

---

# Intermediate Vocabulary

B J Thomas

---

Nelson

**Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd**  
Nelson House Mayfield Road  
Walton-on-Thames Surrey  
KT12 5PL UK

51 York Place  
Edinburgh  
EH1 3JD UK

**Thomas Nelson (Hong Kong) Ltd**  
Toppan Building 10/F  
22A Westlands Road  
Quarry Bay Hong Kong  
© B.J. Thomas 1986

First published by Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd 1986.  
Reprinted four times. ISBN 0-7131-8427-2

This edition published by Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd 1990  
ISBN 0-17-556144-3  
NPN 9 8 7 6 5

All rights reserved. No paragraph of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted save with written permission or in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, or under the terms of any licence permitting limited copying issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, 90 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 9HE.

Any person who does any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

Printed in Hong Kong.

**Cartoons by Matthew Doyle**

# Contents

---

Introduction

## Topics

Air Travel....5, Bank Accounts....6, Books and Reading....7, Cars....8, Cinema and Films....9, Doctors and Hospitals....10, Education....11, Elections and Government....12, Flats and Houses....13, Food and Restaurants....14, Gambling, Smoking and Drinking....15, Industry and Agriculture....16, International Relations....17, Law and Order....18, Music....19, Natural Disasters....20, Public Transport....21, Romance and Marriage....22, Shopping....23, Sport....24, Television and Newspapers....25, Theatre....26, Travel....27, War....28, Welfare State....29, Work....30

## Mini Topics

Argument, Sadness, Nervousness....31, Success, Fame, Pride....32, Birth, Childhood and Adolescence, Death....33, Advertising, Art, Photography....34, Military Service, Police, Security Work....35, The Countryside, The Seaside, Mountains....36, Electrical Appliances, The Telephone, Computers....37, Factory Work, Office Work, A Strike....38

## Related Word Groups

Sounds, Animal Sounds....39, Human Sounds, Ways of Looking....40, Walking, Body Movements....41, Containers....42, Furniture and Fittings....43, Connectors....44, Tools....45, Vehicles, Bicycle....46, Collective Nouns, Young Animals....47, Law Breakers....48, Occupations....49, Male and Female, People....50, Clothes....51, Parts of the Body....52, Punctuation Marks and Printing, British Measurements....53, Quantities, Shapes....54

## Word Building

Prefixes....55, Suffixes....58, Nouns made from verbs....60, Nouns made from adjectives....68, Adjectives made from nouns....72, Adjectives made from verbs....74, Verbs made from nouns....75, Verbs made from adjectives....76

## Specialized Vocabulary

Formal Words....77, Slang and Colloquial Words....79, American Words....80, Newspaper Headlines....81, Abbreviations....82

Pairs of Words Often Confused....84

Key....89

# INTRODUCTION

---

**Intermediate Vocabulary** is for students who already have a reasonable command of the basic structures of English and who now wish to expand their vocabulary. It can be used both in the classroom and at home. It gives invaluable assistance to students preparing for the Cambridge First Certificate in English examination.

## To the student

**Intermediate Vocabulary** presents new words from a wide variety of topic and language areas. Varied and enjoyable exercises, such as gap filling and word building, guide students in using the new words. Learners studying on their own should avoid simply going through the book 'filling in the blanks'. Exercises should be done at intervals as a supplement to other materials, and students should give themselves time to practise and use what they have learnt before going on to learn more. It is not enough simply to complete the exercises and *understand* the new words encountered. Learners must actually *use* the words in conversation, composition or letters before they can feel that these words are truly a part of their active vocabulary. Although it is chiefly aimed at the intermediate student, advanced students will find this book useful to test and practise their vocabulary, as well as to fill in any gaps in their knowledge.

## To the teacher

**Intermediate Vocabulary** is divided into six sections, each comprising a wide variety of exercises in which target words are contextualized. The first two sections contain words and phrases in topic areas, such as sport or education, and include items useful for students writing about or discussing a particular topic. The third and fourth sections, Related Word Groups and Word Building, introduce new words and practise skills such as deducing meaning, word building and word transformation. The fifth section, Specialized Vocabulary, is intended for more advanced students, as an introduction to areas of language outside those they will have encountered so far in their studies. These include formal words, slang, words used in newspaper headlines, abbreviations and American words. The final section, Pairs of Words Often Confused, is intended as a reference section to be turned to as and when problems arise with a particular pair of words. The items of vocabulary in this chapter can give difficulty because (a) they have similar spelling and similar or even identical pronunciation, e.g. *principal/principle*, (b) they have similar but not identical meaning, e.g. *grateful/thankful*, (c) one of the words in the pair has a different meaning in other languages, e.g. *actually/now*.

**Intermediate Vocabulary** can be used in a variety of ways. Exercises can be done as pair or group activities in class, leading to a discussion, writing activity or other creative task. Alternatively, exercises can be done as homework, with the aid of the key and a dictionary, in preparation for a class discussion or work on a specific area of language. The book can also be used for revision and consolidation work.

# TOPICS

## Air Travel

### At the airport

- 1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

departure lounge immigration officer check-in desk departure gate  
security guard duty free board departures board hand luggage  
check excess baggage check in taxi passengers announcement  
runway trolley security check conveyor belt on board take off

When travelling by air you have to get to the airport early in order to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ about an hour before your flight. If you have a lot of luggage, you can put it on a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and push it to the (c) \_\_\_\_\_, where someone will (d) \_\_\_\_\_ your ticket and weigh your luggage. If you have (e) \_\_\_\_\_, it can be expensive. Your heavy luggage is put on a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ and carried away. A light bag is classed as (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and you can take it with you on to the plane. An (h) \_\_\_\_\_ looks at your passport and a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ checks your hand luggage before you go into the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to wait till your flight is called. If you want to, you can buy some cheap (k) \_\_\_\_\_ goods here. Then you see on the (l) \_\_\_\_\_ or you hear an (m) \_\_\_\_\_ that you must (n) \_\_\_\_\_ your plane. You go through the (o) \_\_\_\_\_, then there is sometimes a (p) \_\_\_\_\_ before you actually enter the plane. When all the (q) \_\_\_\_\_ are (r) \_\_\_\_\_, and when the captain and his crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane begins to (s) \_\_\_\_\_ to the end of the (t) \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, permission is received from the control tower and the plane moves faster and faster in order to (u) \_\_\_\_\_.

### In the air

- 2 Instructions as above.

headphones seat belts aisle land turbulence cabin crew  
airliner

Flying is fun. I like being in a big (a) \_\_\_\_\_ with the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (stewards and stewardesses) looking after me. They walk up and down the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ bringing meals and drinks; and if the flight is going through some (d) \_\_\_\_\_, they warn everybody that it might be a bit bumpy and ask us to fasten our (e) \_\_\_\_\_. On a long flight I like listening to music through the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ available to all passengers, and sometimes I have a sleep. I enjoy it all so much that I never want the plane to (g) \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

through at to off in on for by

- (a) We decided to go \_\_\_\_\_ the plane.  
(b) When do we take \_\_\_\_\_?  
(c) First you must go \_\_\_\_\_ customs and immigration.  
(d) You'd better ask \_\_\_\_\_ the information desk.  
(e) His friend went \_\_\_\_\_ the airport with him to see him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(f) You must check \_\_\_\_\_ at 10.30.  
(g) Put your luggage \_\_\_\_\_ a trolley.  
(h) He looked \_\_\_\_\_ my passport.

# Bank Accounts

## Opening an account

1 Put each word or phrase in the group below in its correct place in the following passage.

overdraft formalities fill in account open branch bank charges

It's very simple to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ a bank (b) \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain. There are very few (c) \_\_\_\_\_. Just go to your local (d) \_\_\_\_\_, (e) \_\_\_\_\_ a few forms, and that's it. You will probably only have to pay (f) \_\_\_\_\_ if there is no money in your account or if you borrow money from the bank, in other words if you have an (g) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Current and deposit accounts

2 Instructions as above.

notice current cheque withdraw deposit interest

For regular everyday use most people prefer a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ account. This normally earns no (b) \_\_\_\_\_ but you are given a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ book, which makes shopping and paying bills very easy. A (d) \_\_\_\_\_ account earns interest but it's not so easy to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ your money. You sometimes have to give a week's (f) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Using your account

3 Instructions as above.

balance deposit withdrawal standing order statement

At regular intervals, perhaps monthly, you will receive a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ from the bank, giving details of each (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (money you put in) and (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (money you take out). If you're not sure how much money you have in your account, you can just go to your bank and ask what your (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is. If you have to make a regular payment, like rent, you can ask the bank to pay this amount for you automatically. This arrangement is called a (e) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Spending

4 Instructions as above.

cash counterfool income expenditure keep a record crossed overdrawn

Some people spend more money than they receive. In other words, their (a) \_\_\_\_\_ is greater than their (b) \_\_\_\_\_. If you take more money out of the bank than you have in your account, you are (c) \_\_\_\_\_. To (d) \_\_\_\_\_ of your spending, it's a good idea when you write a cheque to fill in the (e) \_\_\_\_\_, which stays in the book. Most cheques are (f) \_\_\_\_\_ cheques, which means that no one else can (g) \_\_\_\_\_ them. They must be paid into someone's account.

5 Put one of the following words or phrases in each space in the sentences below.

out of from for at in to

(a) He borrowed £10 \_\_\_\_\_ his father.

(b) She filled \_\_\_\_\_ the cheque.

(c) I asked \_\_\_\_\_ my balance.

(d) I prefer a current account \_\_\_\_\_ a deposit account.

(e) You'll get a statement \_\_\_\_\_ regular intervals.

(f) He took £100 \_\_\_\_\_ his bank.

(g) He withdrew £100 \_\_\_\_\_ his bank.

# Books and Reading

## Kinds of book

1 Match each kind of book on the right below with what you would normally find in it on the left.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (a) maps   | guidebook     |
| (b) exercises and diagrams etc. for school study                       | dictionary    |
| (c) meanings of words  | manual        |
| (d) information about a subject  | atlas         |
| (e) an exciting story of crime or adventure                            | thriller      |
| (f) instructions, for example on how to maintain, repair and use a car | textbook      |
| (g) tourist information and advice about a place or country            | Who's Who     |
| (h) a list of important, famous people and details of their lives      | encyclopaedia |

## Reading

2 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

fine bookworm browse bibliography footnotes reviews  
illustrations borrow glossary published

I love books. I love to read. I'm a real (a) \_\_\_\_\_, and I love to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ in bookshops, just looking briefly at one book after another. I look at the (c) \_\_\_\_\_, the photos or drawings. If there are foreign or technical words in the book, I look at the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ at the back for their meanings (unless they're explained in (e) \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom of the pages) and I look at the (f) \_\_\_\_\_, also at the back, which is a list of other books on the same subject. And I use the library a lot. I (g) \_\_\_\_\_ two or three books a week, and I have to pay a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ if I return them late. Friends often recommend books to me, and I also read book (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspapers. I don't always agree with them, but anyway they let me know what new books are being (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (a) contents page and index | (e) biography and autobiography              |
| (b) bookshop and library    | (f) fiction, non-fiction and reference books |
| (c) author and publisher    |  |
| (d) lend and borrow         |  |

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

by from in up at on

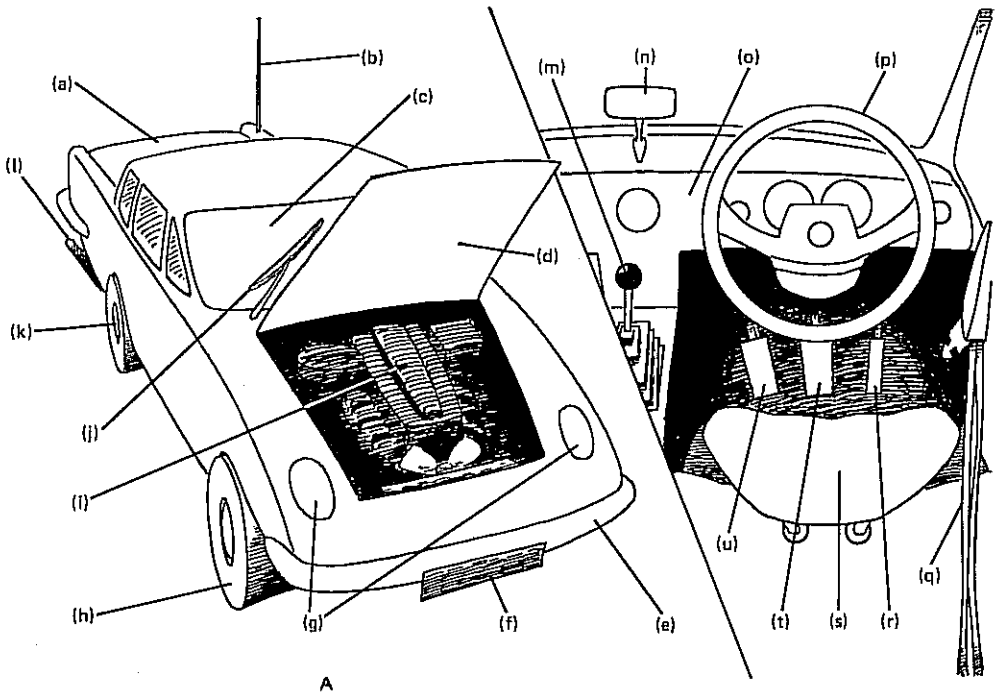
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) I borrowed this book _____ the library.           | (e) You'll have to look _____ the meaning _____ a dictionary. |
| (b) The index is _____ the back of the book.          | (f) 'Hamlet' is _____ Shakespeare.                            |
| (c) There are footnotes _____ the bottom of the page. | (g) The librarian said the book was _____ the top shelf.      |
| (d) I read it _____ a book.                           |   |

# Cars

## Parts of a car

1 Next to each letter in the pictures below, write the name of the car-part it illustrates from the following list.

number plate bonnet seat belt headlights boot steering wheel  
 headrest windscreen wheel accelerator (pedal) windscreen wipers  
 clutch (pedal) dashboard exhaust pipe tyre brake (pedal)  
 bumper aerial gear lever rear-view mirror engine



## Cars and driving

2 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the sentences below.

overtake mpg (miles per gallon) rear reverse petrol tank vehicle  
 fuel consumption body performance instruments indicate

- The amount of petrol a car uses is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and it is measured in \_\_\_\_\_. The petrol goes in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The way a car behaves (speed, brakes, acceleration etc.) is called the car's \_\_\_\_\_.
- We can talk about the back of a \_\_\_\_\_ (car, bus, lorry etc.) but more often we use the word \_\_\_\_\_.
- The speedometer, fuel gauge, and so on are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- To \_\_\_\_\_ means to pass another vehicle going in the same direction.
- If you have to go backwards, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- The outside surface of the car, made of metal or fibreglass, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_ before turning left or right.



# Cinema and Films

## A visit to the cinema

1 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

cinema foyer aisle trailer cartoon critic usherette poster  
row screen horror performance review

Fiona and I went to the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the other day to see 'Devil' at the Odeon. The (b) \_\_\_\_\_ by the *Daily Express* (c) \_\_\_\_\_ was good, and we decided to go to the 8 o'clock (d) \_\_\_\_\_. When I arrived, Fiona was waiting for me in the (e) \_\_\_\_\_, looking at a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ for 'Devil' on the wall. The (g) \_\_\_\_\_ took our tickets and showed us to our seats. I don't like to be too close to the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ and I usually sit in the back (i) \_\_\_\_\_ if possible, and I prefer a seat on the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ so I can stretch my legs. Before the main film there was a Mickey Mouse (k) \_\_\_\_\_, then a (l) \_\_\_\_\_ for the following week's film. 'Devil' was a (m) \_\_\_\_\_ film and I was quite terrified, but Fiona thought it was funny.

## A film review

2 Instructions as above.

documentary location role director cast box office studio  
critical performance plot

Marlon Brando is a superb actor and in 'On the Waterfront' he gave his finest (a) \_\_\_\_\_. It is his best-known (b) \_\_\_\_\_. The (c) \_\_\_\_\_ also included Eva Marie Saint and Karl Malden and the film's (d) \_\_\_\_\_, Elia Kazan, never made a better film. Parts of the film were shot in the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood, but a lot was made on (f) \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets of New York, which makes it at times like a (g) \_\_\_\_\_. The critics loved the film but it was not only a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ success. It was a great (i) \_\_\_\_\_ success as well, and made an enormous profit. The (j) \_\_\_\_\_ is about a young man's attempt to be a boxing champion.

3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

to in on at for

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) It wasn't made _____ location.                  | (h) Let's go _____ the cinema.                               |
| (b) It was made _____ the studio.                   | (i) This film is based _____ a book.                         |
| (c) Is there a good film _____ tonight?             | (j) I like to sit _____ the back.                            |
| (d) What's _____ the Odeon?                         | (k) She prefers to sit _____ the front.                      |
| (e) He likes to sit _____ the aisle.                | (l) We were shown _____ our seats _____ the third row.       |
| (f) It happened _____ the beginning of the film.    | (m) Sometimes the cast list comes _____ the end of the film. |
| (g) There was a trailer _____ the next week's film. |  |

# Doctors and Hospitals

## Medical staff and patients

- 1 Match each person on the right with a definition on the left.
- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| (a) an ordinary doctor  | patient              |
| (b) someone who looks after sick people in hospital               | surgeon              |
| (c) person who helps people with mental problems                  | out-patient          |
| (d) sick person receiving treatment                               | in-patient           |
| (e) sick person who has to stay in hospital                       | medical student      |
| (f) sick person who has to visit hospital regularly for treatment | casualty             |
| (g) someone who operates on sick people                           | psychiatrist         |
| (h) person badly injured in an accident, fire, war                | nurse                |
| (i) person who helps at the birth of a baby                       | general practitioner |
| (j) person who studies to be a doctor                             | specialist           |
| (k) person who specializes in one area of medical treatment       | midwife              |

## Doctors' surgeries and hospitals

- 2 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

thermometer ward prescription operation stethoscope pulse  
receptionist appointment chemist symptoms examine  
treatment waiting room temperature

When I go to the doctor, I tell the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ my name and take a seat in the (b) \_\_\_\_\_. My doctor is very busy so I have to make an (c) \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to see him. He asks me what's wrong with me, I tell him the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ of my illness, for example high temperature, difficulty in breathing, or pains, and then he will usually (e) \_\_\_\_\_ me. He'll listen to my heart with his (f) \_\_\_\_\_, he'll hold my wrist to feel my (g) \_\_\_\_\_, he'll take my (h) \_\_\_\_\_ with his (i) \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is usually something simple and he might give me a (j) \_\_\_\_\_ for some medicine, which I take to the (k) \_\_\_\_\_. Of course, if I needed more serious (l) \_\_\_\_\_, I'd have to go to hospital. There I'd be put in a bed in a (m) \_\_\_\_\_ with 10 or 20 other people. If there were something seriously wrong with me, I might need an (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

from on with in to for of

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) He was operated _____ yesterday. | (d) I have a pain _____ my back.               |
| (b) She was taken _____ hospital.    | (e) What's wrong _____ you?                    |
| (c) He suffered _____ bad headaches. | (f) He died _____ cancer.                      |
|                                      | (g) She got worse so they sent _____ a doctor. |

# Education

---

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct space in the passage below.

state terms seminar degree co-educational private primary  
tutorial graduate nursery school grant secondary lecture  
break up compulsory fees academic

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a (a) \_\_\_\_\_, where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The (c) \_\_\_\_\_ year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three (d) \_\_\_\_\_. Schools (e) \_\_\_\_\_ for the summer holiday in July. (f) \_\_\_\_\_ education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are (g) \_\_\_\_\_, which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain education is (h) \_\_\_\_\_ from five to 16 years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to (j) \_\_\_\_\_ schools, which can be very expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students (k) \_\_\_\_\_, which means they receive their (l) \_\_\_\_\_. At university, teaching is by (m) \_\_\_\_\_ (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), (n) \_\_\_\_\_ (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), (o) \_\_\_\_\_ (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a (p) \_\_\_\_\_ by the government to help pay their (q) \_\_\_\_\_ and living expenses.

2 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) to sit an exam and to set an exam
- (b) to take an exam and to pass an exam
- (c) compulsory and voluntary
- (d) to educate and to bring up
- (e) a pupil and a student

3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

up to of at by from in into

- (a) Which school do you go \_\_\_\_\_?
- (b) He left school \_\_\_\_\_ the age \_\_\_\_\_ 18.
- (c) The summer term ends \_\_\_\_\_ July.
- (d) She's not at home, she's \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- (e) She goes \_\_\_\_\_ Sussex University.
- (f) His lecture was divided \_\_\_\_\_ four parts.
- (g) School breaks \_\_\_\_\_ next Friday.
- (h) He is now \_\_\_\_\_ university.
- (i) She is \_\_\_\_\_ the same class as her brother.
- (j) Students usually receive a grant \_\_\_\_\_ the state.
- (k) They're given a grant \_\_\_\_\_ the state.

# Elections and Government

---

## Elections

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

election campaign   support   polling day   ballot box   vote   predict  
opinion poll   polling station   candidate

People sometimes try to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the result of an election weeks before it takes place. Several hundred people are asked which party they prefer, and their answers are used to guess the result of the coming election. This is called an (b) \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile each party conducts its (c) \_\_\_\_\_ with meetings, speeches, television commercials, and party members going from door to door encouraging people to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ their party. In Britain everyone over 18 is eligible to (e) \_\_\_\_\_. The place where people go to vote in an election is called a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ and the day of the election is often known as (g) \_\_\_\_\_. The voters put their votes in a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ and later they are counted. The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ with the most votes is then declared the winner.

## Government

2 Instructions as above.

cabinet   alliance   right-wing   prime minister   split   coalition  
majority   left-wing   opposition   one-party states

In most countries, except (a) \_\_\_\_\_, there are several different political parties. The one with the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of seats normally forms the government, and the parties which are against the government are called the (c) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes no single party wins enough seats, and several parties must combine together in a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to form a government. The principal ministers in the government form a group called the (e) \_\_\_\_\_. The leader of this group, and of the government, is the (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Of course, there are many different kinds of parties and governments. A socialist or communist party is often described as (g) \_\_\_\_\_. A conservative party on the other hand, is usually said to be (h) \_\_\_\_\_. Political situations are always changing. Sometimes in a party or between two parties there is a big argument or deep difference of opinion. This is called a (i) \_\_\_\_\_. When, on the other hand, two parties work together, this is sometimes called an (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) pro- and anti-
- (b) an election and a referendum

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

with   for   against   to   in   between

- (a) I voted \_\_\_\_\_ the Liberal candidate.
- (b) Put your voting papers \_\_\_\_\_ the ballot box.
- (c) He's very right-wing, so he's \_\_\_\_\_ the socialists.
- (d) She belongs \_\_\_\_\_ the Communist Party.
- (e) The Liberals formed an alliance \_\_\_\_\_ the Social Democrats.
- (f) There's a split \_\_\_\_\_ the two parties.
- (g) There's a split \_\_\_\_\_ the party.

# Flats and Houses

## Renting a flat

- 1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct position in the passage below.

deposit fee flat advertisements self-contained landlord rent  
block references accommodation agency

The first thing I had to do in London was find somewhere to live, if possible a small, one-bedroomed (a) \_\_\_\_\_. I didn't want to share a kitchen or toilet; I wanted to be independent in my own (b) \_\_\_\_\_ place. I decided I could pay a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of £50 a week. I couldn't find what I wanted in the newspaper (d) \_\_\_\_\_ so I went to an (e) \_\_\_\_\_. They offered me a nice place. It was in a modern (f) \_\_\_\_\_ on the third floor. I had to pay the agency a (g) \_\_\_\_\_, and the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ wanted a big (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (j) \_\_\_\_\_ from my employer and bank manager.

## Buying a house

- 2 Instructions as above.

condition detached estate agent terraced spacious builder  
semi-detached architect surveyor cramped removals

Tony and Sheila's first home was a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ house, one of a line of houses all connected. But several years later when they had a small child, they found it rather (b) \_\_\_\_\_ for three people. They wanted something more (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and so decided to move. They went to an (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and looked at details of the houses he had to offer. They looked at a (e) \_\_\_\_\_ house (one of a pair attached to each other), liked it, and asked a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to inspect it for them. He said that it was in good (g) \_\_\_\_\_, and they therefore decided to buy it. Luckily they sold their house quickly and soon a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ firm was taking all their furniture and other possessions to their new home. But already, after a couple of years, they are hoping to move again. Tony's business is doing well and they want to get an (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to design a modern, (j) \_\_\_\_\_ house for them, and a (k) \_\_\_\_\_ to build it.

- 3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) a landlord and a tenant
- (b) a house and a bungalow
- (c) ground floor and first floor

- 4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

for at in on of into with

- (a) She wanted a place \_\_\_\_\_ her own.
- (b) He'll move \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- (c) He'll move \_\_\_\_\_ his new flat tomorrow.
- (d) I share the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ three other people.
- (e) The landlord asked the tenant \_\_\_\_\_ more rent.
- (f) My flat is \_\_\_\_\_ the top floor.
- (g) My flat is \_\_\_\_\_ a modern block.
- (h) The house is \_\_\_\_\_ good condition.
- (i) I looked \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.
- (j) She pays a rent \_\_\_\_\_ £90 a week.

# Food and Restaurants

## Eating out

- 1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

bill fast food cookery books eat out recipe dish menu  
take-away ingredients waiter snack tip

I'm a terrible cook. I've tried hard but it's no use. I've got lots of (a) \_\_\_\_\_, I choose a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ I want to cook, I read the (c) \_\_\_\_\_, I prepare all the necessary (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and follow the instructions. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick (e) \_\_\_\_\_. So I often (f) \_\_\_\_\_. I don't like grand restaurants. It's not the expense, it's just that I don't feel at ease in them. First the (g) \_\_\_\_\_ gives me a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ which I can't understand because it's complicated and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ I never know how much to leave as a (j) \_\_\_\_\_. I prefer (k) \_\_\_\_\_ places, like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightaway. And I like (l) \_\_\_\_\_ places, where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home.

## Entertaining at home

- 2 Instructions as above.

cutlery vegetarian diet crockery side dish starter napkin  
entertaining sink main course washing up dessert

Maureen often gives dinner parties at home. She loves (a) \_\_\_\_\_. She lays the table: puts the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ in the right places, sets out the plates and puts a clean white (c) \_\_\_\_\_ at each place. For the meal itself, she usually gives her guests some kind of (d) \_\_\_\_\_ first, for example soup or melon. Next comes the (e) \_\_\_\_\_, which is usually meat (unless some of her guests are (f) \_\_\_\_\_ or if they're on a special (g) \_\_\_\_\_) with a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ of salad. For (i) \_\_\_\_\_ it's usually fruit or ice-cream, and then coffee. When everyone has gone home, she must think about doing the (j) \_\_\_\_\_, as in the kitchen the (k) \_\_\_\_\_ is full of dirty (l) \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Explain the difference between . . .

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| (a) a buffet and a banquet             | (c) a chef and a caterer |
| (b) overcooked, undercooked<br>and raw | (d) a café and a canteen |

- 4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

to at down of for out in up

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) I asked _____ the menu.                        | (g) I looked _____ the menu.                |
| (b) I like to eat _____.                           | (h) I'm very fond _____ Chinese food        |
| (c) He took _____ my order.                        | (i) Could you help me set _____ the plates? |
| (d) I prefer a simple café _____ a big restaurant. | (j) Put the used cutlery _____ the sink.    |
| (e) I like to go _____ self-service places.        | (k) I'll wash them _____ later.             |
| (f) Let's invite the Smiths _____ dinner.          |   |

# Gambling, Smoking and Drinking

## Gambling

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

casino fortune wreck punters games of chance broke betting odds bookmakers compulsive gamblers

Some people are (a) \_\_\_\_\_ which means that they simply cannot stop (b) \_\_\_\_\_ on horses or playing (c) \_\_\_\_\_. It can be like a disease. If you're lucky, you can win a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ but if you're unlucky it can (e) \_\_\_\_\_ your life. And most people are unlucky. The (f) \_\_\_\_\_ are always against the gambler. At the race course it is the (g) \_\_\_\_\_ who win and the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ who lose. From a game of roulette in the (i) \_\_\_\_\_, the house makes a profit, the gambler often goes (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Smoking

2 Instructions as above.

craving packet chain-smoke stained put out harmful addiction antisocial fatal ash trays

To many people, smoking is not just a pleasure, it is an (a) \_\_\_\_\_. They need it, depend on it, can't stop it. If they haven't smoked for some hours, they feel a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ for a cigarette. They often (c) \_\_\_\_\_, which means they light another cigarette immediately they have (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the one before. Smoking is often considered (e) \_\_\_\_\_, since many people don't like the smell of cigarettes or the sight of the smoker's (f) \_\_\_\_\_ fingers or (g) \_\_\_\_\_ full of cigarette-ends. Above all, smoking is (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to health and in many countries a warning is printed on every (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of cigarettes. Scientists have proved that there is a link between smoking and a disease which can be (j) \_\_\_\_\_, cancer.

## Drinking

3 Instructions as above.

sociable sip soft drinks sober alcoholics spirits tipsy teetotalers drunk hangover

Drinking habits vary. Some people don't drink alcohol at all, just (a) \_\_\_\_\_ like fruit juice. They are called (b) \_\_\_\_\_. Others like to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of wine slowly, just to be (d) \_\_\_\_\_. Others like to drink glass after glass of beer, or possibly (e) \_\_\_\_\_ such as whisky, brandy or vodka. Soon they become (f) \_\_\_\_\_ and if they continue, they'll get (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and wake up the next morning with a bad (h) \_\_\_\_\_. Some people are dependent on alcohol. They can't do without it. They are (i) \_\_\_\_\_. One thing is certain. If you drive, you shouldn't drink. Stay (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

down up out to on

- Lots of punters have bet \_\_\_\_\_ that horse.
- He wants to give \_\_\_\_\_ smoking or at least cut \_\_\_\_\_.
- No smoking. Please put your cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_.
- Smoking is harmful \_\_\_\_\_ your health. It can be fatal.
- He was beginning to depend \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol.

# Industry and Agriculture

## Industry

1 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

produce shipyards products export natural resources slump  
economy boom plants import markets

The health of a big, developed country's (a) \_\_\_\_\_ depends largely on its industry. Factories have to keep busy. They must (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and sell their (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in large quantities. (d) \_\_\_\_\_ must make and sell ships, car (e) \_\_\_\_\_ must make and sell cars. A period of industrial success, when everything goes well and large profits are made, is called a (f) \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand a period when there is not much industrial activity is called a (g) \_\_\_\_\_. To maintain a high level of production is not simple. For example Japan, a very successful industrialized country, has very few (h) \_\_\_\_\_ such as oil or coal, and has to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ them from other countries in order to keep its industries going, and thus to supply needs at home and also to (j) \_\_\_\_\_ its goods to its overseas (k) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Agriculture

2 Instructions as above.

livestock crops agricultural dams fertilizers harvest irrigate  
self-sufficient fertile farmers

A country which wishes to be (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in food will encourage its (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to produce as much as possible so that it will not be dependent on food imports. If there is not much rain, (c) \_\_\_\_\_ must be built on rivers to provide water to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the land. If the land is not naturally rich, chemical (e) \_\_\_\_\_ must be used to make it (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Then (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (of wheat, rice etc.) will grow, the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ will be good, and in addition the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (cattle, sheep etc.) will have grass to eat. If this does not happen, the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ sector of the country's economy will suffer and the country will have to import food from abroad.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) an oilfield and an oil refinery
- (b) a mine and a quarry
- (c) the producer and the consumer
- (d) to plough and to sow

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

in to on from of

- (a) Profits depend largely \_\_\_\_\_ production and sales.
- (b) There is a boom \_\_\_\_\_ shipbuilding.
- (c) The main export \_\_\_\_\_ Iran is oil.
- (d) This land suffers \_\_\_\_\_ lack of water.
- (e) Thailand is self-sufficient \_\_\_\_\_ rice.
- (f) Sweden exports wood \_\_\_\_\_ the UK.



# International Relations

---

## A summit meeting

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

superpowers leader spokesman breakdown news conference  
item settle summit meeting hold preliminary agenda

The American President and the Soviet (a) \_\_\_\_\_ have announced their intention to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in Vienna next month. The two countries have already had (d) \_\_\_\_\_ talks and decided on an (e) \_\_\_\_\_ for the meeting. The main (f) \_\_\_\_\_ will be a discussion about the nuclear arms situation. At a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ held in Washington yesterday a government (h) \_\_\_\_\_ told journalists that the unfortunate (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of last year's talks between the two countries had been caused by disagreements over arms. He said the Vienna meeting would be a chance for the two (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to (k) \_\_\_\_\_ their differences.

## Diplomatic relations

2 Instructions as above.

in protest at split ambassadors embassies resume break off  
diplomatic relations links

Neighbouring countries A and B had always had very good, close relations, but in 1984, owing to a disagreement over the exact location of the border between them, a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ began to develop. Finally, in 1986, (b) \_\_\_\_\_ military activity by country B near the border, country A announced its intention to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_ with country B. Both countries withdrew their (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ in the two countries were closed down. It is hoped that a solution will be found and that it will be possible to (g) \_\_\_\_\_ normal trade, cultural and diplomatic (h) \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.

3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

in for over of on at about by

- (a) The French leader hasn't yet decided \_\_\_\_\_ a date \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
- (b) At a summit meeting each country is represented \_\_\_\_\_ its head of government.
- (c) The announcement was made \_\_\_\_\_ a news conference \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow.
- (d) The ambassadors had a discussion \_\_\_\_\_ the peace treaty.
- (e) The breakdown \_\_\_\_\_ the talks surprised everyone.
- (f) The American ambassador walked out of the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ protest \_\_\_\_\_ the Russian speech.
- (g) A spokeswoman said there was some disagreement \_\_\_\_\_ the agenda \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.

# Law and Order

---

## An arrest

- 1 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

theft pleaded fingerprints found cell evidence arrest oath  
investigate sentence charge detained fine court magistrate  
handcuff witnesses

A policeman was sent to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ him with the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ of the camera and cash. They took his (f) \_\_\_\_\_, locked him in a (g) \_\_\_\_\_, and (h) \_\_\_\_\_ him overnight. The next morning he appeared in (i) \_\_\_\_\_ before the (j) \_\_\_\_\_. He took an (k) \_\_\_\_\_ and (l) \_\_\_\_\_ not guilty. Two (m) \_\_\_\_\_, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave (n) \_\_\_\_\_. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was (o) \_\_\_\_\_ guilty. He had to pay a (p) \_\_\_\_\_ of £50 and he was given a (q) \_\_\_\_\_ of three months in prison suspended for two years.

## Law and punishment

- 2 Instructions as above.

detective plain clothes jury warders coroner verdict solicitor  
trial inquest death penalty

- (a) If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) At the end of the \_\_\_\_\_, the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the \_\_\_\_\_ to retire and consider their \_\_\_\_\_, guilty or not guilty.  
(c) Men or women who look after prisoners in prison are called prison officers or \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an \_\_\_\_\_ is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(e) A policeman who investigates serious crime is called a \_\_\_\_\_. He wears \_\_\_\_\_, not uniform.  
(f) In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

before in to of with

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) He's being kept _____ custody.       | (e) She's been charged _____ theft.          |
| (b) He was sentenced _____ five years.   | (f) He appeared _____ court _____ handcuffs. |
| (c) She got a sentence _____ six months. | (g) They were brought _____ the judge.       |
| (d) He was accused _____ murder.         | (h) The jury reached a verdict _____ guilty. |

# Music

---

## Classical music

- 1 Put each of the following words and phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

musicians   bow   bows   string   conductor   instruments   score  
keys   baton   audience   concert hall

While the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ was filling up and the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ were taking their seats, the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ were tuning their (d) \_\_\_\_\_. The famous (e) \_\_\_\_\_ entered. He gave the audience a low (f) \_\_\_\_\_, picked up his (g) \_\_\_\_\_, looked briefly at the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ which lay open in front of him, and raised his hands. The pianist placed her fingers ready over the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of her piano. The (j) \_\_\_\_\_ section of the orchestra (violinists, cellists etc.) brought their (k) \_\_\_\_\_ up, ready to play. The concert was about to begin.

## Popular music

- 2 Instructions as above.

group   vocalist   live   stage   number one   fans   concert   lyrics  
top ten   recording studio

After the Beatles, the Rolling Stones have probably been the most successful (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain. Most of their records have gone into the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and they've had many at (c) \_\_\_\_\_. But their records have usually been made in a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and I always wanted to hear them (e) \_\_\_\_\_ at a (f) \_\_\_\_\_. I wanted to see them perform on (g) \_\_\_\_\_ in front of thousands of excited (h) \_\_\_\_\_. And I did, at Earls Court in 1983. It was great. And Mick Jagger, the (i) \_\_\_\_\_, sang all the old favourites. I couldn't hear the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ very well because of the noise, but somehow it didn't matter.

- 3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) an orchestra and a band
- (b) percussion instruments and wind instruments
- (c) a concert and a rehearsal
- (d) a composer and a musician

- 4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

by   in   at   on

- (a) What record is \_\_\_\_\_ number one?
- (b) Their new record is \_\_\_\_\_ the top ten.
- (c) This music was written \_\_\_\_\_ Chopin.
- (d) I haven't seen this group \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
- (e) Who's the guitarist \_\_\_\_\_ that group?

# Natural Disasters

**Famine and flood** 1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

drought famine starve starvation cut off helicopters drop  
flood drown

If a country has no rain for a long time, this dry period is called a (a) \_\_\_\_\_. In countries dependent on their agriculture, this can lead to a period of (b) \_\_\_\_\_, when there is not enough food and people actually (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (die of hunger). They die of (d) \_\_\_\_\_. When it rains very heavily and the land is under water, this is called a (e) \_\_\_\_\_. In this situation people and animals can (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes (g) \_\_\_\_\_ have to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ food supplies to people in areas which are (i) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Earthquake and epidemic** 2 Instructions as above.

medical teams toll earthquake trapped epidemic rescue teams  
rubble casualties collapse outbreak

In some parts of the world, the ground shakes from time to time. This is called an (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and if it's a bad one, the number of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (dead and injured people) is sometimes large. Buildings often (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and (d) \_\_\_\_\_ have to search for people who are (e) \_\_\_\_\_ under the (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes water supplies are affected and there is an (g) \_\_\_\_\_ of disease, called an (h) \_\_\_\_\_. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ are sent by the government to help the sick. The death (j) \_\_\_\_\_ can reach hundreds or even thousands.

**Fire** 3 Instructions as above.

on fire fire engine under control fireman put out fire brigade  
overcome arson

During the night it was reported that a house was (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Someone phoned the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to the house. One (d) \_\_\_\_\_ was (e) \_\_\_\_\_ by smoke and taken to hospital, but in half an hour the fire was (f) \_\_\_\_\_ and after another half hour it was finally (g) \_\_\_\_\_. At first the police thought it was an accident, but later they found matches and a petrol can and began to suspect (h) \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

for in of to from off under by

- (a) Many people died \_\_\_\_\_ starvation.
- (b) There are earthquakes in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- (c) Food supplies are dropped \_\_\_\_\_ people whose homes are cut \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Rescue teams searched \_\_\_\_\_ injured people.
- (e) There was a drought \_\_\_\_\_ ten months \_\_\_\_\_ Central Africa.
- (f) Many people were trapped \_\_\_\_\_ the rubble of the building which had collapsed.
- (g) Medical teams were sent \_\_\_\_\_ the government.

# Public Transport

---

1 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

fare sliding doors platform conductor crew cab double-decker  
bus stop driver rush hour tube destination inspector subway  
lift hail single-decker taxi-rank metro coach meter  
escalator conductress check tip rack

A taxi, sometimes called a (a) \_\_\_\_\_, is the most comfortable way to travel. You simply (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the taxi in the street or go to a (c) \_\_\_\_\_, where there are several taxis waiting, for example at a station. At the end of your journey, you can see how much the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is by looking at the (e) \_\_\_\_\_. You add a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to this, and that's it. Very simple. But expensive!

What about taking a bus? If it has two floors, it's called a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and you can get a good view from the top. If it has only one floor, it's called a (h) \_\_\_\_\_. Most buses have a two-person (i) \_\_\_\_\_: the (j) \_\_\_\_\_, who drives, of course, and the (k) \_\_\_\_\_, (or (l) \_\_\_\_\_ if it's a woman) who takes your money. Keep your ticket because an (m) \_\_\_\_\_ might want to (n) \_\_\_\_\_ it. You catch a bus by waiting at a (o) \_\_\_\_\_. You can see where a bus is going because the (p) \_\_\_\_\_ is written on the front. But try to avoid the (q) \_\_\_\_\_.

Quicker than the bus is the underground (called the (r) \_\_\_\_\_ in London, the (s) \_\_\_\_\_ in New York and the (t) \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris and many other cities). You buy your ticket at the ticket-office. Go down to the (u) \_\_\_\_\_ on the (v) \_\_\_\_\_ or in the (w) \_\_\_\_\_. The train comes. The (x) \_\_\_\_\_ open. You get on. You look at the map of the underground system. Very simple.

For longer distances take a train or a long distance bus, usually called a (y) \_\_\_\_\_, which is slower but cheaper. The train is very fast. Put your luggage on the (z) \_\_\_\_\_ and sit and wait till you arrive.

2 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) a carriage and a compartment
- (b) a season ticket and a return ticket
- (c) a bus driver and a bus conductor
- (d) a train driver and a guard

3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

for off at in on from

- (a) We went down \_\_\_\_\_ the lift.
- (b) We met \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
- (c) I waited 20 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ a bus.
- (d) In Britain people queue \_\_\_\_\_ buses.
- (e) We must wait \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
- (f) She waited \_\_\_\_\_ the platform.
- (g) The tube stops \_\_\_\_\_ every station.
- (h) The conductor asked \_\_\_\_\_ our fares.
- (i) We finally got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_\_ our destination.
- (j) I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the ticket office.
- (k) Get your ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.

# Romance and Marriage

## Romance

- 1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

date approve mature attracted romantic keen break off  
go out relationship drift apart

Ann was a very (a) \_\_\_\_\_ girl who often dreamed of love and marriage. She was especially (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to a young man called Michael, who worked in the same office as she did, and he was very (c) \_\_\_\_\_ on her too. They became friendly and one day Michael asked her to go out with him. Their first (d) \_\_\_\_\_ was a visit to the cinema, and they both enjoyed the evening so much that they decided to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ together regularly. Michael was a bit untidy and rather young, and Ann's parents didn't (f) \_\_\_\_\_ of him at first, but Ann was a sensible, (g) \_\_\_\_\_ girl and they had confidence in her. For a year or so everything went well, but then somehow they slowly began to (h) \_\_\_\_\_, until finally they decided to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ their (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Marriage

- 2 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

bride engaged bridegroom consent wedding civil reception  
honeymoon propose toast

One evening, although he was nervous, Joe decided to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to his girlfriend, Linda. She accepted his proposal, they became (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and he gave her a ring. After a year they had saved enough money to get married (they were both over 18 so they did not need their parents' (c) \_\_\_\_\_). Some people have a religious ceremony with a priest, but Joe and Linda decided on a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony in a registry office. On the day of the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ Linda, the (f) \_\_\_\_\_, was very calm, but Joe, the (g) \_\_\_\_\_, was nervous. Afterwards, at the (h) \_\_\_\_\_, speeches were made and the guests drank a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to the happy couple, who finally left for a (j) \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain.

- 3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) to be fond of and to be in love with
- (b) separated and divorced
- (c) a fiancé and a fiancée
- (d) mother and mother-in-law

- 4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

in with out to of

- (a) Bob and Lena are going \_\_\_\_\_ together.
- (b) Bob is going \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Lena.
- (c) He was too nervous to ask her \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) She's very fond \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- (e) We drank a toast \_\_\_\_\_ their future happiness.
- (f) He fell \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ her at once.
- (g) He's getting married \_\_\_\_\_ Liz next month.
- (h) She's engaged \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman.
- (i) His parents don't approve \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- (j) Have confidence \_\_\_\_\_ me!

# Shopping

## Kinds of shop

1 Match the items on the left with the shops where you buy them on the right.

- |                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (a) very old furniture    | florist's     |
| (b) flowers               | butcher's     |
| (c) writing paper, pens   | grocer's      |
| (d) newspapers, magazines | greengrocer's |
| (e) cigarettes, matches   | antique shop  |
| (f) tea, biscuits, butter | baker's       |
| (g) fruit, vegetables     | tobacconist's |
| (h) dogs and cats         | newsagent's   |
| (i) bread and cakes       | stationer's   |
| (j) meat                  | pet shop      |

## Going shopping

2 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

tag label cash desk off-the-peg refund sales try on fit till  
assistant mail order bargain receipt cashier exchange

If you want to buy a ready-made (or we sometimes say (a) \_\_\_\_\_) jacket, first find the jackets in the shop and look at the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ inside to see the size, material and make. For the price, look at the price- (c) \_\_\_\_\_. To see if it will (d) \_\_\_\_\_ you, you can (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the jacket in front of a mirror. If necessary an (f) \_\_\_\_\_ will help you. You pay the (g) \_\_\_\_\_, who you will find at the (h) \_\_\_\_\_. He or she will take your money, put it in the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and give you your change. Make sure you also get a (j) \_\_\_\_\_, which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want to (k) \_\_\_\_\_ it or ask for a (l) \_\_\_\_\_ of your money. In clothes shops you pay the fixed price, of course. You don't (m) \_\_\_\_\_. Or you can wait until the (n) \_\_\_\_\_, when many goods are reduced in price. If you don't like shops, you can stay at home, look at catalogues and newspaper advertisements and do your shopping by (o) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) to overcharge and to undercharge | (c) shopping and window-shopping |
| (b) a shopkeeper and a shoplifter    | (d) a wholesaler and a retailer  |

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

in on for with at by inside back

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) These jackets are reduced _____ price.               | (e) There is normally a label _____ a jacket. |
| (b) The assistant advised me to try the coat _____.      | (f) I took it _____ to the shop to complain.  |
| (c) I want to look _____ the animals _____ the pet shop. | (g) 'Is something wrong _____ it?' he said.   |
| (d) He bought many things _____ mail order.              | (h) I asked _____ a refund.                   |

# Sport

---

## Sports facilities and athletics

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

officials pools courts stadium rink field events athletes  
rings pitches scoreboard spectators track events

There's a big new sports centre near my home. There are football (a) \_\_\_\_\_, tennis and basketball (b) \_\_\_\_\_, swimming (c) \_\_\_\_\_, a sports hall with two boxing (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and even a skating (e) \_\_\_\_\_. There is also a separate athletics (f) \_\_\_\_\_, where 20,000 (g) \_\_\_\_\_ can watch the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ on the track and the (i) \_\_\_\_\_, such as jumping and throwing, in the grass centre. The (j) \_\_\_\_\_ get ready in modern changing rooms and the (k) \_\_\_\_\_ time and measure the events with modern equipment. A huge electronic (l) \_\_\_\_\_ shows the results.

## Football

2 Instructions as above.

draw track suits captains match referee amateurs team  
toss a coin players crowd gymnasium train

I play football for my local (a) \_\_\_\_\_ against other sides in the area. Of course the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ aren't paid, we're just (c) \_\_\_\_\_. But anyway we (d) \_\_\_\_\_ very hard in the evenings and we're lucky because we can use the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ of a local school. On the day of the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ we arrive early, change, and put on (g) \_\_\_\_\_ to keep warm. Then the (h) \_\_\_\_\_, dressed in black, calls the two (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to the centre to (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to decide who will play in which direction. Not many people come to watch the game. We usually have a (k) \_\_\_\_\_ of only one or two hundred. But we enjoy it, whether we win, lose or (l) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) amateurs and professionals | (c) to win and to beat             |
| (b) a winner and a runner-up   | (d) a hurdle race and a relay race |

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

on for of at in between

- Which team does he play \_\_\_\_\_?
- She put \_\_\_\_\_ her tracksuit.
- There's an exciting race taking place \_\_\_\_\_ the track.
- I'm not very good \_\_\_\_\_ running.
- She's the best player \_\_\_\_\_ the team.
- There was a crowd \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000 \_\_\_\_\_ the stadium.
- The result \_\_\_\_\_ the football match was a 2:2 draw.
- The match was \_\_\_\_\_ England and Scotland.
- A runner-up comes second \_\_\_\_\_ a race or competition.



# Television and Newspapers

## Television

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

viewers subjective mass media quiz shows indoctrinate  
channels objective soap operas commercials switch

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is a phrase often used to describe ways of giving information and entertainment to very large numbers of people. It includes newspapers, advertising and radio and, of course, television. In most countries people can (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to any of three or four different (c) \_\_\_\_\_. Do television programmes influence our minds? Do they (d) \_\_\_\_\_ us? Is the news completely (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (neutral) or is it (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (considered from one particular point of view)? Don't the (g) \_\_\_\_\_ for alcohol, food and other goods condition our minds? Even the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ going on week after week telling the story of one family or group of people sometimes make us want to copy the life style we see on the screen. Also (i) \_\_\_\_\_ which give people big prizes for answering simple questions can make us greedy. Some programmes are watched by tens of millions of (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Newspapers

2 Instructions as above.

cartoons editorials circulation censorship sensational views  
advertising gossip columns news agencies reviews headlines  
entertainment correspondents

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ it carries. A popular newspaper with a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspapers are probably read just for (c) \_\_\_\_\_. They have big (d) \_\_\_\_\_ above the news stories, funny (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to look at and (f) \_\_\_\_\_ photos of violence. The (g) \_\_\_\_\_ are full of stories of the private lives of famous people. No one takes the political (h) \_\_\_\_\_ of such papers very seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no (i) \_\_\_\_\_, serious newspapers are read principally for their news, sent to them by their (j) \_\_\_\_\_ round the world and by the big (k) \_\_\_\_\_. People also read these newspapers for their (l) \_\_\_\_\_ of new books, films and plays and for their (m) \_\_\_\_\_, which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) viewers and listeners
- (b) mass circulation and small circulation
- (c) editor, reporter and critic

4 Put one of the following words in each of the sentences below.

in on over for to

- (a) This programme is boring. Switch \_\_\_\_\_ another channel.
- (b) It's a commercial \_\_\_\_\_ beer.
- (c) That actor's \_\_\_\_\_ a soap opera every Friday.
- (d) What's \_\_\_\_\_ television tonight?
- (e) If you don't like this quiz show, you can switch \_\_\_\_\_.

# Theatre

**Parts of a theatre** 1 Match each part of a theatre on the right with a definition on the left.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (a) where actors put on their costumes and make-up              | stalls        |
| (b) area on which the performance takes place                   | aisle         |
| (c) a line of seats   | circle        |
| (d) a way down from back to front between the seats             | dressing room |
| (e) the area of downstairs seats                                | stage         |
| (f) the area of upstairs seats                                  | box office    |
| (g) the theatre entrance hall where people meet before going in | row           |
| (h) the place where you go or phone to buy tickets              | backstage     |
| (i) the whole area out of sight of the audience                 | box           |
| (j) a little private balcony with 3-5 seats only                | foyer         |

**Producing a play** 2 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

reviews performances audience rehearsals first night director  
run theatre-goers parts hit cast flop critics playwright  
matinées applause auditions

The person who directs the preparation of a play is the (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes the (b) \_\_\_\_\_, who wrote the play, works with him. One of the first things to be done is to choose the (c) \_\_\_\_\_, the actors and actresses. For this purpose, (d) \_\_\_\_\_ are held at which actors perform short pieces and the most suitable are chosen for the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ in the play. Before the play is performed in front of an (f) \_\_\_\_\_ of hundreds of (g) \_\_\_\_\_, of course there are a lot of (h) \_\_\_\_\_. At last, the (i) \_\_\_\_\_! When the curtain goes down at the end, will there be enthusiastic (j) \_\_\_\_\_ or silence? Will the newspaper (k) \_\_\_\_\_ be good or bad? What will the (l) \_\_\_\_\_ think? Everyone hopes for a (m) \_\_\_\_\_ that will (n) \_\_\_\_\_ for months or even years, but the play might be a (o) \_\_\_\_\_ and only last a few days. It's hard work in the theatre. There are evening (p) \_\_\_\_\_ six nights a week and afternoon shows, called (q) \_\_\_\_\_, once or twice as well.

3 Put one of the following words in each of the spaces below.

to in behind during at on

- We sat \_\_\_\_\_ the stalls.
- The usherette showed us \_\_\_\_\_ our seats.
- There were two actors \_\_\_\_\_ the stage.
- You'd better ask \_\_\_\_\_ the box office.
- My favourite actress was \_\_\_\_\_ the play.
- During the performance, work is going on \_\_\_\_\_ the scenes.
- People usually have a drink or a cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ the interval.
- Our seats were \_\_\_\_\_ the third row.
- He prefers to sit \_\_\_\_\_ the front; she likes to be \_\_\_\_\_ the back.
- I like to sit \_\_\_\_\_ the middle.

# Travel

---

## Holidays

- 1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

peak off the beaten track hitch-hiking leisure off-peak resort  
package holiday youth hostels travel agents cut-price tickets

People have more money and more (a) \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays and even young people can afford to go abroad. Many (b) \_\_\_\_\_ offer cheap (c) \_\_\_\_\_ for flights to all parts of the world, so youngsters can avoid the crowded, well-known places and get to less famous areas which are (d) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of using public transport and hotels, they can travel by (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and stay at (f) \_\_\_\_\_. But most people prefer some kind of (g) \_\_\_\_\_ at a popular holiday (h) \_\_\_\_\_, which means that everything is arranged for you and the price you pay includes transport, food and accommodation. Try to avoid taking your holiday during the busy (i) \_\_\_\_\_ tourist season. It's more crowded and expensive. If possible, go in the quieter (j) \_\_\_\_\_ period.

## Journeys

- 2 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below. Some words must be used more than once.

trip travel journey cruise tour voyage flight

- (a) For general advice about \_\_\_\_\_, go to a travel agent.  
(b) One day I would like to do the \_\_\_\_\_ by train and ship across Russia to Japan.  
(c) We're going on a \_\_\_\_\_ of Europe, visiting 11 countries in five weeks.  
(d) We went on a three-week \_\_\_\_\_ round the Mediterranean. The ship called at Venice, Athens, Istanbul and Alexandria.  
(e) He once went by ship to Australia. The \_\_\_\_\_ took 3½ weeks.  
(f) I'm going on a business \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris next weekend.  
(g) Air France \_\_\_\_\_ 507 from Paris to New York will be taking off in ten minutes.  
(h) The \_\_\_\_\_ from Heathrow Airport to the centre of London takes about 45 minutes by underground.  
(i) On our first day in New York we went on a three-hour \_\_\_\_\_ of the city by bus, which showed us the main sights.  
(j) During our stay in London we went on a day \_\_\_\_\_ to Oxford, and another to Windsor.

- 3 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) a hotel and a bed and breakfast place  
(b) seasick, airsick and carsick  
(c) tour operator and travel agent  
(d) at sea and at the seaside

- 4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

in at by on

- (a) We went \_\_\_\_\_ car. (d) She arrived \_\_\_\_\_ London at midnight.  
(b) We went \_\_\_\_\_ John's car.  
(c) We went \_\_\_\_\_ a journey. (e) She arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.

# War

---

## The outbreak of war

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

deteriorate mobilize hostile acts declare war clashes aggression  
outbreak forces ultimatum retaliate

For years there were border (a) \_\_\_\_\_ between troops of country X and those of country Z. Then (b) \_\_\_\_\_ from X attacked a village in Z. Z accused X of (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and began to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ in readiness for possible war. X warned Z: 'If you carry out (e) \_\_\_\_\_ against us, we will (f) \_\_\_\_\_.' But there was more fighting on the border. The situation had begun to (g) \_\_\_\_\_. X delivered an (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to Z. 'If you do not promise to respect our borders, we will (i) \_\_\_\_\_.' Finally came the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ of war.

## Peace making

2 Instructions as above.

get involved withdraw intermediary peace treaty neutral targets  
peace-keeping force intervene ceasefire civilian

After months of fighting, during which (a) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as military (b) \_\_\_\_\_ were bombed, country X asked country Y, which had remained (c) \_\_\_\_\_ during the hostilities, to act as an (d) \_\_\_\_\_, but Y decided not to (e) \_\_\_\_\_. X then asked the United Nations to (f) \_\_\_\_\_. The United Nations managed to arrange a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and stationed a multi-national (h) \_\_\_\_\_ between the two opposing armies. After weeks of talks, the two countries finally signed a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and the UN troops were able to (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Explain the difference between . . .

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) to advance and to retreat | (c) conventional war and nuclear war |
| (b) war and civil war         | (d) an ally and an enemy             |

4 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

as on in for out between

- (a) X declared war \_\_\_\_\_ Z.  
(b) Troops are moving \_\_\_\_\_ readiness \_\_\_\_\_ an attack.  
(c) Y didn't want to get involved \_\_\_\_\_ the fighting.  
(d) The Second World War broke \_\_\_\_\_ in 1939.  
(e) Canada acted \_\_\_\_\_ an intermediary \_\_\_\_\_ the argument.  
(f) War planes carried \_\_\_\_\_ an attack.  
(g) The peace-keeping force remained \_\_\_\_\_ the two enemy armies during peace talks, then withdrew.

# Welfare State

---

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

elderly    medical treatment    physically disabled    pension    schooling  
mentally handicapped    eligible    out of work    social services    benefits  
social workers    welfare state    retire    subsidized    low incomes

A country which helps its old, sick, disabled and unemployed is called a (a) \_\_\_\_\_. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ people receive a state (c) \_\_\_\_\_ when they (d) \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 60 or 65. People with (e) \_\_\_\_\_ who cannot afford to buy or rent decent accommodation are given houses or flats with (f) \_\_\_\_\_ rents, which means that the government or local council supports the rent to keep it low. Sick people get free (g) \_\_\_\_\_ from their doctor or at the hospital. Mothers of small children get special state financial (h) \_\_\_\_\_, and of course older children receive free (i) \_\_\_\_\_. (j) \_\_\_\_\_ people, who cannot move normally, and (k) \_\_\_\_\_ people, whose minds are not fully developed, also receive special assistance and, if necessary, special equipment to help them live normal lives. People who are (l) \_\_\_\_\_ are normally (m) \_\_\_\_\_ to receive unemployment benefit, which is paid by the state. The (n) \_\_\_\_\_ (government departments responsible for people's well-being) will help people who, financially, physically or psychologically, have difficulty in coping with life and (o) \_\_\_\_\_ will visit such people in their homes.

2 Explain the difference between . . .

- (a) advice and advise
- (b) blind and deaf
- (c) free and subsidized
- (d) a hearing aid and braille
- (e) haves and have-nots

3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

for    of    at    with    out    in

- (a) Disabled people sometimes find it difficult to cope \_\_\_\_\_ public transport.
- (b) He's been \_\_\_\_\_ work for over a year.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ a welfare state, the government is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ people's well-being.
- (d) Social workers visited her \_\_\_\_\_ her home.
- (e) He retired \_\_\_\_\_ the age \_\_\_\_\_ 65.
- (f) After his accident, he received a disability pension \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of his life.

## Work

---

### Applying for a job

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

references short-list experience vacancy qualifications fill in  
application forms interview applicants apply

In times of high unemployment there are usually very many (a) \_\_\_\_\_ when a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ is advertised. Sometimes large numbers of people (c) \_\_\_\_\_, and send off (d) \_\_\_\_\_ for a single job. It is not unusual, in fact, for hundreds of people to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to a firm for one post. This number is reduced to a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ of perhaps six or eight, from whom a final choice is made when they all attend an (g) \_\_\_\_\_. Very possibly the people interviewing will be interested in the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ the candidates gained at school or university and what (i) \_\_\_\_\_ they have had in previous jobs. They will probably ask for (j) \_\_\_\_\_ written by the candidates' teachers and employers.

### Choosing the right job

2 Instructions as above.

commute salary prospects promotion retire pension  
ambitious perks increments commission

Job satisfaction is important but I have a wife and baby so I have to think about money too. If a job interests me, I need to know what (a) \_\_\_\_\_ it offers and also whether there are regular annual increases, called (b) \_\_\_\_\_. I want to know if I will receive a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ when I (d) \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 60 or 65. If the job is selling a product, I ask if I'll receive a percentage of the value of what I sell, called (e) \_\_\_\_\_. It is also important to know if there are extra advantages, like free meals or transport, or the free use of a car. These are called (f) \_\_\_\_\_ or fringe benefits. Are the future (g) \_\_\_\_\_ good? For example, is there a good chance of (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to a better job, with more money and responsibility? Is the job near my home? If it isn't, I'll have to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ every day and this can be expensive. I am very keen to be successful. I am very (j) \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to stay in the same job all my life.

3 Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

at in for to as off of

- I'm interested \_\_\_\_\_ this job.
- What did you study \_\_\_\_\_ university?
- He has applied \_\_\_\_\_ British Airways \_\_\_\_\_ a job \_\_\_\_\_ an office manager.
- This job advertisement looks interesting. I'll send \_\_\_\_\_ an application form.
- Have you filled \_\_\_\_\_ the form yet?
- You must send \_\_\_\_\_ the form by 20 May.
- He's been \_\_\_\_\_ that job for two years.
- She retired \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 60.
- A commission means you get a percentage \_\_\_\_\_ what you sell.
- The use \_\_\_\_\_ a company car is a nice perk to have.
- The sixty applicants were reduced \_\_\_\_\_ a short-list of four.

## MINI TOPICS

---

### Argument

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

disagreement   friction   nag   resentment   aggressive   row  
troublemaker   jealous

I've always had a feeling of (a) \_\_\_\_\_ towards my older brother, John, because he always received more attention from our parents. There has always been (b) \_\_\_\_\_ between us. And now that I'm more successful than he is in my job, he is (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of me. We've never actually had a (d) \_\_\_\_\_, just the occasional (e) \_\_\_\_\_, but we've never got on well. And his wife likes to make things worse. She's a real (f) \_\_\_\_\_, a nasty, argumentative, quarrelsome, (g) \_\_\_\_\_ woman. I've heard her (h) \_\_\_\_\_ John continually to get a better job, a bigger house, a nicer car.

### Sadness

Instructions as above.

sob   heartbroken   withdrawn   grief   recover   loss   tears  
miss   sleepless   comfort

When Susan's cat was killed by a car she burst into (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and began to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ so loudly that the neighbours next door heard her. She was (c) \_\_\_\_\_ by the (d) \_\_\_\_\_. Her mother tried to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ her but Susan's (f) \_\_\_\_\_ was so great that it was three days (and three (g) \_\_\_\_\_ nights) before she began to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat normally. Even then she talked to no one and was silent and (i) \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks. I think she'll always (j) \_\_\_\_\_ her pet.

### Nervousness

Instructions as above.

blush   sweat   tongue-tied   nerves   embarrassment   stammer  
tremble   tranquillizer   faint   shy

I have to tell you that my (a) \_\_\_\_\_ aren't very good. Last week I went for a job interview and my hands began to (b) \_\_\_\_\_, my palms started to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and my face was red because I always (d) \_\_\_\_\_ with (e) \_\_\_\_\_ on these occasions. I've always been very (f) \_\_\_\_\_ with other people. When I was asked questions I was completely (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and I could only (h) \_\_\_\_\_. I felt (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and wished I had a (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to calm me down. I didn't get the job. A pity. I would like to have been a television newsreader.

## Success

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

achieve confidence ladder ambitious exploit achievement  
determined power ruthless ability

I've never been (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in the normal sense. I've never wanted to be a manager or director. I've never wanted to reach the top of the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ or to have (c) \_\_\_\_\_. But I've always had a wish to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ something, to write a book, climb a mountain, win a prize. This is not because I want fame or money but just that simple feeling of (e) \_\_\_\_\_ you get when you've done something difficult. I'm not very sure of myself and it would be good for my (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed in something. Some people will lie, (g) \_\_\_\_\_ other people, be dishonest, do anything, in order to succeed. They will be absolutely (h) \_\_\_\_\_. But I think the people who deserve to succeed are those who are (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and have (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Fame

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

interviews bodyguards break-up privacy in the public eye  
autographs celebrity pressures entourage fans

Being famous, being a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ can mean wealth, recognition and being surrounded by an (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of helpers, secretaries and agents. It can mean giving (c) \_\_\_\_\_ to admiring (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to the press. But being (f) \_\_\_\_\_ also has its disadvantages. Famous entertainers suffer from a lack of (g) \_\_\_\_\_. They need (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect them. The constant (i) \_\_\_\_\_ on them can lead to the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ of their marriages. This is the price of fame.

## Pride

Instructions as above.

boast proud vain thick-skinned conceited pride snob  
contemptuous

Mrs Watson next door thinks she is better than other people. She thinks she is superior, 'high class'. In other words, she's a (a) \_\_\_\_\_. She is very (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of herself and very (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of other, 'ordinary' people. I've heard her (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to neighbours about her lovely house, her big car, her husband's high salary. She's a very (e) \_\_\_\_\_ person too, always admiring herself in a mirror. Mr Watson also has a very high opinion of himself. His neighbours think that he is a very (f) \_\_\_\_\_ person, but the Watsons are both so (g) \_\_\_\_\_ that other people's criticism of them has no effect on them at all. I think that one day they'll find that they have no friends left, and then they'll be sorry. (h) \_\_\_\_\_ comes before a fall.



## Birth

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

pregnant born maternity ward midwife prams deliver call  
parents expecting cots crawl

When a woman is (a) \_\_\_\_\_ a baby, we say that she is (b) \_\_\_\_\_. Babies are (c) \_\_\_\_\_ either at home or in the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ of a hospital. It is the job of a doctor or a (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to (f) \_\_\_\_\_ new babies. The proud (g) \_\_\_\_\_ must soon decide what to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ the child. For the first six months of their lives most babies are taken out in (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and sleep in (j) \_\_\_\_\_. At eight months or so they learn to (k) \_\_\_\_\_ along the floor, and they can usually walk soon after their first birthday.

## Childhood and Adolescence

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

hobbies development extroverts adult relationships  
daydreams adults introverts idolize teens

Children live in their own world, from which (a) \_\_\_\_\_ are largely excluded. The (b) \_\_\_\_\_ world is strange and exciting to them. They have (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of success, adventure, romance and fame. They (d) \_\_\_\_\_ their big brothers and sisters, pop singers or film stars. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ such as stamp-collecting, music or dancing are important to them. Children, especially when they are in their (f) \_\_\_\_\_, go through a physical and emotional (g) \_\_\_\_\_ which can be frightening. Their characters also begin to develop. Some adolescents are (h) \_\_\_\_\_ and keep themselves to themselves, while others are (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and like to share their thoughts and form (j) \_\_\_\_\_ with other people. It's a wonderful, terrible time.

## Death

Instructions as above.

mourners crematorium dead funeral widow cemetery  
will leave inherits hearse priest

The body of a person who has died is taken in a special car called a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ service, which is conducted by a (c) \_\_\_\_\_. The relatives and friends of the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ person, who are called the (e) \_\_\_\_\_, are there. Then the wooden coffin is buried in a grave in the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ or cremated in a (g) \_\_\_\_\_. When people get older they usually make a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ and (i) \_\_\_\_\_ their money and other things to their family and friends. When a man dies, it is usually his (j) \_\_\_\_\_ who (k) \_\_\_\_\_ his property.

## Advertising

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

hoardings classified advertisements publicize commercials  
posters advertising agencies persuade eye-catching

Advertisements are everywhere, from columns of small (a) \_\_\_\_\_ for houses, jobs, cars etc. in newspapers to big (b) \_\_\_\_\_ on walls and enormous advertisements on (c) \_\_\_\_\_ by the side of the road. The job of the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the products of the firms who employ them. They design (f) \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements and make television (g) \_\_\_\_\_ to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ us to buy, buy, buy.

## Art

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

galleries works dealers professional sculptor creative  
sculpture painter amateur reproductions

One of the most (a) \_\_\_\_\_ things anyone can do is to make a work of art, whether it's a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ making a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ or a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ painting pictures. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ artists do it for their own satisfaction and pleasure, but (f) \_\_\_\_\_ artists have to make a living from their art and they are dependent on (g) \_\_\_\_\_ to sell their (h) \_\_\_\_\_ in city (i) \_\_\_\_\_. I myself have three Picassos, a Botticelli and a Van Gogh. They're (j) \_\_\_\_\_, not originals, but they're all I can afford.

## Photography

Instructions as above.

prints album enlargements snaps slides camera projector  
develop

A lot of people buy a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ just to take holiday (b) \_\_\_\_\_. They have (c) \_\_\_\_\_ made and put them in an (d) \_\_\_\_\_ or sometimes they prefer (e) \_\_\_\_\_, which they can show on the wall or screen with a (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Other people are more serious. They (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and print their films themselves in their own darkroom at home. If they want big pictures they make (h) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Military Service

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

army compulsory forces volunteers navy promotion officer  
air force

In some countries military service is (a) \_\_\_\_\_. All young men and sometimes young women must spend a year or two in the (b) \_\_\_\_\_. (In Britain they don't have to. All members of the armed services are (c) \_\_\_\_\_.) To be a soldier you join the (d) \_\_\_\_\_, to be a sailor you join the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and to be an airman you join the (f) \_\_\_\_\_. If you are good at your job and can take responsibility, you might get (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and become an (h) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Police

Instructions as above.

walkie-talkie join plain clothes detective police force rank  
policeman uniform

Alan is now old enough and tall enough to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the (b) \_\_\_\_\_. At first, of course, he'll be an ordinary (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of the lowest (d) \_\_\_\_\_. He'll wear a (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and go out in the streets keeping in touch with the police station with his (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Then he'd like to be a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ in (h) \_\_\_\_\_ investigating serious crime.

## Security Work

Instructions as above.

guards tap armoured vehicles bullet-proof kidnappers couriers  
bug security firm private detectives

I run a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ which offers a complete range of security services. We have (b) \_\_\_\_\_ with special (c) \_\_\_\_\_ windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect exhibits at art shows and jewellery displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ your phone or (f) \_\_\_\_\_ your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and special (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible (i) \_\_\_\_\_.

## The Countryside

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

farms unpolluted relaxed rural wildlife pace national parks  
cultivated remote villages

Away from the urban problems of the city lies the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ peace and quiet of the countryside. The air is more likely to be clear and (b) \_\_\_\_\_, the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of life is slower, and the people living in small (d) \_\_\_\_\_ more (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and friendly. Some land is (f) \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll see crops growing, as well as animals grazing, on the (g) \_\_\_\_\_. Some areas of particular natural beauty are designated as (h) \_\_\_\_\_ by the government, and here (i) \_\_\_\_\_ can live and move about safely. It is in places (j) \_\_\_\_\_ from the noisy cities that you can experience the true beauty of nature.

## The Seaside

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

lifeguards depth waves shallow horizon beach drown  
dive currents cliffs

Many people's idea of relaxation is to sit on a sandy (a) \_\_\_\_\_ gazing at the broad (b) \_\_\_\_\_ or watching the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ roll in one after the other. But the sea can be dangerous and every year hundreds of bathers (d) \_\_\_\_\_ either when they are carried out to sea by strong (e) \_\_\_\_\_ or simply because they can't swim and find themselves out of their (f) \_\_\_\_\_ with their feet no longer touching the bottom. And hundreds more have to be rescued by (g) \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea, from rocks or some other high point, make sure it's deep enough. If it's (i) \_\_\_\_\_, you could seriously injure yourself. And finally, if you decide to walk along the high (j) \_\_\_\_\_ overlooking the beach and the sea, don't go too near the edge.

## Mountains

Instructions as above.

mountaineers ropes oxygen ascent peak equipment range  
height descent climb

The Himalayas are the best-known mountain (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in the world and Mt Everest, with a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of 8,880 metres is the highest mountain. Since Edmund Hillary made the first (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1953, (d) \_\_\_\_\_ from many countries have managed to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (f) \_\_\_\_\_. Normally they need to take (g) \_\_\_\_\_ cylinders to help them breathe and other special (h) \_\_\_\_\_, including (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to connect themselves to each other. It's a dangerous sport and many people have lost their lives, not just on the way up but during the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ as well.

## Electrical Appliances

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

electrician   adjust   switch   lead   controls   dealer   plug   knob  
socket   unplug

When you buy a television, radio or cassette recorder make sure it has a long enough (a) \_\_\_\_\_. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ it in at the most convenient (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in your room, and then (d) \_\_\_\_\_ on. You normally (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the volume by turning a (f) \_\_\_\_\_, and there are other (g) \_\_\_\_\_ as well. It is probably best to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ the appliance when it is not in use. If you have any trouble with it, ask an (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to look at it or take it back to the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ you bought it from.

## The Telephone

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

receiver   line   look up   engaged   dial   directory   get through  
operator

How easy it is to use the telephone! Nowadays we usually don't need the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to connect us to friends in other countries. We can (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the number in the telephone (c) \_\_\_\_\_, pick up the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the number. If the number is not (f) \_\_\_\_\_, we (g) \_\_\_\_\_ straightaway and if it's a good (h) \_\_\_\_\_, we can have a clear, easy conversation with people on the other side of the world.

## Computers

Instructions as above.

software   computers   screen   word processor   hardware   calculator  
keyboard   printer

So you only have a pocket (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to do additions, multiplications and so on, and you want to know about real (b) \_\_\_\_\_? Right. Well, the machines themselves are called the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and the programs that you feed into them are called the (d) \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to see the results of what you are doing, you'll need a (e) \_\_\_\_\_ or you'll have to plug in to a television set. You'll operate your machine like a typewriter by pressing keys on the (f) \_\_\_\_\_. If you want a record on paper of what you're doing, you'll need a (g) \_\_\_\_\_, and if you want a machine which will enable you to see, arrange, re-arrange and then print a page of material, then the machine you want is a (h) \_\_\_\_\_. You want colour? Well, you can . . .

## Factory Work

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

labour relations   tea break   apprentice   factory   canteen   foreman  
white collar   management   shop floor   manual

I like to work with my hands; in other words, I like (a) \_\_\_\_\_ work. I have never wanted to be a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ worker, as I would be bored with office work. So I have been taken on as an (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ for two years to learn to be a machine-operator. I work with a group of men under a (e) \_\_\_\_\_, who tells us what to do, when we can go to the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch or take a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and so on. (h) \_\_\_\_\_ are quite good and the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ spend a lot of time on the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ mixing with the workers. I've got no complaints.

## Office Work

Instructions as above.

typewriter   callers   stationery   dictate   shorthand   correspondence  
filing cabinets   file

I do general work in a small office. I deal with all (a) \_\_\_\_\_ coming into and sent from the office and (b) \_\_\_\_\_ these letters alphabetically in big metal (c) \_\_\_\_\_ near my desk. I answer the telephone and give (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the information they want. If the manager wants to (e) \_\_\_\_\_ a letter, I take it down in (f) \_\_\_\_\_ on my pad and type it on my electric (g) \_\_\_\_\_. Of course it's important that we always have enough paper and envelopes and so on, and it's one of my jobs to buy this (h) \_\_\_\_\_ when we need it. I don't know what they'd do without me!

## A Strike

Instructions as above.

dispute   unemployment   go on strike   dismiss   deadlock  
shop steward   on the dole   redundant   picket line

1,600 workers at the Ace Cycle Factory decided to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ last week following a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ with the management, who last month decided to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ two men for unsatisfactory work. The men complained to their (d) \_\_\_\_\_, who told the union. The management and the union have had talks but these soon ended in (e) \_\_\_\_\_. The area in which the factory is situated is already an area of high (f) \_\_\_\_\_, with one adult in five (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (out of work and receiving state aid). The striking workers have formed a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ outside the factory gates to prevent other workers from going in to work. The management say that 20% of the workers will have to be made (i) \_\_\_\_\_ next year anyway because of the decreased demand for cycles.

## RELATED WORD GROUPS

### Sounds

1 Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

rumble whistle crash squeal roar creak rustle bang  
clatter splash

- (a) We heard a \_\_\_\_\_ of tyres. It was a police-car turning a corner at top speed.
- (b) The plates and glasses fell to the floor with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) We live near the airport and there's a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ every time a plane goes overhead.
- (d) The day was very quiet and we could hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of leaves in the wind.
- (e) He fell into the water with a great \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) I heard a \_\_\_\_\_. It sounded like a gun-shot.
- (g) It was an enormous, heavy, old, wooden door and it used to \_\_\_\_\_ loudly when anyone opened it.
- (h) It was the best football match I've ever seen. Both teams played hard until the final \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) The metal tray fell down the stone stairs with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) I could hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of thunder in the distance.

2 Instructions as above.

hum peal crack tick squeak pop pips jingle

- (a) There was no sound except the quiet \_\_\_\_\_ of the air-conditioning.
- (b) At every hour on the radio there are six \_\_\_\_\_ so that people can check the precise time.
- (c) The champagne cork finally came out with a loud \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Be careful. The ice is very thin and I think I heard it \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) To celebrate the happy event, all the church bells in the town began to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) I must oil my bike. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere in the back wheel.
- (g) The engine of a Rolls Royce is so quiet that even when the car is going fast you can hear the clock \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The animals had small bells round their necks, which used to \_\_\_\_\_ when they moved.

### Animal Sounds

Match each animal with the sound it makes.

- |            |             |              |               |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) monkey | roar        | (j) sheep    | bleat         |
| (b) lion   | cluck       | (k) elephant | bray          |
| (c) dog    | miaow, purr | (l) pig      | hiss          |
| (d) cat    | chatter     | (m) donkey   | trumpet       |
| (e) horse  | crow        | (n) frog     | grunt, squeal |
| (f) hen    | bark, growl | (o) snake    | squeak        |
| (g) cock   | moo         | (p) duck     | howl          |
| (h) bee    | neigh       | (q) wolf     | quack         |
| (i) cow    | buzz        | (r) mouse    | croak         |

## Human Sounds

---

Put each of the following verbs in its correct place in the sentences below.

sniff cough puff yawn hiccup stammer snore sigh pant  
whisper sneeze groan

- (a) He was so nervous he could only \_\_\_\_\_, 'I . . . I . . . I . . . I'm pleased to meet you.'
- (b) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. Use a handkerchief and blow your nose.
- (c) If we are out of breath after running we \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) It is said that people \_\_\_\_\_ if they sleep with their mouths open and on their backs.
- (e) He drank a lot of beer quickly and began to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) If you have a cold and you \_\_\_\_\_, English people often say, 'Bless you'.
- (g) Don't speak so loud! Just \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) I always used to \_\_\_\_\_ in history lessons. They were so boring.
- (i) He can't stop talking. We always \_\_\_\_\_ with relief when he goes away.
- (j) Smoking always makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
- (k) My children \_\_\_\_\_ when I tell them they must go to bed.

## Ways of Looking

---

Put each of the following verbs in its correct place in the sentences below.

frown stare peep wink glance blink peer glare gaze  
glimpse

- (a) That man does look rather strange but you shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ at him.
- (b) He made a hole in the fence so that he could \_\_\_\_\_ through without being seen.
- (c) If you go out into bright sunlight after being in the dark, you sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Small boys often stand outside the bicycle shop and \_\_\_\_\_ at the wonderful machines in the window.
- (e) We \_\_\_\_\_ if we are rather annoyed or if we are concentrating.
- (f) Did you \_\_\_\_\_ someone pass the window a moment ago? I thought I just saw someone.
- (g) I thought he was serious until I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ at me to show he was joking.
- (h) Grandfather has very bad eyes. He has to \_\_\_\_\_ at the newspaper to read it.
- (i) I saw the motorist get out of his car and \_\_\_\_\_ furiously at the other driver who had run into the back of him.
- (j) I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ quickly at his watch.



## Walking

---

Put each of the following verbs in its correct place in the sentences below.

stray   crawl   trip   dash   trudge   slip   creep   limp   stagger  
wander   stroll   march

- (a) He was completely drunk. I watched him \_\_\_\_\_ across the road and fall down.
- (b) It's very pleasant for a tourist to \_\_\_\_\_ round a new city with no particular purpose or destination.
- (c) It was a lovely day so we decided to \_\_\_\_\_ in the park for an hour.
- (d) His injured foot made him \_\_\_\_\_ badly.
- (e) Be careful or you'll \_\_\_\_\_ on this icy bit of pavement.
- (f) Everyone was asleep when I returned so I had to \_\_\_\_\_ to my room without making a noise.
- (g) If you join the army, you'll have to learn to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ away from the main group or you'll get lost.
- (i) Before babies can walk, they can only \_\_\_\_\_ on their hands and knees.
- (j) I'm afraid someone will \_\_\_\_\_ over that piece of wood and fall.
- (k) It began to rain and we had to \_\_\_\_\_ into a shop to keep dry.
- (l) The exhausted men had to \_\_\_\_\_ for five miles through the snow.

## Body Movements

---

1 Match each item on the left with the most suitable phrase on the right.

- |                  |                                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) He flexed    | his head in disagreement.         |
| (b) He shook     | his fists angrily.                |
| (c) He clenched  | his neck to see better.           |
| (d) He craned    | his muscles proudly.              |
| (e) He snapped   | his forehead with a handkerchief. |
| (f) He shrugged  | his foot in time to the music.    |
| (g) He wiped     | his shoulders.                    |
| (h) He folded    | his breath under water.           |
| (i) He scratched | his knee because it was painful.  |
| (j) He held      | his arms and relaxed.             |
| (k) He tapped    | his head thoughtfully.            |
| (l) He rubbed    | his fingers to get attention.     |

2 Instructions as above.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| (a) He trembled | in the hot sun.                          |
| (b) He shivered | with embarrassment.                      |
| (c) He sweated  | with fear.                               |
| (d) He blushed  | when he heard the sad news.              |
| (e) He sobbed   | with cold.                               |
| (f) He started  | after going without food for three days. |
| (g) He dozed    | in surprise at the sudden noise.         |
| (h) He fainted  | in his armchair after a hard day's work. |

### 3 Instructions as above.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| (a) She nodded    | when she saw her friend getting off the bus.    |
| (b) He bowed      | when his commanding officer entered the room.   |
| (c) She curtseyed | in agreement.                                   |
| (d) She waved     | when she was introduced to the Queen.           |
| (e) He smiled     | when he was introduced to the Queen.            |
| (f) He saluted    | to show the shop assistant what he wanted.      |
| (g) She fidgeted  | because he was happy.                           |
| (h) He pointed    | after sitting in the same position for so long. |

### 4 Put each of the following verbs in its correct place in the sentences below.

punch   grope   grab   stretch   pat   slap   squeeze   nudge  
beckon   stroke

- (a) After driving his taxi all day, Teddy likes to get out and \_\_\_\_\_ his arms and legs.
- (b) Some parents \_\_\_\_\_ their naughty children.
- (c) If he says that to me again, I'll \_\_\_\_\_ him on the nose.
- (d) When I was small, my father used to \_\_\_\_\_ me on the head when he was pleased with me.
- (e) She loved cats, and always used to stop and \_\_\_\_\_ any cat she saw.
- (f) Several people saw two men smash the shop window, \_\_\_\_\_ some diamonds, get into their car and drive away.
- (g) He was slim so he was just able to \_\_\_\_\_ between the two tables.
- (h) It was absolutely dark and I had to \_\_\_\_\_ in front of me to find the door.
- (i) My brother went to sleep during the church service and I had to \_\_\_\_\_ him with my elbow to wake him.
- (j) When it's your turn for a luggage check, the customs officer will \_\_\_\_\_ you to come forward.

## Containers

---

Match each container on the left with its contents on the right.

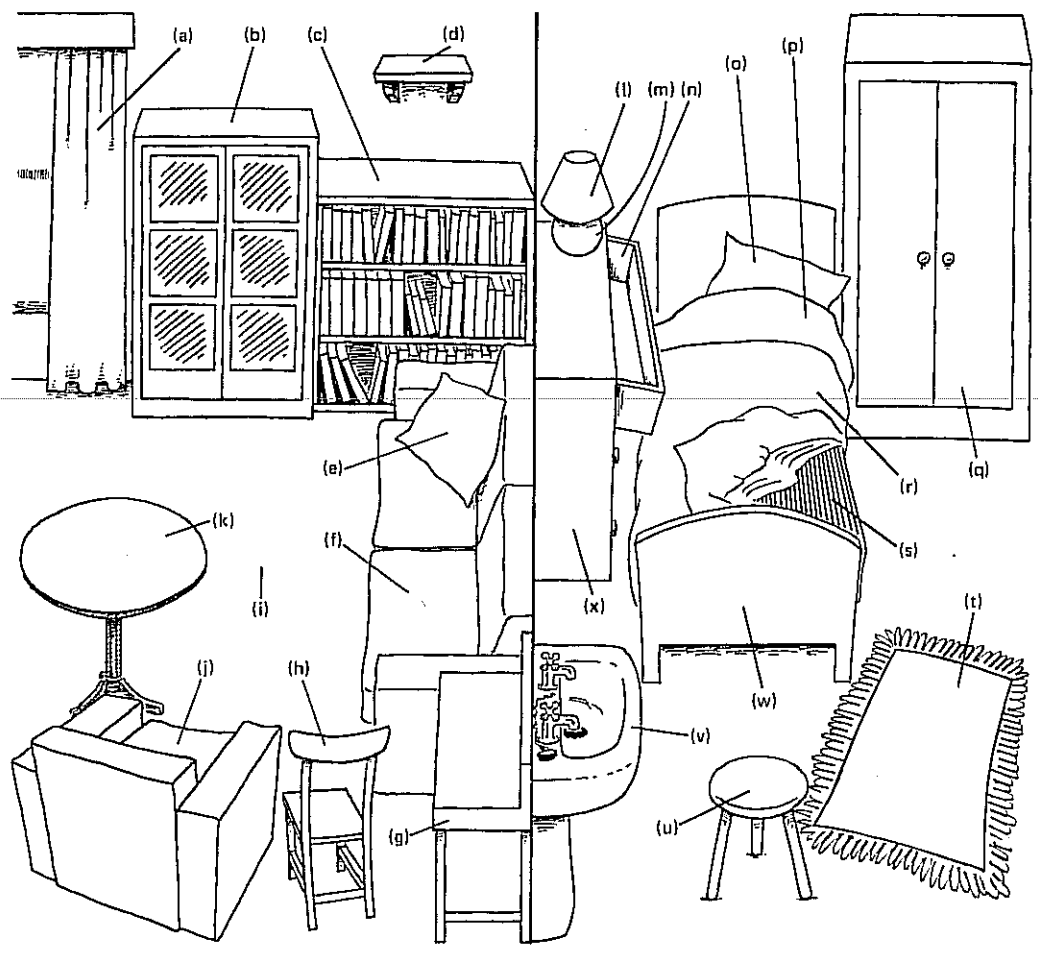
- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| (a) basket   | clothes and personal things for a long stay |
| (b) trunk    | coins                                       |
| (c) tank     | bank notes, tickets                         |
| (d) safe     | shopping                                    |
| (e) vase     | petrol, water                               |
| (f) purse    | suits, jackets, dresses                     |
| (g) wallet   | cash, secret documents, jewellery           |
| (h) kettle   | boiling water                               |
| (i) wardrobe | flowers                                     |

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| (j) briefcase       | school books                                |
| (k) envelope        | clothes and belongings for a week's holiday |
| (l) jug             | letter                                      |
| (m) suitcase        | water, milk                                 |
| (n) barrel          | waste paper                                 |
| (o) satchel         | beer  |
| (p) bin             | hot tea, cold drinks                        |
| (q) box             | business papers                             |
| (r) (thermos) flask | chocolates, matches                         |

## Furniture and Fittings

Match each item from the following list with the correct letter from the pictures below.

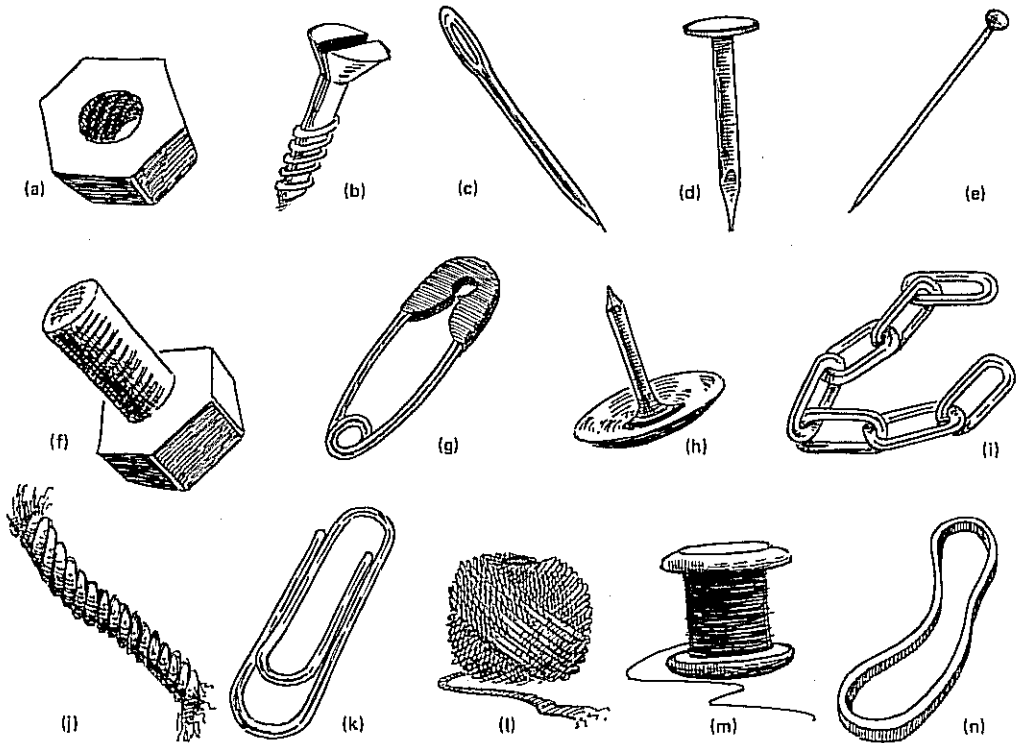
- table bed carpet bookcase cushion chair pillow rug  
 shelf curtains armchair mattress sofa cupboard stool  
 desk wardrobe lamp chest of drawers sheet drawer  
 washbasin lampshade blanket



# Connectors

1 Match each of the following connectors with the correct picture below.

nail nut pin screw bolt safety pin needle drawing pin  
chain paper clip rope string rubber band thread



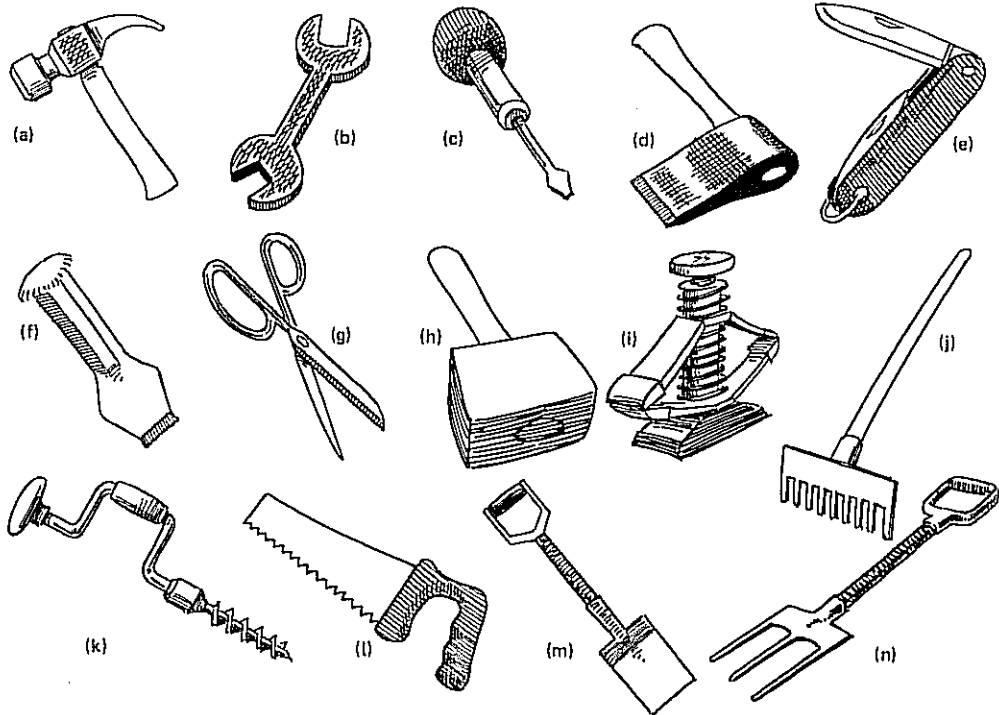
2 Complete each of the following sentences with the correct connector from the list above, making it plural if necessary.

- We sew cloth with a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- We tie up a parcel with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mountaineers use \_\_\_\_\_ to keep together and avoid falling.
- To keep a baby's nappy in place we use \_\_\_\_\_.
- We use a hammer to knock a \_\_\_\_\_ into wood.
- To pin a notice to a notice board we use a \_\_\_\_\_.
- To keep pieces of cloth together in dressmaking we use \_\_\_\_\_.
- We keep pieces of paper together firmly with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Different parts of a bicycle and other machines are kept together with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- We use a screwdriver to put in or take out \_\_\_\_\_.
- Large ships in port are kept in place with heavy iron \_\_\_\_\_.
- The postman keeps all the letters for one street together with a \_\_\_\_\_, made of elastic.

# Tools

1 Match each of the following tools with the correct picture below.

spanner hammer screwdriver axe saw spade penknife  
chisel fork drill scissors mallet jack rake



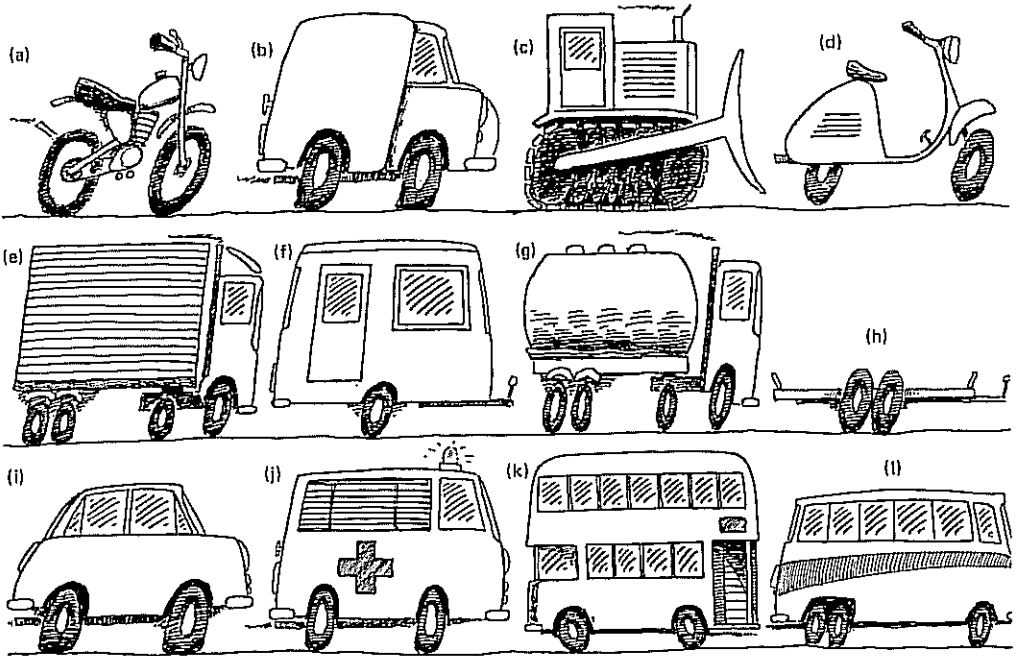
2 Complete each of the following sentences with the correct tool from the list above.

- (a) We cut paper or cloth with a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) We put in and take out screws with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) We dig holes in the ground with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) We make holes in wood, metal or stone with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) We raise a car to change a wheel with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) We knock nails into wood with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) We cut down trees with an \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) We carve wood or stone with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) We hit a chisel with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) We collect dry leaves and make earth level with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (k) To cut string and other things, we carry in our pocket a folding \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) We turn the earth over in the garden with a spade or \_\_\_\_\_.
- (m) We saw wood with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (n) We tighten or loosen nuts and bolts with a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Vehicles

Match each of the following vehicles with the correct picture below.

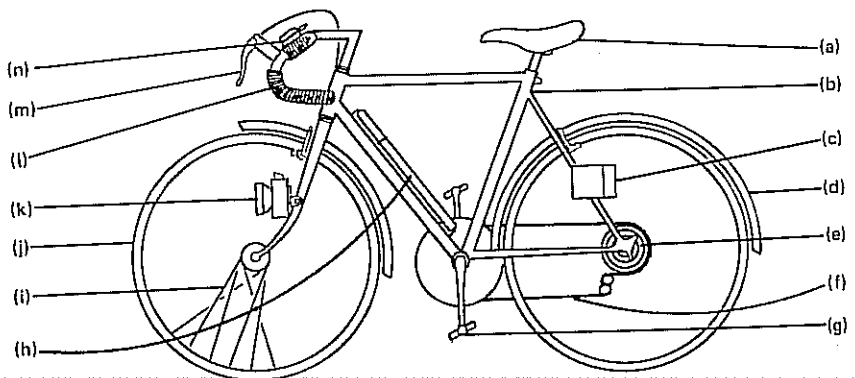
car lorry motorbike ambulance caravan van bus tanker  
bulldozer coach trailer scooter



## Bicycle

Match each of the following bicycle parts with the correct letter in the picture below.

saddle frame brakes mudguard chain gears spokes bell  
handlebars pedal tyre front light back light pump



## Collective Nouns

---

Put each of the following collective nouns in its correct place in the sentences below, making it plural if necessary. Some nouns must be used more than once.

flock herd bundle mob stack suite audience swarm  
shoal bunch set crowd fleet congregation crew  
flight clump gang pack

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the British Royal Navy was very strong in the nineteenth century.
- (b) Disease reduced the farmer's \_\_\_\_\_ from 90 to 65 cows.
- (c) She was attacked by a \_\_\_\_\_ of wasps.
- (d) A \_\_\_\_\_ of shouting people overturned cars, set fire to shops and attacked a police station.
- (e) The Prime Minister occupied a \_\_\_\_\_ of rooms at the hotel.
- (f) Some spectators in the \_\_\_\_\_ disagreed with the referee's decision.
- (g) He bought a large \_\_\_\_\_ of bananas.
- (h) The priest was very sad to see his \_\_\_\_\_ getting smaller week by week.
- (i) Fishing boats use modern equipment to locate the \_\_\_\_\_ of fish.
- (j) She lost her balance and fell down a \_\_\_\_\_ of steps.
- (k) He was the leader of a well-known \_\_\_\_\_ of criminals.
- (l) We sat down in the shade of a \_\_\_\_\_ of trees.
- (m) In spring \_\_\_\_\_ of birds arrive back in Britain after spending the winter in Africa.
- (n) Our picnic was completely ruined by a \_\_\_\_\_ of ants.
- (o) He gave her a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers.
- (p) British Airways has a \_\_\_\_\_ of 26 Boeing 747s.
- (q) She gave a \_\_\_\_\_ of old clothes to a charity organization.
- (r) The \_\_\_\_\_ applauded the new play enthusiastically.
- (s) Has anyone seen a \_\_\_\_\_ of keys? I left them somewhere.
- (t) Golf is an expensive game. You'll need a \_\_\_\_\_ of clubs.
- (u) The books were arranged in a \_\_\_\_\_ one on top of the other.
- (v) They've bought a leather three-piece \_\_\_\_\_ — a sofa and two armchairs.
- (w) Let's play a game. Who's got a \_\_\_\_\_ of cards?
- (x) That cruise ship carries 150 passengers and a \_\_\_\_\_ of 85.
- (y) The \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep was controlled by a shepherd and two dogs.
- (z) For their wedding I gave them a \_\_\_\_\_ of cutlery (6 knives, 6 spoons, 6 forks etc.).

## Young Animals

---

For each animal below give the name of its young from the following list.

piglet kitten cub chick lamb calf foal duckling  
puppy kid

- (a) wolf
- (b) horse
- (c) pig
- (d) fox
- (e) dog
- (f) cow
- (g) cat
- (h) lion
- (i) duck
- (j) sheep
- (k) goat
- (l) hen

## Law Breakers

---

1 Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| (a) an arsonist   | attacks and robs people, often in the street                  |
| (b) a shoplifter  | sets fire to property illegally                               |
| (c) a mugger      | is anyone who breaks the law                                  |
| (d) an offender   | breaks into houses or other buildings to steal                |
| (e) a vandal      | steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer        |
| (f) a burglar     | kills someone   |
| (g) a murderer    | deliberately causes damage to property                        |
| (h) a kidnapper   | steals things from people's pockets in crowded places         |
| (i) a pickpocket  | gets secret information from another country                  |
| (j) an accomplice | buys and sells drugs illegally                                |
| (k) a drug dealer | takes away people by force and demands money for their return |
| (l) a spy         | helps a criminal in a criminal act                            |
| (m) a terrorist   | uses violence for political reasons                           |

2 Instructions as above.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| (a) an assassin | causes damage or disturbance in public places                       |
| (b) a hooligan  | hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey                      |
| (c) a stowaway  | takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course |
| (d) a thief     | murders for political reasons or a reward                           |
| (e) a hijacker  | is someone who steals   |
| (f) a forger    | makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures                       |
| (g) a robber    | is a member of a criminal group                                     |
| (h) a smuggler  | steals money etc. by force from people or places                    |
| (i) a traitor   | marries illegally, being married already                            |
| (j) a gangster  | is a soldier who runs away from the army                            |
| (k) a deserter  | brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax            |
| (l) a bigamist  | betrays his or her country to another state                         |



# Occupations

---

1 Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| (a) a traffic warden | arranges shop-window displays                |
| (b) a dustman        | makes brick buildings and walls              |
| (c) a window dresser | works in a government ministry               |
| (d) an estate agent  | controls parking and parking meters          |
| (e) a secretary      | collects rubbish from people's houses        |
| (f) an undertaker    | treats sick animals                          |
| (g) a bricklayer     | helps people buy and sell houses             |
| (h) a civil servant  | sells newspapers and magazines from a shop   |
| (i) a vet            | delivers babies                              |
| (j) a newsagent      | makes arrangements for funerals              |
| (k) a midwife        | deals with office correspondence and records |

2 Instructions as above.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| (a) a chef                | drives someone's car for them              |
| (b) an architect          | types letters in an office                 |
| (c) a librarian           | designs buildings                          |
| (d) a fishmonger          | operates on sick people                    |
| (e) a miner               | cooks in a restaurant or hotel             |
| (f) a curator             | designs the insides of houses, hotels etc. |
| (g) an interior decorator | runs a museum                              |
| (h) a typist              | works in a library                         |
| (i) a chauffeur           | gets coal from under the ground            |
| (j) a surgeon             | sells fish from a shop                     |

3 Instructions as above.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| (a) an optician   | rides racehorses                                |
| (b) a clown       | loads and unloads ships in a port               |
| (c) a jockey      | sells valuable objects at an auction            |
| (d) an auctioneer | makes people laugh at a circus                  |
| (e) an editor     | tests people's eyes and sells glasses           |
| (f) a docker      | writes for a newspaper                          |
| (g) a chiropodist | sells flowers from a shop                       |
| (h) a butcher     | represents his or her country at an embassy     |
| (i) a reporter    | sells meat                                      |
| (j) a diplomat    | prepares books, newspapers etc. for publication |
| (k) a florist     | treats people's feet                            |

## Male and Female

---

Complete each pair below by adding the male or female equivalent.

- |                 |                 |              |          |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| (a) king        | _____           | (k) actor    | _____    |
| (b) _____       | bus conductress | (l) _____    | nun      |
| (c) husband     | _____           | (m) waiter   | _____    |
| (d) bridegroom  | _____           | (n) _____    | princess |
| (e) _____       | heroine         | (o) nephew   | _____    |
| (f) boy scout   | _____           | (p) _____    | actress  |
| (g) _____       | barmaid         | (q) host     | _____    |
| (h) _____       | policewoman     | (r) landlord | _____    |
| (i) air steward | _____           | (s) _____    | widow    |
| (j) _____       | headmistress    | (t) _____    | aunt     |

## People

---

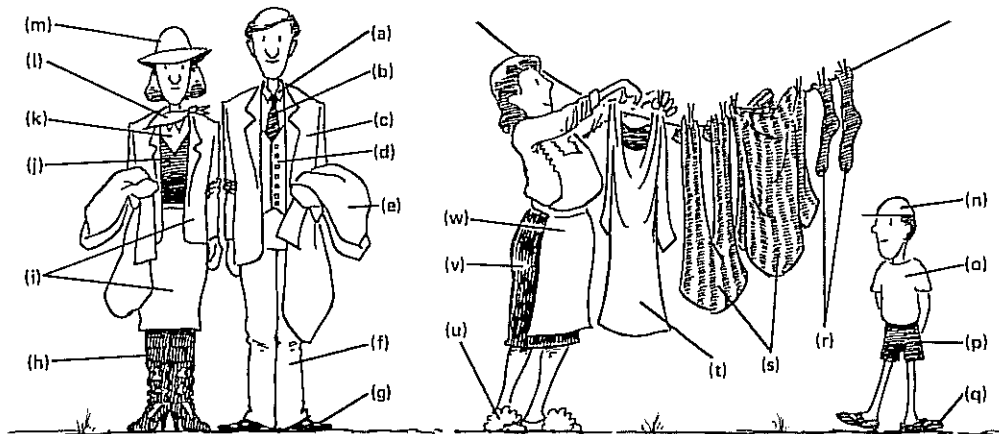
The words below on the left are used in colloquial conversation to describe people of different characteristics or interests. Match each item on the left with the most suitable phrase on the right.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| (a) a chatterbox      | is inquisitive and pokes his or her nose into other people's business |
| (b) a highbrow        | can't stop talking  |
| (c) a nosey parker    | loves reading books   |
| (d) a bookworm        | is confused and forgetful   |
| (e) a film fan        | is intellectual and likes serious literature, art, music              |
| (f) a slowcoach       | loves to work   |
| (g) a lazybones       | is very keen on the cinema  |
| (h) a scatterbrain    | is not very active or energetic                                       |
| (i) a workaholic      | is slow   |
| (j) a fresh air fiend | causes difficulties between people                                    |
| (k) a high flier      | seems to enjoy preventing others from enjoying themselves             |
| (l) a troublemaker    | likes to open the windows or be outside                               |
| (m) a killjoy         | is clever and ambitious and will get promotion and success            |

# Clothes

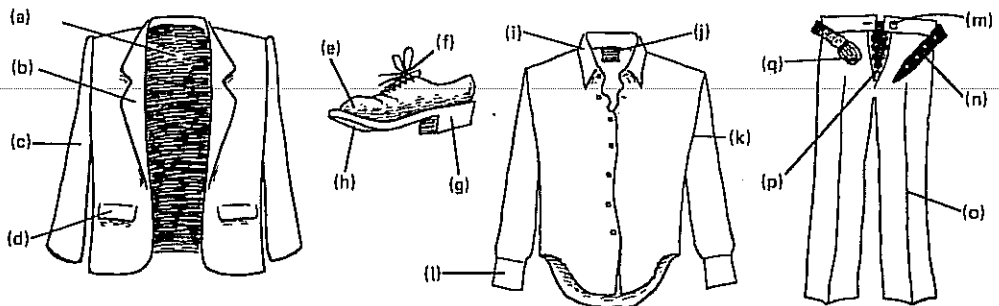
1 Match each of the following items of clothing with the correct letter in the pictures below.

jacket socks boots suit apron cap overcoat shorts shirt  
tee-shirt pullover trousers shoes waistcoat sandals tie  
dress skirt slippers scarf blouse pyjamas hat



2 Match each of the following parts of clothing with the correct letter in the pictures below.

label heel collar lapel sole seam pocket toe sleeve  
belt laces crease lining cuff button zip buckle



## Wear/Dress

3 Put the correct form of *wear* or *dress* in the spaces below.

- Students normally \_\_\_\_\_ very informally.
- She often \_\_\_\_\_ in black.
- They usually \_\_\_\_\_ jeans and sweaters.
- They were \_\_\_\_\_ in jeans and sweaters.
- What were they \_\_\_\_\_?
- How were they \_\_\_\_\_?
- He can wash, shave and \_\_\_\_\_ in ten minutes.
- She was \_\_\_\_\_ an evening \_\_\_\_\_.
- The men were in evening \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's informal. There's no need to \_\_\_\_\_ up.

4 Put one of the following prepositions in each space in the sentences below.

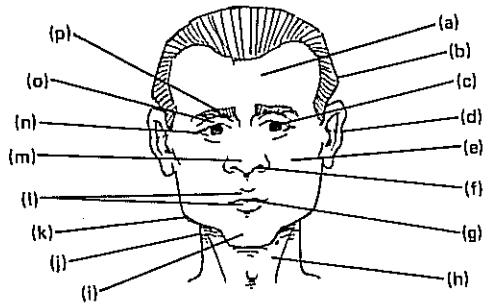
on in off up

- (a) Your jacket's undone. Button it \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) It was very warm. We took \_\_\_\_\_ our coats.
- (c) Put \_\_\_\_\_ your pullover. It's cold.
- (d) That's the man, \_\_\_\_\_ the dark suit.
- (e) Hang your coat \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) Hang your coat \_\_\_\_\_ the hook.
- (g) He took \_\_\_\_\_ his shoes and put \_\_\_\_\_ some slippers.
- (h) Anna's the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the red dress.
- (i) She's only three. She can't do her coat \_\_\_\_\_ by herself.
- (j) He rolled \_\_\_\_\_ his sleeves and started work.

## Parts of the Body

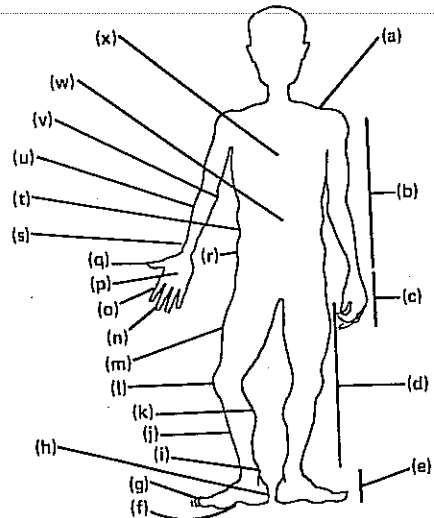
1 Match each of the following parts of the head with the correct letter in the picture below.

hair	throat
mouth	forehead
eyebrow	nose
eye	neck
chin	eyelashes
eyelid	nostril
lips	cheek
jaw	ear



2 Match each of the following parts of the body with the correct letter in the picture below.

shoulder	forearm
elbow	wrist
chest	hand
hip	waist
thigh	nail
shin	calf
leg	foot
sole	toe
palm	knee
thumb	ankle
finger	heel
arm	stomach



# Punctuation Marks and Printing

Match each of the following items with the correct letter near the text below.

apostrophe inverted commas heading dash comma capital letter  
 subheading bracket full stop small letter underlining stroke  
 colon question mark footnote paragraph semicolon italics  
 exclamation mark abbreviation asterisk hyphen

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(v) [ Regulation 4/8 - 2A ]

You are entitled to import the following

(u) items: video-films, film, cameras; books, }  
 (t) furniture, stationery; office equipment, } (f)  
 (s) typewriters, calculators (*not* computers). } (g)

(r) (h)  
 (q) [ (i) Importation of Animals ] (i)

For the importation of animals\* send for leaflets

(p) "Can I Import a Pet?" and "Don't Import (j)  
 (o) Disease!" (k)

(n) \* Agricultural animals and pets e.g. dogs, cats. (l)  
 (m)

# British Measurements

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

ounce gallon inch foot yard stone pound acre  
 mile pint

- (a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 2.54 centimetres (f) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 28.35 grams  
 (b) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 0.3048 metre (g) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 0.454 kilogram  
 (c) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 0.9144 metre (h) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 6.35 kilograms  
 (d) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 1,609.35 metres (i) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 0.568 litre  
 (e) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 0.405 hectare (j) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 4.55 litres

## Quantities

In the columns (a)-(h) and (l)-(p) below are units in which we buy things and in the opposite columns are the things we buy in those quantities. Match each lettered item with the most suitable item on its right.

- |              |             |              |               |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) a bar    | of matches  | (i) an acre  | of flowers    |
| (b) a pair   | of soap     | (j) a bottle | of toothpaste |
| (c) a box    | of potatoes | (k) a gallon | of land       |
| (d) a pound  | of cloth    | (l) a bunch  | of wine       |
| (e) a roll   | of shoes    | (m) a tin    | of sardines   |
| (f) an ounce | of milk     | (n) a tube   | of petrol     |
| (g) a yard   | of tobacco  | (o) a packet | of jam        |
| (h) a pint   | of film     | (p) a jar    | of cigarettes |

## Shapes

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

circle lower vertical size square upper horizontal shape  
 rectangle angle diagonal centre triangle right angle  
 parallel corner

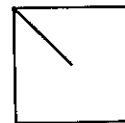
These two diagrams are of the same  
 (a) \_\_\_\_\_ but of a different (b) \_\_\_\_\_.



This is a (c) \_\_\_\_\_ with the (d) \_\_\_\_\_  
 lines twice as long as the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ ones.



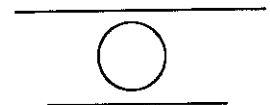
This is a (f) \_\_\_\_\_ with a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ line  
 going from the (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to the top left-  
 hand (i) \_\_\_\_\_.



This is a (j) \_\_\_\_\_. Each bottom  
 (k) \_\_\_\_\_ is  $45^\circ$ . The top one is a  
 (l) \_\_\_\_\_ ( $90^\circ$ ).



These two lines are (m) \_\_\_\_\_ to each  
 other. The (n) \_\_\_\_\_ line is longer than  
 the (o) \_\_\_\_\_ one. There is a (p) \_\_\_\_\_  
 between them.



## WORD BUILDING

### Prefixes

In the following exercises syllables or words are to be added to the front of other words to change or add to their meaning. Where necessary, hyphens have been placed in the sentences.

- 1 **co-**(= with, together) **re-**(= again) **ex-**(= former, before)  
**inter-**(= between)  
Put one of the above prefixes in each of the spaces in the sentences below.

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_-pilot took over the plane's controls while the captain had a coffee and sandwich.
- (b) The US and the USSR can attack each other with \_\_\_\_\_-continental missiles.
- (c) Germany and France are \_\_\_\_\_-operating on the design of a new space-rocket.
- (d) She's divorced but she's still on good terms with her \_\_\_\_\_-husband.
- (e) Does \_\_\_\_\_national sport really improve relations between countries?
- (f) The teacher told his student to \_\_\_\_\_write his bad composition.
- (g) The local trains are slow but the \_\_\_\_\_-city services are excellent.
- (h) Most houses need to be \_\_\_\_\_painted every five to seven years.
- (i) Men who once served in the armed services are called \_\_\_\_\_-servicemen.
- (j) Both boys and girls go to that school. It's \_\_\_\_\_-educational.

- 2 **bi-**(= two) **pre-**(= before) **semi-**(= half) **counter-**(= in the opposite direction)  
Instructions as above.

- (a) We managed to drive the enemy back, but they \_\_\_\_\_attacked.
- (b) The back wheel of a \_\_\_\_\_cycle bears more weight than the front wheel.
- (c) Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago in \_\_\_\_\_historic times.
- (d) The pupils' desks were arranged in a \_\_\_\_\_circle round the teacher.
- (e) His father is Greek and his mother is Italian so he's \_\_\_\_\_lingual.
- (f) It was a \_\_\_\_\_lateral agreement, signed by India and Pakistan.
- (g) Bibby is three. She goes to a \_\_\_\_\_-school playgroup every morning.
- (h) The \_\_\_\_\_espionage department has caught three foreign spies.
- (i) Houses in Britain are often built in pairs. They're called \_\_\_\_\_-detached.
- (j) He was only \_\_\_\_\_-conscious when the ambulance arrived and he died in hospital.

**3 post-(= after) mono-(= one) anti-(= against) non-(= not)**  
Instructions as above.

- (a) He got his university degree last year. Now he's doing \_\_\_\_\_graduate studies.
- (b) Some flights go from London to the Middle East \_\_\_\_\_-stop.
- (c) The words 'fat', 'help' and 'come' are all \_\_\_\_\_syllables.
- (d) That's \_\_\_\_\_sense! You don't know what you're talking about!
- (e) The principal \_\_\_\_\_-war problem was to rebuild the destroyed cities and industries.
- (f) Maybe future trains will run on just a single rail. This system is called a \_\_\_\_\_rail.
- (g) To prevent petrol from freezing, put \_\_\_\_\_freeze in the tank.
- (h) I'm not \_\_\_\_\_-marriage. I think it's a very good custom.
- (i) I'm afraid the club is not open to \_\_\_\_\_-members.

**4 multi-(= many) trans-(= across) super-(= above, more than) de-(= acting against)**  
Instructions as above.

- (a) The countryside is becoming \_\_\_\_\_forested so quickly that soon there'll be no trees left at all.
- (b) He works in London and in New York so he's a regular \_\_\_\_\_atlantic air passenger.
- (c) The train became \_\_\_\_\_railed at 60 miles per hour but no one was seriously hurt.
- (d) He was so powerful that he sometimes seemed almost \_\_\_\_\_human.
- (e) It is now possible to \_\_\_\_\_plant a heart from a dead person to a living one.
- (f) Britain has people from all over the world. It's a \_\_\_\_\_racial society.
- (g) The villages are becoming \_\_\_\_\_populated as more and more people move to the cities.
- (h) He believes in ghosts and magic and other \_\_\_\_\_natural things.
- (i) Concorde is a \_\_\_\_\_sonic plane. It flies faster than sound.
- (j) He's incredibly rich. He's certainly a \_\_\_\_\_-millionaire.

**5 pro-(= for, in favour of) sub-(= under) uni-(= one) tri-(= three)**  
Instructions as above.

- (a) That road is very dangerous. Use the \_\_\_\_\_way to get across.
- (b) That newspaper is very left-wing. In fact it's \_\_\_\_\_-communist.
- (c) The \_\_\_\_\_marine approached the warship unseen.
- (d) They have discovered some \_\_\_\_\_terranean caves 200 feet down.
- (e) Soldiers, policemen and firemen wear \_\_\_\_\_form. Teachers don't.
- (f) Small children ride \_\_\_\_\_cycles, not bicycles.
- (g) He likes British people and culture. He's very \_\_\_\_\_-British.
- (h) A shape with three angles is called a \_\_\_\_\_angle.
- (i) The \_\_\_\_\_-war party wanted more arms and a bigger army.
- (j) Both men and women have their hair cut there. It's a \_\_\_\_\_sex salon.



**6 over-(= too much) under-(= not enough)**

Put one of the above prefixes in each of the spaces in the sentences below.

- (a) He needs a good holiday. He's suffering from \_\_\_\_\_work.
- (b) She didn't hear the alarm clock and \_\_\_\_\_slept.
- (c) It needs to be cooked a little more. It's \_\_\_\_\_done.
- (d) You've \_\_\_\_\_charged me. The price is £8 not £10.
- (e) They say they're \_\_\_\_\_paid and want more money.
- (f) There aren't enough people in the country. It's \_\_\_\_\_populated.
- (g) There were too many people in the room. It was \_\_\_\_\_crowded.
- (h) Rich nations should give more aid to \_\_\_\_\_developed countries.
- (i) He's fat and lazy. It's because he \_\_\_\_\_eats.
- (j) We \_\_\_\_\_estimated the cost of the holiday and ran out of money.

**7 un- dis-**

Put one of the above prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the word which follows it opposite in meaning.

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) a(n) _____ comfortable chair | (m) to _____obey an order           |
| (b) a(n) _____believable story   | (n) to _____believe a story         |
| (c) a(n) _____punctual train     | (o) to _____agree with someone      |
| (d) a(n) _____respectful pupil   | (p) to _____load a ship             |
| (e) a(n) _____popular man        | (q) to _____approve of someone      |
| (f) a(n) _____honest shopkeeper  | (r) to _____like cheese             |
| (g) a(n) _____lucky accident     | (s) to _____button a jacket         |
| (h) a(n) _____familiar city      | (t) to _____appear round the corner |
| (i) a(n) _____satisfied customer | (u) to _____cover buried treasure   |
| (j) a(n) _____grateful child     | (v) to _____trust a politician      |
| (k) a(n) _____united party       |                                     |
| (l) to _____lock a door          |                                     |

**8 ir- il- im- in-**

Put one of the above prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the word which follows it opposite in meaning.

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) an _____resistible temptation  | (l) an _____relevant question       |
| (b) an _____possible plan          | (m) an _____polite letter           |
| (c) an _____legal business deal    | (n) an _____literate person         |
| (d) an _____accurate calculation   | (o) _____frequent buses             |
| (e) an _____mature young man       | (p) _____legible handwriting        |
| (f) an _____moral action           | (q) an _____curable illness         |
| (g) an _____convenient arrangement | (r) an _____regular train service   |
| (h) an _____logical answer         | (s) an _____dependent country       |
| (i) an _____responsible boy        | (t) _____formal clothes             |
| (j) an _____patient motorist       | (u) an _____replaceable work of art |
| (k) an _____secure feeling         | (v) an _____expensive present       |

# Suffixes

---

## 1 -ish

(i) *-ish* sometimes means 'with the qualities of' e.g. *boyish*.  
Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

childish    girlish    amateurish    piggish    monkish

- (a) He lives in one small room and he hasn't many needs. He leads an almost \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- (b) He is usually a very fine actor, but last night he was terrible, really \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) He's nearly eighteen but he still has very \_\_\_\_\_ attitudes and interests.
- (d) He behaved very badly at lunch. He really has \_\_\_\_\_ manners.
- (e) She still wears rather young, \_\_\_\_\_ fashions.

(ii) *-ish* often means 'rather', 'about', 'more or less' e.g. *yellowish* (more or less yellow), *eightish* (about eight), *slowish* (rather slow). This use of *-ish* is colloquial, so is not often used in written English.

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below, in which a man who has witnessed a crime describes to a police officer what he saw.

smallish    sevenish    twentyish    fairish    greenish    darkish    tallish

Well, it happened very quickly, officer. I was just leaving my office. It was fairly late, perhaps (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and I couldn't see very well because it was already getting (b) \_\_\_\_\_. A man came out of the bank. He had (c) \_\_\_\_\_ hair. His age, well, he was (d) \_\_\_\_\_ or may be twenty-five. I couldn't guess his height, but he was (e) \_\_\_\_\_. He had a suitcase and he got into a car, not a very big one, (f) \_\_\_\_\_ in fact. The colour? I think it was (g) \_\_\_\_\_. Sorry I can't be more exact.

## 2 -ful -less

*-ful* means 'having', 'with' e.g. *careful*, *colourful*.

*-less* means 'without' 'lacking' e.g. *careless*, *windowless*.

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

thoughtful    harmful    successful    friendless    thoughtless    harmless  
beautiful    waterless

- (a) The Sahara Desert is a vast \_\_\_\_\_ area which runs from east to west across Africa.
- (b) Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ to your health.
- (c) This present is just what I want and need. How \_\_\_\_\_ of you.
- (d) I hope you are \_\_\_\_\_ in your exams.
- (e) Don't be afraid of the dog. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to play the radio so loud so late at night.
- (g) She's very \_\_\_\_\_. Three artists have painted her.
- (h) I was alone and \_\_\_\_\_ in a strange city.

### 3 -er -ee

*-er* usually has an active meaning e.g. *examiner* (a person who sets an examination)

*-ee* usually has a passive meaning e.g. *examinee* (a person who takes an examination)

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

interviewer    trainer    employer  
interviewee    trainee    employee

- I was given a pay rise of £1,000 by my \_\_\_\_\_.
- A football team normally has a \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the players fit.
- A television \_\_\_\_\_ should always give the \_\_\_\_\_ a proper chance to express his or her opinions.
- That company has 200 people working in its factory. My brother works there and I, too, am an \_\_\_\_\_.
- At the moment he's a management \_\_\_\_\_. If he's successful, he'll be given his first responsible position in January.

### 4 -proof

*-proof* means 'safe against', 'able to resist' e.g. *a fireproof door*.

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

waterproof    soundproof    bulletproof    heatproof    shockproof  
childproof    foolproof

- The windows of the President's car were made of \_\_\_\_\_ glass in case of an assassination attempt.
- Our tent wasn't completely \_\_\_\_\_ and the rain came through.
- The soldiers were given \_\_\_\_\_ watches.
- These dishes are \_\_\_\_\_. You can put them in the oven.
- The bank's security system is completely \_\_\_\_\_. It can't possibly go wrong.
- The car locks should be \_\_\_\_\_, otherwise my young sons will open them during a journey and fall out.
- The recording studio was completely \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5 -ful

*-ful* is often used to indicate quantity e.g. *a pocketful* (the contents of a pocket) *of coins*.

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

houseful    cupful    tankful    handful    mouthful    teaspoonful

- Put a large \_\_\_\_\_ of rice in boiling water, then add a little salt, just a \_\_\_\_\_.
- At Christmas we had a \_\_\_\_\_ of visitors.
- The foreign tourist put a \_\_\_\_\_ of money in front of the taxi driver and said, 'Is this enough?'
- After just one \_\_\_\_\_ I knew she was a wonderful cook.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ of petrol should take this car over 200 miles.

## 6 -er -or -ar

From the verbs below make nouns describing people by adding *-er*, *-or* or *-ar* to the end and making any other necessary spelling changes.

e.g. liberate *liberator* drum *drummer*

- |               |                 |             |             |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| (a) teach     | (f) collect     | (k) inspect | (p) donate  |
| (b) direct    | (g) sail        | (l) act     | (q) visit   |
| (c) beg       | (h) murder      | (m) buy     | (r) produce |
| (d) interpret | (i) operate     | (n) edit    | (s) travel  |
| (e) translate | (j) demonstrate | (o) work    | (t) compete |

## 7 Instructions as above.

- |              |                 |                |                |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (a) sing     | (f) rob         | (k) ski        | (p) swim       |
| (b) govern   | (g) survive     | (l) instruct   | (q) contribute |
| (c) announce | (h) supply      | (m) elect      | (r) create     |
| (d) admire   | (i) control     | (n) write      | (s) manage     |
| (e) decorate | (j) investigate | (o) photograph | (t) lie        |

## 8 -ist -ian

From the nouns below make other nouns describing people by adding *-ist* or *-ian* to the end and making any other necessary spelling changes.

e.g. Brazil *Brazilian* violin *violinist*

- |                 |              |                |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) motor       | (g) Buddha   | (m) science    | (s) comedy      |
| (b) electricity | (h) economy  | (n) music      | (t) beauty      |
| (c) Paris       | (i) art      | (o) psychiatry | (u) journal     |
| (d) Christ      | (j) bicycle  | (p) terror     | (v) parachute   |
| (e) piano       | (k) tobacco  | (q) magic      | (w) language    |
| (f) history     | (l) politics | (r) flower     | (x) archaeology |

# Nouns made from verbs

## 1 -sis -ure

Make nouns ending in *-sis* or *-ure* from the following verbs, making any necessary changes in spelling. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

emphasize hypnotize sign analyse paralyse seize diagnose  
fail close enclose

- The doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ was that I had bronchitis.
- Don't put an \_\_\_\_\_ inside an aerogramme. It is not permitted.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the blood will help the police find the murderer.
- The doctor used \_\_\_\_\_ to make her calm and relaxed.
- He was very ambitious, and his \_\_\_\_\_ to become prime minister was a shock to him.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom of the letter was impossible to read.
- Some teachers put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on learning by heart.
- There has been a military government since the army's \_\_\_\_\_ of power six years ago.

- (i) This disease can lead to the \_\_\_\_\_ of certain muscles.
- (j) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the factory and loss of jobs came as a result of fewer orders from abroad.

## 2 -y

Make nouns from the following verbs by adding -y to the end and making any other necessary changes in spelling. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

prosper    enquire    injure    discover    apologize    forge    expire  
 deliver    recover    conspire    assemble

- (a) In England there is no postal \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.
- (b) He still suffers from an \_\_\_\_\_ he received in a game of football ten years ago.
- (c) He could copy other people's signatures perfectly. He was finally sent to prison for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The \_\_\_\_\_ of a ship from the bottom of the sea is a very difficult, expensive operation.
- (e) The \_\_\_\_\_ of America was made in 1492 by Christopher Columbus.
- (f) I wish you happiness, good health and \_\_\_\_\_ for this coming year.
- (g) This is the parliamentary building, where the National \_\_\_\_\_ meets.
- (h) She accepted his \_\_\_\_\_ for his rude behaviour at dinner.
- (i) The President believed there was a \_\_\_\_\_ to overthrow him.
- (j) On \_\_\_\_\_, your passport may be renewed for a further five years.
- (k) Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_ about our products. We enclose our current catalogue.

## 3 -ence

Make nouns ending in -ence from the following verbs, making any necessary changes in spelling. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

prefer    obey    defend    offend    insist    coincide    refer    depend  
 correspond    reside    differ    interfere    exist    pretend

- (a) He couldn't go to university but continued his education through \_\_\_\_\_ courses.
- (b) This monument is in memory of the men and women who died in \_\_\_\_\_ of this country.
- (c) Police dogs are trained to a high standard of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Tea or coffee? Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_?
- (e) She wasn't really angry at all. It was just \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) Dictionaries, encyclopaedias and atlases are called \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- (g) The doctors tried to cure him of his \_\_\_\_\_ on drugs.
- (h) The United Nations came into \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945.
- (i) Despite his \_\_\_\_\_ that he was innocent, he was arrested.
- (j) I can't tell the \_\_\_\_\_ between butter and margarine.
- (k) I hope she didn't take \_\_\_\_\_. I was only joking.
- (l) I met John on holiday quite by chance. What a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (m) She complained of \_\_\_\_\_ by her mother-in-law in her private affairs.
- (n) 'Place of \_\_\_\_\_' means the place where you live.

#### 4 -ance

Make nouns from the following verbs by adding *-ance* to the end and making any other necessary changes in spelling. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

annoy resist avoid insure resemble enter attend perform  
accept disturb assist endure

- (a) It was the actor's finest \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The teacher kept a record of every student's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) This signature bears no \_\_\_\_\_ to mine! It's a forgery!
- (d) When I received the offer of a job, I immediately wrote a letter of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) The police were called to a \_\_\_\_\_ at a private party last night.
- (f) My house \_\_\_\_\_ covers me for fire, flood, theft and damage.
- (g) When she was very old she couldn't look after herself without \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) When people kept talking during the film, he showed his \_\_\_\_\_ by turning round and looking at them.
- (i) The \_\_\_\_\_ to the park is through that gate there.
- (j) After fierce \_\_\_\_\_ for two days, the soldiers surrendered to the enemy.
- (k) By continuing his journey alone, on foot, in freezing weather without food for two days he showed remarkable powers of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) The Automobile Association recommends \_\_\_\_\_ of the city centre during the present road repairs.

#### 5 -al

Make nouns from the following verbs by adding *-al* to the end and making any other necessary changes in spelling. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

deny propose approve bury refuse try renew remove  
arrive survive dismiss rehearse

- (a) His unpunctuality and bad work soon led to his \_\_\_\_\_ from the firm.
- (b) After the funeral service in the church, we went out to the cemetery for the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Thousands of people were at the airport for the President's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ of your season ticket for another six months will cost you £68.
- (e) To get married before you are eighteen, you will need your parents' \_\_\_\_\_ and consent.
- (f) The first performance of the play is tomorrow. The actors are having a final \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
- (g) At the end of the five-day \_\_\_\_\_, he was found guilty and sent to prison.
- (h) The factory manager wants to use different machines but the workers don't like this \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) The police were amazed at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the five children after a night out in freezing temperatures.
- (j) He made a complete \_\_\_\_\_ of the accusation against him but no one believed him.

- (k) I don't understand his \_\_\_\_\_ to help us. He's usually very helpful.
- (l) The new republican government demanded the \_\_\_\_\_ of the king's statue from the main square.

## 6 -age

Make nouns from the following verbs by adding *-age* to the end and making any other necessary changes in spelling. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

use   shrink   pass   store   post   stop   break   wreck   marry  
leak

- (a) A family house always needs \_\_\_\_\_ space for old furniture and luggage.
- (b) With the \_\_\_\_\_ of time, her heartache grew less painful.
- (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ between Alan and Josephine will take place in St Andrew's Church on April 21st.
- (d) The firm is proud of its non-strike record. There hasn't been a \_\_\_\_\_ of work for twelve years.
- (e) Airmail \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia for a large parcel is very expensive.
- (f) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the smashed car was left by the road as a warning to motorists.
- (g) The Prime Minister is very angry about the \_\_\_\_\_ of information to the press from closed secret meetings.
- (h) The American \_\_\_\_\_ of this word is different from the British.
- (i) In a shop selling glass and china a certain amount of \_\_\_\_\_ is unavoidable.
- (j) This shirt was guaranteed against \_\_\_\_\_, but look, it's too small for me now and I've only washed it once.

7 Put in each space below a noun formed from the verb in brackets after the sentence.

- (a) John's an expert, so I asked him for some \_\_\_\_\_. (advise)
- (b) You need more \_\_\_\_\_ before you can play the violin in public. (practise)
- (c) The policeman wanted to see the motorist's driving \_\_\_\_\_. (license)
- (d) He made a \_\_\_\_\_ that she would marry and have three children. (prophesy)
- (e) We can only get there by plane. There's no \_\_\_\_\_. (choose)
- (f) 'Now children, I hope you'll all be on your best \_\_\_\_\_ when we go to the museum.' (behave)
- (g) I have to make a \_\_\_\_\_ about poor service and the rudeness of your staff. (complain)
- (h) I think you've made an \_\_\_\_\_ in the bill. Could you check it? (err)
- (i) Naturally he's very unhappy at the \_\_\_\_\_ of so much money. (lose)
- (j) I like a museum with a \_\_\_\_\_ of objects — pictures, sculpture, furniture and other things. (mix)
- (k) The company has shown rapid \_\_\_\_\_ in the last two years. (grow)

**8** Instructions as above.

- (a) Newspapers in that country can say what they like. There's no \_\_\_\_\_. (censor)
- (b) It took him a long time to recover from the \_\_\_\_\_ of his mother. (die)
- (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ of poverty, disease and ignorance must be our principal aim. (conquer)
- (d) It is my \_\_\_\_\_ that there is life on Mars and Venus. (believe)
- (e) The police think that she committed the murder but they have no \_\_\_\_\_. (prove)
- (f) It was a great \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that your illness isn't serious. (relieve)
- (g) Most of the passengers were killed in the air crash. The \_\_\_\_\_ were badly injured. (remain)
- (h) Two miles from here, it's still possible to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of a 2,000-year-old Roman town. (remain)
- (i) Some people tie a knot in their handkerchiefs as a \_\_\_\_\_ of something important they must do. (remind)
- (j) The priest asked us to say a \_\_\_\_\_ for world peace. (pray)
- (k) He put the two televisions together so that we could make a \_\_\_\_\_. (compare)

**9** Instructions as above.

- (a) The police car crashed into a traffic-light while it was in \_\_\_\_\_ of a stolen car. (pursue)
- (b) He feels a deep \_\_\_\_\_ for the people who killed his brother. (hate)
- (c) Of course the \_\_\_\_\_ of a mountain takes longer than the \_\_\_\_\_. (ascend . . . descend)
- (d) Not far from here you can see the \_\_\_\_\_ of an old church. Only the walls are left. (ruin)
- (e) If you want to know what's in a book, look at the \_\_\_\_\_ page at the front. (contain)
- (f) He has a very wide \_\_\_\_\_ of African affairs. (know)
- (g) You'll have to make a \_\_\_\_\_ soon. (decide)
- (h) She's very nice but she has a \_\_\_\_\_ to talk too much. (tend)
- (i) I'm not sure, but I have a \_\_\_\_\_ that he was the boy who stole my bike. (suspect)
- (j) The actors received enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the show. (applaud)
- (k) The staff at this hotel are excellent. They give very good \_\_\_\_\_. (serve)
- (l) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the new baby was about four kilograms. (weigh)
- (m) We believe the existence of large armies and terrible weapons is a \_\_\_\_\_ to world peace. (threaten)
- (n) His first \_\_\_\_\_ missed but he killed the bird with his second. (shoot)
- (o) £50,000 was taken in the bank \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (rob)
- (p) I've written three letters to the firm about their bad product, but they've made no \_\_\_\_\_. (respond)



## 10 -sion

Make nouns, all ending in *-sion*, from the following verbs. Put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

divide   conclude   expand   exclude   explode   include   persuade  
revise   admit

- (a) I hope friendly \_\_\_\_\_ will make him change his mind. I don't want to use force.
- (b) If they get divorced, they'll have to decide on the \_\_\_\_\_ of their money and property.
- (c) He dreamt of the \_\_\_\_\_ of his firm from a small factory to a large international business.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to the club is limited to members only.
- (e) There was a very loud \_\_\_\_\_ when the bomb went off.
- (f) In the final weeks before the exam, the students did a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) He was delighted by his \_\_\_\_\_ in the national football team.
- (h) The \_\_\_\_\_ of her name from the list of people chosen to meet the President was a great disappointment.
- (i) . . . and finally, in \_\_\_\_\_, I thank you all for coming.

## 11 Instructions as above.

possess   confuse   permit   discuss   invade   collide   confess  
extend   impress

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the island was resisted as soon as the soldiers landed on the beaches.
- (b) His car was slightly damaged in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Pupils must not enter the teachers' room without \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) His dirty appearance made a bad \_\_\_\_\_ on the judge.
- (e) He was arrested for \_\_\_\_\_ of illegal drugs.
- (f) The police questioned him for three days until he finally made a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) Three boys in the school had the same name, which caused some \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) During the office meeting there was a \_\_\_\_\_ about the need for a new photocopier.
- (i) He asked for an \_\_\_\_\_ of his visa for another six months.

## 12 -ment

Make nouns from the following verbs by adding *-ment* to the end. Put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

entertain   improve   postpone   arrange   enlarge   encourage  
advertise

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ for Monday is that we'll meet at 7 and take the train at 7.45.
- (b) I like this photo. I think I'll have an \_\_\_\_\_ made.
- (c) This is the city's \_\_\_\_\_ district, full of cinemas and theatres.
- (d) We regret to announce the \_\_\_\_\_ of this evening's concert. The conductor is ill. The concert will take place next week.
- (e) The teachers were pleased at the \_\_\_\_\_ in his work.
- (f) His parents gave him a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in his studies.
- (g) There was a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ for a job as a typist.

**13 Instructions as above.**

imprison manage disappoint develop punish agree announce  
treat govern employ

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ has announced new, higher taxes.
- (b) 'Capital \_\_\_\_\_' means the death penalty.
- (c) The company \_\_\_\_\_ had talks with the workers' representatives but they couldn't reach \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) A lot of country people without jobs came to the city to look for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) He received \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital for his injuries.
- (f) It was a big \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that you can't come to our wedding.
- (g) She was sentenced to three years' \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) Television programmes were interrupted by a special \_\_\_\_\_ about the plane crash.
- (i) I hope that we will soon see the \_\_\_\_\_ of better relations between our two countries.

**14 -tion**

Make nouns ending in *-tion* from the following verbs, making any necessary spelling changes. Then put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

revolt repeat compete reduce acquire pronounce produce  
qualify solve introduce

- (a) There's a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ among car manufacturers to sell most cars.
- (b) There are some differences in \_\_\_\_\_ between British and American English.
- (c) Is a degree a necessary \_\_\_\_\_ for this job?
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ of the new sports car has been affected by a fire at the factory.
- (e) They are trying to find a \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem.
- (f) A book sometimes sells better if it has an \_\_\_\_\_ written by a famous person.
- (g) The art gallery is very proud of its recent \_\_\_\_\_ of an important painting.
- (h) There was a \_\_\_\_\_. The people rose up and overthrew the government.
- (i) That must not happen again. There must be no \_\_\_\_\_ of the incident.
- (j) That shop is offering a big \_\_\_\_\_ in the price of its clothes.

**15 Instructions as above.**

satisfy oppose explain publish abolish receive describe  
destroy deceive detain

- (a) The earthquake caused the complete \_\_\_\_\_ of the village.
- (b) The party, or parties, against the government is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) He's finished writing his new book. \_\_\_\_\_ will be next year.
- (d) The new film has had a very poor \_\_\_\_\_ by the critics.
- (e) She did not get the money honestly and legally. She got it by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) Many people would like to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of all nuclear weapons.
- (g) He had to give his boss an \_\_\_\_\_ for his absence.
- (h) Seven illegal immigrants are being held in \_\_\_\_\_ at the port.

- (i) His work is well-paid but doesn't give him much \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) If you send us a \_\_\_\_\_ of the missing property, we'll try to find it.

### 16 -ion

Make nouns from the following verbs by adding *-ion* to the end. Put each noun in its correct place in the sentences below.

prevent interrupt elect protect suggest predict select react  
invent addict

- (a) If I can work all day without any \_\_\_\_\_, I can finish the job by this evening.
- (b) I can't make any \_\_\_\_\_ about the \_\_\_\_\_ result. I don't know how the voting will go.
- (c) What was his \_\_\_\_\_ to the news? Was he pleased or angry?
- (d) RSPCA stands for the Royal Society for the \_\_\_\_\_ of Cruelty to Animals.
- (e) His \_\_\_\_\_ of a new type of car engine brought him a lot of money.
- (f) His \_\_\_\_\_ to drugs nearly killed him.
- (g) RSPB stands for the Royal Society for the \_\_\_\_\_ of Birds.
- (h) What shall we do tomorrow? Swimming? Film? Museum? Has anyone got a better \_\_\_\_\_?
- (i) He was delighted by his \_\_\_\_\_ for the school football team.

### 17 -ation

In each space below put a noun ending in *-ation* made from the verb in brackets below the phrase.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) a police _____<br>(investigate) | (j) a serious _____<br>(accuse)             |
| (b) a wild _____<br>(exaggerate)    | (k) the _____ of a meeting<br>(cancel)      |
| (c) a heart _____<br>(operate)      | (l) I'm full of _____<br>(admire)           |
| (d) _____ leather<br>(imitate)      | (m) the _____ of words<br>(abbreviate)      |
| (e) good _____<br>(pronounce)       | (n) exam _____<br>(prepare)                 |
| (f) the manager's _____<br>(resign) | (o) a political _____<br>(demonstrate)      |
| (g) _____ agencies<br>(accommodate) | (p) state or private _____<br>(educate)     |
| (h) _____ links<br>(communicate)    | (q) _____ from poor countries<br>(emigrate) |
| (i) a vivid _____<br>(imagine)      | (r) _____ to rich countries<br>(immigrate)  |

**18** Instructions as above.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) a _____ to charity<br>(donate)         | (k) a timetable _____<br>(alter)         |
| (b) a moment's _____<br>(hesitate)         | (l) tourist _____<br>(inform)            |
| (c) a car with good _____<br>(accelerate)  | (m) an evening's _____<br>(relax)        |
| (d) a hotel _____<br>(reserve)             | (n) _____ of old paintings<br>(restore)  |
| (e) a burning _____<br>(sense)             | (o) I resisted the _____<br>(tempt)      |
| (f) a _____ of song and dance<br>(combine) | (p) the _____ of a story<br>(continue)   |
| (g) a police _____<br>(interrogate)        | (q) a journey of _____<br>(explore)      |
| (h) a party _____<br>(invite)              | (r) the _____ of a book<br>(translate)   |
| (i) _____ of her health<br>(deteriorate)   | (s) the _____ of a speech<br>(interpret) |
| (j) a school _____<br>(examine)            | (t) careful _____<br>(punctuate)         |

## **Nouns made from adjectives**

---

**1** Put in each space below a noun made from the adjective in brackets after the sentence.

- (a) South Africa has great mineral \_\_\_\_\_. (wealthy)
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the world's great problems. (poor)
- (c) Tell the \_\_\_\_\_. (true)
- (d) I must drink something. I'm dying of \_\_\_\_\_. (thirsty)
- (e) I must eat something. I'm dying of \_\_\_\_\_. (hungry)
- (f) He was very bright. He passed the exam with \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)
- (g) In his \_\_\_\_\_ he travelled a lot. Now he is too old. (young)
- (h) I don't know how to express my \_\_\_\_\_ for your help. (grateful)
- (i) It's very late. There's not much \_\_\_\_\_ of his coming now. (likely)
- (j) To be a soldier you need to be strong and in good \_\_\_\_\_. (healthy)
- (k) There was no doubt about his \_\_\_\_\_. He was sent to prison for five years. (guilty)
- (l) He escaped to \_\_\_\_\_ by climbing over the prison wall. (free)

**2** Instructions as above.

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the president was announced on the radio. (dead)
- (b) In past wars soldiers were sometimes shot for \_\_\_\_\_. (cowardly)
- (c) He died to save the lives of others. It was an act of \_\_\_\_\_. (heroic)

- (d) He was a very thoughtful, philosophical person. A man of great \_\_\_\_\_. (wise)
- (e) She felt great \_\_\_\_\_ at being treated so badly. (angry)
- (f) He left his town to find \_\_\_\_\_ in the big city. (famous)
- (g) The tourists were impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the jewellery in the museum. (splendid)
- (h) It was a long, slow film. I nearly died of \_\_\_\_\_. (boring)
- (i) He was filled with \_\_\_\_\_ at the terrible things he saw in the war. (horrible)
- (j) The ice quickly melted in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sun. (hot)
- (k) His \_\_\_\_\_ was hurt when a younger man was given the job above him. (proud)
- (l) I think it shows \_\_\_\_\_ of character to admit you are wrong. (strong)

**3 Instructions as above.**

- (a) To be successful you need ability and you need \_\_\_\_\_. (lucky)
- (b) He was delighted by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the welcome he received. (warm)
- (c) The idea of going through the forest alone at night filled her with \_\_\_\_\_. (terrible)
- (d) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the bridge is about two kilometres. (long)
- (e) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the road is not great enough to take large trucks. (wide)
- (f) What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of that mountain? (high)
- (g) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the water here is over three metres. (deep)

**4 -ence -ance**

Make nouns ending in *-ence* or *-ance* from the following adjectives and put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

confident independent patient innocent reluctant violent  
 present silent elegant important convenient absent  
 intelligent arrogant

- (a) The police were there to prevent any possible \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) There was complete \_\_\_\_\_ except for the sound of the birds.
- (c) He was very unsure of himself. He didn't have much \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) She dressed with great \_\_\_\_\_ in clothes of the latest French fashions.
- (e) Although he maintained his \_\_\_\_\_ to the end, he was sent to prison.
- (f) It doesn't matter. It's of no \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) What a silly thing to do. I thought he had more \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) He thinks he's the only person who's right! What \_\_\_\_\_!
- (i) Zimbabwe gained its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1975.
- (j) He didn't like school, and went every day with great \_\_\_\_\_.
- (k) Please have a little \_\_\_\_\_. We must wait another hour.
- (l) Please send the goods at your earliest \_\_\_\_\_.
- (m) The boss didn't believe that her \_\_\_\_\_ was due to illness.
- (n) People normally stand in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Queen.

## 5 -cy

Make nouns ending in *-cy* from the following adjectives and put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

obstinate private urgent efficient accurate vacant frequent  
fluent

- (a) Swiss watches are famous for their \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) A \_\_\_\_\_ for an office manager was advertised in the newspaper.
- (c) This is a matter of great \_\_\_\_\_. It must be discussed as soon as possible.
- (d) Donkeys are known for their \_\_\_\_\_. They won't do what they're told.
- (e) After five years in London, of course he speaks English with great \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) He always did his job well. Everyone appreciated his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) The \_\_\_\_\_ of this bus service is about one every ten minutes.
- (h) I don't like to be visited or phoned too much at home. I like my \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 -ity -ness

Make nouns from the following adjectives by adding *-ity* or *-ness* to the end, and put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

punctual bald dark deaf foolish popular similar kind  
valid sad equal quiet

- (a) He's worried about his increasing \_\_\_\_\_. He might get a wig.
- (b) What \_\_\_\_\_ to leave a baby out in the hot sun.
- (c) The teacher insisted on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Men and women should have \_\_\_\_\_ of pay and opportunity.
- (e) I have some \_\_\_\_\_ in my left ear.
- (f) The international \_\_\_\_\_ of the Beatles was amazing.
- (g) I like the \_\_\_\_\_ of this street. It's very peaceful.
- (h) There is some \_\_\_\_\_ between German and Dutch.
- (i) She could see nothing in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) You can get season tickets with a \_\_\_\_\_ of 3, 6 or 12 months.
- (k) Her death brought \_\_\_\_\_ to all her family.
- (l) Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_ to my mother when she was ill.

## 7 Instructions as above.

stupid formal weak neutral neat real blunt fond  
ill superior Christian serious

- (a) Don't laugh! I don't think you understand the \_\_\_\_\_ of the situation.
- (b) The principal religion of this area is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The teacher gave a special mark for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) He proved his \_\_\_\_\_ by winning easily.
- (e) Switzerland has a record of \_\_\_\_\_ in past wars.
- (f) He spoke with such \_\_\_\_\_ that many people were offended.
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ kept him away from work for a week.
- (h) I was surprised by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the occasion. All the men wore dark suits and ties.
- (i) Engineers have found a \_\_\_\_\_ in the bridge. They'll have to strengthen it.

- (j) The French \_\_\_\_\_ for wine is well known. They like it a lot.
- (k) He is always daydreaming; he never faces \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) What a crazy thing to do. How could anyone behave with such \_\_\_\_\_?

### 8 -ty

Make nouns ending in -ty from the following adjectives, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

curious vain simple anxious brief generous necessary  
clear gay various

- (a) He spoke with great \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone understood.
- (b) There's no \_\_\_\_\_ to take the exam if you don't want to.
- (c) We were disappointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of our stay in Paris. Two days was not enough.
- (d) The children looked at the foreign stranger with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) There is increasing \_\_\_\_\_ about the missing children.
- (f) He is famous for his \_\_\_\_\_. He gives large sums to charity.
- (g) In spite of his fame, wealth and success, he lives a life of great \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) He's always looking at himself in the mirror. What \_\_\_\_\_!
- (i) In a big city like London there's always a \_\_\_\_\_ of things to do in the evening.
- (j) The music, dancing and decoration gave the party an atmosphere of great \_\_\_\_\_.

### 9 -y

Make nouns ending in -y from the following adjectives, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

tragic courteous jealous envious cruel hypocritical certain  
beautiful difficult furious royal safe loyal

- (a) '\_\_\_\_\_' is another word for 'politeness'.
- (b) NSPCC stands for the National Society for the Prevention of \_\_\_\_\_ to Children.
- (c) The English Lake District is a place of great natural \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) '\_\_\_\_\_' and '\_\_\_\_\_' mean more or less the same.
- (e) During the bombing, children were taken to a place of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) The newspapers described the deaths in the air crash as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) At first he had great \_\_\_\_\_ in understanding the language.
- (h) That entrance is reserved for \_\_\_\_\_ and other important people.
- (i) People reacted with \_\_\_\_\_ to the President's speech and thousands of people attacked his palace.
- (j) He says everyone is equal but he treats his employees badly. What \_\_\_\_\_!
- (k) I think they'll arrive tomorrow but no one is sure. There's not much \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
- (l) His wife supported him through all his troubles. She showed great \_\_\_\_\_.

## 10 -iness

Make nouns ending in *-iness* from the following adjectives, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

happy tidy ugly holy lazy lonely naughty lovely

- Living alone in the city, he suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ at first.
- A factory can be attractive. It doesn't have to be a place of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The birth of their baby daughter brought them a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- He lost his job because of his \_\_\_\_\_.
- Please respect the \_\_\_\_\_ of this religious place by not talking loudly or smoking.
- Their mother punished them for their \_\_\_\_\_ in breaking the window and telling lies.
- The teacher complimented her pupils on their \_\_\_\_\_. They had all polished their shoes and combed their hair.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the view almost took my breath away.

## 11 -ion -ment

Make nouns ending in *-ion* or *-ment* from the following adjectives, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

cautious attractive perfect tense content excited

- After the revolution people were nervous about going into the streets. There was an atmosphere of \_\_\_\_\_.
- She dances so beautifully she almost reaches \_\_\_\_\_.
- In his old age he lives a life of peace, comfort and \_\_\_\_\_.
- This animal is dangerous. It should be handled with the greatest \_\_\_\_\_.
- The children's \_\_\_\_\_ increased as Christmas Day drew near.
- Tower Bridge in London is a major tourist \_\_\_\_\_.

## Adjectives made from nouns

### 1 -y -ly

The addition of *-y* or *-ly* to a noun often makes an adjective, e.g. a *windy night*, *fatherly advice*, a *daily newspaper*.

Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

salty grassy scholarly rainy friendly ghostly weekly  
yearly

- It's a very academic, \_\_\_\_\_ book.
- It's been dry for two weeks but I think next weekend will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- We found a nice \_\_\_\_\_ place by the river for our picnic.
- Julia will help you. She's a very pleasant, \_\_\_\_\_ girl.
- The water of the lake was rather \_\_\_\_\_, like sea-water.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ figure in white suddenly appeared before us.
- He makes \_\_\_\_\_ visits to his firm's head office in Paris, usually in April.
- 'Time' is an American \_\_\_\_\_ news magazine.



## 2 -ous

In each space below put an adjective ending in *-ous* made from the noun in brackets below the phrase.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) a _____ plant<br>(poison)          | (j) an _____ politician<br>(ambition)  |
| (b) a _____ organisation<br>(religion) | (k) a _____ soldier<br>(courage)       |
| (c) an _____ journey<br>(adventure)    | (l) a _____ earthquake<br>(disaster)   |
| (d) a _____ movement<br>(nerves)       | (m) a _____ film star<br>(fame)        |
| (e) a _____ country<br>(mountain)      | (n) an _____ student<br>(industry)     |
| (f) a _____ story<br>(humour)          | (o) an _____ disease<br>(infection)    |
| (g) a _____ escape<br>(miracle)        | (p) a _____ disappearance<br>(mystery) |
| (h) a _____ machine<br>(danger)        | (q) a _____ army<br>(victory)          |
| (i) a _____ sunset<br>(glory)          | (r) a _____ person<br>(suspicion)      |

## 3 -ic

Make adjectives ending in *-ic* from the following nouns, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

poetry art drama sympathy climate photography democracy  
energy science alcohol

- (a) Whisky of course is an \_\_\_\_\_ drink.  
(b) She paints and draws. She's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) Sweden and Brazil have different weather. They're in different \_\_\_\_\_ zones.  
(d) They have free elections. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
(e) I feel very fit and \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
(f) She bought a camera and other \_\_\_\_\_ equipment.  
(g) She likes physics, chemistry and other \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
(h) He was very patient and \_\_\_\_\_ when I told him my problem.  
(i) She has a very imaginative, \_\_\_\_\_ style of writing.  
(j) The big doors suddenly opened and he entered. It was very \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4 -ical

Make adjectives ending in *-ical* from the following nouns, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

psychology   grammar   crisis   music   politics   medicine   alphabet  
clerk   theatre   practice

- (a) He speaks English fluently but with some \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.
- (b) The index at the back of a book is in \_\_\_\_\_ order.
- (c) I never go to concerts. I'm not at all \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) He's very \_\_\_\_\_. He can make and repair almost anything.
- (e) She could make a lot of money in films, but she is more interested in a \_\_\_\_\_ career.
- (f) He's interested in \_\_\_\_\_ affairs. He might enter parliament.
- (g) Physically he was unhurt, but he suffered \_\_\_\_\_ damage.
- (h) He treated her injury although he had no \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications.
- (i) The doctors say her condition is now \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) She wants a \_\_\_\_\_ job. She has always liked office work.

5 In each space below put an adjective made from the noun in brackets after the phrase.

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) a _____ dress (fashion)      | (k) a _____ athlete (muscle)   |
| (b) a _____ army (triumph)       | (l) a _____ painting (value)   |
| (c) an _____ letter (affection)  | (m) a _____ worker (skill)     |
| (d) a _____ table (circle)       | (n) a _____ state (socialism)  |
| (e) _____ interests (literature) | (o) a _____ attempt (success)  |
| (f) a _____ house (suburb)       | (p) a _____ friend (trust)     |
| (g) a _____ shape (triangle)     | (q) a _____ place (peace)      |
| (h) a _____ child (trouble)      | (r) a _____ day (memory)       |
| (i) a _____ chair (comfort)      | (s) a _____ person (knowledge) |
| (j) a _____ business (profit)    | (t) a _____ country (distance) |

## Adjectives made from verbs

#### 1 -able

Make adjectives ending in *-able* from the following verbs, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

change   advise   accept   suit   adjust   read   enjoy   cure  
regret   agree   break   depend

- (a) It's \_\_\_\_\_ to book early, but not essential.
- (b) English weather is very \_\_\_\_\_. It's often different from day to day.
- (c) It was a \_\_\_\_\_ mistake. I am very sorry.
- (d) Is 6.30 a \_\_\_\_\_ time, or is it too early?
- (e) He's a very \_\_\_\_\_ boy. You can rely on him.
- (f) Pack them carefully. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) You'll like it. It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ book.
- (h) You can raise the microphone or lower it. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Thank you for a very \_\_\_\_\_ evening. We had a lovely time.
- (j) We regret that late applications are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- (k) We'll meet at 8 if you are all \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) Fortunately the cancer was \_\_\_\_\_ and he is now well again.

## 2 -ive

Make adjectives ending in *-ive* from the following verbs, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

destroy    attract    produce    inform    deceive    decide    appreciate  
protect    create    talk

- (a) He was very \_\_\_\_\_ of all I had done for him.
- (b) The factory has been more \_\_\_\_\_ since we bought new automatic machines.
- (c) His appearance is \_\_\_\_\_. He's older than he looks.
- (d) Nuclear weapons are terribly \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) His lecture was very \_\_\_\_\_. We learnt a lot.
- (f) She's very \_\_\_\_\_. She paints, makes sculpture and designs textiles.
- (g) She's a very \_\_\_\_\_ girl. Men always like her.
- (h) She was very \_\_\_\_\_. She told me all about herself and her family.
- (i) Firemen wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothing, otherwise they would get burnt.
- (j) He's not afraid to take action. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.

3 In each space below put an adjective made from the verb in brackets below the phrase.

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) a _____ body<br>(die)           | (h) an _____ dog<br>(obey)        |
| (b) a _____ book<br>(bore)          | (i) a _____ district<br>(reside)  |
| (c) an _____ car<br>(economize)     | (j) a _____ fish<br>(slip)        |
| (d) a _____ neighbour<br>(quarrel)  | (k) an _____ film<br>(educate)    |
| (e) an _____ chapter<br>(introduce) | (l) a _____ child<br>(spoil)      |
| (f) an _____ film<br>(entertain)    | (m) a _____ cake<br>(stick)       |
| (g) an _____ policeman<br>(observe) | (n) an _____ leaflet<br>(explain) |

## Verbs made from nouns

---

In each space below put a verb made from the noun in brackets after the sentence.

- (a) The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ the pupils to study. (courage)
- (b) I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my house by building an extra room. (extent)
- (c) Fireworks \_\_\_\_\_ dogs and cats. (fright)
- (d) The doctor gave her some tablets to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain. (relief)
- (e) If the ambulance doesn't come soon, he'll \_\_\_\_\_ to death. (blood)
- (f) The police can't \_\_\_\_\_ that he committed the crime. (proof)
- (g) More floods could \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of homes. (danger)

- (h) The police are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the body. (identity)
- (i) They plan to \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge by building more stone supports. (strength)
- (j) She said women must \_\_\_\_\_ themselves from male domination. (liberty)
- (k) The smoke was so dense that we could hardly \_\_\_\_\_. (breath)
- (l) My brother and I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the money we found. (half)
- (m) Why can't they \_\_\_\_\_ the break so that we have time for a coffee? (length)

## Verbs made from adjectives

---

### -en

Make verbs ending in *-en* from the following adjectives, making any necessary spelling changes, then put them in their correct places in the sentences below.

tight   less   sweet   loose   deep   straight   weak   flat   worse  
sharp   bright   light   ripe   quiet   broad   dark   deaf   wide

- (a) Tomorrow will begin dark and cloudy but it will \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- (b) You can \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of theft by locking your bicycle.
- (c) These apples \_\_\_\_\_ in June.
- (d) You should \_\_\_\_\_ this dish by adding sugar.
- (e) The hospital phoned to warn that her husband's condition was beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) This road is very narrow but they're planning to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- (g) He managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the ropes round his wrists and escape.
- (h) They decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the ship by throwing some machinery into the sea.
- (i) I don't know how that loud disco music doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- (j) They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ that rough area to make a football pitch.
- (k) When the evening began to \_\_\_\_\_, we turned on the lights.
- (l) They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ the harbour so that it can take bigger ships.
- (m) Have you a knife? I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my pencil.
- (n) Foreign travel will \_\_\_\_\_ your experience.
- (o) She gave the noisy baby a toy to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- (p) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ that picture on the wall? It's crooked.
- (q) That screw's loose. \_\_\_\_\_ it with a screwdriver.
- (r) The boxer began the fight strongly but began to \_\_\_\_\_ in the fifth round.

# SPECIALIZED VOCABULARY

## Formal Words

The three passages below are written in formal English. They contain words and structures which are often found in notices, regulations and formal letters but which are not common in ordinary everyday conversation.

- 1 Put each of the following formal words in its correct place in the notice below.

enquire produce facilitate stating seek obligatory  
attend admitted leave

### ALL COLLEGE STUDENTS

If you wish to obtain a certificate of registration you will be required to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ your admission slip. A note from your teacher (b) \_\_\_\_\_ that you (c) \_\_\_\_\_ your class regularly is not (d) \_\_\_\_\_ but will greatly (e) \_\_\_\_\_ matters. If you (f) \_\_\_\_\_ advice, please (g) \_\_\_\_\_ at the office. Overseas students should be aware that students are (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to the college only on condition that they have obtained (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to study from the Home Office.

- 2 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

provide prior notify in possession of additional further desire  
in excess of held retain locations terminating

### Conditions of Car Rental

Drivers must have (a) \_\_\_\_\_ a valid driving licence for a minimum of three years. Overseas visitors should be (b) \_\_\_\_\_ a British or International licence.

Cars rented from our London office may only be returned to our other offices (Manchester, Bristol, Oxford) by (c) \_\_\_\_\_ arrangement and on payment of an (d) \_\_\_\_\_ charge.

If a driver fails to return a car to us by one week after the agreed (e) \_\_\_\_\_ date, we will be obliged to inform the police.

Special rates are available for periods (f) \_\_\_\_\_ three months.

Drivers who (g) \_\_\_\_\_ to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ the car for a longer duration should (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the company as soon as possible.

We also have offices at a number of (j) \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland. Our London office will be pleased to (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (l) \_\_\_\_\_ details.

### 3 Instructions as above.

funds commencement ensure in duration commences departs  
requested prior to undertake assist attire appropriate

#### TOUR OF SOUTHERN SPAIN

The tour is fourteen days (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and (b) \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday 11 June, when our luxury coach (c) \_\_\_\_\_ from our London office. The price, which should be paid at least ten days (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ of the tour, is inclusive of all transport, meals and accommodation, but travellers should (f) \_\_\_\_\_ that they take with them adequate (g) \_\_\_\_\_ for extra expenses.

In the event of the cancellation of the tour we (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to refund the complete amount paid. The tour group will be accompanied by a courier, who will (i) \_\_\_\_\_ members of the group at all times.

Travellers are (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to wear (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (l) \_\_\_\_\_ for visits to churches and other holy places.

#### 4 Make the following phrases more formal by replacing each word or phrase in italics with a word or phrase from one of the groups in the above three exercises. In some cases it is necessary to make a small change in, or addition to, the words or phrases.

e.g. the train *leaves* at 07.15      the train *departs* at 07.15  
we *agree* to do the work      we *undertake* to do the work

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) <i>ask</i> at the station            | (m) you must <i>have</i> a valid passport |
| (b) to <i>make</i> things <i>easier</i>  | (n) the tour will <i>end</i> in Paris     |
| (c) <i>before</i> our arrival            | (o) they <i>go to</i> a primary school    |
| (d) a <i>previous</i> engagement         | (p) he was <i>allowed to enter</i>        |
| (e) she will <i>help</i> us              | (q) the regulations <i>say</i> that . . . |
| (f) <i>more than</i> £100                | (r) if you <i>want</i> information        |
| (g) <i>more</i> information              | (s) he has <i>permission</i> to be absent |
| (h) <i>tell</i> the company              | (t) <i>show</i> your driving licence      |
| (i) the <i>beginning</i> of the course   | (u) <i>make sure</i> you have permission  |
| (j) sufficient <i>money</i> for expenses | (v) you are <i>asked</i> to be punctual   |
| (k) <i>keep</i> your ticket              |   |
| (l) they'll <i>give</i> more information |   |

## Slang and Colloquial Words

---

### Slang

1 Slang is vocabulary which is used in very informal spoken language but not considered good in formal 'correct' English. For example a slang word for 'thank you' is 'ta' and a slang word for 'mad' is 'nuts'.

The slang words in the sentences below are printed in italics. Replace each slang word with a word or phrase from the following list.

made friend television policeman discarded nuisance  
pound(s) cigarettes alcohol prison without money

- (a) He smokes 30 *fags* a day. Too many!
- (b) He drinks a lot. He must spend twenty *quid* a week on *booze*.
- (c) He thought his meal was overcooked. When the waiter brought his bill he *kicked up* a fuss and would not pay.
- (d) I lost £500 at a casino last night. I'm absolutely *skint*.
- (e) My *mate* stole a car. Now he's in *the nick*.
- (f) She got bored with her boyfriend and *ditched* him.
- (g) There's a good film on *the box* tonight, but I've got to go out. What a *drag*!
- (h) I wouldn't like to be a *copper* directing traffic in the street in this bad weather.

### Colloquial words

2 Colloquial words are words which are quite acceptable in spoken English but not in written English (except in informal letters to friends etc.). For example we might say, 'He's a nice chap,' but we would probably write, 'He is a pleasant man.' (The line between slang and colloquial words is not at all clear and many words considered colloquial by some people would be considered slang by others.)

The colloquial words in the sentences below are printed in italics. Replace each colloquial word with a word or phrase from the following list.

drunk very good child short sleep bicycle dismiss joking  
without money toilet possessions newspaper upper class

- (a) Her boss said he would *sack* her if she was late again.
- (b) There's a *super* film on at the pictures this week.
- (c) He made a lot of money and now he lives in a very *posh* district.
- (d) When I was a *kid* I went everywhere by *bike*.
- (e) My grandfather usually has a *snooze* after lunch.
- (f) Did you really find £50, or are you *kidding*?
- (g) She lives in just one room and has to share a kitchen, bathroom and *loo* with the other people in the house.
- (h) I'm *broke*. Can you lend me some money?
- (i) I'm afraid I drank too much and got a bit *merry*.
- (j) You can't believe everything you read in the *paper*.
- (k) She's very untidy. She leaves her *stuff* lying all over the place.

## American Words

---

- 1 The American words in the sentences below are printed in italics. Replace each American word or phrase with a British word or phrase from the following list.

fall rise chemist caretaker playing truant flat railway timetable  
tap nappies holidays ordinary uniformed policeman bill  
pavement trousers saloon car postman post

- (a) His mother thought he was at school but in fact he was *playing hookey*. He'll probably *flunk* his exams.
- (b) The kitchen *faucet* in my *apartment* isn't working. I'll tell the *janitor*. He'll get it fixed.
- (c) Blue-collar workers are asking for a *pay-hike* and longer paid *vacations*.
- (d) The dog attacked the *mailman* and tore his *pants*.
- (e) Do you have a *railroad schedule*? I want an early train for Chicago tomorrow.
- (f) A *patrolman* reported a light-blue *sedan* parked right across the *sidewalk* on 3rd Street.
- (g) She has a little baby so she has to make regular visits to the *drugstore* to buy *diapers*.
- (h) When the waiter handed me the *check* after the meal, I found that I had no money!
- (i) How much does it cost to *mail* a letter to Australia?

- 2 Instructions as above.

petrol jam specialize (university studies) garden windscreen lift  
underground cinema university queue maths (mathematics)  
shops sweets rubbish note petrol station autumn  
secondary school ground floor

- (a) We had to *stand in line* at the *movie-theater* last night.
- (b) Our back *yard* looks lovely in the *fall*. The leaves on the trees turn brown and red.
- (c) He wants to *major* in *math* at *college* when he leaves *high school*.
- (d) When you stop for *gas* at a *gas station*, they sometimes clean your *windshield*.
- (e) We had to buy a lot at the *stores*, then we took the *subway* home.
- (f) The *elevator's* broken down again, but it doesn't matter. We live on the *first floor*.
- (g) She likes *candy*, and bread and butter with *jelly* on it. They're bad for her teeth.
- (h) The only money I have is a twenty dollar *bill*.
- (i) In this district they only collect the *garbage* once a week.



## Newspaper Headlines

### Vocabulary

1 Certain words are found in newspaper headlines sometimes with a different meaning from that of their normal use. For each of the following 'headline words' on the left, find an item on the right with the same meaning (it will help you if you look at the headlines in exercise 2 below).

(a) AXE	fire
(b) BID	close down, dismiss (usually for economic reasons)
(c) BLAST	conflict, disagree(ment), fight, fighting
(d) BLAZE	diplomat
(e) CLASH	exciting or dramatic event
(f) CURB	attempt
(g) DRAMA	explosion
(h) ENVOY	affect badly
(i) HIT	vote, election, public opinion survey
(j) POLL	reduce, reduction, limit
(k) PROBE	investigate, investigation
(l) QUIT	question, interrogate, interview
(m) QUIZ	reduce drastically
(n) RIDDLE	leave, depart, resign
(o) SEEK	attract, interest, win the support of
(p) SLASH	look for, want, ask for
(q) STORM	mystery
(r) TOLL	marry
(s) WED	angry argument
(t) WOO	total number of dead

2 In headlines, as well as special vocabulary being used, some words (a, the, some, be, been etc.) are often omitted, abbreviations are common, and verb tenses are sometimes used differently. Explain the following headlines in simple English.

e.g. **UK TO SEND MORE AID TO GHANA**

The United Kingdom is going to send more help to Ghana.

(a) ARMY AXES 3 BASES, 2,000 MEN	(j) POLICE PROBE MISSING WOMAN RIDDLE
(b) BID TO REACH NORTH POLE FAILS	(k) TOP SCIENTIST QUILTS UK FOR US
(c) HOTEL BLAST KILLS 8	(l) 3 QUIZZED OVER BOY'S KIDNAP
(d) ANIMALS DIE IN ZOO BLAZE	(m) FILM STAR SEEKS DIVORCE
(e) US, USSR CLASH OVER ARMS CURBS	(n) AIR FARES SLASHED TO WOO HOLIDAY MAKERS
(f) 3 SAVED IN FLATS BLAZE DRAMA	(o) STORM AT UN OVER 'SPIES' ACCUSATION
(g) ENVOY ACCUSED OF SPYING	(p) EARTHQUAKE TOLL REACHES 27
(h) TOURISTS HIT BY PILOTS' STRIKE	(q) ACTOR TO WED FOR FIFTH TIME
(i) PM ANNOUNCES MARCH POLL	

# Abbreviations

Abbreviations are a common part of language. We use many of them in spoken English, pronouncing them either as initials (BBC, EEC, FBI) or sometimes as complete words in themselves (NATO, OPEC). Some abbreviations are used only in the written form (Bros, St, Esq) and other abbreviations represent the original Latin or occasionally French or Italian words and are spoken quite differently from their written form (lb, oz).

- 1 Put each of the following abbreviations in its correct place in the sentences below. The full version of each abbreviation is given at the end of the exercise.

AA BBC C of E ITV MI5 OHMS BA BR M4 NSPPC  
RSPCA in oz c/o ft lb Rd Esq

- (a) Non-commercial radio and television in Britain is controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The \_\_\_\_\_ investigates cases of cruelty to children.
- (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ protects and cares for animals.
- (d) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest organization for motorists in Britain.
- (e) If asked which church they belonged to, most English people would say \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ is the main British state security organization, responsible for acting against foreign espionage.
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ operates the railway system in Britain.
- (h) Letters from government offices usually have the initials \_\_\_\_\_ on the envelopes.
- (i) The first degree in an arts subject from a British university is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) The \_\_\_\_\_ runs from London to the south-west of England.
- (k) Most people enjoy watching the commercials (advertisements) between \_\_\_\_\_ programmes.
- (l) The weight of the parcel was 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (m) The length of the room is 22 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (n) John M Carter \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr and Mrs R Waters,  
21 Feltham \_\_\_\_\_,  
London SW6.

Automobile Association  
Bachelor of Arts  
British Broadcasting Corporation  
British Rail  
care of  
Church of England  
Esquire (formal title for a man  
used in addresses)  
foot/feet (1 ft = 0.3048 m)  
inch(es) (1 in = 2.54 cm)  
Independent Television  
Motorway No 4

Military Intelligence Department  
No 5  
National Society for the  
Prevention of Cruelty to  
Children  
On Her Majesty's Service  
ounce(s) (1 oz = 28.35 g)  
pound(s) (1 lb = 0.454 kg)  
Road  
Royal Society for the Prevention  
of Cruelty to Animals.

2 Instructions as above.

CIA FBI KGB OPEC UK USA EEC NATO UN USSR

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ was set up in 1945 to keep world peace and help international co-operation.
- (b) The \_\_\_\_\_ is often called the Common Market.
- (c) Most countries which export oil belong to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for state security in the Soviet Union.
- (e) The American \_\_\_\_\_ works, normally secretly, to collect information about other countries.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ is a military alliance of the USA, Canada, and most West European countries, Greece and Turkey.
- (g) The \_\_\_\_\_ investigates crime in America.
- (h) There are fifty states in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Moscow is the capital of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and Northern Ireland.

Central Intelligence Agency  
European Economic Community  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Komitet Gosudarstvennoi  
Bezopasnosti  
North Atlantic Treaty  
Organization

Organization of Petroleum  
Exporting Countries  
United Kingdom  
United Nations  
United States of America  
Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics

3 Instructions as above.

AD PTO °F PS St v BC Bros °C RSVP NB No

- (a) I didn't know anything was written on the other side of the page. Why didn't you write \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom?
- (b) INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL. ENGLAND \_\_\_\_\_ SPAIN.
- (c) The address of the firm was written as, 'Johnson \_\_\_\_\_, 82 East Dock \_\_\_\_\_, London E5.'
- (d) The Roman general, Julius Caesar, came to Britain over 2,000 years ago in 55 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Candidates in this exam must answer question \_\_\_\_\_ 1 and any two others. \_\_\_\_\_ Answers must be written in pen, not pencil.
- (f) The summer temperature in Britain rises to about 80 \_\_\_\_\_, that's about 27 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) That house is more than 100 years old. It has '\_\_\_\_\_ 1877' on the wall.
- (h) The wedding invitation had \_\_\_\_\_ written on it, so I replied at once.
- (i) After finishing the letter to his parents, he thought for a moment and then added '\_\_\_\_\_ Please send more money.'

Anno Domini (in the year of our  
Lord)  
Before Christ  
Brothers  
degrees Celsius or centigrade  
degrees Fahrenheit  
Nota Bene (note carefully)

Number  
Please Turn Over  
Postscript  
Répondez s'il vous plaît (please  
reply)  
Street  
versus (against)

## PAIRS OF WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

---

Choose the correct word for each space below.

### 1 lose/loose

- (a) Look after that money or you'll \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- (b) That screw is a bit \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better tighten it.
- (c) The opposite of 'to find' is 'to \_\_\_\_\_'.
- (d) I tied the dog to a tree but it got \_\_\_\_\_ and ran away.

### 2 their/there

- (a) The students brought \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- (b) They are having \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ are my friends!
- (d) It's a nice place. I often go \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 advice/advise

- (a) I \_\_\_\_\_ you to see a doctor.
- (b) She didn't listen to her father's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) I'm very grateful to you for your \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) I really don't know what to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 practice/practise

- (a) They need more \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) They're pianists. They \_\_\_\_\_ six hours a day.
- (c) You won't increase your typing speed if you don't get more \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) She took a job in a travel agency to \_\_\_\_\_ her languages.

### 5 weather/whether

- (a) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to see that film or not.
- (b) Their holiday was spoilt by bad \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) What's the \_\_\_\_\_ like? Is it sunny?
- (d) She can't decide \_\_\_\_\_ she ought to marry him.

### 6 beside/besides

- (a) The post office is \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema.
- (b) They always sit \_\_\_\_\_ each other in class.
- (c) There are several big parks in London \_\_\_\_\_ Hyde Park.
- (d) What languages does he speak \_\_\_\_\_ English?

### 7 stationery/stationary

- (a) The bus stood \_\_\_\_\_ in the traffic jam for 20 minutes.
- (b) The teacher got some paper from the school \_\_\_\_\_ cupboard.
- (c) The weather system over Western Europe has been \_\_\_\_\_ for two days.
- (d) The office staff were told to use paper more carefully, since the \_\_\_\_\_ bill the month before had been very high.

### 8 accept/agree

- (a) He thinks she's beautiful but I don't \_\_\_\_\_ with him.
- (b) This machine does not \_\_\_\_\_ damaged coins.
- (c) They will only \_\_\_\_\_ to do the job if you pay them first.
- (d) He cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that his wife is dead.

**9 comprehensive/understanding**

- (a) A priest is normally a patient, \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- (b) It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ book. It covers all aspects of the subject.
- (c) London taxi drivers have a very \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of the city.
- (d) Whatever stupid things he did, his mother was always \_\_\_\_\_ and she forgave him.

**10 sensible/sensitive**

- (a) It's \_\_\_\_\_ to save part of your salary every month.
- (b) Don't laugh at him. He's very \_\_\_\_\_ about his appearance.
- (c) It's cold. I think it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to take a warm coat with you.
- (d) My skin is very \_\_\_\_\_ to the sun. Film is \_\_\_\_\_ to light.

**11 actually/now**

- (a) Ten years ago he had nothing; \_\_\_\_\_ he is a millionaire.
- (b) I've lost contact with him. I don't know where he is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Is that necklace \_\_\_\_\_ made of gold?
- (d) Tell me the truth. What \_\_\_\_\_ happened?

**12 control/check**

- (a) The police were unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the football fans, who ran on to the pitch fighting and shouting.
- (b) An inspector came along the train to \_\_\_\_\_ all the tickets.
- (c) He's really a wild boy. His parents can't \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- (d) I advise you to \_\_\_\_\_ all your exam answers before you hand your paper in.

**13 teacher/professor**

- (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ told his class to do their homework carefully.
- (b) When I was at school I had a very good history \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) He taught at the university for many years but he never became a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ Bolton is head of the Chemistry Faculty at the University of York.

**14 affect/effect**

- (a) The punishment had no \_\_\_\_\_ on him. As soon as he left prison he began to steal again.
- (b) The new taxes will \_\_\_\_\_ the rich, they'll have to pay more.
- (c) The higher bus fares won't \_\_\_\_\_ me. I have a car.
- (d) The medicine had an immediate \_\_\_\_\_. I felt better at once.

**15 past/passed**

- (a) I've \_\_\_\_\_ the exam!
- (b) She \_\_\_\_\_ the post office on her way home, but forgot to go in.
- (c) The thief hid in a doorway and the policeman ran \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- (d) It was \_\_\_\_\_ midnight when I finally got to bed.

**16 economic/economical**

- (a) It isn't very \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the lights on when you're not in the room.
- (b) Because of the recent strikes, the \_\_\_\_\_ situation of the country is very bad.
- (c) She's an economist. She's an expert in \_\_\_\_\_ matters.
- (d) It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ little car. It uses very little petrol.

**17 principal/principle(s)**

- (a) Telling lies is against his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) He believed in the \_\_\_\_\_ that all men are equal.
- (c) Mr Williams is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this college.
- (d) Oxford Street is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ shopping streets of London.

**18 grateful/thankful**

- (a) I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ to you for your help.
- (b) He was very ashamed of what he had done and was \_\_\_\_\_ that his family didn't know about it.
- (c) We were all \_\_\_\_\_ that the weather was good for the picnic.
- (d) She was very \_\_\_\_\_ to her parents for their advice and support.

**19 lend/borrow**

- (a) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me some money till Monday?
- (b) Britain had to \_\_\_\_\_ some money from the World Bank.
- (c) We \_\_\_\_\_ books from the library.
- (d) I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you my car if you promise to drive carefully.

**20 quite/quiet**

- (a) It's noisy here. Let's find a \_\_\_\_\_ place.
- (b) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied, thank you.
- (c) Sometimes she longed for the peace and \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
- (d) He hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ finished when I came in.

**21 canal(s)/channel**

- (a) The shortest sea-route from Europe to India is through the Suez \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Before railways the \_\_\_\_\_ between cities were important routes of transport.
- (c) The seaway between Britain and France is often called the English \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) He was bored by the television programme so he changed to a different \_\_\_\_\_.

**22 priceless/valueless**

- (a) The painting turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_, so I threw it away.
- (b) The Crown Jewels of the Royal Family cannot be insured. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The contents of the British Museum are, of course, \_\_\_\_\_. They are of incalculable value.
- (d) Although these stamps are \_\_\_\_\_, I like them for their colour and design.

**23 invaluable/worthless**

- (a) A cassette-recorder is \_\_\_\_\_ in a pronunciation class.
- (b) Thank you so much for your advice. It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The information was completely false, quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) These bank notes are no longer in use. I'm afraid they're \_\_\_\_\_.

**24 continuously/continually**

- (a) She is \_\_\_\_\_ coming late!
- (b) It rained \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours this morning.
- (c) The firemen worked \_\_\_\_\_ through the night to put out the flames.
- (d) I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_ make the same mistakes in your work.

**25 hard/hardly**

- (a) She's a \_\_\_\_\_ worker.
- (b) She works very \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) I was so tired I could \_\_\_\_\_ speak.
- (d) He had \_\_\_\_\_ got home when the phone rang.

**26 avoid/prevent**

- (a) I try to \_\_\_\_\_ travelling in the rush hour. It's so tiring.
- (b) The police managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd from moving forward.
- (c) We must do something to \_\_\_\_\_ such a thing happening again.
- (d) He swerved to the left to \_\_\_\_\_ the car coming towards him.

**27 maybe/may be**

- (a) We don't know where he is. He \_\_\_\_\_ in America.
- (b) We don't know where he is. \_\_\_\_\_ he's in America.
- (c) He's not in the office today. \_\_\_\_\_ he's ill.
- (d) It \_\_\_\_\_ that he's still in France. I don't know.

**28 rise rose risen/raise raised raised**

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| e.g. Taxes will rise.      | He raised his hat.            |
| The sun rises in the east. | Prices will be raised by many |
| When the President         | shopkeepers.                  |
| entered, everyone rose.    | Raise your hand if you have a |
| Their hopes are rising.    | question.                     |

Choose the correct verb in each sentence below.

- (a) They (rose/raised) their glasses and drank to the happy couple.
- (b) Of course prices always (rise/raise) in a time of inflation.
- (c) The smoke (rose/raised) high into the air.
- (d) College fees will be (risen/raised) from next September.
- (e) The two parts of Tower Bridge (rise/raise) to allow ships to go through.
- (f) The two parts of the bridge are (risen/raised) by very powerful machinery.
- (g) She couldn't hear him so he (rose/raised) his voice.
- (h) The water level has (risen/raised) six inches in the last three days.
- (i) The number of deaths in traffic accidents (rises/raises) every year.
- (j) He (rose/raised) his head and looked at her.

**29 steal stole stolen/rob robbed robbed**

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| e.g. Someone stole £10 from | A gang robbed the bank of       |
| her.                        | £10,000.                        |
| £10 was stolen from her.    | The bank was robbed of £10,000. |

Choose the correct verb in each sentence below.

- (a) He (stole/robbed) a bottle of whisky from the shop.
- (b) He was stopped and (stolen/robbed) by two armed men.
- (c) Two banks were (stolen/robbed) last week.
- (d) If you leave your money there, it'll be (stolen/robbed).
- (e) Someone's (stolen/robbed) my wallet!
- (f) They were planning to (steal/rob) a shop.
- (g) She (stole/robbed) some clothes from her employers.
- (h) We've been (stolen/robbed). Look, all our silver's gone!
- (i) In the old days they used to hang people who (stole/robbed) sheep.

### 30 lie lay lain/lay laid laid

e.g. Switzerland lies in central Europe.

He lay down on the grass.  
His clothes were lying on the floor.

It had lain hidden for centuries.

Lay the books on the table.  
He laid his hand on my shoulder.  
The hen has laid an egg.  
The bricks were laid badly.

Choose the correct verb in each sentence below.

- (a) Windsor (lies/lays) on the Thames west of London.
- (b) She gave the baby a kiss and (lay/laid) it on the bed.
- (c) Hurry up! (Lie/Lay) the table!
- (d) The dogs entered the room and (lay/laid) down near the fire.
- (e) He had (lain/laid) on the pavement for twenty minutes before help came.
- (f) He ordered the dog to (lie/lay) the newspaper at his feet.
- (g) He ordered the dog to (lie/lay) down.
- (h) This table has been carelessly (lain/laid).
- (i) All his belongings were (lying/laying) in a mess on the floor.
- (j) The porter had to (lie/lay) the luggage down and take a breath.
- (k) The Queen (lay/laid) the foundation stone of this building in 1965.
- (l) The soldiers ordered the terrorists to (lie/lay) down their arms, and then to (lie/lay) down on the ground with their hands behind their backs.

### 31 remember/remind

e.g. I remember meeting you in Paris last year.

Please remember to turn off the lights when you go.

Sorry, I can't remember your name.

I hope he remembers he must phone me.

Please remind me to post this letter.

You remind me of my brother.

I must remind you that the exam is next week.

Did you remind her about our meeting tomorrow?

Choose the correct verb in each sentence below.

- (a) What's Sandra's phone number? I can't (remember/remind).
- (b) Some parts of the city (remember/remind) me of my home town.
- (c) I must (remember/remind) to get some stamps from the post office today.
- (d) I (remember/remind) coming here when I was a child.
- (e) She (remembered/reminded) the class to be at the station early for the trip to the seaside.
- (f) He's very forgetful. His children always have to (remember/remind) him about his wife's birthday.
- (g) Please (remember/remind) that the ABC Company is our most important customer.
- (h) I have to (remember/remind) you that our business with the ABC Company is very important to us.
- (i) Do you (remember/remind) if I locked the door when we left the house?
- (j) There's John! Oh, that (remembers/reminds) me! He owes me some money.



# KEY

## Topics

### Air Travel (p. 5)

- 1 (a) check in (b) trolley (c) check-in desk  
(d) check (e) excess baggage (f) conveyor belt  
(g) hand luggage (h) immigration officer  
(i) security guard (j) departure lounge  
(k) duty free (l) departures board  
(m) announcement (n) board (o) departure gate  
(p) security check (q) passengers (r) on board  
(s) taxi (t) runway (u) take off 2 (a) airliner  
(b) cabin crew (c) aisle (d) turbulence  
(e) seat belts (f) headphones (g) land 3 (a) by  
(b) off (c) through (d) at (e) to... off (f) in  
(g) on (h) at

### Bank Accounts (p. 6)

- 1 (a) open (b) account (c) formalities  
(d) branch (e) fill in (f) bank charges  
(g) overdraft 2 (a) current (b) interest  
(c) cheque (d) deposit (e) withdraw (f) notice  
3 (a) statement (b) deposit (c) withdrawal  
(d) balance (e) standing order 4 (a) expenditure  
(b) income (c) overdrawn (d) keep a record  
(e) counterfoil (f) crossed (g) cash 5 (a) from  
(b) in (c) for (d) to (e) at (f) out of (g) from

### Books and Reading (p. 7)

- 1 (a) atlas (b) textbook (c) dictionary  
(d) encyclopaedia (e) thriller (f) manual  
(g) guidebook (h) Who's Who 2 (a) bookworm  
(b) browse (c) illustrations (d) glossary  
(e) footnotes (f) bibliography (g) borrow (h) fine  
(i) reviews (j) published 3 (a) Contents page:  
normally at the front, tells you what the book contains,  
in order of chapters or pages. Index: in alphabetical  
order and usually at the back, a list of names, places  
etc. mentioned in the book with page references.  
(b) A bookshop sells books; a library lends them.  
(c) An author writes books; a publisher prints and  
sells them. (d) You lend something to someone, and  
borrow from someone. (e) A biography: someone's  
life story. An autobiography: a biography written by its  
subject. (f) Fiction: imaginary writing. Non-fiction:  
factual writing. Reference books: information books.  
4 (a) from (b) to (c) at (d) in (e) up... in  
(f) by (g) on

### Cars (p. 8)

- 1 (a) boot (b) aerial (c) windscreen (d) bonnet  
(e) bumper (f) number plate (g) headlights  
(h) tyre (i) engine (j) windscreen wipers  
(k) wheel (l) exhaust pipe (m) gear lever  
(n) rear-view mirror (o) dashboard  
(p) steering wheel (q) seat belt  
(r) accelerator (pedal) (s) headrest  
(t) brake (pedal) (u) clutch (pedal)  
2 (a) fuel consumption... mpg... petrol tank  
(b) performance (c) vehicle... rear  
(d) instruments (e) overtake (f) reverse (g) body  
(h) indicate

### Cinema and Films (p. 9)

- 1 (a) cinema (b) review (c) critic

- (d) performance (e) foyer (f) poster  
(g) usherette (h) screen (i) row (j) aisle  
(k) cartoon (l) trailer (m) horror  
2 (a) performance (b) role (c) cast (d) director  
(e) studio (f) location (g) documentary  
(h) critical (i) box office (j) plot 3 (a) on (b) in  
(c) on (d) on at (e) on (f) at (g) for (h) to  
(i) on (j) at (k) at (l) to... in (m) at

### Doctors and Hospitals (p. 10)

- 1 (a) general practitioner (b) nurse  
(c) psychiatrist (d) patient (e) in-patient  
(f) out-patient (g) surgeon (h) casualty  
(i) midwife (j) medical student (k) specialist  
2 (a) receptionist (b) waiting room  
(c) appointment (d) symptoms (e) examine  
(f) stethoscope (g) pulse (h) temperature  
(i) thermometer (j) prescription (k) chemist  
(l) treatment (m) ward (n) operation  
3 (a) on (b) to (c) from (d) in (e) with  
(f) of (g) for

### Education (p. 11)

- 1 (a) nursery school (b) primary (c) academic  
(d) terms (e) break up (f) secondary  
(g) co-educational (h) compulsory (i) state  
(j) private (k) graduate (l) degree (m) tutorial  
(n) seminar (o) lecture (p) grant (q) fees  
2 (a) Students sit an exam. Examiners set an exam.  
(b) Take an exam: attempt the questions. Pass an  
exam: be successful. (c) Compulsory: required by  
law or regulation. Voluntary: performed by free choice.  
(d) Schools and universities educate people. Parents  
bring them up. (e) A pupil: a child at school. A  
student: normally an older person and at college or  
university. 3 (a) to (b) at... of (c) in (d) at  
(e) to (f) into (g) up (h) at (i) in (j) from  
(k) by

### Elections and Government (p. 12)

- 1 (a) predict (b) opinion poll  
(c) election campaign (d) support (e) vote  
(f) polling station (g) polling day (h) ballot box  
(i) candidate 2 (a) one-party states (b) majority  
(c) opposition (d) coalition (e) cabinet  
(f) prime minister (g) left-wing (h) right-wing  
(i) split (j) alliance 3 (a) pro-: for, in support of.  
Anti-: against. (b) An election: when people vote for  
a person or persons to represent them. A referendum:  
when a nation votes on one particular issue.  
4 (a) for (b) in (c) against (d) to (e) with  
(f) between (g) in

### Flats and Houses (p. 13)

- 1 (a) flat (b) self-contained (c) rent  
(d) advertisements (e) accommodation agency  
(f) block (g) fee (h) landlord (i) deposit  
(j) references 2 (a) terraced (b) cramped  
(c) spacious (d) estate agent (e) semi-detached  
(f) surveyor (g) condition (h) removals  
(i) architect (j) detached (k) builder 3 (a) A  
landlord owns property and receives rent for it. A  
tenant pays rent for the use of a room, flat, or other

property. (b) A house usually has two or more storeys. A bungalow has only one. (c) The ground floor is at ground level. The first floor is above the ground floor. 4 (a) on (or of) (b) in (c) into (d) with (e) for (f) on (g) in (h) in (i) at ... in (l) of

#### Food and Restaurants (p. 14)

1 (a) cookery books (b) dish (c) recipe (d) ingredients (e) snack (f) eat out (g) waiter (h) menu (i) bill (j) tip (k) fast food (l) take-away 2 (a) entertaining (b) cutlery (c) napkin (d) starter (e) main course (f) vegetarian (g) diet (h) side dish (i) dessert (j) washing up (k) sink (l) crockery 3 (a) A buffet: a meal when people help themselves to food laid out on a table, and often eat standing up. A banquet: a grand meal for a lot of people on a special occasion. (b) Overcooked: cooked too much. Undercooked: not cooked enough. Raw: uncooked; (c) A chef cooks in a restaurant or hotel. A caterer offers a service providing food and drink for special occasions. (d) A café: a restaurant offering simple meals and snacks. A canteen: a restaurant in a factory, office, school etc. 4 (a) for (b) out (c) down (d) to (e) to (f) to (g) at (h) of (i) out (j) in (k) up

#### Gambling, Smoking and Drinking (p. 15)

1 (a) compulsive gamblers (b) betting (c) games of chance (d) fortune (e) wreck (f) odds (g) bookmakers (h) punters (i) casino (j) broke 2 (a) addiction (b) craving (c) chain-smoke (d) put out (e) antisocial (f) stained (g) ash trays (h) harmful (i) packet (j) fatal 3 (a) soft drinks (b) teetotallers (c) sip (d) sociable (e) spirits (f) tipsy (g) drunk (h) hangover (i) alcoholics (j) sober 4 (a) on (b) up ... down (c) out (d) to (e) on

#### Industry and Agriculture (p. 16)

1 (a) economy (b) produce (c) products (d) shipyards (e) plants (f) boom (g) slump (h) natural resources (i) import (j) export (k) markets 2 (a) self-sufficient (b) farmers (c) dams (d) irrigate (e) fertilizers (f) fertile (g) crops (h) harvest (i) livestock (j) agricultural 3 (a) Oil is extracted from the ground at an oilfield. It is purified and made ready for use at a refinery. (b) Coal or gold etc. are taken from under the ground at a mine. Stone is taken from the surface at a quarry. (c) The producer manufactures goods. The consumer buys them to use. (d) To plough: to break and turn over earth. To sow: to put seeds into ploughed earth. 4 (a) on (b) in (c) of (d) from (e) in (f) to

#### International Relations (p. 17)

1 (a) leader (b) hold (c) summit meeting (d) preliminary (e) agenda (f) item (g) news conference (h) spokesman (i) breakdown (j) superpowers (k) settle 2 (a) split (b) in protest at (c) break off (d) diplomatic relations (e) ambassadors (f) embassies (g) resume (h) links 3 (a) on ... for (b) by (c) at ... in (d) about (e) of (f) in ... at (g) over ... for

#### Law and Order (p. 18)

1 (a) investigate (b) arrest (c) handcuff (d) charge (e) theft (f) fingerprints (g) cell (h) detained (i) court (j) magistrate (k) oath

(l) pleaded (m) witnesses (n) evidence (o) found (p) fine (q) sentence 2 (a) solicitor (b) trial ... jury ... verdict (c) warders (d) inquest ... coroner (e) detective ... plain clothes (f) death penalty 3 (a) in (b) to (c) of (d) of (e) with (f) in ... in (g) before (h) of

#### Music (p. 19)

1 (a) concert hall (b) audience (c) musicians (d) instruments (e) conductor (f) bow (g) baton (h) score (i) keys (j) string (k) bows 2 (a) group (b) top ten (c) number one (d) recording studio (e) live (f) concert (g) stage (h) fans (i) vocalist (j) lyrics 3 (a) An orchestra: a large group of musicians, who often play classical music. A band: normally a smaller group, who play popular music. (b) Percussion instruments: played by being hit (drums). Wind instruments: played by being blown (trumpet). (c) A concert: a musical performance before an audience. A rehearsal: a practice for a performance. (d) A composer writes music. A musician plays it. 4 (a) at (b) in (c) by (d) on (e) in

#### Natural Disasters (p. 20)

1 (a) drought (b) famine (c) starve (d) starvation (e) flood (f) drown (g) helicopters (h) drop (i) cut off 2 (a) earthquake (b) casualties (c) collapse (d) rescue teams (e) trapped (f) rubble (g) outbreak (h) epidemic (i) medical teams (j) toll 3 (a) on fire (b) fire brigade (c) fire engine (d) fireman (e) overcome (f) under control (g) put out (h) arson 4 (a) of (b) from ... to (c) to ... off (d) for (e) for ... in (f) under (g) by

#### Public Transport (p. 21)

1 (a) cab (b) hail (c) taxi-rank (d) fare (e) meter (f) tip (g) double-decker (h) single-decker (i) crew (j) driver (k) conductor (l) conductress (m) inspector (n) check (o) bus stop (p) destination (q) rush hour (r) tube (s) subway (t) metro (u) platform (v) escalator (w) lift (x) sliding doors (y) coach (z) rack 2 (a) A carriage: a separate car or wagon. A compartment: one section of a carriage. (b) A season ticket enables you to travel as often as you like on a particular route during a given time. A return ticket is only good for one journey each way between two places. (c) A bus driver drives a bus. A bus conductor collects money for fares. (d) A train driver drives a train. A guard has general responsibility for the safety of the train. 3 (a) in (b) at (c) for (d) for (e) at (f) on (g) at (h) for (i) off ... at (j) at (k) from

#### Romance and Marriage (p. 22)

1 (a) romantic (b) attracted (c) keen (d) date (e) go out (f) approve (g) mature (h) drift apart (i) break off (j) relationship 2 (a) propose (b) engaged (c) consent (d) civil (e) wedding (f) bride (g) bridegroom (h) reception (i) toast (j) honeymoon 3 (a) To be fond of someone: to have a warm feeling towards that person. To be in love with someone: have a very deep feeling, often only towards that person. (b) A married couple who are separated live apart. If they are divorced, their marriage is legally at an end. (c) An engaged girl's fiancé is her husband-to-be. An engaged man's

fiancée is his wife-to-be. (d) Your mother is the woman who gave birth to you. Your mother-in-law is your husband's or wife's mother. 4 (a) out (b) out with (c) out (d) of (e) to (f) in ... with (g) to (h) to (i) of (j) in

#### Shopping (p. 23)

1 (a) antique shop (b) florist's (c) stationer's (d) newsagent's (e) tobacconist's (f) grocer's (g) greengrocer's (h) pet shop (i) baker's (j) butcher's 2 (a) off-the-peg (b) label (c) tag (d) fit (e) try on (f) assistant (g) cashier (h) cash desk (i) till (j) receipt (k) exchange (l) refund (m) bargain (n) sales (o) mail order 3 (a) To overcharge: to ask a customer for more than the true price. To undercharge: to ask for less. (b) A shopkeeper owns and runs a shop. A shoplifter steals from shops after entering as a customer. (c) If you go shopping you buy things. If you go window-shopping you just look in the shop-windows. (d) A wholesaler sells goods to retailers. Retailers are shops, which sell to the public. 4 (a) in (b) on (c) at ... in (d) by (e) inside (f) back (g) with (h) for

#### Sport (p. 24)

1 (a) pitches (b) courts (c) pools (d) rings (e) rink (f) stadium (g) spectators (h) track events (i) field events (j) athletes (k) officials (l) scoreboard 2 (a) team (b) players (c) amateurs (d) train (e) gymnasium (f) match (g) track suits (h) referee (i) captains (j) toss a coin (k) crowd (l) draw 3 (a) Amateurs are not paid; professionals are paid. (b) A winner wins. A runner-up comes second. (c) You win a game or race. You beat your opponent. (d) A hurdle race has jumps. A relay race has two or more people in the same team, each completing a part of the race. 4 (a) for (b) on (c) on (d) at (e) in (f) of ... at (or in) (g) of (h) between (i) in

#### Television and Newspapers (p. 25)

1 (a) mass media (b) switch (c) channels (d) indoctrinate (e) objective (f) subjective (g) commercials (h) soap operas (i) quiz shows (j) viewers 2 (a) advertising (b) circulation (c) entertainment (d) headlines (e) cartoons (f) sensational (g) gossip columns (h) views (i) censorship (j) correspondents (k) news agencies (l) reviews (m) editorials 3 (a) Viewers watch television. Listeners listen to the radio. (b) A mass circulation newspaper sells a large number of copies. A small circulation paper sells a small number. (c) An editor runs a newspaper. A reporter writes news stories. A critic reviews new plays, books or films. 4 (a) to (b) for (c) in (d) on (e) over

#### Theatre (p. 26)

1 (a) dressing room (b) stage (c) row (d) aisle (e) stalls (f) circle (g) foyer (h) box office (i) backstage (j) box 2 (a) director (b) playwright (c) cast (d) auditions (e) parts (f) audience (g) theatre-goers (h) rehearsals (i) first night (j) applause (k) reviews (l) critics (m) hit (n) run (o) flop (p) performances (q) matlnées 3 (a) in (b) to (c) on (d) at (e) in (f) behind (g) during (h) in (i) at ... at (j) in

#### Travel (p. 27)

1 (a) leisure (b) travel agents (c) cut-price tickets (d) off the beaten track (e) hitch-hiking (f) youth hostels (g) package holiday (h) resort (i) peak (j) off-peak 2 (a) travel (b) journey (c) tour (d) cruise (e) voyage (f) trip (g) flight (h) journey (i) tour (j) trip 3 (a) A bed and breakfast place is a cheap, simple hotel where the overnight charge includes breakfast. (b) People are seasick in ships, airsick when flying and carsick in cars if the movement upsets their stomach. (c) A tour operator organizes holidays. A travel agent sells them to the public. (d) At sea: on a ship far from land. At the seaside: by the sea, often at a holiday coastal resort. 4 (a) by (b) in (c) on (d) in (e) at

#### War (p. 28)

1 (a) clashes (b) forces (c) aggression (d) mobilize (e) hostile acts (f) retaliate (g) deteriorate (h) ultimatum (i) declare war (j) outbreak 2 (a) civilian (b) targets (c) neutral (d) intermediary (e) get involved (f) intervene (g) ceasefire (h) peace-keeping force (i) peace treaty (j) withdraw 3 (a) An army advances when it goes forward against the enemy and retreats when it goes back under enemy pressure. (b) War: usually between two or more countries. Civil war: between two sides in the same country. (c) Conventional war: fought with troops and 'ordinary' weapons (guns, ships, planes). Nuclear war: fought with nuclear weapons. (d) An ally: a group or country which fights on your side. An enemy: the side opposing you. 4 (a) on (b) in ... for (c) in (d) out (e) as ... in (f) out (g) between

#### Welfare State (p. 29)

1 (a) welfare state (b) elderly (c) pension (d) retire (e) low incomes (f) subsidized (g) medical treatment (h) benefits (i) schooling (j) physically disabled (k) mentally handicapped (l) out of work (m) eligible (n) social services (o) social workers 2 (a) Advice: a noun. Advise: a verb. (b) Blind: unable to see. Deaf: partially or totally unable to hear. (c) Free: without charge. Subsidized: (rent, meals, food) of lower price than is normal because the government or company pays a part. (d) A hearing aid helps the deaf to hear. Braille helps the blind to read. (e) Haves: people who have money, jobs, homes. Have-nots: people who lack these. 3 (a) with (b) out of (c) in ... for (d) at (or in) (e) at ... of (f) for

#### Work (p. 30)

1 (a) applicants (b) vacancy (c) fill in (d) application forms (e) apply (f) short-list (g) interview (h) qualifications (i) experience (j) references 2 (a) salary (b) increments (c) pension (d) retire (e) commission (f) perks (g) prospects (h) promotion (i) commute (j) ambitious 3 (a) in (b) at (c) to ... for ... as (d) for (e) in (f) in (g) in (h) at (i) of (j) of (k) to

## Mini Topics

### Argument (p. 31)

- (a) resentment (b) friction (c) jealous (d) row  
(e) disagreement (f) troublemaker (g) aggressive  
(h) nag

### Sadness (p. 31)

- (a) tears (b) sob (c) heartbroken (d) loss  
(e) comfort (f) grief (g) sleepless (h) recover  
(i) withdrawn (j) miss

### Nervousness (p. 31)

- (a) nerves (b) tremble (c) sweat (d) blush  
(e) embarrassment (f) shy (g) tongue-tied  
(h) stammer (i) faint (j) tranquillizer

### Success (p. 32)

- (a) ambitious (b) ladder (c) power (d) achieve  
(e) achievement (f) confidence (g) exploit  
(h) ruthless (i) determined (j) ability

### Fame (p. 32)

- (a) celebrity (b) entourage (c) autographs  
(d) fans (e) interviews (f) in the public eye  
(g) privacy (h) bodyguards (i) pressures  
(j) break-up

### Pride (p. 32)

- (a) snob (b) proud (c) contemptuous (d) boast  
(e) vain (f) conceited (g) thick-skinned (h) pride

### Birth (p. 33)

- (a) expecting (b) pregnant (c) born  
(d) maternity ward (e) midwife (f) deliver  
(g) parents (h) call (i) prams (j) cots (k) crawl

### Childhood and Adolescence (p. 33)

- (a) adults (b) adult (c) daydreams  
(d) idolize (e) hobbles (f) teens (g) development  
(h) introverts (i) extroverts (j) relationships

### Death (p. 33)

- (a) hearse (b) funeral (c) priest (d) dead  
(e) mourners (f) cemetery (g) crematorium  
(h) will (i) leave (j) widow (k) inherits

### Advertising (p. 34)

- (a) classified advertisements (b) posters  
(c) hoardings (d) advertising agencies  
(e) publicize (f) eye-catching (g) commercials  
(h) persuade

### Art (p. 34)

- (a) creative (b) sculptor (c) sculpture (d) painter  
(e) amateur (f) professional (g) dealers  
(h) works (i) galleries (j) reproductions

### Photography (p. 34)

- (a) camera (b) snaps (c) prints (d) album  
(e) slides (f) projector (g) develop  
(h) enlargements

### Military Service (p. 35)

- (a) compulsory (b) forces (c) volunteers  
(d) army (e) navy (f) air force (g) promotion  
(h) officer

### Police (p. 35)

- (a) join (b) police force (c) policeman (d) rank  
(e) uniform (f) walkie-talkie (g) detective  
(h) plain clothes

### Security Work (p. 35)

- (a) security firm (b) armoured vehicles  
(c) bullet-proof (d) guards (e) tap (f) bug  
(g) private detectives (h) couriers (i) kidnapers

### The Countryside (p. 36)

- (a) rural (b) unpolluted (c) pace (d) villages  
(e) relaxed (f) cultivated (g) farms

- (h) national parks (i) wildlife (j) remote

### The Seaside (p. 36)

- (a) beach (b) horizon (c) waves (d) drown  
(e) currents (f) depth (g) lifeguards (h) dive  
(i) shallow (j) cliffs

### Mountains (p. 36)

- (a) range (b) height (c) ascent (d) mountaineers  
(e) climb (f) peak (g) oxygen (h) equipment  
(i) ropes (j) descent

### Electrical Appliances (p. 37)

- (a) lead (b) plug (c) socket (d) switch  
(e) adjust (f) knob (g) controls (h) unplug  
(i) electrician (j) dealer

### The Telephone (p. 37)

- (a) operator (b) look up (c) directory  
(d) receiver (e) dial (f) engaged (g) get through  
(h) line

### Computers (p. 37)

- (a) calculator (b) computers (c) hardware  
(d) software (e) screen (f) keyboard (g) printer  
(h) word processor

### Factory Work (p. 38)

- (a) manual (b) white collar (c) apprentice  
(d) factory (e) foreman (f) canteen (g) tea break  
(h) labour relations (i) management (j) shop floor

### Office Work (p. 38)

- (a) correspondence (b) file (c) filing cabinets  
(d) callers (e) dictate (f) shorthand  
(g) typewriter (h) stationery

### A Strike (p. 38)

- (a) go on strike (b) dispute (c) dismiss  
(d) shop steward (e) deadlock (f) unemployment  
(g) on the dole (h) picket line (i) redundant

## Related Word Groups

### Sounds (p. 39)

- 1 (a) squeal (b) crash (c) roar (d) rustle  
(e) splash (f) bang (g) creak (h) whistle  
(i) clatter (j) rumble 2 (a) hum (b) pips  
(c) pop (d) crack (e) peal (f) squeak (g) tick  
(h) jingle

### Animal Sounds (p. 39)

- (a) chatter (b) roar (c) bark, growl  
(d) miaow, purr (e) neigh (f) cluck (g) crow  
(h) buzz (i) moo (j) bleat (k) trumpet  
(l) grunt, squeal (m) bray (n) croak (o) hiss  
(p) quack (q) howl (r) squeak

### Human Sounds (p. 40)

- (a) stammer (b) sniff (c) puff... pant (d) snore  
(e) hiccup (f) sneeze (g) whisper (h) yawn  
(i) sigh (j) cough (k) groan

### Ways of Looking (p. 40)

- (a) stare (b) peep (c) blink (d) gaze (e) frown  
(f) glimpse (g) wink (h) peer (i) glare  
(j) glance

### Walking (p. 41)

- (a) stagger (b) wander (c) stroll (d) limp  
(e) slip (f) creep (g) march (h) stray (i) crawl  
(j) trip (k) dash (l) trudge

### Body Movements (p. 41)

- 1 (a) his muscles... (b) his head in  
disagreement (c) his fists... (d) his  
neck... (e) his fingers... (f) his shoulders  
(g) his forehead... (h) his arms... (i) his head  
thoughtfully (j) his breath... (k) his foot...  
(l) his knee... 2 (a) with fear

(b) with cold (c) in the hot sun (d) with embarrassment (e) when he heard the sad news (f) in surprise at the sudden noise (g) in his armchair after a hard day's work (h) after going without food for three days 3 (a) in agreement (b) when he was introduced to the Queen (c) when she was introduced to the Queen (d) when she saw her friend getting off the bus (e) because he was happy (f) when his commanding officer entered the room (g) after sitting in the same position for so long (h) to show the shop assistant what he wanted 4 (a) stretch (b) slap (c) punch (d) pat (e) stroke (f) grab (g) squeeze (h) grope (i) nudge (j) beckon

**Containers (p. 42)**

(a) shopping (b) clothes and personal things for a long stay (c) petrol, water (d) cash, secret documents, jewellery (e) flowers (f) coins (g) bank notes, tickets (h) boiling water (i) suits, jackets, dresses (j) business papers (k) letter (l) water, milk (m) clothes and belongings for, say, a week's holiday (n) beer (o) school books (p) waste paper (q) chocolates, matches (r) hot tea, cold drinks

**Furniture and Fittings (p. 43)**

(a) curtains (b) cupboard (c) bookcase (d) shelf (e) cushion (f) sofa (g) desk (h) chair (i) carpet (j) armchair (k) table (l) lampshade (m) lamp (n) drawer (o) pillow (p) sheet (q) wardrobe (r) blanket (s) mattress (t) rug (u) stool (v) washbasin (w) bed (x) chest of drawers

**Connectors (p. 44)**

1 (a) nut (b) screw (c) needle (d) nail (e) pin (f) bolt (g) safety pin (h) drawing pin (i) chain (j) rope (k) paper clip (l) string (m) thread (n) rubber band 2 (a) needle ... thread (b) string (c) rope (d) safety pins (e) nail (f) drawing pin (g) pins (h) paper clip (i) nuts ... bolts (j) screws (k) chains (l) rubber band

**Tools (p. 45)**

1 (a) hammer (b) spanner (c) screwdriver (d) axe (e) penknife (f) chisel (g) scissors (h) mallet (i) jack (j) rake (k) drill (l) saw (m) spade (n) fork 2 (a) scissors (b) screwdriver (c) spade (d) drill (e) jack (f) hammer (g) axe (h) chisel (i) mallet (j) rake (k) penknife (l) fork (m) saw (n) spanner

**Vehicles (p. 46)**

(a) motorbike (b) van (c) bulldozer (d) scooter (e) lorry (f) caravan (g) tanker (h) trailer (i) car (j) ambulance (k) bus (l) coach

**Bicycle (p. 46)**

(a) saddle (b) frame (c) back light (d) mudguard (e) gears (f) chain (g) pedal (h) pump (i) spokes (j) tyre (k) front light (l) handlebars (m) brakes (n) bell

**Collective Nouns (p. 47)**

(a) fleet (b) herd (c) swarm (d) mob (e) suite (f) crowd (g) bunch (h) congregation (i) shoals (j) flight (k) gang (l) clump (m) flocks (n) swarm (o) bunch (p) fleet (q) bundle (r) audience (s) bunch (t) set (u) stack (v) suite (w) pack (x) crew (y) flock (z) set

**Young Animals (p. 47)**

(a) cub (b) foal (c) piglet (d) cub (e) puppy

(f) calf (g) kitten (h) cub (i) duckling (j) lamb (k) kid (l) chick

**Law Breakers (p. 48)**

1 (a) sets fire to property ... (b) steals from shops ... (c) attacks and robs people ... (d) is anyone who breaks the law (e) deliberately causes damage to property (f) breaks into houses ... (g) kills someone (h) takes away people by force ... (i) steals things from people's pockets ... (j) helps a criminal ... (k) buys and sells drugs ... (l) gets secret information from another country (m) uses violence for political reasons 2 (a) murders ... (b) causes damage or a disturbance ... (c) hides on a ship ... (d) is someone who steals (e) takes control of a plane ... (f) makes counterfeit money ... (g) steals money etc. by force ... (h) brings goods into a country illegally ... (i) betrays his or her country ... (j) is a member of a criminal group (k) is a soldier who runs away from the army (l) marries illegally ...

**Occupations (p. 49)**

1 (a) controls parking ... (b) collects rubbish ... (c) arranges shop-window displays (d) helps people buy and sell houses (e) deals with office correspondence ... (f) makes arrangements for funerals (g) makes brick buildings and walls (h) works in a government ministry (i) treats sick animals (j) sells newspapers ... (k) delivers babies 2 (a) cooks in a restaurant ... (b) designs buildings (c) works in a library (d) sells fish ... (e) gets coal ... (f) runs a museum (g) designs the insides of houses ... (h) types letters ... (i) drives someone's car ... (j) operates on sick people 3 (a) tests people's eyes ... (b) makes people laugh at a circus (c) rides racehorses (d) sells valuable objects at an auction (e) prepares books ... for publication (f) loads and unloads ships ... (g) treats people's feet (h) sells meat (i) writes for a newspaper (j) represents country ... (k) sells flowers ...

**Male and Female (p. 50)**

(a) queen (b) bus conductor (c) wife (d) bride (e) hero (f) girl guide (g) barman (h) policeman (i) air stewardess (or hostess) (j) headmaster (k) actress (l) monk (m) waitress (n) prince (o) niece (p) hostess (q) landlady (r) widower (s) uncle

**People (p. 50)**

(a) can't stop talking (b) is intellectual ... (c) is inquisitive ... (d) loves reading books (e) is very keen on the cinema (f) is slow (g) is not very active or energetic (h) is confused and forgetful (i) loves to work (j) likes to open the windows ... (k) is clever and ambitious ... (l) causes difficulties between people (m) seems to enjoy preventing others from enjoying themselves

**Clothes (p. 51)**

1 (a) shirt (b) tie (c) jacket (d) waistcoat (e) overcoat (f) trousers (g) shoes (h) boots (i) suit (j) pullover (k) blouse (l) scarf (m) hat (n) cap (o) tee-shirt (p) shorts (q) sandals (r) socks (s) pyjamas (t) dress (u) slippers (v) skirt (w) apron 2 (a) lining (b) lapel (c) sleeve (d) pocket (e) toe (f) laces (g) heel (h) sole (i) collar (j) label (k) seam

- (l) cuff (m) button (n) belt (o) crease (p) zip  
 (q) buckle 3 (a) dress (b) dresses (c) wear  
 (d) dressed (e) wearing (f) dressed (g) dress  
 (h) wearing... dress (i) dress (j) dress  
 4 (a) up (b) off (c) on (d) in (e) up (f) on  
 (g) off... on (h) in (i) up (j) up

#### Parts of the Body (p. 52)

- 1 (a) forehead (b) hair (c) eye (d) ear  
 (e) cheek (f) nostril (g) mouth (h) throat  
 (i) chin (j) neck (k) jaw (l) lips (m) nose  
 (n) eyelashes (o) eyelid (p) eyebrow  
 2 (a) shoulder (b) arm (c) hand (d) leg  
 (e) foot (f) sole (g) toe (h) heel (i) ankle  
 (j) shin (k) calf (l) knee (m) thigh (n) nail  
 (o) finger (p) palm (q) thumb (r) hip (s) wrist  
 (t) waist (u) forearm (v) elbow (w) stomach  
 (x) chest

#### Punctuation Marks and Printing (p. 53)

- (a) capital letter (b) small letter (c) stroke  
 (d) dash (e) underlining (f) paragraph  
 (g) full stop (h) italics (i) bracket (j) apostrophe  
 (k) question mark (l) abbreviation (m) footnote  
 (n) asterisk (o) exclamation mark  
 (p) inverted commas (q) subheading (r) comma  
 (s) semicolon (t) hyphen (u) colon (v) heading

#### British Measurements (p. 53)

- (a) inch (b) foot (c) yard (d) mile (e) acre  
 (f) ounce (g) pound (h) stone (i) pint (j) gallon

#### Quantities (p. 54)

- (a) of soap (b) of shoes (c) of matches  
 (d) of potatoes (e) of film (f) of tobacco  
 (g) of cloth (h) of milk (i) of land (j) of wine  
 (k) of petrol (l) of flowers (m) of sardines  
 (n) of toothpaste (o) of cigarettes (p) of jam

#### Shapes (p. 54)

- (a) shape (b) size (c) rectangle (d) horizontal  
 (e) vertical (f) square (g) diagonal (h) centre  
 (i) corner (j) triangle (k) angle (l) right angle  
 (m) parallel (n) upper (o) lower (p) circle

## Word Building

#### Prefixes (pp. 55-57)

- 1 (a) co (b) inter (c) co (d) ex (e) inter  
 (f) re (g) inter (h) re (i) ex (j) co  
 2 (a) counter (b) bi (c) pre (d) semi (e) bi  
 (f) bi (g) pre (h) counter (i) semi (j) semi  
 3 (a) post (b) non (c) mono (d) non (e) post  
 (f) mono (g) anti (h) anti (i) non 4 (a) de  
 (b) trans (c) de (d) super (e) trans (f) multi  
 (g) de (h) super (i) super (j) multi 5 (a) sub  
 (b) pro (c) sub (d) sub (e) uni (f) tri (g) pro  
 (h) tri (i) pro (j) uni 6 (a) over (b) over  
 (c) under (d) over (e) under (f) under (g) over  
 (h) under (i) over (j) under 7 (a) un (b) un  
 (c) un (d) dis (e) un (f) dis (g) un (h) un  
 (i) dis (j) un (k) dis (l) un (m) dis (n) dis  
 (o) dis (p) un (q) dis (r) dis (s) un (t) dis  
 (u) un (v) dis 8 (a) ir (b) im (c) il (d) in  
 (e) im (f) im (g) in (h) il (i) ir (j) im (k) in  
 (l) ir (m) im (n) il (o) in (p) il (q) in (r) ir  
 (s) in (t) in (u) ir (v) in

#### Suffixes (pp. 58-60)

- 1 (i) (a) monkish (b) amateurish (c) childish  
 (d) piggish (e) girlish (ii) (a) sevenish  
 (b) darkish (c) fairish (d) twentyish (e) tallish  
 (f) smallish (g) greenish 2 (a) waterless

- (b) harmful (c) thoughtful (d) successful  
 (e) harmless (f) thoughtless (g) beautiful  
 (h) friendless 3 (a) employer (b) trainer  
 (c) interviewer... interviewee (d) employee  
 (e) trainee 4 (a) bulletproof (b) waterproof  
 (c) shockproof (d) heatproof (e) foolproof  
 (f) childproof (g) soundproof

- 5 (a) cupful... teaspoonful (b) houseful  
 (c) handful (d) mouthful (e) tankful  
 6 (a) teacher (b) director (c) beggar  
 (d) interpreter (e) translator (f) collector  
 (g) sailor (h) murderer (i) operator  
 (j) demonstrator (k) inspector (l) actor  
 (m) buyer (n) editor (o) worker (p) donor  
 (q) visitor (r) producer (s) traveller  
 (t) competitor 7 (a) singer (b) governor  
 (c) announcer (d) admirer (e) decorator  
 (f) robber (g) survivor (h) supplier (i) controller  
 (j) investigator (k) skier (l) instructor (m) elector  
 (n) writer (o) photographer (p) swimmer  
 (q) contributor (r) creator (s) manager (t) liar  
 8 (a) motorist (b) electrician (c) Parisian  
 (d) Christian (e) pianist (f) historian  
 (g) Buddhist (h) economist (i) artist (j) cyclist  
 (k) tobacconist (l) politician (m) scientist  
 (n) musician (o) psychiatrist (p) terrorist  
 (q) magician (r) florist (s) comedian  
 (t) beautician (u) journalist (v) parachutist  
 (w) linguist (x) archaeologist

#### Nouns made from verbs (pp. 60-68)

- 1 (a) diagnosis (b) enclosure (c) analysis  
 (d) hypnosis (e) failure (f) signature  
 (g) emphasis (h) seizure (i) paralysis (j) closure  
 2 (a) delivery (b) injury (c) forgery  
 (d) recovery (e) discovery (f) prosperity  
 (g) Assembly (h) apology (i) conspiracy  
 (j) expiry (k) enquiry 3 (a) correspondence  
 (b) defence (c) obedience (d) preference  
 (e) pretence (f) reference (g) dependence  
 (h) existence (i) insistence (j) difference  
 (k) offence (l) coincidence (m) interference  
 (n) residence 4 (a) performance (b) attendance  
 (c) resemblance (d) acceptance (e) disturbance  
 (f) insurance (g) assistance (h) annoyance  
 (i) entrance (j) resistance (k) endurance  
 (l) avoidance 5 (a) dismissal (b) burial  
 (c) arrival (d) renewal (e) approval (f) rehearsal  
 (g) trial (h) proposal (i) survival (j) denial  
 (k) refusal (l) removal 6 (a) storage  
 (b) passage (c) marriage (d) stoppage  
 (e) postage (f) wreckage (g) leakage (h) usage  
 (i) breakage (j) shrinkage 7 (a) advice  
 (b) practice (c) licence (d) prophecy (e) choice  
 (f) behaviour (g) complaint (h) error (i) loss  
 (j) mixture (k) growth 8 (a) censorship  
 (b) death (c) conquest (d) belief (e) proof  
 (f) relief (g) remainder (h) remains (i) reminder  
 (j) prayer (k) comparison 9 (a) pursuit  
 (b) hatred (c) ascent... descent (d) ruins  
 (e) contents (f) knowledge (g) decision  
 (h) tendency (i) suspicion (j) applause  
 (k) service (l) weight (m) threat (n) shot  
 (o) robbery (p) response 10 (a) persuasion  
 (b) division (c) expansion (d) admission  
 (e) explosion (f) revision (g) inclusion  
 (h) exclusion (i) conclusion 11 (a) invasion  
 (b) collision (c) permission (d) impression

- (e) possession (f) confession (g) confusion  
 (h) discussion (i) extension 12 (a) arrangement  
 (b) enlargement (c) entertainment  
 (d) postponement (e) improvement  
 (f) encouragement (g) advertisement  
 13 (a) government (b) punishment  
 (c) management... agreement (d) employment  
 (e) treatment (f) disappointment (g) imprisonment  
 (h) announcement (i) development  
 14 (a) competition (b) pronunciation  
 (c) qualification (d) production (e) solution  
 (f) introduction (g) acquisition (h) revolution  
 (i) repetition (j) reduction 15 (a) destruction  
 (b) opposition (c) publication (d) reception  
 (e) deception (f) abolition (g) explanation  
 (h) detention (i) satisfaction (j) description  
 16 (a) interruption (b) prediction... election  
 (c) reaction (d) Prevention (e) invention  
 (f) addiction (g) Protection (h) suggestion  
 (i) selection 17 (a) investigation  
 (b) exaggeration (c) operation (d) imitation  
 (e) pronunciation (f) resignation  
 (g) accommodation (h) communication  
 (i) imagination (j) accusation (k) cancellation  
 (l) admiration (m) abbreviation (n) preparation  
 (o) demonstration (p) education (q) emigration  
 (r) immigration 18 (a) donation (b) hesitation  
 (c) acceleration (d) reservation (e) sensation  
 (f) combination (g) interrogation (h) invitation  
 (i) deterioration (j) examination (k) alteration  
 (l) information (m) relaxation (n) restoration  
 (o) temptation (p) continuation (q) exploration  
 (r) translation (s) interpretation (t) punctuation

#### Nouns made from adjectives (pp. 68-72)

- 1 (a) wealth (b) poverty (c) truth (d) thirst  
 (e) hunger (f) ease (g) youth (h) gratitude  
 (i) likelihood (j) health (k) guilt (l) freedom  
 2 (a) death (b) cowardice (c) heroism  
 (d) wisdom (e) anger (f) fame (g) splendour  
 (h) boredom (i) horror (j) heat (k) pride  
 (l) strength 3 (a) luck (b) warmth (c) terror  
 (d) length (e) width (f) height (g) depth  
 4 (a) violence (b) silence (c) confidence  
 (d) elegance (e) innocence (f) importance  
 (g) intelligence (h) arrogance (i) independence  
 (j) reluctance (k) patience (l) convenience  
 (m) absence (n) presence 5 (a) accuracy  
 (b) vacancy (c) urgency (d) obstinacy  
 (e) fluency (f) efficiency (g) frequency  
 (h) privacy 6 (a) baldness (b) foolishness  
 (c) punctuality (d) equality (e) deafness  
 (f) popularity (g) quietness (h) similarity  
 (i) darkness (j) validity (k) sadness (l) kindness  
 7 (a) seriousness (b) Christianity (c) neatness  
 (d) superiority (e) neutrality (f) bluntness  
 (g) illness (h) formality (i) weakness  
 (j) fondness (k) reality (l) stupidity 8 (a) clarity  
 (b) necessity (c) brevity (d) curiosity (e) anxiety  
 (f) generosity (g) simplicity (h) vanity (i) variety  
 (j) gaiety 9 (a) courtesy (b) Cruelty (c) beauty  
 (d) jealousy... envy (e) safety (f) tragedy  
 (g) difficulty (h) royalty (i) fury (j) hypocrisy  
 (k) certainty (l) loyalty 10 (a) loneliness  
 (b) ugliness (c) happiness (d) laziness  
 (e) holiness (f) naughtiness (g) tidiness  
 (h) loveliness 11 (a) tension (b) perfection  
 (c) contentment (d) caution (e) excitement

(f) attraction

#### Adjectives made from nouns (pp. 72-74)

- 1 (a) scholarly (b) rainy (c) grassy  
 (d) friendly (e) salty (f) ghostly (g) yearly  
 (h) weekly 2 (a) poisonous (b) religious  
 (c) adventurous (d) nervous (e) mountainous  
 (f) humorous (g) miraculous (h) dangerous  
 (i) glorious (j) ambitious (k) courageous  
 (l) disastrous (m) famous (n) industrious  
 (o) infectious (p) mysterious (q) victorious  
 (r) suspicious 3 (a) alcoholic (b) artistic  
 (c) climatic (d) democratic (e) energetic  
 (f) photographic (g) scientific (h) sympathetic  
 (i) poetic (j) dramatic 4 (a) grammatical  
 (b) alphabetical (c) musical (d) practical  
 (e) theatrical (f) political (g) psychological  
 (h) medical (i) critical (j) clerical  
 5 (a) fashionable (b) triumphant (c) affectionate  
 (d) circular (e) literary (f) suburban  
 (g) triangular (h) troublesome (i) comfortable  
 (j) profitable (k) muscular (l) valuable  
 (m) skilful (or skilled) (n) socialist (o) successful  
 (p) trustworthy (or trusted) (q) peaceful  
 (r) memorable (s) knowledgeable (t) distant

#### Adjectives made from verbs (pp. 74-75)

- 1 (a) advisable (b) changeable (c) regrettable  
 (d) suitable (e) dependable (f) breakable  
 (g) readable (h) adjustable (i) enjoyable  
 (j) acceptable (k) agreeable (l) curable  
 2 (a) appreciative (b) productive (c) deceptive  
 (d) destructive (e) informative (f) creative  
 (g) attractive (h) talkative (i) protective  
 (j) decisive 3 (a) dead (b) boring  
 (c) economical (d) quarrelsome (e) introductory  
 (f) entertaining (g) observant (h) obedient  
 (i) residential (j) slippery (k) educational  
 (l) spoilt (m) sticky (n) explanatory

#### Verbs made from nouns (pp. 75-76)

- (a) encourage (b) extend (c) frighten (d) relieve  
 (e) bleed (f) prove (g) endanger (h) identify  
 (i) strengthen (j) liberate (k) breathe (l) halve  
 (m) lengthen

#### Verbs made from adjectives (p. 76)

- (a) brighten (b) lessen (c) ripen (d) sweeten  
 (e) worsen (f) widen (g) loosen (h) lighten  
 (i) deafen (j) flatten (k) darken (l) deepen  
 (m) sharpen (n) broaden (o) quieten  
 (p) straighten (q) tighten (r) weaken

# Specialized Vocabulary

## Formal Words (pp. 77-78)

- 1 (a) produce (b) stating (c) attend  
(d) obligatory (e) facilitate (f) seek (g) enquire  
(h) admitted (i) leave 2 (a) held  
(b) in possession of (c) prior (d) additional  
(e) terminating (f) in excess of (g) desire  
(h) retain (i) notify (j) locations (k) provide  
(l) further 3 (a) in duration (b) commences  
(c) departs (d) prior to (e) commencement  
(f) ensure (g) funds (h) undertake (i) assist  
(j) requested (k) appropriate (l) attire  
4 (a) enquire (b) facilitate (c) prior to  
(d) prior (e) assist (f) in excess of (g) additional  
(h) notify (i) commencement (j) funds (k) retain  
(l) provide (m) hold (n) terminate (o) attend  
(p) admitted (q) state (r) desire (s) leave  
(t) produce (u) ensure (v) requested

## Slang and Colloquial Words (p. 79)

- 1 (a) cigarettes (b) pounds... alcohol (c) made  
(d) without money (e) friend... prison  
(f) discarded (g) television... nuisance  
(h) policeman 2 (a) dismiss (b) very good  
(c) upper class (d) child... bicycle  
(e) short sleep (f) joking (g) toilet  
(h) without money (i) drunk (j) newspaper  
(k) possessions

## American Words (p. 80)

- 1 (a) playing truant... fail  
(b) tap... flat... caretaker (c) rise... holidays  
(d) postman... trousers (e) railway timetable  
(f) ordinary uniformed policeman... saloon car...  
pavement (g) chemist... nappies (h) bill  
(i) post 2 (a) queue... cinema  
(b) garden... autumn (c) specialize... maths,  
(mathematics)... university... secondary school  
(d) petrol... petrol station... windscreen  
(e) shops... underground (f) lift... ground floor  
(g) sweets... jam (h) note (i) rubbish

## Newspaper Headlines (p. 81)

- 1 (a) close down... (b) attempt (c) explosion  
(d) fire (e) conflict... (f) reduce...  
(g) exciting or dramatic event (h) diplomat...  
(i) affect badly (j) vote... (k) investigate...  
(l) leave... (m) question... (n) mystery  
(o) look for... (p) reduce drastically  
(q) angry argument (r) total number of dead  
(s) marry (t) attract... 2 (a) The army has  
closed down three bases and dismissed 2,000 men to  
save money. (b) An attempt to reach the north pole  
has failed. (c) Eight people have been killed in an  
explosion at a hotel. (d) Some animals have died in  
a fire at a zoo. (e) The United States and the Soviet  
Union are in disagreement about arms reductions.  
(f) Three people have been saved in a dramatic fire at  
a block of flats. (g) A diplomat has been accused of  
spying. (h) Tourists have been badly affected by a  
pilots' strike. (i) The Prime Minister has announced  
that there will be elections in March. (j) The police  
are investigating the mystery of a missing woman.  
(k) A leading scientist has left the United Kingdom to  
move to the United States. (l) Three people have  
been questioned (by the police) about the kidnapping  
of a boy. (m) A film star wants a divorce. (n) Air  
fares have been drastically reduced to attract more  
holidaymakers to fly. (o) There has been an

argument at the United Nations about an accusation  
that certain people are spies. (p) The total number  
of people who died in the earthquake is now 27.  
(q) An actor is going to marry for the fifth time.

## Abbreviations (pp. 82-83)

- 1 (a) BBC (b) NSPCC (c) RSPCA (d) AA  
(e) C of E (f) M15 (g) BR (h) OHMS (i) BA  
(j) M4 (k) ITV (l) lb... oz (m) ft... in  
(n) Esq... c/o... Rd 2 (a) UN (b) EEC  
(c) OPEC (d) KGB (e) CIA (f) NATO (g) FBI  
(h) USA (i) USSR (j) UK 3 (a) PTO (b) v  
(c) Bros... St (d) BC (e) No... NB  
(f) °F... °C (g) AD (h) RSVP (i) PS

# Pairs of Words Often Confused (pp. 85-88)

- 1 (a) lose (b) loose (c) lose (d) loose  
2 (a) their (b) there (c) there (d) there  
3 (a) advise (b) advice (c) advice (d) advise  
4 (a) practice (b) practise (c) practice  
(d) practise 5 (a) whether (b) weather  
(c) weather (d) whether 6 (a) beside  
(b) beside (c) besides (d) besides  
7 (a) stationary (b) stationery (c) stationary  
(d) stationery 8 (a) agree (b) accept (c) agree  
(d) accept 9 (a) understanding  
(b) comprehensive (c) comprehensive  
(d) understanding 10 (a) sensible (b) sensitive  
(c) sensible (d) sensitive... sensitive  
11 (a) now (b) now (c) actually (d) actually  
12 (a) control (b) check (c) control (d) check  
13 (a) teacher (b) teacher (c) professor  
(d) Professor 14 (a) effect (b) affect (c) affect  
(d) effect 15 (a) passed (b) passed (c) past  
(d) past 16 (a) economical (b) economic  
(c) economic (d) economical 17 (a) principles  
(b) principle (c) principal (d) principal  
18 (a) grateful (b) thankful (c) thankful  
(d) grateful 19 (a) lend (b) borrow (c) borrow  
(d) lend 20 (a) quiet (b) quite (c) quiet  
(d) quite 21 (a) Canal (b) canals (c) Channel  
(d) channel 22 (a) valueless (b) priceless  
(c) priceless (d) valueless 23 (a) invaluable  
(b) invaluable (c) worthless (d) worthless  
24 (a) continually (b) continuously  
(c) continuously (d) continually 25 (a) hard  
(b) hard (c) hardly (d) hardly 26 (a) avoid  
(b) prevent (c) prevent (d) avoid  
27 (a) may be (b) maybe (c) maybe  
(d) may be 28 (a) raised (b) rise (c) rose  
(d) raised (e) rise (f) raised (g) raised  
(h) risen (i) rises (j) raised 29 (a) stole  
(b) robbed (c) robbed (d) stolen (e) stolen  
(f) rob (g) stole (h) robbed (i) stole  
30 (a) lies (b) laid (c) Lay (d) lay (e) lain  
(f) lay (g) lie (h) laid (i) lying (j) lay (k) laid  
(l) lay... lie 31 (a) remember (b) remind  
(c) remember (d) remember (e) reminded  
(f) remind (g) remember (h) remind  
(i) remember (j) reminds