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Introduction

Who is this book for?
"Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)" aims to help students check their vocabulary learning. It can be used by all elementary learners of English who want to test their vocabulary. It will also be useful for learners who are using "English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)" and want to test their progress. Learners can use this test book alone, but the tests can also be used by a teacher working with groups of students.

How is the book organised?
The tests correspond in focus to the 60 units of English Vocabulary in Use (elementary). The Contents page shows you how the tests are grouped by category. Every test is independent and you do not need to do the tests in a particular order, as they do not become progressively more difficult.
Each test has a total of 30 marks, and the number of marks for the exercises is given within each test. There is an Answer key at the back of the book. A list of phonemic symbols is given on page 91.
Also at the back of the book, you will find a Personal diary. Here, you can make a note of the words you found difficult to remember.

How do I use this book?
If you are working alone with this book, first look at the Contents page, and choose the tests that interest you. You will find different types of vocabulary tests, such as tests on everyday verbs, tests on words and grammar, tests on different topic areas. Try to do different kinds of tests to give you variety. Remember, you do not need to do the tests in a particular order.
If you are using English Vocabulary in Use (elementary), you can use the tests after finishing a unit from the book. You can do this immediately after finishing a unit, or wait a while (e.g. a week) and use the test as a revision exercise.
You can use the tests more than once by writing the answers in pencil and rubbing them out when you have checked your answers. Alternatively, you could write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.
When you have checked your answers, you could write any words you had problems with in your Personal diary.

The marking scheme
You will find notes on the marking scheme at the beginning of the Answer key on page 64. The marking scheme is just to give you an idea of how well you know the vocabulary, but you do not have to use this marking scheme if you do not want to.
1.1 Complete the table with the correct grammar word from the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>something we do</td>
<td>go, eat, look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a piece of text (one or more sentences) beginning on a new line</td>
<td>This test is about words for talking about language. You can score 30 points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a word that describes a verb</td>
<td>quickly, happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a conversation between two people</td>
<td>TOM: Where’s my pen? NORA: On the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>just one</td>
<td>car, student, girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>a person or thing</td>
<td>teacher, cat, chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>a word that describes a person or thing</td>
<td>big, good, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>a complete idea in writing; it starts with a capital letter and ends in a full stop</td>
<td>Yesterday I went to the beach with a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a little word used before a noun</td>
<td>at, on, from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>a group of words</td>
<td>in my room, a new car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>more than one</td>
<td>cars, students, girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Fill the gaps with words which tell you how to do the exercises in this book.
1. C________ the mistakes in these sentences.
2. Fill the g________ in the sentences.
3. M________ the words on the left with the words on the right.
4. A________ another example to this list of drinks.
5. C________ this sentence with information about yourself.

1.3 Answer the questions.
1. What is the plural of boy: boys or boy’s?
2. Is nice an adjective or an adverb?
3. Which word is the verb in this sentence? My sister works in Hong Kong.
4. What is the singular of men?
5. Which of these words is a noun: sing, out, long, door?

1.4 Match the instructions on the left with the exercises on the right.

Instructions
1. Fill the gap.
2. Correct the mistake.
3. Add an example.
4. Answer the question.
5. Complete the sentence.
6. Complete the dialogue.

Exercises
a. blue, yellow, green
b. It was her birthday so I gave her a present.
c. It’s very easy to make mistakes with prepositions.
d. MONA: It’s cold today.
   DAVID: Yes, I think it’s going to snow.
e. She came at the morning. She came in the morning.
f. What is your phone number? It’s 378654.
2 Learning vocabulary

2.1 Which words go together? Circle the correct underlined answer.

Example: go into/on train

1 bad at/in/on maths
2 go with/by/on foot
3 a high/tall man
4 make/do an exercise
5 make/do a mistake
6 do/have a party
7 have/make a shower
8 happy/sunny weather
9 pretty girl/day/car
10 drive/ride/go a car

2.2 Put the words in the box into four word families. Then give each word family a name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bike</th>
<th>mother</th>
<th>car</th>
<th>train</th>
<th>juice</th>
<th>daughter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>motorbike</td>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>brother</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colours</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Match each word with the picture that can help you to learn it.

Example: door 9

1 up
2 down
3 hat
4 cloud
5 car
6 foot
7 happy
8 sad
9 knife
10 glass

Your score /30
**3 Have/had/had**

### 3.1  What are these people doing? Write sentences using have.

**Example:**

![Image of a person swimming] He's having a swim.

1. ........................................
2. ........................................
3. ........................................
4. ........................................
5. ........................................

**5 marks**

### 3.2  Match the phrases using have on the left with the explanations on the right.

1. have an appointment  a. enjoy something
2. have a go b. be free to do something
3. have a good time c. try something
4. have a word with someone d. must be somewhere at a fixed time
5. have the time to do something e. speak to someone

**5 marks**

### 3.3  Fill the gaps with the correct form of have, have to or have got.

1. I asked for stamps in the shop but they .............. any so I .............. to the post office.
2. I .............. a headache yesterday so I didn’t go to class.
3. .............. you .............. a dictionary? Can I .............. a look at it please?
4. Everyone .............. pay for the school trip seven days before we leave. That means we .............. just three days before we .............. pay.
5. Do you .............. a moment? I’d like to ask you a question.
6. I .............. my hair cut yesterday. Do you like it?

**10 marks**

### 3.4  What can you say using have? Fill the gaps.

1. (Someone is leaving for the airport to fly to New York.) Bye-bye! .............. !
2. (Someone shows you a new mobile phone with computer games on it.) Wow!
   Can I .............. ?
3. (Someone says they have just got their holiday photographs from the photo shop.)
   Can I .............. ?
4. (Someone is going out for the evening to a restaurant, then to a party.) Bye! ..............
5. (You want to speak to someone about something important.) Can .............. ?

**5 marks**

### 3.5  Fill the gaps.

1. We had a .............. in the new Chinese restaurant yesterday.
2. I have a .............. with the boss at 10.30, but I can see you at 11 o’clock.
3. She has an .............. at the doctor’s at 5pm today.
4. In our English classes, we have .............. every day after the lesson and we have an .............. at the end of every term.

**5 marks**

---

Test: Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
4 Go/went/gone

4.1 Fill the gaps with the right word.

**Example:** Let's go **to** the cinema this evening.

1. My mother goes **to** work **by** train.
2. The old lady went **to** the house and **to** the street.
3. My husband went **to** business last week.
4. Oliver went **up** the stairs to his bedroom on the top floor.
5. In the morning I go **down** to my office in the lift but at the end of the day I go **up** the stairs.
6. I like to go to work **on** foot.
7. We've had a lovely holiday but we have to go **home** tomorrow.
8. Is this bus going **to** the railway station?

4.2 Which meaning of go is used in each sentence? Write a, b or c by each sentence.

**Example:** I go to work by bike.  **a**

a. move from one place to another  

b. do an activity  

c. talk about plans for the future

1. Are you going to watch the football match tonight?  **b**
2. Larry goes to Paris on business every year.  **a**
3. I love going sightseeing when I'm on holiday.  **b**
4. What are you going to do next year?  **a**
5. Do you like going shopping?

4.3 Which activity is each person doing? Use an expression with going.

**Example:** Dan is going skiing.

Dan  

1. Nora  

2. Harry  

3. Mel and Bob  

4. Terry and Sarah  

5. Nick  

4.4 Look at Jim's diary. What is he going to do each day? Write ten sentences.

**Example:**

On Monday Jim is going to have lunch with Mary.

Your score: [ ] / 30
5.1 Fill the gaps with the correct form: do/does, did or done. Two of the forms you need are negative.

1 MOTHER: Have you ................ your homework?
   TOM: Yes, I ................... it last night.
2 GERRY: ................... your brother live at home with your parents?
   LIAM: No, he ..................., but my sister ......................
3 PAUL: ................... you like the concert yesterday?
   ULLA: Yes, I ................... Why ................... you go?
   PAUL: Oh, I had to study for my exam.
4 RITA: I feel really tired.
   DON: So ................... I.
   RITA: We’ve ................... a lot of work today.

5.2 Write each sentence in another way, using do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Same sentence using do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> She’s working in the garden.</td>
<td>She’s doing the gardening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 What is your job?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 How do you spend the weekends?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Let me wash the dishes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 I always clean my house on Saturdays.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 I worked very hard but I failed the exam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1 MICHAEL: What does your father?
   JANE: He’s a lorry-driver. (1 mistake)
2 I don’t like do homework but I know I have to do.
   (2 mistakes)
3 He do a lot of business with companies in the USA nowadays. (1 mistake)
4 I saw her at the gym. She was done some exercises that looked very hard. (1 mistake)
5 DIANA: Liz, what you are doing with all those clothes?
   LIZ: I do my washing. All my clothes are dirty.
   (2 mistakes)
6 FATHER: Ivan, to do your homework now!
   IVAN: No. Not now. I do it later. Please Dad!
   FATHER: No! I want you do it now! (3 mistakes)
7 MARIA: I does my best to learn all the new words every day.
   ANONA: So does I, but then I forget them again. (2 mistakes)
8 In our family, my father do the washing-up every day, my mother is do the gardening, but my brother never doing anything! (3 mistakes)
6 Make/made/made

6.1 What is each person making? Write sentences.

Ivan

Example: Ivan is making a noise.

1 Pam

6 Phil

2 Tim

7 Sophie

3 Rose

8 Vincent

4 Chris

9 Katy

5 Isabelle

10 Nathan

6.2 Put these words in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lunch</th>
<th>your homework</th>
<th>a noise</th>
<th>an appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a mistake</td>
<td>some exercises</td>
<td>the housework</td>
<td>your best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the dishes</td>
<td>a decision</td>
<td>the cooking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3 There are six mistakes in this letter. Correct them – the first one is done for you.

Dear Jane,

did

I’ve had such a busy day. After school I made my homework. I did it very quickly so I think I probably did a lot of mistakes. Then my friend and I went to a film. The hero died so it made us feel very happy. After the film we went to a café. The food smelt very good, which made me feel very thirsty. The food wasn’t very good, but at least I didn’t have to make the dishes.

I’ve got to make an exam next week, but let’s meet at the weekend.

Love,

Annie
7 Come/came/come

7.1 What are the people saying? Fill the gaps using expressions with come.

1. Hi Mum! I’ve finished my shopping and I’m _____________________________. See you in 20 minutes.

2. Timmy, ____________________________! Don’t stand there!

3. Hi, Jane. I’m just ____________________________ the station. My train was late.

4. His name’s Miguel and I think he ____________________________ Mexico.

5. 'I'm sorry, Madam, your jacket will not be ready till tomorrow.' Oh. Okay. I ____________________________ tomorrow.

7.2 Match the underlined words on the left with the definitions on the right.

1. Jo is in hospital. Do you want to come and see her with me? a found by chance
2. We’re going to the park. Do you want to come along? b go to someone’s house
3. I came across an old photo of you yesterday. c visit a person or place
4. Come round at about five o’clock and have a cup of tea. d was mentioned
5. Her name came up in conversation. e go with someone to a place

7.3 Correct the mistakes in these conversations.

1. Lorna: Has your brother come back of Germany yet?
   James: Yes, he came to home last Friday. (2 mistakes)
2. Hilda: Do you know Stockholm? I’ve never been there.
   Ryan: Yes, I came there last summer for a few days. (1 mistake)
3. Steve: What nationality is Tanya? Where she comes from?
   Felix: She’s coming from Moscow. She’s Russian. (2 mistakes)
4. Anna: I was surprised to see Julia in your office.
   Nancy: Yes, she didn’t even knock. She just came into. (1 mistake)
5. Eva: Do you know what the English word ‘cabbage’ means?
   Paco: Yes, it came upon in the lesson yesterday. It’s a vegetable. (1 mistake)
6. Ada: Would you like coming round to my house this evening to watch a video?
   Nik: Yes, but my cousin is staying with me. Can he come long?
   Ada: Of course. He can came too. (3 mistakes)
8.1 How long did it take people to do these things? Make sentences using "took".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8.00 – left home to go to work</th>
<th>8.30 – arrived at work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sam Example:</td>
<td>It took Sam half an hour to get to work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Miranda</td>
<td>7.30 – left home to go to work</td>
<td>8.30 – arrived at work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tony</td>
<td>9.00 – started checking e-mails</td>
<td>9.20 – finished checking e-mails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Maggie</td>
<td>19.00 – started doing homework</td>
<td>20.15 – finished doing homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Jeremy</td>
<td>10.00 – got on plane to fly to Paris</td>
<td>11.30 – arrived in Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Julia</td>
<td>12.45 – started eating lunch</td>
<td>12.55 – finished eating lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mark</td>
<td>15.15 – started writing report</td>
<td>17.45 – finished writing report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Angela</td>
<td>18.25 – got on train to go to London</td>
<td>22.05 – arrived in London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Paul</td>
<td>10.00 – started repairing bike</td>
<td>13.30 – finished repairing bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Rosemary</td>
<td>July 1 – started writing story</td>
<td>Sept 30 – finished writing story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Ken</td>
<td>December 1995 – started writing poem</td>
<td>December 2002 – finished writing poem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Use the words below to write full sentences.

Example: I took a French course last year.

1. I / take / train / when / go / airport / last summer
2. Anita / take / English exam / tomorrow
3. Kay / want / take / Greek lessons
4. Her father / take / bus / the office
5. Pete / take / driving test / yesterday

8.3 Look at the pictures and write the English words beside them. Then choose the right word to fill each gap.

Example: It's raining – take your ___________ with you.

1. You'll have time to read on the train, so don't forget to take a ___________.
2. You'll want something to eat, so take an ___________ with you.
3. You might want to take some photos, so do take your ___________.
4. Take some ___________ – you may want to buy some postcards.
5. It'll be cold in the evening – take a ___________ with you.
9 Bring/brought/brought

9.1 Fill the gaps with the correct form of *take* or *bring*.

1. She often comes to see me and always _______ me chocolates.
2. I'm just _______ this book back to the library. I'll be back in half an hour.
3. She borrowed my camera but she _______ it back the next day.
4. Are you going to the kitchen? Will you _______ me a glass of water?
5. _______ this letter to the post office and post it for me, will you?

9.2 What could you say? Use *take* or *bring* in your answer. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. Your friend has to catch a train. You have a car. Offer to drive them to the station.
2. A friend is going into town. You have a parcel which you want to post.
3. You're having a party at your house. One of your friends plays the guitar. Invite them with their guitar.
4. You've just bought a sweater but the size is wrong. Tell a friend what you're going to do when you go to town tomorrow.
5. A good friend is going to Belgium for a few days. You'd like some Belgian chocolates.

9.3 Correct the mistakes in these e-mails.

**Tuesday 4 March 2003**

Hi Ellen,

Guess what? Tim takes me to the cinema last night and today when I was studying at home he came to see me and is taking me some flowers! I think he must be in love with me!

Bye,

Marian

**Wednesday 5 March 2003**

Dear Marian,

Yes, I think Tim is in love with you! Why don't you brought him to our party on Friday so we can all meet him? Oh, and take that new CD you told me about, I'd like to hear it.

Love,

Ellen

**Thursday 6 March 2003**

Hi again Ellen,

Thanks for inviting Tim. He said yes.
I'll bring the CD to the party tomorrow and I'll leave it with you. You can took it back when you come to see me on Sunday.

Take care,

Marian.

Your score: 22/30
10 Get/got/got

10.1 Fill the gaps in 1–5 with an adjective (e.g. dark, hot, etc.). Fill the gaps in 6–10 with a noun (e.g. stamps, doctor, etc.).

Example: If you are ill, you want to get well/better.

1. If you are cold, you want to get .................
2. If your life is boring, you want it to get more .................
3. If your working day is very long, you’d like it to get .................
4. If you are poor, you’d probably like to get .................
5. If someone is fat and they eat less and do a lot of exercise they will probably get .................

Example: If you are hungry, you want to get some food.

6. Before you go on a train journey, you have to get a .................
7. You go to the bank or a cash machine when you want to get some .................
8. You go to the baker’s when you want to get some .................
9. When it’s your birthday you probably get some .................
10. You check your e-mail program to see if you have got any new .................

10.2 Write questions asking how to get to these places.

Example:

How do I get to the airport?

1

2

3

4

5

10.3 Fill the gaps with the correct form of get.

Example: Dick is planning to go to university to get a degree in medicine.

1. It’s raining and the people at the bus stop ................. wet.
2. David and Hilary ................. married last July.
3. I’m very thirsty. Could we ................. a cup of tea somewhere soon?
4. My dad usually ................. home from work at 6.30.
5. My grandfather was ill last week but he ................. better now.
6. I’d like ................. a job with a big international company.
7. What time do you normally ................. to school?
8. My brother ................. back from the United States yesterday.
9. I’m going to the shop ................. a newspaper.
10. I love sending and ................. e-mails.
Phrasal verbs

11.1 Fill the gaps in these magazine horoscopes.

**Pisces**

You and your boss are getting (1)_______ very well these days and this week she will give you the chance of a much better job. Say yes immediately; don’t (2)_______ it down. If you stay in the job for another two or three years, you will have a very interesting career.

**Gemini**

You have not been well lately, but you’re getting (5)_______ it and you will soon be feeling fine again. But you must learn to relax. Every evening, (6)_______ on the TV, lie on the sofa, (7)_______ off your shoes and forget your problems for an hour. It’s good for you!

**Capricorn**

It’s time to start a new life! Start getting (3)_______ early in the mornings, don’t stay in bed. And now is the time to (4)_______ up your home. Paint the walls in bright colours, mend those old windows, buy some new furniture.

**Virgo**

You spend too much time watching TV. Even if the weather is horrible, turn the TV (8)_______, (9)_______ your coat on and go out for a walk. Come (10)_______! Start living!

11.2 Match the sentences on the left with the sentences on the right.

| 1 A bomb exploded at the military base today. | a She turned it up. |
| 2 Her jacket was open and she felt cold. | b She turned the light off. |
| 3 The plane was delayed. | c She did it up. |
| 4 She couldn’t hear the radio. | d It went off at 4.45 pm. |
| 5 She decided it was time to go to sleep. | e It took off at 4.45 pm. |

11.3 Correct the mistakes.

1 My teacher is very nice and all the students get in very well with him.
2 I went over working until after midnight because I had an exam the next day.
3 It’s raining; put over your raincoat.
4 They offered her the job but she turned it off.
5 I had a bad cold last week but I’ve got above it now and I feel much better.

*Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)*
Everyday things

12.1 Andy does these things every morning. At what time does he do each thing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gets up</th>
<th>goes to work</th>
<th>goes to the bathroom</th>
<th>has breakfast</th>
<th>gets to the office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 7.05</td>
<td>2 7.10</td>
<td>3 7.30</td>
<td>4 7.45</td>
<td>5 8.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: 7.00  wakes up.

12.2 Andy does these things every evening. At what time does he do each thing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leaves the office</th>
<th>has dinner</th>
<th>cleans his teeth</th>
<th>goes to bed</th>
<th>comes home</th>
<th>makes dinner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 5.30</td>
<td>2 6.30</td>
<td>3 7.00</td>
<td>4 10.30</td>
<td>5 11.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: 5.00  leaves the office.

12.3 Here are pictures of Andy. What is he doing in each picture? Write sentences.

Example: Andy is leaving the office.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

12.4 Write questions for these answers. Use either What time ...? or How often ...?

Example: Q: How often do you listen to the radio?
A: I listen to the radio every evening.

Q: ........................................
A: I go to work at 8.15.

Q: ........................................
A: I clean the house every Saturday.

Q: ........................................
A: I normally get up at 7 o’clock.

Q: ........................................
A: I go for a walk every evening.

Q: ........................................
A: I wash my clothes every week.

Q: ........................................
A: I usually go to bed at 11.30.

Q: ........................................
A: I go to the supermarket once a week.

Q: ........................................
A: I usually come home at 6.30.

Q: ........................................
A: I go to my friend’s house every Friday evening.

Q: ........................................
A: I write letters every Sunday.

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
13.1 Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the correct endings on the right.

1. I said
2. She told
3. I told her
4. She said
5. We said

a. her name.
b. 'I'm hungry.'
c. goodbye.
d. the way to the station.
e. that she was tired.

13.2 Fill the gaps with the correct form of say or tell.

1. LARRY: Did she _________ what time she was arriving?
   RUBY: Yes, her train arrives at 6.30.
2. MICK: Have you _________ Jim about the party?
   FRAN: Yes, I've invited him.
3. YOLANDA: Did she _________ thanks when you found her credit card?
   PAULA: No, she just took it. You know what she's like.
4. EILEEN: Did Bob _________ any jokes at the dinner yesterday?
   KIM: Yes, as usual he had some very funny ones.
5. TOURIST: Can you _________ me where the art museum is, please?
   LOCAL PERSON: Yes, just two blocks away from here, on your left.

13.3 What do you do in these situations? Use the verb ask in your answer.

Example: You are in a new city and want to know what to see, where to eat, etc. **Ask for information (e.g., at the tourist office).**

1. You do not know how to get from place A to place B.
2. You are in the street and you don't have your watch on.
3. You are in class and you do not understand a new word.
4. You have finished your meal in a restaurant.
5. Someone is playing a CD very loudly and you are trying to study.

13.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. The phone's ringing! Will you reply to it, please, David?
2. My best friend lived in Denmark for five years so she talks excellent Danish.
3. I sent him a fax, but he hasn’t said back yet.
4. SVEN: How is said ‘Milan’ in Italian?
   LENA: It's 'Milano'.
5. He said me an interesting story about when he was a child.
14 Moving

14.1 What is each person doing? Write a sentence using one of the verbs from the box.

Example: He’s running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carry</th>
<th>climb</th>
<th>dance</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>fly</th>
<th>jump</th>
<th>ride</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>swim</th>
<th>walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

14.2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. Circle the correct answer.

Example: We’ll .................. a bus to town.  a) arrive  b) take  c) go

1 Please could you .................. me the bread.
   a) carry   b) pass   c) take

2 Please be quick or we’ll .................. the train.
   a) catch   b) take   c) miss

3 What time does the plane .................. in Rome?
   a) arrive   b) fly   c) get

4 He can .................. a bus.
   a) ride   b) drive   c) go

5 How did you .................. to Paris?
   a) take   b) get   c) arrive

6 Can you .................. a horse?
   a) drive   b) go   c) ride

7 Let’s .................. the underground.
   a) go   b) take   c) fly

8 If we run, we’ll .................. the bus.
   a) miss   b) go   c) catch

9 Pilots .................. planes.
   a) fly   b) drive   c) ride

10 We can .................. to Munich by train.
   a) take   b) pass   c) go

14.3 Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in the box (e.g. go, goes or going).

Example: I love .................. places by ship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carry</th>
<th>dance</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>fly</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>jog</th>
<th>ride</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>swim</th>
<th>walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 At the sports club the children enjoy .................. round the track, .................. in the pool and .................. their bikes.

2 You need a licence to .................. a car or .................. a plane.

3 On Friday evening we all go .................. a nightclub.

4 Bill likes to keep fit and every evening he puts on his tracksuit and .................. for an hour before dinner.

5 Waiters get a lot of exercise. They .................. miles every day as they .................. food from the kitchen to the tables.

6 I don’t like heights – I’m afraid of .................. .
Test

15 Conjunctions and connecting words

15.1 Choose a word from the box to fill the gap in each sentence. Use each word once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>when</th>
<th>even</th>
<th>also</th>
<th>so</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>and</th>
<th>after</th>
<th>if</th>
<th>but</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. ................. I went to sleep, I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock ................. I had to get up early to go to the airport.
2. ................. I win a lot of money one day, I'll stop working ................. travel round the world.
3. This camera is so easy to operate; ................. a child could take good pictures with it.
4. I like apples. I ................. like oranges, ................. I don't like bananas.
5. ................. she left university she got a job in a computer company.
6. I'm going to study this evening, ................. please don't phone me.
7. Phone me ................. you get to London so that I know you are safe.

15.2 Choose the correct explanation. Circle the correct answer.

1. BOB: Although I love you, I don't want to marry you.
SALLY: Hmm.
   a) Bob wants to marry Sally and he loves her.
   b) Bob doesn't want to marry Sally but he loves her.
   c) Bob doesn't love Sally and doesn't want to marry her.

2. HILDA: I'm like my sister in the face but I'm taller than her.
EVA: Really?
   a) Hilda likes her sister's face although her sister is smaller.
   b) Hilda's face is similar to her sister's and they are both the same height.
   c) Hilda's face is similar to her sister's but her sister is smaller than her.

3. GEORGE: My brother and I both play the guitar but I play the violin too.
JOE: Oh yes.
   a) George plays one more instrument than his brother.
   b) George plays the violin and his brother plays the violin.
   c) George only plays the violin; his brother only plays the guitar.

4. JESS: When I go to university I'll study maths.
RITA: Mm. Good.
   a) Jess thinks it's possible he will go to university and study maths.
   b) Jess prefers to study maths; he doesn't want to go to university.
   c) Jess has decided he will go to university and study maths.

5. DENISE: Luke played the piano. He sang as well.
GUDRUN: Did he?
   a) Luke played the piano and sang very well.
   b) Luke played the piano and sang.
   c) Luke played the piano but didn't sing.

15.3 Find five sentences that make sense in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>even</th>
<th>though</th>
<th>I've finished secondary school.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>I want to learn more about other countries and cultures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>I can't speak any foreign languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>I will be away from home for three years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>I get good grades in my exams.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16.1 Which month is this?

Example: the 3rd month

1. the 6th month
2. the 12th month
3. the 8th month
4. the 1st month
5. the 7th month
6. the 10th month
7. the 2nd month
8. the 9th month
9. the 4th month
10. the 11th month

16.2 Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

1. afternoon a. the day before today
2. century b. Saturday and Sunday
c. the coldest season
d. 60 seconds
e. 7 days
f. between 12 pm and 6 pm
g. 24 hours
h. after 6 pm
i. the day after today
j. 14 days
k. 100 years

16.3 Fill the gap with the correct preposition.

Example: I had lunch with my aunt on Saturday.

1. Today is Monday. So the day tomorrow is Wednesday.
2. We had a lovely holiday the summer last year. We went to France July.
3. I am going to stay with Sophie the weekend. We are going to the cinema Friday evening and then we are going to visit my grandma Saturday.
4. There are seven days a week and 366 days a leap year.
5. We had an important meeting the day yesterday.
6. My brother's birthday is the spring.
**Test**

17 Time words (2)

17.1 Fill the gaps.
- 5 marks
  1. It's four ____________ in the afternoon now.
  2. Oscar came home at 2 pm. He came home two ____________.
  3. Oscar has been home ____________ two ____________.

17.2 Answer the questions.
- 5 marks
  1. It's April now. Which month is next month?
  2. Which month was last month?
  3. Which month was it two months ago?
  4. How long is Bill on holiday for?
  5. It's Saturday April 16th today. What date will it be next Saturday?

17.3 How often? Put the words on the steps, from not at all to every time.
- 10 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>Now and then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardly ever</td>
<td>Not often</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17.4 Now use the words on the right to fill the gaps in these sentences.
- 5 marks
  1. Millie is afraid of flying so she has ____________ travelled on a plane in her life. She ____________ goes by train instead.
  2. I meet him ____________ at the sports club, but I don’t see him ____________.
  3. It ____________ snows in the south of the country. It ____________ rains instead, because it’s warmer than the north.
  4. **NINA**: How often do you buy new clothes?
     **RACHEL**: Well, ____________. I’m a student, so I can only afford to buy clothes ____________.
  5. ____________ I have no problem studying, but ____________ I start to feel sleepy if I read for a long time.

17.5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one in each case.
- 5 marks
  1. Right now, Ken takes the bus in the morning and again in the evening.
     ____________ the ____________, Ken takes the bus ____________ a day.
  2. I’ll be back after a minute or so. See you in a very short time!
     I’ll be back ____________ ____________/ ____________ moment. See you ____________!
  3. Bill phones his sister every Friday. She was ill a short time ago.
     Bill phones his sister ____________/ ____________ a week. She was ____________!
  4. Many, many years ago, people used horses, not cars.
     In ____________, ____________, people used horses, not cars.
  5. Many, many years from now, people will travel to other planets for their holidays.
     In ____________, ____________, people will travel to other planets for their holidays.
18 Places

18.1 Match these words with their opposites.

Example: at home  —  out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at home</th>
<th>back</th>
<th>beginning</th>
<th>bottom</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>front</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>left</td>
<td></td>
<td>right</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

Example: A E I O U Which letter is in the middle? I

1. What is there on the front of the car?
2. What is there on the back of the car?
3. What is there on the side of the car?

4. What is at the top of the ladder?
5. Who is at the bottom of the ladder?
6. What is in the woman's right hand?
7. What is in the woman's left hand?

8. What is at the beginning of the path?
9. Who is in the middle of the path?
10. What is at the end of the path?

18.3 Choose the best word from the box to fill each of the gaps in the e-mail.

abroad  at home  away  back  everywhere  here
left  middle  out  side  there

Hi Mia,

I'm writing this from my computer  at home. No one else is (1) . The children are (2) at a friend's house and Will is (3) for a few days. He's on business (4) , in a small town in the (5) of France. He'll be (6) on Friday. He's just sent me an e-mail to say that it's lovely and hot (7) ! I can only see rain from the window on my (8) as I type and the TV says that it's raining (9) in this country. I wanted to plant some flowers at the (10) of our house but it's too wet to be in the garden.

So I'm just going to read a book until it's time for the children to come home.

Love,
Tina

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
19.1 Put pairs of opposite words into the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>fast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>unfriendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 19.2 Fill the gaps with an adverb (e.g. wrongly) so that the second sentence means the same as the first.

**Example:** The numbers in this list are wrong.

- This list is wrongly numbered.
- He was driving at 140 kilometres per hour.
  - He was driving very ................. .
- He shouted her name.
  - He said her name very ................. .
- We went past the baby's bedroom, making very little noise because she was asleep.
  - We went past the room very ................. .
- He's a good pianist.
  - He plays the piano really ................. .
- There was ice on the road so we drove at 20 kilometres per hour.
  - We drove very ................. .
- She was very unfriendly when she spoke to us.
  - She spoke to us ................. ................. very unfriendly ................. .
- I don't swim for the school team because I'm a bad swimmer.
  - I swim very ................. .
- The little child smiled when he got his present because he was happy.
  - He smiled ................. .
- She looked at me in a very sad way.
  - She looked at me very ................. .
- Our teacher is always friendly when she corrects our mistakes.
  - She always corrects our mistakes ................. ................. ................. ................. ................. .

### 19.3 Answer the questions using adverb forms of the words in the box. Write full sentences.

| sudden | impolite | strange | quick | easy |

1. Harry said 'Shut your mouth!' to his teacher.
   - How did Harry speak to his teacher?
2. Glen was acting in a way that no one could understand.
   - How was Glen acting?
3. The accident happened in one short moment, and no one was expecting it.
   - How did the accident happen?
4. Pippa passed the exam with no problems at all.
   - How did she pass the exam?
5. He finished the job in less than a minute.
   - How did he finish the job?
20.1 Use the past tense forms of the verbs in the box to complete these sentences.

Example: Jan song a lovely song.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break</th>
<th>choose</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>fly</th>
<th>meet</th>
<th>shine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shut</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>spend</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The boy .................. the ball.
2. The girl .................. some milk.
3. The plane .................. to Mexico.
5. The sun .................. all day.
6. Rachel .................. a glass.
7. Bill and Ben .................. in town.
8. Anna .................. a lot of money.
10. Sam .................. the biggest apple.

20.2 Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>became</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ridden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shoot</td>
<td></td>
<td>stole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.3 Choose a verb from the table in 20.2 to complete these dialogues.

Example: A: How did you feel yesterday?
B: I .................. very tired so I went to bed early.

1. A: How did you get into town?
   B: I .................. a bus.

2. A: What's the matter?
   B: I was preparing some vegetables and I .................. my hand.

3. A: What did you do yesterday?
   B: I .................. a lot of letters and I .................. reading a new book.

4. A: What happened in the film?
   B: The bad guy .................. a gun and .................. the hero.

5. A: What is Jane doing now?
   B: She has .................. a nurse.

6. A: What did the children do in the park?
   B: Jill .................. her bike and Alex .................. and watched her.

7. A: Isn't it cold today?
   B: Yes – and I have .................. to put on my hat.

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
21.1 Write the uncountable noun for each picture. We give you the first letter each time.

1. i________
2. a________
3. w________
4. f________
5. l________

21.2 Put these nouns into two columns: countable and uncountable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>banana</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>shoe</th>
<th>money</th>
<th>rice</th>
<th>bread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>traffic</td>
<td>apple</td>
<td>bus</td>
<td>plate</td>
<td>butter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable</th>
<th>Uncountable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21.3 Correct the mistakes.

1. Are these furnitures new? I haven’t seen them before. (2 marks)
2. Our teacher gave us an advice about how to prepare for the exam.
3. We have ten people coming to lunch, so we’ll need three large breads.
4. Here’s your coffee. I have any sugar if you need it.
5. The traffics are always very bad around 8 o’clock in the morning.
6. The news are on TV in five minutes. Shall we watch them? (2 marks)
7. Rail travels are more interesting than going by air.
8. I have a lot of works to do before the exam next week.
22 Common adjectives: good and bad things

22.1 Put these adjectives into the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>awful</th>
<th>best</th>
<th>better</th>
<th>brilliant</th>
<th>dreadful</th>
<th>excellent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
<td>ghastly</td>
<td>gorgeous</td>
<td>great</td>
<td>horrendous</td>
<td>horrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
<td>marvellous</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>superb</td>
<td>terrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worse</td>
<td></td>
<td>worst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Bad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>awful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.2 Circle the correct underlined adjective in these sentences.

Example: Harry is a nice/dreadful man – nobody likes him.
1. I love Kay’s new car – it’s great/awful.
2. I don’t like my boss – he’s wonderful/horrible.
3. Let’s go to Max’s Restaurant tonight – the food there is ghastly/excellent.
4. Pete didn’t enjoy the film – he said it was awful/superb.
5. Sue did very well in her test – the teacher said she wrote a terrible/brilliant essay.
6. The party was horrendous/lovely – everyone had a good time.
7. Thank you so much – I had a perfect/horrible day.
8. Jo does very well at school – she usually gets the best/worst marks in her class.
9. We’re planning to have a picnic tomorrow – I hope the weather is fine/terrible.
10. The hotel was horrendous/gorgeous – we’ll never go there again.

22.3 Fill the gaps in these dialogues. We give you the first letter each time.

Example: A: I had a great time at the party last night.
B: Good………!

1. A: Let’s meet at 7 – OK?
B: P……………!
2. A: What dreadful weather!
B: Yes, isn’t it g……………?
3. A: I’ll send you a postcard from our holiday.
B: L……………!
4. A: The film was terrible, wasn’t it?
B: Yes, it was h……………!
5. A: The food is good here, isn’t it?
B: Yes, it’s m……………!
6. A: I’ll show you the town tomorrow.
B: E……………!
7. A: I don’t like her very much, do you?
B: No, she’s a……………!
8. A: I’ll help you paint your room if you like.
B: W……………!
9. A: It’s a beautiful view, isn’t it?
B: Yes, it’s s……………!
10. A: Did you enjoy the party?
B: No, it was d……………!
Common adjectives: people

23.1 Complete the table. Put a plus sign (+) if the adjective has a good/positive meaning, and a minus sign (−) if it has a bad/negative meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>+ or −</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>+ or −</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stupid</td>
<td></td>
<td>lovely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy-going</td>
<td></td>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfish</td>
<td></td>
<td>horrible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td></td>
<td>nice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.2 Use the adjectives from 23.1 to fill the gaps in these sentences. Use each adjective once only.

We give you one of the letters in each word.

1. Julia is such a __ p __ person – she’s always smiling and laughing.
2. Moira is a rather __ f __ person, always thinking about herself and what she wants.
3. Eva is an __ y g __ sort of person; nothing ever worries her and she never panics.
4. What a __ h __ child! She hit that little girl and then ran off with her book.
5. I think you’ll like Mr Barnes. He’s __ c __.
6. My grandfather is very __ n __. He always gives me a present or some money when I visit him.
7. Gavin is the most __ n __ boy in the class. He always gets ten out of ten for his homework.
8. He knows she hates him but he asked her to marry him! What a __ t __ man!
9. My aunt can be a bit __ f __. Everything is always a big problem for her.
10. Niall is an absolutely __ v __ person, so gentle and sweet; he does so many good things for his friends and family.

23.3 Answer the questions.

1. Which adjective describes a child who is always good and does not do bad things?
2. Which adjective describes a child who is never good and does lots of bad things?
3. What is the opposite of stupid?
4. Fill the gap in this sentence with the correct preposition.
   ‘She was good/nice/wonderful __________ me when I had problems.’
5. Fill the gap in this sentence with the correct preposition.
   ‘It was kind/good/nice __________ you to help us yesterday.’
24 Words and prepositions

24.1 Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right.

1 Wait at this stop
2 Nurses look
3 I'm looking forward
4 She thanked him
5 I'm not very interested
6 I'll pay
7 The child is afraid
8 I must apologise
9 Suzie is very good
10 It can be hard to get used
11 James asked the waiter

a for the lovely flowers.
b for our train tickets.
c at playing the violin.
d to a new job.
e for arriving late.
f for the number 10 bus.
g in politics.
h for four cups of coffee.
i after people in hospital.
j of big dogs.
k to the holidays.

24.2 Fill the gaps in each sentence with the correct preposition.

Example: I won't be long. Please wait ...for... me.

1 I can't find my glasses. Can you help me look ...for... them?
2 Who does that car belong ...to...?
3 Jane was very proud ...of... her son when he won first prize.
4 We're thinking ...of... going to Spain for our holiday.
5 Sally is bad ...at... maths but she is very good ...in... English.
6 I'm looking forward ...to... seeing you soon.
7 Dick apologised ...for... breaking the window.
8 Please look ...after... the statue on the right.
9 I'm not used ...to... getting up so early.

24.3 Fill the gaps in this e-mail with verbs or adjectives.

Thanks for your e-mail. I (1) ...have to... for not replying sooner, but I've been very busy. I had a maths exam today. I'm not very (2) ...good at... maths, so I had to do a lot of work for it. I have to (3) ...do... for my results — I won't get them for a week or two.

Now I'm free!!! This evening I'm going to (4) ...listen to... a new CD which Mum bought me today. We went to the shops together after my exam and I was going to (5) ...buy... for it but Mum said she'd buy it for me. She said she was (6) ...pleased... of me because I'd worked so hard for my exam. I hope she feels the same when I get the results!

How are things with you? Have you got (7) ...used to... your new school yet? I liked the photo you sent me. Does the skateboard you're standing on (8) ...belong to... you? Aren't you (9) ...afraid of... falling off?

I (10) ...look forward... to your next message.

Bye for now,

Natasha
25 Prefixes

25.1 Read the instructions. Use a prefix with the word on the left to complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>possible</td>
<td>Make an adjective with the opposite meaning.</td>
<td>impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 war</td>
<td>Make an adjective meaning 'before the war'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 smoking</td>
<td>Make an adjective which means 'you must not smoke here'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 price</td>
<td>Make an adjective that means '50% of the price'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 send</td>
<td>Make a verb that means 'send something again'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 girlfriend</td>
<td>Make a noun that means 'someone who was someone’s girlfriend but is not any more'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 happy</td>
<td>Make an adjective with the opposite meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 comfortable</td>
<td>Make an adjective with the opposite meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 tell</td>
<td>Make a verb that means 'tell something again'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 formal</td>
<td>Make an adjective with the opposite meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 finished</td>
<td>Make an adjective with the opposite meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.2 Rewrite the sentences using a word with the prefix given. Do not change the meaning.

Example: Mr Trotman is not popular with the students. (un)
Mr Trotman is unpopular with the students.

1 He was the president of the club but he isn’t any more. (ex)
2 I like wine that has no alcohol. (non)
3 I think you should write your essay again. (re)
4 He does not seem to be happy in his job. (un)
5 The restaurant has meals for children which cost only half the normal price. (half)
6 I don’t like to give homework that I haven’t finished to my teacher. (un)
7 The years before they start school are very important for little children. (pre)
8 It is not possible for anyone to live for 200 years. (im)
9 You can wear clothes that are not formal to the party. (in)
10 This chair is not comfortable. (un)

25.3 Correct the mistakes.

1 This machine is insane. Don’t use it.
2 Every sentence in this section has something non-correct in it.
3 She is very unpolite to her teachers.
4 Do you ever get ex-exam nerves?
5 I still have some inread books from the library. I must read them.
6 The lessons are very unformal and we like the teacher very much.
7 Mike isn’t my boss anymore. I have a new one. Mike is my pre-boss.
8 Years ago, you always had to say if you wanted a smoking or unsmoking seat on a plane.
9 It is only a half hour drive from here to the airport.
10 I unaddressed the letter because it was for a person who had moved to a new address.
26 Suffixes

26.1 Look at the suffixes in the table. What do they mean? Add another example for each suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning of suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ful</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>painful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er, or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er, or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26.2 Rewrite these sentences using an adverb ending in ‘ly’ instead of the adjective.

Example: The author of this book is a quick writer.

The author of this book writes quickly.

1 Mike's a strong swimmer.
2 Jim's a slow walker.
3 The children are happy workers.
4 Paula's a beautiful dancer.
5 That footballer is a wonderful player.

26.3 Put the letters in the right order to make a word and then match each phrase to the correct picture.

Example: They're studying TA I E S M M C H T A. mathematics - a

1 They’re studying L I L P S O C T.
2 It’s a N U N Y S day.
3 It’s a D A Y N S beach.
4 They’re studying I C E O C M S N O.
5 It’s a A I N Y R day.


**TEST**

27 **Words you may confuse**

27.1 Circle the correct answer.

1 The opposite of loud is ...
   a) quite.   b) quiet.
2 The past tense of fall is ...
   a) felt.   b) fell.
3 The opposite of tight is ...
   a) loose.   b) lose.
4 A cooker is ...
   a) a person.   b) a thing.
5 The opposite of find is ...
   a) loose.   b) lose.
6 The past tense of feel is ...
   a) felt.   b) fell.
7 A police officer ........................ your driving licence.
   a) checks   b) controls
8 Very and ........................ can both be used before big, small, nice, etc.
   a) quiet   b) quite
9 If you need something, you can often .............. it from a friend.
   a) lend   b) borrow
10 People stand at a bus stop to .................. a bus.
   a) expect   b) wait for

27.2 Choose a word from the box which ends in the same sound as the word in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shoes</th>
<th>belt</th>
<th>fight</th>
<th>diet</th>
<th>juice</th>
<th>bell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Same sound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fell</td>
<td>bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 quiet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 quite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 felt</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 loose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1 I borrowed her my pen and she never gave it back to me.
2 My brother is a really good cooker. I love eating at his house.
3 Yesterday I felt down the stairs and hurt my leg.
4 I haven't done enough work so I'm waiting to fail my exam.
5 Can I lend your tennis racket? I'll bring it back tomorrow.
6 They control your age before you can get into the nightclub. You must be 18.
7 I arrived at Rod and Fiona's house at 4.30 pm and said 'Good evening' to everyone.
8 I made some shopping yesterday and spent a lot of money.
9 Can you say me the way to the city centre?
10 Can you talk Spanish? What does 'loco' mean?
28 Birth, marriage and death

28.1 Circle the correct underlined word.

Example: Bill is/was born in London in 1972.
1 My parents are/were both born in Scotland in 1960.
2 Kay got/went married to/with Ben last Saturday.
3 After they get married they are going on wedding/honeymoon to Italy.
4 My grandparents were marry/married for 40 years.
5 His grandfather dead/died ten years ago.
6 He died of/with a heart attack on his 100th birthday.
7 They are going to call/called the baby Emily from/after her grandmother.
8 The old man became ill/dead last Sunday.

28.2 Look at this form. What is the marital status of the people below?

Application form

What is your marital status?
Tick the correct box.

- single
- widowed
- married
- divorced

1 Pat’s wife died last year. He is ________________
2 Anna has a husband. She is ________________
3 Polly’s marriage has broken up. She is ________________
4 Jim does not have a wife. He is ________________

28.3 Answer these questions about the picture.

1 What are the couple doing?
2 What does the picture show?
3 Who is the woman?
4 Who is the man?
5 What is the word for the special holiday they will go on after this day?
6 What is the noun from marry?

They are ________________
A ________________
The ________________
The ________________
The ________________
In ________________

28.4 Complete these dialogues.

Example: A: Are you married?
B: Yes.
A: How long have you been married?
B: Ten years already. I can’t believe it!

1 A: Clare had a baby boy yesterday.
B: How ________________?
A: 3 kilos.
B: What are ________________?
A: Simon, I think. After Clare’s father.

2 A: Jo’s uncle is dead.
B: Oh, I didn’t know. When did he die?
A: About a month ago.
B: What ________________?
A: He had a heart attack, I think.

3 A: Did you enjoy the wedding?
B: Yes, it was great.
A: What ________________?
B: A long white dress.
A: Where did they go ________________?
B: To France. They said it was fantastic.
The family

29.1 Complete what these people are saying.
Example: I'm his brother, so he's also my brother.

1 I'm her father, so she's .................................
2 He's my mother's brother, so he's .........................
3 I'm his mother, so he's .................................
4 He's my brother, so I'm ..............................
5 I'm his daughter, so he's ............................
6 She's my mother's mother, so she's ....................
7 He's my son's son, so he's ...........................
8 He's my father's father, so he's ......................
9 She's my mother's sister, so she's ...................
10 They are my father's mother and father, so they're ............................

29.2 Complete the crossword.
Across
1 If you had only one child, would you like a son or a ..........?
2 Your uncle's son.
3 Mother and father together.

Down
4 Your mother's brother.
5 Girl with the same parents as you.
6 Your brother's daughters.

29.3 Are these statements correct? Circle the correct answer and correct any wrong sentences.

1 My nephew John is my mother's sister's husband.  
   YES  NO
2 My grandfather is my father's father.  
   YES  NO
3 Mary and David are married. Mary is David's husband.  
   YES  NO
4 I'm Philip, this is Nellie. We're married. She's my wife.  
   YES  NO
30 Parts of the body

30.1 First write the names of the body parts beside the pictures. Then find these parts of the body in the word square.

Example:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30.2 Answer these questions about the body.

Example: What do we have ten of on our feet? toes.

1 What do you see with and what do you hear with?
2 What two parts of your body do you regularly cut?
3 Which three parts of the body would someone measure before making a woman’s evening dress?
4 What does the heart move round the body?
5 What part of the body controls what you do?
6 What is your whole body covered with?
7 On your foot you have your big toe. What do you have on your hand?
8 What part of the body do people often lie on when they sleep? Give two answers.
9 Is the ‘ch’ sound at the end of the word stomach pronounced like ‘ch’ in church or in chemist?

30.3 Correct these sentences.

Example: John raised the weights above his bust.
John raised the weights above his chest.

1 Her hairs are black.
2 Paul has a pain in the side.
3 John has broken two tooths.
4 Please wash the hands before dinner.
5 My foots hurt.
6 The children must put the hands up if they want to ask a question.
31.1 Write the correct word under each picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>skirt</th>
<th>belt</th>
<th>boots</th>
<th>socks</th>
<th>coat</th>
<th>hat</th>
<th>scarf</th>
<th>gloves</th>
<th>tie</th>
<th>shirt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31.2 Underline the word on the right which has the same vowel sound as the word on the left.

Example: shirt red/girl/here
1 tie tca/beer/why
2 gloves rob/run/road
3 coat note/not/mat
4 boots foot/boat/shoot
5 scarf off/half/at

31.3 Which five of these clothes words must always be used in the plural?
dresses hats trousers jackets tights jeans sweaters shorts shoes sunglasses

31.4 Answer the questions.
1 Do you get dressed when you go to bed or when you get up?
2 What can you wear on your finger to show that you are married?
3 On which part of your body do you normally wear a hat?
4 What can you use to protect your eyes from the sun?
5 Who normally wears a dress – a man or a woman?
6 What do you call a jacket and trousers which you wear together?
7 What is another word for sweater?
8 Which is correct: ‘Robert is wearing an umbrella / is carrying an umbrella / has an umbrella on’?
9 Which is correct: ‘Lisa is using a skirt / Lisa has put a skirt on’?
10 What is another way of saying ‘At night, I take my clothes off and go to bed’?
32.1 Put the words in the box into the correct column. Some words can go in more than one column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blue</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>tall</th>
<th>short</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>brown</th>
<th>thin</th>
<th>dark</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>slim</th>
<th>fat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>Height and weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32.2 Which sounds nicer? Underline the nicer sentence.

*Example: Cindy is beautiful*.

1. Sasha is slim.
   Sasha is thin.
2. My boss is old.
   My boss is elderly.
3. My brother is handsome.
   My brother is ugly.
4. Tamara is ordinary-looking.
   Tamara is pretty.
5. Pat is overweight.
   Pat is fat.

32.3 Answer these questions using the opposites.

*Example: Is your cat old? No, she's young.*

1. Has your sister got long, fair hair?
2. Is your aunt short and overweight?
3. Is your dog young?
4. Is your uncle ugly?
5. Has your mother got fair hair?
6. Is your brother thin?
7. Is your little sister pretty?
8. Is your cousin tall?

32.4 Complete the five sentences describing this man.

*Example: He's got brown eyes.*

1. He's got a ____________________.
2. He's also got a ____________________.
3. His skin is ____________________.
4. He's got ____________________ hair.
5. He is ____________________.
33 Health and illness

33.1 Match the sentences on the left with the sentences on the right.

1. I feel sick.                                          a. I'm going to ring the dentist.
2. I'm fine.                                           b. I think I should call a doctor.
3. I've got toothache.                                 c. I think I'll go home and rest.
4. I feel really ill.                                  d. I think I ate something bad.
5. I don't feel very well.                             e. I feel very well.

33.2 Say the words aloud, then write them down.

Example: '/dɔktə/ doctor.
1. /'hedətik/ ...........................................
2. /mæ'leəria/ ...........................................
3. /'æsma/ ...............................................
4. /'kænsə/ ............................................
5. /'klərə/ ............................................

33.3 Match the sentences below with the illnesses from 33.2.

1. Bad drinking water can cause it.
2. This makes it hard to breathe.
3. Smoking can cause it.
4. It's difficult to study when you have one.
5. You can get it from a mosquito bite.

33.4 Fill the gaps. Sometimes you are given the first and/or last letter.

1. I have a lot of s________ in my job, so when I get home, I try to r________ and not think about work.
2. My uncle Tim had a heart a_________ and he's in h___________.
3. Every summer I get h_________; the flowers and grass make me s__________.
4. I try to have a good, healthy d___________ with lots of fruit and vegetables.
5. E__________ is very important, for example, jogging, swimming, cycling.
6. If you've got a c__________ it's a good idea to stay at home and go to bed with a hot d________.
7. If you have a headache it may help if you take an _____________.

Your score: / 30
Feelings

34.1 How do you feel? Choose the best word from the box.

Example: You've just had a long holiday with lots of good food and exercise.

You feel well...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>angry</th>
<th>cold</th>
<th>happy</th>
<th>hot</th>
<th>hungry</th>
<th>ill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td>surprised</td>
<td>thirsty</td>
<td>tired</td>
<td>well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. You haven't eaten for ten hours.
2. You went to bed at 2 am and got up at 6 am.
3. Someone has just broken a window in your new car.
4. It is a hot day and you haven't had anything to drink for three hours.
5. You have a very bad cold.
6. It is snowing and you do not have a coat with you.
7. You got very good marks in an important exam.
8. It is 35°C and you do not have air conditioning.
9. Your dog has just died.
10. You see your brother's photo on the front page of the newspaper.

34.2 What are the opposites of these verbs and adjectives?

Example: good bad

1. like  2. love  3. cold  4. happy  5. ill

34.3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: Peter dislikes his new boss. (like)

Peter doesn't like his new boss.

1. I don't like abstract paintings. (dislike)
2. I hope my brother gets a new job. (want)
3. Jack wants his girlfriend to phone him soon. (hope)
4. I like strawberry ice cream more than vanilla ice cream. (prefer)
5. My little sister prefers juice to milk. (likes)

34.4 How do these people look? Use the letters to make a word and finish the sentence.

Example: The woman with short hair looks O T H.

The woman with short hair looks hot.

1. The tall girl looks T U S E P.
2. The fat man looks G A R Y N.
3. The old man looks D A S.
4. The short girl looks L I L.
5. The thin man looks P E S S I D U R R.
6. The boy with dark hair looks M R A W.
7. The boy with fair hair looks D I R T E.
8. The woman with long hair looks P A P H Y.
9. The dog looks R I T T Y S H.
10. The cat looks G H U R Y N.

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary) 37
Greetings and other useful phrases

35.1 What do you say?
1 You arrive at someone's office at 10 am.
2 You arrive at someone's house at 8 pm.
3 You lift your glass before starting a drink with a group of people.
4 You want to get off a bus but there are people in your way.
5 Someone sneezes.

35.2 Fill the gaps in the conversation with these phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>not too bad, thanks</th>
<th>goodbye</th>
<th>see you soon</th>
<th>and you</th>
<th>happy birthday</th>
<th>hi</th>
<th>good luck</th>
<th>congratulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>how are you?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RON: ........................................, Fiona.
FIONA: ........................................, Ron.
RON: ........................................?
FIONA: Fine. ................................?
RON: ........................................... It's my birthday today.
FIONA: Oh! ....................................
RON: Thanks. So, how's university?
FIONA: Oh, great. In fact I just passed a big exam.
RON: Oh good! ..............................!
FIONA: Thanks. The only problem is I've got another one next week.
RON: Really? Oh well, ........................!
FIONA: Thanks. Well, I must go now. Are you going to Anne's party on Saturday?
RON: Yeah. Well, ........................., then.
FIONA: Yes. ................................., see you at the party.
RON: Bye.

35.3 Correct the mistakes in these conversations.

1 LIM: Chinese New Year starts this week.
DEREK: Oh really? Merry New Year!
2 DIANE: Here's the newspaper you asked me to get.
NORBERT: Please.
DIANE: No problem.
3 RUTH: This is my last day in the office till December 28th.
WILL: Oh, well, I'll say Good Christmas, then.
RUTH: Thanks. You too.
4 GEOFF: I swam a kilometre today.
FRAN: Well done! You must be very fit.
GEOFF: Yeah, I feel good.
5 BETH: It's my birthday today.
SONYA: Oh, congratulations!
BETH: Thank you.
Countries, languages and people

36.1 Which continent are these countries in?

Example: Thailand Thailand is in Asia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36.2 Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands (Holland)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36.3 Where are these capital cities? Write a sentence about each city. You can use an atlas to help you.

Example: Brussels Brussels is the capital of Belgium.

1. Ottawa
2. Santiago
3. Athens
4. Budapest
5. Caracas
6. Ankara
7. Montevideo
8. Kathmandu
9. Stockholm
10. Damascus
37.1 Match the weather words on the left with the sentences on the right.

1 rain  
2 sun  
3 thunder  
4 fog  
5 snow  
6 lightning  
7 clouds  
8 wind  
9 storm  
10 hurricane

a You can't see it but it makes things move about.  
b It makes a very loud noise.  
c When light comes suddenly from the sky, often during a storm.  
d It's yellow and makes you feel warm.  
e Water falls from the sky.  
f These are sometimes big and white and can be seen in the sky.  
g It's a very strong wind.  
h It's white and cold.  
i It's a strong wind and heavy rain together.  
j You can't see things in the distance.

37.2 If the adjective form ends in 'y', write it in the box. If it does not, put an X in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 fog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lightning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 thunder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 wind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 hurricane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 snow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 rain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 thunderstorm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 cloud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37.3 Correct the mistakes.

1 What a lovely weather! Shall we go to the beach?  
2 It's snowing in New York and fogging in Chicago today.  
3 It's very wet in the Sahara Desert. It hardly ever rains there.  
4 We had a stormthunder last night. It woke me up.  
5 It was raining and windowing so we stayed at home.
38 In the town

38.1 What do these signs mean?

Example: traffic lights

1

2

3

4

5

38.2 What places or people do these pictures show?

Example:

shop

1

2

3

4

5

38.3 Which words match these definitions? The first letter of each word is given to help you.

Example: He or she keeps order on the streets. (policeman)

1 Trains arrive and leave from here. (r____________ s____________)
2 You can buy stamps and send parcels and letters here. (p____________ o____________)
3 This person serves you in a bank. (b____________ c____________)
4 This person checks that cars are not parked in the wrong place. (t____________ w____________)
5 This person serves you in a shop. (s____________ a____________)
6 These are red, orange and green and tell cars when they can move. (t____________ l____________)
7 This is a part of town where people can only go on foot. (p____________ a____________)
8 There are lots of different shops here. (s____________ c____________)
9 Local government takes place here. (t____________ h____________)
10 You can leave your car here. (c____________ p____________)

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
39 In the countryside

39.1 Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 marks</th>
<th>1 farm</th>
<th>2 lake</th>
<th>3 mountain</th>
<th>4 village</th>
<th>5 hill</th>
<th>6 forest</th>
<th>7 path</th>
<th>8 field</th>
<th>9 cottage</th>
<th>10 river</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a large area full of trees</td>
<td>b smaller than a town</td>
<td>c small house in the country</td>
<td>d large area of water</td>
<td>e smaller than a road, not for cars</td>
<td>f the Thames, the Amazon and the Nile are examples</td>
<td>g place where people keep animals and grow food</td>
<td>h there are a lot of these in the Alps and in the Himalayas</td>
<td>i closed piece of land where animals live or people grow food</td>
<td>j high ground, but not as high as the Alps or Himalayas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39.2 Use the words from 39.1 to fill the gaps. Use each word once only. Sometimes you will have to use the plural form.

1. She lives in a small __________________ of about 500 people.
2. We got out of the car and walked along a __________________ by the river.
3. If we cut down more and more trees there will be no __________________ left in the world.
4. The __________________ goes through three countries and then into the Mediterranean Sea.
5. The town has __________________ all round it; some of them are 3,000 metres high.
6. They have a house near a __________________ and have a boat they can use on it.
7. He has a little __________________ in the country, where he spends the weekends.
8. There were some sheep in the __________________, eating the grass.
9. I lived on a __________________ when I was a child. I loved the animals and the open air.
10. The east of England is good for cycling holidays because there are not many __________________.

39.3 Correct the mistakes. There may be more than one in each sentence.

1. I love the nature, so when I finish my studies I'm going to work in a conservatory area in the countryside.
2. In the summer we go to the mountains for picnics; in the winter we go there for ski.
3. At the weekends, I like to get out of the city and go for a walk in the nature.
4. There are some fantastic wildlifes in the national park.
5. He lives in a beautiful house in the mountain.
6. Athens is a country in the city of Greece.
7. I'm reading a book about a man who has climbed all the highest hills in the Himalayas.
8. We live in the countryside and go walk most weekends.
40 Animals and pets

40.1 What are these animals?
Example: 

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  

6  
7  
8  
9  
10  

40.2 Which animal word matches these definitions?
Example: a young hen chick

1. a young horse  
2. the meat from a hen  
3. a green, yellow or blue bird that can be a pet  
4. young birds, tortoises and snakes are all born from these  
5. we get this from sheep and use it to make warm clothes  
6. the meat from a pig (2 words)  
7. we drink this and also use it to make cheese and butter  
8. a long thin animal with no legs  
9. the skin of cows – we use it to make shoes and handbags

40.3 Which word does not belong in each group? Explain.
Example: hen, monkey, parrot, budgie

Monkey — because the others are all birds.

1. lion, tiger, horse, cat  
2. elephant, giraffe, snake, cow  
3. calf, lamb, sheep, piglet  
4. fish, tortoise, dog, pig  
5. beef, foal, ham, chicken
41 Travelling

41.1 Write the type of transport under each picture.

Example:

1. Car
2. Bus
3. Helicopter
4. Plane
5. Motorcycle
6. Taxi
7. Bicycle
8. Ship
9. Van
10. Car

41.2 Answer the questions.

1. You want to find out where a place is. What can you look at?
2. What do you need to show when you arrive in a new country?
3. In which part of the train can you buy food / have a meal?
4. A ticket from A to B and back again is a return ticket. What do we call a ticket from A to B only?
5. Who checks your suitcases and other bags when you arrive in a new country?
6. What word means 'suitcases and other bags'?
7. What can you look at to find the times of buses or trains?
8. You need a car for your holiday but don’t want to use your own car. What can you do?
9. What type of card do you need to get on a plane?
10. What do you call the people who work on the plane and bring you meals, etc.?

41.3 Circle the correct answer.

1. The plane (a) grounded (b) took down (c) landed at 6.35.
2. I need to (a) fill (b) tank (c) put up my car. Is there a petrol station near here?
3. The train has just arrived (a) by (b) in (c) at platform number 5.
4. The officer (a) controlled (b) checked (c) looked my passport and said ‘Welcome to Bolanía.’
5. I’m going near your house. Can I give you a (a) lift (b) drive (c) carry?
42 Notices

42.1 What must you do / not do or what can you do if you see these notices?

Example: WAY IN You can go in that door...

1 EXIT
2 PULL
3 Open
4 Please do not walk on the grass
5 Queue this side
6 SALE
7 Out of order
8 Please pay here
9 Please ring for attention
10

42.2 Fill in these notices.

1
2
3
4
5

42.3 Write the notices that you need in these situations.

Example: You have just planted some new grass and do not want people to walk on it.

Please do not walk on the grass.

1 You work in a shop and you are going to sell some things very cheaply.
2 You want to show that there is a toilet behind the door (2 marks)
3 You want to show that a door moves away from the person using it.
4 You work in a café and it is now time for staff to go home.
5 You work in a café and you do not want people to smoke there.
6 You want to show that a door moves towards the person using it.
7 You work in reception at a hotel and want people to use a bell to let you know they are there.
8 You want people to use this door to leave a cinema. (2 marks)
9 You work in a café and the public phone you have there is not working.
10 You want people to use this door to go into a cinema. (2 marks)
11 You work in a shop and want to show people where to pay.
12 You work in a shop and want to show people how to queue when they want to pay.
TEST

43 Food and drink

43.1 Complete the two crosswords with the names of the fruit and vegetables in the pictures.

1. Down
   1.  ( )
   2.  ( )
   3.  ( )
   4.  ( )
   5.  

2. Across
   1.  
   2.  
   3.  
   4.  
   5.  

43.2 Use the words from 43.1 to fill the gaps in the sentences. The first letter is given.

1. P_________________________ have a very hard skin and are difficult to cut, but the fruit is delicious.
2. O_________________________ always make my eyes water when I peel them.
3. When t_________________________ are red, they are ready to eat.
4. A b_________________________ is a good, healthy snack; fruit is better for you than sweets.
5. We use p_________________________ to make chips.
6. P_________________________ grow on trees, and are ready to eat in the autumn.
7. Green b_________________________ are a popular vegetable and are very good for you.
8. O_________________________ are often used to make juice.
9. You don’t have to cook c_________________________. They are very nice to eat raw.
10. Red g_________________________ and green ones are both used to make wine.

43.3 Complete the conversations using words from the list. Use each word once only.

fish pasta pizza fruit juice wine garlic peas strawberries hamburgers hot-dog

1. EDITH: Are you a vegetarian?
   SYLVIE: Not really. I don’t eat meat but I do eat __________ because we live near the sea.

2. CARMEN: Do they only sell beer in British pubs?
   JOE: No, they sell __________ too, and non-alcoholic drinks such as __________.

3. VERA: What types of fast food do you like?
   RITA: Oh, everything, __________, __________.

4. KIERA: What’s your favourite fruit?
   DONNA: __________. I just love them! Especially with cream or ice cream!

5. NURDAN: Are there any vegetables you don’t like?
   JANE: I don’t like __________. It’s too strong for me, and I don’t like the smell.

6. LISA: What shall we have with the fish? Potatoes?
   HENRY: Mmm, I’d prefer __________ or rice.
   LISA: Okay, what about vegetables? There are some frozen __________ in the freezer.
44 In the kitchen

44.1 Complete the dialogue.

MARY: I’ve got some tomatoes out of the freezer. Where is the big red (1) ? I want to make some soup.

JOHN: Look, it’s in the (2) ____________ under the (3) ____________ .

MARY: Oh, so it is. Thanks. Now where’s my favourite cutting vegetables?

JOHN: It’s right there in front of you. Between the (4) ____________ and the (5) ____________ .

MARY: Thanks. Let’s have a (6) ____________ of tea first.

JOHN: Good idea. I’ll make it. Where’s the (7) ____________ ?

MARY: There, on the (8) ____________ , next to the (9) ____________ .

44.2 Use the picture clues to complete the crossword. The first one is done for you. What is the word in the tinted box?

44.3 Choose the right verbs from the box to complete these questions.

Example: Would you like me to do the washing-up?

1 Can I _________ with the washing-up?
2 Where shall I _________ the glasses?
3 Where do these knives _________?
4 Can you _________ a cup?
5 Where shall I _________ the towel?

44.4 Put the words together to make five compound nouns for things that you find in the kitchen.

Example: teapot

Your score /30

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
45.1 Match the words with the pictures.

1. clock  
2. chest of drawers  
3. bed  
4. alarm clock  
5. nightdress  
6. bedside table  
7. wardrobe  
8. cupboard  
9. dressing table  
10. pyjamas  

45.2 Match the words with the pictures.

- bath
- shampoo
- toilet
- towel
- shelf
- soap
- shower
- basin
- toothbrush
- toothpaste

1. toothbrush  
2. soap  
3. towel  
4. shower  
5. basin  
6. shelf  
7. toothpaste  
8. toothbrush  
9. towel  
10. shower

45.3 Correct the mistakes.

Every morning, when my alarm clock calls I awake up. Then I go up and have a shower and be dressed. I go downstairs and have breakfast. Then I go back to the bathroom and wash my teeth. At the end of the day, at about 11.30, I go upstairs, go undressed and go in bed. I listen to the radio for a while then I turn the light and go to sleep.

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
In the living room

46.1 Choose words from the box to match the descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>armchair</th>
<th>book</th>
<th>bookshelf</th>
<th>carpet</th>
<th>chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coffee table</td>
<td>curtains</td>
<td>desk</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>light switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music centre</td>
<td>CD player</td>
<td>phone</td>
<td>phone book</td>
<td>power point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>reading lamp</td>
<td>remote control</td>
<td>sofa</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: You can talk to people on this. phone
1. You sit on this. (3 words)
2. You walk on this.
3. You often find books on this. (4 words)
4. You can listen to this. (4 words)
5. You need this when it gets dark (3 words)
6. You can turn the TV on and off with this.
7. You turn the light off with this.
8. You can read this. (2 words)
9. You need this for electrical things.

46.2 Write the number beside each object and draw a line from it to the right place in the picture.

Example: Put the phone on the armchair.
1. Put the TV in the corner next to the door.
2. Put the remote control on the sofa.
3. Put the picture on the wall near the window.
4. Put the CD player next to the power point.
5. Put the radio on the bookshelf.
6. Put the reading lamp on the table.
7. Put the book under the chair.
8. Put the light switch on the wall next to the door.

46.3 Complete each sentence with a verb.

Example: It's too dark in here. Could you switch the light on, please?
1. It'll soon be dark. It's time to __________ the curtains.
2. I'd like to talk to you. Can you __________ the TV, please?
3. I always like to __________ the news on TV.
4. When I want to __________ after work, I lie on the sofa and listen to music.
47.1 What do we call ...
1 ... a person who cuts your hair?
2 ... a person who works in an office and writes letters, answers the phone, etc.?
3 ... a person who lives in the country and grows food and/or keeps animals for food?
4 ... a person you go to when you are ill, who examines you, decides what is wrong and gives you medicine?
5 ... a person who designs and builds bridges, roads, etc.?
6 ... a person who mends cars and other machines?
7 ... a person who serves you in a restaurant?
8 ... a person who cares for sick people in a hospital but is not a doctor?
9 ... a person who gives you lessons?
10 ... a person who works in a shop?

47.2 Now use the words from 47.1 to fill the gaps. Use each word only once. Sometimes you will have to use the plural form.
1 The ................................ said it would cost €300 to fix my car.
2 I went for a walk in the countryside and met a ......................... looking after some sheep.
3 Do you like my hair? I have a new ......................... . I think she’s better than the old one.
4 Our ......................... said we’re going to have a grammar test next Monday.
5 You can’t talk to the director but you can leave a message with his ......................... .
6 While I was studying I worked as a ......................... in a big store at weekends.
7 I like the idea of building big bridges and motorways, so I’d like to be an ......................... .
8 To become a ......................... you have to study medicine for five years.
9 The ......................... were very kind to me when I was in hospital. They were always there when I needed them.
10 The ............................ in that restaurant are very friendly.

47.3 True or false? Write T for true, F for false. If you write F, say why.
1 A bus driver works in an office.
2 ‘What do you do?’ is another way of saying ‘What is your job?’.
3 A person who drives a taxi is called a taxman.
4 A person who writes books is called a writer.
5 If you do your job/profession in your own house or flat, you can say ‘I work at home’ or ‘I work from home.’ Both are correct.
6 It is correct to say ‘I have an interesting work.’
7 Cars are made in a factory.
8 If someone asks you about your job, you can say ‘I’m teacher.’
9 A person who repairs cars is called a mechanician.
10 Doctors and nurses work in hospitals.
At school and university

48.1 Which school subject is each person talking about?

Example: CARLOS: 'I need it because I want to study in Australia one day.'

1 MARK: 'It's my favourite subject because I love learning about other countries.'
2 SIMONE: 'I like it because I love drawing and painting pictures.'
3 KIM: 'I think it is very interesting to learn about animals and plants.'
4 TESSA: 'It's good because we run and jump and aren't sitting at a desk.'
5 ABDUL: 'Numbers are very interesting and I love working with them.'
6 ALEX: 'I love learning about how people lived in the past.'
7 DINA: 'I think it is very important to learn all about computers.'
8 MARIA: 'We study speed and light and movement — it's great.'
9 PAT: 'We learn songs and sometimes we can play instruments.'
10 MEENA: 'I enjoy doing experiments in the lab with different chemicals.'

48.2 What are these things called? Put the letters in order to make words and then match the words with the pictures.

Example: ENP pen — a.

1 POH
2 RADOB
3 LURRE
4 KNOTTEO
5 APERP PILC
6 BURREB
7 TESACEST
8 GNARIND IPN
9 CENOTI RADOB
10 PLINCE PHENARRES

48.3 Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form (e.g. get, got, getting).

Example: At the end of a university course, you get a degree.

1 Mary likes school but she hates homework.
2 Professor Brown gives a lecture on Shakespeare this afternoon.
3 While the lecturer speaks, the students take notes.
4 Children usually ride a bike at the age of six or seven.
5 My brother takes a course in computing this weekend.
6 When my English course is over, I have to write an exam.
7 Everyone hopes to pass their exams; no one wants to fail.
8 Mr Jones enjoys my son history.
49 Communications

49.1 Here are six things we use to help us communicate. Put the letters in order to make words.

1. KYDBROAE k................
2. TETERL l................
3. LIEBOM HONEP m................
4. STOP BXO p................
5. PONTELEHE t................
6. CREESN s................

49.2 Fill the gaps in the conversations.

1. ROBY: What's your .................. ？
   COLIN: It's 26, Park Road, Shilton, SH4 6BC.
2. TERRY: I'll ring you at ten o'clock tomorrow.
   MIKE: Okay, if I'm not at home leave a message on my .................
3. (In a restaurant)
   ROB: Is there a phone .................. near here? I have to make a call.
   WAITER: Yes, sir, there's one on the corner, go out and turn left.
4. (Sitting at a computer)
   GARRY: How do I close this program?
   LINDA: Use the .................. to click on 'EXIT' in the top corner of the screen.
5. (Working at Anne's computer)
   DANA: I want to save my work and take it to college tomorrow. Can you lend me a .................. ？
   ANNE: Yes, sure, there's a box of them next to the computer.

49.3 Put these sentences into the correct order to make a typical phone conversation.

He's not here right now. Who's calling?
Hello, seven six three double-eight five.
Okay, I'll tell him.
Hi, can I speak to Ken?
Bye.
It's Joanna. Could you give him a message?
Yeah.
Thanks.
Could you tell him I called and I'll call back later.

49.4 Write questions for these answers. Use the words in brackets.

1. It's the same as my phone number, 378654. (fax)
2. It's Bob dot Jones at Freemail dot com. (e-mail)
3. Yes, of course you can. The phone is in the kitchen. (make)
4. 24th March. (date, letter)
Holidays

Answer these questions.

Example: What kind of sport is skiing? a winter sport

1. What kind of cheques can you use in any country?
2. What do you need to buy if you want to go on a bus, plane or train?
3. What are dollars, euros and yen examples of?
4. What do you call a holiday when you pay for everything (travel, hotel, etc.) together?
5. If a town has a lot of restaurants, discos and nightclubs, you can say that the ________
   is good.
6. What do you call all the things that you take with you on holiday?
7. What do you call a book that tells you lots of useful holiday expressions in another
   language?
8. What do people usually send their friends when they are on holiday?
9. Where do you go if you are in a new town and you want to know about local sights
   and hotels?
10. What kind of boat can you take your car on?

Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

Example: Take your currency so you can take photos when you’re on holiday.

   Take your camera so you can take photos when you’re on holiday.

1. A coach is a large comfortable train.
2. When you go into another country, they look at your phrase book.
3. You are only allowed to visit some countries if you have a special postcard.
4. A ferry takes you across land.
5. When you go camping, you sleep in a hotel.

Fill in the gaps in this dialogue.

RICK: Have you been ________ holiday this year yet, Meg?
MEG: Yes, we ________ a fantastic holiday in Russia last month.
RICK: Great! How did you get there?
MEG: We ________ from London to Finland and then we took a ________ across the Baltic Sea from Helsinki to St Petersburg. We spent a couple of days there and then we went to Moscow ________ bus. We came home from Moscow ________ train.
RICK: So, what was it like? What did you think of the local ________ ?
MEG: It was delicious! And there was lots of excellent ________ very good discos
   and clubs, all open till very late.
RICK: Do you ________ any Russian?
MEG: No, but we had a good ________ and that helped us a lot. What about you, Rick?
RICK: We’re ________ on holiday next week. We’re going to ________ camping. We love sleeping in a ________ and it’s very easy. We’re going in
   our own ________ and we’re staying in this country so, of course, we can
   just use our ordinary money – we don’t need to take any ________ or foreign
   ________.
MEG: Well, I hope you have a wonderful time!
51 Shops and shopping

51.1 Which type of shop would you go to ...
1 ... to buy meat?
2 ... to buy things for little children to play with?
3 ... to buy bread and cakes?
4 ... to buy a present for someone?
5 ... to buy food and everyday things for your house?
6 ... to buy medicines and personal items?
7 ... to buy newspapers and magazines?
8 ... to buy stamps?
9 ... to have your hair cut?
10 ... to buy books?

51.2 Which department in a big store would you go to if you were looking for these things?
1 ......................................................
2 ......................................................
3 ......................................................
4 ......................................................
5 ......................................................
6 ......................................................
7 ......................................................
8 ......................................................

51.3 Fill the gaps in the conversations.
1 CUSTOMER: The __________________________ said I could change it as long as I kept the ________________________
2 CUSTOMER: Where can I pay for this, please?
SHOP ASSISTANT: You can pay at that __________________________ over there.
3 SHOP ASSISTANT: Can I __________________________ you, madam?
CUSTOMER: Yes, how much does this hat __________________________?
SHOP ASSISTANT: Oh, let's see. Here we are – €35.
4 (In a small café)
CUSTOMER: Can I pay by __________________________ card?
WAITER: Sorry, sir, we don't have a machine.
CUSTOMER: Oh, can I write a __________________________?
WAITER: No, I'm very sorry, sir, __________________________ only. This is just a small café.
5 SALLY: I like this sweater. Shall I buy it?
MARY: Why don't you __________________________ it on first and see how it looks on you?
SALLY: Yes, maybe I should.
6 (The customer has just bought a scarf)
SHOP ASSISTANT: There you are, madam. $25, and here's your __________________________, $5. Shall I put it in a __________________________ for you?
CUSTOMER: No thanks. I'll put it on. It's cold today!
7 CUSTOMER: I bought this jacket yesterday. It's too big for me. Do you have it in a smaller __________________________?
In a hotel

§2.1 Name these things.

Example: TV

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

§2.2 Choose a verb from the box to complete these sentences.

Example: Could I exchange some money, please?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>book</th>
<th>cash</th>
<th>change</th>
<th>check</th>
<th>check out</th>
<th>exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fill in</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I need to make a reservation for a double room for tonight.
2. Please could you this form?
3. Please your name at the bottom of the form.
4. your bill carefully before you pay it.
5. Could I breakfast in my room, please?
6. To an outside line, you should dial 0.
7. I'd like to a traveller's cheque, please.
8. I would like to a room for next weekend, please.
9. Could I some dollars into euros, please?
10. We're ready to leave, so we'd like to now.

§2.3 Answer these questions about staying in a hotel.

Example: What do you call the evening meal? dinner

1. What do you have to pay before you leave the hotel?
2. What do you probably need if your room is on the ninth floor?
3. What do you need to open your door?
4. What do you call a room for one person?
5. What do you call a room for two people?
6. If you phone Britain from another country, you must always dial 44 before the telephone number. What is the number 44 called?
7. What do you ask for if you want to wake up early in the morning?
8. Complete this sentence: 'I have a for a double room.' (The sentence means 'I have booked a double room. ')
9. Where do you go when you first arrive at a hotel?
10. What do you need to make a hot drink in your room?
53 Eating out

53.1 Where would you hear these phrases? Match the phrases on the left with the places on the right.

1. A cheese sandwich to take away, please.
2. A pint of Shoppam's beer, please.
3. Soup to start, then the chicken and mushrooms, please.
4. A burger, French fries and a coke, please.
5. One coffee, one tea and two pieces of toast, please.
6. Where can I find knives and forks, please?

   a. café
   b. fast food restaurant
   c. self-service restaurant
   d. sandwich bar
   e. pub/bar
   f. restaurant

53.2 Fill the gaps.

1. At lunchtime I usually don't have a big meal; I just have a _____________, for example a sandwich or some fruit.
2. If you order steak in a restaurant you can usually say if you want it ________________ or well-______________.
3. You don't have to have alcohol in a pub. They also have ________________ drinks like lemonade or coke.
4. If you want wine with your meal, you can ask the waiter for the wine ________________.
5. The restaurant has a tourist menu for only €20. You can choose from a list of ________________, main courses and _________________. You can even have a ________________ meal if you don't eat meat.
6. WAITER: Are you ready to ________________, madam?
CUSTOMER: Yes. I'll have tomato salad to start, then the fish, please.

53.3 Put the words into pairs. Use each word once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beef</th>
<th>soup</th>
<th>plain</th>
<th>mashed</th>
<th>tomato</th>
<th>roast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gateau</td>
<td>omelette</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: tomato soup

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
54.1 Which sports are these people doing? Write sentences, using either play or go.

Example: They are playing football.

1. 

6. 

2. 

7. 

3. 

8. 

4. 

9. 

5. 

10. 

54.2 Answer these questions.

1. If the sea is too cold, where can you go swimming?
2. What do you call the place where you play football?
3. What do you call the place where you play basketball?
4. Name a sport which needs snow.
5. What is another name for soccer?
6. Name two sports which originally come from Japan. (2 marks)
7. Which sport has the Melbourne Cup?
8. Name one sport in which you can play ‘doubles’ (two players against two players).
9. Which sport has Formula One?

54.3 Which word does not belong in each group? Explain why.

Example: soccer, cricket, table tennis, rugby

Table tennis - because the others are all played on a field or pitch.

1. swimming, skiing, sailing, canoeing
2. running, motor racing, horse racing, sailing
3. tennis, volleyball, badminton, baseball
4. basketball, table tennis, rugby, cricket
5. tennis, volleyball, basketball, American football

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
55.1 Write the names of the types of films next to the pictures. One of the types has two names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Cartoon</th>
<th>Musical</th>
<th>Love Story</th>
<th>Detective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comedy</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Horror</td>
<td>Science Fiction</td>
<td>Western</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

55.2 Correct the mistakes.

1 What's on the cinema this week?
2 At the weekends, we just relax and look videos.
3 I didn't like that film. I was boring.
4 Do you go to cinema very often?
5 It was a very funny film and I enjoyed very much.
6 I watched a good film in TV last night.

55.3 Match the words and phrases below with one of the film types from 55.1.

1 'You are a British spy, Mr Bond!'
2 Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse
3 space rockets, men from Mars
4 These films make you laugh a lot.
5 'I love you; I've always loved you!'
6 Dracula, Frankenstein
7 guns, horses, men in big hats, North America
8 Sherlock Holmes, police, murder
Leisure at home

56.1 Are these statements true or false? If they are false, correct them.

Example: The dog is having a sleep. False – The dog is listening to the radio.

1. The fair-haired woman is reading a newspaper.
2. The girl is talking on the phone.
3. The man with the beard is watching the news on TV.
4. The dark-haired woman is cooking.
5. The man without a beard is reading a magazine.
6. The boy is playing a computer game.

56.2 Choose verbs from the box to complete the conversation.

cook grew had invite playing ring
see stay talk use watch

PAUL: Stop playing computer games, Anna. I want to talk to you. Let’s (1) __________ Sue and James round at the weekend.

ANNA: Good idea. It’s a long time since we (2) __________ friends for dinner. I’ll (3) __________ them now and ask them. Let’s (4) __________ something special. They always make such delicious meals.

PAUL: Sure. Let’s use some of the vegetables we’ve (5) __________ in the garden.

ANNA: Good idea. Do you want to (6) __________ the match on TV tonight?

PAUL: No, I’d like to (7) __________ the film on the other channel. What are you going to do?

ANNA: I want to (8) __________ to my mother on the phone. I’d like to find out when she is going to come and (9) __________ with us. Then I need to (10) __________ the Internet to find some information for work.

56.3 Use the words below to make sentences.

Example: newspaper / a / day / I / every / read

I read a newspaper every day.

1. lunch / a / Grandfather / after / always / sleep / has
2. famous / reading / I / people / about / like / books
3. listen / I / the / my / car / radio / usually / in / to
4. films / favourite / musicals / My / are
5. house / a / has / My / plants / of / lot / mother

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary) 59
57 Crime

57.1 Fill the shaded boxes in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Mugging</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Car theft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Example: mugger</td>
<td>Terrorist</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>1 to somebody</td>
<td>2 to somebody</td>
<td>to attack somebody or a place for political reasons</td>
<td>5 to a car</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Shoplifting</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>Drug pushing/dealing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Burglar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>To rob somebody or a place (e.g. a bank)</td>
<td>To steal things from a shop</td>
<td>To break into a house/flat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57.2 Now use words from 57.1 to fill the gaps in these sentences.

1. There was a ____________ in our street last night. Somebody ____________ into a house and ____________ a TV set, a DVD player and some cash.
2. Anna Franck's dead body was found in the river. She had been ____________ . The ____________ was her ex-boyfriend.
3. ____________ is very easy in some shops, but many big stores have cameras to catch ____________ .
4. The bank in the High Street was ____________ yesterday. The ____________ escaped in a blue sports car.
5. A student was ____________ as she was walking home. A young man took her money and credit cards.
6. A car ____________ took my car from the office car park. There have been three ____________ there this month.

57.3 Answer the questions.

1. What word means the opposite of guilty?
2. If you do something wrong (e.g. park your car in a 'no parking' area) you have to pay some money. What is this money called?
3. Sometimes people break and destroy things (e.g. telephone boxes, trees in the park). What do we call this crime? What do we call the people who do this crime?
4. Which verb means that the police come and take somebody away because they think they are guilty of a crime?
5. What do we call violence and criminal actions at football matches?
6. What do we call the place where people decide whether someone is guilty of a crime?
7. What do we call the place you have to stay in for many years if you are guilty of a bad crime?
The media

58.1 Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.
1 news  a The Simpsons and Mickey Mouse are famous examples of this
2 soap  b you can watch this at the cinema or on video
3 nature programme  c regular programme about what is happening in the world
4 sports programme  d programme which has interviews with famous people
5 talk show  e programme about animals or plants
6 cartoon  f programme about, for example, football or the Olympic Games
7 documentary  g CNN, Eurosport, MTV and BBC1 are examples of this
8 film  h TV programmes that come via space
9 channel  i magazine telling stories in pictures
10 satellite TV  j serious programme about society or nature
11 comic  k TV serial that goes on for years about the lives of a group of people

58.2 Complete the crossword.

Example: 1 Our new satellite dish lets us get a lot more channels.

2 Mum's new __________________________ has a great article on fashion.
3 She wants to be a __________________________ and write articles for sports magazines.
4 When Pat won the tennis match he had to give an __________________________ to the local paper.
5 The __________________________ took notes during the football match and wrote his article later.
6 I like that __________________________ — there are always interesting guests on it.
7 Buy the children a __________________________ when you are at the newsagent's.
8 I mainly use my __________________________ for word processing.
9 E-mail is one of the most important uses of the __________________________.
10 Mum always watches her favourite Australian __________________________ before the news.
11 This programme is boring. Let's try another __________________________.

Which of these words go together with newspaper and which go together with magazine?

Example: news magazine

women's computer news evening teenage morning

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
Everyday problems

59.1 Look at these pictures and choose a phrase to describe each one.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It's not working. It's dying. He's cut his finger. It's untidy. It's broken.

59.2 What could you do about the problems in 59.1?

1. What could you do to the man's finger?
2. What could you do to the chair or the T.V.? (2 different verbs)
3. What could you do to the desk?
4. What could you do to the plant?

59.3 Fill the gaps. Use one word in each gap.

1. My computer ................................ yesterday so I didn't get your e-mail.
2. Our teacher was in a bad ................................ this morning, so the lesson was not very nice.
3. The ticket machine was out of ................................, so I couldn't get a ticket.
4. I shouted at my sister. I must ................................ to her.
5. Jon and Sara have had a ................................ and are not speaking to each other.
6. I've ................................ my wallet. I must find it.
7. I can't find my credit card. Could you help me ................................ it?
8. The boss doesn't like it if my desk is ................................ and always asks me to ................................ it.
9. There's a problem with my bike. Do you think you could ................................ it for me?
Global problems

60.1 Look at the headlines. Which of the problems in the box will these articles be about?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>car crash</th>
<th>earthquake</th>
<th>flood</th>
<th>forest fire</th>
<th>hurricane</th>
<th>pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snowstorm</td>
<td>strike</td>
<td>traffic jam</td>
<td>unemployment</td>
<td>war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: BOMBS DESTROY ENEMY TANKS

1 WORKERS STOP WORKING AT CAR FACTORY
2 CARS CANNOT MOVE IN CENTRAL LONDON
3 STRONG WINDS DESTROY TOWN
4 HEAVY SNOW STOPS TRAINS
5 MORE TREES BURN IN AUSTRALIA
6 HOUSES UNDER WATER
7 FISH DIE IN DIRTY RIVER
8 ACCIDENT ON MOTORWAY
9 MORE PEOPLE WITHOUT JOBS
10 BUILDINGS FALL IN CALIFORNIA QUAKE

60.2 Which word fills each gap?

Example: The traffic j _ _ _ _ are very bad here in the mornings.

1 P _ _ _ _ people don’t have much money.
2 U _ _ _ _ _ _ people don’t have jobs.
3 H _ _ _ _ _ _ people don’t have a place to live.
4 If the air is p _ _ _ _ _ _ , it is not clean.
5 If people are h _ _ _ _ _ , they want something to eat.
6 The busy time for traffic in the morning and evening is called the r _ _ _ _ h _ _ _ .
7 The river f _ _ _ _ _ _ last year after some very heavy rain.
8 The manager wouldn’t agree to raise the workers’ wages and so they decided to go o _ _ _ _ _ .
9 When the summer is very hot and dry, trees sometimes c _ _ _ _ _ f _ _ _ .
10 The American W _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ took place at the end of the eighteenth century.

60.3 Put the words in the box in pairs.

Example: heavy rain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>air</th>
<th>car</th>
<th>cities</th>
<th>crash</th>
<th>crowded</th>
<th>earth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>forest</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>homeless</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>jam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>quake</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>rush</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>traffic</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary) 63
Answer key

Notes on the Answer key and marking scheme.
1 Each test has a total of 30 marks.
2 There is one mark for each correct answer in most exercises. Sometimes there is half (!) a mark or two marks for each correct answer. You will find the total marks for each exercise below the exercise number on the test page, and on the right hand side in the answer key.
3 If two answers are given in the key (separated by a slash /), both answers are correct (e.g. 'They're having lunch/dinner').
4 Where the answer to one of the questions is given in the text as an example, it appears in brackets — [...] — in the answer key.

Test 1
1.1 1 paragraph 3 dialogue 5 noun 7 sentence 9 phrase (10 marks)
2 adverb 4 singular 6 adjective 8 preposition 10 plural (10 marks)
1.2 1 Correct 2 gaps 3 Match 4 Add 5 Complete (10 marks)
1.3 1 boys (boy's means 'something the boy has', for example the boy's camera)
2 adjective (the adverb is nicely)
3 works
4 man
5 door (5 marks)
1.4 1 c 2 e [3 a] 4 f 5 b 6 d (5 marks)

Test 2
2.1 1 at 3 tall 5 make 7 have 9 girl (10 marks)
2 on 4 do 6 have 8 sunny 10 drive (10 marks)
2.2 [Colours] [black] Family father brother son daughter mother Transport car bike bus train motorbike Drink(s) tea coffee juice milk (10 marks)
half a mark for putting each word in the right family and half a mark for giving each family an appropriate name.
2.3 1 j 2 d 3 h 4 a 5 b 6 k 7 c 8 f 9 e 10 i (10 marks)

Test 3
3.1 1 He's having a shower.
2 They're / The students are having a lesson.
3 She's having a cup of coffee. / She's having (a) coffee.
4 They're having a party.
5 They're having lunch/dinner / a meal / something to eat. (5 marks)
3.2 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 b
3.3 1 hadn’t / had not got / didn’t have; had to 4 has to; have got; have to
2 had 5 have
3 Have … got; have 6 had
3.4 Possible answers:
1 Bye-bye! Have a good/safe flight/journey/trip!
2 Wow! Can I have a go?
3 Can I have a look (at them)?
4 Bye! Have a good time/evening!
5 Can I have a word (with you)?
3.5 1 meal 2 meeting 3 appointment 4 homework; exam

Test 4
4.1 1 by 3 away 5 up; down 7 back 10 marks
2 out of; into/onto 4 up 6 on 8 to
4.2 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 b
4.3 1 Nora is going shopping. 4 Terry and Sarah are going sightseeing.
2 Harry is going swimming. 5 Nick is going fishing.
3 Mel and Bob are going dancing.
4.4 On Monday evening Jim is going to meet Tom and Ricky.
On Tuesday he is going to visit his grandmother.
On Wednesday he is going to meet Pat for dinner.
On Thursday morning he is going to have his hair cut.
On Thursday evening he is going to play table tennis with Mary.
On Friday he is going to write a report for work.
On Friday he is also going to phone his Aunt Sally.
On Saturday he is going to buy Tom a birthday present.
On Sunday he is going to give Tom his present.
On Sunday he is also going to take Mary to Tom’s party.

Test 5
5.1 1 done; did 2 Does; doesn’t; does 3 Did; did; didn’t 4 do; done 10 marks
5.2 1 What do you do?
2 What do you do at the weekends?
3 Let me do the washing-up / let me do the dishes.
4 I always do the/my housework on Saturdays.
5 I did my best / a lot of work but I failed the exam.
5.3 1 MICHAEL: What does your father do?
   JANE: He’s a lorry-driver.
2 I don’t like doing homework but I know I have to do it.
3 He does a lot of business with companies in the USA nowadays.
4 I saw her at the gym. She was doing some exercises that looked very hard.
5 DIANA: Liz, what are you doing with all those clothes?
   LIZ: I’m doing my washing. All my clothes are dirty.
6 FATHER: Ivan, do your homework now!
   IVAN: No. Not now. I’ll do it later. Please Dad!
   FATHER: No! I want you to do it now!
7. MARTHA: I do my best to learn all the new words every day.
ANNA: So do I, but then I forget them again.
8. In our family, my father does the washing-up every day, my mother does the gardening, but my brother never does anything!

**Test 6**

6.1
1. Pam is making (some/a cup of) tea.
2. Tim is making a photocopy.
3. Rose is making a cake.
4. Chris is making a video/film.
5. Isabelle is making a dress.
6. Phil is making an appointment (with the dentist).
7. Sophie is making a mistake.
8. Vincent is making dinner/lunch/a meal.
9. Katy is making after the bed.
10. Nathan is making (some/a cup of) coffee.

6.2 do: your homework, some exercises, your best, the cooking, the dishes, the housework
make: lunch, a noise, an appointment, a mistake, a decision

6.3 I did it very quickly so I think I probably made a lot of mistakes. Then my friend and I went to a film. The hero died so it made us feel very sad and unhappy. After the film we went to a café. The food smelt very good, which made me feel very hungry. The food wasn’t very good but at least I didn’t have to do the dishes.

I’ve got to take/do an exam next week, but let’s meet at the weekend.

**Test 7**

7.1
1. coming home
2. come here
3. coming out of

7.2
1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

7.3
1. LORNA: Has your brother come back from Germany yet?
   JAMES: Yes, he came home last Friday.
2. HILDA: Do you know Stockholm? I’ve never been there.
   RYAN: Yes, I went there last summer for a few days.
3. STEVE: What nationality is Tanya? Where does she come from?
   FELIX: She comes from Moscow. She’s Russian.
4. ANNA: I was surprised to see Julia in your office.
   NANCY: Yes, she didn’t even knock. She just came in.
5. EVA: Do you know what the English word ‘cabbage’ means?
   PACO: Yes, it came up in the lesson yesterday. It’s a vegetable.
6. ADA: Would you like to come round to my house this evening to watch a video?
   NIK: Yes, but my cousin is staying with me. Can he come along?
   ADA: Of course. He can come too.

(20 marks, 2 for each corrected mistake)
Test 8

8.1
1 It took Miranda an/one hour to go/get to work.
2 It took Tony twenty minutes to check his e-mails.
3 It took Maggie an hour and a quarter / an hour and fifteen minutes to do her homework.
4 It took Jeremy an hour and a half / an hour and thirty minutes / ninety minutes to fly/get to Paris.
5 It took Julia ten minutes to eat (her) lunch.
6 It took Mark two and a half hours to write the report.
7 It took Angela three hours forty minutes to go/get to London.
8 It took Paul three and a half hours to repair his bike.
9 It took Rosemary three months to write a/her story.
10 It took Ken seven years to write a/his poem. (10 marks)

8.2
1 I took the train when I went to the airport last summer.
2 Anita is taking an English exam tomorrow. / Anita is going to take an English exam tomorrow.
3 Kay wants to take (some) Greek lessons.
4 Her father takes/took the bus to the office.
5 Pete took his driving test yesterday. (10 marks: 2 for each sentence. Give yourself 1 mark if you have just one mistake in the sentence.)

8.3
1 book 2 apple 3 camera 4 money 5 scarf
1 scarf 2 money 3 umbrella 4 camera 5 book

8.4
1 a scarf 2 b money 3 c [umbrella] 4 d camera 5 e book 6 f apple

Test 9

9.1
1 brings 2 taking 3 brought 4 bring 5 Take

9.2
These are suggested answers. Yours may be a little different, but you must choose the correct verb, take or bring, to get the marks.
1 I'll take / I can take / Let me take you to the station. / Do you want me to take you to the station?*
*If you are learning English in Ireland you may hear people saying bring here instead of take.
2 Will/would/can/could you take this parcel to the post office for me, please?
3 Would you like to come to our/my party and bring your guitar?
4 I'm going to take it back and change it / get a different size / get the right size.
5 Will/would/can/could you bring me back some Belgian chocolates? (10 marks)

9.3
Tuesday 4 March 2003

Hi Ellen,

Guess what? Tim took me to the cinema last night and today when I was studying at home he came to see me and brought me some flowers! I think he must be in love with me!

Bye,
Marian
**Wednesday 5 March 2003**

Dear Marian,

Yes, I think Tim is in love with you! Why don’t you bring him to our party on Friday so we can all meet him? Oh, and bring that new CD you told me about, I’d like to hear it.

Love,

Ellen

**Thursday 6 March 2003**

Hi again Ellen,

Thanks for inviting Tim. He said yes.

I’ll bring the CD to the party tomorrow and I’ll leave it with you. You can bring it back when you come to see me on Sunday.

Take care,

Marian.

---

**Test 10**

**10.1**

1 warm(er)  2 interesting/exciting  3 shorter  4 rich(er)  5 thin(ner)/slim(mer)

6 ticket  7 money/cash  8 bread/cakes  9 cards/presents  10 e-mails/messages

(10 marks: 2 for each corrected mistake)

**10.2**

1 How do I get to the (railway/train) station?

2 How do I get to the theatre?

3 How do I get to the cinema?

4 How do I get to the bank?

5 How do I get to the restaurant?

(10 marks: 1 for writing)

**Test 11**

**11.1**

1 on  2 turn  3 get  4 is getting  5 over  6 turn/sSwitch

7 get  8 to get  9 got  10 getting

(10 marks)

**11.2**

1 d  2 c  3 e  4 a  5 b

(10 marks)

**11.3**

1 get on very well with him

2 I went on working

3 put on your raincoat

4 she turned it down

5 I’ve got over it

(10 marks)

**Test 12**

**12.1**

1 gets up  2 goes to the bathroom  3 has breakfast

4 goes to work  5 gets to the office

(5 marks)
12.2 1 comes home 4 cleans his teeth
2 makes dinner 5 goes to bed
3 has dinner

12.3 1 Andy is watching TV.
2 Andy is having (his) breakfast.
3 Andy is making dinner / cooking.
4 Andy is getting up.
5 Andy is phoning/calling a friend.

12.4 1 What time do you go to work?
2 How often do you clean the house?
3 What time do you (normally) get up?
4 How often do you go for a walk?
5 How often do you wash your clothes?
6 Andy is going to bed.
7 Andy is having dinner / eating.
8 Andy is going to/coming home from work.
9 Andy is coming/arriving home.
10 Andy is waking up.

Test 13

13.1 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c 5 c
(Note: 1c, 1e, 4b, 4c are also possible.)

13.2 1 say 2 told 3 say 4 tell 5 tell

13.3 Possible answers:
1 Ask somebody the way. / Ask somebody how to get there. / Ask for directions.
2 Ask somebody the time. / Ask somebody what the time is. / Ask somebody what time it is. / Ask somebody if they have (got) the time.
3 Ask the teacher (to explain it). / Ask another student to help you. / Ask for a dictionary.
4 Ask (the waiter) for the bill.
5 Ask them to turn it down / turn it off.

13.4 1 Will you answer it
2 she speaks excellent Danish
3 he hasn’t replied (to it) / answered it yet
4 How do you say ‘Milan’ in Italian?
5 He told me an interesting story

Test 14

14.1 1 He’s driving a bus.
2 He’s riding a horse.
3 She’s walking.
4 She’s falling.
5 She’s jumping.
6 He’s swimming.
7 She’s dancing.
8 He’s flying.
9 He’s climbing a tree.
10 He’s carrying a door.

14.2 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 c 7 b 8 c 9 a 10 c

14.3 1 running; swimming; riding
2 drive; fly
3 dancing
4 jogs
5 walk; carry
6 falling
Test 15

15.1
1 Before; because
2 If; and
3 even
4 also; but
5 After (When or Before would also be possible here.)

(10 mark)

15.2
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 c 5 b

(10 mark)

15.3
I’m going to study abroad though I can’t speak any foreign languages.
I’m going to study abroad so I will be away from home for three years.
I’m going to study abroad when I’ve finished secondary school.
I’m going to study abroad if I get good grades in my exams.
I’m going to study abroad because I want to learn more about other countries and cultures.

(10 mark)

Test 16

16.1
1 June
2 December
3 August
4 January
5 July
6 October
7 February
8 September
9 April
10 November

(10 mark)

16.2
1 f 2 k 3 g 4 h 5 j 6 d 7 i 8 e 9 b 10 c 11 a

(10 mark)

16.3
1 after
2 in; in
3 at; on; on
4 in; in
5 before
6 in

(10 mark)

Test 17

17.1
1 o’clock
2 hours ago
3 for two hours / since two o’clock

(5 mark)

17.2
1 May
2 March
3 February
4 Bill is on holiday for two weeks.
5 April 23rd

(5 mark)

17.3

NOT AT ALL

always
usually
often
sometimes
occasionally
now and then
not often
rarely
hardly ever
never

(10 marks: rarely and hardly ever are very similar, so give yourself the marks if you have hardly ever before rarely. The same is true for occasionally and now and then.)
17.4 1 never; always
2 now and then; often
3 hardly ever; usually

17.5 1 At; moment; twice
2 in a; soon
3 once; recently

4 not often; occasionally
5 Usually; sometimes

(5 marks)

Test 18

18.1 back – front
beginning – end
bottom – top
here – there
left – right

(10 marks)

18.2 1 a dog
2 a flag
3 the number
4 a car
5 a woman
6 a book
7 a hat
8 a tree
9 a boy
10 a house

(10 marks)

18.3 1 here
2 out
3 away
4 abroad
5 middle
6 back
7 there
8 left
9 everywhere
10 side

(10 marks)

Test 19

19.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10 marks)

19.2 1 fast
2 loudly
3 quietly
4 well
5 slowly
6 in a very unfriendly way
7 badly
8 happily
9 sadly
10 in a friendly way

(10 marks)

19.3 1 Harry/He spoke impolitely (to his teacher).
2 Glen/He was acting strangely.
3 The accident happened suddenly.
4 Pippa/She passed it / the exam easily.
5 He finished the job quickly.

(10 marks)

Test 20

20.1 1 threw
2 drank
3 flew
4 swam
5 shone
6 broke
7 met
8 spent

9 shut
10 chose (10 marks)
### 20.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>[cut]</td>
<td>[cut]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride</td>
<td>rode</td>
<td>ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoot</td>
<td>shot</td>
<td>shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steal</td>
<td>stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>felt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 20.3

1. caught
2. cut
3. wrote; began
4. stole; shot
5. become
6. rode; stood
7. forgotten

### Test 21

#### 21.1

1. information
2. accommodation
3. weather
4. furniture
5. luggage

#### 21.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable</th>
<th>Uncountable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 21.3

1. *Is this furniture* new? I haven’t seen *it* before. (2 marks)
2. gave us *advice* (or gave us *some advice*)
3. three large *loaves of bread*
4. *some* sugar
5. The *traffic* is always very bad
6. The news *is* on TV in five minutes. Shall we watch *it*? (2 marks)
7. Rail *travel* is more interesting
8. a lot of *work*
### Test 22

**22.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Bad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>best</td>
<td>dreadful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>better</td>
<td>ghastly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brilliant</td>
<td>horrendous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>horrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
<td>terrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorgeous</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marvellous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonderful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10 marks: ½ each)

**22.2**

1 great 3 excellent 5 brilliant 7 perfect 9 fine
2 horrible 4 awful 6 lovely 8 best 10 horrendous

(10 marks)

**22.3**

1 Perfect 5 marvellous 9 superb
2 ghastly 6 Excellent 10 dreadful
3 Lovely 7 awful 8 Wonderful

(10 marks)

### Test 23

**23.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>+ or −</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>+ or −</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stupid</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>lovely</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy-going</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfish</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10 marks)

**23.2**

1 happy 3 easy-going 5 nice 7 intelligent 9 difficult
2 selfish 4 horrible 6 kind 8 stupid 10 lovely

(10 marks)

**23.3**

1 well-behaved 4 to
2 naughty/badly-behaved 5 of
3 intelligent/clever

(10 marks)

### Test 24

**24.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 f</th>
<th>2 i</th>
<th>3 k</th>
<th>4 a</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>6 b</th>
<th>7 j</th>
<th>8 e</th>
<th>9 c</th>
<th>10 d</th>
<th>11 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10 marks)

**24.2**

1 for 4 about (of is also possible) 7 for
2 to 5 at; at 8 at
3 of 6 to 9 to

(10 marks)
24.3 1 apologise  3 wait  5 pay  7 used  9 afraid
2 good  4 listen  6 proud  8 belong  10 look (10 mark)

Test 25

25.1 1 pre-war  4 resend  7 uncomfortable  10 unfinished
2 non-smoking  5 ex-girlfriend  8 retell
3 half-price  6 unhappy  9 informal (10 mark)

25.2 1 He is the ex-president of the club.
2 I like non-alcoholic wine.
3 I think you should re-write your essay.
4 He seems to be unhappy in his job.
5 The restaurant has half-price meals for children.
6 I don’t like to give unfinished homework to my teacher.
7 The pre-school years are very important for little children.
8 It is impossible for anyone to live for 200 years.
9 You can wear informal clothes to the party.
10 This chair is uncomfortable. (10 mark)

25.3 1 This machine is unsafe.
2 something incorrect
3 She is very impolite
4 pre-exam nerves
5 some unread books
6 The lessons are very informal
7 Mike is my ex-boss.
8 smoking or non-smoking seat
9 a half-hour drive
10 I readdressed the letter (10 mark)

Test 26

26.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning of suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 er, or</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>footballer, swimmer, actor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 er, or</td>
<td>machine or thing</td>
<td>tin opener, pencil sharpener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ology</td>
<td>subject of study</td>
<td>psychology, geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 less</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>endless, sleepless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ness</td>
<td>makes an abstract noun from an adjective</td>
<td>sadness, weakness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10 marks: 1 for each suffix and 1 for adding another example. Check in a dictionary if you are not sure whether the example you suggest is correct or not.)

26.2 1 Mike swims strongly.
2 Jim walks slowly.
3 The children work happily.
4 Paula dances beautifully.
5 That footballer plays wonderfully. (10 marks: 1 for the correct verb and 1 for the correct adverb)

26.3 1 politics – e
2 sunny – c
3 sandy – b
4 economics – d
5 rainy – f

(10 marks: 1 for forming the correct word and 1 for matching the phrase to the right picture.)
27.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Same sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quite</td>
<td>fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>felt</td>
<td>belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loose</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.3
1. I lent her my pen
2. a really good cook
3. I fell down the stairs
4. expecting to fail
5. borrow your tennis racket
6. They check your age
7. said ‘Good afternoon’ (Note: You say ‘Good evening’ when you arrive at someone’s house between 5 pm and about 8 pm. If you arrive between 12 pm and 5 pm you say ‘Good afternoon’. You say ‘Good night’ when you leave someone’s house (after about 9 pm).)
8. I did some shopping
9. Can you tell me
10. speak Spanish

28.1
1. were
2. got; to
3. honeymoon
4. married
5. died
6. of
7. call; after
8. ill

28.2
1. widowed
2. married
3. divorced
4. single

28.3
1. They are getting married.
2. A wedding.
3. The bride.
4. The (bride)groom.
5. The honeymoon.
6. marriage

28.4
1. How much does/did he weigh? / What are they going to call him? / What are they calling him?
2. What did he die of?
3. What did the bride wear? / Where did they go on/for (their) honeymoon?

29.1
1. my daughter
2. my uncle
3. my son
4. his sister/brother
5. my father
6. my grandmother
7. my grandfather
8. my grandson
9. my aunt
10. my grandparents
29.2 Across
1. daughter
2. cousin
3. parents

Down
4. uncle
5. sister
6. nieces

(12 marks)

29.3
1. NO (My uncle John is my mother’s sister’s husband. / My nephew John is my sister’s/brothers son.)
2. YES
3. NO (Mary is David’s wife. / David is Mary’s husband.)
4. YES

(8 marks)

Test 30

30.1
1. shoulder
2. stomach
3. finger
4. thumb
5. knee
6. neck
7. heart
8. nose
9. mouth
10. leg

(10 marks: ½ for labelling each picture and ½ for each word found)

30.2
1. eyes; ears
2. hair; nails
3. bust; waist; hips
4. blood
5. brain
6. skin
7. thumb
8. back; side; front
9. ‘ch’ in chemist

(14 marks)

30.3
1. Her hair is black.
2. a pain in his side
3. two teeth
4. Please wash your hands
5. My feet hurt. (or My foot hurts.)
6. put their hands up

(6 marks)

Test 31

31.1
1. socks
2. belt
3. shirt
4. tie
5. boots
6. skirt
7. coat
8. scarf
9. hat
10. gloves

(10 marks)

31.2
1. why
2. run
3. note
4. shoot
5. half

(5 marks)

31.3
1. trousers
2. tights
3. jeans
4. shorts
5. sunglasses

(5 marks)
31.4 1 when you get up 6 a suit  
2 a ring 7 jumper  
3 on your head 8 Robert is carrying an umbrella.  
4 sunglasses 9 Lisa has put a skirt on.  
5 a woman 10 At night, I get undressed and go to bed.  
(10 marks)

Test 32

32.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>Height and weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>fair</td>
<td>fair</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>slim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>short</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>long</td>
<td>thin*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* We can also talk about 'thin hair' if someone does not have very much hair.  
(10 marks: ½ if you do not put the word in all the possible columns)

32.2 1 Sasha is slim.  
2 My boss is elderly.  
3 My brother is handsome.  
4 Tamara is pretty.  
5 Pat is overweight.  
(5 marks)

32.3 1 No, she's got short, dark hair. (2 marks)  
2 No, she's tall and thin/slim. (2 marks)  
3 No, it's old/elderly.  
4 No, he's handsome.  
5 No, she's got dark/black/brown hair.  
6 No, he's fat/overweight.  
7 No, she's ordinary-looking/ugly.  
8 No, he/she's short.  
(10 marks)

32.4 1 He's got a beard/moustache.  
2 He's also got a moustache/beard.  
3 His skin is dark.  
4 He's got short/dark/brown/black hair.  
5 He is handsome/young.  
(5 marks)  
(Note: other answers are possible. Give yourself a mark for each correct answer.)

Test 33

33.1 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 c  
(10 marks)

33.2 1 headache 2 malaria 3 asthma 4 cancer 5 cholera  
(5 marks)

33.3 1 cholera 2 asthma 3 cancer 4 headache 5 malaria  
(5 marks)

33.4 1 stress; relax 5 Exercise  
2 attack; hospital 6 cold  
3 hay-fever; sneeze 7 aspirin  
4 diet  
(10 marks)

Test 34

34.1 1 You feel hungry. 5 You feel ill.  
2 You feel tired. 6 You feel cold.  
3 You feel angry. 7 You feel happy.  
4 You feel thirsty. 8 You feel hot.  
9 You feel sad. 10 You feel surprised.  
(10 marks)
### Test 35

#### 35.1
1. **Good morning.**
2. **Good evening.** (Note: Not 'Goodnight'. You say 'Goodnight' when you leave, not when you arrive.)
3. **Cheers, everybody!**
4. **Excuse me**, please.
5. **Bless you!**

#### 35.2
**RON:** Hello/Hi, Fiona.
**FIONA:** Hi/Hello, Ron.
**RON:** How are you?
**FIONA:** Fine. And you?
**RON:** Not too bad, thanks. It's my birthday today.
**FIONA:** Oh! Happy birthday!
**RON:** Thanks. So, how's university?
**FIONA:** Oh, great. In fact I just passed a big exam.
**RON:** Oh good! Congratulations!
**FIONA:** Thanks. The only problem is I've got another one next week.
**RON:** Really? Oh well, good luck!
**FIONA:** Thanks. Well, I must go now. Are you going to Anne's party on Saturday?
**RON:** Yeah. Well, see you soon, then.
**FIONA:** Yes. Goodbye, see you at the party.
**RON:** Bye.

#### 35.3
1. **LIM:** Chinese New Year starts this week.
   **DEREK:** Oh really? Happy New Year!
2. **DIANE:** Here's the newspaper you asked me to get.
   **NORBERT:** Thanks / thank you.
   **DIANE:** No problem.
3. **RUTH:** This is my last day in the office till December 28th.
   **WILL:** Oh, well, I'll say Happy/Merry Christmas, then.
   **RUTH:** Thanks. You too.
4 GEOFF: I swam a kilometre today.
FRAN: Well done! You must be very fit.
GEOFF: Yeah, I feel good.
5 BETH: It's my birthday today.
SONYA: Oh, happy birthday!
BETH: Thank you.

Test 36

36.1 Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay are in South America.
Canada and the USA are in North America.
Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya and Zimbabwe are in Africa.
Russia is in both Asia and Europe.
Afghanistan, China, Japan, Mongolia and Singapore are in Asia.
Finland, Italy, Germany, Slovakia and Spain are in Europe.

36.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Give yourself ½ if you have two or more of these four official Swiss languages.

36.3

1 Ottawa is the capital of Canada.
2 Santiago is the capital of Chile.
3 Athens is the capital of Greece.
4 Budapest is the capital of Hungary.
5 Caracas is the capital of Venezuela.
6 Ankara is the capital of Turkey.
7 Montevideo is the capital of Uruguay.
8 Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal.
9 Stockholm is the capital of Sweden.
10 Damascus is the capital of Syria.

Test 37

37.1 1 e 2 d 3 b 4 j 5 h 6 c 7 f 8 a 9 i 10 g  (10 marks)
37.2 1 foggy  3 X  5 windy  7 snowy  9 X
2 sunny  4 thundery  6 X  8 rainy  10 cloudy

37.3 1 What lovely weather! (Weather is uncountable; we cannot say a weather.)
2 and foggy in Chicago
3 It's very dry
4 a thunderstorm
5 raining and windy

Test 38
38.1 1 bus stop  3 tourist information office  5 no entry
2 crossroads  4 no parking
38.2 1 museum  3 library  5 librarian
2 bank  4 policeman / police officer
38.3 1 railway station  4 traffic warden  7 pedestrian area  10 car park
2 post office  5 shop assistant  8 shopping centre
3 bank clerk  6 traffic lights  9 town hall

Test 39
39.1 1 g  2 d  3 h  4 b  5 j  6 a  7 e  8 i  9 c  10 f
39.2 1 village  3 forests  5 mountains  7 cottage  9 farm
2 path  4 river  6 lake  8 field  10 hills
39.3 1 I love nature/wildlife; a conservation area (2 marks)
2 we go skiing there / we go there to ski
3 a walk in the country / the countryside
4 There is some fantastic wildlife
5 in the mountains
6 a city in the country of Greece (2 marks)
7 the highest mountains
8 go for a walk / go walking

Test 40
40.1 1 snake  3 horse  5 giraffe  7 cow  9 monkey
2 elephant  4 tortoise
40.2 1 a foal
2 chicken
3 a budgie/budgerigar
4 eggs
5 wool
6 ham, pork, bacon (1 mark each for any two of these)
7 milk
8 a snake
9 leather

40.3 1 Horse – because the others are all kinds of cats.
2 Snake – because the others have four legs and are mammals.
3 Sheep – because the others are all young/baby animals.
4 Pig – because the others are all pets. / Fish – because it lives in water and the others live on land.
5 Foal – because the others are all types of meat.

(10 marks: 1 for the word and 1 for the reason)

Note: there are other possible answers with different reasons.
Test 41

41.1 1 bus/coach 6 taxi 2 boat 7 helicopter 3 underground 8 ship/ferry 4 (aero)plane 9 train 5 motorbike/motorcycle 10 bicycle/bike  

41.2 1 a map / atlas 6 luggage 2 your/a passport 7 a timetable 3 the buffet/restaurant car 8 hire one / rent one 4 a single (ticket) / a one-way ticket 9 a boarding card 5 the customs / the customs officer 10 flight stewards / flight attendants / cabin attendants / cabin crew / cabin staff  

41.3 1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a  

Test 42

42.1 1 You can go out (of) this door.  
2 You can pull this door (towards you).  
3 The shop is open for business. You can buy things there.  
4 You must not walk on the grass.  
5 You must queue/wait / stand in line on the side shown.  
6 You can buy things more cheaply / for a lower price.  
7 The phone is not working. You can’t use it.  
8 You must pay for your things there / in the place shown.  
9 You can ring the bell if you want help.  
10 You must not smoke here.  

42.2 1 ENTRANCE / WAY IN 3 MEN WC / TOILET 5 WAY OUT / EXIT  
2 PUSH 4 CLOSED  

42.3 1 SALE 7 PLEASE RING FOR ATTENTION  
2 TOILET; WC 8 EXIT; WAY OUT  
3 PUSH 9 OUT OF ORDER  
4 CLOSED 10 ENTRANCE; WAY IN  
5 NO SMOKING 11 PLEASE PAY HERE  
6 PULL 12 PLEASE QUEUE THIS SIDE  

Test 43

43.1 1 Down  
1 onion 3 oranges  
2 grapes 4 banana  
3 Across 5 pear  
4  
2 Across  
1 pineapple 5 potatoes  
2 carrots  
3 tomatoes  
4 beans  

(10 marks)
43.2 1 Pineapples 3 tomatoes 5 potatoes 7 beans 9 carrots
2 Onions 4 banana 6 Pears 8 Oranges 10 grapes
(10 marl)

43.3 1 fish 4 Strawberries
2 wine; fruit juice
3 pizza; hamburgers; hot-dogs 5 garlic
6 pasta; peas

Test 44

44.1 1 saucepan 3 sink 5 cooker 7 mug/cup 9 shelf
2 cupboard 4 knife 6 microwave 8 teapot 10 frying pan
(10 marl)

44.2 2 cloth 4 plate 6 tap 8 saucer 10 wastebin
3 bowl 5 spoon 7 fridge 9 fork
The word in the tinted box is chopsticks.

44.3 1 help 2 find 3 go 4 put 5 use
washing-up liquid
44.4 coffee maker kitchen roll worktop
tea towel

Test 45

45.1 1 alarm clock 5 bed 9 nightdress
2 cupboard 6 bedside lamp 10 bedside table
3 pyjamas 7 wardrobe
4 chest of drawers 8 dressing table
(10 mark)

45.2 1 toothbrush 6 bath
2 toothpaste 7 toilet
3 soap 8 shampoo
4 basin 9 towel
5 shelf 10 shower
(10 mark)

45.3 Every morning, when my alarm clock rings (we often say goes off too) I wake
up. Then I get up and have a shower and get dressed. I go downstairs and
have breakfast. Then I go back to the bathroom and clean my teeth. At the
end of the day, at about 11.30, I go upstairs, get undressed and go to bed.
I listen to the radio for a while then I turn off the light (or turn the light off)
and go to sleep.

(10 mark)

Test 46

46.1 1 armchair, chair, sofa
2 carpet
3 bookshelf, table, coffee table, desk
4 radio, TV, CD player, music centre
5 light, reading lamp, curtains (light switch is also possible)
6 remote control
7 light switch
8 book, phone book
9 power point
(10 marks: ÷ each)
46.3 1 close/shut 2 turn /switch; off / turn; down 3 watch 4 relax (4 marks)

Test 47

47.1 1 a hairdresser
2 a secretary (could also be an administrative assistant or (informal) an admin assistant)
3 a farmer
4 a doctor
5 an engineer

47.2 1 mechanic
2 farmer
3 hairdresser
4 teacher
5 secretary (or personal assistant or (informal) PA or administrative assistant)

47.3 1 False: a bus driver drives a bus.
2 True
3 False: a person who drives a taxi is a taxi-driver.
4 True (can also be called an author)
5 True
6 False: you can say I have interesting work or I have an interesting job.
7 True
8 False: you would say I'm a teacher.
9 False: a person who repairs cars is called a mechanic.
10 True

(10 marks for all questions)

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
**Test 48**

48.1 1 geography 5 maths, mathematics 9 music 10 chemistry  
2 art 6 history  
3 biology 7 information technology / I.T.  
4 physical education / P.E. 8 physics  

48.2 1 OHP – b 4 notebook – g 7 cassette – k 10 pencil sharpener – h  
2 board – j or f 5 paper clip – c 8 drawing pin – e  
3 ruler – d 6 rubber – i 9 noticeboard – f  

48.3 1 doing 3 take 5 doing 7 pass; fail  
2 giving 4 learn 6 ends/finishes; take/do 8 teaches  

**Test 49**

49.1 1 keyboard 3 mobile phone 5 telephone  
2 letter 4 post box 6 screen  

49.2 1 address 2 answerphone 3 box 4 mouse 5 (floppy) disk/CD  

49.3 Hello, seven six three double-eight five.  
Hi, can I speak to Ken?  
He's not here right now. Who's calling?  
It's Joanna. Could you give him a message?  
Yeah.  
Could you tell him I called and I'll call back later.  
Okay, I'll tell him.  
Thanks.  
Bye.  

49.4 1 What is your fax number?  
2 What is your e-mail address?  
3 Can I make a (phone) call?  
4 What is the date on the letter? / What date is on the letter? /  
On what date was the letter written?  

**Test 50**

50.1 1 traveller's cheques 6 your luggage  
2 a ticket 7 a phrase book  
3 currency 8 postcards  
4 a package holiday 9 the Tourist (Information) Office  
5 nightlife 10 a ferry  

50.2 1 a large comfortable bus 4 across the sea  
2 they look at your passport 5 in a tent  
3 a special visa  

50.3 1 had 6 food 11 go  
2 flew 7 nightlife 12 tent  
3 ferry 8 speak 13 car  
4 by 9 phrase book 14 traveller's cheques  
5 by 10 going 15 currency  

84 Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary)
51.1
1 a butcher / a butcher's
2 a toy shop
3 a baker / a baker's
4 a gift shop
5 a supermarket
6 a chemist / a chemist's / a pharmacy
7 a newsagent / a newsagent's
8 a post office
9 a hairdresser / a hairdresser's
10 a book shop

(10 marks)

51.2
1 stationery
2 electrical goods
3 childrenswear / children's clothes / children's clothing
4 ladieswear / women'swear or ladies'/women's clothes / clothing
5 cosmetics
6 sports (equipment)
7 furniture
8 menswear / men's clothes / men's clothing

(8 marks)

51.3
1 CUSTOMER: The shop assistant said I could change it as long as I kept the receipt.
2 CUSTOMER: Where can I pay for this, please?
SHOP ASSISTANT: You can pay at that cash desk / cash register over there. (till or counter is also possible)
3 SHOP ASSISTANT: Can I help you, madam?
CUSTOMER: Yes, how much does this hat cost?
SHOP ASSISTANT: Oh, let's see. Here we are – €35.
4 (In a small café)
CUSTOMER: Can I pay by credit card?
WAITER: Sorry, sir, we don't have a machine.
CUSTOMER: Oh. Can I write a cheque?
WAITER: No, I'm very sorry, sir, cash only. This is just a small café.
5 SALLY: I like this sweater. Shall I buy it?
MARY: Why don't you try it on first and see how it looks on you?
SALLY: Yes, maybe I should.
6 (The customer has just bought a scarf)
SHOP ASSISTANT: There you are, madam. $25, and here's your change, $5. Shall I put it in a carrier bag for you?
CUSTOMER: No thanks. I'll put it on. It's cold today!
7 CUSTOMER: I bought this jacket yesterday. It's too big for me. Do you have it in a smaller size?

(12 marks)

52.1
1 key
2 shower
1 have
2 fill in
1 your bill
2 the lift
3 a key
4 a single room
3 (tele)phone
4 luggage
3 sign
4 Check
5 lift
5 have
4 Check
7 bill
6 form
7 cash
6 get
9 bill
8 reception
8 book
9 hair dryer
10 kettle

(10 marks)

52.2
1 have
2 fill in
3 (tele)phone
4 luggage
5 lift
6 form
7 bill
8 reception
9 call
10 kettle

(10 marks)

52.3
1 your bill
2 the lift
3 a key
4 a single room
5 a double room
6 the (country) code (for Britain)
7 a morning call
8 reservation / booking
9 reception
10 a kettle

(10 marks)
Test 53

53.1 1 d 2 e 3 f 4 b 5 a 6 c

53.2 1 snack 4 list
2 rare; medium; well-done 5 starters; desserts; vegetarian
3 soft 6 order

53.3 1 roast beef 3 mashed potatoes
2 plain omelette 4 chocolate gateau

(Note: roast potatoes and plain chocolate are also possible.)

Test 54

54.1 1 He is going running.
2 She is going skiing.
3 They are playing baseball.
4 They are playing table tennis.
5 They are going canoeing.

6 They are going motor racing.
7 They are playing cricket.
8 They are playing rugby.
9 They are playing basketball.
10 She is going swimming.

(10 marks: \( \frac{1}{4} \) for the sport and \( \frac{1}{4} \) for the right verb - go or play!)

54.2 1 a swimming pool
2 a football pitch/field
3 a basketball court
4 skiing
5 football

6 judo, karate (2 marks)
7 horse racing
8 tennis / table tennis / badminton
9 motor racing

(10 marks)

54.3 1 Skiing – because the others are all done on water.
2 Running – because the others all use other things to help the person go faster (they use a boat or a horse or a car). / Sailing – it is on water and the others are all on land.
3 Badminton – because the others all use balls. / Baseball – because the others all use a ball. / Cricket – because the others are all team sports.
4 Rugby – because the others all use round balls. / Table tennis – because the others are all team sports.
5 American football – because the others are all played on a court. / Tennis – because the others are all team sports.

(10 marks: 1 for the correct sport, 1 for the correct reason)

Test 55

55.1 1 science fiction
2 horror
3 western
4 cartoon
5 musical

6 action
7 crime/detective (2 marks)
8 comedy
9 love story

(10 marks)

55.2 1 What’s on at the cinema
2 relax and watch videos
3 I was bored / It was boring (‘I was boring’ means you made other people bored!)
4 to the cinema
5 I enjoyed it very much
6 film on TV

(12 marks)
55.3 1. action 2. cartoon 3. science fiction 4. comedy 5. love story / romantic film / romance 6. horror 7. western (sometimes also called cowboy films) 8. detective/crime (sometimes also called thrillers) (8 marks)

Test 56

56.1 1 true 2. false – She is playing a computer game. 3. false – He is watching a film on TV. 4. false – She is gardening. 5. true 6. false – He is listening to a CD. (10 marks: 1 for correctly labelling each sentence true or false; 1 for correcting each of the four false statements)

56.2 1. invite 3. ring 5. grown 7. see/watch 9. stay 2. had 4. cook 6. watch/see 8. talk 10. use (10 marks)

56.3 1. Grandfather always has a sleep after lunch. / After lunch Grandfather always has a sleep. 2. I like reading books about famous people. 3. I usually listen to the radio in my car. 4. My favourite films are musicals. 5. My mother has a lot of house plants. (10 marks)

Test 57


57.2 1. burglary; broke; stole/took 2. murdered; murderer 3. Shoplifting; shoplifters 4. robbed; robbers 5. mugged 6. thief; thefts / car thefts (12 marks)

57.3 1. innocent 2. a fine 3. vandalism; Vandals 4. to arrest someone 5. (football) hooliganism 6. a court 7. prison (8 marks)

Test 58

58.1 1 c 2 k 3 e 4 f 5 d 6 a 7 j 8 b 9 g 10 h 11 i (10 marks)

58.2 WOMEN'S MAGAZINE  JOURNALIST  INTERVIEW  REPORTER  TALK SHOW  COMIC  COMPUTER  INTERNET  DI  SOAP  CHANNEL (10 marks)

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use (elementary) 87
58.3 newspaper: morning, evening
magazine: women's, computer, teenage

Test 59

59.1
1 It's broken.
2 It's dying.
3 He's cut his finger.
4 It's not working.
5 It's untidy.

59.2
1 put a plaster on it
2 of the following: repair it / mend it / fix it / throw it away
3 tidy it (up)
4 water it / throw it away

59.3
1 crashed
2 mood
3 order
4 apologise
5 row
6 lost
7 look for
8 untidy; tidy (2 marks)
9 mend/repair/fix

Test 60

60.1
1 strike
2 traffic jam
3 hurricane
4 snowstorm
5 forest fire
6 flood
7 pollution
8 car crash
9 unemployment
10 earthquake

60.2
1 Poor
2 Unemployed
3 Homeless
4 polluted
5 hungry
6 rush hour
7 flooded
8 on strike
9 catch fire
10 War of Independence

60.3
1 car crash
2 air pollution
3 earthquake
4 snowstorm
5 strong wind
6 homeless people
7 crowded cities
8 traffic jam
9 rush hour
10 War of Independence
## Phonemic symbols

### Vowel sounds

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<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
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<td>happy, recipe</td>
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### Consonant sounds

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