

Vocabulary in practice 6

40 units of
self-study
vocabulary
exercises

Upper-intermediate

with tests

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To the student

This book will give you the chance to practise your vocabulary in a fun way.

Vocabulary in Practice 6 has:

- 40 units of short, enjoyable exercises – each unit practises groups of words which belong together
- 4 Tests – one after every 10 units, helping you to remember the words from those units
- an Answer Key
- a Word List – this is a list of all the words in each unit with information about how the words are used.

You can use the book in two ways:

- 1 Start at the beginning of the book. Do units 1–40 and then do the Tests.
- 2 Look at the Contents. Do the units you think are important first. When you have finished the book, do the Tests.

You can do each unit in two ways:

- 1 Do the unit and check your answers in the Answer Key. Study the Word List and learn the words you got wrong. Then do the exercise again.
- 2 Study the Word List for the unit. Then do the unit and check your answers.

Note Do the exercises in this book in pencil. Then you can do the exercises again after a week or a month. Repeating the exercises will help you to remember the words.



Here are some ideas to help you to learn vocabulary:

- Write new words in a notebook: write the meaning in English or in your own language, then write a sentence using the word.
- List other related words: noun, verb, adjective [e.g. assertiveness/assert/assertive].
- Write the words in phrases, not in isolation: adjectives with nouns [e.g. immediate family], verbs with nouns [e.g. make a promise], words with prepositions [e.g. related to].
- Note anything particular about grammar [e.g. irregular verb form] or usage [e.g. slim (positive), skinny (negative)].
- List words in groups: words with opposite meanings [e.g. extrovert/introvert, make money / lose money], words with similar meanings [e.g. relation/relative, run-down/shabby].

I hope you find this book useful and that it makes learning English words fun.

1 Describing character

A Match the beginnings and endings of the words to make nouns. Write the words.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 confid | ity | <u>confidence</u> |
| 2 consider | iasm | _____ |
| 3 court | ation | _____ |
| 4 creativ | ty | _____ |
| 5 enthus | ative | _____ |
| 6 flexib | ence | _____ |
| 7 initi | ility | _____ |
| 8 loyal | esy | _____ |

B Write the noun endings of these words. Use some of the endings from A.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 determin_____ | 5 matur_____ |
| 2 hones_____ | 6 original_____ |
| 3 independ_____ | 7 pati_____ |
| 4 intellig_____ | 8 reliab_____ |

C What are these people like? Use the adjective form of words from A and B.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 He takes into account other people's feelings. | _____ |
| 2 She's polite and pleasant, and respects other people. | _____ |
| 3 He likes working on his own. | _____ |
| 4 He uses his imagination when he does new things. | _____ |
| 5 She's always very interested in what she's doing. | _____ |
| 6 He's willing to change his ideas if he has to. | _____ |
| 7 She's very certain of her own abilities. | _____ |
| 8 He always remains calm and doesn't get angry. | _____ |
| 9 She always tells the truth. | _____ |
| 10 She's supportive and doesn't change her beliefs. | _____ |
| 11 He does his work in a sensible, adult way. | _____ |
| 12 She always does what she says she'll do. | _____ |
| 13 He always succeeds, though it's sometimes hard. | _____ |
| 14 She's always different in her ideas from other people. | _____ |

2 Describing appearance

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

crumpled dowdy fashionable flattering
neat old-fashioned stylish unflattering

If your clothes are:

- 1 _____, they are not modern.
- 2 _____, they are popular at a particular time.
- 3 _____, they are tidy and ordered with everything in its place.
- 4 _____, they are unattractive and not smart, often because they are old-fashioned.
- 5 _____, they make you look more attractive than you are.
- 6 _____, they are full of irregular folds.
- 7 _____, they are fashionable and smart.
- 8 _____, they make you look less attractive than you are.

B Replace the underlined words with the words in the box.

clean-cut elegant frumpy glamorous immaculate
nerdy over-dressed under-dressed

- 1 Sometimes at parties, people are too formal or smart. _____
- 2 My grandmother is very graceful and attractive. _____
- 3 The new chairman is very clean, neat and tidy. _____
- 4 Middle-aged women can look old-fashioned and boring. _____
- 5 My boss's wife always looks perfectly clean and tidy. _____
- 6 Hollywood actresses are usually attractive and exciting. _____
- 7 Sometimes clever people are unattractive and boring. _____
- 8 At the wedding, I was not attractive or formal enough. _____

C Put the words from A and B into the correct group.

positive

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

negative

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

3 What your body does

A Find twelve verbs in the grid which you can use to describe what your body does. Write the words.

- 1 a _ _ _ 7 s n _ _ _ _
 2 b _ _ _ 8 s n _ _ _
 3 b _ _ _ _ 9 s w _ _ _
 4 h _ _ _ _ _ 10 t _ _ _ _
 5 i _ _ _ _ 11 t _ _ _ _ _
 6 s h _ _ _ _ 12 y _ _ _ _

s	a	c	s	n	i	f	f	h	t
n	s	b	h	y	t	y	b	i	i
e	w	l	i	a	c	h	e	c	n
e	e	u	v	w	h	x	o	c	g
z	a	s	e	n	t	l	n	u	l
e	t	h	r	o	b	u	r	p	e

B Complete the sentences with verbs from A.

- You can _____ when you're embarrassed about something.
- You can _____ when you're cold or frightened.
- You can _____ when you're hot, ill or frightened.
- You can _____ when you have spots.
- You can _____ when you're tired or bored.
- You can _____ when you have a cold or are crying.

C Complete each sentence with one expression from both boxes.

can pop
 can rumble
 can beat fast
 can run
 can water

when you're excited
 when you cut up onions
 when you go up in a plane
 when you have a cold
 when you're hungry

- Your nose _____
- Your heart _____
- Your eyes _____
- Your stomach _____
- Your ears _____

4 How you feel

A Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 What's wrong? You seem very apprehensive / edgy today. Have you had an argument with someone?
- 2 My mum feels settled / uncomfortable when she sees my dad with his new wife.
- 3 Although he looked calm, he was actually feeling very composed / tense.
- 4 I began to feel distracted / uneasy when my sister wasn't home by midnight.
- 5 My aunt gets anxious / expectant when she's on her own in the house.
- 6 I get rather jumpy / restless when I'm in a car. I'm a bit of a nervous passenger.

B Complete the sentences with the other words from A.

- 1 I'm sure the speaker was nervous, but she looked very _____.
- 2 I knew he wasn't listening to me – he was completely _____.
- 3 My little nephew gets very _____ if he can't go out to play.
- 4 I'm a bit _____ about my dentist's appointment.
- 5 After six months, I finally feel _____ in my job.
- 6 She looked very _____ when I called her into my office. I think she was hoping for a pay rise.

C Circle the correct word for each definition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 happy because you are familiar with something | composed / settled / tense |
| 2 excited because something interesting might happen | edgy / expectant / restless |
| 3 nervous, anxious, especially because of fear or guilt | jumpy / settled / uncomfortable |
| 4 fearful that something unpleasant is going to happen | apprehensive / restless / settled |
| 5 worried, embarrassed; not relaxed and confident | distracted / expectant / uncomfortable |
| 6 afraid, nervous or worried | anxious / composed / tense |
| 7 unable to concentrate because you are thinking about something else | apprehensive / distracted / uncomfortable |
| 8 anxious that something may be wrong | distracted / jumpy / uneasy |
| 9 nervous, not relaxed, likely to lose control | edgy / expectant / uneasy |
| 10 calm and controlled | anxious / apprehensive / composed |

5 Animal types

A Complete the text with the words in the box.

amphibians carnivores domestic endangered herbivores
human insects invertebrates mammals omnivores pet
predator prey rare reptiles species vertebrates wild

There are well over one million different (1) _____ of animal. Almost all animals, including (2) _____, jellyfish and worms are (3) _____ - they have no backbone. There are five groups of (4) _____:

- fish; • (5) _____, such as frog, newt;
- birds; • (6) _____, such as crocodile, snake;
- (7) _____, such as elephant, whale.

Some animals, such as elephants, eat plants and are called (8) _____. Most (9) _____ animals, such as cows and sheep, eat only plants. Other animals, such as cats, seals and tigers, are (10) _____ - they feed on the flesh of other animals. (11) _____ dogs belong in this category. They hunt for food, while our (12) _____ dogs usually eat meat from a tin. (An animal that is a (13) _____ on other animals may, in turn, become (14) _____ to other larger animals.) Some animals, such as pigs, eat both plants and flesh, and are therefore (15) _____.

The reason that some (16) _____ animals have become (17) _____ and even extinct is because their food source has disappeared - either naturally or through (18) _____ interference.

B Look at the photos. Which words from B can you use to describe these animals? Use the singular form of some of the words.

crocodile

horse

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



6 Working and not working

A Circle the correct words to complete the text.

I work in a food-processing factory. Most of the work is done during the day, but I work the night (1) part-time job / shift because the pay is better. My (2) maternity leave / working hours are from ten at night until six in the morning. I have to (3) clock on / knock off when I get there and (4) clock off / take time off before I go home. If you want some extra money, then there's sometimes some (5) holiday allowance / overtime available. If you do this, you don't finish work until about nine. But there's no (6) flexitime / sick leave here – if you don't work, you don't get paid. In fact, you can have a (7) day off / lunch break when you like – but you can't make a living that way. And if there's no work, you might (8) get the sack / take early retirement. Then you'd have to look for something else.

B Complete the text with the other words from A.

I work in the accounts office of a department store. We work a seven-and-a-half hour day with an hour's (1) The management is thinking of introducing (2) – then you could start work early in the day and (3) earlier too. It would also mean that we wouldn't have to (4) if we had to go to the doctor's or dentist's. We get 23 days' (5) a year. I've already had a long holiday in South Africa this year, but I've still got a few days left. Also, women can have six months' (6) but I'm a bit young to be thinking of having children yet. In theory, we have to work until we're 65, but I'd much prefer to (7) because there are lots of things I'd rather do than work! Alternatively, I could get a (8) and work fewer hours every week.

C Circle the person who is more likely to do each thing.

- 1 have a longer holiday allowance – a teacher or a factory worker
- 2 work shifts – a gardener or a nurse
- 3 work flexitime – an office worker or a teacher
- 4 knock off at 5.30 – a shop assistant or a waiter
- 5 get paid overtime – a teacher or a mechanic
- 6 take maternity leave – a waiter or a waitress

7 Early childhood

A Label the items with the words in the box.

bib cot dummy high chair
nappy pram pushchair

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



B Complete the text with the words in the box and some of the words from A.

babysitter childminder nursery playground pocket money
pre-school teething thumb

My mum worked during my (1) _____ years, so she wasn't the only person who looked after me when I was little. For the first three years of my life, Mum dropped me off every morning at the home of a (2) _____ who I called Auntie Rita. So it was Auntie Rita who changed my (3) _____ when it was dirty and smelly, and saw me through (4) _____ and other childhood problems. Mum didn't want me to have a (5) _____ when I cried, so that's probably when I started to suck my (6) _____. Auntie Rita had a fold-up (7) _____ in a downstairs cupboard, and every afternoon she pushed me to the local (8) _____, where she pushed me on the swings and roundabout. When I was three years old, I was old enough to go to a (9) _____. The thing I liked most about it was that I didn't have to sit in a (10) _____ for my meals. Even though I didn't see her every day, I didn't lose contact with Auntie Rita - when Mum was looking for a (11) _____ so that she could go out in the evening, Auntie Rita's daughter said she would do it. And when I started to get (12) _____, the first thing I bought was some chocolate for the two of them.

C Write two words from A and B.

- 1 two things you can suck _____, _____
- 2 two people you can stay with _____, _____
- 3 two things you can lie down in _____, _____
- 4 two places you can go to _____, _____
- 5 two things you can wear _____, _____

8 Friends and relationships

A Match the pairs of sentences. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I have a large circle of friends. | a She's been my pen pal since 1990. |
| 2 Bill was a friend of a friend. | b And now she's my fiancée. |
| 3 Jane and I were childhood sweethearts. | c They'd been to the same school as me, although we weren't peers. |
| 4 Lola is an old friend of mine. | d I knew lots of different people. |
| 5 I was never part of a clique. | e And now he's my flatmate. |
| 6 I met the twins through a mutual friend. | f But Katy is the only school friend I have. |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

B Put the sentences in order to make the first part of the story. Write numbers in the boxes.

- a They soon discovered that they had a lot in common – they both liked sport and travel.
- b Carrie got on with his parents too and they became close, perhaps because her own parents lived in Canada.
- c We used to hang around together sometimes after work.
- d About five years ago, I made friends with a girl at work called Carrie.
- e Jim got to know them when he was working there.
- f One day I introduced her to my brother Jim.

C Put the sentence endings in order to complete the second part of the story. Write the letters in the boxes.

- 1 However, because Jim worked abroad so much,
- 2 She also used to spend a lot of time with a male colleague of ours,
- 3 When Jim and Carrie split up last year,
- 4 We'd worked together for four years, after all,
- 5 She's on speaking terms with Jim now,
- 6 *He needn't have worried about our male colleague,*
- a she and I kept in touch for a while.
- b but nothing more.
- c and had been good friends.
- d even though she told Jim they were 'just good friends'.
- e *since Carrie lost contact with him when the company closed down six months ago.*
- f he and Carrie grew apart.

9 Being good or bad

A Do the adjectives in *italics* mean 'good' (G) or 'bad' (B)? Write the letter next to each sentence.

- 1 The new secretary is very *efficient*. The office is much more organised now. _____
- 2 You'll be the only person in the shop. So you must be *capable* of working on your own. _____
- 3 I tried windsurfing, but I was absolutely *useless*. I spent more time in the water than on the board. _____
- 4 The president is an *effective* public speaker. People take notice of what he says. _____
- 5 My cousin is a *proficient* German speaker. He's lived in Berlin for the past eight years. _____

B Match the pairs of sentences. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My brother's very clumsy. | a Imagine him playing football! |
| 2 Ben's quite a competent swimmer. | b Don't ask him how to get there. |
| 3 Tony's totally inept at sport. | c He learnt when he was very young. |
| 4 Paul's hopeless at reading maps. | d He'll mend the window. |
| 5 John's quite skilful with his hands. | e He's always dropping things. |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

C Make a list of the adjectives in B. Do the adjectives mean 'good' (G) or 'bad' (B)?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



10 How you say something

A Put the letters in order to find ten verbs that describe what you are doing when you say something.

1 e g b _____

2 f n s o e c s _____

3 i r c o f n m _____

4 m n d d a e _____

5 i s n t s i _____

6 t c i n r s u t _____

7 p r t e o r _____

8 q s e r u e t _____

9 a r w e s _____

10 r e u g _____

B Complete the sentences in reported speech with the past simple form of verbs 1–5 from A.

1 'You really must stay the night, John,' she said. 'I won't let you go home.'
She _____ that John stay the night.

2 'Yes, my name is Fiona and I am nineteen years old,' she said.
She _____ that her name was Fiona and she was nineteen years old.

3 'Free all political prisoners!' they said.
They _____ that all political prisoners be freed.

4 'Please, please help me with the party, Charles,' she said.
She _____ Charles to help her with the party.

5 'I lied to the police,' he said.
He _____ that he had lied to the police.

C Rewrite the sentences in reported speech with the past simple form of verbs 6–10 from A.

1 'Go straight back to the office, Mrs Harris,' Gary said.

2 'It wasn't me,' he said. 'Honestly, it wasn't me.'

3 'Could you send me an email, Paul,' she said.

4 'Steve, don't drink and drive,' he said. 'You know it's not sensible.'

5 'There has been a sharp increase in drug-related crime,' the police said.

Test 1 (Units 1-10)

A Complete the conversation. Write one word in each space.

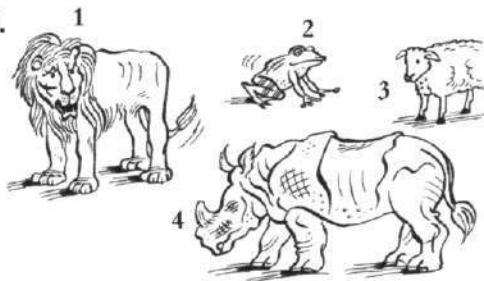
- A: How do you manage with a baby and your work?
- B: Well, I had six months' maternity (1) _____ when he was born. And now I have a (2) _____ job, so I only work five hours a day.
- A: Who looks after the baby when you're at work?
- B: I take him to a (3) _____ every morning. She lives near us and she's very good at feeding him and changing his (4) _____ when it's dirty.
- A: What happens when he's sick?
- B: Well, he's (5) _____ at the moment, so he's crying a lot. I took time (6) _____ last week because I didn't want to leave him.
- A: What does your boss say?
- B: She knows I often work through my lunch (7) _____, so she's fine about it. If necessary, I can use some of my holiday (8) _____.
- A: Does your husband help much?
- B: Well, he's doing a lot of (9) _____ at the moment because we want to buy a house. He's working long hours and sometimes he doesn't (10) _____ off until about ten at night.

B Look at the jumbled letters. Find two adjectives and write them in the table. The letters are already in order.

	character	appearance
1 d o d e t w e r m d i n y e d	_____	_____
2 h e l o e n g e a n t s t	_____	_____
3 i l m m o a c y u a l l a t e	_____	_____
4 f f r l u e x m i b p l e y	_____	_____
5 r e n l e i a b a e l e t	_____	_____
6 g l c r a e a m t o r i o v e u s	_____	_____

C Circle two words for each animal.

- 1 predator / reptile / wild
- 2 amphibian / human / vertebrate
- 3 domestic / herbivore / rare
- 4 endangered / invertebrate / mammal



Test 1 (Units 1–10)

D Are these sentences true or false?

- 1 An old friend is someone you lost contact with a long time ago. _____
- 2 Childhood sweethearts can grow apart as they get older. _____
- 3 You and your fiancé are 'just good friends'. _____
- 4 A mutual friend is someone you have a lot in common with. _____
- 5 A clique is a small group of friends who spend all their time together. _____
- 6 You keep in touch with your pen pal by writing to each other. _____

E The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

- 1 I felt very useless about getting my exam results. _____
- 2 I've lived here for six years, so I feel clumsy. _____
- 3 What's on your mind? You seem very settled. _____
- 4 Be careful with that vase! You know how capable you are. _____
- 5 My aunt is nearly ninety, but she's still apprehensive of looking after herself. _____
- 6 I can't draw at all. I'm absolutely distracted. _____

F Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 My ears popped / rumbled when the plane started to descend.
- 2 When the boss praised Caroline, she blushed / sweated with embarrassment.
- 3 I thought my brother had done it, but he begged / swore he hadn't.
- 4 The crowd instructed / urged the athletes to run faster.
- 5 When I went to university, I kept / lost contact with many of my school friends.
- 6 Shona grew / hung around with a small circle of friends.
- 7 I ached / itched all over after I'd been horse riding. I couldn't walk properly for a week.
- 8 My heart beat / ran very fast as I opened the envelope.
- 9 My mother demanded / insisted on paying for lunch.
- 10 The travel agent phoned and confessed / confirmed all our flight details.

11 Reactions

A Match the sentence halves. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 The audience didn't greet | a to the new parking prices. |
| 2 Today's announcement is likely to | b the news enthusiastically. |
| 3 The newspaper editor won't reply | c to the crisis soon enough. |
| 4 Students are likely to react | d provoke strike action. |
| 5 The prime minister didn't respond | e to our letter personally. |
| 6 Car users may overreact | f angrily to the fee increases. |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

B Circle the correct words to complete the newspaper extracts.

- The public's response to the increase in fuel prices has been one of outrage / welcome.
- The council's decision to abolish parking meters has been given the backlash / thumbs up by car users in the city.
- The crowd was filled with astonishment / dismay when it started to rain during the air display.
- The defection of the minister to the opposition party is being greeted with outrage / suspicion.
- The audience loved the show and responded with great delight / shock.
- The actor expressed amazement / condemnation at winning his third Oscar.

C Complete the newspaper extracts with the other words from B.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1
victory. The _____
over the council's plans has led
them to reconsider the location of
the new prison. Meanwhile, local | 2
local supermarket. The price
cuts were given a warm
_____ when they
were introduced a month ago. |
| 3
partner of many years. No-one
expected the couple to get
married, so the news was
greeted with _____. | 4
since last Thursday. The kidnapping
of the small child has received
nationwide _____. |
| 5
Neighbours say that the
pensioner never recovered from
the _____ of a
recent burglary. She lived in | 6
empty. The closure of the factory
has provoked a _____
in a community that already has high
unemployment. Former workers |

12 Opinions: for and against

A Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 I've always been anti-smoking, so I approve / object of the new ban on smoking in public places.
- 2 I'm behind / undecided which way to vote. I haven't made up my mind about it yet.
- 3 Mum and Dad always back / oppose me, whatever I do. They want me to succeed.
- 4 People usually sympathise / take sides with the Democrats, but they're not willing to support them on this issue.
- 5 I know someone who's a member of a pro-nuclear group. He's in agreement / in favour of nuclear weapons, but I don't think they're a good thing.
- 6 Did the minister advocate / disapprove the building of a further motorway? He usually speaks in favour of more roads.

B Complete the sentences with the other words from A.

- 1 Most people are _____ the government in their determination to reduce crime.
- 2 My parents _____ of what I'm doing. They feel it's wrong.
- 3 Some people don't want to _____ when there's an argument between two opposing groups.
- 4 We _____ to the new parking charges. We've expressed our disapproval many times.
- 5 I'm _____ with my neighbours about the new streetlights. We all have the same opinion.
- 6 Our MP said he would _____ the new bill. He would speak against it in Parliament.

C Which words in A mean that you are 'for' something? Which words mean that you are 'against'?

for		against
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

13 Talking about history

A Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes.

- My grandparents collect _____ furniture.
- In _____ times, women didn't wear trousers.
- We visited some _____ temples in Mexico.
- His most famous _____ was the first king.
- The _____ to the throne was the queen's nephew.
- I'm a direct _____ of the first family to come here.
- Britain was in the Roman _____ for about 400 years.
- Many people moved abroad in the post-war _____.
- The television was invented during the last _____.
- Discoveries of bones tell us about human _____.
- Few people in my grandparents' _____ had cars.
- Education was an important part of Greek _____.
- The earliest _____ people lived in East Africa.
- Many big churches were built in _____ Europe.
- Some Shakespeare plays are based on _____ events.

ancient
antique
bygone

ancestor
descendant
heir

century
empire
era

civilisation
evolution
generation

historical
medieval
prehistoric

B Match the words from A with the definitions.

- period of 100 years _____
- relative who lived a long time ago _____
- of the time before history was written down _____
- belonging to or connected with the distant past _____
- group of countries ruled by one person _____
- unusual and valuable because it is old and rare _____
- society with highly developed culture and way of life _____
- of the period from 1100 to 1500 AD _____
- process of change and development _____
- people who were born about the same time _____
- person who gets money or title when someone dies _____
- period of time that is special for some reason _____
- connected with history or the study of history _____
- happening or existing in the past _____
- person who is related to someone who lived a long time ago _____

14 The rich and famous

A Write the names of the TV programmes in the schedule.

At home in the Caribbean
Harvard House Hotel
Rebel Without a Cause

The Simon Smith Show
They haven't always been famous

8.00

This week's celebrity is Marie Paul, renowned for her marriages as much as her singing. We chart her rise to fame from those early days in Newcastle to her current status as a household name.

8.30

Charlie Smith is a self-made millionaire with a luxury lifestyle and VIP neighbours. We visit him in his mansion on the island of Martinique.

9.00

Guests arrive by limousine and are treated to the red carpet throughout their two-day stay at the health and beauty spa. As cameras roll, it seems that some of them love to be in the public eye!

9.30

Our host chats to world-famous sports personality Neil Ramsay and star of daytime TV Tessa Jordan about life in the limelight.

10.00

(Nicholas Ray, 1955)

The best teen movie yet, starring James Dean as a misunderstood youngster. Released after the death of the teen icon in a car crash earlier that year.



B Look at the schedule again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Marie Paul is a *celebrity*. Find two other words which have a similar meaning.
- 2 The adjective *renowned* means 'famous'. Find two expressions which mean 'very famous'.
- 3 Which expression means 'becoming famous'?
- 4 Which word for a person refers to the amount of money they have?
- 5 Which two words are *luxury* items?
- 6 *VIP* treatment is 'special treatment'. Find another expression with the same meaning.
- 7 Which two expressions mean 'in the centre of media and public attention'?
- 8 Which word means 'a famous person who represents a particular idea or a way of life'?

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15 Cultures

A Circle the correct words to complete the first part of the text.

The word (1) aborigine / discrimination comes from the Latin *ab origine* meaning 'from the beginning'. It is used to mean any (2) indigenous / westernised inhabitant of a country nowadays. The Aborigines probably moved southwards from Asia to Australia, island-hopping in their canoes. They spread over the country in large family groups, or (3) civil rights / tribes, each with its own language and (4) customs / ethnic groups. They all tried to live in harmony with the land, which they worshipped because, according to their (5) folklore / way of life, the spirits of their ancestors had created its features back in a period they called the Dreamtime. European (6) cultural identity / settlement in Australia began around 200 years ago, and there were immediate conflicts with the (7) multicultural / native population. Their (8) heritage / traditional weapons, spears and boomerangs, were no match for guns.

B Use the other words from A to complete the second part of the text.

The Aboriginal (1) _____ has changed enormously since the Europeans arrived. Many Aborigines have now become more (2) _____ and live in big cities. Indeed, Australia is very much a (3) _____ society, and today the Aborigines are only one of many (4) _____. In recent years, there has been a movement for the recognition of their (5) _____, campaigning against (6) _____ in housing, education, wages and inadequate medical facilities. Some of them work hard to maintain their (7) _____, so that the younger generation can learn about the traditions of the past and other aspects of their (8) _____.



16 Body language

A The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

- 1 If you slouch, you make continuous small movements which annoy other people. _____
- 2 If you grimace, you stand, sit or walk with the head bent slightly over and the shoulders hanging forward. _____
- 3 If you tut, you make your body or part of your body straighter and longer. _____
- 4 If you fidget, you put your tongue behind your teeth and suck in air in order to show your disapproval or annoyance. _____
- 5 If you stretch, you make a deep breath that can be heard. _____
- 6 If you sigh, you twist your face in an ugly way. _____

B Complete each sentence with one word from both boxes.

clench cross raise shrug
lick fold

arms eyebrows legs lips
shoulders teeth

- 1 If you _____ your _____, you put one knee on top of the other.
- 2 If you _____ your _____, you move the top of your face upwards.
- 3 If you _____ your _____, you move your tongue along them.
- 4 If you _____ your _____, you hold them together close to your chest.
- 5 If you _____ your _____, you close your mouth very tightly.
- 6 If you _____ your _____, you raise them and then lower them.

C Circle the gesture which is more likely to show each thing.

- 1 pain – grimace / stretch
- 2 surprise – raise your eyebrows / shrug your shoulders
- 3 sadness – fidget / sigh
- 4 anger – clench your teeth / sigh
- 5 disapproval – slouch / tut
- 6 tiredness – lick your lips / slouch
- 7 lack of interest or care – shrug your shoulders / tut
- 8 nervousness – fidget / raise your eyebrows
- 9 tiredness – stretch / clench your teeth
- 10 pleasure at the thought of food – grimace / lick your lips

17 Humour

A Find two words and match them with the definitions. The letters of the words are already in order.

1 j w o k i e t

a a funny story, which is told to make you laugh

joke

b the ability to use words in a clever and amusing way

2 b l a d c r k y

a humour that is funny in a cruel or unpleasant way

b humour that is very amusing although it sounds serious

3 s p a t u i r n e

a an amusing use of a word with two meanings

b the use of humour to attack someone or something that you think is bad or foolish

4 p i u n r c h o l i n n y e

a a way of speaking that shows you mean the opposite of what you say

b the last and most important words in a joke or funny story

B Match the sentence halves. Write the letters in the box below.

1 If you have a laugh about something,

a you make a type of joke with a word which has two meanings.

2 If you do something for a laugh,

b you tell them something that is not true as a way of joking with them.

3 If you make fun of someone,

c you do it for amusement.

4 If you use a play on words,

d you say it as a joke, although you might seem to be serious.

5 If you say something tongue in cheek,

e you make a joke about them in an unkind way.

6 If you tease someone,

f you see the funny side of it even though it was at first rather upsetting.

7 If you pull someone's leg,

g you laugh at, annoy or embarrass them.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

18 Drugs

A Put twelve of the words in the box into three groups.

abuse addiction be clean dealer fix habit ~~hard~~
be high be hooked junkie overdose soft take trafficking

D
R
U
G

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D
R
U
G
S

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.....
.....

hard

.....
.....

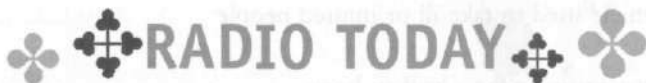
D
R
U
G
S

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

B Match the three other words from A with the definitions.

- 1 someone who takes and is dependent on drugs
- 2 amount of a drug which has an effect on someone
- 3 free from or cured from addiction to drugs

C Complete the text with words from A and B.



Radio One, 10.00 pm

Other people's lives - David, drug addict

David Duncan has been (1) on drugs since the age of sixteen. He tells *Other people's lives* how he started with (2) drugs when he was at school and then moved on to heroin. David's best friend Pete used to be a (3) too - a (4) who lived nearby sold them their daily (5), which they injected, sometimes into each other. But since Pete died of a heroin (6), David has been desperate to rid himself of his (7), Will David manage to get (8), and stay that way? Listen in and find out.

19 Medical treatment

A Match the underlined words with the definitions below.

We've had a bad year in my family this year. First of all, my granddad was rushed into hospital by ambulance with pains in his chest. He had suffered a heart attack and was put on a life-support machine to keep his heart beating. In the end, he needed a transplant. The operation took more than ten hours. He was then in intensive care for four weeks before being allowed home. He's much better now, although he'll be on medication for the rest of his life.

Soon after that, my cousin was in a serious car crash. The first person on the scene had done some first aid and knew you shouldn't move an injured person. Thank goodness they didn't – it turned out that Tom had broken his back and later needed major surgery to put it right. First of all, however, he needed a blood transfusion, since he'd lost so much blood. He's still in plaster, and likely to be so for some time to come.

At about the same time, I developed a rash on my face. It turned out that I was allergic to the soap I was using. The doctor gave me some cream to rub on my face every evening and a prescription for antibiotics. I had to take a dose of three pills twice a day, but this did the trick and my skin is now clear.

- 1 cutting a body open in order to repair it
- 2 medicine or drugs used to improve a condition or illness
- 3 a substance you rub into your skin as a medical treatment
- 4 special vehicle used to take ill or injured people to hospital
- 5 a protective covering for a broken bone
- 6 equipment used to keep someone alive when they are very ill
- 7 small round pieces of medication which you swallow
- 8 medical operation in which a part of someone's body is put into another person's body
- 9 continuous treatment for patients who are very ill
- 10 medication that can destroy harmful bacteria
- 11 basic medical treatment given to someone as soon as they are hurt
- 12 reacting badly to something
- 13 measured amount of medication
- 14 process in which blood given by other people is put into another person's body
- 15 a very serious operation

20 Science

A Complete the chart. The words all end in *-ist*.

subject	person
1 science	<u>scientist</u>
2 biology	_____
3 chemistry	_____
4 physics	_____
5 zoology	_____
6 genetics	_____

B Find the first letter of the words connected with science. Write the words.

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

1 e h t o r y	6 r e p x i m e n t
2 d o h e t	7 t s e t t u b e
3 r a e s c h r e	8 s t l r e s u
4 y r o t a l a b o r	9 c s o r c o p e m i
5 t a a d	10 p a s u p a r a

C Complete the text with the words from B.

I have wanted to be a scientist ever since I read about Einstein and his (1) _____ of relativity. But at school, it was chemistry that I loved most. We did an (2) _____ most lessons – adding acid to a substance in a (3) _____, that kind of thing – and then wrote it up for homework. I loved the fact that it always had to be written up using the same headings. First of all (4) _____ – the equipment we had used; (5) _____ – how we had done the experiment; and finally, (6) _____ – what we had found out. It all seems a long time ago, however! Nowadays, I work in a university (7) _____, where we are doing (8) _____ into fireproof textiles. I spend a lot of my time looking through a (9) _____. We store all the (10) _____ we collect on a computer. It's good to know that my work could be useful in saving lives.

Test 2 (Units 11–20)

A The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

- 1 Remember to take your operation twice a day. _____
- 2 We put the feather under the apparatus so that we could examine it. _____
- 3 We set up all the microscope the day before we did the experiment. _____
- 4 As a result of civilisation, humans have become more intelligent than any other animal. _____
- 5 People from the younger evolution all know how to use computers. _____
- 6 A professor at the university is doing some medication into the prevention of malaria. _____
- 7 My dad had a hip replacement research and now he can walk quite well again. _____
- 8 There's an exhibition on in London about the generation of Ancient Egypt. _____

B Look at the words in the box. Circle the words for people.

aborigine ancestor antique celebrity descendant era fix geneticist
heir junkie mansion millionaire science star VIP

C Complete the text with the words in the box.

customs ethnic groups folklore native
settlement traditional way of life westernised

One of the (1) _____ who live in the Arctic is the Inuit of Canada. (2) _____ has been in small towns and villages mainly on the coast, where there is access to fishing. The Inuit (3) _____ is based on hunting, which provides food and clothing. Nowadays people often use motorised vehicles, but their (4) _____ means of transport were paddle boats and sledges pulled by dogs. One of their (5) _____ is to eat caribou (a type of deer) – but today many people eat it with French fries and tomato ketchup! The Inuit are becoming more (6) _____. They used to wear clothes made from fur, but today they buy them from factories. At school the children study English, but they use their (7) _____ language, Inuktitut, at home. They also learn tales from Inuit (8) _____.

Test 2 (Units 11–20)

D Complete the sentences with one word from both boxes.

blood drug dry first
hard public red test

aid carpet drugs eye habit
humour transfusion tube

- 1 Some people who once used are now clean.
- 2 Patients sometimes have to have a during major surgery.
- 3 My cousin used to have a, but he's no longer hooked.
- 4 In most workplaces, someone is qualified to give when there's an accident.
- 5 When our Canadian relatives come and stay, we roll out the
- 6 Hold the over the flame and notice what happens.
- 7 is funny in a way which is clever and not very obvious.
- 8 Members of the royal family are in the all their lives.

E Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 You've got too much work – I advocate / sympathise with you. So have I!
- 2 How do you think the staff will reply / respond if ten people lose their jobs?
- 3 How will your friends overreact / react when you say you're moving?
- 4 My dad gestured / grimaced with pain after he fell and hurt his back.
- 5 Please sit up properly – don't slouch / stretch like that!
- 6 My boss raised / shrugged her eyebrows when I asked for a day off work.
- 7 My parents disapprove / object to the noise our neighbours make.
- 8 My little brother fidgets / folds all the time – he never sits still.

F Match the words in the box with the definitions.

amazement backlash condemnation delight outcry suspicion

- 1 the feeling that you do not trust someone, even though you have no evidence for this
- 2 feeling of very great pleasure, satisfaction or happiness
- 3 strong criticism, because something or someone is unacceptable
- 4 great surprise, almost impossible to believe
- 5 sudden strong reaction against a recent development in society
- 6 strong expression of anger and disapproval

21 Money and debt

A Circle the correct words to complete the text.

I started my own business – a small clothes shop – about five years ago. At first the (1) costs / debt were very high – finding the right place and decorating it, and buying the clothes – but I managed to keep within the (2) budget / interest I had in mind. I'd hoped to make a profit fairly quickly and (3) credit limit / invest that in the business, as well as paying back the bank. But I've actually had to use up all of my (4) savings / expenses and borrow money from my brother to keep the business going, and now I find myself in (5) broke / financial difficulties. If things don't get better in the next three months, I'm going to have to declare myself (6) bankrupt / in the red and close the shop. In the meantime, I'm really going to have to (7) economise / overdraft – I'll have to get rid of my assistant and work in the shop myself all the time. Otherwise, there's no way I'll be able to (8) cut back / make ends meet.

B Complete the text with the other words from A.

I've just got my bank statement this morning and I see, to my horror, that my account is (1) I will have to pay (2) on the money I now owe, although I can have an (3) of £1,500 before the bank stops my cheques. However, I've nearly reached that limit. I've never been in (4) like this before. I'm usually (5) by the end of the month, but I pay my salary into my account and then I'm OK again. I've had a few (6) recently, it's true – a new DVD player and my road tax. But I'm really going to have to (7) – perhaps not buy the new digital camera I had in mind. I could use my credit card, but my (8) is £2,000 and I couldn't pay the money back if I spent it. I need to win the lottery!

C Complete the sentences with some of the words from A and B.

- 1 If you have an of £400, you have spent £400 more than you have in your bank account.
- 2 If you have a of £400, you have £400 for a particular task.
- 3 If you owe of £400, you owe £400 for borrowing money.
- 4 If you have a of £400, you owe someone £400.
- 5 If you have a of £400, you can spend £400 on your credit card.
- 6 If you £400, you use £400 to buy property or shares in the hope that you will make a profit.
- 7 If you have of £400, you have £400 in the bank for future use.
- 8 If you have of £400, you have spent £400 for a particular purpose.

22 Religion

A Circle the places and underline the people.

church convent monastery monk mosque
nun priest temple worshipper

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

altar believe ceremony faith holy pray sacred service

- 1 The Sunday evening _____ will start at quarter past six.
- 2 Let us all _____ for world peace.
- 3 The _____ is usually in front of the east wall of a religious building.
- 4 This hill is _____ to the local community.
- 5 Christians _____ in and follow the teachings of Jesus Christ.
- 6 Some people get married in a registry office, but others prefer a religious _____.
- 7 The origins of the Sikh _____ go back to the fifteenth century.
- 8 The _____ city of Mecca is the birthplace of Mohammed.

C Match words from A and B with the definitions.

- 1 to give thanks to or ask for something from a god _____
- 2 building for Islamic religious activities and worship _____
- 3 very religious or pure _____
- 4 male member of a Buddhist or Christian community _____
- 5 relating to a religion or considered to be holy _____
- 6 table used in ceremonies in a Christian church _____
- 7 a particular religion _____
- 8 formal religious ceremony held at a particular time _____
- 9 member of a female religious group which lives in a convent _____
- 10 building in which monks live and worship _____

23 Birth and death

A Circle the words in the box associated with birth.

bury coffin dead deliver expecting fatal foetus funeral grieve
labour maternity midwife newborn pass away post-mortem
pregnancy premature terminal mourners unborn

B Complete the text with the words which you circled in A.

My sister Julie phoned last May in a state of great excitement. 'I'm (1) _____ a baby,' she said. She was only two months into her (2) _____ at this stage, so the (3) _____ was no more than two centimetres long. But she was really thrilled! After seven months, Julie collapsed in the street and was taken to hospital. Although the ambulance men joked that they didn't want to (4) _____ the baby, we were concerned for the (5) _____ child. Sure enough, my sister went into (6) _____ shortly after the accident and was rushed into hospital. The (7) _____ had everything under control and Julie gave birth without any problems. I visited her next day in the (8) _____ ward and saw my (9) _____ niece for the first time. Although she was (10) _____, she still weighed three kilos.

C Complete the text with the other words from A. Use the correct form of the verbs.

I know we will all (1) _____ one day, but it's not nice when it happens to someone you love. And it happened to my poor old grandfather last week. Two months ago, he was told that he had (2) _____ cancer. But it was a (3) _____ road accident that killed him, not his illness. He was in a car crash, and when the ambulance arrived, was pronounced (4) _____ at the scene. A (5) _____ showed that he'd actually died as a result of a heart attack. My grandfather had already left strict instructions for his (6) _____ - he was a member of the Green Party and wanted us to (7) _____ him in a cardboard (8) _____, rather than a wooden one. He also wanted the (9) _____ to celebrate his life rather than (10) _____ for him. What a wonderful man he was!

A Circle the correct words to complete the text.

The (1) artist / sculptor Paul Cézanne was born into a wealthy French family and did not need to rely on selling his latest (2) collection / picture in order to live. This gave him great freedom and time to develop his skills. A story tells that he once made a man sit one hundred times for his (3) portrait / studio, and then abandoned the (4) masterpiece / painting because he was only pleased with the shirt. Cézanne's most famous (5) landscape / sculpture is of Mont Sainte-Victoire, a mountain near his home, which he painted several times. Flowers and fruit featured in much of his (6) abstract / still life work. Although Cézanne is sometimes called the father of (7) contemporary / modern art, he obtained recognition only in the last years of his life. His first (8) exhibition / gallery wasn't held until 1895 when he was in his late-fifties.

**B** Complete the text with the other words from A.

Barbara Hepworth was born in 1903 and became interested in (1) _____ as a young child. After attending the Royal College of Art in London, she won a scholarship to Italy where she learnt to carve marble. Her work soon became entirely (2) _____, not intended to look like or even suggest anything in particular. Hepworth's reputation as a (3) _____ was first recognised in 1951 when her (4) _____ *Contrapuntal Forms* was exhibited at the Festival of Britain. She carried out many commissions for public places, but her life ended tragically in a fire at her (5) _____ in St Ives, Cornwall, in 1975. In her will, she requested that her garden with its (6) _____ of her work be open to the public. That is now run as part of Tate, St Ives, a (7) _____ which displays 20th century and (8) _____ works.

**C** Circle the correct answers.

- 1 A painter works in a gallery / a studio.
- 2 A living artist's work is contemporary / abstract.
- 3 A rich person could buy an artist's collection / exhibition.
- 4 A picture of an arrangement of objects is a still life / a portrait.
- 5 A landscape is the work of an artist / a sculptor.

25 Literature

A Match the underlined words with the definitions below.

I have loved books since a very early age. As a child, my grandfather used to read the children's classic *The Little Prince* to me until I knew it off by heart. I have always loved fantasy – 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' was the first book of this genre I came across.

Nowadays I probably read about two books a week. I love reading fiction, and just wish I had the imagination to create a story of my own. I usually have two books on the go at the same time – perhaps something light, something which isn't too complicated and makes great bedtime reading, and a non-fiction book which needs more attention. I love biographies, for example, and also travel writing, but nothing too heavy and academic. When I'm on holiday, I always take a crime thriller with a complicated plot, and try to work out who did what to whom before the end of the book – and the end of the holiday!
















What don't I like? I would never choose a romance, mainly because the theme is often silly and sentimental. In Britain Mills and Boon is probably the biggest publisher of such books, and I'm proud to say I've never read one! And I'd rarely choose historical fiction over something contemporary. I read *A Journey to the Centre of the Earth* by Jules Verne at school, but haven't read any science fiction since – it's not my type of thing. Oh, and another thing, I mainly read prose – I like poetry when it's read aloud by someone with a decent voice, but not when I read it myself.

- 1 stories which are set in the past _____
- 2 story about love _____
- 3 a book with an exciting story, often about solving a murder _____
- 4 entertaining and easily understood _____
- 5 particular style of writing _____
- 6 company which produces books _____
- 7 books about imaginary characters and events _____
- 8 serious or hard to understand _____
- 9 books about real events and facts _____
- 10 books about an imagined future, especially about space travel _____
- 11 the things that happen in a story _____
- 12 piece of writing which is well-known, and of a high standard and lasting value _____
- 13 words arranged in lines, and chosen for their sounds and images _____
- 14 main subject of a book _____
- 15 language written in sentences and paragraphs _____
- 16 stories that are not based on reality _____

26 Leisure activities

A Label the activities with the words in the box.

amateur dramatics darts DIY drawing flower arranging
 gardening hiking horse riding jogging knitting martial arts
 needlework photography pool yoga

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

B Complete the sentences with leisure activities from A.

- I go after work most days. It's better for me than walking and I'm not fast enough to run.
- My dad loves He grows most of our vegetables as well as lots of flowers.
- I'm quite interested in I do karate once a week and I've just started kung fu.
- I go to a class twice a week. We do lots of gentle exercises and it's great for relaxation after work.
- My brother's got great eyesight, which is perhaps why he's good at Also, he's got a very steady hand, which also helps when he's aiming at the board.
- I became interested in when I was at school and we did *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

A Complete the sentences with *day* or *year*.

- You go on your *annual* holiday once a _____.
- Your *daily* routine is what you do every _____.
- 2004 was a *leap* _____.
- If you pay your bills *monthly*, you pay twelve times a _____.
- Some countries put the clocks *forward* in one half of the _____ and *back* in the other half.
- If you have a *weekly* piano lesson, you have it every seventh _____.
- For some people, the afternoon is the best *time of* _____.
- The lightest *time of the* _____ in North America is *mid-summer*.
- Noon* is twelve o'clock in the middle of the _____.

B Match the times of day with their definitions. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 the hours of the morning after midnight | a <i>dawn</i> |
| 2 the early morning when light begins to appear in the sky | b <i>dusk</i> |
| 3 the time in the morning when the sun first appears | c <i>the small hours</i> |
| 4 the late evening when it is not yet dark | d <i>sunrise</i> |
| 5 the time at night when you last see the sun in the sky | e <i>sunset</i> |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

C Complete the sentences with words in *italics* from A and B.

- We put our watches _____ when we travel from Europe to America.
- Summer is generally the hottest _____.
- I'm really tired because I only got home in _____.
- I have _____ travel insurance, so I don't have to pay each holiday.
- There are twenty-nine days in February when it's a _____.
- Strictly-speaking _____ is 12 a.m., not 12 p.m.
- I have a _____ bus pass which I buy every Monday morning.
- One evening, when we were in Laos, we saw a beautiful _____.
- It is said that *dusk* is the most dangerous _____ to drive.
- Some people buy a _____ newspaper on their way to work.
- I heard a cock crowing outside the tent and knew it must be _____.
- We have _____ meetings on the first Monday of the month.

28 Quantities and amounts

A Put the letters in order and complete the words.

- 1 We've been to the ballet d _____ of times. (t o n s e z)
- 2 She asked him _____ times, but he didn't do it. (c s t o u l e s n)
- 3 I've got _____ of letters to write. (h r e u d s n d)
- 4 You'll find _____ of things to eat in the fridge. (l o d s a)
- 5 There are _____ of starving people in Africa. (m s i l i l n o)
- 6 There are _____ queues for the toilets. (e e s n d l s)
- 7 I've got _____ of things to do before I go on holiday. (p s e l i)
- 8 You'll have _____ of opportunities to see the film again. (p l n y t e)
- 9 We discussed the plans on _____ occasions. (n o s u e r u m)
- 10 I've written to _____ of residents about the problem. (s c r e s o)
- 11 There were _____ of fans at the football match. (t a n h s d o u s)

B Write the words from A in two groups.

word + of + noun

dozens of times

word + noun

C Circle the correct words to complete the text.

When I first came to London from Rome, I found it very hard. For a start, I knew (1) a few / hardly any words of English. And at the language school I went to, (2) few / several students spoke Italian. As a result, I felt lonely. After (3) a few / enough days, however, things improved and I soon knew (4) enough / few useful phrases to eat in a restaurant and buy things in shops. I also began to get to know my classmates, and now I've got (5) hardly any / several friends.

D Answer the questions.

- 1 Which two words/expressions from C can you use with uncountable nouns? _____
- 2 Most of the words from A mean 'lots of' or 'many'. Which word means 'without a finish or limit'? _____
- 3 If you are 'short of' things, do you have enough of them? _____
- 4 Which word from C has the same meaning as 'hardly any'? _____
- 5 Which word from C has the same meaning as 'a few'? _____

29 Immigration

A Match the underlined words with the definitions below.

I used to work in Italy. I had both a residence permit, which allowed me to live there, and a work permit, which allowed me to work there. You could also apply for citizenship if you lived there for ten years (which I didn't). Because I lived there, I was able to renew my passport at the British embassy in Rome.



During my time in Italy, I went to the USA to visit an Italian friend of mine who was travelling round the world. He had entered the country on a tourist visa, but had found work there. In reality, you needed a green card to work in the States, so he could have been deported if the authorities had found out that his papers weren't in order. But he didn't want to emigrate, only to stay there for a few months.

Since my return to Britain, I've been teaching ESOL (English as a second language) to groups of women. Many of them are refugees who had to leave their own country and crossed the border illegally. They have come to this country as asylum seekers, but the government has imposed limits upon immigration and will decide if these people have a genuine case, or are economic migrants, in which case they will be sent back home.

- 1 the legal right to be a citizen of a particular country
- 2 document giving a foreigner permission to work in the United States
- 3 official document that allows you to live somewhere
- 4 line that separates one country from another
- 5 the official building of a group of people who represent one country in the capital city of another
- 6 official document allowing you to work somewhere
- 7 forced to leave a country because you have no legal right to be there
- 8 people who move to another country in order to make more money
- 9 the process of entering a country in order to live there permanently
- 10 official stamp in your passport which allows you to visit a country
- 11 leave a country and go to live in another one
- 12 people escaping their country, often because there is a war or not enough food
- 13 foreigners forced to leave their own country who ask for protection from another country's government
- 14 official documents, especially ones which show who you are

30 Letter writing

A Read the first and last line of four letters. Match the words in the box with the letters.

Hi, Ian!

Dear Sir or Madam

Dear Ms Eyton

Dear Mum

Yours sincerely,

Love from,

Best wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Ian Lees

Ian

Pam

Pam Eyton

A (1) _____
I'm writing to enquire whether you have any job vacancies during the summer months.

I look forward to hearing from you.
(2) _____

B (3) _____
I'm writing in response to your letter of January 14th.

Please contact my secretary to arrange an appointment.
(4) _____

C (5) _____
Thanks for your letter and the cheque you sent me.

Take care and keep in touch!
(6) _____

D (7) _____
Just a quick note to say I'll be able to come to the meeting on Friday.

Let me know whether I need to give anyone a lift nearer the time.
(8) _____

B Answer the questions.

- Two letters are formal and two are informal. Which ones are formal? _____
- Which formal beginning do you use when you don't know the name of the person you're writing to? _____
- Do you end formal letters with your first name and surname, or only your first name? _____
- Which formal ending do you use when you know the name of the person you're writing to? _____
- In letter D, do you think the two correspondents are colleagues or relatives? _____
- In which letter could you also use the endings 'All the best' and 'Regards'? _____

Test 3 (Units 21–30)

A Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 My mum goes to the Sunday morning ceremony / service at our local church.
- 2 We had to show our passports when we crossed the border / embassy into Canada.
- 3 We've had hundreds / numerous enquiries about the camera we advertised.
- 4 My friend was in labour / pregnancy for forty-eight hours before her daughter was born.
- 5 When we were in Chiang Mai, a monk / nun said he would show us around the monastery.
- 6 My grandparents had friends in Australia, so they decided to emigrate / enter there.
- 7 There's a shop in town with a range of expecting / maternity clothes.
- 8 The boys wanted to play football, but they couldn't find enough / several people to make up two teams.

B Complete the letter. Write one word in each space.

Dear Sir or (1) _____
My latest bank statement showed that I was £505.17 in the
(2) _____. I dealt with this by transferring some of my
(3) _____ from another account. A week later I received a
further statement which showed that I had paid £3.85 (4) _____ on
this amount. My understanding was that I could have an (5) _____
of £1200, so I was surprised by this. Could you explain why this happened? I
have never been in (6) _____ to the bank before.
I look forward to (7) _____ from you.
Yours (8) _____,
Doreen Bolton

C Match eight of the leisure activities in the box with the equipment.

dart's DIY drawing hiking horse riding jogging knitting
martial arts needlework photography pool yoga

- 1 _____ – boots, stick
- 2 _____ – needles, wool
- 3 _____ – paper, pencil
- 4 _____ – drill, nails
- 5 _____ – cotton, needle
- 6 _____ – camera, film
- 7 _____ – hat, whip
- 8 _____ – cue, ball

Test 3 (Units 21–30)

D Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Write one word in each space.

- 1 I have a two-week holiday once a year.
I have a two-week _____ holiday.
- 2 Most people in my office have lunch at twelve o'clock.
Most people in my office have lunch at _____.
- 3 I get a telephone bill every month.
I get a _____ telephone bill.
- 4 The year 2000 was a year of 366 days.
The year 2000 was a _____ year.
- 5 We have a cup of tea in the middle of the afternoon.
We have a _____ cup of tea.
- 6 Some farmers get up at the time when the sun first appears.
Some farmers get up at _____.

E Complete the dialogue with ten of the words in the box.

abstract artist crime gallery genre heavy historical
masterpieces non-fiction portraits publisher studio

- A: What are you reading at the moment?
B: *The Girl with the Pearl Earring* by Tracy Chevalier.
A: Isn't that the name of a painting?
B: Yes, the (1) _____ was Vermeer. He lived in Holland in the seventeenth century and painted a lot of domestic scenes and (2) _____. The book's about the model who sat for him in his (3) _____.
A: So, is the book a detailed work of (4) _____?
B: No, it's not (5) _____ reading at all. Nobody knows anything about the girl, so the book is about what might have happened. I suppose you'd say it's (6) _____ fiction.
A: Is that your favourite (7) _____?
B: No, not at all. I tend to prefer (8) _____ thrillers. But I like Vermeer's work. That's why I wanted to read the book.
A: Have you seen any of his work?
B: Yes, I saw three or four of his paintings in a (9) _____ in Amsterdam. He only painted about forty pictures, I think. But they're all recognised as (10) _____.

31 Ups and downs

A Circle the correct words and expressions to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you are downbeat / upbeat about something, you don't show or feel much excitement about it.
- 2 If you downgrade / upgrade something, you change it for a better one.
- 3 If something has a downside / an upside, it has a negative side to it.
- 4 If there is a downturn / an upturn in something, there is an increase in it.
- 5 If something is a letdown / a turn-up for the books, it is disappointing because it isn't as good as you'd thought it would be.
- 6 If you have a downer / have your ups and downs, a mixture of good and bad things happen to you.
- 7 If something is downcast / up and running, it is established and working.
- 8 If you are down-at-heel / up-and-coming, you are badly dressed or in a bad condition because of lack of money.

B Complete the sentences with the other words and expressions from A.

- 1 If you are _____, you are becoming more successful in a job.
- 2 If there is _____ in something, there is a reduction in amount.
- 3 If you _____ on someone, you don't like them.
- 4 If you are _____ about something, you are full of hope, happiness and good feelings about it.
- 5 If you _____ someone or something, you reduce them to a lower level or position of importance.
- 6 If something has _____, this is the good or pleasant part of it.
- 7 If you are _____, you are sad and without hope.
- 8 If you say that something is _____, you find it strange or surprising, usually in a positive way.

C Complete the sentences with words and expressions from A and B.

- 1 He hadn't worked very hard, but he still felt _____ about how he'd done in the exams.
- 2 I worked all night in order to get the machine _____.
- 3 Why do you _____ on Paul? What's wrong with him?
- 4 Economy class is full, so we'll _____ you to business class.
- 5 There's _____ to earning more money – you pay more tax.
- 6 Her last book was much better – this one was a bit of _____.

32 Phrasal verbs: getting in touch

A Complete the sentences with *in*, *off*, *on* or *out*. Use one word three times.

- 1 My credit card payment is due, so I want to *send* this cheque today.
- 2 Don't forget to *copy* me on that letter you're sending to Mr Morris.
- 3 I've written that kind of letter many times, so I was able to *dash* it
- 4 My flatmate moved out a year ago, but I still have to *send* her mail.
- 5 I saw the bill and decided to *fire* a letter of complaint immediately.
- 6 Our wedding is in July, so we want to *send* the invitations in April.

B Complete the text with *back*, *in*, *off*, *onto*, *through* or *up*. Use two words twice.

I didn't feel well yesterday, so I decided to *phone* (1) sick this morning. I managed to *get* (2) to the switchboard alright, but then I got *cut* (3) I had to *ring* (4), and this time the operator was able to *put* me (5) to my boss. Unfortunately, my boss wasn't very pleased about my news – some important visitors were coming after lunch. He asked me to *get* (6) to him by twelve if I thought I could come in for two o'clock. If not, he would have to *get* (7) another colleague and ask him to attend the meeting instead. My boss was so angry I thought he was going to *hang* (8) on me.

C Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from A and B. Use *it* or *them* where necessary.

- 1 If you telephone your place of work, you
- 2 If you write or draw something very quickly without putting much effort into it, you
- 3 If you send an application for a job by post, you
- 4 If you send something to a lot of different people or places, you
- 5 If you connect someone to someone else by telephone, you
- 6 If you contact someone, especially by telephone or letter, you
- 7 If you make sure that someone receives a copy of a letter that you are sending to someone else, you
- 8 If you write a letter quickly because you are angry, you

33 Phrasal verbs: sport and exercise

A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences with the names of five sports. Circle the phrasal verb in each sentence.



- 1 When you kick off in _____, you start a match.
- 2 When you knock up in _____, you practise for a short time before the start of a match.
- 3 When you tee off in _____, you start a game by hitting the ball for the first time.
- 4 When you knock your opponent out in _____, you hit them so hard that they fall and can't get to their feet again.
- 5 When you break away in _____, you move ahead of a group of people.

B Replace the underlined words with the phrasal verbs in the box. Write the verbs in the list below.

burn off call me up for send me off
tone up try out for warm up work out

Five years ago, I was invited to (1) compete for a place in the local women's football team. I was really excited! The day before the trial, I decided to (2) train my body by exercise for an hour in the gym. Then, in order to (3) make my muscles firmer, stronger and healthier, I did some stretching exercises - I needed to be as fit and healthy as I possibly could. On the morning of the match, I had a large breakfast. I was sure I would (4) use by exercising a lot of calories during the game. Once I got to the ground, however, things didn't go according to plan. After sitting on the bench for the first half of the game, I was told to (5) do gentle exercise to prepare for a sports activity on the touchline. I'd been on the pitch for five minutes before the referee decided to (6) make me leave the field because I had broken the rules. He thought I'd pulled someone down in the penalty area. I wasn't surprised when they didn't (7) ask me to take part in the next match.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

34 Phrasal verbs: not doing things

A Complete the sentences with *off* or *out*.

- 1 You don't have to go to the party tonight. You can still *back* if you'd prefer.
- 2 For years afterwards, he wanted to *blot* the memory of the accident.
- 3 They'll probably *call* the match The ground's far too wet.
- 4 He said he would do a parachute jump, but I think he'll probably *chicken* !
- 5 I was too busy to sing in the choir every week, so I had to *drop*
- 6 I complained about the service and they tried to *job* me with some excuse.
- 7 The match isn't going ahead. The other team have had to *pull*

B Complete the sentences with *from*, *of*, *on* or *up*. Use each word twice.

- 1 You can't possibly *duck out* going to the wedding. He's your brother, after all.
- 2 I'll be away when it's Jackie's party, so I'm going to *miss out* it.
- 3 He offered me a free theatre ticket, but I decided to *pass it*
- 4 Can you think of a good excuse to *get out* going to the meeting?
- 5 I know she's bossy, but don't *shy away* telling her your views.
- 6 You promised you'd buy her a car. You can't *go back* what you said.
- 7 I know you don't like him very much, but don't *stand him* again.
- 8 You'll have to do something, Paul. You can't just *walk away* the problem.

C Replace the underlined words with phrasal verbs from this page.

- 1 My sister used to avoid close friendships because she
was nervous.
- 2 We've decided not to take advantage of the chance
to go to the USA.
- 3 They had to cancel the concert because two
members of the band were sick.
- 4 The shop tried to persuade me to take last
year's model.
- 5 I can't avoid remembering those terrible events.
- 6 I didn't fail to keep my promise. I did what I said
I'd do.

35 Idioms: how you feel

A Do the idioms in *italics* have positive (P) or negative (N) meanings?

- 1 Kim's been off school for a week, but she's *on the mend* now. P
- 2 I'm feeling *under the weather*, so I'm staying in this evening.
- 3 You must be *dead on your feet* after working all night.
- 4 I've been given a *clean bill of health*, so I can start work again.
- 5 He'll be *as right as rain* if he takes things *easy for a while*.
- 6 I hear you got promoted. That should put a *spring in your step*.
- 7 Joe's a bit *the worse for wear*, so let's leave him in bed.
- 8 I've been gardening all day. I'm *ready to drop*.
- 9 Jane's *up and about* now, but she hasn't been outdoors yet.
- 10 I could do with a holiday. I feel *run-down* at the moment.
- 11 You'll *catch your death of cold* if you go out without a coat.
- 12 He *seemed tired last night*, but he's *full of beans* this morning.
- 13 I feel *like death warmed up*. I'm going to stay in bed.
- 14 He's *as fit as a fiddle* and never has a day off work.

B Complete the sentences with idioms from A.

- 1 If you have _____, you walk energetically in a way that shows you are feeling happy and confident.
- 2 If you are _____, you have a lot of energy and enthusiasm.
- 3 If you are _____ after an illness, you are well enough to get out of bed and move around.
- 4 If you are told that you will _____, you are being warned that you will become ill if you go outside when you're not wearing enough clothes.
- 5 If you are _____, your health is improving after an illness.
- 6 If you are _____, you feel ill, possibly after drinking too much alcohol.
- 7 If you are _____, you are very healthy.
- 8 If you are given _____, a doctor examines you and states that you are healthy.

36 Idioms: succeeding and failing

A Circle the correct idioms to complete the sentences.

- 1 If something bears fruit / misses the mark, it produces successful results.
- 2 If a plan gets off the ground / goes pear-shaped, it starts or succeeds.
- 3 If something falls flat / works like a dream, it works very well.
- 4 If something goes from strength to strength / misses the mark, it fails to achieve what it is intended to achieve.
- 5 If an attempt to achieve something or to tell a joke bears fruit / falls flat, it fails.
- 6 If something comes to nothing / gets off the ground, it doesn't succeed.
- 7 If a plan goes pear-shaped / works like a dream, it fails.
- 8 If something comes to nothing / goes from strength to strength, it becomes better and better or more and more successful.

B Match the sentence halves. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you <i>make it big</i> , | a you won't be successful. |
| 2 If you <i>draw a blank</i> , | b you don't make any mistakes. |
| 3 If you <i>make the grade</i> , | c your relationship starts badly, often with an argument. |
| 4 If you <i>fight a losing battle</i> , | d you become successful or famous. |
| 5 If you <i>don't put a foot wrong</i> , | e you have produced something as a result of it. |
| 6 If you <i>won't last five minutes</i> , | f you improve something a lot. |
| 7 If you <i>work wonders</i> , | g you are unable to get information, think of something or achieve something. |
| 8 If you <i>get off on the wrong foot</i> with someone you have just met, | h you succeed at something usually because your skills are good enough. |
| 9 If you <i>have something to show</i> for your efforts or time, | i you try hard to do something when there is no chance of success. |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____

C Complete the sentences in your own words.

- 1 If you get off on the right foot with someone you have just met, _____

- 2 If something hits the mark, _____
- 3 If you have nothing to show for your efforts or time, _____

37 Idioms and metaphors: colour

A Complete the idioms and metaphors with the words in the box.

black blue green grey red white

- 1 If you get a _____ mark, people think that something you have done is bad and they will remember it in future.
- 2 If you are as _____ as a sheet, you are very pale, usually because you are frightened or ill.
- 3 If a subject or problem is a _____ area, people do not know how to deal with it because there are no clear rules.
- 4 If something happens out of the _____, it happens suddenly and you are not expecting it.
- 5 If you are _____ with envy, you wish very much that you had something that another person has.
- 6 If a statement or an action is like a _____ rag to a bull, it makes someone very angry.

B Complete the idioms and metaphors with five of the colours from A.

- 1 If you have _____ fingers, you are good at keeping plants healthy and making them grow.
- 2 If you say something until you're _____ in the face, you keep saying the same thing again and again but no one listens to you.
- 3 If you catch someone _____-handed, you discover them doing something illegal or wrong.
- 4 If you feel _____, you feel sad.
- 5 If something is given the _____ light, it is officially allowed to happen.
- 6 If you think facts and situations are _____ and _____, you have a simple and very certain opinion about them.

C Complete the sentences with idioms and metaphors from A and B.

- 1 I hadn't spoken to Alice for ages. Then she phoned me _____.
- 2 Susie didn't look well. She was _____.
- 3 If you don't hand in your homework, that will be _____ against your name.
- 4 I was _____ when a friend of mine won a trip to Australia.
- 5 Sarah gets very angry about inequality in the workplace. When her boss said that she should make the tea every morning, it was _____.
- 6 I don't know who's responsible for looking after the money. It's a bit of _____.

38 Collocations: *big* and *small*

A Circle the correct word to complete the collocations.

- 1 Video shops are big / large *business* these days.
- 2 I usually only carry little / small *change* in my purse.
- 3 So, you're getting married? When's the big / large *day*?
- 4 How did you cut your little / small *finger*?
- 5 During the party, we had to make little / small *talk* with the other guests.
- 6 When it was my dad's 50th birthday, he didn't make a big / large *deal* of it.

B Complete the collocations with *big* or *large*. What is the opposite of these words? Write *small* or *little*.

- 1 Tom's a big boy now. It's his birthday soon. little boy
- 2 The farm produces a _____ quantity of milk. _____ quantity
- 3 Our dog eats a _____ amount of food. _____ amount
- 4 How old is your _____ sister? _____ sister
- 5 His new job made a _____ difference. _____ difference
- 6 I bought a _____ number of pens and pencils. _____ number
- 7 My sister works for a _____ business. _____ business
- 8 I've hurt my _____ toe. _____ toe

C Complete the text with collocations from this page.

My friend Judy got married a couple of weeks ago. Weddings are

(1) _____ these days, but Judy and her fiancé Robin didn't want to make a (2) _____ of it, so they invited only a (3) _____ of people – about twenty in total – to the registry office. They also didn't want any presents. Instead, they asked each guest to give a (4) _____ of money, not too much they said, to one of three charities they had chosen. What a sensible idea!

When the (5) _____ arrived, the weather was pretty awful. After the ceremony, we went for a meal in an Italian restaurant. I sat next to Judy's

(6) _____ Katy, who's only ten years old and really sweet. Unfortunately, she managed to burn her (7) _____ on a candle when she was reaching across the table for some bread. Otherwise, the meal was lovely. When we went outside, the weather had improved – and this made a (8) _____ to everyone's photos.

In the evening Judy and Robin had a party for all their friends. Even though Judy works for a (9) _____ which makes computer parts, she knows a (10) _____ of people. I didn't know any of them, and I don't like making (11) _____ with strangers. So, I spent most of my time in the kitchen helping Judy's mum with the (12) _____ of food that was needed to feed 150 people.

39 Collocations: give and take

A Match the sentence halves. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 If you give someone advice, | a you say what you know about a particular situation. |
| 2 If you take care of someone, | b you join with other people in it. |
| 3 If you give evidence in court, | c you pay no attention to what this person says. |
| 4 If you take control of a situation, | d you attempt it. |
| 5 If you give a good impression, | e you keep this person safe from injury and illness. |
| 6 If you take no notice of someone, | f you tell them what you think they should do. |
| 7 If you give something a go, | g you have a positive effect on someone. |
| 8 If you take part in an activity, | h you have the power to organise or direct it. |

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

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

action advantage chance details hand lift pride word

- 1 If you give someone a _____ to do something, you allow them to do it.
- 2 If you take _____ over a problem, you do something to solve it.
- 3 If you take _____ in something, you feel pleased and satisfied with what you have done.
- 4 If you give someone _____ of an event, you tell them about the time, place, cost, etc.
- 5 If you take someone's _____ for something, you accept what they say.
- 6 If you give someone a _____, you give them a free journey in your car.
- 7 If you take _____ of something, you make good or full use of it.
- 8 If you give someone a _____, you help them do something.

40 Confusing verbs (borrow/lend, etc.)

A Circle the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Could I borrow / lend your pen, Roberto?
- 2 Can I bring / take my sister to your party?
- 3 I hope you didn't damage / hurt your mobile phone when you dropped it.
- 4 I'll see you outside the theatre. Don't forget / leave the tickets, will you?
- 5 Can you lay / lie the table? You'll find the knives and forks in the drawer.
- 6 My grandparents used to have a big house, but now they live / stay in a flat.
- 7 Did you look / see under the chair? It might have rolled under there.
- 8 Hurry up, or we'll lose / miss the train!
- 9 I think the cost of living will raise / rise very soon.
- 10 What time of day did they rob / steal the bank?
- 11 I didn't say / tell my friends I was going out with him.
- 12 My dad didn't learn / teach me to drive – my mum did.

B Complete the text with the correct form of the other verbs from A.

Some years ago, when I was on my summer holiday, I (1) _____ at a campsite in Greece for a few days. One day I went to the beach with some other campers. I put my money, passport, etc. into my small backpack and (2) _____ it with me. I had a swim, then (3) _____ on the beach under the hot sun. The others (4) _____ that they wanted to go windsurfing, and I decided I'd like to (5) _____. It was hard work – I could just about (6) _____ the sail, but soon my arms began to (7) _____. I went back to where I'd (8) _____ my backpack, but I couldn't (9) _____ it anywhere. Someone must have (10) _____ it while I was windsurfing. My new friends (11) _____ me some money, which was kind of them. But I had (12) _____ my passport too and had to go to the embassy the next day to get a new one.

C Complete the table.

infinitive	past tense	past participle
1 bring
2 leave
3 lay
4 lie
5 steal
6 teach

Test 4 (Units 31-40)

A Complete the sentences with words or expressions which include *up* and *down*.

- 1 It took ages to build the tunnel, but it's now been for ten years.
- 2 My dad's health isn't great. He has his
- 3 My cousin started his own small business a few years ago. At first, things went well, but recently there's been a bit of a
- 4 John's always late for work, but yesterday he was on time. That was a bit of a
- 5 At first the check-in clerk said the flight was full. Then she said she would us to business class. We were thrilled!
- 6 I've just been promoted at work. I've got a pay rise, but the is that I have to work longer hours.

B Circle the correct phrasal verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you're angry with someone, you might fire off an email / dash off an email.
- 2 If someone leaves a message on your answer phone, you will probably call them back / put them through.
- 3 If it's your best friend's birthday, you send off a card / send on a card.
- 4 If you're cut off, you phone in / ring back.
- 5 If you need to communicate with someone, you get back to them / get onto them.
- 6 If you want to end a phone conversation, you cut off / hang up.

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of six of the verbs in the box.

catch feel get go lay learn lie raise rise rob steal teach

- 1 The price of houses enormously over the last few years.
- 2 It took a long time for the plans to off the ground.
- 3 You your death of cold if you don't wear something warmer.
- 4 After my horse-riding accident, I had to flat on my back for four weeks.
- 5 This is delicious? Who you how to cook it?
- 6 My cousin's wallet from his jacket pocket.

Test 4 (Units 31-40)

D Circle the correct words to complete the text.

I hadn't heard from my parents for ages. Then suddenly, out of the (1) black / blue, my mum phoned and said they were going to come and (2) look / see me. I was only just up and (3) about / off after a nasty cold, so I wasn't too pleased.

The flat was a mess, and there was only a very (4) little / small amount of food in the fridge. But my best friend said she would give me a (5) go / hand with the tidying up. I took (6) advantage / control of her offer, and together we tidied the place up. I'd also (7) lost / missed my purse, but she said that was no (8) big / large deal. She would (9) borrow / lend me some money to do some shopping.

When the big (10) day / minute finally arrived, I was ready for my parents' visit. What a real (11) letdown / upturn when they phoned to say my dad was feeling under the (12) rain / weather and they wouldn't be coming!

E Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box and prepositions.

break burn call chicken fob knock pass send

- Two players in yesterday's match for fighting.
- My boss got into a fight and the other person
- The Olympic champion from the rest of the athletes halfway through the race and went on to win.
- How many calories do you in a marathon?
- We're going climbing, but Anna will probably
- Jane the chance to go skiing.
- I the party because I was ill.
- The shop assistant tried to me by saying they'd get the watch mended, but I wanted my money back.

F Underline the mistake in each idiom and simile. Write the correct word.

- The doctor gave me a clean ticket of health.
- I'm so tired I'm ready to fall.
- On Sophie's first day at work, she didn't put a hand wrong.
- I tell my brother not to use my mobile, but I'm fighting a losing war.
- I tried out for the team and made the ground.
- I was blue with envy when my friend won a car.

Answer Key

1 Describing character

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A 1 <i>confidence</i> | B 1 <i>determination</i> | C 1 <i>considerate</i> | 9 <i>honest</i> |
| 2 <i>consideration</i> | 2 <i>honesty</i> | 2 <i>courteous</i> | 10 <i>loyal</i> |
| 3 <i>courtesy</i> | 3 <i>independence</i> | 3 <i>independent</i> | 11 <i>mature</i> |
| 4 <i>creativity</i> | 4 <i>intelligence</i> | 4 <i>creative</i> | 12 <i>reliable</i> |
| 5 <i>enthusiasm</i> | 5 <i>maturity</i> | 5 <i>enthusiastic</i> | 13 <i>determined</i> |
| 6 <i>flexibility</i> | 6 <i>originality</i> | 6 <i>flexible</i> | 14 <i>original</i> |
| 7 <i>initiative</i> | 7 <i>patience</i> | 7 <i>confident</i> | |
| 8 <i>loyalty</i> | 8 <i>reliability</i> | 8 <i>patient</i> | |

2 Describing appearance

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A 1 <i>old-fashioned</i> | B 1 <i>over-dressed</i> | C positive | negative |
| 2 <i>fashionable</i> | 2 <i>elegant</i> | <i>fashionable</i> | <i>crumpled</i> |
| 3 <i>neat</i> | 3 <i>clean-cut</i> | <i>flattering</i> | <i>dowdy</i> |
| 4 <i>dowdy</i> | 4 <i>frumpy</i> | <i>neat</i> | <i>old-fashioned</i> |
| 5 <i>flattering</i> | 5 <i>immaculate</i> | <i>stylish</i> | <i>unflattering</i> |
| 6 <i>crumpled</i> | 6 <i>glamorous</i> | <i>clean-cut</i> | <i>frumpy</i> |
| 7 <i>stylish</i> | 7 <i>nerdy</i> | <i>elegant</i> | <i>nerdy</i> |
| 8 <i>unflattering</i> | 8 <i>under-dressed</i> | <i>glamorous</i> | <i>over-dressed</i> |
| | | <i>immaculate</i> | <i>under-dressed</i> |

3 What your body does

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A 1 <i>ache</i> | 7 <i>sneeze</i> | B 1 <i>blush</i> |
| 2 <i>burp</i> | 8 <i>sniff</i> | 2 <i>shiver</i> |
| 3 <i>blush</i> | 9 <i>sweat</i> | 3 <i>sweat</i> |
| 4 <i>hiccup</i> | 10 <i>throb</i> | 4 <i>itch</i> |
| 5 <i>itch</i> | 11 <i>tingle</i> | 5 <i>yawn</i> |
| 6 <i>shiver</i> | 12 <i>yawn</i> | 6 <i>sniff</i> |

- C** 1 Your nose can run when you have a cold.
2 Your heart can beat fast when you're excited.
3 Your eyes can water when you cut up onions.
4 Your stomach can rumble when you're hungry.
5 Your ears can pop when you go up in a plane.

4 How you feel

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A 1 <i>edgy</i> | B 1 <i>composed</i> | C 1 <i>settled</i> | 7 <i>distracted</i> |
| 2 <i>uncomfortable</i> | 2 <i>distracted</i> | 2 <i>expectant</i> | 8 <i>uneasy</i> |
| 3 <i>tense</i> | 3 <i>restless</i> | 3 <i>jumpy</i> | 9 <i>edgy</i> |
| 4 <i>uneasy</i> | 4 <i>apprehensive</i> | 4 <i>apprehensive</i> | 10 <i>composed</i> |
| 5 <i>anxious</i> | 5 <i>settled</i> | 5 <i>uncomfortable</i> | |
| 6 <i>jumpy</i> | 6 <i>expectant</i> | 6 <i>anxious</i> | |

5 Animal types

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| A 1 species | 10 carnivores | B crocodile | horse |
| 2 insects | 11 Wild | carnivore | domestic |
| 3 invertebrates | 12 pet | predator | herbivore |
| 4 vertebrates | 13 predator | reptile | mammal |
| 5 amphibians | 14 prey | vertebrate | vertebrate |
| 6 reptiles | 15 omnivores | wild | |
| 7 mammals | 16 rare | | |
| 8 herbivores | 17 endangered | | |
| 9 domestic | 18 human | | |

6 Working and not working

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A 1 shift | B 1 lunch break | C 1 a teacher |
| 2 working hours | 2 flexitime | 2 a nurse |
| 3 clock on | 3 knock off | 3 an office worker |
| 4 clock off | 4 take time off | 4 a shop assistant |
| 5 overtime | 5 holiday allowance | 5 a mechanic |
| 6 sick leave | 6 maternity leave | 6 a waitress |
| 7 day off | 7 take early retirement | |
| 8 get the sack | 8 part-time job | |

7 Early childhood

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A 1 high chair | B 1 pre-school | C 1 dummy, thumb |
| 2 pushchair | 2 childminder | 2 babysitter,
childminder |
| 3 cot | 3 nappy | 3 cot, pram |
| 4 nappy | 4 teething | 4 nursery, playground |
| 5 bib | 5 dummy | 5 bib, nappy |
| 6 pram | 6 thumb | |
| 7 dummy | 7 pushchair | |
| | 8 playground | |
| | 9 nursery | |
| | 10 high chair | |
| | 11 babysitter | |
| | 12 pocket money | |

8 Friends and relationships

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A 1 f | B a 4 | C 1 f |
| 2 e | b 5 | 2 d |
| 3 b | c 2 | 3 a |
| 4 a | d 1 | 4 c |
| 5 d | e 6 | 5 b |
| 6 c | f 3 | 6 e |

9 Being good or bad

- A** 1 good
2 good
3 bad
4 good
5 good

- B** 1 e
2 c
3 a
4 b
5 d

- C** 1 clumsy – bad
2 competent – good
3 inept – bad
4 hopeless – bad
5 skilful – good

10 How you say something

- A** 1 beg
2 confess
3 confirm
4 demand
5 insist
6 instruct
7 report
8 request
9 swear
10 urge

- B** 1 insisted
2 confirmed
3 demanded
4 begged
5 confessed

- C** 1 Gary instructed Mrs Harris to go straight back to the office.
2 He swore it wasn't him.
3 She requested that Paul send her an email.
4 He urged Steve not to drink and drive.
5 The police reported that there had been a sharp increase in drug-related crime.

Test 1 (Units 1-10)

- A** 1 leave
2 part-time
3 childminder
4 nappy
5 teething
6 off
7 break/hour
8 allowance
9 overtime
10 clock/knock

- B** **character**
1 determined
2 honest
3 loyal
4 flexible
5 reliable
6 creative

- appearance**
dowdy
elegant
immaculate
frumpy
neat
glamorous

- C** 1 predator / wild
2 amphibian / vertebrate
3 domestic / herbivore
4 endangered / mammal

- D** 1 false
2 true
3 false
4 false
5 true
6 true

- E** 1 apprehensive
2 settled
3 distracted
4 clumsy
5 capable
6 useless

- F** 1 popped
2 blushed
3 swore
4 urged
5 lost

- 6 hung
7 ached
8 beat
9 insisted
10 confirmed

11 Reactions

- A** 1 b
2 d
3 e
4 f
5 c
6 a

- B** 1 outrage
2 thumbs up
3 dismay
4 suspicion
5 delight
6 amazement

- C** 1 outcry
2 welcome
3 astonishment
4 condemnation
5 shock
6 backlash

12 Opinions: for and against

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| A 1 approve | B 1 behind | C for | against |
| 2 undecided | 2 disapprove | advocate | disapprove |
| 3 back | 3 take sides | approve | object |
| 4 sympathise | 4 object | back | oppose |
| 5 in favour | 5 in agreement | behind | |
| 6 advocate | 6 oppose | sympathise | |
| | | in agreement | |
| | | in favour | |

13 Talking about history

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A 1 antique | 9 century | B 1 century | 9 evolution |
| 2 bygone | 10 evolution | 2 ancestor | 10 generation |
| 3 ancient | 11 generation | 3 prehistoric | 11 heir |
| 4 ancestor | 12 civilisation | 4 ancient | 12 era |
| 5 heir | 13 prehistoric | 5 empire | 13 historical |
| 6 descendant | 14 medieval | 6 antique | 14 bygone |
| 7 empire | 15 historical | 7 civilisation | 15 descendant |
| 8 era | | 8 medieval | |

14 The rich and famous

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A 8.00 They haven't always
been famous | B 1 personality, star |
| 8.30 At home in the Caribbean | 2 a household name, world-famous |
| 9.00 Harvard House Hotel | 3 rise to fame |
| 9.30 The Simon Smith Show | 4 millionaire |
| 10.00 Rebel Without a Cause | 5 mansion (house), limousine (car) |
| | 6 red carpet |
| | 7 in the limelight, in the public eye |
| | 8 icon |

15 Cultures

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| A 1 aborigine | 5 folklore | B 1 way of life | 5 civil rights |
| 2 indigenous | 6 settlement | 2 westernised | 6 discrimination |
| 3 tribes | 7 native | 3 multicultural | 7 cultural identity |
| 4 customs | 8 traditional | 4 ethnic groups | 8 heritage |

16 Body language

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A 1 fidget | B 1 cross your legs | C 1 grimace |
| 2 slouch | 2 raise your eyebrows | 2 raise your eyebrows |
| 3 stretch | 3 lick your lips | 3 sigh |
| 4 tut | 4 fold your arms | 4 clench your teeth |
| 5 sigh | 5 clench your teeth | 5 tut |
| 6 grimace | 6 shrug your shoulders | 6 slouch |
| | | 7 shrug your shoulders |
| | | 8 fidget |
| | | 9 stretch |
| | | 10 lick your lips |

17 Humour

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| A 1 a joke
b wit | 2 a black (humour)
b dry (humour) | 3 a pun
b satire | 4 a irony
b punchline | B 1 f
2 c
3 e
4 a | 5 d
6 g
7 b |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|

18 Drugs

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| A drug abuse
drug addiction
drug dealer
drug habit
drug overdose
drug trafficking | be on drugs
be high on drugs
be hooked on drugs
<i>hard</i> drugs
soft drugs
take drugs | B 1 junkie
2 fix
3 clean | C 1 hooked
2 soft
3 junkie
4 dealer
5 fix
6 overdose
7 habit/addiction
8 clean |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|

19 Medical treatment

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| A 1 operation
2 medication
3 cream
4 ambulance
5 plaster | 6 life-support
machine
7 pills
8 transplant
9 intensive care | 10 antibiotics
11 first aid
12 allergic
13 dose | 14 blood
transfusion
15 major surgery |
|---|--|--|---|

20 Science

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 <i>scientist</i>
2 biologist
3 chemist
4 physicist
5 zoologist
6 geneticist | B 1 theory
2 method
3 research
4 laboratory
5 data
6 experiment
7 test tube
8 results
9 microscope
10 apparatus | C 1 theory
2 experiment
3 test tube
4 apparatus
5 method
6 results
7 laboratory
8 research
9 microscope
10 data |
|---|---|---|

Test 2 (Units 11-20)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| A 1 medication
2 microscope
3 apparatus
4 evolution
5 generation
6 research
7 operation
8 civilisation | B aborigine
ancestor
celebrity
descendant
geneticist | heir
junkie
millionaire
star
VIP | C 1 ethnic groups
2 Settlement
3 way of life
4 traditional
5 customs
6 westernised
7 native
8 folklore |
|--|---|--|--|

- D** 1 hard drugs
 2 blood transfusion
 3 drug habit
 4 first aid
 5 red carpet
 6 test tube
 7 Dry humour
 8 public eye

- E** 1 sympathise
 2 respond
 3 react
 4 grimaced
 5 slouch
 6 raised
 7 object
 8 fidgets

- F** 1 suspicion
 2 delight
 3 condemnation
 4 amazement
 5 backlash
 6 outcry

21 Money and debt

- A** 1 costs
 2 budget
 3 invest
 4 savings
 5 financial difficulties
 6 bankrupt
 7 economise
 8 make ends meet

- B** 1 in the red
 2 interest
 3 overdraft
 4 debt
 5 broke
 6 expenses
 7 cut back
 8 credit limit

- C** 1 overdraft
 2 budget
 3 interest
 4 debt
 5 credit limit
 6 invest
 7 savings
 8 expenses

22 Religion

- A** **places** church
 convent
 monastery
 mosque
 temple
people monk
 nun
 priest
 worshipper

- B** 1 service
 2 pray
 3 altar
 4 sacred
 5 believe
 6 ceremony
 7 faith
 8 holy

- C** 1 pray
 2 mosque
 3 holy
 4 monk
 5 sacred
 6 altar
 7 faith
 8 service
 9 nun
 10 monastery

23 Birth and death

- A** deliver
 expecting
 foetus
 labour
 maternity
 midwife
 newborn
 pregnancy
 premature
 unborn

- B** 1 expecting
 2 pregnancy
 3 foetus
 4 deliver
 5 unborn
 6 labour
 7 midwife
 8 maternity
 9 newborn
 10 premature

- C** 1 pass away
 2 terminal
 3 fatal
 4 dead
 5 post-mortem
 6 funeral
 7 bury
 8 coffin
 9 mourners
 10 grieve

24 Art

- A** 1 artist
 2 picture
 3 portrait
 4 painting

- 5 landscape
 6 still life
 7 modern
 8 exhibition

- B** 1 sculpture
 2 abstract
 3 sculptor
 4 masterpiece

- 5 studio
 6 collection
 7 gallery
 8 contemporary

- C** 1 a studio
2 contemporary

- 3 collection
4 a still life

- 5 an artist

25 Literature

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| A 1 historical fiction | 5 genre | 10 science fiction | 15 prose |
| 2 romance | 6 publisher | 11 plot | 16 fantasy |
| 3 crime thriller | 7 fiction | 12 classic | |
| 4 light | 8 heavy | 13 poetry | |
| | 9 non-fiction | 14 theme | |

26 Leisure activities

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| A 1 horse riding | 9 needlework | B 1 jogging |
| 2 flower arranging | 10 hiking | 2 gardening |
| 3 jogging | 11 photography | 3 martial arts |
| 4 DIY | 12 yoga | 4 yoga |
| 5 drawing | 13 pool | 5 darts |
| 6 amateur dramatics | 14 martial arts | 6 amateur dramatics |
| 7 knitting | 15 darts | |
| 8 gardening | | |

27 Time

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A 1 year | 6 day | B 1 c | C 1 back | 7 weekly |
| 2 day | 7 day | 2 a | 2 time of the year | 8 sunset |
| 3 year | 8 year | 3 d | 3 the small hours | 9 time of day |
| 4 year | 9 day | 4 b | 4 annual | 10 daily |
| 5 year | | 5 e | 5 leap year | 11 dawn |
| | | | 6 noon | 12 monthly |

28 Quantities and amounts

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| A 1 dozens | 7 piles | B word + <i>of</i> + noun | word + noun |
| 2 countless | 8 plenty | dozens | countless |
| 3 hundreds | 9 numerous | hundreds | endless |
| 4 loads | 10 scores | loads | numerous |
| 5 millions | 11 thousands | millions | |
| 6 endless | | piles | |
| | | plenty | |
| | | scores | |
| | | thousands | |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| C 1 hardly any | D 1 enough / hardly any |
| 2 few | 2 endless |
| 3 a few | 3 no |
| 4 enough | 4 few |
| 5 several | 5 several |

29 Immigration

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A 1 citizenship | 5 embassy | 9 immigration | 13 asylum seekers |
| 2 green card | 6 work permit | 10 tourist visa | |
| 3 residence permit | 7 deported | 11 emigrate | 14 papers |
| 4 border | 8 economic migrants | 12 refugee | |

30 Letter writing

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A 1 Dear Sir or Madam | B 1 A and B |
| 2 Yours faithfully, Pam Eyton | 2 Dear Sir or Madam |
| 3 Dear Ms Eyton | 3 first name and surname |
| 4 Yours sincerely, Ian Lees | 4 Yours sincerely |
| 5 Dear Mum | 5 colleagues |
| 6 Love from, Ian | 6 D |
| 7 Hi, Ian! | |
| 8 Best wishes, Pam | |

Test 3 (Units 21–30)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A 1 service | B 1 Madam | C 1 hiking |
| 2 border | 2 red | 2 knitting |
| 3 numerous | 3 funds/money/savings | 3 drawing |
| 4 labour | 4 interest | 4 DIY |
| 5 monk | 5 overdraft | 5 needlework |
| 6 emigrate | 6 debt | 6 photography |
| 7 maternity | 7 hearing | 7 horse riding |
| 8 enough | 8 faithfully | 8 pool |
| D 1 annual | E 1 artist | 6 historical |
| 2 midday/noon | 2 portraits | 7 genre |
| 3 monthly | 3 studio | 8 crime |
| 4 leap | 4 non-fiction | 9 gallery |
| 5 mid-afternoon | 5 heavy | 10 masterpieces |
| 6 sunrise | | |

31 Ups and downs

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| A 1 downbeat | B 1 up-and-coming | C 1 upbeat |
| 2 upgrade | 2 a downturn | 2 up and running |
| 3 a downside | 3 have a downer | 3 have a downer |
| 4 an upturn | 4 upbeat | 4 upgrade |
| 5 a letdown | 5 downgrade | 5 a downside |
| 6 have your ups and downs | 6 an upside | 6 a letdown |
| 7 up and running | 7 downcast | |
| 8 down-at-heel | 8 a turn-up for the books | |

32 Phrasal verbs: getting in touch

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A 1 off | B 1 in | C 1 phone in |
| 2 in | 2 through | 2 dash it off |
| 3 off | 3 off | 3 send it off |
| 4 on | 4 back | 4 send it out |
| 5 off | 5 through | 5 put them through |
| 6 out | 6 back | 6 get onto them |
| | 7 onto | 7 copy them in |
| | 8 up | 8 fire it off |

33 Phrasal verbs: sport and exercise

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| A 1 football – kick off | B 1 try out for | 5 warm up |
| 2 tennis – knock up | 2 work out | 6 send me off |
| 3 golf – tee off | 3 tone up | 7 call me up for |
| 4 boxing – knock (your opponent) out | 4 burn off | |
| 5 athletics/running/a race – break away | | |

34 Phrasal verbs: not doing things

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|
| A 1 out | 5 out | B 1 of | 5 from | C 1 shy away from |
| 2 out | 6 off | 2 on | 6 on | 2 (to) pass up |
| 3 off | 7 out | 3 up | 7 up | 3 call off |
| 4 out | | 4 of | 8 from | 4 fob me off with |
| | | | | 5 blot out |
| | | | | 6 go back on |

35 Idioms: how you feel

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---|
| A 1 positive | 9 positive | B 1 a spring in your step |
| 2 negative | 10 negative | 2 full of beans |
| 3 negative | 11 negative | 3 up and about |
| 4 positive | 12 positive | 4 catch your death of cold |
| 5 positive | 13 negative | 5 on the mend |
| 6 positive | 14 positive | 6 the worse for wear |
| 7 negative | | 7 as fit as a fiddle / as right as rain |
| 8 negative | | 8 a clean bill of health |

36 Idioms: succeeding and failing

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| A 1 bears fruit | B 1 d | C 1 your relationship starts well |
| 2 gets off the ground | 2 g | 2 it achieves what it is intended to achieve |
| 3 works like a dream | 3 h | 3 you have produced nothing as a result of it |
| 4 misses the mark | 4 i | |
| 5 falls flat | 5 b | |
| 6 comes to nothing | 6 a | |
| 7 goes pear-shaped | 7 f | |
| 8 goes from strength to strength | 8 c | |
| | 9 e | |

37 Idioms and metaphors: colour

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| A 1 black | B 1 green | C 1 out of the blue |
| 2 white | 2 blue | 2 as white as a sheet |
| 3 grey | 3 red | 3 a black mark |
| 4 blue | 4 blue | 4 green with envy |
| 5 green | 5 green | 5 like a red rag to a bull |
| 6 red | 6 black, white | 6 a grey area |

38 Collocations: big and small

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A 1 big | B 1 <i>big, little</i> | C 1 big business | 7 little finger |
| 2 small | 2 large, small | 2 big deal | 8 big difference |
| 3 big | 3 large, small | 3 small number | 9 small business |
| 4 little | 4 big, little | 4 small amount | 10 large number |
| 5 small | 5 big, small | 5 big day | 11 small talk |
| 6 big | 6 large, small | 6 little sister | 12 large amount/
quantity |
| | 7 large, small | | |
| | 8 big, little | | |

39 Collocations: give and take

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| A 1 f | 5 g | B 1 chance | 5 word |
| 2 e | 6 c | 2 action | 6 lift |
| 3 a | 7 d | 3 pride | 7 advantage |
| 4 h | 8 b | 4 details | 8 hand |

40 Confusing verbs (*borrow/lend, etc*)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| A 1 borrow | 7 look | B 1 stayed | 7 hurt | C 1 brought, brought |
| 2 bring | 8 miss | 2 took | 8 left | 2 left, left |
| 3 damage | 9 rise | 3 lay | 9 see | 3 laid, laid |
| 4 forget | 10 rob | 4 said | 10 stolen | 4 lay, lain |
| 5 lay | 11 tell | 5 learn | 11 lent | 5 stole, stolen |
| 6 live | 12 teach | 6 raise | 12 lost | 6 taught, taught |

Test 4 (Units 31-40)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A 1 up and running | B 1 fire off an email | C 1 has risen | |
| 2 ups and downs | 2 call them back | 2 get | |
| 3 downturn | 3 send off a card | 3 will catch | |
| 4 turn-up for the books | 4 ring back | 4 lie | |
| 5 upgrade | 5 get onto them | 5 taught | |
| 6 downside | 6 hang up | 6 was stolen | |
| D 1 blue | 7 lost | E 1 were sent off | F 1 <u>ticket</u> , bill |
| 2 see | 8 big | 2 knocked ... out | 2 <u>fall</u> , drop |
| 3 about | 9 lend | 3 broke away | 3 <u>hand</u> , foot |
| 4 small | 10 day | 4 burn off | 4 <u>war</u> , battle |
| 5 hand | 11 letdown | 5 chicken out | 5 <u>ground</u> , grade |
| 6 advantage | 12 weather | 6 passed up | 6 <u>blue</u> , green |
| | | 7 called off | |
| | | 8 fob ... off | |

Word List

The words in this list are British English. Sometimes we give you an important American word which means the same.

1 Describing character

confidence /'kɒnfɪdənts/	independence /,ɪndɪ'pendənts/
consideration /kən'sɪdər'eɪʃən/	initiative /ɪ'nɪʃətɪv/
courtesy /'kɜ:təsi/	intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒənts/
creativity /,kri:'eɪtɪvəti/	loyalty /'lɔ:əlti/
determination /dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən/	maturity /mə'tjʊərəti/
enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:ziæzəm/	originality /ə,rɪdʒən'æləti/
flexibility /,fleksɪ'bɪləti/	patience /'peɪʃənts/
honesty /'ɒnɪsti/	reliability /rɪ,lɪə'bɪləti/

2 Describing appearance

clean-cut /,kli:n'kʌt/	immaculate /ɪ'mækjələt/
crumpled /'krʌmpld/	neat /ni:t/
dowdy /'daʊdi/	nerdy /'nɜ:di/
elegant /'elɪgənt/	old-fashioned /,əʊld'fæʃənd/
fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/	over-dressed /,əʊvə'drest/
flattering /'flætərɪŋ/	stylish /'stɑ:liʃ/
frumpy /'frʌmpi/	under-dressed /,ʌndə'drest/
glamorous /'glæməərəs/	unflattering /ʌn'flætərɪŋ/

3 What your body does

ache /eɪk/	throb /θrɒb/
blush /blʌʃ/	tingle /'tɪŋɡl/
burp /bɜ:p/	yawn /jɔ:n/
hiccup /'hɪkʌp/	your ears pop /jɔ:r 'iəz ,pɒp/
itch /ɪtʃ/	your eyes water /jɔ:r 'aɪz ,wɔ:tə/
shiver /'ʃɪvə/	your heart beats /jɔ: 'hɑ:t ,bi:ts/
sneeze /sni:z/	your nose runs /jɔ: 'nəʊz ,rʌnz/
sniff /snɪf/	your stomach rumbles /jɔ: 'stʌmək ,rʌmblz/
sweat /swet/	

4 How you feel

anxious /'æŋkʃəs/	jumpy /'dʒʌmpi/
apprehensive /,æprɪ'hentɪv/	restless /'restləs/
composed /kəm'pəʊzd/	settled /'setld/
distracted /dɪ'stræktɪd/	tense /tents/
edgy /'edʒi/	uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmpftəbl/
expectant /ɪk'spektənt/	uneasy /ʌn'i:zi/

5 Animal types

amphibian /æm'fɪbiən/

carnivore /'kɑ:nɪvɔ:/

domestic /də'mestɪk/

endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/

herbivore /'hɜ:bɪvɔ:/

human /'hju:mən/

insect /'ɪnsekt/

invertebrate /ɪn'vɜ:tɪbreɪt/

mammal /'mæməl/

omnivore /'ɒmnɪvɔ:/

pet /pet/

predator /'predətə/

prey /preɪ/

rare /reə/

reptile /'reptɪl/

species /'spi:ʃi:z/

vertebrate /'vɜ:tɪbreɪt/

wild /waɪld/

6 Working and not working

clock off /klɒk 'ɒf/

clock on /klɒk 'ɒn/

day off /deɪ 'ɒf/

flexitime /'fleksɪtaɪm/

get the sack /get ðə 'sæk/

holiday allowance /'hɒlədeɪ ə,laʊənts/

knock off /nɒk 'ɒf/

lunch break /'lʌntʃ breɪk/

maternity leave /mə'tɜ:nəti li:v/

overtime /'əʊvətaɪm/

part-time job /,pɑ:t taɪm 'dʒɒb/

shift /ʃɪft/

sick leave /'sɪk li:v/

take early retirement /teɪk ,ɜ:lɪ rɪ'taɪəmənt/

take time off /teɪk taɪm 'ɒf/

working hours /'wɜ:kɪŋ ,aʊəz/

7 Early childhood

babysitter /'beɪbɪ,sɪtə/

bib /bɪb/

childminder /'tʃaɪld,maɪndə/

cot /kɒt/

dummy /'dʌmi/

high chair /'haɪ tʃeə/

nappy /'næpi/

nursery /'nɜ:səri/

playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/

pocket money /'pɒkɪt ,mʌni/

pram /præm/

pre-school /'pri:sku:l/

pushchair /'pʊʃtʃeə/

suck your thumb /sʌk jɔ: 'θʌm/

teething /'ti:ðɪŋ/

8 Friends and relationships

best friend /best frend/

childhood sweethearts /'tʃaɪldhʊd 'swi:thɑ:ts/

circle of friends /'sɜ:kl əv frendz/

clique /kli:k/

fiancé(e) /fi'ɒnsei/

flatmate /'flætmeɪt/

friend of a friend /,frend əv ə 'frend/

just (good) friends /dʒʌst 'frendz/

mutual friend /,mju:tʃuəl 'frend/

old friend /əʊld 'frend/

pen pal /'pen ,pæl/

peers /piəz/

school friend /'sku:l frend/

get to know (sb) /get tə 'nəʊ/

get on (with sb) /get 'ɒn/

(be) good friends (with sb) /gʊd 'frendz/

grow apart /grəʊ ə'pɑ:t/

hang around (with sb) /hæŋ ə'raʊnd/

have a lot in common (with sb) /hæv ə ,lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən/

introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/

keep in touch /,ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ/

lose contact /,lu:z 'kɒntækt/

make friends /,meɪk 'frendz/

(be) on speaking terms /ɒn 'spi:kɪŋ tɜ:mz/

9 Being good or bad

capable /'keɪpəbl/

clumsy /'klʌmzi/

competent /'kɒmpɪtənt/

effective /ɪ'fektɪv/

efficient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/

hopeless /'həʊpləs/

inept /ɪ'nept/

proficient /prə'fɪʃənt/

skilful /'skɪlfəl/ (US = skillful)

useless /'ju:sləs/

10 How you say something

beg /beg/

confess /kən'fes/

confirm /kən'fɜ:m/

demand /dɪ'mænd/

insist /ɪn'sɪst/

swear /swɛə/ (past tense swore;

past participle sworn)

instruct /ɪn'strʌkt/

report /rɪ'pɔ:t/

request /rɪ'kwest/

urge /ɜ:dʒ/

11 Reactions

amazement /ə'meɪzmənt/	overreact /,əʊvəri'ækt/
astonishment /ə'stɒnɪʃmənt/	provoke /prə'vəʊk/
backlash /'bæklæʃ/	react /ri'ækt/
condemnation /,kɒndem'neɪʃən/	reply /ri'plai/
delight /dɪ'laɪt/	respond /rɪ'spɒnd/
dismay /dɪ'smeɪ/	shock /ʃɒk/
greet /gri:t/	suspicion /sə'spɪʃən/
outcry /'aʊtkraɪ/	(get the) thumbs up (from sb) /θʌmz 'ʌp/
outrage /'aʊtreɪdʒ/	welcome /'welkəm/

12 Opinions: for and against

advocate /'ædvəkeɪt/	(be) in agreement /ɪn ə'gri:mənt/
against /ə'geɪnst/	(be) in favour of /ɪn 'feɪvər əv/
anti- /'æntɪ/	object to /'ɒbdʒɪkt tə/
approve of /ə'pru:v əv/	oppose /ə'pəʊz/
back /bæk/	pro- /prəʊ/
(be) behind (sb/sth) /bɪ'haɪnd/	sympathise /'sɪmpəθaɪz/
disapprove of /,dɪsə'pru:v əv/	take sides /teɪk 'saɪdz/
for /fɔ:/	undecided /,ʌndɪ'saɪdɪd/

13 Talking about history

ancestor /'ænsɛstə/
ancient /'eɪntɪənt/
antique /æn'ti:k/
bygone /'baɪɡɒn/
century /'sentʃəri/
civilisation /,sɪvələɪ'zeɪʃən/
descendant /dɪ'sendənt/
empire /'empaɪə/
era /'ɪərə/
evolution /,i:və'lʊ:ʃən/
generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/
heir /eə/
historical /hɪ'stɒrɪkəl/
medieval (also mediaeval) /,medi'i:vəl/
prehistoric /,pri:hi'stɒrɪk/

14 The rich and famous

- celebrity /sə'leibrəti/
 household name /,haʊshəʊld 'neɪm/
 icon /'aɪkɒn/
 (be) in the limelight /ɪn ðə 'laɪmlaɪt/
 (be) in the public eye /ɪn ðə ,pʌblɪk 'aɪ/
 limousine /,lɪmə'zi:n/
 luxury /'lʌksjəri/
 mansion /'mæntʃən/
 millionaire /,mɪljə'neə/
 personality /,pɜ:sən'æləti/
 red carpet /,red 'kɑ:pɪt/
 renowned /rɪ'naʊnd/
 rise to fame /raɪz tə 'feɪm/
 star /stɑ:/
 VIP /,vi: aɪ 'pi:/
 world-famous /,wɜ:ld'feɪməs/

15 Cultures

- aborigine /,æbə'rɪdʒəni/
 civil rights /,sɪvəl 'raɪts/
 cultural identity /,kʌltʃərəl aɪ'dentəti/
 custom /'kʌstəm/
 discrimination /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃən/
 ethnic group /,eθnɪk 'gru:p/
 folklore /'fəʊklɔ:/
 heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/
 indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs/
 multicultural /,mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəl/
 native /'neɪtɪv/
 settlement /'setlmənt/
 tradition /trə'dɪʃən/
 tribe /traɪb/
 way of life /,weɪ əv 'laɪf/
 westernised /'westənəɪzd/

16 Body language

clench your teeth /,klentʃ jɔ: 'ti:θ/
 cross your legs /,krɒs jɔ: 'legz/
 fidget /'fɪdʒɪt/
 fold your arms /,fəʊld jɔ:r 'ɑ:mz/
 gesture /'dʒestʃə/
 grimace /'grɪməs/
 lick your lips /,lɪk jɔ: 'lɪps/
 raise your eyebrows /,reɪz jɔ:r 'aɪbrəʊz/
 shrug your shoulders /,ʃrʌg jɔ: 'ʃəʊldəz/
 sigh /saɪ/
 slouch /slaʊtʃ/
 stretch /stretʃ/
 tut /tʌt/

17 Humour

black humour /,blæk 'hju:mə/
 dry humour /,draɪ 'hju:mə/
 for a laugh /fɔ:r ə 'lɑ:f/
 have a laugh /hæv ə 'lɑ:f/
 irony /'aɪərəni/
 joke /dʒəʊk/
 make fun of /meɪk 'fʌn əv/
 play on words /,pleɪ ɒn 'wɜ:dz/

pull (sb's) leg /pʊl 'leg/
 pun /pʌn/
 punchline /'pʌntʃlaɪn/
 satire /'sætərə/
 tease /ti:z/
 tongue in cheek /,tʌŋ ɪn 'tʃi:k/
 wit /wɪt/

18 Drugs

clean /kli:n/
 drug abuse /'drʌg ə,bju:s/
 drug addiction /'drʌg ə,dɪkʃən/
 drug dealer /'drʌg ,di:lə/
 drug habit /'drʌg ,hæbɪt/
 drug trafficking /'drʌg ,træfɪkɪŋ/
 fix /fɪks/
 hard drugs /,hɑ:d 'drʌgz/

(be) high /haɪ/
 (be) hooked /hʊkt/
 junkie /'dʒʌŋki/
 (be) on drugs /ɒn 'drʌgz/
 overdose /'əʊvədəʊs/
 soft drugs /'sɒft ,drʌgz/
 take drugs /teɪk 'drʌgz/

19 Medical treatment

allergic /ə'li:dʒɪk/
 ambulance /'æmbjələnts/
 antibiotics /,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪks/
 blood transfusion /'blʌd trænts,fju:ʒən/
 cream /kri:m/
 dose /dəʊs/
 first aid /,fɜ:st 'eɪd/
 intensive care /ɪn,tensɪv 'keə/
 life-support machine /'laɪfsə,pɔ:t mə,'fi:n/
 medication /,medɪ'keɪʃən/
 operation /,ɒpə'reɪʃən/
 pills /pɪlz/
 plaster /'plɑ:stə/
 major surgery /,meɪdʒə 'sɜ:dʒəri/
 transplant /'trænsplɑ:nt/

20 Science

apparatus /,æpə'reɪtəs/
 biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/
 biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/
 chemist /'kemɪst/
 chemistry /'kemɪstri/
 data /'deɪtə/
 experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/
 geneticist /dʒə'netɪsɪst/
 genetics /dʒə'netɪks/
 method /'meθəd/
 microscope /'maɪkrəskəʊp/
 physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/
 physics /'fɪzɪks/
 research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/
 results /rɪ'zʌltz/
 science /saɪənts/
 scientist /saɪəntɪst/
 test tube /'test tju:b/
 theory /'θɪəri/
 zoologist /zu'ɒlədʒɪst/
 zoology /zu'ɒlədʒi/

21 Money and debt

bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/
 broke /brəʊk/ (informal)
 budget /'bʌdʒɪt/
 costs /kɒsts/
 credit limit /'kredɪt ,lɪmɪt/
 cut back /kʌt 'bæk/
 (in) debt /det/
 economise /ɪ'kɒnəmaɪz/
 expenses /ɪk'spensɪz/
 (in) financial difficulties /faɪ'næntʃəl ,dɪfɪkəltɪz/
 interest /'ɪntrəst/
 in the red /ɪn ðə 'red/
 invest /ɪn'vest/
 make ends meet /,meɪk endz 'mi:t/
 overdraft /'əʊvədrɑ:ft/
 savings /'seɪvɪŋz/

22 Religion

altar /'ɔ:lɪtə/
 believe /bɪ'li:v/
 ceremony /'serɪməni/
 church /tʃɜ:tʃ/
 convent /'kɒnvənt/
 faith /feɪθ/
 holy /'həʊli/
 monastery /'mɒnəstəri/
 monk /mʌŋk/

23 Birth and death

deliver /dɪ'livə/
 expecting /ɪk'spektɪŋ/
 foetus /'fi:təs/
 labour /'leɪbə/
 maternity /mə'tɜ:nəti/
 midwife /'mɪdwaɪf/
 newborn /'nɜ:bɔ:n/
 pregnancy /'pregnəntsi/
 premature /'premətʃə/
 unborn /'ʌnbɔ:n/

24 Art

abstract /'æbstrækt/
 artist /'ɑ:tɪst/
 collection /kə'leɪʃən/
 contemporary /kən'tempəri/
 exhibition /,eksɪ'bɪʃən/
 gallery /'gæləri/
 landscape /'lændskeɪp/
 masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/

25 Literature

classic /'klæsɪk/
 crime thriller /kraɪm 'θrɪlə/
 fantasy /'fæntəsi/
 fiction /'fɪkʃən/
 genre /'ʒɒnrə/
 heavy (reading) /'hevi/
 historical fiction /hɪ'stɔ:rɪkəl 'fɪkʃən/
 light (reading) /laɪt/

mosque /mɒsk/
 nun /nʌn/
 pray /preɪ/
 priest /pri:st/
 sacred /'seɪkrɪd/
 service /'sɜ:vɪs/
 temple /'templ/
 worshipper /'wɜ:ʃɪpə/

bury /'beri/
 coffin /'kɒfɪn/
 dead /ded/
 fatal /'feɪtəl/
 funeral /'fju:nərəl/
 grieve /gri:v/
 mourner /'mɔ:nə/
 pass away /pɑ:s ə'weɪ/
 post-mortem /,pɔ:st'mɔ:təm/
 terminal /'tɜ:mɪnəl/

modern /'mɒdən/
 painting /'peɪntɪŋ/
 picture /'pɪktʃə/
 portrait /'pɔ:trət/
 sculptor /'skʌlptə/
 sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/
 still life /,stɪl 'laɪf/
 studio /'stju:diəʊ/

non-fiction /,nɒn'fɪkʃən/
 plot /plɒt/
 poetry /'pəʊtri/
 prose /prəʊz/
 publisher /'pʌblɪʃə/
 romance /rəʊ'mænts/
 science fiction /,saɪənts 'fɪkʃən/
 theme /θi:m/

26 Leisure activities

amateur dramatics /,æmə'tə drə'mætɪks/
 darts /dɑ:ts/
 DIY /,di: ai 'waɪ/ (= do-it-yourself)
 drawing /'drɔ:ɪŋ/
 flower arranging /'flaʊə ə,reɪndʒɪŋ/
 gardening /'gɑ:dənɪŋ/
 hiking /'haɪkɪŋ/
 horse riding /'hɔ:s ,raɪdɪŋ/
 jogging /'dʒɔŋɪŋ/
 knitting /'nɪtɪŋ/
 martial arts /,mɑ:ʃəl 'ɑ:ts/
 needlework /'ni:dlwɜ:k/
 photography /fə'tɒgrəfi/
 pool /pu:l/
 yoga /'jəʊgə/

27 Time

annual /'ænjʊəl/	put the clocks back /,put ðə 'klɒks bæk/
daily /'deɪli/	put the clocks forward /,put ðə 'klɒks ,fɔ:wəd/
dawn /dɔ:n/	sunrise /'sʌnraɪz/
dusk /dʌsk/	sunset /'sʌnset/
leap year /'li:p ,jɪə/	the small hours /ðə 'smɔ:l ,aʊəz/
mid- /mɪd/	time of day /,taɪm əv 'deɪ/
monthly /'mʌntθli/	time of the year /,taɪm əv ðə 'jɪə/
noon /nu:n/	weekly /'wi:kli/

28 Quantities and amounts

a few /ə 'fju:/	loads /ləʊdz/ (informal)
countless /'kaʊntləs/	millions /'mɪljənz/
dozens /'dɔzənz/	numerous /'nju:mərəs/
endless /'endləs/	piles /paɪlz/ (informal)
enough /ɪ'nʌf/	plenty /'plenti/
few /fju:/	scores /skɔ:z/
hardly any /,hɑ:dli 'eni/	several /'sevərəl/
hundreds /'hʌndrədz/	thousands /'θaʊzəndz/

29 Immigration

- asylum seeker /ə'saɪləm ,si:kə/
 (cross the) border /'bɔ:də/
 (apply for) citizenship /'sɪtɪzənʃɪp/
 (be) deported /dɪ'pɔ:tɪd/
 economic migrant /,i:kənɒmɪk 'maɪgrənt/
 embassy /'embəsi/
 emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/
 green card /'grɪ:n ,kɑ:d/
 immigration /,ɪmɪ'greɪʃən/
 papers /'peɪpəz/ (informal)
 refugee /,refjʊ'dʒi:/
 residence permit /'rezɪdənts ,pɜ:mɪt/
 tourist visa /'tʊərɪst ,vi:zə/
 work permit /'wɜ:k ,pɜ:mɪt/

30 Letter writing

- Dear Sir or Madam /dɪə ,sɜ: ə: 'mædəm/ (formal)
 I'm writing to (enquire) /aɪm 'raɪtɪŋ tə/ (formal)
 I'm writing in response to /aɪm ,raɪtɪŋ ɪn rɪ'spɒnts tə/ (formal)
 Please confirm/contact /pli:z kən'fɜ:m / 'kɒntækt/ (formal)
 Yours faithfully /,jɔ:z 'feɪθfəli/ (formal)
 Yours sincerely /,jɔ:z sɪn'sɪəli/ (formal)
 Hi! /haɪ/ (informal)
 Just a quick note /,dʒʌst ə kwɪk 'nəʊt/ (informal)
 Keep in touch /,ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ/ (informal)
 Take care /teɪk 'keə/ (informal)
 With love (from) /wɪð 'lʌv/ (informal)
 All the best /,ɔ:l ðə 'best/
 Best wishes /,best 'wɪʃɪz/
 I look forward to hearing from you. /aɪ lʊk ,fɔ:wəd tə 'hɪəriŋ frəm ju:/
 Let me know /let mi: 'nəʊ/
 Regards /rɪ'gɑ:dz/
 Thanks for your letter /,θæŋks fɔ: jɔ: 'letə/

31 Ups and downs

down-at-heel /,daʊnət'hi:l/

downbeat /'daʊnbɪ:t/

downcast /'daʊnkɑ:st/

downgrade /,daʊn'greɪd/

downside /'daʊnsaɪd/

downturn /'daʊntɜ:n/

(have) a downer /ə'daʊnə/ (informal)

letdown /'letdaʊn/

a turn-up for the books /ə,tɜ:nʌp fə ðə'bʊks/

up-and-coming /,ʌpən'kʌmɪŋ/

up and running /,ʌp ən'rʌnɪŋ/

upbeat /'ʌpbɪ:t/

upgrade /ʌp'greɪd/

upside /'ʌpsaɪd/

upturn /'ʌptɜ:n/

have your ups and downs /hæv jɔ:r ,ʌps ən'daʊnz/

32 Phrasal verbs: getting in touch

copy (sb) in /kɒpi 'ɪn/

cut (sb) off /kʌt 'ɒf/

dash (sth) off /dæʃ 'ɒf/

fire (sth) off /faɪər 'ɒf/

get back (to sb) /get 'bæk/

get onto (sb) /get 'ɒntu:/

get through /get 'θru:/

hang up /hæŋ 'ʌp/

phone in /fəʊn 'ɪn/

put (sb) through /pʊt 'θru:/

ring back /rɪŋ 'bæk/

send (sth) off /send 'ɒf/

send (sth) on /send 'ɒn/

send (sth) out /send 'aʊt/

33 Phrasal verbs: sport and exercise

break away /breɪk ə'weɪ/

burn off /bɜ:n 'ɒf/

call (sb) up (for) /kɔ:l 'ʌp/

kick off /kɪk 'ɒf/

knock (sb) out /nɒk 'aʊt/

knock up /nɒk 'ʌp/

send (sb) off /send 'ɒf/

tee off /ti: 'ɒf/

tone up (muscles) /təʊn 'ʌp/

try out (for) /traɪ 'aʊt/

warm up /wɔ:m 'ʌp/

work out /wɜ:k 'aʊt/

34 Phrasal verbs: not doing things

- back out /bæk 'aʊt/
 blot (sth) out /blɒt 'aʊt/ (informal)
 call (sth) off /kɔ:l 'ɒf/
 chicken out (informal) /,tʃɪkɪn 'aʊt/
 drop out /drɒp 'aʊt/
 duck out of /dʌk 'aʊt əv/ (informal)
 fob (sb) off /fɒb 'ɒf/ (informal)
 get out of /get 'aʊt əv/
 go back on /gəʊ 'bæk ɒn/
 miss out (on) /mɪs 'aʊt/
 pass (sth) up /pɑ:s 'ʌp/
 pull out /pʊl 'aʊt/
 shy away from /ʃaɪ ə'weɪ frəm/
 stand (sb) up /stænd 'ʌp/ (informal)
 walk away from /wɔ:k ə'weɪ frəm/

35 Idioms: how you feel

- a clean bill of health /ə ,kli:n bɪl əv 'helθ/
 as fit as a fiddle /əz ,fɪt əz ə 'fɪdl/
 as right as rain /əz ,raɪt əz 'reɪn/
 (be) dead on your feet /,ded ɒn jɔ: 'fi:t/
 (be) full of beans /,fʊl əv 'bi:nz/
 (be) on the mend /ɒn ðə 'mend/
 (be) ready to drop /,redi tə 'drɒp/
 (be) the worse for wear /ðə ,wɜ:s fə 'weə/
 (be) under the weather /,ʌndə ðə 'wedðə/
 (be) up and about /,ʌp ənd ə'baʊt/
 catch your death (of cold) /,kætʃ jɔ: 'deθ/
 feel like death warmed up /fi:l laɪk ,deθ wɔ:md 'ʌp/ (US = feel like death warmed over)
 feel run-down /fi:l rʌn'daʊn/
 have a spring in your step /hæv ə 'sprɪŋ ɪn jɔ: ,step/

36 Idioms: succeeding and failing

- bear fruit /beə 'fru:t/
 draw a blank /,drɔ: ə 'blæŋk/
 come to nothing /,kʌm tə 'nʌθɪŋ/
 fall flat /fɔ:l 'flæt/
 fight a losing battle /faɪt ə ,lu:zɪŋ 'bætl/
 get off the ground /get ɒf ðə 'graʊnd/
 get off on the right foot /get ,ɒf ɒn ðə raɪt 'fʊt/
 get off on the wrong foot /get ,ɒf ɒn ðə rɒŋ 'fʊt/
 go from strength to strength /gəʊ frəm ,streŋkθ tə 'streŋkθ/
 go pear-shaped /gəʊ 'peəʃeɪpt/
 have nothing to show for (sth) /hæv ,nʌθɪŋ tə 'ʃəʊ fə/
 have something to show for (sth) /hæv ,sʌmpθɪŋ tə 'ʃəʊ fə/
 hit the mark /,hɪt ðə 'mɑ:k/
 make it big /,meɪk ɪt 'bɪg/
 make the grade /,meɪk ðə 'greɪd/
 miss the mark /,mɪs ðə 'mɑ:k/
 not last five minutes /nɒt ,lɑ:st faɪv 'mɪnɪts/
 not put a foot wrong /nɒt pʊt ə ,fʊt 'rɒŋ/
 work like a dream /,wɜ:k laɪk ə 'dri:m/
 work wonders /wɜ:k 'wʌndəz/

37 Idioms and metaphors: colour

- a black mark /ə ,blæk 'mɑ:k/
 a grey area /ə 'greɪ ,eəriə/
 as white as a sheet /əz ,waɪt əz ə 'ʃi:t/
 (be) black and white /blæk ənd 'waɪt/
 catch (sb) red-handed /,kætʃ red'hændɪd/
 feel blue /fi:l 'blu:/
 give (sth) the green light /gɪv ðə ,gri:n 'laɪt/
 green with envy /,gri:n wɪð 'envi/
 have green fingers /hæv gri:n 'fɪŋgəz/
 like a red rag to a bull /laɪk ə red ,ræg tu: ə 'bʊl/
 out of the blue /aʊt əv ðə 'blu:/
 until you're blue in the face /ʌntɪl jʊ: ,blu: ɪn ðə 'feɪs/

38 Collocations: big and small

- a big boy /ə bɪg 'bɔɪ/
 a little boy /ə lɪtl 'bɔɪ/
 big business /bɪg 'bɪznɪs/
 a large business /ə lɑːdʒ 'bɪznɪs/
 a small business /ə smɔːl 'bɪznɪs/
 small change /,smɔːl 'tʃeɪndʒ/
 the big day /ðə ,bɪg 'deɪ/
 a big difference /ə ,bɪg 'dɪfərənts/
 a small difference /ə ,smɔːl 'dɪfərənts/
 a big deal /ə ,bɪg 'diːl/
 your little finger /jɔː ,lɪtl 'fɪŋgə/
 big sister /,bɪg 'sɪstə/
 little sister /,lɪtl 'sɪstə/
 small talk /'smɔːl ,tɔːk/
 your big toe /jɔː ,bɪg 'təʊ/
 your little toe /jɔː ,lɪtl 'təʊ/
 a large amount /ə ,lɑːdʒ ə'maʊnt/
 a large number of (sth) /ə ,lɑːdʒ 'nʌmbər əv/
 a large quantity /ə ,lɑːdʒ 'kwɒntəti/
 a small amount /ə ,smɔːl ə'maʊnt/
 a small number of (sth) /ə ,smɔːl 'nʌmbər əv/
 a small quantity /ə ,smɔːl 'kwɒntəti/

39 Collocations: give and take

- give (sb) advice /gɪv əd'vaɪs/
 give (sb) a chance /gɪv ə 'tʃɑːns/
 give details /gɪv 'diːteɪlz/
 give evidence /gɪv 'eɪvɪdənts/
 give (sb) a go /gɪv ə 'gəʊ/
 give (sb) a hand /gɪv ə 'hænd/
 give an impression /gɪv ən ɪm'preʃən/
 give (sb) a lift /gɪv ə 'lɪft/
 take action /teɪk 'ækʃən/
 take advantage (of sth) /teɪk əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/
 take care /teɪk 'keə/
 take control /teɪk kən'trəʊl/
 take no notice /teɪk nəʊ 'nəʊtɪs/
 take part /teɪk 'pɑːt/
 take pride /teɪk 'praɪd/
 take (sb's) word (for sth) /teɪk 'wɜːd/

40 Confusing verbs

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/

bring /brɪŋ/ (*past tense & past participle brought*)

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/

forget /fə'get/ (*past tense forgot; past participle forgotten*)

hurt /hɜ:t/ (*past tense & past participle hurt*)

lay /leɪ/ (*past tense & past participle laid*)

learn /lɜ:n/ (*past tense & past participle learnt*)

leave /li:v/ (*past tense & past participle left*)

lend /lend/ (*past tense & past participle lent*)

lie /laɪ/ (*past tense lay; past participle lain*)

live /lɪv/

look /lʊk/

lose /lu:z/ (*past tense & past participle lost*)

miss /mɪs/

raise /reɪz/

rise /raɪz/ (*past tense rose; past participle risen*)

rob /rɒb/

say /seɪ/ (*past tense & past participle said*)

see /si:/ (*past tense saw; past participle seen*)

stay /steɪ/

steal /sti:l/ (*past tense stole; past participle stolen*)

take /teɪk/ (*past tense took; past participle taken*)

teach /ti:tʃ/ (*past tense & past participle taught*)

tell /tel/ (*past tense & past participle told*)

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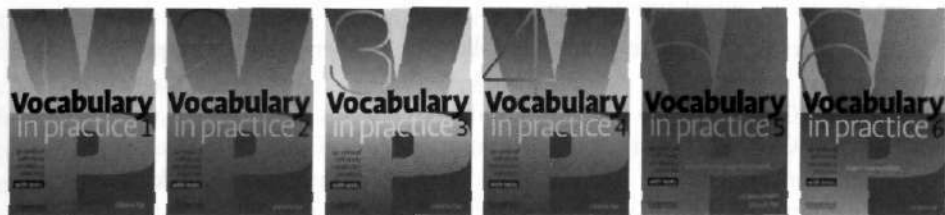
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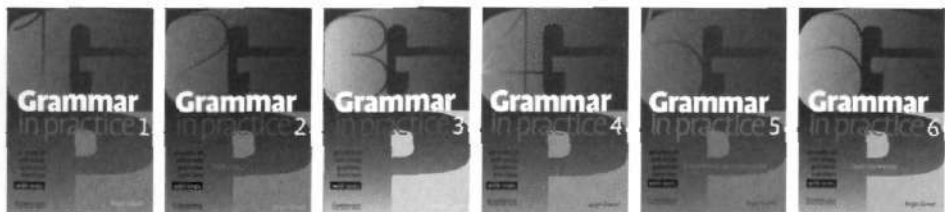
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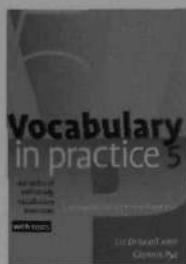
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