary 14.television

70 1.e 2.b 3.i 4.g 5.p 6.j 7.o 8.a 9.d 10.f 11.k 12.m 13.n 14.l 15.c 16.h
1.homework 2.motorway 3.timetable 4.saucepan

71 1.g 2.m 3.h 4.d 5.o 6.l 7.k 8.a 9.f 10.p 11.j 12.i 13.n 14.e 15.b 16.c
Pictures: 6.l, 13.n, 11.j, 4.d

72 (For word square see below page 96.) 1.unusual 2.independent 3.untidy 4.unable
5.incorrect 6.impossible

73 1.e 2.m 3.g 4.c 5.n 6.j 7.a 8.k 9.f 10.l 11.i 12.b 13.d. 14.h

74 1.j 2.g 3.i 4.a 5.h 6.b 7.e 8.f 9.d 10.c 11.Not at the moment, thanks. 12.Not me! 13.Not
really. 14.Not very much. 15.Not very many. 16.Not at all. ('Not at all' is not negative in
meaning. It is used most often in reply to 'thank you'.)

Test 1 1.d 2.d 3.a 4.c 5.d 6.c 7.c 8.b 9.d 10.d 11.c 12.c 13.a 14.c 15.c

Test 2 1.d 2.d 3.d 4.d 5.a 6.c 7.d 8.b 9.a 10.c 11.d 12.b 13.c 14.d 15.c

Test 3 1.a 2.d 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.d 7.d 8.d 9.b 10.c 11.c 12.b 13.b 14.b 15.a

Test 4 1.c 2.b 3.c 4.b 5.a 6.b 7.d 8.b 9.c 10.d 11.b 12.d 13.b 14.d 15.d

Test 5 1.d 2.c 3.a 4.a 5.b 6.d 7.a 8.d 9.c 10.c 11.c 12.c 13.b 14.a 15.d

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

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

72

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

(In fact, there are 15 adjectives !)

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