Contents

Acknowledgements
Introduction

Learning
Tests 1–3 Learning and recording vocabulary
Test 4 English language words
Test 5 Problems with pronunciation
Test 6 Classroom language

Word formation
Test 7 Prefixes
Test 8 Noun suffixes
Test 9 Adjective suffixes
Test 10 Nouns, verbs and adjectives with the same form
Test 11 Compound nouns
Test 12 Compound adjectives

Phrase building
Test 13 Collocation (word partners)
Test 14 Verb or adjective + preposition
Test 15 Preposition + noun
Test 16 Phrasal verbs 1
Test 17 Phrasal verbs 2
Test 18 Idioms and fixed expressions
Test 19 Make, do, have, take
Test 20 Give, keep, break, catch, see
Test 21 Get: uses and expressions
Test 22 Go: uses and expressions
Test 23 Apologies, excuses and thanks
Test 24 Requests, invitations and suggestions
Test 25 Opinions, agreeing and disagreeing
Test 26 Specific situations and special occasions

Parts of speech (special problems)
Test 27 Uncountable nouns and plural nouns
Test 28 Verbs + -ing form or infinitive
Test 29 Verb patterns
Test 30 Adjectives
Test 31 Prepositions: place
Test 32 Adverbs: frequency and degree

Example language

- adjective, idiom, full stop
- enough, island, machine
- look sth. up, cassette recorder
- un-, in-, im-, dis-, re-
- tion, -ity, -ness, -ment
- -ive, -y, -able, -ful, -less
- to dream/a dream; dry/to dry
- traffic jam, mother tongue
- well-known, easy-going
- miss the bus, a strong accent
- depend on, interested in
- by mistake, on holiday
- wake up, find out, run out of sth.
- take sth. off, turn sth. on, break down
- take it in turns, keep an eye on sth.
- make a mistake, do homework
- give someone a ring, keep a record
- get dressed, get married, get up
- go out for a meal, have a go
- sorry I’m late, I got held up
- could you ...? how about ...?
- what do you think of ...?
- happy birthday, good luck, well done

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Connecting and linking
Test 33 Time and sequence  as soon as, while, finally 36
Test 34 Addition and contrast  although, whereas, however 37
Test 35 Similarities, differences and conditions  similar to, both, as long as 38
Test 36 Reason, purpose and result  so, because, therefore 39

Topics

The world around us
Test 37 The physical world  island, ocean, drought 40
Test 38 Weather  cloudy, lightning, a breeze 41
Test 39 Using the land  harvest, grow, silver 42
Test 40 Animals and insects  giraffe, mice, butterfly 43
Test 41 Countries, nationalities and languages  Sweden, Japanese, the French 44

People
Test 42 The body and what it does  neck, eyebrows, comb your hair 45
Test 43 Describing people’s appearance  good-looking, tall, slim 46
Test 44 Describing character  pleasant-looking, shy, ambitious 47
Test 45 Human feelings and actions  upset, proud, embarrassed 48
Test 46 Family and friends  sister-in-law, close friend, relatives 49
Test 47 Ages and stages  childhood, in your forties, pregnant 50

Daily life
Test 48 Daily routines  fall asleep, have a rest 51
Test 49 Homes and buildings  doorbell, balcony, rent 52
Test 50 Around the home 1  lamp, cupboards, fridge 53
Test 51 Around the home 2  pillows, have a wash, housework 54
Test 52 Everyday problems  spill, out of order, run out of 55
Test 53 Money  coins, lend, can’t afford 56
Test 54 Health: illness and disease  flu, earache, hurt 57
Test 55 Health: injuries  bleed, bandage, ambulance 58
Test 56 Clothes  skirt, earrings, put on 59
Test 57 Shops and shopping  do the shopping, butcher, size 60
Test 58 Food  aubergine, salmon, cherry 61
Test 59 Cooking and restaurants  grill, bitter, main course 62
Test 60 Town and country  car park, field, peaceful 63
Test 61 On the road  junction, traffic jam, accident 64
Test 62 Transport  fare, platform, get off, miss 65

Work
Test 63 Work: duties, conditions and pay  deal with, salary, overtime 66
Test 64 Jobs  surgeon, design, in the army 67
Test 65 The career ladder  apply for, be promoted, resign 68
Test 66 In the office and in the factory  manufacture, check, goods 69
Test 67 Business and finance  interest rate, profit, fall 70
Test 68 Sales and marketing  product, sales forecast, reliable 71
Leisure and entertainment
Test 69 Hobbies
Test 70 Sport 1: games, people and places
Test 71 Sport 2: winning, losing and scoring
Test 72 Cinema and theatre
Test 73 Music, art and literature

Communication and technology
Test 74 Newspapers
Test 75 Television
Test 76 On the phone
Test 77 Computers

Social concerns
Test 78 Education: school
Test 79 Education: university
Test 80 Law and order
Test 81 Crime
Test 82 Politics
Test 83 Bureaucracy
Test 84 War and peace
Test 85 Pollution and the environment

Tourism
Test 86 Air travel
Test 87 Hotels
Test 88 A sightseeing holiday
Test 89 On the beach and in the country

Notional concepts
Test 90 Time
Test 91 Numbers
Test 92 Distance, size and dimension
Test 93 Shapes, colours and patterns
Test 94 Partitives
Test 95 The senses

Varieties of English
Test 96 Notices and warnings
Test 97 Vague language
Test 98 American English
Test 99 Formal and informal English
Test 100 Abbreviations and abbreviated words

Answer key
Personal diary
Phonetic symbols

cards, antiques, go camping
table tennis, crowd, throw
win, lose, draw, score
play, stage, performance
conductor, violinist, artist

publish, daily, circulation
quiz show, channel, what’s on
leave a message, on the phone
hardware, printer, monitor

leave school, geography, subject
graduate, do research, give a lecture
illegal, break the law, arrest
commit a crime, prove, fine
democracy, left-wing, election
identity card, fill in, signature
hostage, attack, peace settlement
environment, recycle, resources

land, runway, baggage reclaim
double room, book, bill
touristy, nightlife, temple
resort, sunbathe, relaxing

in July, recently, during the summer
26 per cent, two and a half, divide
a long way, too far, length, width
square, pink, striped
a bowl of sugar, a slice of bread
taste like, see/watch

out of order, no exit, mind your head
things, stuff, a bit
cookies, semester, sidewalk
buy/purchase, kids/children
MP, e.g., lab, fridge
Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to all the schools, institutions, teachers and students around the world who either piloted or commented on the material:

Olga Afanasyeva, Moscow, Russia
Brian Cracknell, Language Works, Singapore
Helen Donaghe, Edinburgh, UK
John Dowling, Paris, France
Erryl Griffiths, Cambridge, UK
Jan Krysiak and Tadeusz Wolanski, Gdańsk, Poland
Mary Lewandowska, Elbląg, Poland
Elena Marinina, Moscow, Russia
Geraldine Mark, Cheltenham, UK
Ewa Modrzejewska, Gdynia, Poland
Matthew Norbury, Edinburgh, UK
Sarah Schechter, Cambridge, UK
Davee Schulte, Seoul, South Korea
Chen Pei Tsen, Tainan County, Taiwan
Susan Tesar, Cambridge, UK
Louise Victor, Oxford, UK
Olga Vinogradova, Moscow, Russia

At Cambridge University Press, we would like to thank Nóirín Burke for setting up and supervising the project, and Jane Cordell for co-ordinating the piloting and for her excellent comments on the manuscript.

Finally, our thanks to Alyson Maskell for her highly professional and efficient editing of the material.
Introduction

Who is this book for?

*Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)* is designed to help students assess their vocabulary learning. It can be used independently as a testing book, or by learners who are using *English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)* and want to assess their progress. Learners can use this test book on their own, but it can also be used by a teacher working with groups of students in a classroom.

For those who have not worked with *English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)*, this book is recommended for learners at intermediate level.

How is the book organised?

Tests 1–3 corresponds to Units 1–3 in *English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)*; the remaining tests all test vocabulary in the corresponding units of *English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)*. 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.

Some words in the Answer key are also given in phonetic symbols, to help with pronunciation. A list of the phonetic symbols is given on page 142.

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 to 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 test, such as tests on word formation, tests on different topic areas, tests on linking words. Try to do different kinds of test 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 (pre-intermediate and intermediate)*, 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 104. The marking scheme is just to give you an idea of how well you know the vocabulary, but you do not have to use it.
Learning and recording vocabulary

This first page tests vocabulary from Units 1-3 of *English Vocabulary in Use*.

1-3.1 5 marks
Pictures are a good way to record and remember the meaning of certain words.
Draw pictures of the following:
saucepan  knife  finger  thumb  smile

1-3.2 5 marks
You can increase your vocabulary by learning words and their opposites together. Complete the conversations with opposites of the underlined words. Look at the example.

Example: Did you like the film?
No, I hated it.

A: Did they win the match?
B: No, they ...................................... .

2 A: Was the room clean when you arrived?
B: No, it was very ...................................... .

3 A: Do they think inflation will rise?
B: No, they say it is going to ...................................... .

1-3.3 4 marks
Match each verb on the left with two of the nouns on the right.

1 put on a mistake homework
2 take weight half an hour
3 do a photo your gloves
4 make an exercise a mess

1-3.4 5 marks
Circle the correct underlined word or phrase.

1 If you do something silently, it means you do it noisily / without a noise.
2 If the price of something rises sharply, it means it rises a lot / a little.
3 If you revise something, it means you study it / study it again.
4 If something (e.g. a time or place) suits you, it means that time or place is / isn't convenient for you and acceptable to you.
5 If you are homesick, it means you are ill / unhappy because you are away from home.

1-3.5 5 marks
Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>explain</td>
<td>......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>define</td>
<td>......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate</td>
<td>......................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1-3.6 6 marks
The pronunciation of new words can be difficult. Is the pronunciation of the underlined letters in each pair of words the same or different?

Your score /30
1 homework / lose
2 loud / doubt
3 silent / island

Test your *English Vocabulary in Use* (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
4 English language words

4.1 Read the text and identify each underlined part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.). Write your answers in the space below. The first one has been done for you.


Example: verb

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Answer these questions.

6 marks
1 Is information an uncountable noun or a plural noun?
2 Is trousers uncountable or plural?
3 Is news uncountable or plural?
4 What kind of verb are get off, put sth. on and look sth. up?
5 What do we call the base form of a verb such as say, tell or start?
6 What do we call a group of words (a phrase or even a sentence) with a particular meaning that is different from any of the individual words?

4.3 Complete these sentences with the correct word.

7 marks
1 In the word unfriendly, un- is called a ..................................
2 In the word comfortable, -able is called a ..................................
3 Fantastic is a ........................................ of marvellous.
4 Large is the ........................................ of small.
5 /di'said/ and /fæn'tæstik/ show words written in ........................................ symbols.
6 The word decide has two ........................................ and fantastic has three .........................................
7 On the words decide and fantastic, the main ........................................ is underlined.

What do we call the punctuation marks that are circled in these sentences?

Example: 5 he sat down quietly. capital letter

5 marks
1 They arrived on time( ........................................
2 What are you doing( ........................................
3 I lost my ticket( so I had to buy another one. ........................................
4 Most of the students(15 altogether( came to the concert. ........................................
5 They were all very well( dressed. ........................................
Problems with pronunciation

5.1 Match the words in each group that contain the same underlined vowel sound. The first one has been done for you.

**Group 1**
- through
- enough

**Group 2**
- hot
- since
- trouble

**Group 3**
- diet
- island
- potato

Example: through - enough - hot

5.2 In each line, underline the word which is stressed differently from the other three words.

Example: remember - decided - expensive - industry

1. symptom - sunbath - palace - prefer
2. interested - understand - opposite - policy
3. cathedral - assistance - organise - remember
4. hyphen - police - decide - machine
5. accent - virus - machine - desert
6. advertisement - competition - psychology - grammatical

5.3 Choose the correct pronunciation and answer questions 1–9 using the phonetic symbols.

Example: You do this to music or the radio. .../ˈlɪsən/

1. This is between your hand and your arm. ........................................
2. This is where you walk on a plane to get to your seat. ........................................
3. If you are this, you tell the truth. ........................................
4. The joint in the middle of your leg. ........................................
5. If this explodes, it can be very dangerous. ........................................
6. You can describe an attractive-looking man as this. ........................................
7. You do this to your seat belt in a car or on a plane. ........................................
8. You need this for cutting your food. ........................................
9. A religious festival celebrated towards the end of December. ........................................

5.4 All the pictures are of words which contain the /ə/ sound at least once. Label the drawings and circle the /ə/.

Example: plumber - 2 - 4 - 6

1 - 3 - 5 - 7

Your score /30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
**6 Classroom language**

**6.1**
Complete the names of the objects below.

1. video .......................... 3. photo .......................... 5. overhead ..........................
2. pencil .......................... 4. cassette .......................... 6. hole ..........................

**6.2**
Complete these definitions.

6 marks
1. find the meaning of a word in a dictionary = ........................................... it .................
2. use something and return it = ....................................... it
3. remove writing from the board = ........................................ it off
4. say something again = ........................................... it
5. increase the volume = ........................................ it ..........................
6. exchange/change places = ............................................... places

**6.3**
Find pairs of objects from the box which have a logical connection, and write down what the connection is. Look at the example first.

8 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OHT plug</th>
<th>cassette</th>
<th>chalk</th>
<th>OHP file</th>
<th>board</th>
<th>socket</th>
<th>briefcase</th>
<th>tape recorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example: You put a cassette in a tape recorder.

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

**6.4**
Complete these classroom dialogues.

4 marks

Teacher to student(s):
1. I'd like all of you to write this word ................................ in your books.
2. Maria, could you ................................ in the tape recorder and turn it on?

Student to teacher:
3. Will you ................................ my English if I make any mistakes?

Student to student:
4. I've written the wrong word in my book. Could I use your ................................ ?

**6.5**
Complete these common classroom questions.

6 marks

1. You want to know the meaning of the word 'damage', so you ask:
   What .............................................

2. You want to know the correct spelling of a word, so you ask:
   How .............................................

3. You want to know the pronunciation of 'bicycle', so you ask:
   How .............................................

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Prefixes (e.g. un-, dis-, re-)

7.1 Use a prefix from the left and a word from the right and complete the sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes</th>
<th>Possible</th>
<th>Friendly</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Legible</th>
<th>Patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>in-</td>
<td>ir-</td>
<td>im-</td>
<td>il-</td>
<td>dis-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td>honest</td>
<td>visible</td>
<td>employed</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Nobody at the party talked to us – they were very ...........................................
2. I can’t read this at all; her handwriting is completely ...........................................
3. It’s a very depressed area and almost 20% of young adults are ...........................................
4. You can’t see where my jacket was mended. The repair is completely ...........................................
5. I find it very hard to remember the past tense of lots of ........................................... verbs.
6. Bob’s so ........................................... that he’s just not prepared to wait for the right opportunity.
7. It was very ........................................... to go out and leave those two children alone.
8. It says here we lost £300 last week, but these figures must be ........................................... Check them again, Sue!
9. His brother steals money and tells lies – he’s very ...........................................
10. She says it can’t be done, but I don’t accept that. Nothing is ...........................................

7.2 Replace the underlined words and phrases with a word of the same meaning which begins with the prefix given.

Example: That child looks very sad. un....

1. I’m sure that’s against the law. il...........................................
2. The doctor told me to take off my clothes. un...........................................
3. We don’t have the same opinion about this. dis...........................................
4. His room is always in a mess. un...........................................
5. I’m afraid she doesn’t like onions. dis...........................................
6. That was very rude, wasn’t it? im.............................................

7.3 Match the prefixes in the box with the meanings below. (There are two prefixes for one meaning.)

1. do something again
2. do something badly or incorrectly
3. reverse an action
4. do something too much

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes</th>
<th>Mis-</th>
<th>Un-</th>
<th>Over-</th>
<th>Re-</th>
<th>Dis-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7.4 Complete these sentences with a suitable verb, using a prefix from 7.3.

Example: If she fails her exam, she can ........................................... it in the autumn.

1. I wrote the wrong answer because I ........................................... the question.
2. When I ........................................... I feel even more tired when I wake up.
3. I got to the hotel at 4.00 but I couldn’t ........................................... my stuff until later.
4. I turned left instead of right. Obviously I ........................................... what she said.
5. It’s closed for the summer, but it will ........................................... in September.
6. The children were here a minute ago, but now they’ve ........................................... .
7. John had a key but it wouldn’t ........................................... the door.
8. A: It says here £3, but the man asked me for £5.
   B: In that case he has ........................................... you.
9. Do you think I can ........................................... my homework if it’s not very good?

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
8 Noun suffixes (e.g. -ion, -ity, -ment)

8.1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word on the right.

Example: Who made the arrangements for the meeting?

1 We had a very heated ____________ in class today.
2 I think ____________ is very important.
3 The ____________ of the festival was excellent.
4 Who won the ____________ ?
5 He's never been very good at ____________ .
6 Their ____________ is all that matters to me.
7 The ____________ between them is incredible.
8 Has there been much ____________ lately?
9 Have they got all the ____________ they need?
10 This animal only appears during the hours of ____________ .

8.2 Complete the crossword. What is the opposite of the word in the tinted box?

1 the opposite of 'clever'
2 running for pleasure and to keep fit
3 to ‘get better’
4 to talk about something in a serious way
5 to choose someone by voting for them
6 someone who arrives at the right time is this
7 someone who paints pictures

The opposite of the word in the box is ____________.

8.3 Complete these tables and underline the main stress as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>General noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>educate</td>
<td>education</td>
<td>popular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage</td>
<td></td>
<td>weak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate</td>
<td></td>
<td>stupid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hesitate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4 What do we call these people?

Example: a person who dances ... dancer

1 a person who murders someone
2 a person who acts
3 a person who works in economics
4 a person who farms
5 a person who translates
6 a person who employs other people
7 a person who works in psychology
8 a person who sings
9 a person who operates something
10 a person who plays football
11 a person who directs films
12 a person who writes articles in a newspaper
8.1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word on the right.

**Example:** Who made the ........................................ for the meeting?

1. We had a very heated ........................................ in class today.
2. I think ........................................ is very important.
3. The ........................................ of the festival was excellent.
4. Who won the ........................................ ?
5. He's never been very good at ........................................ .
6. Their ........................................ is all that matters to me.
7. The ........................................ between them is incredible.
8. Has there been much ........................................ lately?
9. Have they got all the ........................................ they need?
10. This animal only appears during the hours of .........................................

8.2 Complete the crossword. What is the opposite of the word in the tinted box?

1. the opposite of ‘clever’
2. running for pleasure and to keep fit
3. to ‘get better’
4. to talk about something in a serious way
5. to choose someone by voting for them
6. someone who arrives at the right time is this
7. someone who paints pictures

The opposite of the word in the box is ........................................

8.3 Complete these tables and underline the main stress as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>General noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>educate</td>
<td>education</td>
<td>popular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage</td>
<td></td>
<td>weak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate</td>
<td></td>
<td>stupid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hesitate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4 What do we call these people?

**Example:** a person who dances ........................................

1. a person who murders someone
2. a person who acts
3. a person who works in economics
4. a person who farms
5. a person who translates
6. a person who employs other people
7. a person who works in psychology
8. a person who sings
9. a person who operates something
10. a person who plays football
11. a person who directs films
12. a person who writes articles in a newspaper
**Adjective suffixes** (e.g. -able, -ful, -y)

9.1 Add the correct suffix: -able or -ible.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The food was ined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The coffee was undrink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>My bed is very comfort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Her shoes were very unsuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The film was very enjoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>My working hours are very flex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The buses are usually reli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The doctor's writing was incomprehens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>These cups are unbreak.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 Complete the following dialogues with adjectives ending in -less.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | A: Did you find the book useful?  
   B: No, it was completely. |
| 2 | A: Did the injection hurt?  
   B: No, fortunately it was. |
| 3 | A: Has he got somewhere to live?  
   B: No, the poor man is. |
| 4 | A: That was a very silly mistake, wasn't it?  
   B: Yes, it was of me – I wasn't concentrating. |
| 5 | A: Dorothy never thinks about other people; she didn't even phone to say she wasn't coming tonight.  
   B: Yes, I agree – she's really quite. |

9.3 Circle the correct word.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He can play ten musical/music instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It is an economic/economical car to run: it can do 20 kilometres on a litre of petrol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I'm not sure if this sweater is washing/washable or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>My sister is very knowledgeable/knowledge about gardening, but I'm afraid I don't know the first thing about it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>He's a member of one of the extreme politic/political parties, but I can't remember which.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>People say that you have to be very created/creative to be successful in advertising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I didn't think it was a very attracted/attractive place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.4 Rewrite the sentences using an adjective formed from the words in italics. The meaning must stay the same.

**Example:** When the sun comes out, I always feel better.

When it *is sunny,* I always feel better.

1 | There is too much cloud to see the stars tonight.  
   It. |
| 2 | If there is still fog in an hour, we will have to cancel the trip.  
   If it. |
| 3 | There's a lot of industry in the town.  
   It's a very. |
| 4 | There is a lot of dirt in that corner of the room.  
   That corner of the room. |
| 5 | She knows about the dangers of drugs.  
   She knows that. |

9.5 Which four nouns below form adjectives with the suffix -ful?

pain help home thought fame care

Your score / 30
Nouns, verbs and adjectives with the same form (to dream, a dream)

10.1 Label the pictures with verbs from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>laugh</th>
<th>pull</th>
<th>taste</th>
<th>smile</th>
<th>dream</th>
<th>clean</th>
<th>queue</th>
<th>ache</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 ......................... 3 ......................... 5 ......................... 7 .........................

1 mark

1 mark

Seven of these verbs can also be used as nouns with no change in form, and one can be used as an adjective with no change in form. Which one?

10.2 Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 dry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 mark

Which of these verbs can also be used as an adjective?

10.3 Rewrite the sentences below. Use the underlined verbs as nouns and include a verb from the box. Make any changes that are necessary. Look at the examples first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have (×3)</th>
<th>give (×2)</th>
<th>wait</th>
<th>go on</th>
<th>send</th>
<th>put on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Examples: Let's walk for a bit, then rest. Let's walk for a bit, then have a rest.

Don't brake too suddenly. Don't put on the brakes too suddenly.

1 Did you reply to the invitation? .................................................................
2 Could you look at this report for me? ......................................................
3 People diet for all sorts of reasons. ...........................................................
4 If you don't know the answer, just guess. ............................................... 
5 Someone pushed me and I fell over. ..........................................................
6 We had to queue for ages. .................................................................
7 Why don't you ring her when she gets back? .................................
11 Compound nouns (e.g. living room, coffee cup)

Complete these definitions with the correct compound noun.

1 Your first language is also called your mother ...................................
2 Stories about the future are called science ...........................................
3 The place where you buy tickets for the theatre or cinema is the box ................
4 Someone who looks after children when the parents are out is a baby-...................
5 A long line of cars moving slowly is a traffic ...........................................
6 The room where you eat meals is the .............................................. room.
7 Tax you pay on your salary is called .................................................. tax.
8 Your sister's husband or your husband's brother is your ......................... -in-.............................

Label these pictures with the correct compound noun.

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

Add two more words in each group to form compound nouns.

1 traffic lights
   traffic ........................................ 
   traffic ........................................
2 box office
   office ........................................
   office ........................................
3 bedroom
   room ........................................
   room ........................................
4 brother-in-law
   -in-law .....................................
   -in-law .....................................

Match a word from the left with a word from the right to form six compound nouns.

1 first ........................................ a meter ........................................
2 cheque ........................................ b machine .....................................
3 film ........................................ c book ........................................
4 washing .................................... d paper ....................................
5 parking .................................... e aid ........................................
6 writing .................................... f star ........................................

Complete these sentences with a suitable compound noun.

1 Famous ........................................ include Elton John, Michael Jackson and Madonna.
2 I brought my toothbrush, but I forgot the ........................................, so I just had to use water.
3 And my hair was wet for ages because I forgot to bring my ..................................
4 I think the Chinese word is 'ping pong', but we call it ........................................
Compound adjectives (e.g. part-time, north-east)

12.1 Complete the compound adjectives in these dialogues.

1 A: Look at him. He's famous, isn't he?
   B: Yes, he's very well-..............................

2 A: What a handsome man!
   B: Yes, he is good-.............................., isn't he?

3 A: Do nurses earn a good salary?
   B: No, they are badly-..............................

4 A: Julie's so relaxed, isn't she?
   B: Yes, I find her very easy-.............................. too.

5 A: They've got plenty of money.
   B: Yes, they're not badly-..............................

6 A: So you work all day?
   B: Yes. It's a full-.............................. job.

7 A: That lady always looks so smart.
   B: Yes, she's very well-..............................

8 A: Those children are always so good,
   B: Yes, they're very well-..............................

9 A: Look at him. He's famous, isn't he?
   B: Yes, he's very well-..............................

10 A: What a handsome man!
   B: Yes, he is good-.............................., isn't he?

11 A: Do nurses earn a good salary?
   B: No, they are badly-..............................

12 A: Those children are always so good.
   B: Yes, they're very well-..............................

12.2 Re-order these words to form sentences. Add a hyphen (-) where necessary.

1 bill / I / yesterday / the / dollar / found / a / fifty / street / in
2 ten / to / it / a / drive / is / minute / only / office / my
3 delay / had / airport / hour / three / the / unfortunately / we / a / at
4 hotels / in / stay / star / movie / often / five / stars
5 a / child / can't / year / understand / you / old / expect / three / to

12.3 Complete the letter below with suitable compound adjectives from the box.

badly-paid  well-behaved  part-time  five-minute  four-month-old
easy-going  south-west  brand-new  six-year-old  well-off

Dear Martha,

Well, I've arrived in London and I've been incredibly lucky - I found a job the day after I arrived here! I'm staying with an English family and I'm looking after the children. It's only a (1).............................. job, so I'll be free in the mornings and evenings. The family are really nice - very relaxed and (2).............................. and the house is big and beautiful, so they are obviously quite (3)............................... What's more, they've got a (4).............................. car which I'm allowed to drive when I'm collecting the children from school. There's a (5).............................. baby and (6).............................. twins who are very (7).............................. children, which makes life easy for me! The house is in (8).............................. London, which is a very pleasant area and it's near Wimbledon - only a (9).............................. walk from the famous tennis club! The only problem is that looking after children is a (10).............................. job, but I have got free accommodation. Why don't you come and see me?

Love, Erica

12.4 Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1 I bought a second-.............................. coat but unfortunately it's very ......................-made.
2 The film was well-.............................. (Tom Cruise was brilliant), but very ......................-directed.
3 ......................-handed people find it more difficult to use normal scissors.
4 He went out in the cold wearing only a short-.............................. shirt.
5 He managed to find a seat in the first-.............................. section of the plane.
13 Collocation (word partners)

13.1 Correct the mistake in each of these sentences.
8 marks
1. He lost the bus and had to wait for the next one.
2. I do a lot of mistakes when I'm trying to speak German.
3. Her mother was very angry because she said a lie.
4. Unfortunately, I lost the lesson last week because I was sick.
5. My brother has wide shoulders, so buy him a large size.
6. Don't get on the car until I've taken all the shopping out.
7. My father says very funny jokes.
8. I had a big illness last summer and was in bed for two months.

13.2 Complete this speech, by the director of a chain of sports shops, using words from the box.
7 marks
range success important aware unlikely majority work

It has been a very difficult year for the company, as I am sure you are all fully (1) ....................................... However, the good news is that it is now highly (2) ...................................... that we will have to close any of our shops or lose any workers. This is thanks to all your hard (3) ...................................... and I have to congratulate especially those of you who work in the London branches of our stores who have had great (4) ...................................... in selling a wide (5) ...................................... of new ski clothes. The vast (6) ...................................... of our customers are happy with the service we give them, and it is vitally (7) ...................................... for us to continue to maintain these high standards in the future. Thank you, everyone.

13.3 Are these sentences true? If not, change them to make them true.
8 marks
1. The opposite of a dry wine is a wet wine.
2. The opposite of dry weather is wet weather.
3. The opposite of a soft voice is a loud voice.
4. The opposite of a soft drink is a loud drink.
5. The opposite of strong coffee is weak coffee.
6. The opposite of a strong accent is a weak accent.
7. The opposite of a light smoker is strong smoker.
8. The opposite of light rain is heavy rain.

13.4 Cross out any incorrect collocations. Be careful: in some groups, they are all correct.
7 marks
1. to start a car
to start a family
to start a bicycle
2. a heavy smoker
a heavy lesson
heavy traffic
3. to get into/out of a car
to get into/out of a taxi
to get into/out of a bike
4. to tell a story
to tell a lie
to tell the truth
5. to get on/off a taxi
to get on/off a bus
to get on/off a plane
6. to miss a person
to miss a train
to miss a lesson
7. to run a kilometre
to run a joke
to run a business

Your score / 30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
14.1 Correct the mistake in each sentence.
10 marks
1. I like listening the radio when I'm in the car.
2. We might go out tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
3. Venice is very different to the rest of Italy.
4. He shouted to me because he was very angry.
5. Are you interested on sport?
6. She seems to be suffering by shock.
7. I think she's going to apply that job at the post office.
8. I'm not very good in maths, so you'll have to add this up for me.
9. She's sitting by the phone, waiting a call.
10. He's always spending money for things he doesn't need.

14.2 Complete these dialogues with a suitable preposition.
8 marks
1. A: Was he angry?
   B: Yes, in fact he threw the book ................ me.
2. A: Did the engineer repair the fault?
   B: No, he didn't, so I had to complain ............... his boss.
3. A: Her boss is always criticising her.
   B: Yes, I know, and she's getting really tired ................ it.
4. A: Were you surprised ................... his answer?
   B: No, not really.
5. A: Why is the phone making that strange noise?
   B: I don't know. There must be something wrong ................ it.
6. A: Can we get in?
   B: No, the room is full ....................... boxes.
7. A: Did the girl in the flat upstairs phone you?
   B: She didn't need to — she just opened the window and shouted down ............... us.
   B: Oh, so you'll be going to the wedding, then.

14.3 Rewrite the sentences using the word on the right and the correct preposition. Start with the words you are given. The meaning must stay the same.
12 marks
Example: He doesn't like spiders: they frighten him.
He is afraid of spiders...

1. She said she was sorry about the mistake.
   She ................................................................. APOLOGISE
2. I think you are right.
   I ................................................................. AGREE
3. This is my car.
   This car ....................................................... BELONG
4. He knows about the problem.
   He ................................................................. AWARE
5. This book is like the other one.
   This book ..................................................... SIMILAR
6. I don't enjoy football very much.
   I am ................................................................. KEEN
15 Preposition + noun

15.1 Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

1 I think it was written ................. Charles Dickens.
2 We saw a film of it ................. TV.
3 Did you read that article ................. the paper?
4 He might take the train, but he’ll probably come ................. coach.
5 I’m afraid Petra is ................. the phone – do you want to come in and wait?
6 ................. the morning, I always go ................. a run before breakfast if I’ve got time.
7 She says she did her homework ................. herself.
8 Bob Dylan wrote the first one, but the other songs were written ................. the band themselves.
9 I read something about Tarantino’s new film ................. that magazine.
10 There’s no noise here ................. night.
11 Shall we go out ................. a walk?

15.2 Choose a preposition from the left-hand box and a noun from the right-hand box to complete the sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on</th>
<th>by</th>
<th>mistake</th>
<th>strike</th>
<th>hand</th>
<th>purpose</th>
<th>foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by</td>
<td>strike</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by</td>
<td>strike</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by</td>
<td>strike</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: These chocolates are all made by hand.

1 I think they’re away ................. .
2 I’m sure he broke it ................. because he’s a very nice person and would never do anything like that ................. .
3 There has been a lot of trouble at the factory and about fifty of the workers have decided to go ................. from tomorrow.
4 I took it ................. because it looks exactly like mine.
5 We met them ................. – it was an extraordinary coincidence.
6 I’d prefer to do it ................. , because other people make me nervous.
7 If they aren’t in a hurry, I think they’ll come ................. .

15.3 Complete these definitions with the correct prepositional phrase.

1 If you arrive at the exact time for an appointment, you arrive ................. .
2 And if you arrive for an appointment before the time you need to be there, then you arrive ................. .
3 If you see a minimum of 20 clients every day, you see ................. .
4 If you are unemployed and haven’t got a job then you are ................. .

15.4 Circle the correct preposition in these sentences.

1 I often go abroad in business / on business.
2 It took a long time but in the end / at the end we got there.
3 I’m going to speak to them at the moment / in a moment.
4 Who knows if it’s true, but that’s what I heard on the radio / in the radio.
5 We had a vote in the end / at the end of the meeting.
6 We’ve been in business / on business now for fifteen years.
16 Phrasal verbs 1

16.1 With many phrasal verbs, the particle emphasises the meaning of the verb or gives the idea of completing the action. Complete these phrasal verbs.

1 I woke .............. at 7.30, but I then went back to sleep.
2 I'd better hurry .............. and send .............. that letter of application.
3 Is she still saving .............. for that CD player?
4 I'll never find .............. the name of that hotel we stayed in.
5 I'm not feeling very well. I think I'd better lie .............. on the bed.
6 Shall we eat .............. this rice we didn't finish last night?
7 She fell .............. and hurt her leg but I don't know exactly how it happened.
8 Come on, drink .............., and then we can see the rest of the exhibition.
9 We can finish .............. this exercise tomorrow.
10 I've been standing .............. all day; I really must sit .............. for ten minutes.

16.2 Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete each sentence.

5 marks

1 I promised to .............. her daughter next week when she's at work.
   a) take off  b) look for  c) look after  d) take after

2 It took them ages to .............. the fire.
   a) put off  b) take off  c) put out  d) put away

3 It was quite a serious illness, so she took a while to .............. it.
   a) get over  b) go over  c) take over  d) get through

4 Don't leave that meat there too long – it'll .............. .
   a) take off  b) go over  c) pass away  d) go off

5 With inflation at 10%, the price could .............. again quite soon.
   a) rise up  b) get up  c) go up  d) put up

16.3 Complete these sentences using a suitable phrasal verb.

8 marks

1 I don't know this word. I'll have to .............. it .............. in the dictionary.

2 A: Do you want us to stop now?
   B: No, you can .............. for another ten minutes if you like.

3 I used to smoke, but I .............. it .............. last year.

4 A: Can we leave this rubbish here?
   B: No, I think we should .............. it .............. and put it in the bin over there.

5 A: When will you finish typing those letters?
   B: Oh, I should .............. most of them by the end of the morning.

6 Hurry up! Your plane .............. in about 40 minutes.

7 A: Do you have a good relationship with your parents?
   B: Not when I was younger, but I .............. very well .............. them now.

8 A: Shall we have another sandwich?
   B: We can't, I'm afraid. I've .............. .............. bread.

16.4 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb with the same meaning.

5 marks

1 What time shall I collect your suit from the dry cleaner's?

2 There was a warning at three o'clock and then the bomb exploded five minutes later.

3 I was so nervous I didn't think I would pass the exam.

4 Do you mind if I remove my jacket and tie?

5 The alarm didn't ring this morning – there must be something wrong with it.
These exercises also test some of the phrasal verbs from Test 16.

17.1 Correct any mistakes in these sentences. Be careful: some are correct.
8 marks
1 She got the train off and went into the coffee bar.
2 Take your shoes off.
3 A: Mum, where are my shoes?
   B: Here they are. Put on them quickly!
4 I've decided to stay this weekend in.
5 The children are growing quickly up.
6 Lie down over there.
7 Could you turn the TV on, please?
8 I woke at 7o'clock up.

17.2 Describe each picture with a sentence containing a phrasal verb.
12 marks

1 ............................................................
2 ............................................................
3 ............................................................
4 ............................................................
5 ............................................................
6 ............................................................

17.3 Replace the underlined verbs in these sentences with a more informal phrasal verb with the same meaning. Make any necessary changes to the sentences.
10 marks

Example: I've got to collect my car from the garage at 4.00.

1 This programme's boring. Can we change to another channel?
2 I heard she lost her job, but I couldn't discover any more details.
3 Could you increase the volume on the television? I can't hear it.
4 It doesn't have to be a true story - you can invent it.
5 Thieves entered the art gallery illegally and stole a Picasso.
6 We're late because the car stopped working on the way.
7 He opened the door and entered.
8 The price of meat has increased a lot this year.
9 Do that page of exercises again, but this time, omit the middle one.
10 I just can't manage in London on £80 a week.
18.1 Match the underlined expressions on the left with a word or expression on the right.

1. Hang on a minute!
2. I can make do with £10.
3. Never mind, I'll do it later.
4. I'm a bit tied up at the moment.
5. Go ahead - I don't need it.
6. I can't make it to your party, I'm afraid.
7. Do you feel like a coffee?
8. Come on - make up your mind!

1 mark

a. decide
b. want
c. come
d. manage
e. wait
f. help yourself
g. busy
h. it doesn't matter

18.2 Choose a verb from the box on the left and a noun from the box on the right to complete the idiom in the sentences below. Put the verb in the correct tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>give</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>pull</th>
<th>keep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>pull</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leg</th>
<th>mind</th>
<th>ring</th>
<th>move</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>matters</td>
<td>ring</td>
<td>move</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: I can't speak to him now - please tell him I'll give him a ring.

1. Don't believe anything he tells you - he's just about your.......
2. He wants me to an on the children while he is out.
3. Come on - a on. You're going to be late.
4. It was cold and raining, and to worse, we were already an hour late.
5. A: Do I have to decide right now?
   B: No, but you'll have to up your by tomorrow.
6. I don't always cook supper. My husband and I it in .........

18.3 Complete the idioms in the dialogues. Notice that B always agrees with A.

5 marks

1. A: She really likes him, doesn't she?
   B: Yes, she is about him.
2. A: They enjoyed themselves at the party, didn't they?
   B: Yes, they had a good .........
3. A: Did they go the quick way?
   B: Yes, they took a short .........
4. A: They'll never come back here again, will they?
   B: No, they have gone for .........
5. A: Do they annoy each other?
   B: Yes, they get on each other's .........

18.4 Circle the correct word.

5 marks

1. I've never been very good at little/small talk.
2. I couldn't tell you the answer offhand/offhands - I'll have to look it up.
3. The changes will be good for us in the long/large term.
4. I don't think they'll come to the exhibition; in/or a start, they aren't really interested in art.
5. A: What's up/off?
   B: Nothing - why do you ask?
19 Make, do, have, take

19.1 Fill the gaps with the correct verb (make, do, have or take).
8 marks

1 It's a nice restaurant. I ................................. baked fish in a spicy tomato sauce and it was really good.
2 If he's going to be a dentist, he should ................................ lots of money.
3 Why did you decide to ................................ a taxi from the airport? The underground is much quicker and cheaper.
4 We've decided that we're going to ................................ a party at the end of the course.
5 It's incredibly hot. I think I'm going to ................................ a cold shower.
6 We don't have much food in the house, so I suppose I'll have to go out and ................................ some shopping.
7 It's been a busy week, so I'm going to ................................ a rest this weekend.
8 A: Did you ................................ anything last night?
   B: No, I stayed at home.

19.2 Complete these sentences with make or do and a suitable noun.
14 marks

1 The flat is dirty because I never ................................ any .................................
2 My English is terrible. I ................................ ................................ every time I open my mouth and try to speak.
3 A: How many ................................ do you ................................ at school?
   B: About twelve including two languages and all the sciences.
4 I ................................ two ................................ yesterday but I don't think I've passed either of them.
5 It was impossible to work because there was a party in the flat below. They had a disco and they were ................................ so much .................................
6 A: Is she still at university?
   B: Yes. She's studying for her Master's degree, and she's ................................ ................................ in the field of microbiology.
7 I didn't do very well in my course at first, but I've improved a lot and my teacher says I'm ................................ really good ................................ now.

19.3 Cross out the noun on the right which is not used with the verb on the left.
4 marks

1 make ................................ homework / friends / a meal / a noise
2 have ................................ a drink / a bath / a party / a noise
3 take ................................ photos / research / a decision / a train
4 do ................................ a mistake / a course / someone a favour / housework

19.4 Rewrite these sentences starting with the words you are given, and without changing the meaning.
4 marks

1 I want something to eat.
   I'm .............................................................. .
2 I want something to drink.
   I'm .............................................................. .
3 I didn't know she was pregnant.
   I didn't know she was going .............................................................. .
4 I really enjoyed Brazil.
   I had a great .............................................................. .
Give, keep, break, catch, see

20.1 Complete the sentences below with a verb from box A and a noun from box B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I need a bit of help with this thing. Could you possibly ....................... me a ....................... ?
2. It's too far to walk. Why don't we ....................... the ....................... ? They run every few minutes, so we shouldn't have to wait long.
3. Why don't you wear these gloves? They'll ....................... your ....................... warm.
4. I think I ....................... a ....................... yesterday because I've been sneezing all morning, I've got a sore throat, and I feel terrible.
5. Everyone ....................... the ....................... at some time in their lives. For most people it is driving above the speed limit or parking illegally.
6. I ....................... breaking ....................... . Last week I smashed three, and soon we won't have anything to drink out of.
7. She threw the ....................... to me and I tried to ....................... it. Unfortunately I dropped it and I also hurt my finger.
8. We have to be careful with money, so we ....................... a ....................... of everything we spend and write it down in this book.

20.2 Complete the phrases in *italics*.

1. If you *keep* ....................... .......................... *with someone*, it means you remember to write to or phone them on a regular basis.
2. If you say something to .......................... *the* .......................... , it means you say something to make people feel more relaxed in a situation when they first meet you and other strangers for the first time.
3. If someone says to you, *please* .......................... *my* .......................... to Jane, it means they want you to say ‘hello’ to Jane when you see her (because they can’t).
4. If you say that you don’t *see* .......................... .......................... *doing something*, it means you don’t see any reason to do it. It just seems a stupid thing to do.

20.3 Complete these dialogues with a suitable verb.

1. A: What shall we do if they can’t take our order?
   B: I don’t know. I’ll ....................... what John says.
2. A: Put this coat on – it’ll ....................... you dry if it rains.
   B: Thanks.
3. A: If you put the white next to the yellow, the white looks dirty.
   B: Yes, I ....................... what you mean.
4. A: He only needs to play for England three more times and he’ll ....................... the record.
   B: I know. It’s fantastic.
5. A: I’ll ....................... you a ring about eight.
   B: Could you phone a bit later? I’ll be having dinner at eight.
6. A: What’s the matter?
   B: I don’t know but I ....................... getting headaches. I think I should make an appointment to see the doctor.
Get: uses and expressions

21.1 Match the word get in sentences in 1-10 with the meanings in the diagram. There are two sentences for each meaning.

Example: If you *get* there before me, make the sandwiches. reach / arrive

1 Did you *get* the postcard I sent you from Hawaii?
2 We *got* to the restaurant at about 8.00.
3 I need to *get* some money from the bank – see you in twenty minutes.
4 The film suddenly *got* interesting when Nicole Kidman appeared.
5 She didn’t *get* to the airport on time, so she missed the plane.
6 I *got* this jacket in a sale – what do you think of it?
7 Come on, let’s go – I’m *getting* cold.
8 He *got* $100 for a morning’s work.
9 He *got* a seat in the front row because he knew the director.
10 Can you *get* a cloth? There’s water all over the table.

21.2 Write an expression using get + past participle for each of the phrases below.

1 put your clothes on = get ........................................
2 take your clothes off = get ........................................
3 change into different clothes = get .................................
4 lose your way = get ..............................................
5 separate legally from your husband/wife = get ......................
6 marry someone = get ..............................................

21.3 Find the best ending on the right for each of the sentence beginnings on the left.

1 If you don’t put enough clothes on ................................ a you probably don’t get better at it.
2 If you don’t work hard at something ........................ b things get busy.
3 If you work too many hours ....................................... c you get hungry.
4 If you suddenly get a lot of work ................................. d you get tired.
5 If you start to recover from an illness ......................... e it often gets dark.
6 If you don’t eat all day .............................................. f you get better.
7 If you don’t go to bed when you have flu .................... g you get cold.
8 If there is going to be a storm ................................. h it gets worse.

21.4 Replace the underlined phrase with an expression using get.

1 I don’t have a good relationship with my brother.
2 Hello! How are things going with your new car?
3 Where I live, it’s difficult to meet and make friends with the neighbours.
4 I’ve decided to throw away all my old football magazines.
5 I hate getting out of bed in the mornings.
6 I’m going out in a few minutes, so I’d better go and change my clothes and put on my make-up.

Your score /30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Go: uses and expressions

22.1 Complete the dialogues with a suitable adjective.
6 marks
1 You'll have to shout when you speak to her; she's going .................................
2 I'm losing my hair, and I don't want to go ................................ before I'm 40!
3 The business is losing money. I hope we don't go ............................... .
4 I've broken Dad's computer. He'll go ............................... when he finds out.
5 I love to see the leaves go ........................................ in the autumn.
6 My hair was black in my twenties, but now I'm going a bit ............................... .

22.2 Look at the pictures and write sentences to describe what the couple are doing this weekend, using go + -ing or go (out) for a + noun. Sometimes both are possible.
8 marks

Example: They're going (out) for a meal.

22.3 Match the answers on the right with the questions on the left.
7 marks
1 Have you ever been windsurfing? a No, you have to change here!
2 How fast does it go? b Yes, he'll probably go mad!
3 How's it going? c I think you're after Martha.
4 Does this road go to Brighton? d No, but I'd love to have a go.
5 This train goes to London, right? e Fine, thanks. I'm enjoying it.
6 Is it my go? f Oh, only about 50 kph.
7 Will your dad be angry about this? g Yes, but the motorway is quicker.

22.4 A teacher is being interviewed at her school at the end of the day. Complete the interview using the verbs in the box in the correct form.
9 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>being</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

When I ................................ here at 8.00 in the morning, I often ................................ my breakfast with me and eat it here in the classroom before the children arrive. When they ................................ at 9.00, it's incredibly noisy at first, but they quieten down, and we work hard for about two hours. At break time, I ................................ them to the playing field where they run about. At lunchtime, some mothers ................................ and ................................ their children home for an hour, but most children stay here. Quite often in the afternoons, another teacher and I ................................ the children out on a visit. After school, my husband ................................ and gets me in the car. I never ................................ home until I've prepared everything for the next day.
Apologies, excuses and thanks

23.1 Complete these different ways of saying sorry in the following situations. You will need one or two words for each gap.

8 marks

1. I'm really sorry ................. late.
2. Was that your foot I stepped on? I ................. your pardon.
3. I'm sorry to ................. you waiting, but I won't be ................. now.
4. I must ................. for ................. late.
5. Dear Mr Patterson
   Please ................. our ................. for the mistake in your order. Unfortunately
   you received equipment that should have gone to an address in London, and ...

23.2 Write correct responses in each of the situations below, using the words in the box (in the correct form), and starting with the words you are given.

sort something out  cancel  delay  clear something up

8 marks

1. A: Were they held up?
   B: Yes, they ................. .
2. A: This room is very untidy.
   B: It's OK, I ................. .
3. A: Can we do anything about these problems?
   B: Yes, we can ................. .
4. A: I thought they were having a meeting yesterday.
   B: They were, but several people were ill so they had to ................. .

23.3 Here are four different ways of reassuring people. Complete each phrase with a single word.

4 marks

A: I'm terribly sorry.
B: That's OK. Don't ................. .
   Never ................. .
   It doesn't ................. .
   No ................. .

23.4 There is one word missing in each of A's lines in this dialogue. Put the word at the end of the line and show where it goes in the line with an arrow like this (↑).

Example: A: Thank you ↑ coming to see me. ......... for...

8 marks

1. A: I'm really sorry the mess in here.
2. A: I spilt some coffee, but it's OK, I'll clear it.
   B: Do you want some help? ................. .
3. A: Well, that's very kind you, but I can do it.
   B: OK. Shall I post these letters for you, then?
   A: Oh, thanks lot. ................. .

23.5 Complete the last word in this text. The first letter of the answer is given.

You visit another country where you meet people who are very kind to you. They look after you and take you out. At the end of your stay you thank them for their ___________________ ...

2 marks

Your score

/30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Requests, invitations and suggestions

24.1 Expand the notes into correct sentences by adding one more word after each slash (/). Look at the example first.

Example: A: Can I take this chair?
   B: Yes, go ahead.

1 A: Could / borrow / pen / five minutes?
   B: Yes, / yourself.
2 A: Could / give / that book / there?
   B: Yes, / course. Here you are.
3 A: I / wondering / I / use your bike for half an hour?
   B: Well, I / rather / didn’t actually. I may need it myself.
4 A: Do you / you could / lend / some CDs?
   B: I / I could, but I haven’t got any.
5 A: Mary, / you like / go / this evening?
   B: I / love / but I’m / I can’t.
6 A: Would you / if I / the afternoon off? I don’t feel very well.
   B: No, please do go home.
7 A: Can / give / a hand?
   B: I / afraid / just at the moment. I have / go out.

24.2 Complete these dialogues by writing one or two words in each gap.

1 A: Why don’t we buy her a new suitcase for her holiday?
   B: Yes, / a good idea.
2 A: Do you want to go and buy one now?
   B: Yes, you like.
3 A: Do you want the blue one?
   B: I don’t / You choose.
4 A: OK, let’s have the blue one. It’s £60 – that’s £30 each.
   B: You won’t believe this, but I haven’t got any money me at all.
5 A: I’ll lend you the money. You can give it back to me tonight.
   B: I’m / but I won’t be able to get to the bank by then. Is tomorrow OK?

24.3 Replace the underlined words and phrases using words from the box. Add, change or remove any other words to make the English grammatically correct.

1 A: What do you want to do at the weekend?
2 B: Uh, let me think. OK, why don’t we go to the beach?
3 A: Yeah, great. And tonight? Do you want to see that film?
4 B: I think I’d rather stay in, actually.
5 A: Yes, OK, that’s fine with me.
Opinions, agreeing and disagreeing

25.1 Find eight mistakes in this dialogue and correct them.
A: What do you think for this idea to stop free eye tests?
B: I think it's not a good idea. In my meaning, people will just stop going to the optician's.
C: I'm afraid but I total disagree.
A: Yes, it's written in one newspaper that most people are happy to pay for an eye test.
B: You can be right, but don't you think it's more complicated than that?
C: Yes, I'm agree, that's true.

25.2 Organise sentences a–f into a logical dialogue.

a) As far as I'm concerned, that's long enough.
b) Yes, you could be right about education, but don't forget they've only been in power for six months.
c) Why's that?
d) How do you feel about the new government?
e) Well, I don't think they've done much to improve schools.
f) Personally I don't think they're any better than the last one.

25.3 Rewrite the sentences using the word on the right. Start with the words you are given. The meaning must stay the same.

1 What do you think of his new plan?
   What ................................................................. ?
   FEELINGS
2 Well, in my opinion, more people should go to university.
   Well, .................................................................
   CONCERNED
3 You know, the paper says he is still missing.
   You know, .................................................................
   ACCORDING
4 I agree with you.
   I ........................................................................
   RIGHT
5 I partly agree with you.
   I ........................................................................
   EXTENT

25.4 Complete the dialogue with suitable phrases.

A: ................................................................. of the new underground system here?
B: Well, ................................................................. , I find it quite comfortable and quick.
A: I ................................................................. that it's quick, but it does seem a bit expensive.
B: I agree with you to ................................................................. , but it's still cheaper than in many countries.
A: Really? But ................................................................. the newspapers, this government doesn't spend nearly enough on public transport.
B: I'm sorry, but I just ................................................................. true.
Specific situations and special occasions

26.1 Look at the words and phrases in bold in the following dialogues. Are they correct or incorrect? If there is a mistake, correct it.

1 In a restaurant. It's 8pm:
   A: Goodnight sir. Have you reserved a table?
   B: Yes, a table for four. The name's Robson.
2 Meeting someone for the first time:
   A: How do you do?
   B: Fine, thank you.
3 To someone on their birthday:
   A: Many happy returns.
   B: Thank you.
4 In the office on Friday afternoon:
   A: Have a nice weekend.
   B: Yes, same for you.
5 Saying goodbye to a friend:
   A: Bye. See you soon.
   B: Bye.
6 Speaking to a friend:
   A: Oh, no! I've failed my exam again!
   B: Oh, hard luck.

26.2 Complete these explanations. Each gap represents one word.

1 We often say '................................. ........................................' to wish people well before an exam.
2 When we have an alcoholic drink with friends (especially the first one), we sometimes hold up our glasses and say '................................. ........................................' before we start drinking.
3 We often say '................................. ........................................' to people when they sneeze and they can answer by saying '................................. ........................................'!
4 When we want to get past someone in a crowded place we usually say '................................. ........................................', please.'
5 When someone wants to warn or tell you about a danger or an accident that might happen, they shout '......................... out!'
6 If you don't know the answer to something, you can say, 'I've no ......................... .'
7 On January 1st, in many countries people say '................................. ........................................ Year.'

26.3 Find another way to say the expressions on the left.

1 You passed. Congratulations!
   You passed. Well ........................................ !
2 Goodbye. Nice to meet you.
   Goodbye. Nice to have ................................. .
3 That's your coat. I'm very sorry.
   That's your coat. I beg your ................................. .
4 Hi. How are you?
   Hi. How's it ................................. ?

26.4 True or false? If an answer is false, change it to make it true.

1 When we meet people for the first time in a formal situation we can say How do you do? or How are you?
2 When people say how are you? a common response is Not bad. How about you?
3 Cheerio is another way of saying 'Hello'.
4 When we go to bed we often say Goodnight to other people.
5 We can say Sorry if we don't hear what someone says and we want them to repeat it.
6 British people say Good morning up to lunchtime, but in the afternoon they say Good day.
7 The French say Bon appetit before a meal, but there isn't a similar expression in English.
8 To wish someone well at Christmas or on their birthday, we can say Merry Christmas or Merry Birthday.
Uncountable nouns and plural nouns

27.1 Are these rules true or false? If they are false, correct them.
5 marks
1 Nouns like information and furniture cannot be counted in English, so they don’t have a plural form with ‘s’ on the end.
2 These nouns are used with a singular verb (e.g. is not are).
3 They cannot be used with the definite article the.
4 The words trousers, clothes and pyjamas always have ‘s’ on the end.
5 They are used with a singular verb.

27.2 Circle the correct answer.
6 marks
1 I couldn’t get all the information / informations I needed.
2 She doesn’t have a work / any work at the moment.
3 We had good weather / a good weather.
4 I definitely need a new trousers / a new pair of trousers.
5 My hair is / my hairs are very dry at the moment.
6 Have you done the housework / houseworks?

27.3 Rewrite these sentences. Start with the words you are given and include the words on the right. The meaning must stay the same.
12 marks
1 I don’t usually take many suitcases with me.
   I don’t usually take .............................................................. LUGGAGE.
2 Her teacher sometimes gives her a lot of things to do in the evening.
   Her teacher sometimes gives her ............................................. HOMEWORK.
3 She’s definitely getting better.
   She’s definitely ................................................................. PROGRESS.
4 He gave me a lot of ideas.
   He gave me ................................................................. ADVICE.
5 I only know a few words of Spanish.
   I only ................................................................. KNOWLEDGE.
6 I’m going to buy some jeans.
   I’m going to buy ............................................................. PAIR.

27.4 Label these nouns.

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

5 ......................................................... 6 ......................................................... 7 .........................................................
**Verbs + -ing form or infinitive**

28.1 Are these verbs followed by the *-ing* form or the infinitive?

- finish
- refuse
- avoid
- seem
- hope
- imagine
- decide
- admit

28.2 Circle the correct answers. There are two in each question.

1. He .......................... going out at night.
   a) enjoys  b) can't stand  c) wants
2. They .......................... to finish work at 7:00.
   a) imagined  b) expected  c) managed
3. I .......................... to work on Sunday.
   a) decided  b) felt like  c) offered
4. Would you .......................... to help him?
   a) avoid  b) refuse  c) promise
5. She .......................... to go to the bank.
   a) meant  b) forgot  c) didn't mind
6. She .......................... to know a lot about computers.
   a) seems  b) denies  c) wants

28.3 Complete the definitions below with the correct verb from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>allow</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>can't stand</th>
<th>manage</th>
<th>let</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>deny</th>
<th>give up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. If you .......................... doing something, it means you stop doing it.
2. If you .......................... doing something, it means you hate doing it.
3. If you .......................... to do something, it means you do it, but it isn't easy.
4. If you .......................... doing something, it means you say that you didn't do it.
5. If you .......................... someone do something, it means you tell or force them to do it.
6. If you .......................... to do something, it means you don't forget to do it.
7. If you .......................... someone do something, it means that you permit them to do it.
8. If you .......................... someone to do something, it means that you permit them to do it.

28.4 Rewrite the sentences using the two words on the right. Add, change or remove any other words to make the English grammatically correct.

**Example:** I said I would go in ten minutes, but he made me go immediately.

I promised to go in ten minutes but he forced me ..................................................

1. He likes playing football, but he doesn't think he will get a place on the team.
   He .................................................................
2. He says he took the money, but he says he didn't hit the guard.
   He .................................................................
3. She will help us today, but she isn't prepared to come tomorrow.
   She .................................................................
4. I would like to go out, but my parents won't allow me to use the car.
   I .................................................................
29 Verb patterns

29.1 Match the verbs in the box with the correct definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 demand something strongly
2 successfully change someone's opinion about something
3 hold someone responsible for something that goes wrong
4 say sorry
5 tell someone of a possible danger
6 say you are not happy or satisfied with something

29.2 Report these sentences, starting with the verbs you are given. Make any changes that are necessary, but the meaning must stay the same. In each sentence the speaker is talking to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 'The course was a waste of time.'
| She told .................................................................
| 2 'Could you leave by the side door?'
| She asked .................................................................
| 3 'I think you should buy another one.'
| She advised .................................................................
| 4 'Why don’t we do the exercise later?'
| She suggested .................................................................
| 5 'Please don’t go near the rocks.'
| She warned .................................................................
| 6 'Don’t tell anyone.'
| She insisted .................................................................

29.3 Is the underlined word in these sentences correct? If not, cross it out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 She said me it was a great idea.
| 2 He explained me what to do.
| 3 They told us there were dangerous animals in the fields.
| 4 One of them suggested us a picnic.
| 5 I persuaded them to leave.
| 6 The hotel confirmed us our reservation for the weekend.
| 7 She proposed us a very interesting new plan.
| 8 They wanted me to stay.

29.4 Complete these sentences with a preposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 She blamed him ......................
| the accident.
| 2 He insisted ......................
| paying for the damage.
| 3 She apologised ......................
| shouting at him.
| 4 They complained ......................
| the faulty traffic lights.

Your score
/30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
30.1 Adjectives

Scale adjectives talk about degree e.g. good – quite good – very good; limit adjectives describe extremes e.g. marvellous – absolutely marvellous. You cannot say absolutely good or very marvellous. Complete the table with suitable adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Scale' adjectives</th>
<th>'Limit' adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>terrible, awful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>huge, enormous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surprised</td>
<td>boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Scale' adjectives</th>
<th>'Limit' adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>marvellous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>packed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>starving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frightened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30.2 Complete the sentences using a suitable limit adjective.

1. A: How was the football match?
   B: OK, but it was ************************** – there were so many people we couldn’t really see.
2. We didn’t get a meal till 9.00 and I was absolutely **************************.
3. A: How’s your new office?
   B: Oh, the temperature’s awful. It’s either ************************** or absolutely **************************.
4. Our holiday villa was **************************, it slept 12 easily.
5. The new disco is absolutely **************************. I’d never go there again – I hated it.

30.3 Circle the correct answer.

1. We had a terrific/terrifying time in the mountains – I’m not going back there again.
2. The food was so terrific/terrible that we wrote to thank the manager and chef.
3. She had to pay a great/huge bill at the end of the holiday.
4. He came out of the women’s toilet with a red face looking really confused/embarrassed.
5. The children loved the zoo and came home really excited/astonished.
6. I was surprising/astonished that she didn’t pass her exam.
7. We had a nice day, but the weather was absolutely/very dreadful.
8. The trip was very boring/tiring but we enjoyed it a lot.
9. The wildlife film was really fascinated/fascinating.

30.4 Rewrite the sentences using the word on the right. Start with the words you are given. The meaning must stay the same.

1. I’m disappointed in her results. 
   Her ************************** DISAPPOINTING
2. I found the map very confusing. 
   I ************************** CONFUSED
3. I was depressed by the sales figures. 
   The ************************** DEPRESSING
4. The film she saw was really frightening. 
   She ************************** FRIGHTENED
5. I was exhausted by the climb. 
   The ************************** EXHAUSTING
31 Prepositions: place

31.1 Correct any mistakes with prepositions in these sentences. Be careful: some are correct.
1. She doesn’t live in London any longer.
2. The food is in the table.
3. I’m just going to make a phone call but I’ll see you on work.
4. Don’t put those books on the floor.
5. We’re staying at a very nice area.
6. They should be in the party tonight if you want to see them.
7. Put the keys at your pocket.
8. I said I’d see her at the end of the road.
9. I always sit in the table for dinner.
10. We can play on the garden.

31.2 Complete the sentences below.
1. Down the stairs is the opposite of................. the stairs.
2. Into the room is the opposite of................. the room.
3. We drove under the bridge is the opposite of we drove ................. the bridge.
4. We flew above the clouds is the opposite of we flew ................. the clouds.
5. In front of the school is the opposite of ................. the school.

Complete these sentences with the correct preposition/prepositional phrase from above.
6. The money fell ................. my pocket.
7. If you stand ................. me, I can’t see the picture.
8. The cat was frightened and ran ................. that tree over there.
9. I’m on the top floor and at the moment the flat ................. me is empty.
10. We are going to fly ................. the city and then land at the airport.

31.3 Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions.
1. I ran ................. the house but stopped when I saw a big dog.
2. John came over and sat ................. me.
3. Ten minutes later Rosa joined us and sat down ................. us.
4. I’m sure the post office is just ................. the bank.
5. The cat suddenly ran ................. the road.
   It must have seen something on the other side.
6. We walked along the road, ................. a church and then came to a park.
7. They must have walked ................. the river for about five miles.
8. We wanted to go ................. the town using the bypass, but we never saw the road, so we had to drive right ................. the middle of the town.
9. The station is quite ................. here: about a ten-minute walk at the most, I’d say.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Adverbs: frequency and degree

32.1 Do the words in italics have the same meaning in these sentences? Write Yes or No.

1. It rarely/seldom rains here during the summer.
2. We regularly/hardly ever go to the local sports centre.
3. We see that couple frequently/occasionally in the park.
4. It's an incredibly/extremely expensive restaurant, but the food is fantastic.
5. They seldom/never go out after 10.00 o'clock in the evening.
6. I thought she was getting slightly/a bit fatter.
7. Come on! It's nearly/almost time to go.

32.2 Put the following adverbs in order of frequency on the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hardly ever</th>
<th>occasionally</th>
<th>regularly</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

100% of the time
ALWAYS
0%
NEVER

32.3 Organise the words into correct sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. hardly is ever he work for late
2. children we the take pool occasionally to the
3. has hotel she stayed same the always in
4. forget lock quite I the often door to
5. rarely find you fresh in can market fish the

32.4 Circle the correct answer.

1. Which is more informal? We were a bit tired. / We were fairly tired.
2. Which is more positive? It was pretty good. / It was quite good.
3. In which sentence is the speaker more surprised? The film was quite interesting. / The film was rather interesting.
4. Which is more informal? We had quite a good time. / We had a pretty good time.
5. Which is more negative? I find it slightly boring. / I find it quite boring.
6. Which is not correct? It's almost the same as yours. / It's quite the same as yours.
7. Which is more formal? I hardly ever see him. / I seldom see him.

32.5 What is the correct place in the sentence for the words on the right? Show your answer with an arrow like this. (↑)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There was enough room to sit down in the departure lounge.</th>
<th>HARDLY EVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It happened so quickly, we had time to think.</td>
<td>BARELY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was dark before the repair man arrived.</td>
<td>ALMOST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were tired after travelling so far that day.</td>
<td>INCREDIBLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her father forgot to give her the money for the shopping.</td>
<td>NEARLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was shocked to hear she had got married again.</td>
<td>A BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His brother comes to see me these days.</td>
<td>HARDLY EVER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33 Time and sequence

33.1 Circle the correct answer(s). There is sometimes more than one.
12 marks

1 I'll let you know ................................ I've made my decision.
   a) when  b) while  c) as soon as
2 Pete cleaned the kitchen .......................... I did the living room.
   a) when  b) while  c) as soon as
3 We heard the noise .............................. we were getting ready.
   a) when  b) while  c) as soon as
4 I got to the gallery ............................... it was closing.
   a) as  b) while  c) just as
5 It'll get warmer in here .......................... the heating comes on.
   a) when  b) while  c) as soon as
6 I met them ................................. I was in New York.
   a) when  b) while  c) just as
7 We made the dinner .............................. John wrote his essay.
   a) when  b) while  c) just as

33.2 Complete this sequence of actions with suitable link words or phrases. Do not use any single word or phrase more than once.
4 marks

A: What did you do for your holiday this year?
B: Well, ................................ we took the train up to Edinburgh and spent a couple of nights there. ................................ we hired a car and travelled round Scotland for about five days. ................................ we took the train right the way down to the south coast where we stayed with relatives for a few days; and ................................ we came back to London in their car and showed them round for a couple of days. It was very nice.

33.3 Read this short text, then answer the questions below.
6 marks

First, we took the wrong turning and ended up in the middle of an industrial estate. Then we got lost and drove round in circles for half an hour before we found the right road. But we got there in the end, and had a very nice meal at their house. After that we all went on to a club.

1 Could you use ‘firstly’ in place of ‘first’?
2 Could you say ‘before finding’ in place of ‘before we found’?
3 Could you say ‘before to find’ in place of ‘before we found’?
4 Could you say ‘besides’ in place of ‘in the end’?
5 Could you say ‘eventually’ in place of ‘in the end’?
6 Could you say ‘afterwards’ in place of ‘after that’?

33.4 Fill the gaps in these dialogues with a single word.
8 marks

1 A: Why is it so cold in here?
   B: Well, for one ................................ the heating isn’t on; and for ................................ , someone has left the door open.

2 A: Why don't we finish the letters and send them off?
   B: Well, to ................................ with, we really need Patricia's help with one or two. And ................................ , we haven't got the addresses, so we can't send them.
Addition and contrast

34.1 Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences below.

however  furthermore  as well  although  whereas

1 They’re completely different: James wants to go out and play in any kind of weather, ........................................ the twins are happy to stay at home and play on the computer.
2 I was expecting a present. I didn’t know they were organising a party for me .........................................
3 It was quite a nice place, ........................................ the streets were rather dirty.
4 Mandy was very keen to go to the party. Her sister Carol, ........................................, preferred to stay at home.
5 We advise our clients to rent the apartment on the top floor as it is much quieter.  ........................................ it has the advantage of the best view of any of the flats.

Now write down an alternative word or phrase that would also be correct in each of the sentences 1–5 above.

6 (sentence 1) ........................................
7 (sentence 2) ........................................
8 (sentence 3) ........................................
9 (sentence 4) ........................................
10 (sentence 5) ........................................

34.2 Choose the ending which is logical and grammatically correct in these sentences.

1 We stayed in that hotel despite ........................................ .
   a) the good food  b) it was expensive  c) the noise  d) it was near
2 Most of us thought it was great. Peter, on the other hand, ........................................ .
   a) loved it  b) hated it  c) agreed  d) was very happy
3 With this ticket you can go and come back when you want. What’s more, ........................................ .
   a) it’s very expensive  b) it’s very cheap  c) other tickets are better value
4 He went to the meeting in spite of ........................................ .
   a) feeling ill  b) feel ill  c) to feel ill
5 He bought that watch even though ........................................ .
   a) he wanted it  b) having one already  c) it was expensive
6 The first test was extremely hard, whereas ........................................ .
   a) the second was easy  b) I passed  c) the second was more difficult
7 My new house is big and very light. In addition, ........................................ .
   a) it’s a bit expensive  b) it’s near a lovely park  c) there isn’t much space
8 I forgot to send them a map. However, ........................................ .
   a) they still found the house easily  b) they got lost  c) I forgot to phone them.

34.3 Fill the gaps in this text with suitable link words or phrases.

By the time we set up camp on the second day there were already tensions between us. I was exhausted and wanted to stop. (1) ........................................ . Pete wanted to continue for another four or five miles. (2) ........................................ , after a bit of an argument, we did decide to stop at this point and pitch our tents. We managed to do this (3) ........................................ the hard ground and a strong wind. The atmosphere between us was really quite unpleasant. (4) ........................................ we were worried about the weather, which was getting worse. Anyway, I built a fire and started preparing dinner. Pete, (5) ........................................ , decided he’d had enough and went off to find a pub serving hot food. We never spoke to each other again (6) ........................................ we worked in the same office for another six months.
35.1
Look at the pictures, then complete the sentences below using the phrases in the box. Use each phrase once only.

Anne  Barbara  Claire  Diana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>except that</th>
<th>quite alike</th>
<th>neither</th>
<th>very different</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quite unlike</td>
<td>similar</td>
<td>both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Anne is ................................ to Barbara.
2. Diana and Claire are ......................................
3. Barbara is ................................................. Claire.
4. Anne is ............................................. from Diana, ........................................ they ........................................ have wavy hair.
5. ........................................... Anne nor Barbara has short hair.

35.2
Make five correct and logical sentences using words and phrases from each column. You cannot use a word or phrase more than once.

1. You'll lose your umbrella ..................................... otherwise a) you're wearing glasses.
2. I think you'll pass the test ................................... in case b) you keep it in your bag.
3. You'd better take some money ................................ as long as c) you don't get too nervous.
4. You should leave by 7.00 ..................................... unless d) you have to take a taxi.
5. You look the same as usual .................................. except that e) you'll miss the bus.

35.3
Do the underlined phrases have the same meaning or a different meaning?

1. David and his brother have a lot in common / similar interests.
2. They made a comparison of / They compared the cost of living in their countries.
3. Alan and Carole both hate / Neither Alan nor Carole hate cleaning the house.
4. I'll go to the library if / unless it rains.
5. Everyone arrived on time apart from / except for Lucy.
6. Hedda and her brother are quite alike / Hedda quite likes her brother.
7. I'll work on Sunday as long as / on condition that I get paid overtime.
8. I'll take my coat in case / if it's cold.

35.4
Complete these sentences with a suitable word or phrase.

1. We get on well, although we have ................................ in common.
2. London is very big ........................................... with my home town.
3. The children were all late ................................. Sue, who was on time.
4. You'll be late ................................................. you hurry.
5. I'd better do my homework ...................................... my teacher will be angry.
Reason, purpose and result

Make six correct and logical sentences using words and phrases from each column. You cannot use a word or phrase more than once.

**Column 1**
1. I lost my wallet,
2. I went to the post office
3. I had to stop the traffic
4. I stayed at work late
5. My wife is very ill
6. I couldn’t go to the meeting.

**Column 2**
because of
so
Consequently,
so
because
therefore

**Column 3**
I learnt the bad news much later.
I had to borrow some money.
I needed some stamps.
I have given up work to look after her.
I could finish the report.
the accident.

36.2 Choose the most logical ending for these sentences.

1. The purpose of joining the class was
   a) to improve my English.  b) that I needed English for my job.
2. A fall in sales could lead to
   a) a financial crisis in the company.  b) a pay rise for all the workers.
3. The investigators decided that the bad weather caused
   a) the ice.  b) the accident.
4. The company’s economic problems have resulted in
   a) the loss of ten jobs.  b) the world’s financial situation.
5. She bought the bike so that
   a) she had won some money.  b) she could get to work more cheaply.
6. The police believe the young boy was responsible for
   a) the fire.  b) his parents.

36.3 Circle the correct link word or phrase in the sentences below.

1. **Due to / As** it was raining heavily, we left early.
2. **Owing to / Because** the bad weather, the match began late.
3. A fight started. **As a result / So**, several people were taken to hospital.
4. The boy failed his exam **because / because of** his illness.
5. She parked on a busy, narrow bridge. **Consequently / Owing to**, she was fined £50.
6. They gave him a medal **since / because of** his bravery.
7. We got a taxi **because / because of** we were late.

36.4 Complete the sentences below using the correct word or phrase from the box.

consequently  so that  and therefore  as  due to

1. We've decided to move house .......................... my wife has a new job in London.
2. Many visitors to the hotel have complained about the bathrooms. .........................., we intend to decorate them all this year.
3. The plane was delayed .......................... the foggy weather.
4. My parents are unwell .......................... I have decided to move nearer them.
5. Bring the chairs inside .......................... they don't get wet.
The physical world

37.1 Complete the sentences below using words from the box.
12 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mountain</th>
<th>river</th>
<th>desert</th>
<th>ocean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>island</td>
<td>continent</td>
<td>jungle</td>
<td>group of islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>country</td>
<td>mountain range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Balearics are a ____________ in the Mediterranean.
2. The Pyrenees is a ____________ between France and Spain.
3. The Mississippi is the longest ____________ in North America.
4. Crete is a Greek ____________ in the Aegean.
5. The Kalahari is a ____________ in Africa.
6. ____________ Tanganyika is between the Congo and Tanzania.
7. The Pacific is the largest ____________ in the world.
8. Mont Blanc is the highest ____________ in France.
9. Asia is a ____________.
10. Japan is a ____________ in the Far East.
11. The Amazon rainforest is a ____________ in South America.
12. The Red ____________ is in the Middle East.

37.2 Complete the sentences.
6 marks

1. The ____________ goes round the sun.
2. Niagara ____________ are on the border of Canada and the USA.
3. The North and South ____________ are at opposite ends of the earth.
4. The ____________ shine in the sky at night.
5. The ____________ goes round the centre of the earth.
6. There is a full ____________ every 28 days.

37.3 Put the article 'the' where necessary.
6 marks

1. ____________ Lake Titikaka 3. ____________ Sahara Desert 5. ____________ Black Forest
2. ____________ Mount Fuji 4. ____________ Atlantic Ocean 6. ____________ Europe

37.4 Match the words in the box with the pictures.
6 marks

flood | volcanic eruption | earthquake | drought | hurricane

1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________ 4. ____________ 5. ____________
6. The general word used to describe these five events is 'natural ____________.'

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Weather

38.1 Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>humid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>fog</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38.2 Put the words in the first column in order from the hottest (1) to the coldest (6). Put the words in the second column in order from the most gentle (1) to the strongest (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>a wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not very warm</td>
<td>a gale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freezing</td>
<td>a breeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chilly</td>
<td>a hurricane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiling</td>
<td>warm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38.3 Complete the sentences.

1. The weather forecast said there could be some ________________ rain this afternoon, so you will need your coat and your umbrella.
2. In the summer it’s very calm, but in the winter you can get a very ________________ wind coming off the sea.
3. I was woken up in the night by some incredible thunder and ________________, and I think it may have hit a tree nearby.
4. You can’t go out in this weather – it’s ________________ with rain.
5. One of the weather forecasters said we would have a ________________ of hot weather.
6. The wind ________________, all the leaves off the trees yesterday.

38.4 Complete the sentences.

1. It was so ________________ that I could only see about 50 metres in front of me.
2. The car didn’t stop when I put on the brakes, because the road was so ________________ .
3. They wanted to know the ________________ so I had to go and find my thermometer.
4. They don’t think it’s going to rain all day, but we may get a couple of ________________ this afternoon, so take an umbrella.
5. ________________ are winds which often reach over 100 km per hour and can destroy trees and buildings quite easily.
6. It’s getting very humid, and the wind is also starting to increase, so I think we could get a ________________ quite soon.
7. We write -10 °C, but we say ________________ ten degrees centigrade, or ten degrees below ________________ .
8. It’s not so bad in very hot weather if you can feel a gentle ________________ on your face.
   You often get this near the sea.
9. It’s really hot and unpleasant today – you know, there’s 90% ________________ .
10. There was a lot of sun this morning, but this afternoon it got quite ________________ and was much cooler.
39.1 Label the drawing.

3 marks

1 ____________________________

2 ____________________________

3 ____________________________

4 ____________________________

5 ____________________________

6 ____________________________

39.2 Complete the text using the words in the box. Change the form of the word if necessary.

13 marks

pick farm agriculture water

drought keep slaughter plant

grow ground crop harvest

My family owns a large _________ in the south of England. When I was 18, I studied _________ at college so that I would understand farming better. My brother is in charge of one part of the business and he _________ cows and sheep. Some of these are _________ and sold for their meat. He also sells _________ produce such as milk, butter and cheese. In my part of the business, we have _________ such as maize and wheat. We _________ vegetables for a few years, but we didn’t make enough money at it, so five years ago we _________ a lot of apple and pear trees instead. In the late summer we have extra workers to help _________ the fruit and _________ the wheat.

Some years are very difficult in farming. Last year, there was no rain for two months, which caused a _________ . The _________ was very hard and we had to _________ the maize every week.

39.3 Complete the crossword. When you have finished, the words in the tinted box will spell another word.

1 a soft, reddish metal used for electric wires

2 When we walk, our feet are on the _______.

3 Copper, tin and iron are all _______.

4 If something is _______, it is worth a lot of money.

5 a place where metals are extracted from the earth

6 a dark grey metal that is magnetic

7 a softer metal sometimes used to cover other metals

8 a whitish metal that used to be used for coins and jewellery

9 money made of metal, not paper

10 a yellow metal that used to be used for coins and jewellery: it’s expensive.

Your score / 30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Animals and insects

40.1 Label the pictures.

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

40.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences.
1 Domestic animals such as dogs and cats that live with people are known as ___________________.
2 Lions and gorillas, on the other hand, are examples of ___________________ animals, although you can see them in captivity in a ___________________.
3 A young sheep is called a ___________________.
4 The plural form of 'mouse' is ___________________.
5 The definition of an ___________________ is a small creature with six legs and sometimes wings.
6 ___________________ are the largest creatures in the sea. They are not fish, but mammals.
7 ___________________ are common farm birds used for eggs and their meat.

40.3 The names of the creatures below are all in the word square (vertically ↑, horizontally → or diagonally ↘). Find the names and label the pictures correctly.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
41 Countries, nationalities and languages

41.1 Find the names of ten European countries from the jumbled letters.

10 marks

1 CEFNAR ...........................................
2 GLORTPUA ...........................................
3 IITRBNIA ...........................................
4 KRUYYET ...........................................
5 NARMEGY ...........................................
6 LTYYAI ............................................
7 DLOAHNL ...........................................
8 PINSA .............................................
9 ZLWISDNRAT .....................................
10 EEEGCR ...........................................

41.2 Complete this table.

12 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41.3 Rewrite the sentences below without using the word ‘people’ but keeping the meaning the same. Look at the two examples first.

Examples: Russian people go there for their holidays. Russians go there for their holidays.
British people work some of the longest hours in Europe. The British work some of the longest hours in Europe.

8 marks

1 Swiss people are often multi-lingual. ........................................................................
2 American people love baseball. ..................................................................................
3 Dutch people nearly always speak English. .................................................................
4 Italian people love their cars. ......................................................................................
5 Japanese people often take short holidays. .................................................................
6 We do all our business with French people. ............................................................... 6
7 German people go there in the summer. .......................................................................
8 People from Israel travel a lot. .....................................................................................

Your score /30
2.1 Think of a person standing up. Put the parts of the body in order from top to bottom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neck</th>
<th>ankles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hips</td>
<td>forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulders</td>
<td>waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td>thighs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheeks</td>
<td>eyebrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Label the parts that are missing.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  

2.3 What is the person doing in each picture? Look at the example first.

Example:
He’s nodding his head.

1  
2  
3  
4  

2.4 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

shake  blow  fold  bite  breathe  bend  comb

1 My mother gets very angry with me when I ______________________ my nails.
2 The President will come into the room and ______________________ hands with everyone.
3 I sometimes forget to ______________________ my hair in the morning.
4 In football team photographs, the players usually ______________________ their arms.
5 Since I hurt my leg in the accident, it’s been difficult to ______________________ my knees.
6 I had to ______________________ my nose in the middle of the lecture – it was a bit embarrassing.
7 It’s lovely to come up to the mountains and ______________________ fresh air.
Describing people’s appearance

43.1 Match words from the left and right to form word partnerships. Look at the example first.

4 marks

1 hairy a hair hairy chest
2 blond b chest
3 medium c skin
4 broad d build
5 pale e shoulders

43.2 The people here would like to be the opposite of what they are. Complete the sentences.

6 marks

1 ‘I’m short and fat, but I’d really like to be .................................................. and .................................................. .’
2 ‘I’ve got curly hair, but I’ve always wanted .................................................. hair.’
3 ‘I’ve got light brown hair, but I’d much prefer to have .................................................. brown hair.’
4 ‘I’m rather weak, but I wish I were very .................................................. like those weightlifters and bodybuilders.’
5 ‘I’ve got a big nose, and I’m losing my hair. People don’t find me attractive. Why can’t I be .................................................., like Tom Cruise or Keanu Reeves?’

43.3 Find the words that have a similar meaning, then put them in the columns below to show which one in each pair has the more negative meaning.

6 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slim</th>
<th>ugly</th>
<th>plain</th>
<th>overweight</th>
<th>skinny</th>
<th>fat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43.4 Label the features this man has.

3

4

43.5 Complete the dialogue.

6 marks

A: What does ..................................................?
B: Well, she’s medium height, with long fair hair, and she always looks very elegant.
A: How .................................................., exactly?
B: Oh I don’t know. Probably about one metre fifty.
A: And how much ..................................................?
B: Well I wouldn’t really like to ask that question, but I’d guess between fifty and fifty-five kilos.
Describing character

11. Find six pairs of words which have a similar meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clever</th>
<th>easy-going</th>
<th>stupid</th>
<th>bright</th>
<th>nervous</th>
<th>thick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>pleasant</td>
<td>tense</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>relaxed</td>
<td>unpleasant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Agree with the opinions below using a word with the same meaning. The first two letters of each answer are given.

1 A: She's always wanted to get to the top in her career, hasn't she?
   B: Yes, she's very am

2 A: She was horrible, wasn't she?
   B: Yes, very un

3 A: He's happy and smiling whenever you see him.
   B: I know, he's always very ch

4 A: The problem is that she can't change any of her ideas and adapt to new ones.
   B: No, she's very in

5 A: Do you honestly think we can depend on that old car of yours?
   B: No, it's very un, it could break down at any time.

6 A: He never thinks about other people's feelings, does he?
   B: No, he's very in

13. Write an opposite for each of these words. Three of them just require a prefix (e.g. un-; dis-); the other three need a completely different word. Look at the examples first.

**Examples:**
- happy ≠ unhappy
- rich ≠ poor

1 honest ≠ ........................................
2 generous ≠ ......................................
3 kind ≠ ...........................................
4 friendly ≠ ......................................
5 strong ≠ ........................................
6 optimistic ≠ ...................................

14. Fill the gaps in the text with suitable words from the box. (There are more words in the box than you need.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sense</th>
<th>punctual</th>
<th>confident</th>
<th>trust</th>
<th>initiative</th>
<th>miserable</th>
<th>timid</th>
<th>sensible</th>
<th>sensitive</th>
<th>shy</th>
<th>cheerful</th>
<th>reserved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I spent the weekend camping with friends but it wasn't very successful. Sally is not very ..., and we had to wait an hour for her to turn up. Apparently she had a problem with the train, but didn’t have the common ..., to ring me on my mobile and warn me shewould be late. Then, when she finally arrived, she had a friend with her, called Jill. She was quite nice, but so ..., that she didn’t really speak to anyone for the first day. She’d got a bit more self- ..., by the end of the weekend. However, she didn’t seem to have much ..., we were only 400 metres from a farm but Jill said she couldn’t make tea because we had no water! Bill got angry at that, for no real reason, and poor Jill almost started crying. Bill’s problem was that he never really wanted to go camping in the first place, so he was pretty ..., most of the time.
45
Human feelings and actions

45.1 Match the words in the box with the definitions below.

Jealous  Upset  Proud  Frightened  Embarrassed

1 sad and angry because something unpleasant has happened
2 feeling very satisfied when you (or someone close to you) has done something very well
3 afraid
4 uncomfortable and often ashamed because you have done something wrong or stupid in a social situation
5 angry and unhappy because someone has something you want, or because someone you like or love is showing interest in another person

45.2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word on the right.

1 Do you believe everyone has a right to ..................................?
2 It was a terribly .................................. experience.
3 I think his .................................. was hurt when she left him.
4 Her .................................. was the cause of most of their arguments.
5 I don't know why he felt such ..................................
6 They were all moved by the .................................. of the occasion.
7 I was so .................................. when it happened.
8 I don't know why it caused so much ..................................

45.3 Complete the sentences below with a suitable word, without using speak, look or walk.

1 She .................................. in his car so no-one would hear.
2 Please don't .................................. at me in that angry voice.
3 The soldiers had to .................................. 20 miles back to their camp.
4 He .................................. at his watch and realised it was time to go.
5 They had nothing to do so they went for a .................................. through the woods.
6 She felt very uncomfortable because the two men sitting opposite were .................................. at her.

45.4 Match the verbs on the left with the words and phrases on the right.

1 clap  a on the door ..................................
2 point  b goodbye ..................................
3 punch  c your finger at someone ..................................
4 knock  d the button ..................................
5 wave  e your hands ..................................
6 press  f someone on the arm ..................................

45.5 Some of the words tested on this page are used with particular prepositions. Cover the rest this page and then complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1 He's very jealous ................. his brother.
2 They knocked ................. the door but no-one answered.
3 You shouldn't point ................. people.
4 I'm proud ................. my country.
5 She glanced ................. the others to see if they had noticed.
Read the short text, then complete the sentences below.

This is James Thomas Brown; he has no brothers and sisters. His parents died when he was 20 and they left him their house. He married Julia and they had two children, but unfortunately his wife died two years ago. Recently he has fallen in love with Amy who he has known since they were young. She is the sister of a very good friend of his called Mike, who he likes and trusts.

1 James is his ........................................ name.
2 James Thomas Brown is his ........................................ name.
3 Thomas is his ........................................ name.
4 Brown is his .........................................
5 He has no brothers and sisters so he is an ................................. child.
6 At the age of 20, James ................................. his parents’ house.
7 His wife, Julia, died so he is a ..................................
8 The two children and he form a ................................. family.
9 Amy is his present ..................................
10 Mike is a very ................................. friend.
11 If James marries Amy, she will become the children’s ................................. -mother.

46.2 Complete the definitions with a suitable word.

1 My father's brothers are my .........................................
2 My father's sisters are my .........................................
3 My sister’s husband is my .........................................
4 My brother's wife is my .........................................
5 My wife's mother is my .........................................
6 My aunt and uncle’s children are my .........................................
7 My parents’ parents are my .........................................
8 My brother’s daughters are my .........................................
9 My sister’s sons are my .........................................
10 My father’s first wife, who is still alive, is his .........................................
11 My oldest brother died, so his wife is a .........................................
12 My mother remarried last year: her new husband is my .........................................
13 All of these people are members of my family, so they are my .........................................

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

1 colleague a the one friend you feel closest to
2 partner b a man that a woman used to go out with
3 ex-boyfriend c one of the parents of your husband or wife
4 best friend d someone you have known well for a long time
5 old friend e someone you work with
6 father-in-law f this word is used for the person that someone loves and lives with, without indicating if they are married
47.1 Complete this story of Marianne’s life using a suitable verb (in the correct tense) in each gap.

12 marks

Marianne was (1) ____________ in a hospital just five minutes from the house where her parents lived, and she (2) ____________ up in the same house. When she was fifteen she (3) ____________ Paul at a disco. He became her first real boyfriend and she (4) ____________ with him for over three years, but unfortunately they (5) ____________ when Marianne (6) ____________ to university. She had lots of boyfriends in her first year at university, then she (7) ____________ Alex. They (8) ____________ in love and (9) ____________ married the year after Marianne graduated. They both went abroad to work for a few years but returned when they decided to start a family. And by a happy coincidence, Marianne (10) ____________ their first baby, a boy, in the same hospital where she was (11) ____________ . Now, five years later, she is (12) ____________ a second child.

47.2 What word or phrase could describe the people at these different ages?

Example: 6 months old = a baby...

1 1–2 years old = a ____________________________
2 2–12 years old = a ____________________________
3 about 13–17 = a(n) ____________________________
4 18+ = an ____________________________
5 22 = in your ____________________________
6 35 = in your ____________________________
7 48 = in your ____________________________

47.3 Complete these dialogues with a word or phrase. Don’t repeat the word in italics.

Example: A: She was lovely at six months old.
B: Yes, she was a lovely baby...

1 A: Were you happy as a child?
B: Yes, I had a very happy ____________________________
2 A: It’s a terrible time when you’re 14 or 15, don’t you think?
B: Yes, I do. I think life is very difficult during ____________________________
3 A: I’m sure you had arguments with your parents then.
B: Oh yes, we had hundreds of ____________________________
4 A: Did your parents enjoy their 40s and 50s?
B: Yes, I think people are more relaxed in ____________________________
5 A: Do you think you’ll be bored when you finally stop work?
B: No, I shall enjoy my ____________________________
6 A: Life can be lonely for some elderly people.
B: Yes, things are tough for some people in ____________________________
7 A: My parents have been married for 28 years.
B: Yes, and it has been a very happy ____________________________, hasn’t it?
8 A: Did you know Carol was expecting a baby?
B: No, I didn’t know she was ____________________________
48 Daily routines

48.1 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
1. I live by my own.
2. I usually go to the bed about midnight.
3. Most nights I sleep very quickly.
4. In the morning I have a shower and shave me.
5. I usually have the breakfast about 7.30.
6. After breakfast I clean the teeth.
7. I arrive to work about 8.30.
8. After work I sometimes make the shopping.

48.2 Complete the sentences.
1. If I'm very tired in the evening I often have dinner and then I ........................................ asleep on the sofa.
2. I don't want the cats to go hungry, so I always ........................................ them and give them some water before I go to work.
3. If I'm going to work at the office in the morning, I usually ........................................ home about 8 am.
4. At work I have coffee around 11 am, and then I usually take a lunch ........................................ between 12.30 and 1.00, but it's never more than half an hour.
5. If I go out to a disco in the evening and have a ........................................ night, I have to set my alarm clock, otherwise I never ........................................ in the morning.
6. I don't go out most evenings. Quite often I ........................................ and watch TV.
7. I usually have a ........................................ on Sunday mornings as I don't have to get up early and go to work.
8. I ........................................ cards every Monday evening with my friends, but not for money.

48.3 What words are being defined here?
1. to sleep too long
2. a short sleep
3. a small amount of food between meals
4. an informal word for a conversation
5. to wash the dishes
6. a person who cleans for you
to ........................................
a ........................................
a ........................................
a ........................................
to do the ........................................
to ........................................

48.4 Find the best ending on the right for each verb on the left. Use each verb once only.
1. lie
2. get up
3. do
4. go out
5. go
6. have
7. make
a. the housework
b. to bed
c. my own breakfast
d. a rest
e. with friends
f. in bed
g. and have breakfast

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
49.1 Label the drawings.

A

B

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 A is a .......... house
12 B is a .......... of flat
13 C are .......... house

49.2 Complete the dialogues with a suitable adjective.

1 A: It's cold on that side of the room because the window doesn't shut very well.
   B: Yes, if you sit over there it's very .....................

2 A: Did you go and see that flat in Portland Road, then?
   B: Yes, it wasn't bad, but the living room was absolutely ......................; you couldn't even put a sofa in there.

3 A: I thought you said your flat was very noisy.
   B: No, not at all in fact, it's very ......................

4 A: Your office is fantastic – it's absolutely ......................!
   B: Yes, it is big, isn't it!

49.3 Rewrite the sentences using the word on the right. Start with the words you are given. The meaning must stay the same.

1 This house is owned by a famous artist.
   This house ................................. BELONG

2 You can see the forest from the top room.
   The top room ................................. VIEW

3 It's easy to keep the house warm.
   It's easy ................................. HEAT

4 The state of the house is terrible.
   The house ................................. CONDITION

49.4 Are these sentences true or false?

1 A semi-detached house is a house that stands alone and is not joined to any other house.
   TRUE

2 Rent is the money you pay every week or month to the owner of the flat where you live.
   TRUE

3 The person that you buy a flat from is called the landlord.
   TRUE

4 A mortgage is the money you borrow from a bank to buy a house or flat.
   TRUE

5 A lift is something that carries people up and down inside buildings.
   TRUE
50.1 Complete the names of these rooms in a house.

1. The __________ room (also called the __________) is where people watch TV.
2. The __________ room is where people eat meals.
3. The __________ is where people cook.
4. The __________ is where people wash or have a bath.
5. The __________ room is for occasional guests, and often for storing things.

50.2 Label the objects in the picture.

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________
7. __________
8. __________

50.4 What kitchen appliances are being defined here?

1. It is used to wash clothes.
2. It is used to cook food.
3. It is used to wash dishes.
4. It is used to keep things cold.

50.5 Choose the best noun on the right to finish each of the sentence beginnings on the left.

1. I sat down in __________
2. She lay down on __________
3. I had a look at __________
4. I made __________
5. He turned on __________
6. I put the pans in __________
7. He sat on __________
51.1 Here are some things you find in the bedroom and bathroom, but the letters are jumbled. Put the correct words in the columns below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>malp</th>
<th>wehrso</th>
<th>ayspmaj</th>
<th>woltes</th>
<th>ilrote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bredwaor</td>
<td>vutde</td>
<td>habt</td>
<td>lopslw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bedroom

Bathroom

51.2 Fill the gaps.
I went to a great party last night. I didn't get home till three in the morning. I was so tired, that I didn't put my clothes away - I just ___________ them all over the floor. And I forgot to ___________ off the light. I ___________ to sleep with it on! Luckily I remembered to ___________ my alarm, because I had to get up early this morning. Ugh! I've just seen myself in the ___________ and I look awful! Maybe I'll look better if I ___________ a wash.

51.3 Circle the correct answer.
1. My jeans were dirty/clean, so I had to do some washing/washing-up.
2. At the end of the meal the others sat down while I did the washing/washing-up.
3. I decided I would hoover/polish the dining room table after breakfast.
4. I did/made the ironing at the weekend.
5. She put on/put off her clothes.
6. I hate household/houseworks.
7. Quick, get into/go into bed and keep very quiet.
8. I forgot to do/make my bed this morning.

51.4 Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form six nouns.

| 1. chest | a. clock |
| 2. wash  | b. work  |
| 3. alarm | c. rail  |
| 4. bedside| d. basin |
| 5. towel | e. of drawers |
| 6. house | f. table |

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
52 Everyday problems

52.1 Fill the gaps in these dialogues. Write one word in each gap.

1 A: What’s the matter?
   B: I don’t know. I turned your personal stereo on but it’s not ...........................................
   A: Well, I’ve been using it a lot recently, so it probably needs new ...........................................
   B: Yes, probably.

2 A: Is that public phone still ........................................... of ........................................... ?
   B: Yes, it seems so. It’s been like that for over a week now.

3 A: You can’t use the washing machine.
   B: Why not?
   A: There’s something ........................................... ........................................... it. The engineer is coming tomorrow.

52.2 Look at the pictures and complete the texts.

9 marks

1 I ........................................... the cup on the
   floor and I’m afraid it ........................................... ....

2 I ........................................... some coffee on Pauline’s
   skirt, and there’s a horrible ...........................................
   on it. She won’t be able to remove it.

52.3 Complete the text using words from the box. Remember to put the verbs in the correct form.

There are more words in the box than you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>burn</th>
<th>humour</th>
<th>trip over</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>mood</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>recognise</td>
<td>realisc</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>run out of</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>remark</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>ruin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My husband Pete wasn’t in a very good (1)........................................... when I left for work this morning. He got up
and discovered that we had (2)........................................... coffee, so he had to have tea, which he hates. Then he
had to iron a shirt before he could go to work. While he was doing that, the phone rang. He ran to answer
it and, of course, forgot about the iron. When he came back he had (3)........................................... a big hole in
one sleeve of his shirt and it was completely (4)........................................... ; he’ll have to buy a new one. But things
(5)........................................... even worse: he set off for work, and (6)........................................... his briefcase behind with all
his notes for a very important business meeting.

Mind you, I didn’t have a great start either; I (7)........................................... the children’s toys and
(8)........................................... down the stairs. Fortunately I didn’t really hurt myself, but when I got to my feet I
(9)........................................... I had also knocked a lamp over, and now it’s not (10)........................................... .

52.4 Circle the correct word.

6 marks

1 I’m afraid I’ve forgotten / left my notes at home.

2 I think he must have lost / missed the train – he should be here by now.

3 She got out / got off the bus and walked to school.

4 Have you forgotten / left your homework?

5 I’ve asked lots of people if they have seen the bag I lost / missed.

6 This new watch of mine isn’t working properly / fine.
53 Money

53.1 Put these words in order from (1) the least expensive to (5) the most expensive.

- quite expensive □
- reasonable □
- incredibly expensive □
- cheap □
- very expensive □

53.2 Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53.3 Complete these dialogues.

1 A: Do you know, I've ........................................ over £200 this week on food.
   B: That's a lot. Have you got a big family?
2 A: Oh no, I've left my money at home. Could you ........................................ me £5? I promise
   I'll ........................................ you back tomorrow.
   B: No, I can't. I had to ........................................ some money myself from my sister.
3 A: Was the holiday expensive?
   B: No, not really. We ........................................ £50 a night for the hotel, and the flight
   ........................................ us about £150.
4 A: Are you going away again this year?
   B: No, I can't ........................................ another holiday, I'm afraid.
5 A: You're very careful with your money these days.
   B: Yes, I'm ........................................ up for a new mountain bike.
6 A: Do you know how much those earrings are ........................................ ?
   B: Yes, I had them valued at £300.
7 A: Was it expensive to get your watch repaired?
   B: Yes, they ........................................ me £80 to repair the watch and £20 for a new strap.
8 A: I wouldn't ........................................ Paul any money. He ........................................ £50 from me
   last month. He said he would give it back, but he hasn't returned any of it.

53.4 Complete these definitions using words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sterling</th>
<th>coins</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>waste</th>
<th>cost</th>
<th>currency</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 The amount that people pay for things in a country is called the ........................................ of living.
| 2 The level of money and comfort people have is called their ........................................ of living.
| 3 The type of money used in a country is called the ........................................ . In the USA it is the
dollar; in Britain it is called ........................................ .
| 4 Money can be paper money called ........................................ or pieces of metal called .........................................
| 5 To ........................................ money means to use money badly.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Health: illness and disease

54.1 Match the sentence halves, using each half once only.

1. If someone feels sick
2. If someone’s got flu
3. If someone has a heart attack
4. If someone’s got diarrhoea
5. If someone’s got hay fever
6. If someone’s got a hangover
7. If someone is blowing their nose a lot
8. If someone’s got a temperature

Matched sentences:

a. they may have a cold.
b. they want to go to the toilet.
c. they keep sneezing.
d. they want to vomit.
e. they feel very hot.
f. their muscles ache.
g. they need a doctor immediately.
h. they drank too much beer last night.

54.2 Write a sentence describing each person’s ache or pain. Begin: He/she’s got (a/an) ...

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E
6. F
7. G

54.3 Complete the dialogues with a word from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fillings</th>
<th>nose</th>
<th>painful</th>
<th>prescription</th>
<th>painless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sore</td>
<td>fever</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>injection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: Oh, dear, my eyes are really (1) ..........................................
B: Are they?
A: Yes, and I’ve got a runny (2) ........................................ too.
B: Hmm, I can see that. Do you suffer from hay (3) .........................? 
A: Not usually, no. Maybe I should go and see the doctor.
B: Yes, then she can give you a (4) ........................................ for the chemist’s.
C: Did I tell you I fell and (5) ........................................ my knee?
D: No – did you go and see the doctor?
C: No, I didn’t, but maybe I should, because it still feels very (6) ..................... .
E: Have you been to the dentist’s yet?
F: Yes, I went yesterday. I had to have two (7) ................................ in my back teeth.
E: Did he give you an (8) ........................................ ? 
F: Yes, he did. I don’t like needles, but it was (9) .................................. , so I was very relieved.

54.4 Correct the mistakes. There is one in each sentence.

1. She’s in bed because she’s got a flu and she feels sick.
2. It’s horrible when you have a cold and keep blowing the nose.
3. My back is very pain because I was carrying a heavy suitcase yesterday.
4. His finger injured when he shut it in the door.
5. He’s got a sore cough and a throat.
6. I hurt me when I ran into the tree.
Health: injuries

55.1 Label the pictures with words from the box below.

5 marks

1
2
3
4
sling  bruise  bandage  stitches  cut

55.2 Countable or uncountable? Put a, an or - (no article) in the gaps.

4 marks

Examples: I've got ....... headache. He's got ....... flu.

1 I cut my finger but I couldn't find ........ plaster.
2 His leg is broken so they'll have to put it in ........ plaster.
3 After the accident both drivers were suffering from ........ concussion.
4 I've got ........ large bruise on my arm.

55.3 There is one word missing in each line of this text. What is the word and where should it go?

7 marks

Look at the example first.

There were a couple of very nasty injuries at the game today. Two players collided each other as they tried to head the ball. One man himself unconscious and the other player had a very bad cut his forehead. Fortunately an arrived less than ten minutes later and rushed both men hospital. The man with the cut received over fifteen but was later allowed to go home. The other man was kept hospital overnight.

Example: of...

1 ...
2 ...
3 ...
4 ...
5 ...
6 ...
7 ...

55.4 Complete the sentences.

8 marks

1 The trouble started outside the disco when two groups of youths got into a .............. .
   One of them was .............. in the back with a knife but the injury was not serious.
2 The thief had a gun and the shopkeeper was .............. in the leg.
3 A: I .............. my hand lighting that cigarette.
   B: Oh, I should think that hurts.
   A: Yes, it's very .............. .
4 I dropped a box on my foot. My toes are so .............. that I can't get my shoes on.
5 She twisted her .............. running for the bus.
6 I cut my finger and it won't stop .............. .

55.5 Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form six phrases.

6 marks

1 black  a wound
2 swollen  b treatment
3 broken  c ankle
4 blood  d ribs
5 bullet  e eye
6 hospital  f test

Your score:

/30
56.1 Label what the people are wearing in the pictures.

56.2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

Example: When I got home last night, I got dressed and went straight to bed.

Corrected: When I got home last night, I undressed and went straight to bed.

1 I put off my clothes and got into the shower.
2 I got dress, left the house and drove to the office.
3 I tried the jacket on but it wasn't enough big, so I asked for a smaller size.
4 The trousers were too much long so I didn't buy them.
5 He took his jacket off and carefully hung it down in the wardrobe.
6 The sleeves weren't long enough, so the jacket didn't size me very well.

56.3 Complete the crossword. When you have finished, the words in the tinted box will spell another word.

1 It is the part of a shirt nearest the hands.
2 This part of a shirt or jacket goes round the neck.
3 It is where you put money in your trousers or jacket.
4 These are on the front of your shirt, jacket or coat, and you fasten them.
5 Women wear these on their legs.
6 The part of a shirt or jumper that covers your arms.
7 Oh, no, it's the wrong ....... It's too small.
57 Shops and shopping

57.1 Add two more examples to each word to form compound nouns or common phrases.

Shop: ........................................... shopping bag ...........................................

57.2 Complete the sentences below with the correct ‘general’ word. Look at the example first.

Example: It’s a very cheap place to buy household goods such as washing powder and other cleaning products.

1. The wardrobe was full of ..............................................: dresses, jackets, trousers and skirts.
2. There were .............................................. all over the children’s room: teddy bears, dolls and Lego.
3. I need to buy some ..............................................: a pen, writing paper and envelopes.
4. There was too much .............................................. in the room: tables, chairs, armchairs everywhere.
5. .............................................. such as TVs, stereos and washing machines are very cheap in this country.
6. She was wearing beautiful ..............................................: a lovely gold necklace and earrings.

57.3 What are the names of these shops?

1. the place where you can buy furniture, toys, televisions, watches, etc.
2. the place where you can buy any type of food or household goods
3. the place where you can just buy meat
4. the place where you can just buy fruit and vegetables
5. the place where you can buy fashionable clothes
6. the place where you can buy medicine
7. the place where you can buy newspapers and cigarettes
8. the place where you can buy shoes

57.4 Complete these shopping dialogues. You will need one or two words for each gap.

A ASSISTANT: Can I .............................................. you?
CUSTOMER: Yes, I’m .............................................. a pair of trousers.
ASSISTANT: Right. What .............................................. are you?
CUSTOMER: 32 waist and 34 leg.

B ASSISTANT: Are you OK there?
CUSTOMER: Yes, I’m just .............................................., thanks.

C ASSISTANT: Do you need any help?
CUSTOMER: No, it’s OK, I’m being .............................................., thanks.

D CUSTOMER: Excuse me. I’d like to .............................................. these jeans to see if they fit.
ASSISTANT: Sure. The .............................................. is along there at the back of the shop.

E ASSISTANT: Do you want this red jumper as well?
CUSTOMER: No, I think I’ll .............................................. it, thanks.

F CUSTOMER: Yes, these trousers are great and fit very well. I’ll .............................................. them.
ASSISTANT: Fine. Would you like to pay for them over at the ..............................................?
CUSTOMER: Sure.
Food

Label the food.

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

58.2 Complete these sentences with a suitable word. The first letter of the missing word is given.

1 There are four vegetables I really hate: peppers, courgettes, m..................... and a.....................

2 We had a delicious salad of tomato, cucumber and l..............................

3 The dessert was fresh fruit: there was a large bowl of strawberries, peaches, c.............................. and p..............................

4 I'm always ill if I eat certain shellfish like shrimps, o.............................. or m..............................

5 I'm a vegetarian, so I don't eat beef, pork, lamb or v..............................

58.3 Are these sentences true or false? If they are false, correct them.

1 Lobster is a kind of fruit.
2 Salad is usually a mixture of uncooked vegetables.
3 A lamb is a baby sheep; lamb is also the name of the meat of that animal.
4 A calf is a young pig.
5 Salmon is a kind of shellfish.
6 Oil and vinegar are often used with a green salad.
7 Peas, courgettes, aubergines and cucumbers are all the same colour.
59. Cooking and restaurants

59.1 Label the pictures with the different ways of cooking.

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

59.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences with the correct noun, verb or adjective.

1 You will need to put the meat in the ___________________________ for half an hour at 200 degrees centigrade, then reduce the temperature to 180 for the rest of the cooking time.
2 When people go out for a meal in Britain, they often have three ___________________________: a ___________________________, a ___________________________, and a dessert.
3 If you are cooking steak, you need to turn up the ___________________________ so that your pan is really hot before you put the meat in.
4 When I pay for my meal, I usually leave 10% for the waiter if ___________________________ is not included.
5 There are basically four ways of cooking steak: ___________________________, medium- ___________________________, medium, or ___________________________. I like my steak medium.
6 The trouble with fattening food is that it makes you ___________________________ weight if you're not very careful.
7 Have you asked the waiter for the ___________________________ and the wine list?
8 I'm not very keen on curry: it's too hot and ___________________________ for me.
9 The chicken is cooked in a white wine and cream ___________________________.
10 It's a very simple restaurant but the food is delicious and everything is ___________________________ made.

59.3 Complete Column 2 with a word that is the opposite of the word in Column 1. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strong coffee</td>
<td>weak coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tough meat</td>
<td>................................ meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatty meat</td>
<td>................................ meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet oranges</td>
<td>................................ oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tasteless food</td>
<td>................................ food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooked onions</td>
<td>................................ onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stale bread</td>
<td>................................ bread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59.4 Replace the underlined word(s) in these sentences with (an)other word(s) with the same meaning.

1 Do you always leave money for the waiter?
2 It's a very popular restaurant, so you may need to reserve a table one or two weeks before you go there.
3 Do you want a drink before the meal?
4 Have you already paid the money for the meal?

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Complete these definitions with a suitable word.

1. You can borrow books or study there: ____________________________
2. You can leave your car there with a lot of other cars: ________________
3. A place with different kinds of shops, indoors or outdoors: ________________
4. A place where goods (washing machines, furniture, etc.) are made: ________________
5. The areas outside the city centre where people live: ________________
6. An area where there are company offices and banks in a town: ________________

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word on the right.

1. Some people feel that towns are too ________________ for them to live in.
2. Generally, the countryside is less ________________ than towns.
3. Living in cities can be very ________________ for some people.
4. The countryside is much less ________________ than towns.
5. Some people enjoy the countryside more because it’s ________________.
6. I always feel ________________ in town than in the countryside.
7. However, life in town is certainly more ________________.
8. Some people believe it is more ________________ to live in town.

Look at the picture, then complete the text below.

This is a picture of a scene in the ________________. In the distance, you can see a church in the ________________, between the two hills, and on the right-hand hill there is a small ________________. There is a ________________ leading down from the trees back to the road, and there is a hole or space in the ________________ where you can get through. If you walk along the road towards the cows, you pass a wooden ________________, and in the ________________ behind that, there is a farmer driving a ________________.

Match the sentence halves.

1. There are only ________________
2. There is a wide range ________________
3. At night there is ________________
4. There are plenty of ________________
5. There is a lot of ________________
6. The countryside has ________________
7. Living in town can be ________________
8. The nightlife in the city is ________________

a. much better than in the countryside.
b. very little to do in the countryside.
c. a few shops in the countryside.
d. of shops in town.
e. things to do in town.
f. pollution in town.
g. lots of open space.
h. stressful and dangerous.
61.1 Label the picture, using the words in the box.

12 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pedestrians</th>
<th>road sign</th>
<th>pedestrian crossing</th>
<th>main road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>traffic jam</td>
<td>petrol station</td>
<td>roadworks</td>
<td>bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic lights</td>
<td>pavement</td>
<td>junction</td>
<td>lorry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61.2 Look at the picture again and complete the gaps in the text to see what happened next.

11 marks

Last week there was a serious (1) in the town centre during the (2) hour. Where the road bends near the petrol station, there were roadworks which (3) a traffic jam, and people in the jam started to get impatient. A young man in a sports car at the back decided to (4) the slow-moving traffic, and at the same time a lorry which was leaving the petrol station turned left (5) the main road. The sports car (6) hard to try to (7) an accident, but the lorry which was coming in the opposite (8) was too near, and (9) into him. Luckily, nobody was (10) but the sports car was badly (11) .

61.3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

7 marks

1 Go along of this road and take the first turning on your right.
2 He got on the car, fastened his seat belt and drove away.
3 Keep go down here, until you get to the bank.
4 The lorry broke in the inside lane of the motorway.
5 If you drive in the fast lane of the motorway, be careful not to break the limit of speed.
6 He overtake the bicycle on the bridge, which caused a serious accident.
7 The post office is down there – turn on the left at the traffic lights.
62 Transport

62.1 Label the pictures.

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

62.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences.
1 A: How often do buses ........................................ on Saturdays?
   B: I don't know. Have a look at the timetable.
2 We wanted to go by plane but we couldn't afford the air ........................................
3 It was quite a long way, that's why I came ........................................ car.
4 A couple of them ........................................ the bus, so unfortunately they had to walk.
5 They have just announced that our train will now be leaving from ........................................ eleven.
6 I saw your brother while I was waiting at the bus ........................................ near the cinema.
7 They've just apologised for the late ........................................ of our train. They now say it'll be here in twenty minutes.
8 Announcement: Ladies and gentlemen, we apologise for the earlier delay. This train is now ........................................ to arrive at London King's Cross in fifteen minutes.

62.3 Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Plane</th>
<th>Taxi</th>
<th>Bicycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>driver</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62.4 Rewrite these sentences, using the words on the right and without changing the meaning.

Example: There are too many cars, buses and taxis on the road.
There are ........................................ VEHICLES

1 There were a lot of people waiting for the bus.
   There was ........................................ QUEUE

2 The buses always arrive on time.
   The buses ........................................ PUNCTUAL

3 Take this bus, then get on another one at Golden Square.
   Take this bus, then ........................................ CHANGE

4 How much did you pay for your train ticket?
   How much ........................................ FARE

5 There were no places left on the bus.
   The ........................................ FULL
Work: duties, conditions and pay

63.1 Put the words in these questions in the correct order.
4 marks
1 living do do what for you a?
2 you do much how earn?
3 tax you pay do have income to?
4 much do get holiday you how?
5 overtime in you do work job have to your?
6 pay you do holiday get?
7 pay get sick you do?
8 your what involve does job?

63.2 Match the questions above with the answers below.
4 marks
a Yes, if we are very busy.
b Yes, up to six months' full salary.
c £40,000 per year.
d Yes, I pay 40% a year to the government.
e I deal with overseas clients, mainly.
f 28 days.
g I work for an international bank.
h Yes, it's included in my salary.

63.3 Replace the underlined words or phrases with a suitable alternative.
6 marks
1 I must leave – I have to go to a very important meeting.
2 My wife is in charge of about twenty workers in her department.
3 How long have you been managing this shop?
4 I quite often have to work overtime, but I don't mind, because I'm paid for it.
5 My job involves meeting clients and advising them on their financial problems.
6 Could you tell me what your duties are?

63.4 Match the words and phrases on the left with those on the right.
6 marks
1 to work flexi-time a working at different times: days one week, nights the nex:
2 to run a business b to work regular daytime hours
3 to have a nine-to-five job c money you earn every month/year
4 to do paperwork d to manage or be responsible for a company
5 to do shiftwork e to do routine work such as writing letters, filling in forms
6 a salary f to be able to start and finish work at different times each day

63.5 Correct the ten mistakes in these sentences. (Sentences 1 and 6 both have two mistakes.)
10 marks
1 I'm builder and I work to a big company in the city of London.
2 Unfortunately, I haven't got a work at the moment, but I hope to find one soon.
3 I work on a hospital in the X-ray department.
4 What your job involves, exactly?
5 I have to deal the delivery problems in my company.
6 I make a lot of paperwork, which involves fill in a lot of forms.
7 I am pay a very good salary.
8 I have to advice clients a lot in my job.
Jobs

64.1 What jobs are defined here?
3 marks
1 Someone who teaches in a university, but is not a professor.
2 Someone who plans the building of roads, bridges, machines, etc.
3 Someone who is a doctor for animals.
4 Someone who makes things with wood.
5 Someone who fits water pipes, bathrooms, etc.
6 Someone who looks after your teeth.
7 Someone who controls the financial situation of individuals and companies.
8 Someone who fits and services electrical things.

64.2 What do the people in these jobs do? Fill the gaps with a suitable verb. The first letter has been given to you.
3 marks
1 Doctors t……………… patients.
2 Lawyers a……………… and represent people with legal problems.
3 Nurses l………………… patients in hospital.
4 Surgeons o……………… on people.
5 Mechanics r……………… cars.
6 Bricklayers b……………… walls.
7 Architects d……………… buildings.
8 Brokers b………………… and s……………… stocks and shares.

64.3 Identify the jobs of these people and the organisations they work for. Look at the example.
8 marks

Example:
1 pilot in 1 __________________ 2 __________________ 3 __________________ 4 __________________
the air force

64.4 Complete this short text with suitable words.
6 marks
Jobs where you work with your hands and don't need any ability or training are called (1)______________________________
jobs. If you work with your hands but the job requires a lot of ability and training, we call it a
(2)______________________________ job. We refer to doctors and lawyers as professional people: doctors work in the
(3)______________________________ profession, lawyers work in the (4)______________________________ profession. The people who
defend the country, such as soldiers and sailors, are part of the (5)______________________________ forces. Firefighters and
ambulance drivers are part of the (6)______________________________ services.
65 The career ladder

65.1 Rewrite these sentences, using the words on the right in the correct form. The meaning must stay the same.

1. I did a training course last week.
   Last week I ................................................................. GO
   2. The boss dismissed him when he heard about the scandal.
      The boss ................................................................. GIVE SOMEONE THE SACK
   3. She quit her job because of the long hours.
      She ................................................................. RESIGN
   4. I am now in charge of both departments.
      I am now ................................................................. RESPONSIBLE
   5. In his job he has to travel a lot.
      His job ................................................................. INVOLVE
   6. I was very well paid in my last job.
      I ................................................................. FARM

65.2 Decide whether the pairs of sentences have the same meaning or a different meaning.

1. a) They gave him a lot of training when he started in the job.
    b) They organised a lot of help and advice when he started the job.
   2. a) She was given a pay rise at the end of the year.
    b) She was dismissed at the end of the year.
   3. a) He decided it was time to take control of the sister company.
    b) He decided it was time to take over the sister company.
   4. a) I've been out of work for weeks.
    b) I've been unemployed for weeks.
   5. a) The company has decided to sack him.
    b) The company has decided to promote him.
   6. a) She's going to leave and look for an easier job.
    b) She's going to leave and look for a fresh challenge.

65.3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I'd like to apply that job, but I don't think I'll get it.
2. He got a job like a manager in the shoe department.
3. He's going to retire at the age of 60.
4. We are giving him a training to help him.
5. He promoted and they gave him a pay rise.
6. I'm looking for a half-time job but I'll take anything which is interesting.

65.4 Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1. I didn't ........................................ much money in my last job but I'm well paid now.
2. He works very hard for the company and his future ........................................ look good.
3. I've decided to retire ........................................ the age of 55.
4. I've got an interesting job which ........................................ working with young people.
5. I've been unemployed for two months and I'm ........................................ for work.
6. If I was very unhappy I would probably ........................................ from the company and work from home.
66 In the office and in the factory

66.1 Label the drawing.
12 marks

1
2
3
4
5
6

8
9
10
11
12

66.2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb in the correct form. The first letter has been given to you.
4 marks

1 In our office everyone w........................................ at a computer.
2 The secretary a................................................ phone calls from customers and a.................................. meetings for her boss.
3 My job is to s................................................. invoices to our customers.
4 The department manager sometimes has to s..................................... visitors round the factory.
5 The office assistant d.................................. general paperwork such as f........................................ reports and w........................................ memos.

66.3 Match the words with the correct definition.
6 marks

1 the things that are made in a factory to be sold a assembly line
2 where the products are manufactured in the factory b warehouse
c goods
d automation
e the shop floor
f supervisors
3 where the products are kept when they leave the factory
4 the people who check the products during manufacture
5 the process of making goods which is done by machines
6 the arrangement of the factory where each worker makes part of the product, then passes it to the next worker to continue

66.4 Decide if the underlined word is correct or not. If not, correct it.
8 marks

In my company, we (1) fabricate children's toys. The parts of these toys are often very small, so the workers can find these toys very difficult to (2) assemble. When supervisors (3) control the goods, they have to make sure they meet the required safety (4) standard. It is very important when selling toys that the goods are attractively (5) packeted. The goods are sent to the warehouse where they are (6) stored until the (7) retailers order them. They are usually then (8) carried to the shops by post.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
67.1 A: Match words on the left with words on the right to form six common word partnerships.

| 1 raw       | a cut           | .......................... |
| 2 interest  | b economy       | .......................... |
| 3 tax       | c rate          | .......................... |
| 4 break     | d expenditure   | .......................... |
| 5 public    | e materials     | .......................... |
| 6 strong    | f even          | .......................... |

4 marks B: Answer these questions about Part A.

1 Which word/phrase above is not directly related to money?
2 Which word/phrase above refers to a reduction?
3 Which word/phrase above refers to money spent?
4 Which word/phrase above is usually expressed as a percentage, which may go up or down?

67.2 Complete these sentences. You need one word only in each sentence.

1 Money you borrow from a bank is called a ..........................
2 If a company expands, it is getting ..........................
3 Money a company earns from selling its products is the ..........................
4 If a company is thriving, it is doing ..........................
5 The continuous increase in the price of things is known as ..........................
6 When there is a period of slow business activity, we say the economy is in ..........................
7 The regular costs involved in running a company, e.g. rent, telephone, paper, etc., are called the ..........................
8 When you borrow money you have to pay .......................... to the bank.

67.3 Fill the gaps in the text. The first letter of each missing word is given, and the picture should help you as well.

The year started very badly with a (1) s.......................... (2) f.......................... in sales in the first quarter. This was largely due to the strength of the pound and very high (3) i.......................... (4) r.......................... for the business sector. Fortunately there was an improvement in the second half of the year. Sales stopped (5) f.......................... by May, they began to (6) r.......................... (7) s.......................... during the summer and early autumn and then in November and December they (8) r.......................... (9) d.......................... and left the company feeling much more optimistic about the future. Overall perhaps it had not been a great year, but the chairman thought the company would still (10) m.......................... a reasonable (11) p.......................... on the trading for the whole year, despite the (12) l.......................... suffered in the first quarter.
**Sales and marketing**

**68.1** Complete these definitions of the four Ps in the marketing mix.

1 p........................................... = what a company makes or offers
2 p........................................... = what it costs to the buyer
3 p........................................... = ways to make it popular and well-known
4 p........................................... = where you sell it

**68.2** Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1 We'll need to look at the sales ................................ to see how many we've sold this year.
2 The company will have to carry out a lot of market ................................ before they start developing the next model.
3 At present the company has a 10% market ................................
4 The sales ................................ was 12,000 units for this year, but the first half has been quite slow so I don't think they'll reach their ................................
5 It's the biggest company in the industry and has been market ................................ for years.

**68.3** Complete each of the sentences using the correct form of the word on the right.

1 The ........................................... is very strong in this industry. COMPETE
2 Do they still ................................... goods in that factory? PRODUCT
3 He's one of their best sales ........................................... REPRESENT
4 She's applied for the job as ........................................... manager. MARKET
5 They lost the contract to their biggest ........................................... COMPETE
6 It has become a very ........................................... product. FASHION
7 The quality is good but ........................................... has been a problem. DISTRIBUT
8 They're going to try a different kind of ........................................... PROMOTE
9 Packaging is very important to ........................................... nowadays. CONSUME

**68.4** Agree with each of the questions below, using words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>glamorous</th>
<th>up-to-date</th>
<th>good value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>luxury</td>
<td>mass-produced</td>
<td>reliable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A: They produce these in large numbers, don’t they? B: Yes, they are ...........................................
2 A: Do you think it was worth the money? B: Yes, it was ............................................
3 A: Can you trust these machines? B: Yes, they are ...........................................
4 A: Do people still find them exciting and attractive? B: Yes, they find them ...................................
5 A: Are they a modern company? B: Yes, they are very ...........................................
6 A: Do they only sell cars at the top of the market? B: Yes, only ........................................... cars.

**68.5** Cross out the one word in italics that cannot be used in each sentence.

1 You can sell, launch, compete, advertise a product.
2 A product can be high luxury, status, quality, prestige.
3 You can look at sales forecasts, leaders, targets, figures.
4 Companies find out the needs of customers, clients, containers, consumers.
5 You can talk about market share, leader, research, department.
Hobbies

69.1 Complete the sentences with the correct verb and noun, using the pictures to help you. Look at the example first.
Example: I've ............... the .......... for ten years.

1 I've ........................................
since I was nine.

2 I learned to ................................
at school.

3 We often ................................
in the summer.

4 We used to ................................
in the evening.

5 Do you ................................. a musical .................?

6 She ........................................ rare old ............................

69.2 Complete the definitions.
1 You need good boots and all the right equipment for rock .............................................
2 Running in a park or round the streets to keep fit is called .............................................
3 Walking long distances in the countryside or on hills is called .............................................
4 A hobby is an activity you do in your ............................................. time.
5 Very old objects and pieces of furniture are known as .............................................
6 Chess and Monopoly are both examples of ............................................. games.

69.3 Rewrite these sentences. Start with the words you are given and include the words on the right. The meaning must stay the same.
Example: She likes swimming.
She ...... .............................. KFFN

1 He really enjoys DIY.
He ........................................ MAD

2 I make all my dresses myself.
I ............................................. OWN

3 We stopped it because it was just too expensive as a hobby.
We ........................................ GIVE U:

4 She became a member of the tennis club last year.
She ........................................ JOIN

5 I very often go camping in the mountains.
I ............................................. DO

6 I started photography when I was a teenager.
I ............................................. TAKE U:
Sport 1: games, people and places

Label the equipment and name the sport it is used in.
Look at the example first.
Example: a goal used in football

1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................
1 .................................... 3 .................................... 5 .................................... 7 ....................................

Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1 I love sport. In the summer I .................................... tennis and in the winter I ....................................
a lot of skiing.
2 There was a .................................... of 70,000 for the last game at Wembley .....................................
3 It wasn’t a dirty game but the .................................... still booked five players in the second half.
4 At the end of the game about 500 .................................... climbed over the fence and ran onto
the .................................... to cheer the players off and celebrate their 2–0 victory.
5 In the final of the tennis, the problem started when the .................................... overruled the
linesman and gave the point to Hingis.

Match a word from the left with a word from the right to find the names of six places where
different sports take place.

1 swimming a pitch .................................... .................................... .................................... ....................................
2 tennis b ring .................................... .................................... .................................... ....................................
3 golf c pool .................................... .................................... .................................... ....................................
4 rugby d track .................................... .................................... .................................... ....................................
5 race e course .................................... .................................... .................................... ....................................
6 boxing f court .................................... .................................... .................................... ....................................

Complete the text using the pictures to help you.
Put the verbs in the correct form.

Zanetti (1) .................................... the ball back to his goalkeeper who (2) .................................... it fifty metres upfield.
Simeone won the ball and (3) .................................... to Roberto Baggio. With great skill, Baggio then beat two
defenders down the right and crossed the ball for Ronaldo to (4) .................................... a spectacular goal.
Fill the gaps with a suitable word. The sentences are about football.

1. The papers said that the team well and were very unlucky to lose.
2. From the Nou Camp Stadium we understand it is one to Barcelona at the moment but we don’t know who the goal.
3. The of this match will play Real Madrid in the final.
4. A: What was the final, do you know?
   B: It finished 1–1, which is disappointing, but probably a fair .

Rewrite the sentences using the words on the right (in the correct form) and without changing the meaning. You must also include all the information from the first sentence.

1. Brazil beat Spain 2–0.
3. The game between Peru and Italy finished 2–2.
4. England are leading 1–0.

Fill the gaps in the sentences below with words from the box, which are all used in a number of different sports. You will need to put the verbs into the correct form as well.

1. has just been for a late on Bergkamp. This is already his third yellow card of the season.
2. If they win, they’ll improve their position from sixth to third.
3. We’ve just heard from Monza that Schumacher has moved up into second place of the race.
4. Roberto Carlos got the goal with a wonderful free from just outside the England area.
5. Sampras is playing well enough to win the .
6. Whitman already has eight baskets and that’s worth sixteen .
7. Hingis badly, but still managed to win the game.

Write down answers to these questions.

1. What comes between the quarter final and the final?
2. What do we call this type of competition?
3. In a game of football, if the two teams finish 2–2 after ninety minutes, they may play a further 30 minutes. What is this called?
4. If the score is still 2–2 after this 30 minutes, there is a special method to find a winner. What is it called?
5. In tennis if the score reaches 6–6, they play one final game. What is this called?
6. In tennis men play a maximum of five, women play a maximum of three. What are they?
7. We do not say fifteen-zero (15–0) in tennis. What do we say?
Cinema and theatre

72.1 Label the numbered parts in the picture with words from the box.

1 ........................................

2 ........................................

3 ........................................

4 ........................................

5 ........................................

6 ........................................

72.2 Complete these sentences and dialogues. Write one word in each gap.

1 There was a ........................................ of hundreds of actors in Titanic – but the ........................................ of the film, Leonardo diCaprio and Kate Winslet, both became very famous.

2 Steven Spielberg is the famous film ........................................ who made ET and Schindler’s List.

3 A: When you see an English film in your country, do they have ........................................ across the bottom of the screen?

B: Sometimes. But a lot of the films are ........................................ and have Spanish actors speaking the part in Spanish.

4 A: Have you seen Oliver Stone’s Platoon?

B: No. What kind of film is it?

A: It’s a ........................................ film, set in Vietnam in the late 1960s.

5 We went to the theatre to see a ........................................ by a new dramatist.

6 Have you seen the papers? The new Alan Parker film has got fantastic ........................................; most of the ........................................ think it is the best film he has ever made.

7 A: Have you seen Andrew Lloyd Webber’s new ........................................? It has some great songs.

B: Yes, I went yesterday. The evening ........................................ was fully booked but I managed to get two tickets for the matinee.

8 At the end of the show, the ........................................ stood up and clapped.

72.3 Match adjectives on the left (often used to describe films) with the best definition on the right.

1 moving ........................................

2 slow ........................................

3 violent ........................................

4 good fun ........................................

5 powerful ........................................

6 gripping ........................................

1 a exciting and very interesting

2 b not serious but enjoyable

3 c producing strong emotions, often of sadness

4 d has a big effect on our emotions

5 e includes lots of scenes with fighting and death

6 f boring

72.4 What do we call the following types of film?

1 a film that makes you laugh

2 a film with cowboys

3 a film such as Dracula

4 a film about the future

5 a very exciting film, often including some kind of crime

6 the kind of film that often has Sylvester Stallone or Arnold Schwarzenegger
Music, art and literature

73.1 Circle the correct answer.
5 marks
1 He is a well-known composer/compositor.
2 Do you like classic/classical music?
3 Have you seen the latest exhibition/exposition?
4 Do you play a music/musical instrument?
5 I've never heard of him. Is he a very well-known sculpture/sculptor?

73.2 Label these musical instruments.
7 marks

1 ........................................
2 ........................................
3 ........................................
4 ........................................
5 ........................................
6 ........................................
7 ........................................

73.3 What do we call ...
12 marks
1 ... a person who writes symphonies or concertos?
2 ... a person who writes novels?
3 ... a person who writes poems?
4 ... a person who writes plays?
5 ... the very large group of musicians that includes string and wind instruments?
6 ... the person who stands in front of and leads this large groups of musicians?
7 ... music played by people such as Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis?
8 ... music played by people such as The Spice Girls or Robbie Williams?
9 ... a pop star who is not part of a group?
10 ... a painting of a person?
11 ... a painting of part of the countryside?
12 ... a painting that is not realistic?

73.4 Fill the gaps in these sentences.
6 marks
1 Which is your favourite ........................................... – The Magic Flute by Mozart or La Bohème by Puccini?
2 A: If you go to the National ........................................... , you'll see some marvellous paintings by Rembrandt.
   B: Oh wonderful. He is one of my favourite ........................................... .
3 Her novels are a bit too long for me, but I have read a couple of her ........................................... stories.
4 He's a singer-songwriter, so he ........................................... and ........................................... his own songs.
Newspapers

Complete this text with suitable words.

Magazines are usually weekly or monthly, but most newspapers are (1) _____________________________, in other words they are (2) _____________________________ every day. Some are called (3) _____________________________, which means that they are small in size and tend to have more pictures and shorter articles. The more serious papers, larger in size, are called the (4) _____________________________ or the quality press.

Rewrite the sentences using the words on the right in the correct form. The meaning must stay the same.

1. The magazine is published every week.
   The magazine ___________________________________________ COME OUT
2. Five million people read that paper.
   The paper ___________________________________________ CIRCULATION
3. I read in one paper that they're getting married.
   It ___________________________________________ SAY
4. But I read in another paper that they have no plans to marry.
   They have no plans to marry, ___________________________________________ ACCORDING
5. There isn't much about other countries in the paper.
   There isn't much ___________________________________________ FOREIGN

Replace the underlined words in the headlines below with words from the box that have the same meaning.

row bid talks key cut back hit quit

1. Train service badly affected by storms
   NEW DISCUSSIONS BEGIN NEXT WEEK
2. New argument over job scheme
   Transport Minister to resign soon
3. Government to reduce hospital waiting lists
   NEW ATTEMPT TO GO ROUND WORLD IN HOT AIR BALLOON
4. Employment is the important issue, says union
   BANKS SUPPORT RESCUE PACKAGE

Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1. Did you see the _____________________________ in this morning's paper? It said NEW HOPE FOR PEACE.
2. Most of the _____________________________ are employed by the newspaper, but there are some who work _____________________________ and may write for several papers.
3. The newspaper hasn't been doing very well lately, so the owner has decided to put in a new _____________________________ to see if he can turn things round and improve sales.
4. The film _____________________________ of The Times gave his new film a really good _____________________________ in yesterday's paper.
5. Where is the weather _____________________________ in this newspaper?
6. There was a funny _____________________________ in the paper today: a picture of the Prime Minister with two heads, and one head is saying to the other, 'Yes, I completely agree with you!'
75 Television

75.1 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

dish terrestrial licence cable

In Britain you have to have a TV (1)......................................... and the money from it pays for the BBC. BBC 1 and BBC 2 are (2)......................................... channels, but if you have a satellite (3)........................................., you can get satellite TV like Sky. Some people prefer to have (4)......................................... TV to satellite.

75.2 Complete the definitions with a suitable word. The first letter has been given.

1 A TV advertisement shown between programmes: a c..............................................
2 A number of programmes about the same characters which makes people laugh: a c..............................................
3 A programme which is on TV several times a week and follows the lives of a group of characters: a s..............................................
4 A programme about a social or political situation which is in the news at the moment: a c.............................................. programme.
5 A number of programmes about a group of people in various situations which is intended to be exciting and interesting: a d..............................................
6 A programme with factual information, sometimes about a place, wildlife, a social problem, etc: a d..............................................
7 A programme in which people have to answer questions or play games to win a prize: a q.............................................. show.
8 A programme where a presenter talks to famous people about their lives and careers: a c.............................................. show.

75.3 Complete the questions in the dialogue below.

1 A: What ................................................ tonight?
   B: Well, there's an interview with the Prime Minister on BBC 1 and there's a Robert de Niro film on ITV.
2 A: What ................................................ the film ................................................?
   B: At 10.30 – after the news.
3 A: How long ................................................?
   B: About two hours, I think. Oh, I forgot! There's football on Channel 5 at 7.00 – it's Manchester United versus Barcelona.
4 A: Is ................................................?
   B: No, I think it's just the recorded highlights – the match is in the afternoon.

75.4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 If your television isn’t working, perhaps you have forgotten to plug it.
2 Oh, dear, this is such a boring film – look, the news is about to start on the other channel. Could you turn down?
3 Turn the TV up, will you – the children are trying to go to sleep.
4 Don’t turn the TV on – I’m watching it.
5 The baby loves the TV. She’s always trying to switch it down.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
76.1 Correct the mistakes in these telephone conversations. There are 3 mistakes in the first and 5 in the second.
1 A: Hello.
   B: Are you Susan?
   A: Yes.
   B: Oh hi, I am Maria.
   A: Hello, Maria. How are you?
   B: Thank you. And you?
2 A: Hello?
   B: Hello. Is it Mr Fantini?
   A: Yes, I am speaking.
   B: Oh good morning. Here is Pierre Kaufmann.
   I tried to phone earlier, but the line was occupied.
   A: Yes. I did a lot of calls this morning.

76.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences with the correct word.
1 When I got home last night there were four messages on my ................................... .
2 You can put the information in the post if you like, but it would be much quicker if you sent it by ................................... . I’ll give you the number.
3 I tried to ................................... through to you from a public phone ................................... but the first one was out of order, and the second one I tried only took phone ................................... , and I haven’t got one.
4 If I’m not in the office, you can always reach me on my ................................... .
5 I tried to ring Mary but she was already ................................... the phone to her sister.
6 If you don’t know the number, you can find out from Directory ................................... .
7 A: Did you phone your parents?
   B: Yes, but I had to make a ................................... charge call as I didn’t have any money.
8 I had trouble getting through; in the end I had to go through the ................................... .

76.3 Complete the phrases in these telephone conversations.
1 A: Hello?
   B: Oh could I speak to Alex?
   A: Sorry, there’s no Alex living here. I think you’ve got ................................... .
2 A: Hello?
   B: Hello. Could I speak to Mrs Peterson, please?
   A: I’m afraid ................................... at the moment, and she won’t ................................... until much later this afternoon. Would you like to ................................... ?
   B: Yes, could you tell her that Sandra rang, and that I’ll ................................... a ring this evening at home.
3 A: Good morning. The Sheraton Hotel. How may I help you?
   B: Yes, I’d like to speak to the manager.
   A: Who’s calling, please?
   B: My name is Errington – James Errington.
   A: Right, Mr Errington, if you could hold the line, I’ll see if he’s busy. … Uh Mr Ratcliffe can speak to you now Mr Errington. I’ll just ................................... through.
77 Computers

77.1 Label the items in the picture.
7 marks

1
2
3
4

77.2 Match the verbs on the left with an appropriate word on the right. Use each word once only.
5 marks

1 to operate a a new document
2 to click b a computer
3 to open c data
4 to save d a back-up copy
5 to make e on an icon

77.3 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.
9 marks

virus memory save print laptop cut crash copy paste

1 If you click on ................................., the computer will store the data for you.
2 If you click on ................................., you will have two versions of something.
3 If you click on ................................., the computer will take something out.
4 If you click on ................................., it will put in something you wanted to move.
5 If you click on ................................., you can get a paper copy.
6 If the computer has a ................................ because there is a software problem, it could

7 If your computer is very slow, it may need more .................................
8 If you want to work on a plane or train, you need to use a ................................ computer.

77.4 Are these sentences true or false? If they are false, change them to make them true.
9 marks

1 Many business people use word processing to arrange numbers and financial information.
2 A graphics program helps you to produce symbols and pictures.
3 People who are computer-literate find computers hard to use.
4 You can send e-mail via the Internet.
5 Hardware is the program you need to work the machine.
6 If your machine is user-friendly, it is easy for a beginner to use.
7 A database lets you look at and change around a lot of information quickly.
8 It's easy to take the hard disk out of the computer.
9 If your computer has a bug, there is a problem with the software.

Your score /30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
**Education: school**

**78.1** Complete this description of a typical school education in many parts of Britain.

8 marks

Age

3 Some children go to .................................. school.
5 Everyone starts ....................................... school.
11 Children go on to .................................... school. Some of these are called grammar schools, others are called ..................................... i.e. with mixed ability.
16 By law, children can .................................. school at this age and ...................................... a job, but many .......................................... at school for two more years.
18 If they pass their exams, many .......................... to university.

**78.2** True or false? If the sentence is false, change it to make it true, using the space below.

6 marks

1 In England public schools are the same as state schools.

2 Children at school are called ‘pupils’.

3 In British schools PE is short for ‘practical education’.

4 In Britain, the academic year is usually divided into two terms.

5 The working day is divided into lessons, with morning and afternoon breaks.

6 The plan for each day’s work is called the school schedule.

**78.3** Correct the mistake in each sentence.

8 marks

1 I’d like to go to the university to study medicine.
2 Economics are very difficult to understand.
3 Physic is not a popular subject.
4 I’m not interested in politic.
5 She was tired after her lesson so she went to the bed.
6 How many subjects did you make at school?
7 She went out of school when she was sixteen.
8 I went to college with eighteen years.

**78.4** Complete the names of eight school subjects from the letters you are given.

8 marks

1 Ge........................................
2 Hi........................................
3 Sc........................................
4 Ma........................................
5 Fr........................................
6 Mu........................................
7 Inf......................................
8 Rel......................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>Ge</td>
<td>Hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>Fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:15</td>
<td>Inf</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Te</td>
<td>Rel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your score

/ 30
Complete these definitions of subjects people study at university.

1. the study of the human mind and people's behaviour ........................................
2. the study of how buildings are designed and constructed ......................................
3. the study of the activities of government ................................................................
4. the study of theories about existence, knowledge and thought ..............................
5. the scientific study of substances and how they react ...........................................
6. the design and building of machines, roads and bridges ......................................
7. the study of how to treat illness and injuries .........................................................
8. the study of farming; producing crops and keeping animals .................................
9. the study of the rules of a country ..........................................................................
10. the study of the way society is organised ..............................................................

Write the abbreviations in full. Look at the example first.

Example: MPhil stands for Master of Philosophy

1. BA stands for ..............................................................
2. BSc stands for ..........................................................
3. MA stands for ..........................................................
4. PhD stands for .........................................................

Complete the text with appropriate verbs in the correct form.

When he was 8, my brother's main ambition in life was to (1) ........................................ to university. He was very hard-working and (2) ........................................ well at school. He (3) ........................................ three 'A' levels at the age of 18, and fortunately he (4) ........................................ them all. In fact, he got such high marks that he managed to (5) ........................................ a place at a very good university, where he decided to (6) ........................................ biology. The course (7) ........................................ three years, and at the end he (8) ........................................ a very good degree. As a result, he got the chance to go on to postgraduate studies, and he is now (9) ........................................ research at Bristol University. Last month he was asked to (10) ........................................ a lecture to a group of young doctors.

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

1. A grant is the money some students receive from a government to pay for education, food and accommodation.
2. A graduate is someone who has not yet finished their first degree.
3. An MA is a degree that you get on an undergraduate degree course.
4. At university the people who teach you are called lecturers.
5. Tuition is the cost of the teaching of your course.
6. A postgraduate is a second degree course.
Law and order

80.1 Complete the definitions using words in the box.

jury  attorney  defendant  trial  judge  barrister  accused

1. This is what takes place in a court of law. A ..................................
2. The person charged with the crime. The ................................ or the .................................
3. The person who represents people in a higher court of law. In England:
   a ................................... In the USA: an ........................................
4. The 12 people who listen to evidence and decide if the person is guilty. The ..........................
5. The person who decides what sentence a criminal will have. The .................................

80.2 Correct the mistakes in the underlined parts of the sentences.

1. If you make something illegal, you can get into trouble with the police.
2. If the police believe you have done something wrong, they will make question you.
3. If they know for sure that you did something, they will be charged with the crime.
4. The police may know the person responsible, but it can be hard to prove it on court.
5. Defendants have to prove that they have not guilty.
6. Before they decide, the jury have to listen to all the evidences.
7. At the end of the try, they decide if the person is innocent or not.

80.3 Rewrite the sentences using the words on the right (in the correct form) and without changing the meaning. You must also include all the information from the first sentence.

1. The police said he was responsible for the crime.
   The police said .............................................................................................................. COMMIT
2. I don't think you have done anything against the law.
   I don't think you ............................................................................................................. BREAK
3. I hope the police will try to find out what happened in this case.
   I hope the police ............................................................................................................ INVESTIGATE
4. The barrister couldn't provide enough facts to show he was guilty.
   The barrister couldn't .................................................................................................. PROVE
5. In the trial, the jury decided he was guilty of the crime.
   In the trial, he ............................................................................................................... CONVICT

80.4 Complete these sentences with a suitable word.

1. When someone is guilty, the judge may give that person a prison ......................
2. Someone kept in prison is called a ......................................, and their room is a ......................
3. Small crimes like illegal parking are called ......................... offences and if someone is found guilty, the ......................... will not be prison, but a ......................, e.g. £100.
81 Crime

81.1 Complete these sentences using a word from the box.

6 marks

theft robbery murder rape shoplifting burglary

1. He was sent to prison for ................................ after a series of sexual attacks on women.
2. There was a bank ................................ here last week – they got away with over £1 million.
3. The ................................ happened during the night while he was away. They broke into the living room and took all the electrical goods.
4. Car ................................ is one of the most common crimes in our country today.
5. The police found a dead body, but they don’t know if it was an accident or ..........................
6. When the couple were arrested for ................................ outside the department store, they each were wearing five gold watches.

81.2 Complete the table with the correct word in each space.

6 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Criminal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theft</td>
<td>rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robbery</td>
<td>shoplifting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murder</td>
<td>burglary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81.3 Replace the underlined word or phrase with a single word.

9 marks

1. The action was against the law, and fortunately he was arrested immediately.
2. The child took the sweets when the shop assistant wasn’t looking.
3. To protect your jewellery, it’s a good idea to get a strong metal box which is hard to open.
4. We’ve had a lot of crime in our area, so we’ve decided to fit a burglar alarm.
5. The police prefer to stop crime before it happens.
6. You shouldn’t walk about at night on your own; it’s dangerous.
7. He pulled out a knife in an attempt to protect himself from attack.
8. If you want to protect your home and land, you should ask the police for advice.
9. Are the police permitted to carry guns in your country?

81.4 Fill each gap with a suitable word.

9 marks

1. When someone ................................ a crime, there are many victims.
2. The thieves .......................................................... the house and stole money and credit cards.
3. If you are going out in the evening, make sure you leave a light ........................................ and .......................................................... the windows and doors.
4. When I go on a trip, I usually wear a .......................................................... round my waist to put my passport and cash in.
5. You may need to protect ........................................ at night, and some people use a mace spray.
6. In some countries, there is capital ........................................ for certain crimes such as murder.
7. Killing someone by accident is called .........................................
8. You have to keep to the ........................................ limit when you are driving in the city.
9. In some parts of town it’s dangerous to go out late ........................................ night on your own.
82 Politics

82.1 Complete these definitions.
7 marks
1 A state ruled by a king or queen is a _____________________________.
2 A state governed by a president and representatives chosen by the people is a ____________________________. People who believe in this are called _____________________________.
3 A system of government in which leaders are chosen by the people, e.g. France or the UK, is called a ____________________________. People who believe in this system are _____________________________.
4 A state ruled by a single person is a _____________________________. The single person who rules is called a _____________________________.

82.2 There are many political beliefs ending in ‘-ism’. One example is given, but can you write down four more?
4 marks
Example: conservatism
1 ____________________________ism
2 ____________________________ism
3 ____________________________ism
4 ____________________________ism

82.3 Complete these sentences using the correct form of the word on the right.
7 marks
1 He has always held very strong _____________________________.
2 Why did they ____________________________ him?
3 He’s the finest ____________________________ of his generation.
4 I don’t agree with their ____________________________ policy.
5 It was a ____________________________ decision.
6 Why does it always become a ____________________________ argument?
7 People are still asking the question: who ____________________________ the country?

82.4 Complete this text with one word for each gap.
8 marks
The ____________________________ Minister of Great Britain has just announced that the general election will now be ____________________________ in four weeks’ time. Most people still believe he will win again, but it could be close this time. Four years ago his party won 58% of the ____________________________, and that gave them over 200 seats in ____________________________, which is fifty more than all the other parties combined. This time analysts believe the ____________________________ could be as low as ten, and some people are predicting an even closer race. There is general agreement that the government has been successful with its foreign ____________________________, but unfortunately the economy is still in recession. If it doesn’t improve, there is a possibility that the government may even lose the ____________________________. It is certainly a wonderful opportunity for the ____________________________ of the opposition to achieve her greatest ambition.

82.5 Fill the gaps with a single word.
4 marks
A: Is Deborah very extreme in her political views?
B: No, she has always been very middle of the ____________________________ .
2 Which party is ____________________________ power at the moment?
3 It has become quite a right- ____________________________ party in recent years, although Brian has always stayed ____________________________ the left of the party.
83 

**Bureaucracy**

83.1 Match the words with a word from the box to give eight different forms or documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 marks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>identity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>birth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>enrolment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>driving</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>application</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| form | card | certificate | licence |

83.2 What are these forms and documents? (Many of them are from 83.1.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 marks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 You fill this in when you are writing off for a job.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 You may have to fill this in (often on a plane) when you enter another country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 This is put in your passport and gives you permission to enter, pass through or leave another country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 This card has your name on it and a photo to show who you are.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 You often fill in one of these before you start a course, e.g. if you study English at a language school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 This card states that you are a member of a particular club or organisation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

83.3 Fill the gaps with the best word in these sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 marks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A: I've got a ten-year passport but it ................................ in two months’ time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: But you're planning to go to Venezuela in October, aren't you?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Yes, I am, so I'd better ................................ it quickly, otherwise I'll be in trouble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A: When I've completed this form, do I have to ................................ it at the bottom?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Yes, please. Put your ................................ just there, and next to it put today’s date.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

83.4 An official is questioning someone who has just arrived in this country. Complete the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 marks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A: .................................................................?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: July 16th, 1980.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A: .................................................................?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Single.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A: .................................................................?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I got here two days ago.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A: .................................................................?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: In ten days’ time. My flight is on the 21st.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

83.5 In written English, the questions in 83.4 are often expressed differently. Complete these expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 marks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Date of .................................................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Date of .................................................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Marital .................................................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Date of .................................................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

83.6 Find words on the right that have the same meaning as the verbs on the left.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 marks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 fill in</td>
<td>a stand in line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 queue</td>
<td>b run out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 expire</td>
<td>c examine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 check</td>
<td>d complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
## War and peace

Replace the underlined words and phrases with a word from the box in the correct form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>defend</th>
<th>conflict</th>
<th>territory</th>
<th>retreat</th>
<th>attack</th>
<th>invade</th>
<th>outbreak</th>
<th>capture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The **strong disagreement** over the **land belonging to a country** in the eastern part of Yarland has led to fighting and the **start of war**. Yarland has now been **entered by force** by Doeland, and the army has **taken control of the city** of Lugen. The Yarlish soldiers have now **gone back** as far as the border, but the Doe army is still **taking action to damage** the city because there are still small groups of Yarlish fighters who are trying to **protect** it.

### 34.2
Arc the underlined words grammatically correct or not? If they are not correct, change them.

7 marks

1. The **armies** of many European countries contain **troop** who are doing military service.
2. The person in charge of the **air forces** in our country is a woman.
3. The two sides are now in the middle of **peace talks**.
4. We are hoping the **ceasefire** will last this time, so that the peace negotiations can continue.
5. We sent aids in the form of medicine and **food supply**.

### 34.3
What word or phrase is being defined in the sentences below?

8 marks

1. People who are prepared to take violent action to obtain a political aim.
2. People who are taken prisoner by someone who uses them to try to obtain political demands.
3. A crime which involves taking control of a means of transport (bus, train or plane) in order to get prisoners.
4. People who are not in the army or armed forces.
5. An area where there is fighting between two sides.
6. To permit a prisoner to go free.
7. An official agreement between two sides at the end of a war.
8. To fire large guns and explosives at a place.

### 34.4
Complete the conversations. You need one word for each gap.

7 marks

1. A: What happened to the soldiers that were taken by the other side? Are they free now?
   B: Yes, they were ....................................... last night.
2. A: Have they got enough food to last through the winter?
   B: No, the situation is very bad. They have ............................................................ everything except rice.
3. A: Is there any news of the soldiers?
   B: Yes – two of them were ....................................... in the fighting and they are in hospital.
4. A: What about the leader? Is he still alive?
   B: No, I don’t think so; someone told me he is ..........................................................
5. A: I think they are going to propose a ceasefire.
   B: Yes, but I don’t think the other side will ....................................... to it.
6. A: You must have been very frightened.
   B: Yes, the soldier ....................................... a gun in the air and everyone ran away.
7. A: Why did they take so many hostages?
   B: So that they could ....................................... for the release of other terrorists.
Pollution and the environment

85.1 Fill the gaps to complete these definitions.
10 marks
1. The air, land and water around us is our ..........................................
2. Dirty air, land and water are all forms of ..........................................
3. The layer of gases which stop dangerous radiation from the sun reaching the earth is called ..................................................
4. An increase in world temperature which is caused by an increase in carbon dioxide is called ..........................................
5. Rain that contains dangerous chemicals is called ..........................................
6. A place to put your empty bottles is called a bottle ..........................................

85.2 Use words from each column to make sentences about how we should help the environment:
6 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Try to</td>
<td>throw away</td>
<td>aluminium cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>save</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t</td>
<td>cut down</td>
<td>trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ..........................................
2. ..........................................
3. ..........................................
4. ..........................................
5. ..........................................
6. ..........................................

85.3 Complete these sentences using the word on the right in the correct form.
8 marks
1. Smoke from factories is ............................................. the atmosphere.
2. This is one of many ............................................. problems.
3. Pollution is very ............................................. to people's health.
4. Fortunately there are now many ............................................. groups.
5. Their aim is the ............................................. of all natural things.
6. Pollution is ............................................. the environment.
7. The effects of this radiation can be very ..........................................
8. ............................................. waste is a big problem.

85.4 Fill the gaps in these sentences with words from the box.
6 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>factory</th>
<th>resources</th>
<th>dumping</th>
<th>rain forests</th>
<th>fumes</th>
<th>waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. It is very important that we look after natural ............................................. such as water and gas.
2. We need to protect tropical ............................................. such as the Amazon.
3. The company were fined for ............................................. dangerous chemicals straight into the sea.
4. In big cities, two major sources of pollution are car exhaust ............................................. and smoke from ............................................. chimneys.
5. There are strict laws about the disposal of nuclear .............................................
Replace the underlined words with another word or phrase.

1. The plane's engines started up, and it began to move slowly from the airport building towards the runway.
2. As the passengers were getting on the plane, someone shouted from inside.
3. When he arrived at the desk, the check-in clerk took his suitcases and checked his ticket.
4. The flight attendants were extremely helpful and professional.
5. When we got to Athens, we decided to rent a car for the week.

36.2 Match a word from the left with a word from the right to form eight compound nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>seat</th>
<th>a building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seat</td>
<td>b card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airline</td>
<td>c luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boarding</td>
<td>d locker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminal</td>
<td>e representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>f number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overhead</td>
<td>g baggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excess</td>
<td>h belt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36.3 Complete the sentences using a suitable verb.

1. The customs officer gave my passport back to me through to the departure lounge.
2. A: Do you know your flight times?  
   B: Yes, the plane left at six in the evening and just after ten o'clock.
3. Ladies and gentlemen: would you please put your seat in the upright position and fasten your seat belt. Please extinguish all cigarettes. Thank you.
4. Our flight today will take us over the coast of France and the Bay of Biscay and we will be at a height of 9000 metres.
5. Unfortunately I had excess baggage and it cost me a fortune.
6. I thought my case was only 15 kg, but when they weighed it, it was 23 kg.

36.4 Complete the questions.

1. You get lost between leaving the plane and collecting your luggage. You see an official walking down the corridor towards you. What do you ask?  
   Excuse me, which way is it to the departure lounge?
2. You arrive at the airport with your luggage. You are flying American Airlines. What do you ask as soon as you get into the terminal building?  
   Excuse me, where is American Airlines?
3. You passed through customs and have been sitting waiting for two hours. Finally, your flight is called and you run to the plane. When you get there, you realise your camera is still where you were sitting. What do you say to the flight attendant?  
   Oh, dear, I think I sat in the departure lounge.
4. You go to the airport to meet a friend who is arriving from Morocco. When you see them, what do you ask?  
   Did you fly?
Hotels

87.1 Complete these descriptions of hotel accommodation.

1. A room for one person with one bed is called a _____________________________.
2. A room for two people with one large bed is called a _____________________________.
3. A room for two people with two beds is called a _____________________________.
4. If you have breakfast, lunch and dinner, it is called _____________________________.

87.2 Answer these questions about hotel accommodation in the United Kingdom.

1. If a hotel tells you that the room is ensuite, what does that mean?
2. If you decide to have half board at a hotel, what meals are included?
3. If you stayed in a four-star hotel, would it be cheap or expensive?
4. What does B&B stand for?

87.3 Complete these conversations with the correct word.

1. GUEST: I'm leaving in ten minutes, so could I pay my ____________________________, please?
   RECEPTIONIST: Yes, of course.
2. GUEST: Is breakfast ____________________________ in the price of the room?
   RECEPTIONIST: No, I'm afraid breakfast is extra.
3. GUEST: ____________________________ me. How do I ____________________________ to the centre from here?
   RECEPTIONIST: Turn right outside the hotel and just keep walking for about ten minutes.
4. GUEST: Are you fully ____________________________ next week?
   RECEPTIONIST: Yes, I'm afraid we are, sir. It's the middle of the tourist ____________________________ all the hotels are very busy.
5. GUEST: Do you have a ____________________________?
   RECEPTIONIST: I'm sorry sir, we only have the stairs, but I'll take your luggage up for you.
6. GUEST: I'm afraid the central heating in my room isn't ____________________________ at all.
   RECEPTIONIST: Oh I'm terribly sorry. I'll get someone to look at it.
   GUEST: Thank you. Could they also look at the shower? I think there is something ____________________________ with it. The water pressure is very low.
7. GUEST: I'd like to leave for the airport in about ten minutes. Could you ____________________________ a taxi for me?
   RECEPTIONIST: Yes, of course.
8. RECEPTIONIST: Do you already have a reservation?
   GUEST: Yes, I ____________________________ a room three weeks ago.
9. GUEST: What do I have to do when I arrive?
   RECEPTIONIST: Just check in at ____________________________ when you get to the hotel.
10. GUEST: Could you give me an early morning ____________________________, please?
    RECEPTIONIST: Yes, of course. What time?
11. GUEST: We had an excellent waiter, so I gave him a £10 ____________________________.

87.4 What are these people called in a hotel?

1. The person who works behind the desk as you enter the hotel.
2. The person who carries luggage to your room.
3. The person who cleans the rooms.
4. The person who cooks the meals in the restaurant.

Your score / 30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
A sightseeing holiday

Complete the questions in the dialogue in a suitable way, writing one word for each space.

A: Oh, hi, Bill. How was your holiday? Did you ... time?
B: Oh, yes, it was fantastic. Thailand is really beautiful and there is so much to do.
A: Yes, I imagine so. Did you ... of sightseeing, then?
B: Yes, all day long! The temples were incredible.
A: And how about nightlife? Did you ... the evenings?
B: Yes – in fact, we went out every evening to eat and to walk around the streets.
A: But it must have been expensive. Did you ... of money?
B: Yes, I'm sorry to say!
A: So was ... worth ... to Thailand, then?
B: Oh, yes – definitely. It was the holiday of a lifetime.

Put the letters in the correct order and use the words to label the pictures.

celaap  sleact  rat largely  chrcalda
uttseae  tannousi  karmte  plmtsee

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

Which words are being defined here?

1 If a place is very crowded and full of people, we can say it is .........................................
2 If a place has too many tourists, people call it .........................................
3 To help you remember your holiday, you can buy typical local products which are called .........................................
4 A book which gives you a lot of tourist information about a place is a .........................................
5 If a place is full of life and activity, we can say it is .........................................
6 Ancient buildings such as temples, castles and palaces are .........................................
7 If a place has a lot of people from different countries and cultures, it is .........................................

Put an appropriate verb in the correct form in the gaps.

After two weeks in Rome, we spent the last two days in Palermo. We decided to ... a look round the town immediately. Unfortunately, it was dark, so we ... lost very quickly. Anyway, the next day, we thought it would be better to ... on a sightseeing tour, which we did.

Anyway, it was the end of a great holiday and we really ... ourselves. I think another time it would be worth ... a week or two there.
89.1 Complete the gaps. The first letter of each word has been given.

Dear Jackie,

We're having a wonderful time! We have found a great [1]p______________ to stay here in the south of Spain, and we have [2]r______________ a villa with a view of the sea. The children are particularly enjoying being at the [3]s______________ and we are [4]s______________ most of our time on the [5]b______________, which has beautiful golden [6]s______________. Poor David is suffering, though. He fell asleep yesterday while he was [7]s______________, but he hadn't put any [8]s______________ L______________ or [9]s______________ on, so he got [10]s_______________. Today we're going to another [11]r______________ nearby, where there are some nice fish restaurants and the chance to do [12]v______________ water sports such as windsurfing and water skiing. Brilliant!

See you soon.

love, Elspeth

89.2 Put the words in these sentences in the correct order.

1 a we the go evenings stroll for in
2 at get it very to is difficult away weekends
3 I to my up and prefer nothing put feet do
4 enjoy really they the and I quiet peace think
5 are picnic we countryside have a going the in to

89.3 Look at the picture, then complete the text.

The man with the [1]______________ is having problems because it is a very [2]______________ day. In fact, it is so strong it could blow his [3]______________ away too. The sea is very [4]______________ and there are big [5]______________ breaking onto the shore. The [6]______________ is moving dangerously near to the [7]______________ in the sea, just below the [8]______________.

Your score /30

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
90.1 Complete the gaps using in, at or on.
1 ........................................... July 6 ........................................... 2006
2 ........................................... 9.00 7 ........................................... the evening
3 ........................................... Fridays 8 ........................................... Christmas
4 ........................................... the afternoon 9 ........................................... the last day of the week
5 ........................................... the weekend 10 ........................................... December 25th

90.2 Are the underlined words correct or not? If they are incorrect, change them.
1 I'll wait by he arrives, and then I'll go.
2 Have you seen her since we last met?
3 I have known her during a very long time.
4 They remained calm throughout the negotiations.
5 We fixed the appointment during next Tuesday.
6 I'm seeing him for about a week's time.
7 She met her uncle for the first time during the war.
8 I hope to get to your house by 7.00 at the latest.

90.3 Complete the dialogue using the words or phrases in the box.
for ages for the time being a long time ago recently the other day

A: Where's Emma these days? We had lunch together a few times last month, but I haven’t seen her ....................................................... .
B: She's in Portugal on business. Lucky her!
A: Have you ever been there?
B: Yes, but ....................................................... . It was before Sam was born and he's nearly ten now. I haven't been anywhere interesting ....................................................... – it's years since I've been abroad. I'd love to have Emma's job.
A: How's your job going?
B: Well, it's OK ....................................................... , but if anything better came up, I'd apply for it.
A: There was a great job advertised in the paper ....................................................... – just right for you.

90.4 Complete the gaps.
1 There are 60 ........................................... in a minute.
2 There are 14 days in a ........................................... .
3 There are 10 years in a ........................................... .
4 There are 100 years in a ........................................... .
5 There are 72 ........................................... in three days.
6 There are 1440 ........................................... in a day.

90.5 Put the correct form of last or take.
1 It usually ........................................... me about 20 minutes to get to work.
2 The interview ........................................... for about an hour – much longer than I expected.
3 How long does it ........................................... to learn English?
4 Fortunately, the cold weather didn't ........................................... long and our holiday was fantastic.
How do you say these numbers in English? Write your answers after each one.

Example: 384 three hundred and eighty-four

1. 212
2. 5330
3. 3,450,000
4. 4.5
5. 0.75
6. 6.05
7. \[\frac{3}{2}\]
8. \[\frac{12}{5}\]
9. \[\frac{1}{3}\]
10. 14 March
11. August 21
12. 1998
13. 1910
14. 53%
15. 603 3579 (phone number)
16. -10°

There are four basic processes in arithmetic. The first one has been given, but what are the other three?

1. \(+ = \) addition
2. \(- = \)
3. \(\times = \)
4. \(^{} = \)

Using only the numbers and symbols in the box, write out the calculations which produce the answers for each number below. There may be more than one way of calculating an answer, but you only need to provide one correct answer in each case.

Example: Eight times twelve is

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

Fill the gaps in these sentences, one word for each gap.

1. One, three and five are \__________\ numbers; two, four and six are \__________\ numbers.
2. More than 50% is the \__________\; less than 50% is the \__________\.
3. If a test has 30 marks and you got 21, you could say this as twenty-one \__________\ thirty.

Your score \__________\ /30
Distance, size and dimension

Fill the gaps in these sentences with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td></td>
<td>high/tall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td></td>
<td>deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A: Is it .................. to the station?  B: Yes, quite a .................. way.
2 A: How .................. are you?  B: About one metre seventy-five.
3 A: It'll be a .................. way, won't it?  B: Yes, too .................. to walk, anyway.
4 A: Is it a very .................. mountain?  B: I've no idea.

Complete the table.

Using nouns and adjectives from 92.2 (you cannot use the same noun or adjective more than once), write down the dimensions of the field and the swimming pool in the spaces below.

The field
1 ..................................................
2 ..................................................

The swimming pool
3 ..................................................
4 ..................................................
5 ..................................................

What are the opposites of the following?
1 a tall girl – a .................. girl
2 a fat person – a .................. person
3 a wide road – a .................. road
5 thin paper – .................. paper
6 deep water – .................. water

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable word.
1 A: Is the bus stop near here?
   B: Yes, it's just round the ..................
2 A: Where is the nearest shop?
   B: It's only a .................. of minutes' walk from here.
3 That area of town is full of high- .................. buildings.
4 A: What .................. shoes do you take?
   B: 42.
93 Shapes, colours and patterns

93.1 Label the different shapes.

8 marks

1 a .............................................
2 a .............................................
3 a .............................................
4 a .............................................
5 a .............................................
6 a .............................................
7 a .............................................
8 an .............................................

93.2 Complete the sentences with the name of the colour being described.

4 marks

1 If you mix black and white, you get .............................................
2 If you mix green and blue, you get .............................................
3 If you mix red and white, you get .............................................
4 If you mix red and blue, you get .............................................

93.3 Describe both the pattern and the item of clothes in each of these pictures.

8 marks

Example:
a spotted tie

93.4 Answer the questions Yes or No. If the answer is No, give the correct answer.

10 marks

1 Is a circular table round?
2 Is a right angle 180 degrees?
3 Does a pencil have a pointed end?
4 Is beige a colour between light brown and red?
5 If a person has a roundish face, does it mean their face is round and very small?
6 Is pale blue the same as light blue?
7 Is ‘square’ the adjective formed from ‘square’?
8 Is ‘circular’ the adjective formed from ‘circle’?
9 Is dark the opposite of light?
10 Does a heart-shaped bag look like this?
94 Partitives (e.g. a bowl of, a piece of)

94.1 Here are definitions of two words beginning with the letters 'cont'. What are the words?
1 A cont.......................... is something, such as a box, that can be used for keeping things in.
2 The cont.......................... are the things that you find inside a box, bag, room, etc.

94.2 Complete the descriptions under each picture.

1 a ................. of shopping  5 a ................. of beer  9 a ................. of chocolates
 2 a ................. of sugar      6 a ................. of coffee   10 a ................. of milk
 3 a ................. of flowers    7 a ................. of soup     11 a ................. of coffee
 4 a ................. of water      8 a ................. of toothpaste 12 a ................. of cola

94.3 Fill the gaps using the words in the box. You mustn't use any word more than twice.

piece pair bit slice sheet bunch

1 We'll need another ................. of wood.
2 I only want a ................. of butter on my bread.
3 Could I have another ................. of paper?
4 How much is that ................. of grapes?
5 I'll have to buy another ................. of tights.
6 We've still got a ................. of time so there's no hurry.
7 If we're going to make sandwiches, we'll need at least ten .................s of bread.
8 Anyone like another ................. of cake?
9 I'm just going to put on a clean ................. of socks.
10 She gave me a lovely ................. of flowers when I was in hospital.

94.4 Fill the gaps with a suitable word.
1 You left a ................. of cigarettes on the table in the other room.
2 I went on a sailing course and I was with a very interesting ................. of people.
3 We opened the gate and there was a great big ................. of cows in front of us.
4 Oh, look! $10 on the floor – what a ................. of luck!
5 She doesn't like walking through the town centre at night because it is full of ................. of teenagers who are looking for trouble.
6 I don't know why she told us that, but it was a useful ................. of information.
95.1 Fill the gaps with the correct sense word from the box, in the correct form.

look sound taste feel smell

1. I thought she was English at first, but when she spoke, she .................................. American.
2. This material is very soft; it almost .............................................. like silk.
3. Did you see those guard dogs? I didn't like the .............................................. of them at all.
4. These flowers .............................................. fantastic; the scent fills the whole room.
5. He said the drink was mostly orange juice, but it didn’t .............................................. very nice.
6. When I went into the kitchen there was a strong .............................................. of gas.
7. When he first told me, it .............................................. like a great idea, but I'm not so sure now.
8. I've just had a foot massage. It .............................................. wonderful.
9. That boy .............................................. just like my brother: the same hair and a similar-shaped face.
10. I don't like the .............................................. of this soup; I think it's got too much salt in it.

95.2 Complete the sentences with the correct sense verb and a suitable adjective.

1. This girl .............................................. ..............................................
2. This music .............................................. ..............................................
3. This bed .............................................. ..............................................
4. This perfume .............................................. ..............................................
5. This drink .............................................. ..............................................

95.3 Fill the gaps using verbs from the box, in the correct form.

see look (at) watch hear listen (to) press touch hold

1. Did you .............................................. that noise?
2. There was a big man standing in front of me so I couldn’t .............................................. a thing.
3. I never .............................................. pop music on the radio, except when I'm in the car.
4. The cooker gets very hot, so don’t .............................................. it under any circumstances.
5. One of the teachers said she would .............................................. my letter and correct it.
6. My cat loves to sit in the window and .............................................. the birds in the tree outside.
7. I gave the instructions twice, but he still got them wrong; he wasn’t ..............................................
8. .............................................. my arm and you won’t fall, I promise.
9. We went to the cinema last night to .............................................. that new comedy.
10. I put my money in and .............................................. that button, but nothing happened.
11. I must have .............................................. the wall before the paint was completely dry.
12. If you .............................................. the carpet closely, you can .............................................. how dirty it is.
13. I .............................................. the announcement but I couldn’t tell you what he said because I wasn’t: really ..............................................
Complete the signs that are often used in these situations.

1. A sign telling people they are not allowed to smoke. NO ........................................
2. A sign that a hotel guest puts on their door to tell hotel staff not to wake them or go into the room. PLEASE DO NOT ........................................
3. A sign in the window of a small hotel telling people that the hotel is full. NO ........................................
4. A notice in a public place, e.g. an airport, asking people to stay on the right and continue on the right. RIGHT ........................................
5. A notice outside a phone box telling people that it is not working. OUT OF ........................................
6. A sign people put on a gate, garage door or other entrance, telling motorists not to leave their car there. NO ........................................
7. The sign that you follow in an airport after you get your luggage if you are not carrying goods you must pay duty on. NOTHING TO ........................................
8. A notice on a door telling people that they cannot go through this door to leave the building. NO ........................................
9. A notice outside a cinema or theatre telling people that there are no tickets left. The performance is fully booked. SOLD ........................................
10. Something people write on a package or parcel to tell the postman that the contents may break easily. ........................................

Using all the words once only, make six common signs, notices or warnings.

KEEP OFF SILENCE OTHER SIDE NO PLEASE QUEUE VACANCIES
IN PROGRESS YOUR HEAD DO NOT LEAVE EXAMINATION MIND
THE GRASS BAGS UNATTENDED

Complete the warnings.

1. Please do not ........................................ the .........................................
2. Do not ........................................ out of the .........................................
3. ........................................ thec .........................................
4. ........................................ of .........................................

Your score / 30


97.1 Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable noun.

1 I have a vague ________________________ of meeting her about five years ago at a conference.
2 I have a vague ________________________ how to get there, but I couldn’t give you directions.

97.2 Put either stuff or thing in the gaps.

1 (cream) Is this ________________________ real or artificial?
2 (tomato sauce) My son puts this ________________________ on everything he eats.
3 (cassette player) Does this ________________________ still work?
4 (ink) Be careful with that ________________________ – it stains your hands.
5 (toy) Put that ________________________ down and listen to me.
6 (television) Could you turn that ________________________ off, please? Let’s have some peace.
7 (washing up liquid) Can you pass me that ________________________ please?

97.3 Replace ‘thing(s)’ and ‘stuff’ in these sentences with suitable nouns.

1 You’re not going to wear that thing, are you? It doesn’t go with your shirt and tie.
2 What’s that stuff you’re wearing? It smells of lavender.
3 The most important thing to remember is that hotels are very busy, so book in advance.
4 That thing is not meant as a weapon. It’s for chopping vegetables, so leave it alone.
5 Does that stuff you’re taking really clear your nose and throat?
6 I must write all these things down in my diary before I forget.
7 She’s always got so many things in her head; she really is very creative.
8 I tried to ride that thing once but the front wheel came off.
9 Things are going really well – I’m getting married and I’ve just got a new job.

97.4 There are different words in English meaning ‘more or less’. Complete these sentences with three different ones.

1 We had to walk ________________________ five kilometres.
2 She was ________________________ twenty minutes late.
3 They’re hoping to leave in ________________________ half an hour.

97.5 Replace the underlined words with a word from the box.

thing things stuff

A: What shall I do with this frying pan?
B: It’s dirty, isn’t it?
A: Yes.
B: Well, could you put it in the dishwasher? It’s full, so you could put it on.
A: OK. What shall I use?
B: Oh, the detergent in the bottle under the sink. It’s green with a red label.
A: Fine. And how long does it take?
B: An hour. And I just want to iron a few shirts and a tie as well.

2 Where in the dialogue could you add the following expressions?

sort of a bit roughly

Your score ______/30
98 American English

98.1 10 marks Find ten pairs of synonyms (words that mean the same) in the box, then decide which word in each pair is British English and which word is American English. Put your answers in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lorry</th>
<th>term</th>
<th>gas</th>
<th>lift</th>
<th>car park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>main road</td>
<td>trashcan</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>truck</td>
<td>petrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookie</td>
<td>biscuit</td>
<td>dustbin</td>
<td>parking lot</td>
<td>highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevator</td>
<td>semester</td>
<td>movie</td>
<td>apartment</td>
<td>film</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British English</th>
<th>American English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lorry</td>
<td>lorry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gas</td>
<td>gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car park</td>
<td>car park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main road</td>
<td>car park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trashcan</td>
<td>main road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat</td>
<td>trashcan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truck</td>
<td>flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking lot</td>
<td>truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrol</td>
<td>parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highway</td>
<td>petrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevator</td>
<td>semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semester</td>
<td>elevator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movie</td>
<td>movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apartment</td>
<td>movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film</td>
<td>apartment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

98.2 10 marks Label each of the pictures with the correct British English word. Then, under each one, write the American English equivalent.

1
2
3
4
5

98.3 10 marks Replace the American English word in *italics* in these sentences with the equivalent word used in British English for the same context.

1 We need to get rid of this *garbage*.
2 Are you going on *vacation* soon?
3 Put those things in the *closet*, will you?
4 It's quicker if you take the *subway*.
5 Be careful when you step off the *sidewalk*.
6 Could you get me a packet of *chips*?
7 I only wear an *undershirt* if it's really cold.
8 When is your daughter starting *high school*?
9 We're going to spend a few days there in the *fall*.
10 I think I'd better buy a *round trip*.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Formal and informal English

99.1 The first line in each situation below is in formal English, and the second line expresses the same meaning in more informal English. Fill the gaps with appropriate words, but do not repeat words already used in the first sentences.

1. A LETTER
   I ............................................ to ............................................ you that we are ............................................ to offer you any more ...
   I am sorry to say that we can't offer you any more ...

2. SIGN IN CAFE.
   Only food ............................................ here may be consumed on the ............................................ .
   Only food bought here can be eaten here (in the cafe).

3. If you ............................................ any further ............................................ , please remember to ...
   If you need any more help, please remember to ...

99.2 Replace the words in italics with a less formal alternative that has the same meaning.

1. This is for hotel patrons only.
2. I believe it is due to commence in ten minutes.
3. They've taken a break for lunch but I understand the meeting will resume afterwards if there are further issues to discuss.
4. Where was this man apprehended?
5. It was dark at the time, thus the witness was unable to identify the man.

99.3 Replace the word in italics with a less informal alternative that has the same meaning.

1. His last film was terrific.
2. She is one of the brightest students in the class.
3. When can I pick up the photos?
4. I got it for twenty quid in the end.
5. Did you manage to fix up a meeting for next week?
6. I'm going to the loo. I won't be a minute.
7. They should be here pretty soon.
8. Where have the kids gone?
9. This place is very handy for the underground.
10. What time do you reckon we should leave?
11. He's a very nice guy.
12. What time did you get there?

99.4 Rewrite these sentences in less formal English by including the words on the right. Add or change any words that are necessary, but keep the meaning the same.

1. Would you like to go out? ............................................ ?
   Do ............................................ ?

2. We must contact them soon.
   We ............................................ .

3. I'm going to talk to him.
   I'm going ............................................ .
00 Abbreviations and abbreviated words

**100.1** What do these abbreviations stand for?

1 UK = _____________________________ _____________________________
2 UN = _____________________________ _____________________________
3 BBC = _____________________________ _____________________________
4 PM = _____________________________ _____________________________
5 MP = _____________________________ _____________________________
6 EU = _____________________________ _____________________________
7 VAT = _____________________________ _____________________________
8 asap = _____________________________ _____________________________

**100.2** Answer these questions.

1 There is a special abbreviation used to describe an organisation of the countries that export oil. What is the abbreviation?
2 There is also an abbreviation to describe the very serious illness that develops from the HIV virus. What is it?
3 We use the written abbreviation Mrs for a married woman. What abbreviation can we also use for a woman that does not specify whether she is married or single?
4 The abbreviation St can have two meanings. What are they?
5 What written abbreviation is used for ‘Doctor’?
6 People often talk about their PC, but what exactly are they referring to?

**100.3** How would we express these written abbreviations in spoken English?

1 etc. = and _____________________________ _____________________________
2 e.g. = _____________________________ _____________________________
3 i.e. = _____________________________ _____________________________ words

**100.4** Some English words are often shortened, e.g. ‘telephone’ to ‘phone’. In the following sentences find other words that can also be shortened, underline them, and then write the short form at the end of the sentence.

*Example:* Could you help me with my suitcase? It’s very heavy. case

1 When did your brother decide that he wanted to become a veterinary surgeon?
2 I’ve got a very nice photograph of the team which was taken just after they won the cup.
3 If I were you, I’d put an advertisement in the local paper and see what response you get.
4 People often say they’ve got influenza when, in fact, they’ve got nothing more than a common cold.
5 The trouble with our teacher is that she puts things on the blackboard then rubs it off before we’ve had time to write it all down.
6 There should be some butter on the table, but if not, get some from the refrigerator.
7 I think Pete must be mad to ride his bicycle through central London during the rush hour.
8 He’s down in the laboratory, doing an experiment.
9 He’s a sales representative for a big pharmaceutical company.
10 They went by aeroplane but came back in a helicopter.
Answer key

Notes on the answer key and marking

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.

   Example: Remove writing from the board = .................................. it off
   Answer: rub/clean

4. Words which are particularly difficult to pronounce are given in phonetic script in the Answer key.

   Words which cause difficulties with word stress have the stressed syllable in bold print.

Tests 1-3

1-3.1

1. lost 2. dirty 3. fall 4. rude/impolite 5. ugly /'ʌgli/ (5 marks)

1-3.2

1 put on: weight /wɛt/, your gloves 3 do: homework, an exercise
2 take: half an hour, a photo 4 make: a mistake, a mess (4 marks)

1-3.3

1 without a noise 2 a lot 3 study it again 4 is
5 unhappy because you are away from home (5 marks)

1-3.4

Verb

explain explanation
choose choice
define definition
translate translation
pronounce pronunciation (5 marks)

Noun

1 different 2 same 3 same 4 different 5 different 6 same (6 marks)

Test 4

4.1

1 noun 4 preposition 7 noun 10 pronoun
2 definite article 5 adjective 8 adverb 11 preposition
3 verb 6 indefinite article 9 adjective 12 verb (12 marks)

4.2

1 an uncountable noun 3 an uncountable noun 5 an infinitive
2 a plural noun 4 phrasal verbs 6 an idiom (6 marks)
Test 5


5.2 1 prefer 3 organise 5 machine
2 understand 4 hyphen 6 competition

5.3 1 /rɪst/ 3 /ˈɒnst/ 5 /bɒm/ 7 /ˈfæsən/ 9 /ˈkrɪsməs/
2 /æl/ 4 /nɪt/ 6 /ˈhænsəm/ 8 /naiʃn/

5.4 1 isl(ə)nd /ˈaɪlənd/ 4 cin(ə)m(ə) /ˈsɪnəmə/ 7 pil(ə)t /ˈpəɪlt/ 2 sciss(ə)rs /ˈsɪzərs/ 5 raz(ə)r /ˈreɪzər/ 3 pətatoes /ˈpəʊtətəʊz/ 6 bac(ə)n /ˈbeɪkən/.

Test 6

6.1 1 video cassette 3 photocopier 5 overhead projector
2 pencil sharpener 4 cassette recorder 6 hole punch

6.2 1 look it up 3 rub/clean 5 turn it up
2 borrow 4 repeat 6 swap

6.3 You put an OHT on an OHP.
You put a plug /plʌɡ/ in a socket.
You use chalk /tʃɔːlk/ to write on a board.
You put a file /fæil/ in a briefcase.

6.4 1 down 2 plug 3 correct 4 rubber/eraser

6.5 1 What does ‘damage’ mean?
2 How do you spell ‘X’?
3 How do you pronounce ‘bicycle’?

Test 7

7.1 1 unfriendly 4 invisible 7 irresponsible 10 impossible
2 illegible 5 irregular 8 incorrect
3 unemployed 6 impatient 9 dishonest

7.2 1 illegal 3 disagree 5 dislikes
2 undress 4 untidy 6 impolite

7.3 1 re- 2 mis- 3 un-, dis- 4 over-

7.4 1 misunderstood 4 misheard 7 unlock
2 oversleep 5 reopen 8 overcharged
3 unpack 6 disappeared 9 redo /riˈdjuː/.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate) 105
Test 8

8.1 1 discussion 4 election 7 similarity 10 darkness
2 punctuality 5 spelling 8 improvement
3 organisation 6 happiness 9 information

8.2 1 stupid 3 improve 5 elect 7 artist
2 jogging 4 discuss 6 punctual
The vertical word is 'similar', and its opposite is 'different'.

8.3 Verb General noun Adjective General noun
educate education popular popularity
manage management weak weakness
translate translation stupid stupidity
hesitate hesitation

8.4 1 murderer /'mɔ:drər/ 5 translator 9 operator
2 actor 6 employer 10 footballer
3 economist 7 psychologist 11 film director
4 farmer 8 singer 12 journalist/reporter

Test 9

9.1 1 inedible 4 unsuitable 7 reliable /rɪˈliəbl/ 9washer /'wɔʃər/
2 undrinkable 5 enjoyable 8 incomprehensible
3 comfortable 6 flexible 9 unbreakable

9.2 1 useless 2painless 3 homeless 4 careless 5 thoughtless

9.3 1 musical 3 washable 5 political 7 attractive
2 economical 4 knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ 6 creative

9.4 1 It is too cloudy to see the stars tonight.
2 If it is still foggy in an hour, we will have to cancel the trip.
3 It's a very industrial town.
4 That corner of the room is very dirty.
5 She knows that drugs are dangerous.

9.5 painful helpful thoughtful careful

Test 10

10.1 1 smile 3 pull 5 ache /eɪk/ 7 laugh /lɑːf/
2 dream 4 queue /ˈkjuː/ 6 clean 8 taste

10.2 1 b 2 f 3 a 4 e 5 d 6 c

10.3 1 Did you send a reply to the invitation?
2 Could you have a look at this report for me?
3 People go on (a) diet/diets /ˈdaɪət/ for all sorts of reasons.
4 If you don't know the answer, just have a guess.
5 Someone gave me a push and I fell over.
6 We had to wait in a/the queue for ages.
7 Why don't you give her a ring when she gets back?

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
### Test 11

**11.1**
1. mother tongue
2. science fiction
3. box office
4. baby-sitter
5. traffic jam
6. dining room
7. income tax
8. brother-in-law

(8 marks)

**11.2**
1. traffic lights
2. sunglasses
3. earrings
4. alarm clock
5. credit card
6. tin opener
7. T-shirt
8. pedestrian crossing

(8 marks)

**11.3**
1. jam, congestion, warden
2. post, ticket
3. dining, living, sitting, waiting, bath, spare
4. sister, mother, father, son, daughter

(4 marks: \(\frac{1}{2}\) for each correct answer)

**11.4**
1. first aid
2. cheque book
3. film star
4. washing machine
5. parking meter
6. writing paper

(6 marks)

**11.5**
1. pop/rock stars
2. toothpaste
3. hairdryer (or hair drier)
4. table tennis

(4 marks)

### Test 12

**12.1**
1. well-known
2. good-looking
3. badly-paid
4. brand-new
5. badly-off
6. full-time
7. well-dressed
8. well-behaved

(8 marks)

**12.2**
1. I found a fifty-dollar bill in the street yesterday. / Yesterday I found a fifty-dollar bill in the street.
2. It is only a ten-minute drive to my office.
3. Unfortunately we had a three-hour delay at the airport (unfortunately).
4. Movie stars often stay in five-star hotels.
5. You can’t expect a three-year-old child to understand.

(5 marks)

**12.3**
1. part-time
2. easy-going
3. well-off
4. brand-new
5. four-month-old
6. six-year-old
7. well-behaved
8. south-west
9. five-minute
10. badly-paid

(10 marks)

**12.4**
1. second-hand; badly-made
2. well-acted; badly-directed
3. left-handed
4. short-sleeved
5. first-class

(7 marks)

### Test 13

**13.1**
1. He missed the bus
2. I make a lot of mistakes
3. she told a lie
4. I missed the lesson
5. broad shoulders

(8 marks)

**13.2**
1. aware
2. unlikely
3. work
4. success
5. range
6. majority
7. important

(7 marks)

**13.3**
1. false (the opposite of a dry wine is a sweet wine)
2. true
3. true
4. false (the opposite of a soft drink is an alcoholic drink)
5 true
6 false (the opposite of a strong accent is a slight accent)
7 false (the opposite of a light smoker is a heavy smoker)
8 true

13.4 The following are not correct:
1 to start a bicycle 4 all correct 7 to run a joke
2 a heavy lesson 5 to get on/off a taxi
3 get into/out of a bike 6 all correct

Test 14

14.1 1 listening to the radio 6 suffering from shock
2 it depends on the weather 7 apply for that job
3 different from 8 good at maths
4 shouted at me 9 waiting for a call
5 interested in sport 10 spending money on things

14.2 1 at 3 of 5 with 7 to
2 to 4 at/by 6 of 8 to

14.3 1 She apologised for the mistake.
2 I agree with you.
3 This car belongs to me.
4 He is aware of the problem.
5 This book is similar to the other one.
6 I am not very keen on football.

Test 15

15.1 1 by 3 in 5 on 7 by 9 in 11 for
2 on 4 by 6 in, for 8 by 10 at

15.2 1 on holiday 5 by chance
2 by accident; on purpose /ˈpɜːps/ 6 on my own
3 on strike /stræk/ 7 on foot
4 by mistake (by accident is possible)

15.3 1 on time 2 in time 3 at least 4 out of work

15.4 1 on business 3 in a moment 5 at the end
2 in the end 4 on the radio 6 in business

Test 16

16.1 1 up 3 up 5 down 7 down/over 9 off
2 up; off 4 out 6 up 8 up 10 up; down

16.2 1 c 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 c

16.3 1 look it up 3 gave it up 5 get through 7 get on ... with
2 carry on 4 pick it up 6 takes off 8 run out of

16.4 1 pick up 3 get through 5 go off
2 went off 4 take off

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test 17

17.1 1 got off the train 4 stay in this weekend 7 correct
2 correct 5 growing up quickly 8 woke up at
3 put them on 6 correct

17.2 1 The plane is taking off.
2 The woman is getting off the bus.
3 He/She is putting out a/his/her cigarette / is putting his/her cigarette out.
4 The car has broken down.
5 The dog is lying (down) in front of the fire.
6 The woman is picking/tidying up the toys.

17.3 1 turn over 4 make it up 7 came/went in 10 get by
2 find out 5 broke into 8 gone up
3 turn up 6 broke down 9 leave/miss out

Test 18

18.1 1 e 2 d 3 h 4 g 5 f 6 c 7 b 8 a

18.2 1 pulling ... leg 3 get ... move 5 make ... mind
2 keep ... eye 4 make matters 6 take ... turns

18.3 1 mad 2 time 3 cut 4 good 5 nerves

18.4 1 small 2 offhand 3 long 4 for 5 up

Test 19

19.1 1 had 3 take 5 have/take 7 have
2 make 4 have 6 do 8 do

19.2 1 do any housework/cleaning 5 making so much noise
2 make mistakes 6 doing research
3 subjects do you do 7 making really good progress / doing really good work
4 did two exams

19.3 1 homework 2 a noise 3 research 4 a mistake

19.4 1 hungry 2 thirsty 3 to have a baby 4 time in Brazil

Test 20

20.1 1 give me a hand 5 breaks the law
2 catch the train 6 keep breaking glasses
3 keep your hands warm 7 ball; catch
4 caught a cold 8 keep a record

20.2 1 keep in touch /'tʃʌst/ 3 give my regards
2 break the ice 4 see the point of/in

20.3 1 see 3 see 5 give
2 keep 4 break 6 keep
Test 21

21.1  
1 receive  
2 reach/arrive  
3 fetch / go and bring back  
4 become  
5 reach/arrive  
6 obtain  
7 become  
8 receive  
9 obtain  
10 fetch / go and bring back  
(10 marks)

21.2  
1 get dressed  
2 get undressed  
3 get changed  
4 get lost  
5 get divorced  
6 get married  
(6 marks)

21.3  
1 g  
2 a  
3 d  
4 b  
5 f  
6 c  
7 h  
8 e  
(8 marks)

21.4  
1 get on (well)  
2 you getting on  
3 get to know  
4 get rid of  
5 getting up  
6 get ready  
(6 marks)

Test 22

22.1  
1 deaf  
2 bald /bɔld/  
3 bankrupt  
4 mad /mæd/  
5 yellow/red/brown  
6 grey  
(6 marks)

22.2  
1 They’re going shopping.  
2 They’re going walking/hiking. / They’re going for a walk.  
3 They’re going sightseeing.  
4 They’re going swimming / for a swim.  
5 They’re going skiing.  
6 They’re going (out) for a drive.  
7 They’re going riding / (out) for a ride.  
8 They’re going running / for a run.  
(8 marks)

22.3  
1 d  
2 f  
3 e  
4 g  
5 a  
6 c  
7 b  
(7 marks)

22.4  
1 come  
2 bring  
3 come  
4 take  
5 come  
6 take  
7 take  
8 comes  
9 go  
(9 marks)

Test 23

23.1  
1 I’m late / for being late  
2 beg  
3 keep ... long  
4 apologise /ə'pɒləζ/ for being  
5 accept our apology (apologies) /ə'pɒləζ/  
(8 marks)

23.2  
1 Yes, they were delayed.  
2 It’s OK, I’ll / I’m going to clear it up.  
3 Yes, we can sort them out.  
4 They were, but several people were ill so they had to cancel it.  
(8 marks)

23.3  
Don’t worry  Never mind  It doesn’t matter  No problem  
(4 marks)

23.4  
... sorry about the mess  
... clear it up  
... kind of you  
... thanks a lot  
(8 marks)

23.5  
hospitality  
(2 marks)
Test 24

1. Could I borrow your pen for five minutes?
   a: Yes, help yourself.

2. A: Could you give me that book over there?
   B: Yes, of course. Here you are.

3. A: I was wondering if I could use your bike for half an hour?
   B: Well, I'd rather you didn't actually. I may need it myself.

4. A: Do you think you could possibly lend me some CDs?
   B: I wish I could, but I haven't got any.

5. A: Mary, would you like to go out this evening?
   B: I'd love to but I'm afraid I can't.

6. A: Would you mind if I took/had the afternoon off? I don't feel very well.

7. A: Can you give me a hand?
   B: I'm afraid not, just at the moment. I have to go out.

24.2 1 that's / what 2 if 3 mind /maind/ 4 on/with 5 sorry

24.3 A: What shall we do at the weekend?
   B: Uh, let me think. OK, how about going to the beach?
   A: Yeah, great. And this evening? Do you want to see that film?
   B: I think I'd prefer to stay in actually.
   A: Yes, OK, I don't mind.

Test 25

25.1 1 What do you think of/about ...
   2 I don't think it's a good idea.
   3 In my opinion, ...
   4 I'm afraid ... (omit but)
   5 ... I totally disagree
   6 Yes, it says in one newspaper that ... / according to one newspaper, most people ...
   7 You could/may be right ...
   8 Yes, I agree ...

25.2 The correct order is: d, f, c, e, h, a

25.3 1 What are your feelings about his new plan?
   2 Well, as far as I'm concerned, more people should go to university.
   3 You know, according to the paper, he's still missing.
   4 I think you're right.
   5 I agree with you to some extent / to a certain extent.

25.4 1 What do you think / What's your (honest) opinion
   2 personally
   3 agree
   4 some extent / a certain extent
   5 according to
   6 don't think that's / can't believe that's

Test 26

26.1 1 Good evening
   2 How do you do / Pleased to meet you / Hello.
3 correct
4 Yes, same to you / Yes, you too.
5 correct
6 correct - 'bad luck' would also be correct

26.2 1 Good luck  3 Bless you; Thank you  5 Watch/ Look  7 Happy New Year
2 Cheers /'tʃɪəz/  4 Excuse me  6 idea (8 marks)

26.3 1 done  2 met you  3 pardon  4 going (4 marks)

26.4 1 false (we don’t say ‘How are you?’)
2 true
3 false ('Cheerio' /tʃɪərio/ is another way of saying 'Goodbye')
4 true
5 true
6 false (in the afternoon they say 'Good afternoon', not 'Good day')
7 true (some people, especially waiters in restaurants, are now in the habit of saying 'Enjoy your meal', but it is not a common expression)
8 false (we can say 'Merry Christmas' or 'Happy Christmas' but not 'Merry Birthday'; the correct expression is 'Happy Birthday') (12 marks)

Test 27

27.1 1 true
2 true
3 false (they can be used with 'the', but not with the indefinite article 'a/an')
4 true
5 false (they are used with a plural verb) (5 marks)

27.2 1 information  3 good weather  5 my hair is
2 any work  4 a new pair of trousers  6 housework (6 marks)

27.3 1 I don’t usually take much luggage /'lʌgɪdʒ/ with me.
2 Her teacher sometimes gives her a lot of homework (to do) in the evening.
3 She’s definitely making progress.
4 He gave me a lot of advice.
5 I only have a little knowledge of Spanish.
6 I’m going to buy a pair of jeans. (12 marks)

27.4 1 sunglasses  3 scales /'skeɪlz/  5 stairs  7 headphones
2 shorts  4 scissors /'sɪzəs/  6 pyjamas /'pɪdʒəmz/ (7 marks)

Test 28

28.1 Verbs + -ing: finish, imagine, avoid, admit
Verbs + infinitive: hope, refuse, decide, seem (8 marks)

28.2 Correct answers are:
1 a, b 3 a, c 5 a, b
2 b, c 4 b, c 6 a, c (6 marks)

28.3 1 give up 3 manage /'mænɪdʒ/ 5 make 7 let
2 can’t stand 4 deny 6 remember 8 allow (8 marks)
28.4 1 He enjoys playing football, but he doesn’t expect to get a place on the team.
2 He admits taking the money, but he denies hitting the guard.
3 She has offered to help us today, but she has refused to come tomorrow.  (8 marks: 2 for each sentence)

Test 29

29.1 1 insist  3 blame  5 warn /wɔ:n/
2 persuade /pə'sweid/  4 apologise  6 complain  (6 marks)

29.2 1 She told me the course was/had been a waste of time.
2 She asked me to leave by the side door.
3 She advised me to buy another one.
4 She suggested (that) we do / did / should do the exercise later OR She suggested doing the exercise later.
5 She warned me not to go near the rocks.
6 She insisted that I didn’t/didn’t tell anyone.  (12 marks)

29.3 1 incorrect  4 incorrect  7 incorrect
2 incorrect  5 correct  8 correct
3 correct  6 incorrect  (8 marks)

29.4 1 for  2 on  3 for  4 about  (4 marks)

Test 30

30.1 big
interesting /'intəstriŋ/
surprised
hot
cold
crowded
small
hungry
tired
frightened /'frɑːtənd/
huge /hju:dʒ/, enormous
fascinating
astonished, amazed
boiling
freezing
packed
tiny /'tæni/, minute /ˈmiːntʃər/
starving
exhausted /ɪgˈzɔːstɪd/
terrified  (10 marks)

30.2 1 packed
2 starving
3 freezing; boiling (either order is possible)
4 huge/enormous
5 awful/terrible/dreadful /'dredfol/  (6 marks)

30.3 1 terrifying
2 terrific
3 huge
4 embarrassed
5 excited
6 astonished
7 absolutely
8 tiring
9 fascinating  (9 marks)

30.4 1 Her results were disappointing.
2 I was confused by the map.
3 The sales figures were depressing.
4 She was really frightened by the film.
5 The climb was exhausting.  (5 marks)

Test 31

31.1 1 correct
2 on the table
3 at work
4 correct
5 in a very nice area
6 at the party
7 in your pocket
8 correct
9 at the table
10 in the garden  (10 marks)
Test 32

32.1 1 Yes  2 No  3 No  4 Yes  5 No  6 Yes  7 Yes  (7 marks)

32.2 regularly /s'regəli/  sometimes /s'kəli/  occasionally /o'keiənonəli/  hardly ever  (4 marks)

32.3 1 He is hardly ever late for work.
2 We occasionally take the children to the pool. (Occasionally can go at the beginning or the end of the sentence.)
3 She has always stayed in the same hotel.
4 I quite often forget to lock the door.
5 You can rarely find fresh fish in the market.  (5 marks)

32.4 1 We were a bit tired.  5 I find it quite boring.
2 It was pretty good.  6 It's quite the same as yours.
3 The film was rather interesting.  7 I seldom see him.
4 We had a pretty good time.  (7 marks)

32.5 1 was hardly enough room  5 father nearly forgot
2 we barely /'beəli/ had time  6 was a bit shocked
3 was almost dark  7 brother hardly ever comes
4 were incredibly tired  (7 marks)

Test 33

33.1 1 when, as soon as  4 as, just as  7 while  (12 marks)
2 while  5 when, as soon as
3 when, while  6 when, while

33.2 1 first of all / first(ly)  3 after that / then
2 then / after that  4 finally  (4 marks)

33.3 1 Yes  2 Yes  3 No  4 No  5 Yes  6 Yes  (6 marks)

33.4 1 for one thing; for another
2 to start/begin with; and besides/anyway  (8 marks)

Test 34

34.1 1 whereas /weərəz/  6 while/whilst/but
2 as well  7 too
3 although /ɔ:θələʊ/  8 though / even though / but
4 however  9 on the other hand
5 furthermore /fɜːðərnərm/  10 in addition / what's more / moreover /mɔːrəva/ also  (10 marks)

34.2 1 c  2 b  3 b  4 a  5 c  6 a  7 b  8 a  (8 marks)
34.3 1 whereas/while  4 Furthermore / What’s more / In addition
2 however  5 on the other hand / however
3 despite /di'spait/ / in spite of  6 although  (12 marks)

Test 35
35.1 1 Anne is similar to Barbara.
2 Diana and Claire are quite alike /ə'latk/.
3 Barbara is quite unlike Claire.
4 Anne is very different from Diana, except that they both have wavy hair.
5 Neither Anne nor Barbara has short hair. (7 marks)

35.2 1 You’ll lose your umbrella unless you keep it in your bag.
2 I think you’ll pass the test as long as you don’t get too nervous.
3 You’d better take some money in case you have to take a taxi.
4 You should leave by 7.00 otherwise you’ll miss the bus.
5 You look the same as usual except that you’re wearing glasses. (10 marks)

35.3 1 the same meaning  4 different  7 the same meaning
2 the same meaning  5 the same meaning  8 different
3 different  6 different  (10 marks)

35.4 1 nothing/little  4 unless
2 compared / in comparison  5 or/otherwise /'ɔdəwaiz/
3 except (for) / apart from  (5 marks)

Test 36
36.1 1 I lost my wallet so I had to borrow some money.
2 I went to the post office because I needed some stamps.
3 I had to stop the traffic because of the accident.
4 I stayed at work late so that I could finish the report.
5 My wife is very ill and therefore I have given up work to look after her.
6 I couldn’t get to the meeting. Consequently, I learnt the bad news much later. (12 marks)

36.2 1 a  2 a  3 b  4 a  5 b  6 a  (6 marks)

36.3 1 As  3 As a result  5 Consequently  7 because
2 Owing to  4 because of  6 because of  (7 marks)

36.4 1 as  2 Consequently  3 due to  4 and therefore  5 so that  (5 marks)

Test 37
37.1 1 group of islands  5 desert /'dezət/  9 continent
2 mountain range  6 Lake  10 country
3 river  7 ocean /'ɔsiən/  11 jungle /'dalŋgl/
4 island /'ailənd/  8 mountain /'mauntən/  12 Sea  (12 marks)

37.2 1 Earth  3 Poles  5 equator
2 Falls  4 stars  6 moon  (6 marks)

37.3 1 –  2 –  3 the  4 the  5 the  6 –  (6 marks)

37.4 1 drought  3 flood  5 hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
2 volcanic eruption  4 earthquake  6 disasters  (6 marks)
Test 38

38.1  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>sunny</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>windy /'windi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
<td>fog</td>
<td>foggy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ice</td>
<td>ic(e)y</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shower</td>
<td>showery</td>
<td>humidity</td>
<td>humid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8 marks)

38.2 (1) boiling – hot – warm – not very warm – chilly – freezing (6)
(1) a breeze – a wind – a gale – a hurricane /'hArkon/ (4)

(3 marks)

38.3 1 heavy rain 4 pouring /'po:riŋ/ with rain
2 strong wind 5 a spell/period of hot weather
3 thunder /'θAnder/ and lightning /'la:tniŋ/ 6 blew

(6 marks)

38.4 1 foggy 5 hurricanes 9 humidity
2 ic(e)y 6 (thunder)storm 10 cloudy
3 temperature 7 minus /'maines/; zero / freezing point
4 showers 8 breeze

(11 marks)

Test 39

39.1 1 leaves 2 branch 3 roots 4 soil/ground 5 grass 6 plants/flowers (6 marks)

39.2 1 farm 5 dairy 9 pick 13 water
2 agriculture /'ægrɪkəltʃə/ 6 crops 10 harvest
3 keeps 7 grew 11 drought /'draʊt/ 12 ground
4 slaughtered /'slaʊtəd/ 8 planted

(13 marks)

39.3 1 copper 4 valuable /'væljuəbl/ 7 tin 10 gold
2 ground 5 mine 8 silver 9 coins

The word in the tinted box is coal mining.

(11 marks)

Test 40

40.1 1 lion 4 camel 7 zebra 10 gorilla
2 tiger 5 leopard /'lepəd/ 8 monkey /'mʌŋki/ 11 goat
3 elephant 6 giraffe 9 bear /'beər/ 12 horse

(12 marks)

40.2 1 pets 3 lamb 5 insect 7 chickens
2 wild; zoo 4 mice /'mais/ 6 whales

(8 marks)

40.3

(10 marks)

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test 41

41.1  1 France  
       2 Portugal  
       3 Britain  
       4 Turkey  
       5 Germany  
       6 Italy  
       7 Holland  
       8 Spain  
       9 Switzerland  
       10 Greece  

41.2  Nationality  
      Japanese  
      Korean  
      Australian  
      Egyptian  
      Brazilian  
      Argentinian  
      Swedish  
      Saudi (Arabian)  
      Russian  
      Mexican  
      Thai  
      Chinese  
      Language  
      Japanese  
      Korean  
      English  
      Arabic  
      Portuguese  
      Spanish  
      Swedish  
      Arabic  
      Russian  
      Spanish  
      Thai  
      Cantonese  

41.3  1 The Swiss  
       2 Americans  
       3 The Dutch  
       4 Italians  
       5 The Japanese  
       6 the French  
       7 Germans  
       8 Israelis  

Test 42

42.1  forehead, eyebrows, cheeks, lips, chin, neck, shoulders /ˈʃouldəz/,
      chest, waist, hips, thighs /θaɪz/, knees, ankles  

42.2  1 elbow  
      2 wrist  
      3 finger  
      4 nail  
      5 thumb  

42.3  1 She’s yawning /ˈjɔːnɪŋ/.  
      2 He’s smiling.  
      3 She’s crying.  
      4 He’s laughing.  
      5 She’s shaking her head.  

42.4  1 bite /bait/  
      2 shake  
      3 comb /kəm/  
      4 fold  
      5 bend  
      6 blow  

Test 43

43.1  1 b  
      2 a  
      3 d  
      4 e  
      5 c  

43.2  1 tall; slim/thin  
      2 straight  
      3 dark  
      4 strong/muscular /ˈmɑːstrɪkəl/  
      5 good-looking/handsome  

43.3  slim  
      plain  
      overweight  
      skinny  
      ugly  
      fat  

43.4  1 a moustache /ˈmʌstəʃ/  
      2 a beard /bɪəd/  
      3 a scar  
      4 a hairy chest  

43.5  1 What does she look like?  
      2 How tall is she, exactly?  
      3 How much does she weigh?  

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)  117
Test 44

44.1 clever/bright; horrible/unpleasant; nervous/tense; easy-going/relaxed;
     pleasant/nice; stupid/thick

44.2 1 ambitious 3 cheerful 5 unreliable /ˈʌntrɪlaʊəbl/
     2 unpleasant 4 inflexible 6 insensitive/inconsiderate

44.3 1 dishonest 3 unkind /ˈʌnˈkaɪnd/ 5 weak
     2 mean 4 unfriendly 6 pessimistic

44.4 1 punctual 3 shy 5 initiative
     2 sense 4 confident 6 miserable /ˈmɪzərəbl/ 2 for each

Test 45

45.1 1 upset 3 frightened 5 jealous /ˈdʒeləs/ 6 unreliable /ˈʌntrɪlaʊəbl/
     2 proud 4 embarrassed

45.2 1 happiness 4 jealousy 7 embarrassed 8 embarrassment
     3 pride /praɪd/ 5 anger 6 sadness

45.3 1 whispered 3 march 5 stroll
     2 shout /ʃaʊt/ 4 glanced 6 staring /ˈsteɪrɪŋ/

45.4 1 c 2 c 3 f 4 a 5 b 6 d

45.5 1 of 2 on 3 at 4 of 5 at

Test 46

46.1 1 first 7 widower
     2 full 8 single-parent / one-parent
     3 middle 9 partner/girlfriend
     4 surname /ˈsɜːnmɛn/ / family name
     5 only 10 close(old)/good
     6 inherited 11 step

46.2 1 uncles /ˈʌŋklz/ 6 cousins /ˈkʌznz/ 11 widow
     2 aunts /ˈaʊnts/ 7 grandparents 12 step-father
     3 brother-in-law 8 nieces /ˈniːsiz/ 13 relatives/relation
     4 sister-in-law 9 nephews /ˈnefjuːz/ 14 relatives/relation
     5 mother-in-law 10 ex-wife

46.3 1 e 2 f 3 b 4 a 5 d 6 c

Test 47

47.1 1 born 5 split up / broke up 9 got
     2 grew / was brought 6 went 10 had
     3 met/saw 7 met 11 born
     4 went out 8 fell 12 expecting

47.2 1 toddler 3 a teenager / an adolescent 5 early twenties 7 late forties
     2 child 4 adult 6 mid thirties

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test 48

48.1 1 I live on my own. / I live by myself.
2 I usually go to bed about midnight.
3 Most nights I go to sleep / fall asleep very quickly.
4 In the morning I have a shower and (a) shave / get shaved.
5 I usually have breakfast about 7.30.
6 After breakfast I clean my teeth.
7 I arrive at work about 8.30.
8 After work I sometimes do the shopping / go shopping. (8 marks)

48.2 1 fall 3 leave 5 late; wake up / get up 7 lie-in
2 feed 4 break 6 stay in 8 play (9 marks)

48.3 1 oversleep 3 snack 5 washing-up
2 nap 4 chat 6 cleaner (6 marks)

48.4 1 f 2 g 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 d 7 c (7 marks)

Test 49

49.1 1 garage 5 balcony 9 steps 13 terraced
2 path 6 ground 10 doorbell
3 fence 7 stairs 11 detached
4 gate 8 roof 12 block (13 marks)

49.2 1 draughty /'draifti/ 3 quiet
2 tiny /'taini/ 4 enormous/huge /'hjuːdʒ/ (4 marks)

49.3 1 This house belongs to a famous artist.
2 The top room has a view of the forest.
3 It’s easy to heat the house.
4 The house is in a terrible condition. (8 marks)

49.4 1 false (a semi-detached house is joined to one other house on one wall)
2 true
3 false (a landlord is the person you pay rent to)
4 true: NB mortgage is pronounced /'mɔːrədʒ/ (5 marks)

Test 50

50.1 1 living/sitting; lounge /'laʊndʒ/ 3 kitchen 5 spare /speə/
2 dining 4 bathroom (6 marks: 1 for each gap)

50.2 1 curtains /'kærənz/ 4 TV remote control 7 coffee table
2 armchair 5 lamp 8 vase (8 marks)

50.3 1 washing machine 3 dishwasher
2 cooker/oven /'əʊvən/ 4 refrigerator/fridge (4 marks)

50.4 1 a food mixer 3 a saucepan 5 taps
2 a kettle 4 a frying pan (5 marks)

50.5 1 d 2 e 3 g 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 f (7 marks)
### Test 51

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bedroom</th>
<th>Bathroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyjamas /'pi:dʒəmz/</td>
<td>towels /'taʊəlz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wardrobe /'wɔːdriəb/</td>
<td>toilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duvet /'djuːvet/</td>
<td>bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51.2 1 left/threw  3 went  5 mirror
2 switch/turn  4 set  6 have

51.3 1 dirty; washing  4 did  7 get into
2 washing-up  5 put on  8 make
3 polish /'poliʃ/  6 housework

51.4 1 chest of drawers /tʃest əv 'drɔːz/  3 alarm clock  5 towel rail
2 washbasin /'wɔʃbæsɪn/  4 bedside table  6 housework

### Test 52

52.1 1 working; batteries  2 out (of) order  3 wrong with

52.2 1 dropped; broke/smashed  2 spilt; stain/mark

52.3 1 mood  4 ruined  7 tripped over  10 working
2 run out of  5 got  8 fell
3 burnt/burned  6 left  9 realised

52.4 1 left  2 missed  3 got off  4 forgotten  5 lost  6 properly

### Test 53

53.1 (1) cheap  (2) reasonable  (3) quite expensive  (4) very expensive
(5) incredibly expensive

53.2 bought; spent; lent; sold; paid; cost (past tense and past participle forms are the same for all these verbs)

53.3 1 spent  4 afford /ə'fɔːd/  7 charged
2 lend; pay; borrow  5 saving  8 lend/give; borrowed
3 paid; cost  6 worth /wɜːθ/  12 marks

53.4 1 cost  3 currency; sterling  5 waste
2 standard  4 notes; coins  7 marks

### Test 54

54.1 1 d  2 f  3 g  4 h  5 c  6 h  7 a  8 e  120

54.2 1 He’s got earache /'ɪərəɪk/.  5 He’s got a pain in his leg.
2 She’s got backache /'bækəɪk/.  6 She’s got a headache /'hedəɪk/.
3 He’s got a pain in his arm.  7 She’s got toothache /'tuθəɪk/.
4 She’s got (a) stomach-ache /'stʌməʊkəɪk/.

54.3 1 sore /sɔː/  4 prescription  7 fillings
2 nose  5 hurt  8 injection
3 fever /'fiəvə/  6 painful  9 painless
54.4 1 she’s got flu (not ‘a’ flu) 4 His finger was injured /ɪndʒəd/
2 blowing your nose 5 a sore throat /θroʊt/ and a cough /kɒf/ 
3 my back is very painful 6 hurt myself  

Test 55

55.1 1 sling 2 bruise 3 bandage 4 stitches 5 cut  
55.2 1 a 2 – 3 – 4 a  
55.3 1 collided with each other  
2 one man knocked himself unconscious  
3 cut on his forehead  
4 an ambulance arrived  
5 men to hospital  
6 fifteen stitches  
7 kept in hospital  

55.4 1 fight /feɪt/; stabbed 4 swollen  
2 shot 5 ankle  
3 burnt; painful/sore 6 bleeding  

55.5 1 e 2 c 3 d 4 f 5 a 6 b

Test 56

56.1 1 shirt 5 earrings 9 skirt 13 scarf  
2 suit 6 necklace 10 tights 14 jumper/pullover  
3 tie 7 blouse 11 boots 15 gloves  
4 belt 8 jacket 12 hat 16 jeans  

56.2 1 I took off my clothes 4 too long  
2 I got dressed 5 hung it up  
3 it wasn’t big enough 6 didn’t fit me very well  

56.3 1 cuff 3 pocket 5 tights /taɪts/ 7 size /saɪz/  
2 collar /'kɒlə/ 4 buttons 6 sleeves  
1 down is clothes.

Test 57

57.1  shop assistant; shop window;  
window shopping; go shopping; 
shopping list; shopping centre/mall (AmE); shopping basket  

57.2 1 clothes /klaʊdz/ 3 stationery 5 electrical appliances/goods  
2 toys 4 furniture /'fɜːnɪtʃər/ 6 jewellery /'dʒuːlri/  

57.3 1 department store 5 boutique /bə:'tɪtʃ/  
2 supermarket 6 chemist’s /ˈkɛmɪst/  
3 butcher’s /ˈbʌtʃər/ 7 newsagent’s  
4 greengrocer’s 8 shoe shop  

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate) 121

Test 58


58.2 1. mushrooms /ˈmʌʃruːmz/, aubergine /ˈɔːbədʒɪn/ 2. lettuce /ˈlɛtɪs/ 3. cherries /ˈtʃɛrɪs/; pineapple /ˈpɪnəpl/ 4. oysters /ˈɔɪstəz/; mussels /ˈmʌsəlz/ 5. veal

58.3 1. false (lobster is a kind of shellfish) 2. true 3. true 4. false (a calf is a young cow) 5. false (salmon is a kind of fish) 6. true 7. false (aubergine is a different colour: it is purple)

Test 59

59.1 1. boil 2. fry 3. grill 4. roast 5. bake

59.2 1. oven /ˈɔvən/ 2. courses; starter; main course 3. heat 4. service 5. rare /rɪər/, medium-rare; well done 6. put on 7. menu /ˈmenju:/ 8. spicy /ˈspaiːsi/ 9. sauce 10. home-made

59.3 1. tender 2. lean 3. bitter 4. tasty /ˈteɪsti/ 5. raw /rɔː/; uncooked 6. fresh

59.4 1. a tip 2. book; in advance 3. an aperitif /ˈɛpərɪtɪf/ 4. bill

Test 60

60.1 1. library /ˈlaɪbrəri/ 2. car park 3. shopping centre 4. factory /ˈfɑːktəri/ 5. suburbs /ˈsʌbɜːzb/; residential areas 6. commercial centre/area

60.2 1. noisy 2. polluted 3. stressful 4. crowded 5. peaceful 6. safer 7. exciting 8. dangerous

60.3 1. country(side) 2. valley 3. wood 4. footpath 5. hedge 6. gate 7. field 8. tractor

60.4 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. f 6. g 7. h 8. a
Test 61

61.1  1 traffic lights  5 pedestrians  9 pedestrian crossing
2 petrol station  6 traffic jam  10 junction
3 lorry  7 bend  11 road sign
4 pavement  8 road works  12 main road  (12 marks)

61.2  1 accident  5 into/onto  9 crashed/ran
2 rush /rʌʃ/  6 braked  10 injured /'ɪnʤəd/ /hɜːt /'hɜːt/ /kɪləd/
3 created/caused  7 prevent/avoid  11 damaged /'deɪməd3d/
4 overtake  8 direction  (11 marks)

61.3  1 Go along this road  5 break the speed limit
2 get in/into the car  6 overtook
3 Keep going  7 turn left
4 broke down  (7 marks)

Test 62

62.1  1 lorry  3 van  5 bicycle/bike
2 coach  4 bus  6 motorbike  (6 marks)

62.2  1 run  3 by  5 platform  7 arrival
2 fare /feə/  4 missed  6 stop  8 due  (8 marks)

62.3  Train  Plane  Taxi  Bicycle

driver  pilot /'pɑːlət/  driver  cyclist /'saɪklɪst/
drive  fly  drive  ride / cycle (without a noun)
get on  get on  get in(to)  get on(to)
get off  get off  get out of  get off  (11 marks)

62.4  1 There was a long/big queue (of people waiting) for the bus.
2 The buses are always punctual.
3 Take this bus then change at Golden Square.
4 How much was your train fare?
5 The bus was full.  (5 marks)

Test 63

63.1  1 What do you do for a living?
2 How much do you earn? /'əʊn/
3 Do you have to pay income tax?
4 How much holiday do you get?
5 Do you have to work overtime in your job?
6 Do you get holiday pay?
7 Do you get sick pay?
8 What does your job involve?  (4 marks)

63.2  a 5 b 7 c 2 d 3 e 8 f 4 g 1 h 6  (4 marks)

63.3  1 attend  3 running  5 seeing
2 responsible for  4 do  6 responsibilities  (6 marks)

63.4  1 f 2 d 3 b 4 e 5 a 6 c  (6 marks)
63.5 1 I'm a builder and I work for a big company in the city of London. (2 marks)
2 Unfortunately, I haven't got a job at the moment, but I hope to find one soon.
3 I work in a hospital in the X-ray department.
4 What does your job involve, exactly?
5 I have to deal with the delivery problems in my company.
6 I do a lot of paperwork, which involves filling in a lot of forms. (2 marks)
7 I am paid a very good salary.
8 I have to advise clients a lot in my job. (10 marks)

Test 64
64.1 1 a lecturer /ˈlektʃər/ 5 a plumber /ˈplʌmə/
2 an engineer /ˈɛndʒɪnər/ 6 a dentist
3 a veterinary surgeon /vet/ /vetɪnri ′sɜːdʒən/ 7 an accountant
4 a carpenter/joiner 8 an electrician /ɪlkˈtriːʃən/ (8 marks)

64.2 1 treat 3 look after 5 repair 7 design /dɪˈzæn/
2 advise 4 operate 6 build 8 buy and sell (8 marks)

64.3 1 a sailor in the navy /′nævi/
2 a soldier in the army
3 a policeman / police officer in the police force
4 a firefighter in the fire brigade / fire service (8 marks)

64.4 1 manual /ˈmænjʊəl/ 3 medical 5 armed
2 skilled 4 legal /′liːʒəl/ 6 emergency (6 marks)

Test 65
65.1 1 Last week I went on a training course.
2 The boss gave him the sack when he heard about the scandal.
3 She resigned (from her job) because of the long hours.
4 I am now responsible for both departments.
5 His job involves a lot of travel / travelling a lot.
6 I earned a lot / a high salary in my last job. (12 marks)

65.2 1 same 3 same 5 different
2 different 4 same 6 different (6 marks)

65.3 1 I'd like to apply for that job, but I don't think I'll get it.
2 He got a job as a manager in the shoe department.
3 He's going to retire at the age of 60.
4 We are giving him some / a lot of training to help him.
5 He was/got promoted and they gave him a pay rise.
6 I'm looking for a part-time job but I'll take anything which is interesting. (6 marks)

65.4 1 earn 3 at 5 looking
2 prospects 4 involves 6 resign /rɪˈzæn/ (6 marks)

Test 66
66.1 1 calendar 4 calculator 7 diary 10 files
2 notice board 5 drawer 8 monitor 11 filing cabinet
3 computer 6 wastepaper basket 9 keyboard 12 briefcase (12 marks)
66.2  1 works  
2 answers; arranges /əˈreɪndʒ/  
3 send  

66.3  1 c 2 e 3 b 4 f 5 d 6 a  

66.4  1 wrong: make/manufacture/produce  
2 correct  
3 wrong: check/examine/inspect  
4 correct  

Test 67

67.1  A: 1 e 2 c 3 a 4 f 5 d 6 b  
B: 1 raw materials 2 tax cut 3 public expenditure 4 interest rate  

67.2  1 loan 3 turnover/revenue 5 inflation 7 overheads  
2 bigger 4 well 6 recession 8 interest  

67.3  1 sharp 4 rates 7 slowly/steadily 10 make/manage  
2 fall 5 falling 8 rose 11 profit  
3 interest 6 rise 9 dramatically 12 loss(es)  

Test 68

68.1  1 product 2 price 3 promotion 4 place  

68.2  1 figures /ˈfɪgəz/ 3 share /ˈʃeə/ 5 leader  
2 research /rɪˈsɜːtʃ/ 4 forecast; target  

68.3  1 competition 4 marketing 7 distribution  
2 produce 5 competitor 8 promotion  
3 representatives/rep's 6 fashionable 9 consumers  

68.4  1 mass-produced 4 glamorous  
2 good value /ˈvælju:/ 5 up-to-date  
3 reliable /rɪˈleɪbl/ 6 luxury /ˈlʌksəri/  

68.5  1 compete /kəmˈpitiːt/ 3 leaders 5 department  
2 luxury 4 containers  

Test 69

69.1  1 collected stamps 3 go camping 5 play; instrument  
2 play chess 4 play cards 6 collects; coins  

69.2  1 climbing /ˈklæmɪŋ/ 4 spare /ˈspeə/  
2 jogging /ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/ 5 antiques /æntiˈtiːks/  
3 hiking /ˈhɔːkɪŋ/ 6 board /bɔːrd/  

69.3  1 He is mad about DIY. / He is DIY mad.  
2 I make all my own dresses.  
3 We gave it up because it was just too expensive as a hobby.  
4 She joined the tennis club last year.  
5 I do a lot of camping in the mountains.  
6 I took up photography when I was a teenager.  

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate) 125
Test 70

70.1 1 a (rugby) ball used in rugby /ˈrʌ̯gi/  
2 a crash helmet used in motor racing / motor cycling  
3 (ski) sticks used in skiing  
4 a (tennis) racket used in tennis  
5 a (table tennis) hat used in table tennis  
6 a (golf) club used in golf  
7 running shoes used in athletics /ˈæθlətɪks/  
8 (swimming) trunks /ˈtrʌŋks/ used in swimming  

(12 marks: 1 for the equipment and ½ for the sport)

70.2 1 play; do  
2 crowd; stadium /ˈstɛədiəm/  
3 referee  
4 spectators/fans; pitch  
5 umpire

(8 marks)

70.3 1 c 2 f 3 e 4 a 5 d 6 b

(6 marks)

70.4 1 threw /ˈθruː/  
2 kicked  
3 passed  
4 head/score

(4 marks)

Test 71

71.1 1 played/did  
2 nil; scored  
3 winners  
4 score; result

(6 marks)

71.2 1 Spain lost 2-0 to Brazil / Spain lost to Brazil 2–0.  
2 Holland won 3–2 against Denmark / Holland won their match against Denmark 3–2.  
3 Peru drew 2–2 with Italy / Peru and Italy drew 2–2.  
4 The latest score is 1–0 to England.

(8 marks)

71.3 1 booked; tackle  
2 league /ˈliːɡ/  
3 lap  
4 kick; penalty  
5 championship  
6 points

(9 marks)

71.4 1 the semi-final  
2 a knock-out competition / tournament  
3 extra time  
4 a penalty shoot-out  
5 a tie-break  
6 sets  
7 fifteen love

(7 marks)

Test 72

72.1 1 circle /ˈsɜːkl/  
2 stalls  
3 curtains /ˈkærtnz/  
4 stage  
5 rows /ˈrɔʊ̯/ of seats  
6 aisle /ˈeɪl/  
7 served

(6 marks)

72.2 1 cast; stars  
2 director  
3 subtitles /ˈsʌbtaɪtlz/; dubbed /ˈdʌbd/  
4 war /ˈwɔːr/  
5 play  
6 reviews /ˈriːvjuːz/; critics/reviewers  
7 musical; performance  
8 audience /ˌɔːdiəns/

(12 marks)

72.3 1 c 2 f 3 e 4 b 5 d 6 a

(6 marks)

72.4 1 a comedy  
2 a western / cowboy film  
3 a horror film  
4 a science fiction /ˈsaɪəns ˈfɪʃən/ film  
5 a thriller /ˈθrɪɫər/  
6 an action film

(6 marks)

Test 73

73.1 1 composer  
2 classical  
3 exhibition  
4 musical  
5 sculptor /ˈskælptə/

(5 marks)

126 Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test 76

76.1  
1 A: Hello. 
   B: Is that Susan? 
   A: Yes. 
   B: Oh hi. It's Maria. This is Maria. 
   A: Hello, Maria. How are you? 
   B: Fine thank you. And you? 
2 A: Hello? 
   B: Hello. Is that Mr Fantini? 
   A: Yes, speaking. 
   B: Oh good morning. This is My name is Pierre Kaufmann. 
      I tried to phone earlier but the line was engaged.
   A: Yes, I made a lot of calls this morning. (8 marks)

76.2  
1 answerphone / answering machine 4 mobile /mɔbail/ 
2 fax 5 on 7 reverse/transfer 
3 get; box; cards 6 Enquiries /ɪŋˈkwɛrɪz/ 
4 mobile /ˈmɔbail/ 
8 operator 

76.3  
1 the wrong number 
2 she's out / she's not in; be back; leave a message; give her 
3 put you 2 for each gap (12 marks:)

Test 77

77.1  
1 (VDU) monitor 3 printer 5 CD-ROMS 7 mouse 
2 screen 4 keyboard 6 floppy disks (7 marks)

77.2  
1 b 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 d (5 marks)

77.3  
1 save 3 cut 5 print 7 memory 
2 copy 4 paste /peist/ 6 virus /ˈva:səs/; crash 8 laptop (9 marks)

77.4  
1 false (many business people use spreadsheets /ˈspredəʃi:ts/ to arrange numbers and financial information) 
2 true 
3 false (people who are computer-literate find these machines easy to use) 
4 true 
5 false (software is the program you need to work the machine) 
6 true 
7 true 
8 false (it's not easy) 
9 true (9 marks)

Test 78

78.1  
3 nursery /ˈnɜːsəri/ 5 primary /ˈprəuməri/ 11 secondary; comprehensives 
16 leave; get/find; stay (on) / continue / carry on 18 go (8 marks)

78.2  
1 false (you pay to go to a public /ˈpɔblık/ school; state schools are free) 
2 true 
3 false (PE is short for physical education) 
4 false (it is usually divided into three terms) 
5 true 
6 false (the day's work is the daily timetable) (6 marks)

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
78.3 1 go to university 4 politics 7 left school
2 Economics is 5 to bed 8 at eighteen
3 Physics /ˈfɪzɪks/ 6 did you study/do (8 marks)

78.4 1 Geography /ˈdʒiərəfi/ 4 Maths/Mathematics 7 Information technology
2 History /ˈhɪstri/ 5 French 8 Religious education
3 Science /ˈsaɪəns/ 6 Music (8 marks)

Test 79

79.1 1 psychology /saɪˈklɒdʒi/ 6 engineering
2 architecture /ˌɑːkˈtɪktʃər/ 7 medicine /ˈmedsm/ (10 marks)
3 politics 8 agriculture /əˈɡriːkəltʃər/
4 philosophy /ˌfɪləˈɒsəfi/ 9 law /ˈlɔːr/
5 chemistry /kəmˈstrɪəri/ 10 sociology /ˌsəʊsəˈnædʒi/ (10 marks)

79.2 1 Bachelor /ˈbæktʃələr/ of Arts 3 Master of Arts
2 Bachelor of Science 4 Doctor of Philosophy (4 marks)

79.3 1 go 4 passed 7 lasted 9 doing / carrying out
2 did / got on 5 get 8 got 10 give (10 marks)
3 took 6 do/study (10 marks)

79.4 1 true
2 false (a graduate is someone who has finished their first degree /diˈɡri:/)
3 false (an MA is a degree that you get on a postgraduate degree course)
4 true
5 false (tuition /tjuːˈʃən/ is the teaching of your course)
6 false (a postgraduate is a student doing a second degree course) (6 marks)

Test 80

80.1 1 trial 3 barrister; attorney /ˈbærɪstə(r)əni/ 5 judge /dʒuˈdʒiː/ (7 marks)
2 accused; defendant 4 jury /ˈdʒʊri/ (7 marks)

80.2 1 If you do something illegal /iˈlɪɡəl/
2 they will question you
3 you will be charged with the crime /ˈkraɪm/
4 it can be hard to prove /pruːv/ it in court
5 they are not guilty /ˈɡɪlti/
6 listen to all the evidence
7 At the end of the trial /ˈtræl/ (7 marks)

80.3 1 The police said he (had) committed the crime.
2 I don't think you have broken the law.
3 I hope the police will investigate this case.
4 The barrister couldn't prove he was guilty.
5 In the trial, he was convicted of the crime. (10 marks)

80.4 1 sentence 3 minor /ˈmɪnər/; punishment; fine /ˈfain/ (6 marks)
2 prisoner; cell /ˈselər/)
Test 81

81.1 1 rape 3 burglary /'bɒglaɪə/ 5 murder /'mʌrdə/
2 robbery 4 theft 6 shoplifting

81.2 Crime Criminal
theft thief
robbery robber
murder murderer
rape rapist
shoplifting shoplifter
burglary burglar

81.3 1 illegal 4 install 7 self-defence
2 stole 5 prevent 8 property
3 safe 6 alone 9 allowed

81.4 1 commits 4 money belt 7 manslaughter /'mænləʊtə/
2 broke into 5 yourself 8 speed
3 on; lock/check/shut 6 punishment 9 at

Test 82

82.1 1 monarchy /'mɒnəki/ 3 democracy /di'mnkrəsi/; democrats /'deməkrəts/
2 republic; republicans 4 dictatorship; dictator /dɪktətər/

82.2 In any order:
- socialism
- liberalism
- communism
- fascism /ˈfæʃɪzəm/

82.3 1 beliefs 3 politician 5 democratic 7 governs
2 elect 4 economic /'ekə'nɒmɪk/ 6 political /pə'litɪkl/

82.4 1 Prime /praɪm/ 3 vote(s) 5 majority /ˈmɑːdʒərɪti/ 7 election
2 held 4 parliament 6 policy /'pələsi/ 8 leader

82.5 1 road 2 in 3 wing; on

Test 83

83.1 1 identity card 5 exam certificate
2 birth certificate /ˈbɜːtʃər səˈtɪfɪkat/ 6 enrolment form
3 driving licence /ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˈlaisns/ 7 landing card
4 application form 8 TV licence

83.2 1 application form 3 visa /ˈvɪzə/ 5 enrolment/registration form
2 landing card 4 identity card 6 membership card

83.3 1 expires /ɪkˈspɔːtə/ runs out; renew
2 sign /sain/; signature /ˈsaɪntʃərə/ (4 marks)

83.4 1 When were you born? / What's your date of birth?
2 Are you single or married?
3 When did you arrive / get here?
4 When are you leaving? / When do you leave?

83.5 1 birth 2 status /ˈsteɪtəs/ 3 arrival 4 departure

83.6 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 c
Test 84

84.1 1 conflict 4 invaded 7 attacking
2 territory /'teritri/ 5 captured 8 defend
3 outbreak 6 retreated (8 marks)

84.2 1 armies – correct; troop – incorrect: should be troops
2 air forces – incorrect: should be air force
3 correct
4 correct
5 aids – incorrect: should be aid; food supply – incorrect: should be food supplies (7 marks)

84.3 1 terrorists/guerrillas /'ga:trilaz/ 5 war zone
2 hostages /'hostidʒiz/ 6 to release/free (a prisoner)
3 hijack/hijacking /'haɪdʒɪkɪŋ/ 7 peace settlement / treaty
4 civilians /'sti:vilɪənz/ 8 to shell (8 marks)

84.4 1 released/freed 5 agree
2 run out of 6 fired /'faɪrd/
3 wounded /'wuːndid/ / injured /'ɪndʒəd/ 7 bargain /'bɑːgɪn/ / negotiate
4 dead (7 marks)

Test 85

85.1 1 environment 4 caused; global warming (2 marks)
2 pollution 5 acid rain (2 marks)
3 ozone layer (2 marks) 6 bank (10 marks: 1 for each gap)

85.2 In any order:
1 Try to save water.
2 Try to plant trees.
3 Try to recycle aluminium cans.
4 Don’t throw away aluminium cans.
5 Don’t waste water.
6 Don’t cut down trees. (6 marks)

85.3 1 polluting 4 conservation 7 damaging
2 environmental 5 protection 8 industrial /'ɪndəstrɪəl/
3 harmful 6 destroying (8 marks)

85.4 1 resources /'rɪsɔːtsiz/ 3 dumping 5 waste
2 rain forests 4 fumes /fju:ms/; factory /'fæktri/ (6 marks)

Test 86

86.1 1 taxi
2 boarding
3 luggage /'læɡidʒ/ / baggage /'bæɡidʒ/
4 cabin crew /'keɪbən krui/ / stewards and stewardesses
5 hire /haɪə/ (5 marks)

86.2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (8 marks)
486.3 1 checked/examined; went 4 cruising/flying 
2 takes; lands/arrives 5 pay 
3 put; fasten /ˈfæsən/ 6 weighed /ˈweɪd/ 

486.4 1 Which way is the baggage reclaim? 
2 Where is the check-in (desk) for American Airlines? 
3 Oh, dear, I think I left my camera in the departure lounge. 
4 Did you have a good flight? 

Test 87 

487.1 1 single room 3 twin room 
2 double room 4 full board 

487.2 1 The room has its own bathroom. 
2 Breakfast and dinner. 
3 Expensive. 
4 Bed and breakfast. 

487.3 1 bill 5 lift 9 reception 
2 included 6 working; wrong 10 call 
3 Excused; get 7 order/get/call 11 tip 
4 booked; season 8 booked/reserved 

487.4 1 receptionist 2 porter 3 chambermaid /ˈtʃæmbrmeɪd/ 4 chef /ʃef/ 

Test 88 

488.1 1 have a good 4 spend a lot 
2 do a lot 5 it (worth) going 
3 go out in 

488.2 1 cathedral /kəˈθɪdrəl/ 4 fountain /ˈfaʊntən/ 7 palace /ˈpæləs/ 
2 castle /ˈkæsəl/ 5 temple /ˈtempəl/ 8 art gallery 
3 market 6 statue /ˈstætjuː/ 

488.3 1 packed 3 souvenirs /suːˈvɛnəriz/ 5 lively 7 cosmopolitan 
2 touristy 4 guidebook 6 historic monuments 

488.4 1 have/take 2 go 3 go 4 enjoyed 5 spending/staying 

Test 89 

489.1 1 place 5 beach 9 sunblock 
2 rented 6 sand 10 sunburn/sunburnt 
3 seaside 7 sunbathing /ˈsʌnbæθɪŋ/ 11 resort 
4 spending 8 suntan lotion 12 various /ˈvɜːrəvəs/ 

489.2 1 We go for a stroll in the evenings. / In the evenings, we go for a stroll. 
2 It is very difficult to get away at weekends. / At weekends, it is ... 
3 I prefer to put my feet up and do nothing. / I prefer to do nothing and ... 
4 I think they really enjoy the peace and quiet. / They really enjoy the peace and quiet, 
1 think. 
5 We are going to have a picnic in the countryside. 

a–3 b–5 c–4 d–2 c–1 

132 Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
89.3 1 beach/sun umbrella  4 rough /rʌf/  7 rocks  
2 windy  5 waves  8 cliff  
3 tent  6 yacht /jɒt/  

Test 90  
90.1 1 in  3 on  5 at/(US) on  7 in  9 on  
2 at  4 in  6 in  8 at  10 on  

90.2 1 incorrect. I'll wait till/until he arrives.  
2 correct  
3 incorrect. I have known her for a very long time.  
4 correct  
5 incorrect. We fixed the appointment for next Tuesday.  
6 incorrect. I'm seeing him in about a week's time.  
7 correct  
8 correct  

90.3 1 recently /riːsæntli/  3 for ages /fər 'eɪdʒz/  5 the other day / recently  
2 a long time ago  4 for the time being  

90.4 1 seconds  3 decade  5 hours  
2 fortnight  4 century  6 minutes  

90.5 1 takes  2 lasted  3 take  4 last  

Test 91  
91.1 1 two hundred and twelve  
2 five thousand, three hundred and thirty  
3 three million, four hundred and fifty thousand  
4 four point five  
5 nought point seven five  
6 six point oh/nought /nɔt/ five  
7 three and a half  
8 twelve and a quarter /'kwɔrtə/  
9 one and a third  
10 the fourteenth of March  
11 August the twenty-first  
12 nineteen ninety-eight  
13 nineteen hundred and ten / nineteen ten  
14 fifty-three per cent  
15 six oh three, three five seven nine  
16 minus ten degrees / ten degrees below zero /'ziərəʊ/  

91.2 2 subtraction  3 multiplication  4 division  

91.3 Sample answers (there are other possibilities)  
1 Four and two is six. / Four plus two equals /'tʃaʊlz/ six.  
2 Twelve minus four point five is/equals seven point five.  
3 Eight times four is thirty-two. / Eight multiplied by four equals thirty-two.  
4 One hundred and twenty-eight divided by two is/equals sixty-four.  
5 One hundred and twenty-eight times four / multiplied by four is/equals five hundred and twelve.  
6 Two hundred and forty divided by eighty is/equals three.  

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate) 133
Test 92

92.1 1 far; long 2 tall 3 long; far 4 high

92.2 Adjective  Noun
long  length
wide /waid/  width /witθ/ or /widθ/
high/tall  height /hait/
deep  depth /depθ/

92.3 1 The field is 50 metres long / has a length of 50 metres /'mi:taiz/.
2 The field is 20 metres wide / has a width of 20 metres.
3 The swimming pool has a length of ten metres / is ten metres long.
4 The swimming pool has a width of five metres / is five metres wide.
5 The swimming pool has a depth of two metres / is two metres deep.

92.4 1 short 3 narrow 5 thick
2 thin/slim 4 long 6 shallow

92.5 1 corner 2 couple 3 rise 4 size

Test 93

93.1 1 a square /skweə/ 4 a semi-circle 7 a star
2 a circle /sɜ:kUl/ 5 a triangle /'træŋgl/ 8 an oval /'ɔvəl/
3 a rectangle 6 a pyramid /'piromid/

93.2 1 grey /ɡreɪ/ 2 turquoise /'tɜ:kwiəs/ 3 pink 4 purple /'pɜ:pl/

93.3 1 a striped /'straup/ dress 3 a floral skirt
2 a tartan /'ta:tn/ tie 4 a check(ed) shirt

93.4 1 Yes 6 Yes
2 No (90 degrees) 7 Yes
3 Yes 8 Yes
4 No (between light brown and yellow or white) 9 Yes
5 No (it’s almost round but not necessarily small) 10 Yes

Test 94

94.1 1 container 2 contents

94.2 1 a bag of shopping 7 a tin/can of soup /'su:p/
2 a bowl of sugar 8 a tube /'tju:b/ of toothpaste
3 a vase /'veɪz/ of flowers 9 a box of chocolates /'tʃɒksənts/
4 a jug /dʒʌg/ of water 10 a carton /'kɑ:tən/ of milk
5 a bottle of beer 11 a cup of coffee
6 a jar of coffee 12 a can of cola

94.3 1 piece/bit 5 pair 9 pair
2 bit 6 bit
3 sheet/piece/bit 7 slices /'slaɪz/ /pieces
4 bunch /bʌntʃ/ 8 slice/piece/bit

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test 95

95.1 1 sounded  3 look  5 taste  7 sounded  9 looks
2 feels  4 smell  6 smell  8 felt  10 taste

95.2 1 looks unhappy/sad/miserable /ˈmɪzərəbl/  
2 sounds awful/terrible/horrible/loud
3 feels soft/comfortable
4 smells lovely/fantastic/gorgeous /ˈɡɔːdʒəs/
5 tastes strange/odd/funny/nasty/horrible

95.3 1 hear  6 watch  11 touched
2 see  7 listening  12 look at; see
3 listen to  8 hold  13 heard; listening
4 touch  9 see
5 look at  10 pressed

Test 96

96.1 1 No smoking  5 Out of order  9 Sold out
2 Please do not disturb /dɪsˈtɜːb/  6 No parking  10 Fragile /ˈfrædʒəl/
3 No vacancies /ˈveɪkənsɪz/  7 Nothing to declare
4 Keep right  8 No exit

96.2 Do not leave bags unattended

No vacancies
Please queue other side
Silence examination in progress
Mind /mænd/ your head
Keep off the grass

96.3 1 Please do not feed the animals/monkey
2 Do not lean out of the window
3 Mind the step
4 Beware /biˈweə/ of pickpockets

Test 97

97.1 1 memory/recollection  2 idea /əˈɪdiə/

97.2 1 stuff  3 thing  5 thing  7 stuff
2 stuff  4 stuff  6 thing

97.3 1 jacket /ˈweɪskəʊt/  6 dates/events/facts
2 perfume /ˈpɜːfjuːm/ / after shave
3 fact/point
4 knife
5 medicine /ˈmedsɪn/

97.4 Any three of these: around, about, approximately /əˈprɪnksəmatli/, roughly /ˈraflə/
A: What shall I do with this thing?
B: It's a bit dirty, isn't it?
A: Yes, (a bit).
B: Well, could you put it in the dishwasher? It's full, so you could put it on.
A: OK. What shall I use?
B: Oh, the stuff in the bottle under the sink. It's sort of green with a (sort of)
red label.
A: Fine. And how long does it take?
B: Roughly an hour. And I just want to iron a few
things as well.

Test 98

98.1  
British          American
lorry          truck
main road      highway /ˈheiweɪ/
biscuit /ˈbɪskɪt/  cookie
glelf          elevator
term           semester* (recently being used more in British English)
dustbin /ˈdʌsbɪn/ trashcan
petrol         gas
flat           apartment
film           movie

car park       parking lot

98.2  
1 sweets/candy  3 waistcoat/vest
2 chips / french fries  4 trousers/pants

98.3  
1 rubbish
2 holiday
3 wardrobe /ˈwɔːdrobe/ /cupboard /ˈkʌbəd/
4 underground
5 pavement /ˈpeɪvmənt/
6 crisps
7 vest
8 secondary school
9 autumn /ɔːtəm/
10 return ticket

Test 99

99.1  
1 regret; tell/inform; unable
2 purchased /ˈpɜːtʃɪst/; premises /ˈpremɪsɪz/
3 require /riˈkwɛr/; assistance

99.2  
1 guests /gests/
2 start/begin
3 start again
4 caught /kɔːt/
5 so

99.3  
1 marvellous
2 cleverest / most intelligent
3 collect
4 pounds
5 arrange
6 toilet
7 quite/very
8 children
9 convenient /kənˈvɪniənt/
10 think
11 man/person
12 arrive

99.4  
1 Do you fancy going out?
2 We must get in touch with them soon.
3 I'm going to have a word with him.

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)
Test 100

1 United Kingdom
2 United Nations
3 British Broadcasting Corporation
4 Prime Minister
5 Member of Parliament
6 European Union
7 Valued Added Tax
8 as soon as possible

100.2 1 OPEC /ˈɔpək/ 3 Ms /məz/ 5 Dr
2 AIDS /ɛɪdz/ 4 Saint or Street 6 personal computer

100.3 1 so on 2 for example 3 in other

100.4 1 veterinary surgeon /ˈvɛtəri ˈsɜːdʒən/ – vet
2 photograph /ˈfəʊtəɡræf/ – photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/
3 advertisement /ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/ – advert /ədˈvɜːt/ or ‘ad’ /æd/
4 influenza – flu
5 blackboard – board
6 refrigerator /rɪˈfrɪdʒərətər/ – fridge /frɪdʒ/
7 bicycle /ˈbɪsɪkl/ – bike /baɪk/
8 laboratory /ˈlaʊərətri/ – lab
9 sales representative – sales rep
10 aeroplane – plane

Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate) 137
## Personal diary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Points to remember</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Test your English Vocabulary in Use (pre-intermediate and intermediate)*
## Phonetic symbols

### Vowel sounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i:/</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u:/</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɑː/</td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eɪ/</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eə/</td>
<td>pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æʊ/</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔʊ/</td>
<td>out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td>pure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consonant sounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɡ/</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tʃ/</td>
<td>catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dʒ/</td>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/f/</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/v/</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/z/</td>
<td>zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʒ/</td>
<td>pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/h/</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ŋ/</td>
<td>bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/j/</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>wear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Did you know that testing your English vocabulary could be enjoyable? You can use this book alone, or in class, and watch your rapid progress. Each test will build your confidence and help you remember even ‘problem’ words.

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use:
• is a convenient revision aid
• builds confidence in using vocabulary
• contains 98 easy-to-use tests
• offers a wide variety of enjoyable test types
• has a clear marking system on each page so progress can easily be checked
• includes a comprehensive answer key with pronunciation of difficult words
• can be used for self-study and in class.