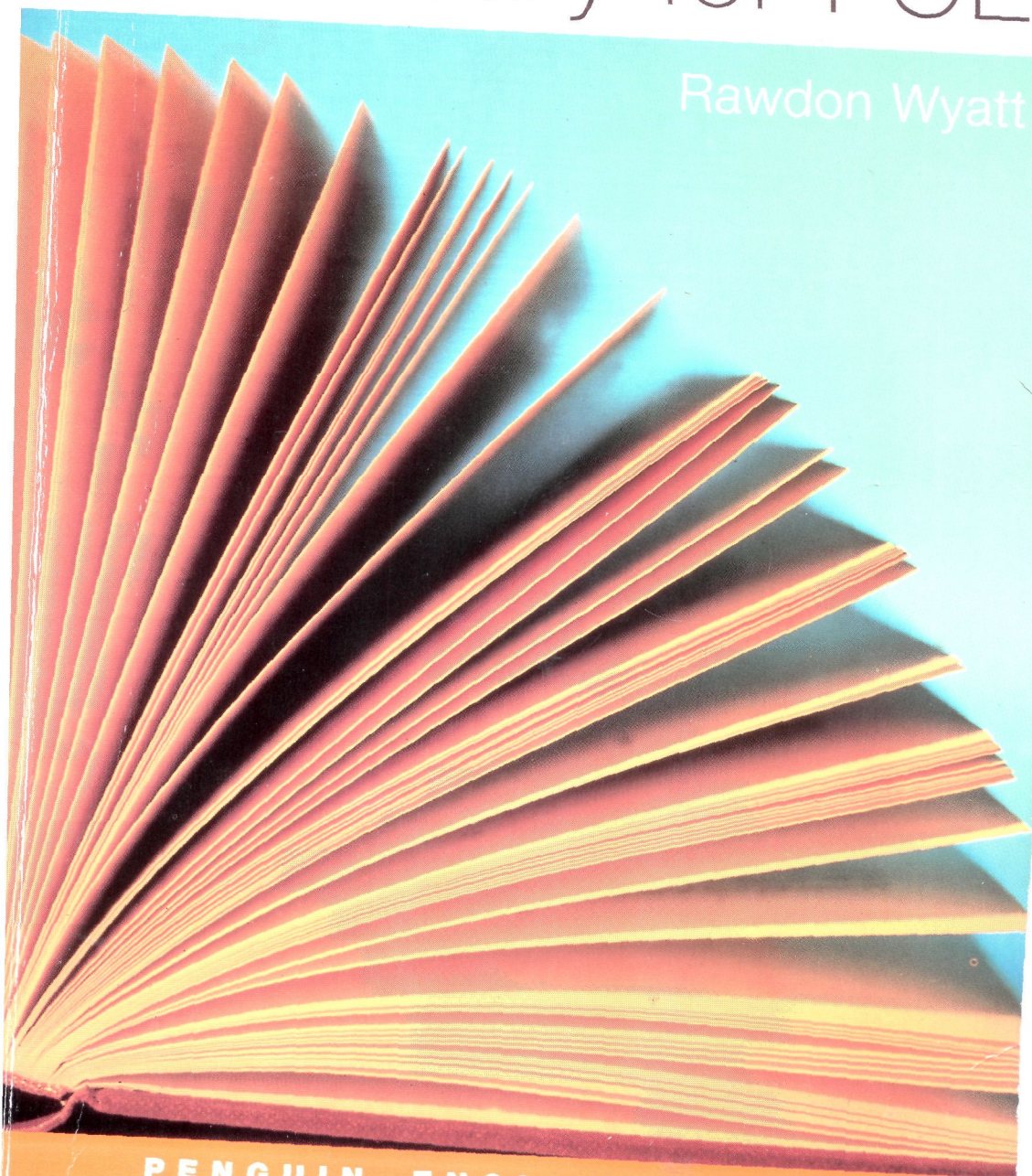


Test Your 



Vocabulary for FCE

Rawdon Wyatt



PENGUIN ENGLISH GUIDES

Test Your



Vocabulary for FCE

Test Your Vocabulary for FCE is part of the popular *Test Your* series devised by Peter Watcyn-Jones. Specially written for students preparing for Cambridge First Certificate, it features 60 enjoyable tests to practise the key vocabulary areas covered in the exam. Tips and information boxes, clear explanations and a full answer key make this new book in the series even more user-friendly.

- 60 tests to practise the most important vocabulary at First Certificate level
- Wide variety of tests, including gap-fills, multiple choice, matching exercises, cartoons and much more
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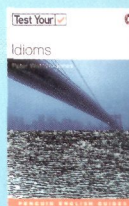
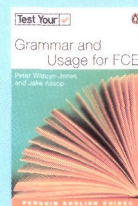
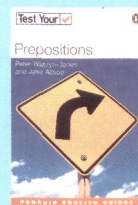
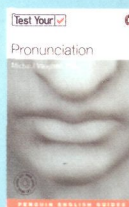
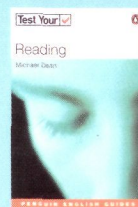


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To the student

If you are going to take the Cambridge First Certificate exam, you will find the tests in this book very helpful. They will help you practise a lot of the vocabulary that you might need to use in the Writing, Speaking or Use of English papers, or that you might come across in the Reading or Listening papers. Many of the tests also have useful information on how you might be expected to use the vocabulary in the exam.

There are three sections in the book:

- Section 1 deals with general vocabulary items that may be relevant in the exam as a whole.
- Section 2 deals with particular topics that are very common in the exam, and which you may have to write or speak about.
- Section 3 deals with particular tasks in the exam, such as those in the Speaking Test and Writing Paper, and provides you with useful words and expressions.

There is a key at the back of the book so that you can check your answers.

You should *not* try to work through every test in this book. Instead, you should choose vocabulary areas that you are not familiar with, or areas that you are particularly interested in.

Don't forget to keep a record of new vocabulary items that you come across, and try to use these items as much as possible before the exam.

This book tests most of the vocabulary you will need to know for the exam, but don't forget that you can learn new words and expressions by reading as much as possible from a variety of different sources. If you have access to English-language magazines, newspapers and books, you should try to use these to develop your vocabulary.

When you use this book, you will find that a good dictionary will help you. You should choose a dictionary that gives you examples of words in a sentence, so that you can see how words work with other words. The *Longman Active Study Dictionary* is ideal for your level.

If you want to improve your grammar as well as your vocabulary, you might like to use the Penguin book which accompanies this one. It's called *Test Your Grammar and Usage for FCE*.

Good luck in the exam!

Rawdon Wyatt

Likes and dislikes

Rearrange the letters in bold to form words or expressions related to likes and dislikes. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 I'm **eatnospispa batou** fast cars, and have always wanted a Ferrari.

passionate about

Likes

- My sister's boyfriend is so handsome.
I really **nafyc** him.
- My mother is so kind and gentle. I **earod** her.
- My brother is one of the best people in the world. I absolutely **horswip** him.
- 4 I always **kolo drawrof ot** the summer holidays.
- 5 Sometimes I **goln orf** a bit of peace and quiet.
- 6 I have always been **ratactetd ot** my best friend's sister.
- 7 I'm quite **donf fo** Chinese food.
- 8 My brother and I are both **enek no** sailing and go every weekend.

Dislikes

- 1 I will eat almost anything, but I really **thae** seafood.
- 2 I'm afraid I **heatlo** people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
- 3 I **setted** people who tell lies.
- 4 My mother **tanc' dants** listening to loud music.
- 5 And my father **nact' aerb** being in the same room as somebody who is smoking.
- 6 The smell of cooking meat really **pleser** me.
- 7 His dirty habits **stugsid** her.
- 8 People who are cruel to animals **tolerv** me.

2 Actions

- A Put these actions into the appropriate box, depending on which part of the body does them. Some of them can belong in more than one box. There is an example in each box.

~~beckon~~ ~~blink~~ ~~cough~~ ~~crawl~~ creep cross dash
flex frown gaze glance glare glimpse grab groan
grope hiccup jump laugh leap limp march mutter
nudge pant pat peep peer point puff punch rub
scream shout sigh slap slip snap snarl sneeze
sniff snore squeeze stagger stammer stare stretch
stroke stroll tap throw trip trudge wander watch
wave whisper wink wipe yawn yell

Things we do with our arms and hands	Things we do with our mouth and nose
<i>beckon</i>	<i>cough</i>
Things we do with our feet and legs	Things we do with our eyes
<i>crawl</i>	<i>blink</i>

B Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word from the opposite page. You will need to change most of the forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 I saw the bus approaching and dashed for the bus stop.

1 She _____ through the smoke-filled room on her hands and knees.

2 He _____ in terror when he saw the snake.

3 We spent most of the morning _____ with difficulty through the thick snow.

4 I _____ a sudden movement out of the corner of my eye.

5 Brian was _____ us to join him.

6 She _____ violently. 'Bless you', I said.

7 I watched the cat slowly _____ towards the unsuspecting bird.

8 I asked her why she was _____, and she told me she didn't understand the homework.

9 The last time I saw her, she was _____ goodbye to me from the beach.

10 She _____ all night and kept me awake.

11 The audience were _____ their feet in time to the music.

12 They _____ at me angrily, not saying a word.

13 I _____ her with my elbow and told her to be quiet.

14 Sally _____ with relief when she eventually saw him.



In the exam ...

You are often asked to write a story in Part 2 of the Writing Paper. If you write a story, you may find some of the words in this test useful, and they will help to make your writing more interesting.

3

Comparison and contrast

Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or expression.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 British people and people in my country have a lot _____.

(A) in common B in similar C in particular

1 The _____ in weather between my country and that in the United Kingdom is very noticeable.

A contrast B compare C comparison

The United Kingdom and my country _____ a lot in many respects.

A different B differentiate C differ

A lot of British people are not aware that there is a big _____ between the Spanish and Portuguese languages.

A different B difference C differ

4 I find it difficult to _____ between British English and American English.

A distinctive B extinguish C distinguish

5 There's a big _____ between learning a language and actually using it.

A distinction B distinctive C distinguish

In my country, it is illegal to _____ between men and women.

A difference B discipline C discriminate

7 My country covers a large area. _____, the United Kingdom is quite small.

A By similar means B By way of contrast C In the same way

Customs in my country are _____ to those in the United Kingdom.

A common B similar C same

As far as I can tell, young people in the United Kingdom are physically _____ to young people in my country. They look exactly the same.

A identical B similar C same

In my country, people live to eat, _____ in the United Kingdom people eat to live.

A therefore B where C whereas

11 Young people in my country share the same interests as those in the United Kingdom, but in other respects we are as different as _____.

A rain and sun B chalk and cheese C hot and cold

Physically, my country is quite close to the United Kingdom, but culturally we are _____.

A worlds apart B years away
C two sandwiches short of a picnic.



In the exam ...

If you are doing the exam in the United Kingdom or another English-speaking country, you may be asked, especially in the Speaking Test, to talk about the differences between your country and the one you are in now. Language of contrast and comparison is also useful to talk about people, and you might find some of the expressions useful if you decide to write a discursive composition, article or report in the Writing Paper.

See also: Test 58 Writing a report

Test 59 Writing a composition or article


Confusing words

0 My teacher gave me some very useful advice.
advice/advise

Twenty years ago, very few people owned computers, but _____ a lot of people have them. **actually/n**

2 My poor pronunciation sometimes _____ my ability to communicate in English. **affects/effects**

3 I haven't seen her _____ this morning. **already/yet**

 I have always been _____ snakes and spiders.
worried about/afraid of

My limited vocabulary _____ me from getting a good grade in the FCE. **avoided/prevented**

At three o'clock, I _____ the children from school.
bring/fetch

■ If you learn the vocabulary in this book, you have a better _____ of passing the FCE. **chance/possibility**

My English isn't so good. I'm always making _____ mistakes. **continuous/continual**

9 Last summer we had a _____ holiday in Italy.
formidable/wonderful

10 'Did you enjoy the party?' 'Yes, it was _____ .'
fun/funny

I _____ swimming and running every day. **go/play**

Molly asked me if I would like to _____ her to the cinema. **go with/follow**

You can borrow my car, but if you _____ it, I'll never talk to you again! **harm/damage**

14 I like working here. It's a good _____. **job/work**

15 She's such a _____ girl; she's always helping people. **kind/sympathetic**

16 I asked him to _____ me £20 until Monday. **borrow/lend**

17 My mother asked me to _____ the table. **lay/lie**

18 I love being in the _____ in spring. **countryside/nature**

19 I thought the painting was worth a lot of money, but in fact it was _____. **priceless/worthless**

20 I sat on the beach at dawn and watched the sun _____ . **raise/rise**

21 When we go to town, could you _____ me to buy some milk? **remember/remind**

22 From the top of the hill, you have a marvellous _____ of the town. **view/scenery**

23 He's a _____ boy and gets upset easily. **sensible/sensitive**

24 When you come to school tomorrow, don't forget to _____ your dictionary. **bring/take**

'Make', 'do' and 'take'

Complete these sentences using the verbs *make*, *do* or *take*. In many cases, you will need to change the form of the verb. In one case, more than one answer is possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 They're making a lot of noise, but so far they haven't made any progress.

1 The company is _____ a large profit, but in the meantime they're _____ a lot of damage to the environment.

2 She was asked to _____ a quick speech, but she _____ her time.

3 After we've _____ our homework, we should _____ the washing up.

4 _____ a look at all these mistakes you've _____ !

5 Shall we _____ a taxi or go by train?

6 At first, he _____ a great effort to _____ an interest in his lessons.

7 This is a photograph I _____ of some friends we _____ when we were on holiday.

8 She told me to _____ a seat, and then went to _____ some phone calls.

9 _____ a test is a bit like _____ a crossword: you finish it eventually!

- 10 The policeman _____ my name and address, and
_____ a few notes.
- 11 We had to _____ a lot of work before we began to
_____ any money.
- 12 The conference _____ place in January, and since
then we've _____ a lot of business with the other
companies there.
- 13 You should really _____ my advice and hire
somebody to _____ your ironing, washing and other
housework.
- 14 After I had _____ the bed, he lay down and
_____ his medicine.
- 15 It won't _____ any harm to _____ some
enquiries.
- 16 Our company _____ a loss in its first year, but now
we're _____ well.



In the exam ...

Students often misuse words like *make*, *do* and *take*. It is often *small* mistakes like these that stop them from getting a good grade in the FCE. A lot of students concentrate on learning *individual* words and ignore the other words that work *with* them. Another good example of this is the use of prepositions.

See also: Test 16 Prepositions

6 Get 1

SECTION 1

The word *get* is used a lot in English. Look at these following sentences and replace the words in bold with a suitable verb which you will find hidden in the word grid opposite. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 I haven't heard from you for ages; did you **get** my last letter? receive
- 1 I want to **get** a good grade in my FCE. _____
- 2 As people **get** older, they tend to need less sleep. _____
- 3 He told me a joke, but I didn't **get** it. _____
- 4 I decided to **get** a new bicycle. _____
- 5 We're a bit late. I think we should **get going**. _____
- 6 She's so lazy. It really **gets** me. _____
- 7 We didn't **get to** London until after dark. _____
- 8 If you **get** dinner, I'll wash up afterwards. _____
- 9 I have a summer job, but I don't **get** much. _____
- 10 I managed to **get** my brother to help me with my homework. _____
- 11 I've left my dictionary in the classroom. Could you **get** it for me? _____
- 12 My computer has been broken for a few days. I must **get** it repaired. _____

- 13 I didn't **get** to see my teacher before the exam. _____
- 14 I usually **get off** work at about five o'clock. _____
- 15 The party lasted for ages, and we didn't **get away** until almost midnight. _____
- 16 I don't think we'll **get anywhere** with this idea. _____
- 17 Cold, wet weather **gets me down**. _____
- 18 If you want to **get into** university, you'll have to work hard. _____
- 19 We decided to **get together** after work. _____

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

The following sentences all use **get**. Look at the definition which follows each one, and decide whether it is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 James and Tony get along with each other.

James and Tony don't like each other. T / (F)

- 1 Joanne is getting over her illness.

Joanne is recovering from her illness. T / F

- 2 Alice is getting on at university.

Alice is going to start university. T / F

- 3 The teacher gave us a test, and I managed to get out of it.

I received a good grade. T / F

- 4 Janet got her own back on Susan for breaking her camera.

Janet took revenge on Susan. T / F

- 5 Mr. Walton must be getting on for sixty.

Mr. Walton is over sixty years old. T / F

- 6 I tried to get through to the sales department, but was cut off.

I tried to visit the sales department. T / F

- 7 I couldn't get into the book I was supposed to read for the FCE.

I couldn't find the book I was supposed to read for the FCE.

T / F

- 8 Sometimes, Jeanette gets my back up.

Sometimes, Jeanette annoys me. T / F

9 This homework is really difficult. Let's get it over with.

Let's not do this homework. T / F

10 Mark is always getting at me.

Mark is always criticizing me. T / F

11 He stole lots of money, and got away with it.

He stole lots of money, and ran away. T / F

12 Whatever I say to Bob, I can't seem to get through to him.

Bob can't hear me. T / F

13 I think Sean got out of bed on the wrong side this morning.

I think Sean woke up late this morning. T / F

14 When I tried to explain the situation to Rebecca, she got hold of the wrong end of the stick.

Rebecca misunderstood me. T / F

15 The teacher told me to get my act together.

The teacher told me to get myself organized and start working. T / F

16 'Come on! Get a grip on yourself!'

'Stop misbehaving!' T / F

17 'Get away!'

'I don't believe you!' T / F

18 'Get a life!'

'Start looking after yourself.' T / F

Abstract nouns

Abstract nouns are nouns which we normally cannot see, hear, touch, smell or taste. Complete these sentences with an appropriate abstract noun formed from the word in **bold**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 She's in a position of great responsibility. **responsible**
- 1 When I walked in, she looked at me in _____. **astonish**
- 2 His _____ came as a great shock to all of us. **die**
- 3 There have been a lot of _____ in science and technology in the last twenty years. **develop**
- 4 His sudden _____ was a complete mystery. **disappear**
- 5 I made a remarkable _____ when I opened the box. **discover**
- 6 We reported the _____ of our car to the police. **lose**
- 7 Did you get _____ to leave early? **permit**
- 8 If your _____ doesn't improve, you'll have to leave the school. **behave**
- 9 When his trousers fell down, the whole room shook with _____. **laugh**
- 10 Her face went bright red with _____. **embarrass**
- 11 It's been a _____ meeting you. **please**
- 12 Don't forget to put your _____ at the bottom of the paper. **sign**
- 13 I would like to make a _____ about the service in your restaurant. **complain**

- 14 After dinner, she made an important _____
announce
- 15 I'm afraid my English _____ isn't very good.
pronounce
- 16 If you want to achieve _____ in the FCE, you
will need to study hard. succeed
- 17 British Airways announce the _____ of flight
BA671 from Bangkok. arrive
- 18 The _____ begins at exactly half past seven.
perform
- 19 I had a terrible _____ with my boyfriend. argue
- 20 As far as I'm concerned, _____ is more
important than money. happy
- 21 Do you think that there's too much _____ on
television? violent
- 22 If you can't stand the _____, get out of the
kitchen. hot
- 23 I'm afraid I don't have much _____ with lazy
people. patient
- 24 Do French, Italian and Spanish have any _____?
similar
- 25 He didn't show much _____ when I told him I
had split up with my girlfriend. sympathetic
- 26 He always seems to have a lot of _____.
confident
- 27 In all _____ he'll pass the FCE. probable
- 28 The mountain reaches a _____ of almost 6,000
metres. high

9

Adjectives formed from nouns and verbs

Complete each sentence with an appropriate form of the word in **bold**.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Make sure you have something constructive to say before you stand up and speak. **construct**
- 1 The work of cabin crew on an aircraft is often seen as an _____ job. **attract**
- 2 A new _____ centre is being built outside the town. **industry**
- 3 Trees are being cut down to provide _____ parking spaces. **addition**
- 4 The school is located in a quiet _____ area. **resident**
- 5 Waddesdon Manor is a _____ example of a nineteenth century stately home. **beauty**
- 6 I don't think your demands are very _____. **reason**
- 7 She was a very _____ woman. **ambition**
- 8 In the 1920s she became the _____ owner of a large country estate. **wealth**
- 9 When I first came to England I was very _____. **loner**
- 10 An _____ thing happened to me yesterday. **amuse**
- 11 Exercise can be _____ provided you do not overdo it. **benefit**
- 12 We had an _____ time at the party. **enjoy**
- 13 Swimming is an _____ way of keeping fit. **effect**

- For some people, losing weight can develop into a _____ obsession. **danger**
- Our town library is facing serious _____ problems. **finance**
- Some people remain _____ well into their eighties. **act**
- 17 British weather can be very _____. **change**
- 18 She was very _____ about her bad behaviour. **apology**
- 19 The police became _____ when he started to tell lies. **suspect**
- 20 Writing a book can be a very _____ experience. **satisfy**
- 21 We were so _____ during the lesson. **bore**
- 22 Last year's show was a disaster, but this year's was a _____ success. **compare**
- 23 He had lost so much weight he was hardly _____. **recognise**
- 24 My cousin is very _____ and loves playing sports. **compete**
- 25 _____ people are often sad and uncommunicative. **create**
- 26 Going on holiday is _____ to staying at home. **prefer**
- 27 The management think they will succeed, but I am rather _____. **doubt**
- 28 People living in small villages need a _____ public transport system. **depend**
- 29 It was a very _____ film. **disappoint**

10 Directions

SECTION 1

Follow these directions on the map opposite and see where you end up. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 You are at the station, which is shown by the letter A on the map. Leave the station and turn left. Turn left at the crossroads, go through the tunnel and take the first road on your right. It's at the end of the road.

E

You are starting at the station. Can you see it on the map? It's shown by the letter 'A'. Leave the station and turn left. Take the first road on your right. It's on the left. You can't miss it.

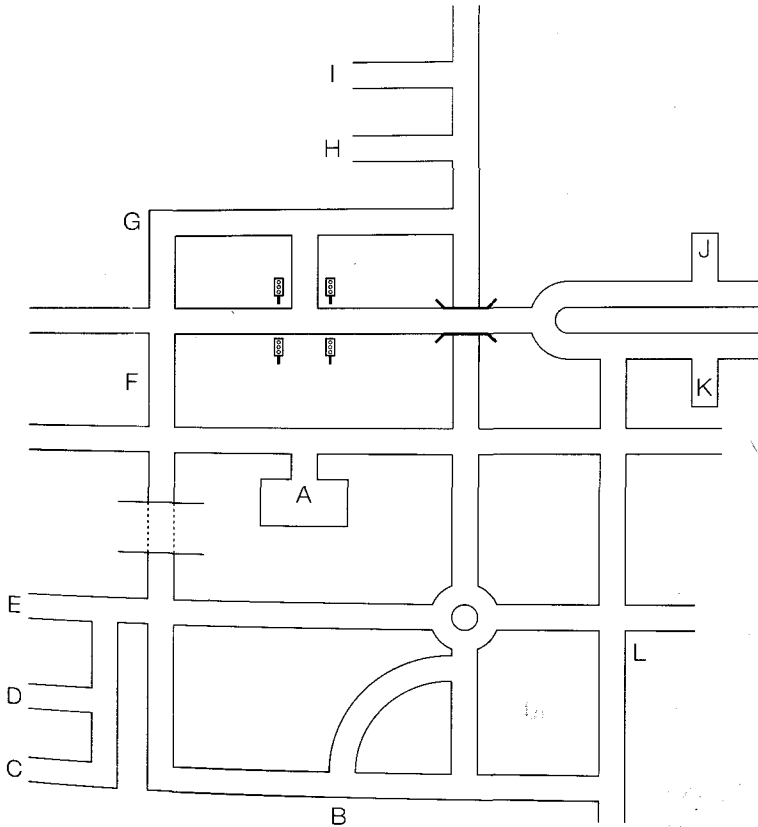
- 2 From here, continue walking to the crossroads. At the crossroads, go straight across and continue walking. It's on your left, on the corner.

- 3 Go back the way you came, and at the crossroads, turn left. Continue straight ahead, past the traffic lights and over the bridge. Go right at the fork and keep walking until you find the cul-de-sac. It's at the end of the cul-de-sac.

Leave the cul-de-sac and turn left. Take the first road on your left and, at the second crossroads, turn right. Keep going until you find a roundabout. Turn left at the roundabout and then immediately right. Follow the road round to your left. It's at the end of this road.

- 5 Go back the way you came until you get to the roundabout. At the roundabout, turn left and keep walking until you find the second road on your left. Go down this road and take the second road on your right. It's straight ahead, at the end of the road.

Go back the way you came until you get to the T-junction. At the T-junction, turn right and then immediately left. Go through the tunnel and, at the second crossroads, turn right. Go straight ahead and take the first road on your left. At the end of this road, turn right. Keep going until you get to the next T-junction and turn left again. You'll find it at the end of the second road on your left. _____



In the exam ...

You may need to give directions in a letter or a report. In addition to knowing how to give directions, you will also need to know the English words for the different things we find in the street, such as *traffic lights*, *junctions* and *roundabouts*.

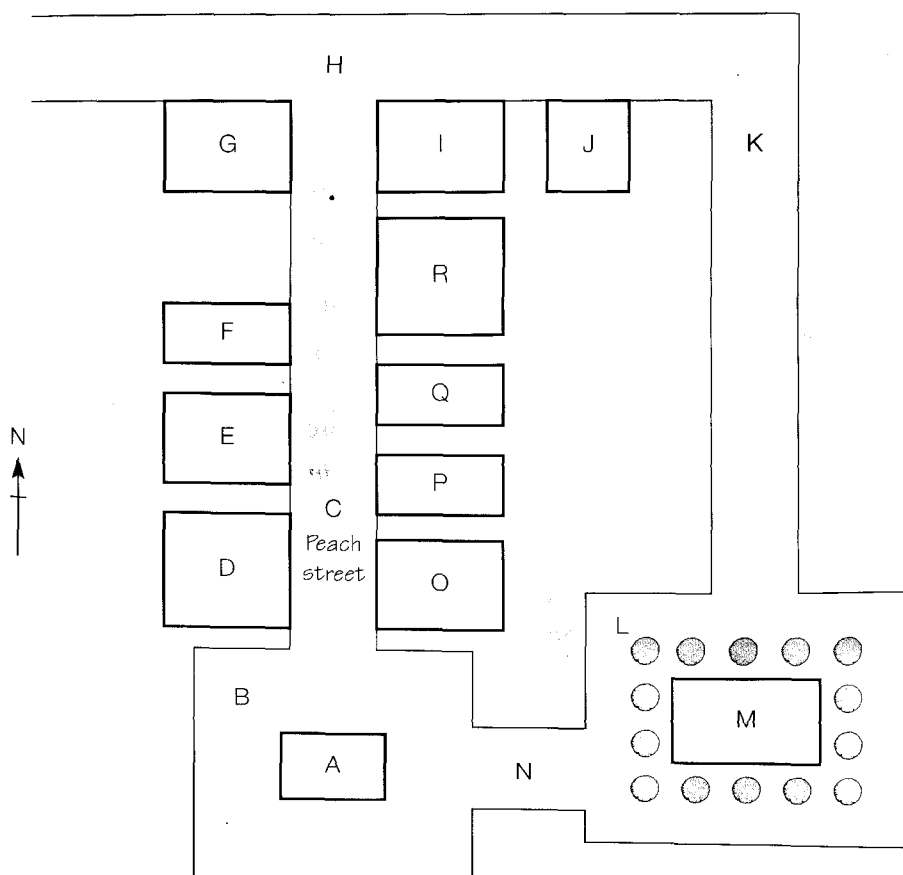
See also: Test 11 Location

1 1 Location

Where's the English school? Work it out by reading these sentences and writing the names of the places on the map opposite. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Peach Street runs from the underground station to Thatcher Avenue.
- 1 Thatcher Avenue is at right angles to Peach Street.
- 2 The hospital is opposite the fast food restaurant.
- 3 'Mr. Greasy's' fast food restaurant is halfway between 'Supersave Supermarket' and 'Club Latino'.
- 4 The florist is next to 'Mr Greasy's'.
- 5 Visitors to Pogle Park have somewhere to buy ice cream and cold drinks.
- 6 'Supersave' Supermarket is on the left side of Peach Street.
- 7 'Club Latino' is on the corner of Peach Street and Thatcher Avenue.
- 8 The library is beside 'Harridge's' department store.
- 9 The police station is across the road diagonally from the fast food restaurant, to the north of the hospital.
- 10 Searle Street runs parallel to Peach Street.
- 11 Pogle Park is at the end of Searle Street.
- 12 The underground station is in the middle of Walton Square.

- 13 Walton Square is at the south end of Peach Street.
- 14 The sports shop is to the east of the police station.
- 15 Gruchy Lane connects Walton Square with Pogle Park.
- 16 'Harridge's' department store is on the right side of Peach Street near Walton Square.
- 17 'Nibbles' café is surrounded by a small wood.
- 18 'Club Latino' is *not* on the same side of the road as 'Harridge's'.



Changes

Look at the definitions and the sample sentences, and complete the table on page 24 with the appropriate word. The first and last letter of each word have been given to you. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 To make something suitable for a new need or purpose.
The author is going to adapt his novel for television.
-
- 1 To correct or slightly change the position of something else.
You need to _____ your tie; it's not straight.
-
- 2 To change in some way.
I wanted to _____ the terms of my contract.
-
- 3 To bring health to some one who is ill.
I hoped the medicine would _____ me of my cold.
-
- 4 To lower someone in rank or position, often as a punishment.
My boss threatened to _____ if I didn't work harder.
-
- 5 To move so that you cannot see or find it.
When did the money _____ from your briefcase?
-
- 6 To make or become a liquid when put into a liquid.
First of all, _____ some sugar in hot water.
-
- 7 To give something to someone who then gives you something else.
If your new trousers are too tight, take them to the shop and _____ them.
-
- 8 To increase in size or number.
The school has decided to _____ the English Department.
-
- 9 To lose colour.
The pictures began to _____ in the bright sunlight.

To become larger in amount or number.

Over the next few years, we will see a large _____ in the number of unemployed.

The opposite of 4 above.

If you work hard, they might _____ you.

To make less in size or amount.

If you _____ the price, I'll buy it.

To begin something again.

Membership lasts for one year, after which you have to _____ it.

To repair something and put it back into good condition.

The old cinema will be much better when they _____ it.

To change one thing for another that is newer or better.

I decided to _____ my old dictionary.

To become larger and rounder.

After the wasp stung me, I watched my hand _____ up.

17 To change one thing for another thing.

If you're not happy with what you do at work, why don't you ask your manager if you can _____ jobs.

To change something completely in form, appearance or nature.

It would be nice if we could _____ the car park into a public garden.

To be, make or become different.

You shouldn't just eat hamburgers; you should try to _____ your diet.

0	A	D	A	P	T					
1	A								T	
2	A					R				
3	C				E					
4	D								E	
5	D									R
6	D								E	
7	E								E	
8	E							D		
9	F				E					
10	I								E	
11	P								E	
12	R							E		
13	R					W				
14	R								E	
15	R								E	
16	S					L				
17	S							H		
18	T									M
19	V				Y					

Several of these words can have more than one meaning. Use your dictionary to find which ones.



In the exam ...

Try not to use the same word too often. In the test above, all of the words in the table are different meanings of the word **change**. You should try to develop a list and remember synonyms for other words. Good examples of these include *walk*, *look*, *nice* and *speak*, all of which have a lot of synonyms. *The Longman Language Activator* is a good source of alternative words which will help your English to become more fluent.

See also: Test 2 Actions

13 Opposites 1

Change these words using the prefixes in the box so that they have an opposite meaning. There is an example at the beginning (0).

mis- un- dis- ir- il- in- im-

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 0 <u>in</u> correct | 16 ____qualified | 32 ____personal |
| 1 ____believable | 17 ____avoidable | 33 ____complete |
| 2 ____obedient | 18 ____competent | 34 ____accurate |
| 3 ____adequate | 19 ____conscious | 35 ____legal |
| 4 ____honest | 20 ____certain | 36 ____agreeable |
| 5 ____acceptable | 21 ____attractive | 37 ____possible |
| 6 ____perfect | 22 ____patient | 38 ____mature |
| 7 ____regular | 23 ____fair | 39 ____satisfied |
| 8 ____responsible | 24 ____married | 40 ____logical |
| 9 ____limited | 25 ____fashionable | 41 ____comfortable |
| 10 ____even | 26 ____welcome | 42 ____agree |
| 11 ____like (verb) | 27 ____behave | 43 ____obey |
| 12 ____understand | 28 ____trust (verb) | 44 ____approve |
| 13 ____pronounce | 29 ____wrap | 45 ____pack |
| 14 ____lock | 30 ____continue | 46 ____cover |
| 15 ____connect | 31 ____fold | 47 ____appear |

Opposites 2

Complete these sentences with an opposite of the verb in **bold**. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. Make sure that you use the correct form of each verb. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 Although we **missed** our train to the airport, we still caught the plane.

1 We didn't **spend** much money. In fact, we managed to _____ a lot.

The train **arrives** at the station at 4 o'clock and _____ five minutes later.

After he had **emptied** the bottle, he _____ it with water.

'Can you **lend** me £10?' 'No way. The last time you _____ money from me, you didn't pay it back!'

5 She isn't **laughing**, she's _____.

6 The principal doesn't **allow** smoking at school. In fact, he _____ anything that is bad for our health.

'Did he **confess** to stealing your money?' 'No, he _____ everything.'

8 In summer, the sun **rises** at about five o'clock and doesn't _____ until after nine in the evening.

9 He didn't **pass** the exam. In fact, he _____ with a very low score.

At first, his business **succeeded**, but after the recession it _____ dramatically.

She threw the ball to me, but **missed** and _____ the window instead.

Our teacher **rewarded** all the good students, but decided to _____ the bad ones.

13 'Did you **remember** to buy some milk?' 'Oh, sorry, I _____.'

Although I **sent** the letter on Monday, she didn't _____ it until Friday.

My local council **demolished** the old flats and _____ some new ones.

We thought we would **lose** the game, but to our surprise we _____.

I hoped she would **agree** to meet me, but she _____.

18 If you are **attacked** in the street, there are several different ways you can _____ yourself.

19 She spends too much time **playing** and not enough time _____.

15 Opposites 3

Complete these sentences with an opposite of the adjective in **bold**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 A cricket ball is **solid**, but a table-tennis ball is hollow.
- 1 Her pearls are **real**, but her eyelashes are _____.
- 2 This bread isn't **fresh**, it's _____.
- 3 Do you prefer listening to **live** music or _____ music?
- 4 The chair is very **hard**. Put a _____ cushion on it.
- 5 This knife isn't **sharp**, it's completely _____.
- 6 She was wearing a **dark** blue skirt and a _____ yellow blouse.
- 7 Those trousers are too **tight** for me but these are too _____ . Have you got another pair?
- 8 My steak was very **tender**, but hers was a bit _____.
- 9 There are some things you can do in **private** that you should never do in _____.
- 10 At the end of the long, **dim** tunnel, we could see a _____ light shining.
- 11 The **deep** lake was surrounded by a series of _____ pools.
- 12 It was only a **temporary** job until I could find something more _____.

13 I had a **heavy** lunch, so I only want a _____ meal for dinner.

14 The thief said he was **innocent**, but the judge decided he was _____.

15 The students were all **early**, but the teacher was _____.

16 Half the students were **present**, the other half were _____.

17 My sister is very **hardworking**, but my brother is very _____.

18 Attendance at class is **compulsory**, but the afternoon social programme is _____.

19 I don't like it when the sea is **rough**; I prefer it when it's _____.

20 The room is about ten metres **long** and four metres _____.

21 My best friend is quite **mean**, but his sister is very _____.

22 There has been a **major** accident, but fortunately there have only been a few _____ injuries.

23 I prefer **strong** coffee to _____ coffee.

6 Prepositions

Complete these groups of sentences with a preposition (*in, on, at, etc.*). The same preposition can be used for each sentence in the group. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 I don't enjoy travelling by car or boat.

I took the wrong coat by mistake.

The lesson had started by the time I arrived.

1 There's a ladder leaning _____ the wall.

I have always been _____ hunting.

I decided to become a dancer _____ my parents' wishes.

2 I'm ashamed _____ my poor English.

They accused us _____ stealing their money.

I've never approved _____ smoking.

3 We decided to share the chocolate _____ ourselves.

I love being _____ a large group of people.

Unemployment is high _____ young men under 25.

4 Let's buy him something nice _____ his birthday
_____ a change.

You ought to apologize _____ your bad behaviour.

Are you responsible _____ breaking my stereo?

_____ the end of the test, don't forget to put your name
_____ the top of the page.

I've always been quite good _____ swimming.

My town is always very quiet _____ night, especially
_____ Christmas.

What time does the train arrive _____ London?

My brother always confides _____ me when he has a secret.

I'm interested _____ history, and have always succeeded
_____ getting good results.

There was a lot of noise _____ the concert.

_____ the summer holiday, I like to relax and take things easy.

I heard strange noises _____ the night.

I look forward _____ hearing from you soon.

I have always objected _____ people who interrupt me.

Occasionally I need some time _____ myself.

My sister always relies _____ me to help her.

I'm not very keen _____ maths.

I think he started the fire _____ purpose.

British people get annoyed _____ you if you don't stand in
line at the bus stop.

Some people are unable to cope _____ pressure.

The police charged him _____ murder.

The computer suddenly burst _____ flames.

How many times does 4 go _____ 44.

When I walked _____ the room, everyone went silent.

Some people like to complain _____ everything.

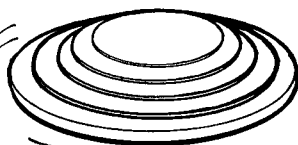
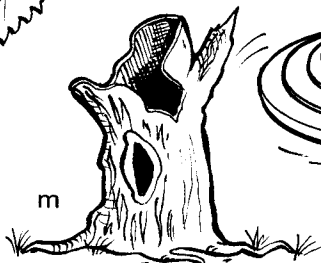
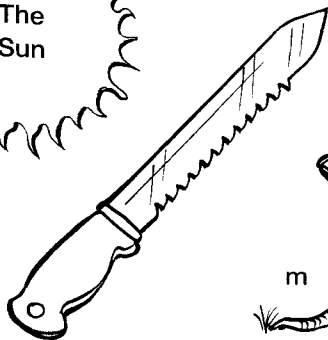
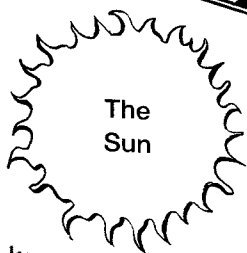
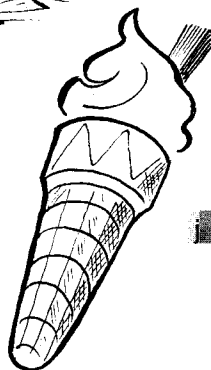
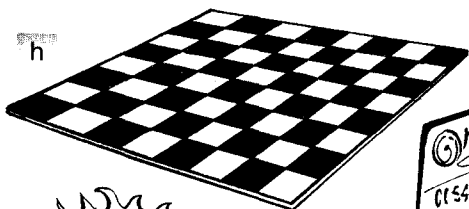
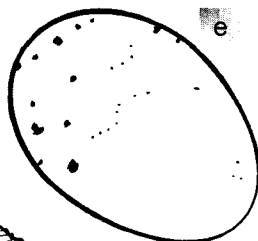
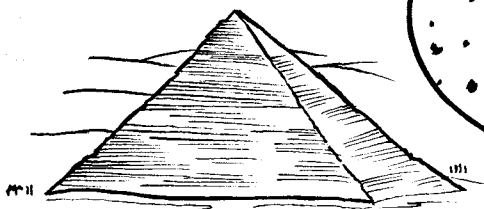
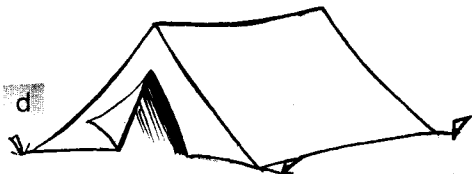
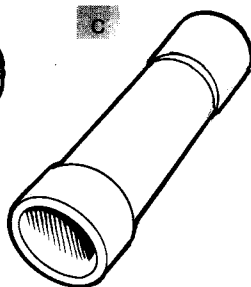
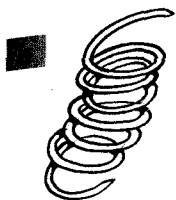
She's _____ twenty-five or twenty-six years old.

There's something very strange _____ our teacher.

17 Shapes and features

Look at the following descriptions, and choose an object from the pictures opposite that best suits each description, using the words in bold to help you. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 A **pyramid** with **steep** sides. f
- 1 A **crescent** with a **rough** surface.
- 2 A **flat rectangle** with words and numbers on one side.
- 3 A long, **thin rectangle** made of metal, with a **jagged edge** and a **sharp end**.
- 4 A small edible **cone** with a **rough** surface.
- 5 A **solid plastic** or wooden **cube** with **dots on** each side.
- 6 A **square** with a **flat, chequered** surface.
- 7 An edible **oval**, with a **smooth** surface.
- 8 A **spiral** made of metal with **pointed ends**.
- 9 A plastic **circle** with a **rough** top.
- 10 A large **sphere** made of gas.
- 11 A **hard hollow cylinder** with open ends.
- 12 A **triangle** at both ends, with **soft nylon** sides.
- 13 An **irregular-shaped hollow** object with **knobbly** sides.



18 Time

Complete the sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

throughout ever since back in following earlier during
~~one day~~ in the meantime formerly by the time over while
 from now on once as soon as previously when meanwhile

- 0 One day I hope to be rich and successful.
- 1 _____ I arrived at school, the lesson had begun.
- 2 _____ he had explained it to me, I understood how it worked.
- 3 The Russian Federation was _____ known as the Soviet Union.
- 4 He was lying in hospital with a broken leg. Two hours _____, he had been skiing.
- 5 _____ I was having a shower, the phone rang.
- 6 I was having a shower _____ the phone suddenly rang.
- 7 _____ the lesson, I listened to my Walkman.
- 8 When I'm rich, I'll buy a Ferrari. _____, I'll continue to drive my old Fiat.
- 9 _____ the earthquake, thousands of people were homeless.
- 10 _____ the singer walked onto the stage, everyone started clapping and cheering.
- 11 _____ the past few weeks, I've learned a lot of vocabulary.
- 12 _____ the 1980s, very few people owned computers.
- 13 I've loved her _____ I first saw her.
- 14 I know I haven't been working so hard recently, but _____ I promise to try harder, starting right here

Clothes and fashion 1

Read the following sentences about getting ready for an important interview and choose the most appropriate word or expression from those in **bold**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 It takes me such a long time every morning to get up and **put on** / **get dressed** / **wear**. I've got an important job interview this morning, however, so I need to hurry up.
- 1 Perhaps I should **get dressed** / **try on** / **put on** my purple tie.
- 2 And maybe I'll **try on** / **get dressed** / **wear** my new green trousers.
- 3 Oh no! They don't **suit** / **fit** / **measure** me. They're too short!
- 4 It's my own fault. I didn't **try them on** / **wear them out** / **fit them up** before I bought them.
- 5 And I really should have **creased** / **crumpled** / **ironed** them.
- 6 Now, which jacket shall I wear? Perhaps the blue one – it really **matches** / **suits** / **equals** me.
- 7 As for shoes, I can't wear those black shoes – they don't **match** / **fit** / **measure** my orange shirt. I'll wear my red trainers instead.
- 8 This waistcoat is too small for me now. I've **grown out of** / **grown into** / **grown over** it. I know – I'll wear my pink cardigan instead.
- 9 Unfortunately I haven't got any socks: I wore them all **out** / **off** / **on**.
- 10 Oh no, I can't **do in** / **do over** / **do up** the zip on my trousers. Oh well, nobody will notice.
- 11 OK, finished. Now let's take a look at myself in the mirror. Oh dear, I'm certainly no **grandmodel** / **supermodel** / **greatmodel**.
- 12 Oh well, it's too late to **alter** / **change** / **exchange** now.

Clothes and fashion 2

Read the descriptions of the different outfits worn by each person, and choose the appropriate picture, A, B or C, for each description.

- 1 Susan is wearing high-heeled shoes, tights, a knee-length skirt, a blouse with a floral pattern, a necklace and earrings.

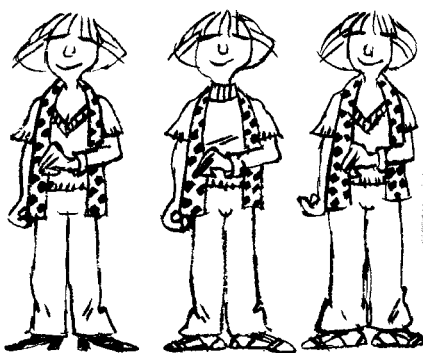


A

B

C

- 2 Mary is wearing sandals, baggy trousers, a V-necked jumper, a spotted silk scarf and a silver bracelet.



A

B

C

- 3 Jemima is wearing boots, a pair of jeans, a woollen jacket, gloves and a hat.

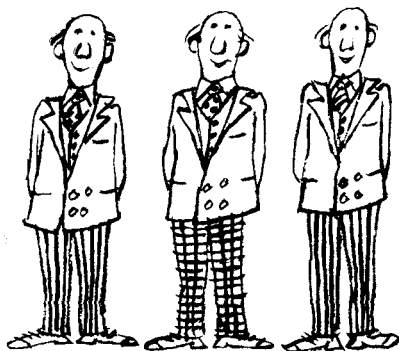


A

B

C

- 4 Robert is dressed in a double-breasted jacket with striped trousers, a waistcoat and a spotted tie.



A

B

C

5 Jim is wearing trainers, tight jeans, a striped sweatshirt and a baseball cap.



A B C

6 George is wearing checked baggy shorts held up with a belt, a pair of sandals with long spotted socks, a plain T-shirt and a beret.



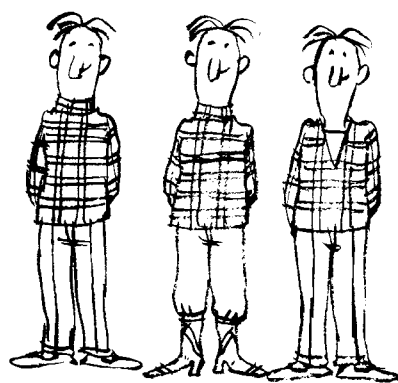
A B C

7 Maureen is wearing slippers, a pleated skirt, a long, striped overcoat and a pair of mittens.



A B C

8 Eddie is casually dressed in a pair of comfortable shoes, chinos and a tartan polo-necked jumper.



A B C



See also: Test 21 Describing personality
Test 47 Physical appearance

Describing personality

Read the following descriptions of eight different people, and write their names in the appropriate box depending on their personality. The first one has been done as an example.

A Name: <u>Betty</u>	B Name: _____	C Name: _____	D Name: _____
tetchy bossy conceited bigoted bitchy	reliable punctual industrious timid absent-minded	stoical witty impulsive garrulous gregarious	mean obstinate generous changeable obedient

E Name: _____	F Name: _____	G Name: _____	H Name: _____
optimistic independent cheerful artistic easy-going	intellectual suspicious pessimistic untidy lazy	romantic sensitive energetic creative adventurous	popular honest ambitious open-minded friendly

- 1 My girlfriend Julie is always doing something. When she isn't making things with her hands, she is risking her life doing dangerous activities like parachuting or bungee jumping. She loves it when I buy her flowers, take her out or say nice things about her, but she gets very upset if I say anything horrible to her.
- 2 My sister Molly seems to be a different person every day! Sometimes she will be buying presents for everyone, and at other times she resents spending even the smallest amount of money. One day she will do whatever people tell her to do, the next day she refuses to even listen to them, especially once she's made her mind up about something.

Betty has a very high opinion of herself and is always saying nasty things about other people. She gets irritated very quickly and likes to tell people what to do. She also believes, often unreasonably, that she is right and best, especially in matters of religion, politics or race.

Charlie has always wanted to be a painter. He loves to do his own thing, and rarely loses his temper. He always seems to be happy, and has great hopes for the future.

Richard says he wants to be Prime Minister one day, but I doubt he would be a good politician. Why? Well, for a start he always tells the truth. Secondly, he gets on well with everybody, and everyone likes him. And above all, he is very tolerant of other people.

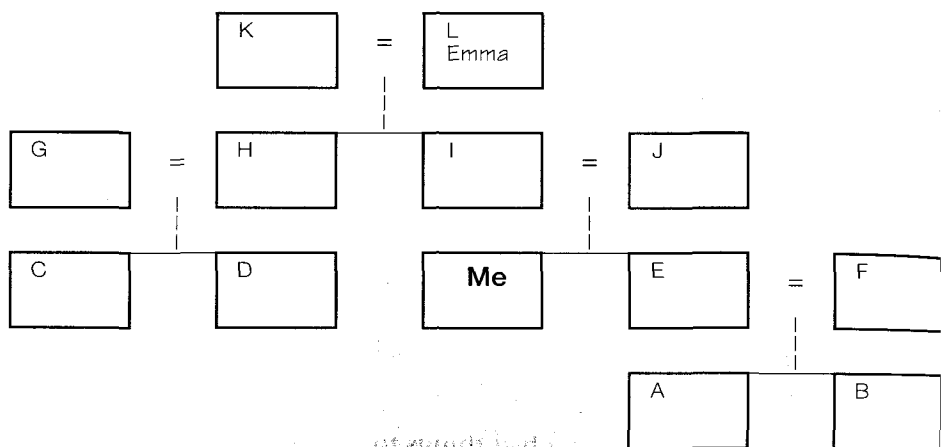
Mary is always expecting bad things to happen, and never trusts strangers. She never seems to do any work and her room is always a mess. She likes to spend her time reading academic textbooks.

Joanne is very sociable and enjoys the company of other people. She tends to talk a lot, but she often makes clever or amusing remarks. She often does things without thinking of the consequences, but always manages to remain calm when things go wrong.

Bob is easily frightened, especially of his boss, which is probably why he's never late for work. He is often so concerned with his own thoughts that he forgets things. On the other hand, he works hard and is somebody you can trust and depend on at all times.

Friends and relations 1

- A** Read the text below, and write the names in the family tree using the key words in **bold** to help you. One of them has been done as an example.



I come from a fairly close-knit family, although we don't always get on too well. I am very *close* to my **grandmother**, Emma, especially as we *have a lot in common*, but I've recently *fallen out with* my **grandfather**, John. Their **son** is my **father**, Bob. He's quite old-fashioned, and we don't always *see eye to eye*; I know I should *look up to him* as a role model, but the fact is I *don't respect* him very much. On the other hand, I *worship* my **mother**, Maureen; she's kind, caring and very tolerant of others. I have one younger **sister**, Sally, who I'm quite *fond of*, and I *admire* my **brother-in-law**, Andrew, who is a very talented painter. I have a precocious **nephew**, Tony, who I'm a *bit fed up with*, and a lovely little **niece**, Claudia, whom I *adore*. My father has a sister – my **aunt** Sue. I *respect* her, as she's had to put up with a lot of hardship in life, especially being married to my **uncle** Stanley, who treats her terribly. I must confess I *loathe* him. I also *despise* his son, my **cousin** Stuart, who takes after his father. My older **cousin** Claire, on the other hand, I *idolise*.

Read the text again and write the names of the different people in the appropriate box below, depending on how the writer feels about them. Use the words and expressions in *italics* to help you. One has been done as an example.

The writer feels positive about these people	The writer feels negative about these people
<i>Emma (his grandmother)</i>	

23 Friends and relations 2

Complete the sentences on the left with an appropriate word or expression on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | Laurence and I get on really well and do absolutely everything together. He is ... | ... my ex-girlfriend. |
| 1 | I know Bob, but not very well. He is ... | |
| 2 | Jenny and I work together in the same office. She is ... | ... my fiancée. |
| 3 | Jane and I announced our engagement last week and plan to get married in the summer. She is ... | ... my workmate.
... my flatmate. |
| 4 | Clare and I used to go out together. She is ... | ... just good friends. |
| 5 | Susie and I have been going out together now for a few months. She is ... | ... my best friend. |
| 6 | Jordi attends the same English lessons as me. He is ... | ... my steady girlfriend. |
| 7 | Sarah works alongside me on the production line in a factory. She is ... | ... a good friend. |
| 8 | John and I share an apartment in the city. He is ... | ... my classmate. |
| 9 | I often go out with Ben to the cinema or the pub. He is ... | ... an acquaintance. |
| 10 | Andy and I are going out together, but we haven't told anybody yet. In fact, if anyone asks, we say that we are ... | ... my colleague. |



In the exam ...

You may be asked to talk about your family and friends in the Speaking Test or write about them in the Writing Paper. In addition to saying who they are, you can give information about their ages and occupations, their personality, what they look like, what kind of relationship you have with them, etc. You may also be asked to give an example of why, for example, you get on well with your best friend, or describe something that you did with your friends or family (for example, a story about a day out you had).

See also: Test 21 Describing personality

Test 47 Physical appearance

Travel and holidays 1

Complete the text with appropriate words or expressions from the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

sightseeing	boarding card	lands	cabin crew	takes off
check out	book (verb)	departure lounge	board	gate
currency	tickets	check in	safety belt	suitcase
cheques	sunbathing	passport	duty free	customs
travel agent's		brochures		

Going on holiday is great fun, and it's so easy! First of all go to the 0 travel agent's and collect some 1 _____. Pick the holiday you want and go back to the travel agent's to 2 _____. You'll receive your 3 _____ a week or so before you depart. Make sure that you have a valid 4 _____, some foreign 5 _____, some traveller's 6 _____ and some insurance. Pack your 7 _____ and then you're ready to go!

Go to the airport and 8 _____. The person at the desk will take your luggage and give you a 9 _____. This shows you your seat allocation. You then go through a security check and wait in the 10 _____. If you like, you can browse around the 11 _____ shop. When your flight is called, go to the appropriate 12 _____ for your flight and 13 _____ your plane. The 14 _____ will help you find your seat. Don't forget to fasten your 15 _____ before the plane 16 _____.

When you get to your destination and the plane 17 _____, you disembark and pass through 18 _____, where you will have to show your passport. Collect your luggage and leave the airport. If you're on a package tour, there will probably be a coach to take you to your hotel. From then on, you can take things easy, 19 _____ on the beach and 20 _____.

At the end of your holiday, you will need to 21 _____ of the hotel - make sure you **return your** key and settle any outstanding bills.

25

Travel and holidays 2

Complete these sentences with the appropriate word or expression from A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 If I had enough money, I would like to go on a round-the-world _____.
 (A) trip B travel C excursion D sightseeing
- 1 Make sure the train has stopped completely before you _____.
 A get down B get off C get away D get into
- 2 I enjoyed my holiday, but couldn't _____ the heat.
 A put up with B put down C put up D put away
- 3 We couldn't _____ our minds where to go for our holiday, so we stayed at home!
 A make out B make do C make up D make over
- 4 When I go on holiday, I like to _____.
 A take it simple B take it easy C take it relaxing D take it relaxed
- 5 Last year, we went on a two-week _____ around the Mediterranean.
 A cruising B cruiser C cruise D crew
- 6 The accommodation on my last holiday was a bit _____.
 A basic B base C basically D bass
- 7 Don't forget to make a _____ for a room at least two weeks in advance.
 A reserve B reserved C reserving D reservation
- 8 The _____ from London to Athens takes about three hours.
 A flying B fly C flight D flies
- 9 We can't stay at the hotel because there aren't any _____.
 A vacant B vacancy C vacate D vacancies
- 10 I _____ some brochures from the travel agent's.
 A picked off B picked up C picked on D picked out
- 11 It takes twenty hours for the ship to get from England to Spain, so it might be a good idea to book a _____ on board.
 A resort B cabin C chalet D hostel

Travel and holidays 3

Match the different types of holiday in the box with the appropriate description 1-9 below. There is an example at the beginning (0).

all-inclusive holiday skiing holiday safari cruise
~~adventure holiday~~ package holiday sightseeing holiday
camping holiday sailing holiday hiking holiday

0 We had a great time. I went white-water rafting, bungee-jumping, gliding, and I even learnt how to parachute!

adventure holiday

This is a very popular kind of holiday. Basically, you pay for your flight, hotel accommodation and airport transfers before you leave, and then all you need to worry about when you get to your chosen destination are day-to-day expenses.

2 We found a sheltered spot in the corner of the site and started to set up our tent. Unfortunately, we discovered that we had left the pegs at home!

3 Our cabin was very cramped, but we didn't mind too much as we spent most of our time on the deck and taking advantage of the ship's restaurants, bars and other facilities.

We had a beautiful chalet at the foot of the slopes, and it was only a fifteen-minute cable-car journey to the top of the piste.

At dusk we came to a watering hole where the animals had gathered to drink. The guide told us to stay in the jeep for our own safety, and also to prevent us frightening off the animals.

The youth hostel was basic but clean, as everybody had to take off their boots before going inside. Of course, after a long day marching over muddy fields, these were absolutely filthy.

7 We put on some warm clothes and a lifejacket and got onto the yacht. Unfortunately, we didn't get any further than the harbour as there was no wind!

8 We spent a week in London and tried to see as much of it as possible; Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London, Trafalgar Square, you name it, we saw it. I must have taken hundreds of pictures.

9 We paid £850 for the holiday. That price included flights, transfers, accommodation at a resort, entertainment and all our food and drinks.



In the exam ...

In the Writing Paper you may be asked to describe a holiday you have had, a holiday you are planning or the type of holiday you would like to go on. You should try to include such information as the country, the kind of accommodation, the things you did/would do and if relevant, who you went with.

You may also have to write a letter, for example to a tour operator to ask for information about a holiday, to a friend giving them information about a holiday you would recommend, or to a hotel or tour operator to complain about a bad holiday you had.

Accommodation 1

Match the words below with their description. Then look at the adjectives in bold and put them into the appropriate section of the table depending on whether these words have a positive connotation (☺) or a negative connotation (☹). There is an example at the beginning (0).

caravan country cottage detached house villa bungalow
terraced house castle ~~tent~~ flat mansion

- 0 Old ones were made of canvas and were very basic. Ours is made of nylon and can sleep three people. It's surprisingly **cosy**, and very easy to set up. However, it can get a bit **damp** if it rains.

tent



- 1 It's very impressive, isn't it? All those towers, turrets and ramparts. I would imagine that the rooms are very **spacious**, but I don't think anybody lives there anymore. There are probably no facilities, like electricity or running water. And it's probably very **draughty**.

- 2 It looks quite small, with probably just two or three rooms on each floor. They're probably a bit **cramped**, too. I'm not sure I'd like to live so close to my neighbours – you could hear everything that was going on on either side.

- 3 This is my idea of a typical modern family home. A living room, dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, three or four bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, a garage and a small garden. It's not very **pretentious**, which is why I like it.

- 4 Who lives in a house like this? Probably somebody very rich. It's huge, isn't it? With those large windows, it's probably very **bright** and **airy** inside. And there's a long, tree-lined drive so that you can park your Rolls Royce collection.

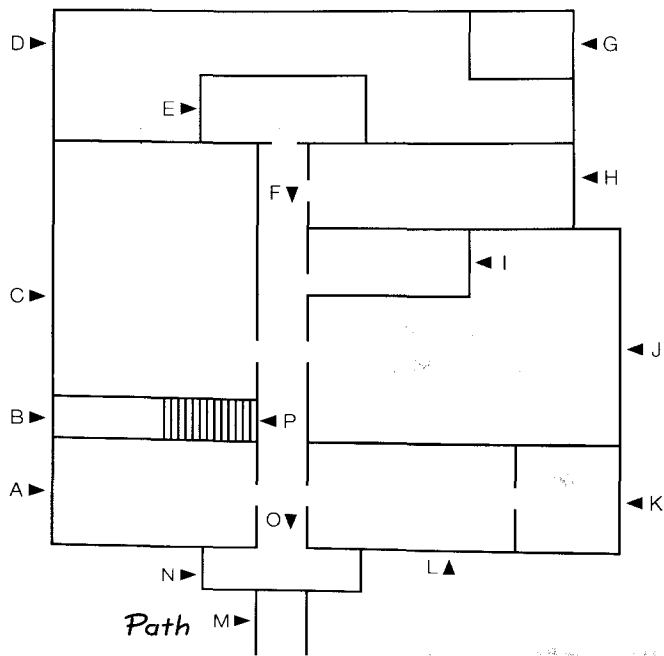
- 5 I think it looks a bit **depressing**. I don't like high-rise accommodation. I imagine that the rooms are a bit **seedy** and **squalid**. It's not at all **homely**. I feel sorry for the people living there.
- 6 It's very pretty, with the garden and the flowers. It's probably a bit **basic** inside, and it might get a bit **claustrophobic** in the winter. A farmer might live here. Or maybe someone who has retired.
- Look at that patio and the fountain! And there's a balcony too. It's probably somebody's holiday home. I imagine that inside it's very **roomy** with lots of mod cons – air-conditioning, home entertainment system and so on. And lots of cool white marble on the floor.
- 8 It's quite small, but probably very **practical** for an elderly person who has problems getting up the stairs. It looks like there might be a small room in the attic, or it might just be storage space.
- 9 It must be very **pokey** inside. It's OK for a holiday, but I'm surprised anybody could actually live here. I suppose the advantage is that if you get bored living in one place, you could just move, together with your home, somewhere else.

 These words have a positive connotation	 These words have a negative connotation
<p><i>cosy</i></p>	

Accommodation 2

Cover up the plan of the house at the bottom of this page, then read the description below. When you have done that, cover up the description and try to write the name of each feature into the plan.

I live in a bungalow on the outskirts of the city. There's a small, tree-lined **path** leading to the **porch**. As you go through the **front door**, you enter the **hall**. The first door on the right leads to the **kitchen-diner** and beyond that there's a small **utility room** where I keep the washing machine and fridge-freezer. The first door on the left leads to my **study**, where you'll find my desk and computer. Next to this room, there are some **stairs** leading down to the **cellar**, which I use for storage. After the stairs, also on the left, there's another door which goes through to the **living room**. Directly opposite this room is my **bedroom** and next to this there's a **bathroom**. The next room along is a small **bedsit**, with a bed and basic cooking facilities, which is being used by a student. At the end of the hall there's another door which opens out onto a small **terrace** and the **garden**, which has a few flowerbeds and a tiny lawn. There's a **shed** at the end of the garden where I keep my bicycle and gardening tools.



B Rearrange the mixed-up letters in **bold** in the following sentences to form an appropriate word.

- 0 If you can't afford to buy a flat, you will have to **tren** one.
rent
- 1 Our landlord told us that if we didn't pay him immediately,
he would **ticve** us.
- 2 The local council are going to **medoshli** our apartment
block as they claim it's dangerous.
- 3 We wanted to buy a house, so applied to the bank for a
tromggae.
- 4 I think we should **rocedeta** the living room. What colour
shall we paint it?
- 5 As we have some spare offices, perhaps we could **seale** them
to another company.



In the exam ...

In the Speaking Test you may be asked to describe your home or your 'dream' home, or you may be asked to describe a photograph of a house or other building. In addition to giving a brief description of the building, you should try to say what you think of it, who might live there and so on.

In the Writing Paper you might also be asked to describe a house in a letter or a report. In addition to describing the different rooms using a variety of adjectives, you may also need to explain where the rooms are in relation to each other.

Notice how the description of the house in part A is organised 'spatially' (it begins at the front of the house and moves to the back of the house). Try to do this if you are asked to talk or write about a room or a building.

See also: Test 11 Location

Test 17 Shapes and features

Test 54 Picture description

29 Animals and plants

- A Look at this list of animals and plants, and put them into the table below, depending on their category. Some of them may belong in more than one category. There is an example for each category.

~~orchid~~ ~~oak~~ ~~cockroach~~ ~~tortoise~~ ~~horse~~ ~~penguin~~ ~~snake~~
~~octopus~~ ~~orang-utan~~ spider daisy chestnut palm
 duck tulip cow rabbit eagle bee sheep butterfly
 goat cactus crocodile hamster rose rhinoceros
 whale shark trout puppy lizard pigeon ant kitten
 white mouse pig bamboo lobster parrot dolphin
 daffodil tiger panda alligator

Pets/domestic animals	<i>tortoise</i>
Farm animals	<i>horse</i>
Birds	<i>penguin</i>
Endangered species	<i>orang-utan</i>
Reptiles	<i>snake</i>
Insects and invertebrates	<i>cockroach</i>
Fish and other water creatures	<i>octopus</i>
Flowers	<i>orchid</i>
Trees and other plants	<i>oak</i>

How many other words can you add to these categories?

B Look at these descriptions of various animals and plants, and decide what is being talked about (all the answers are on the previous page). Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in bold, as these will help you to decide what is being described. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 Children love them because they are quite **cuddly** and have big **floppy** ears. I love them because they're delicious baked in a pie.

rabbit

1 They live in the southern hemisphere. They can't **fly**, but they can **swim** very quickly and catch fish with their **beaks**. They live in **colonies** of several thousand.

2 This is a member of the **big-cat** family and comes from Asia. They have very sharp **claws** and **fangs**, which they use to kill and eat other animals.

3 This is a **mammal**, although some people think it's a variety of fish. Some of them can grow up to 30 metres in length.

4 You find these on tropical beaches. They look beautiful, gently **swaying** in the wind and providing sunbathers with welcome shade. Watch out for falling **coconuts**!

5 He's very **cute**, but he tends to make everything in the house dirty with his muddy **paws**! Also, he never seems to stop **barking**. He's very demanding, and I have to take him for a walk at least twice a day.

6 My boyfriend bought me twelve red ones on my birthday. They're beautiful, and have a pleasant **bouquet**. Watch out for the **thorns** on the **stem** – they're very sharp. And don't touch the **petals** – they break off really easily.

7 She was sitting in front of the fire, cleaning her **whiskers** and **purring** loudly, but when she saw the dog, she starting **hissing** and **spitting**.

8 They have large, spreading **branches**, deep **roots** and small, irregular-shaped **leaves**. They can live to a very great age.

- People think they're **slimy**, but actually they're very dry to the touch. Some of them can be really **poisonous**, but they'll only **bite** you if you frighten them. _____
- They have a hard **shell**, which they hide in when they're frightened. They can't walk very quickly. Apparently, they can live to a very great age. _____
- You must look after these animals a lot: make sure you clean their **hooves** regularly, and if you go riding, check that their shoes are in good condition. They love having their **mane** brushed. _____
- They're delicious to eat, but you need to remove the **scales** and **gills** before you cook them. _____
- With their large, colourful **wings**, these insects are beautiful. In the summer, my garden is full of them, **fluttering** around the flowers. _____
- They're really useful animals. Not only can we eat their meat, we can also use their **wool** to make clothes. There are hundreds in a field near my house, and you can hear them **bleating** all the time. _____
- 15 With a loud **quacking** noise, they landed in the water and started **diving** for fish. _____
- 16 Thanks for offering to look after it for me while I'm away. Don't give it too much water – remember that it prefers dry **soil** – and whatever you do, don't touch the **spikes**; they're very sharp! _____
- 17 They're very **rare**. People try to **breed** them **in captivity**, but without much success. They may become **extinct** soon. _____



In the exam ...

Questions on wildlife and the environment are very popular. You might be asked to describe your favourite animal, or talk about animals and the role they play in our lives. You might also be asked to write a story involving animals, or an article on preserving wildlife.

See also: Test 38 The environment

Geography and the natural world

Test your knowledge of geography with this quiz.

0 Which of these **countries** has the highest **population**?

A India (B) China C Japan D the USA

1 Africa, South America and Asia are all examples of _____.

2 Hokkaido, Iceland and Ireland are examples of _____.

3 Which of the following is not a mountain?

A Everest B Fuji C Mont Blanc D Manhattan

Choose the right word: The Himalayas, the Alps and the Andes are all examples of mountain **rangers** / **ranges** / **ranchers**.

5 Which of these rivers is the longest?

A The Thames B The Nile C The Amazon D The Mississippi

6 The Gobi, the Sahara and the Kalahari are all examples of _____.

7 The Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian and the Arctic are all examples of _____.

8 Choose the right word: Niagara, Angel and Victoria are all examples of **cascades** / **fountains** / **waterfalls**.

9 Choose the right word: The Suez and the Panama are examples of **canals** / **channels** / **chanels**.

10 Complete this sentence with an appropriate word: On our last holiday, we took a boat trip across _____ Geneva.

Complete this sentence with an appropriate word: Trees in the Amazon _____ are being cut down at an alarming rate.

What do you call the area of land between two groups of hills or mountains?

Quito is the only capital city which lies directly on the _____.

Complete this sentence with an appropriate word: When the _____ erupted, the town had to be evacuated.

Complete this sentence with an appropriate word: The _____ blew for five days, destroying houses and blowing down trees. (More than one answer is possible.)

16 Complete this sentence with an appropriate word: The ground shook violently during the _____.

17 What do we call a long period of hot, dry weather when crops and animals die?

- A a blizzard B a flood C a drought D a tidal wave
E a tornado

Do polar bears live at the *North Pole* or the *South Pole*?

19 If a *hill* is a low mountain, what is a *stream*?

20 Which of these cities is not in the Northern hemisphere?

- A Bogota B Bombay C Jakarta D Panama E Colombo



See also: Test 31 Town and country

Test 32 The weather

Test 38 The environment

Town and country

Read the definitions and fill in the table opposite. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 An adjective referring to towns and cities.
- 1 An adjective referring to the country.
- 2 A public place where people go for pleasure or entertainment.
- 3 A person who regularly travels to a town or city for work.
- 4 Periods during the day when people are travelling to and from work in a city (2 words).
- 5 A stretch of land around a city where building is not allowed (2 words).
- 6 An outer area of a city where people live.
- 7 Dirty air caused by traffic fumes, industry, noise, etc.
- 8 Evening entertainment such as bars and clubs in towns and cities.
- 9 The blocking of streets with traffic.
- 10 Plants, animals, earth, the weather, etc.
- 11 An adjective describing the pressures caused by the difficulties of life, which make you feel worried or tense.
- 12 Full of people.
- 13 Quiet and untroubled.
- 14 Not dangerous.
- 15 Consisting of people from many different parts of the world.
- 16 An area of land on a farm used for animals or crops.
- 17 The practice of farming.
- 18 A piece of land on which many different buildings of the same type have been built.
- 19 A very tall, modern city building.
- 20 A large building divided into separate parts, e.g., an office _____ or a _____ of flats.
- 21 Manufacturing companies or other types of commercial activity.

32 Weather

SECTION 2

Match the first part of the sentence in the first column with a word in the second column and the rest of the sentence in the third column. In some cases, more than one combination may be possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 0 | A cool, pleasant ... | ... mist ... |
| 1 | The torrential ... | ... smog ... |
| 2 | A roaring ... | ... wind ... |
| 3 | The clatter of ... | ... thunderstorm, ... |
| 4 | The crashing ... | ... lightning ... |
| 5 | There was a sudden flash of ... | ... clouds ... |
| 6 | Thick, grey ... | ... breeze ... |
| 7 | A thin, grey ... | ... snow ... |
| 8 | A dirty, yellow ... | ... boiling ... |
| 9 | I loved the crunch of ... | ... sun ... |
| 10 | She shook the freezing ... | ... rain ... |
| 11 | A howling, icy ... | ... hurricane ... |
| 12 | A blazing ... | ... thunder ... |
| 13 | A devastating ... | ... frost ... |
| 14 | Huge, fluffy ... | ... blizzard ... |
| 15 | Hot, humid air usually precedes a ... | ... freezing ... |
| 16 | The weather on that summer day was absolutely ... | ... fog ... |
| 17 | The weather on that winter day was absolutely ... | ... hailstones ... |

... rolled across the sky and hid the sun.

... echoed across the valley and made everyone jump.

... from her hair as she stepped into the house.

... but after it has broken, the humidity usually drops.

... and everyone decided to stay in out of the cold.

... made it impossible to see more than a few metres **ahead of us**.

... covered the hills.

... covered the town and made it difficult to breathe.

... hit the window and woke me up.

... underfoot as I walked across the grass.

... shone down on the beach.

... blew gently through the trees and took the edge off the heat.

... turned everything white and made driving conditions very bad.

... and everyone decided to head for the beach.

... destroyed buildings and knocked down trees.

... which lit up the night sky.

... removed the last of the autumn leaves from the trees and turned
umbrellas inside out.

... poured down all day and the streets were full of people carrying
umbrellas.

33 History and politics

SECTION 2

In each of the following sentences, one of the words has been incorrectly used (for example, a noun has been used instead of an adjective, or the wrong form of noun has been used). Identify and correct the word in each case. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 In prehistory times, my country was a tropical island covered with thick forest. prehistoric
- 1 The first inhabitants arrived from mainland Europe about 10,000 years ago. _____
- 2 They built settlements along the rivers and on the coast. _____
- 3 About 2,000 years ago, the country was conquering by the Romans. _____
- 4 Later on, they were defeated by invading armies from the north. _____
- 5 The Romans were forced to departure and so returned home. _____
- 6 The country became a kingdom under Homer the First. _____
- 7 Most of the kings and queens after him were dictatorships who abused their power. _____
- 8 In the sixteenth century, there was a revolt by the poor people. _____
- 9 They overthrew the king, who fled the country. _____
- 10 A republic was established, but it was very unpopular. _____
- 11 After a few years, the country became a monarch again under King Bart. _____

- 12 King Bart was also the rule of Lycaenia, and my country became part of his country. _____
- 13 However, he was unpopular and so the people deposition him in 1892. _____
- 14 During this time, the country began to become industry. _____
- 15 Before this, it was mainly an agriculture country. _____
- 16 My country won its independent from Lycaenia in 1906. _____
- 17 This was shortly after the Lycaenian governor was assassination. _____
- 18 During the reign of Queen Marge the First, a democracy system was adopted. _____
- 19 In 1934, a civilian war resulted in the deaths of thousands of people. _____
- 20 A republican system was adopted once again, and many agreed that this politician system worked the best. _____
- 21 In 1936, the first president elections were held. _____



In the exam ...

You are not expected to have in-depth knowledge of the history or political system in your country; the questions in the First Certificate avoid topics which require specialist knowledge. However, you may be asked to describe aspects of your country, and some of the words above may be useful. If *relevant and used correctly*, they will certainly impress the examiner!

34 Law and order

Match the sentences on the left with the most suitable response on the right. Use the words and expressions in **bold** to help you. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Is shoplifting **illegal**? —————
- 1 There was a **burglary** last night.
- 2 There was a **robbery** last night.
- 3 How can you make sure nobody takes your **valuables** when you are staying in a hotel?
- 4 I carry a gun so that I can **protect myself**.
- 5 What's the best way to protect your **property**?
- 6 What's the best way to prevent **pickpockets** taking your cash when you're travelling?
- 7 Is your home **well-protected**?
- 8 He didn't receive any **punishment** at all.
- 9 He didn't go to **prison**, but the judge decided he had to be punished.
- 10 How long was he **sentenced to**?
- 11 What happened after he was **arrested**?
- 12 Did he **admit** he was **guilty**?
- 13 Do you have **capital punishment** in your country?
- 14 Are the police in your country **armed**?
- 15 The **prison** was very small.
- 16 The **court** was very busy.
- 17 When was he **released**?
- 18 Was the thief **caught**?
- 19 He killed somebody, but it **wasn't intentional**, so he **wasn't**

- a Well, make sure you only use it in **self-defence**.
- b Wear a **money belt**.
- c Instead, he was accused of **manslaughter**.
- d There were **lawyers, judges and police** everywhere.
- e Believe it or not, he was **acquitted**.
- f He received a heavy **fine** instead.
- g He **got out** of jail last week.
- h Put them in a **safe**.
- i No, we no longer **execute** people.
- j The police **charged** him with **robbery and shoplifting**.
- k No, he **got away**.
- l Yes. It is **against the law**.
- m No, he said he was **innocent**.
- n **Life imprisonment**.
- o No, but I always **lock** the door and **leave the lights on** when I go out.
- p There were only five **cells**.
- q Fit a **burglar alarm** in the house.
- r Somebody **broke into** the house opposite mine.
- s Somebody **stole** over £20,000 from a bank on the High Street.
- t No, they don't **carry guns**.

Choose the most appropriate word from A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences 1–13. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 When I was young, I was sent to _____ school by my parents.
A sleeping **B boarding** C staying D residential
-
- 1 In Britain, it is _____ to go to school between the ages of five and sixteen.
A voluntary B compulsory C legal D required
-
- 2 Schools which are funded by the government are called _____ schools.
A national B government C public D state
-
- 3 Most schools in Britain are called _____ schools, which means they have students with mixed abilities.
A comprehension B comprehend C comprehensive D completion
-
- 4 Many children below the age of five go to _____ school.
A nursery B nursing C baby D kindergarten
-
- 5 Children between the ages of eleven and sixteen go to _____ school.
A second B secondary C secondly D secretary
-
- 6 At school children learn a lot of _____, such as maths and history.
A objects B subjects C topics D lessons
-

At the age of eighteen, some people _____ university.

A enter B do C graduate D study

I got a good grade in my history exam, but unfortunately I _____ my maths.

A passed B took C failed D lost

How many times did you _____ your FCE exam?

A study B make C pass D take

Unfortunately, Emma didn't _____ her exams.

A succeed B win C gain D pass

There wasn't an Italian class at her school, so she _____ herself to speak it.

A learned B studied C made D taught

At school, the teacher _____ us about the dangers of drugs.

A learned B raised C brought up D educated

I'm _____ German so I can get a job in Munich.

A acquiring B teaching C educating D learning

36 Education 2

Choose the most appropriate word or expression in bold in the following sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 A young child who goes to school is called a **pupil** student.
- 1 A class at university is better known as a **lesson** / **lecture**.
- 2 Money which is given to a student to help them study is called a **fee** / **grant**.
- 3 The people who work at a school or college are called the **crew** / **staff**.
- 4 A person who has successfully completed a course at university is called a **graduate** / **an undergraduate**.
- 5 A teacher who gives talks to large groups of people at university is called a **tutor** / **lecturer**.
- 6 In Britain, the academic year is divided into three **semesters** / **terms**.
- 7 Courses in computer studies, retail management and other job training skills are known as **vocational** / **postgraduate** training courses.
- 8 You need a lot of **self-discipline** / **self-control** if you want to succeed at university.
- 9 Before an exam, you need to **remember** / **revise** everything for a few weeks.

I always used to get terrible **marks / scores** for my geography homework when I was at school.

Did you have to wear a **uniform / an outfit** when you went to school?

When I go to university, I want to **do / study** for a degree in Information Technology.

Don't forget to **do / make** notes during the lesson.

I didn't go to German lessons, but I managed to **pick some up / put some by** when I was working in Berlin.



In the exam ...

You might be asked to talk about your school, your favourite subjects or extra-curricular activities at school or your attitudes towards education. You may also have to describe the educational system in your country in a letter or you may need to describe a school (e.g., its location, facilities, class size etc.) in a report.

37 Language learning

A Match the sentences in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column, using the words in **bold** to help you. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Ben speaks six languages. —————
- 1 Raymond speaks two languages.
- 2 Beth's French is perfect.
- 3 Sarah's Spanish is adequate for everyday needs.
- 4 Alan's Greek is really good.
- 5 I can't understand what he's saying.
- 6 When Jordi speaks English, he always uses the wrong **tenses** and puts the words in the wrong order.
- 7 When you are preparing for your First Certificate exam, you should use an English-English dictionary.
- 8 Do you know much Japanese?
- 9 Why did you buy this book?
- 10 How long have you been studying English?
- 11 Do you go to English classes?
- 12 How do you practise your listening skills?
- 13 What's the best way to remember new words?
- 14 Did you learn Italian at school?
- 15 How's your English?
- 16 How's Mary's Portuguese?
- 17 You speak English very well.
- 18 Where does she come from?
- 19 In my French lessons at school, we just listened to the teacher and repeated everything she said.

- a She speaks it **fluently**.
- b We have a very good **language laboratory** at my school.
- c His **pronunciation** is terrible.
- d In fact, he speaks it **like a native**.
- e I've been **learning** it for five years.
- f No, I'm **teaching myself** from a book.
- g Learning a language **parrot-fashion** isn't very satisfactory.
- h I'm not sure, but from her **accent** I presume she's Japanese.
- i No, I **picked it up** when I was working in Milan.
- j You should **keep a record** of them, and try to **recycle** them as much as possible.
- k He has terrible problems with his **grammar**.
- l I want to improve my **vocabulary**.
- m No, my knowledge is very **limited**.
- n Thanks. Actually, it's my **mother tongue**.
- o He is **bi-lingual**.
- p I'm making **slow progress**.
- q Longman produce good **monolingual** versions.
- r When she goes on holiday, she manages to **get by**.
- s He is **multi-lingual**.
- t She thinks it's **coming along** nicely.

B Which language or languages do people speak in the following countries?

France French

Thailand _____

Italy _____

Malaysia _____

Holland _____

New Zealand _____

Canada _____

Sweden _____

the USA _____

Norway _____

Denmark _____

Russia _____

China _____

Mexico _____

Switzerland _____

Turkey _____

Belgium _____

Morocco _____

Saudi Arabia _____

South Africa _____

Brazil _____

Hungary _____

Japan _____

Korea _____

Poland _____

Singapore _____

Iran _____

Indonesia _____



In the exam ...

You might be asked how long you have been learning English and how you plan to use your English in the future. You may also be asked to say how you feel about language learning – what are the best methods of learning a language, etc.

See also: Tests 35 and 36 Education

38 The environment

Read this article. For each of the numbers 1–21, underline the most appropriate word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Nowadays, it is difficult to avoid (0) **environment** / **environmental** issues. We are always being told how (1) **polluted** / **pollution** is having an adverse effect on our (2) **planet** / **earth**. (3) **Poisoned** / **Poisonous** gases from factories destroy the (4) **oxygen** / **ozone** layer, contributing to the (5) **hothouse** / **greenhouse** effect which results in global (6) **warming** / **heating**. (7) **Acidity** / **Acid** rain is destroying forests. As more and more (8) **rainforest** / **desert** is destroyed, the threat to (9) **wildlife** / **wildly life** increases, with several (10) **dangerous** / **endangered** species already on the verge of (11) **extinct** / **extinction**. In brief, we are heading towards an (12) **ecological** / **ecology** disaster.

However, we can all do something to help protect the environment. For a start, we should try to (13) **reserve** / **conserve** energy (14) **resources** / **resorts** such as oil and coal, by turning down our central heating or making less use of our cars. Most cars use (15) **leadless** / **unleaded** petrol, but this still (16) **injures** / **damages** the environment. Secondly, since many everyday items such as glass and paper can be (17) **recycled** / **recharged**, we should try to re-use them rather than throwing them away. Thirdly, we can join (18) **pressurising** / **pressure** groups, which can be very effective in persuading governments to adopt greener (19) **politics** / **policies**, such as (20) **subsidising** / **subsiding** public transport and (21) **protecting** / **defending** wildlife.



In the exam...

Questions on the environment are very common and are often featured in the Reading Paper. In the Speaking Test or Writing Paper you may be asked to give your opinion on the state of the environment and what can be done to save it.

See also: Test 29 Animals and plants

Cinema and theatre

Choose the correct words or expressions in **bold** to complete this text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

At the cinema.

Last week I saw an excellent (0) **film** / **performance** at the new cinema on the High Street. It's one of those huge (1) **multi-screen** / **many-screen** complexes where there is always a (2) **collection** / **selection** of ten films to choose from.

There was quite a long queue at the box (3) **office** / **kiosk**, but I got my (4) **ticket** / **card** (which also included free (5) **admit** / **admission** to the Museum of Modern Film in London as part of a special (6) **promote** / **promotion**) and went into the (7) **arena** / **auditorium**, where the (8) **usher** / **porter** helped me to find my seat.

The lights went (9) **down** / **up**, but before the film started we watched some (10) **trailers** / **previews** for forthcoming films, and some (11) **promotions** / **advertisements** for soft drinks and fast food restaurants.

The film was a (12) **drama** / **dramatic** called 'House of the Horse', and is currently on general (13) **release** / **exhibition** at cinemas across the country. It (14) **stars** / **shows** actor Brad Gibson in the (15) **role** / **place** of a man who loses his job and decides to breed racehorses. Gibson gave an excellent (16) **perform** / **performance**, the (17) **soundtrack** / **orchestra** was very moving and some of the special (18) **effects** / **affects** were great. The (19) **audience** / **spectators** enjoyed it a great deal and although I don't usually like this kind of film – I prefer (20) **thrillers** / **thrillings**, (21) **horrible** / **horror** movies and (22) **comedians** / **comedies**, – I found it very (23) **enjoyable** / **enjoying**. Unfortunately the newspapers (24) **critics** / **criticisms** weren't so positive; they thought it was (25) **boring** / **bored** and generally gave it very negative (26) **reviews** / **previews**.

At the theatre

The next night I saw a (1) **drama / play** at the Old Rick Theatre in the city centre. It was a (2) **musical / musician** called 'Whistle with Wind' and was (3) **set / located** in a baked-bean factory.

It was a (4) **disaster / disastrous**. The curtain went (5) **on / up** almost half an hour late, and from the beginning it was clear that the whole thing had been very badly (6) **practised / rehearsed**; half the (7) **crew / cast** kept missing their entrances. In the middle of the first (8) **scene / scenery**, there was a power cut, and the entire (9) **stage / platform** was plunged into darkness. At the end of the first (10) **act / action**, half the audience left and at the end of the (11) **performance / performing**, when the curtain finally came (12) **down / up**, the (13) **applause / clap** was very thin. Apparently, the (14) **director / conductor** had resigned a few days before the first night.

I often wonder why people bother paying so much to see (15) **live / alive** shows full of mistakes when they can watch (16) **pre-recorded / ready-made** shows on the television for much less.



In the exam ...

You might be asked to describe a film or a play you have seen recently, and say why you did or didn't enjoy it. You may also be asked to write a report recommending a film, play or other show for other people. You should try to give as much information about it as possible, giving a **brief** description of what it was about, the main characters, aspects that you thought were good or bad, its suitability for different ages and so on.

See also: Test 40 Entertainment

40 Entertainment

SECTION 2

Look at the following descriptions of places we go to or things we see during our free time. For each passage, decide what is being described from the box below. Underline the words in each passage that helped you decide. Be careful: there are some things in the box which do not fit in any of the categories. There is an example at the beginning (0).

a party an art exhibition an opera a television programme
~~a night club~~ a ballet a classical concert a play
a radio programme a football match a film a circus
a restaurant a funfair or amusement park a rock concert

- 0 The floor was packed with people enjoying DJ Catman Morris and his team spinning the latest sounds. Strobe lights flashed as the dancers worked themselves into a frenzy. a night club
- 1 As the players walked onto the pitch, the spectators went wild, chanting and singing in support of their favourite team. _____
- 2 The audience downstairs in the stalls, and those upstairs in the circle went quiet as the curtain opened to reveal the stage. The lights came up and the cast made their first appearance. _____
- 3 This has been a major box office success. The special effects are spectacular and the soundtrack is loud and exciting. The director will probably receive an Oscar for his work, and the main actors have received a lot of praise for their performance. It is currently on general release across the country. _____
- 4 The huge auditorium was full to capacity with cheering, singing fans. The lead singer strutted across the stage as his band filled the building with deafening noise. _____

The conductor turned and faced the audience, who were enthusiastically applauding the orchestra. The leading musician then stepped forward and shook the conductor's hand.

6 Mimi de Gruchy is an elegant dancer, and as she pirhouetted across the stage on the tips of her toes, everybody marvelled at her agility.

7 Bernardo Pavlova is a big man with a big voice. His performance in Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro' at the ENO last year won him great critical acclaim. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest tenors of his time.

8 Good evening viewers, and welcome to a new series of the quiz show that promises to make somebody very rich. Here's your host for tonight ... Chris Smugman!

9 I love watching the clowns and the acrobats, but I can't stand watching animals being made to perform. I think it's very cruel.

10 Hello again listeners, and welcome to today's edition of 'On the Air'. In the studio I have with me one of our most famous presenters and broadcasters, Bob Jenkins.

This is a beautiful example of his work. The mix of colours is fantastic and I love the way he smears the oils on the canvas. What is it? I have no idea!

12 I love the atmosphere of these places: the screams and laughter; the hair-raising rides and silly games where you can win a prize; the flashing lights and loud music; the smell of popcorn and greasy fried food.

41 Media

- A Put the words below into their correct box according to the type of media they relate to. In several cases, one word may fit into more than one box. There is an example in each box.

~~website~~ ~~quiz~~ ~~reporter~~ tabloid advertisement
 chat show log on ~~author~~ turn on headline domain editor
 game show e-mail novel download documentary
 paperback weather forecast programme turn off broadcast
 broadsheet feature print chapter log off circulation
 turn over channel publish commercial hardback
 horoscope serial soap opera journalist server
 current affairs small ads series sitcom station

Television and radio	Newspapers and magazines
<i>quiz</i>	<i>reporter</i>
Books	The internet
<i>author</i>	<i>website</i>

Read these descriptions and decide what is being talked about. You will find the answers in the list on the previous page. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

This is a good place to consider if you want to buy or sell something. If you want to rent a room or a house, you should look here first.

small ads

They have a very important job keeping us informed about what is happening around the world. Some of them are very brave, bringing us stories from areas where there is a war or natural disaster. But sometimes they just write rubbish and invade our privacy.

I prefer these because they have longer, more informative articles and are more serious than the tabloids. Also, they're not full of rubbish!

They only last for a minute or so, but some of them are actually better than the programmes they interrupt. Some of them are very good at persuading you to go out and buy their products or services.

It's such a good way to communicate with people. It's much quicker than sending them a letter, and it's cheaper than phoning them, especially if they live a long distance away.

There are millions of them. Some of them provide you with very valuable information, and it's great to have so much information at your fingertips. Unfortunately, it can sometimes be difficult to find exactly what you want, and if you spend too long accessing them, it can become expensive.

6 It's on three times a week, and follows the lives of a group of students who live together. It always ends at an exciting moment and you have to wait for the next episode to find out what happens next.

Who is my favourite? Probably Graham Greene. His stories were always exciting, and he had such a vivid imagination. A lot of his stories were made into films.

I watched one last night. It was about Columbus' first voyage to the Americas. It had been well-researched, and the narrator gave lots of interesting information. There's one on tonight about tigers in India that I want to see.

9 There are five of these in Britain. Of course, if you have cable or satellite, you can watch hundreds of others from around the world.

10 I read mine every day, but I don't really believe in them. I'm an Aries, you see, and we're not very superstitious people.

11 There are over 70 in this book. I'm only on 6!

42 Music

Look at the album reviews opposite, and find synonyms from the words in **bold** for the following. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 The words of a song. lyrics
- 1 A regular sound in a piece of music. _____
- 2 Directed a piece of music. _____
- 3 A collection of songs, often by different **singers and groups**, on one album. _____
- 4 The parts of a piece of music which are sung. _____
- 5 Something which you cannot easily forget. _____
- 6 Person who sings professionally, plays an instrument, **writes** songs, paints, etc. _____
- 7 Part of an orchestra comprising the violins, cellos, etc.

- 8 Extremely loud. _____
- 9 Somebody who writes and **performs** their own music. _____
- 10 Very active. _____
- 11 An album recorded with an **audience present**. _____
- 12 A great or famous piece of music. _____
- 13 Commercially successful songs. _____
- 14 Showing emotions of love. _____
- 15 A musician who plays an instrument on their own, usually as part of a **performance supported by a band or orchestra**. _____
- 16 To make music on a musical instrument. _____
- 17 Soft and rich. _____
- 18 Person who **writes music**. _____
- 19 Modern. _____

a The Berlin Symphony Orchestra: Longmanius' Violin Concerto No 1

Helmut Von Karavan was over eighty when he **conducted** this definitive recording by the **contemporary** Swedish **composer**. Violin **soloist** Frederick Klose leads the **string section** with both passion and pathos, and there is excellent back-up from the wind and percussion section.

b Verona Philharmonic and the Bologna Choral: Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro

Luciano di Parma is one of the world's finest singers, and his rich baritone voice is heard to best effect on this **live** album. The orchestra, too, are in good form, and help to bring this Mozart **classic** to life. For those of you who want to sing along, the words (together with an English translation) are included inside the album cover.

c Deathjaw – Scream Dream.

This album is not for the faint-hearted. Ozzie Gutt's screaming **vocals** and Richie Moreton's **deafening** electric guitar are enough to blow your amplifier. And if *they* don't do it, Bev Powell's thumping drums certainly will! For heaven's sake, don't play this when your grandmother's around!

d Ricky Rankin' Mann – Caribbean Heat

If you can't get to Jamaica, then this album is the next best thing. There is an exhilarating **beat** that simply makes you want to find a tropical beach and dance the night away. If you liked Bob Marley, you'll love this.

Dizzy Waters – Hot Nights, Cool Sounds

Nobody can **play** the saxophone like Dizzy Waters, and you *only* have to listen to this album once to be transported to the steamy, smoke-filled basement clubs of New Orleans. It's smooth and **mellow**. Ideal midnight music for night owls.

Various – Can Rave, Will Rave

This is a **compilation** of the best techno, rave, hip-hop and house music from the last decade. It includes top mixes from the Ibiza scene, and is guaranteed to get everybody on the floor if your party needs livening up.

Andy Cheeseman – Champagne and Roses: the best of Andy Cheeseman

The **singer-songwriter** croons his way through some of his classic love songs. **Sentimental** lyrics and **memorable** tunes will help the evenings pass more quickly. It is the ideal album for incurable romantics everywhere.

The Spicy Grills – We Can't Sing

Profound **lyrics** and **lively** music from one of today's newest groups. This album has already produced three top ten **hits** and looks set to win a number of awards, including best-selling album of the year, best newcomer and most original **artist**. This is essential listening for teenagers everywhere.

Which of the albums are examples of:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 reggae | <u>d</u> | 5 pop | _____ |
| 2 jazz | _____ | 6 dance | _____ |
| 3 heavy metal | _____ | 7 easy listening | _____ |
| 4 opera | _____ | 8 classical music | _____ |

43 Sport

A The wrong word. Look at these definitions of different things associated with sports, and change the word in **bold** so that it is correct. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0	tea	A group of people who play a sport together.	Add a letter.	<u>team</u>
1	reference	A person who supervises games like football.	Remove two letters.	
2	empires	A person who supervises games such as tennis and cricket.	Remove one letter and change another.	
3	opposites	Two or more people playing against each other.	Change four letters.	
4	peach	A field where games like football are played.	Change two letters.	
5	count	A place where games like tennis, squash and volleyball are played.	Change a letter.	
6	coarse	An area of land where golf is played or a race is held.	Change a letter.	
7	snatch	A game of football, tennis, volleyball etc.	Remove one letter and change another.	
8	straining	You wear these when you go running.	Remove one letter and change three others.	
9	help	You wear this on your head for more dangerous sports.	Change one of the letters and add two more.	
10	banter	A wooden instrument used for hitting a ball in games like table tennis and cricket.	Remove three letters	
11	rocket	An instrument used to hit a ball in games like tennis, squash or badminton.	Change a letter.	
12	scout	To gain points in a game or competition.	Change two letters.	

Choose the most appropriate word to complete the following sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

If you want to get fit, you should _____ swimming.

A do **(B)** go C play D make

Nobody could have predicted that France would _____ both the 1998 World Cup and the 2000 European Cup.

A succeed B win C gain D beat

Which team are you going to _____ in the Cup Final?

A support B encourage C accept D promote

When I was young, I wanted to _____ football for England.

A do B make C play D take

4 I _____ jogging to get fit.

A took up B took on C took over D took in

5 If the two teams _____, there will have to be a **re-match**.

A even B match C equal D draw

6 If we _____ the game, we'll be out of the competition.

A defeat B lose C fail D withdraw

The players will have to _____ hard over the next few weeks in order to win.

A rehearse B train C learn D study

8 We _____ the other team 4:2.

A won B succeeded C beat D conquered

9 Don't forget to _____ plenty of exercise if you want to stay fit.

A make B play C go D take

10 Our team were _____ by two goals to one.

A won B lost C defeated D destroyed

In the exam ...

You might be asked about the sports you play or enjoy watching, and why you like them so much, or you may have to explain how a game is played. You could also be asked to talk about the most popular sports in your country. In the Writing Paper, you might have to write a letter arranging a sports meeting with a school, or describe an exciting event you attended.

See also: Test 44 Free time activities

Test 45 Health and exercise

44

Free time activities

SECTION 2

- A Match the verbs in X with the items in Y. Some verbs can be used more than once. Here is an example:

We play cards.

X

play do go collect make surf

Y

cards rock climbing the internet postcards horse riding
clothes hiking shopping tennis photography camping
computer games chess jogging cooking coins
swimming skiing volleyball antiques stamps the piano
the guitar things using your hands

B Now look at these following descriptions and decide what is being talked about. Underline the words which helped you to decide. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 The best time of the day to do this is early in the morning, before it gets too hot. It's not very expensive; all you need is a good pair of trainers and a bit of stamina. It keeps me very fit.

Jogging

I spend most of my free time doing this. I love being able to find out so much information by just pressing a button and looking at a screen. It brings the whole world into your house.

I go about twice a week. Everybody says that it's the best way of keeping fit. I usually do about fifteen or twenty lengths. If I stay longer, the chlorine really irritates my eyes.

- 3 Some of them are really exciting, and as technology gets better, they're becoming more realistic. You can do it on your own, or with other people via the World Wide Web.

It can be very expensive, since you need to buy things like lenses and a flash. The processing and developing can also cost a lot. However, it's very satisfying to see the finished product, whether it's a slide or a print.

I practise every night. As soon as I get home, I plug it into the amplifier and turn the volume up. My neighbours must hate me!

I joined the club at my school last year. It's a very peaceful activity, but it really makes your brain work, working out moves and strategies. It's one of the oldest games in the world.

Most of the time I wander around looking in the windows, but sometimes I can't resist going inside and spending something. It makes me feel really good. Some people call it retail therapy!

I've got about five hundred from all over the world. I ask my friends to send them whenever they go anywhere. My favourite one is a picture of Paris in the nineteenth century.

I find chopping and peeling things very therapeutic. And I love mixing sauces, marinading meat and fish and so on. Unfortunately, I usually manage to burn everything!



In the exam ...

You may be asked to talk or write about how you like to spend your free time, or hobbies and activities that you would like to try. You may need to describe these activities in detail, and explain why you like/would like to do them. You may also have to describe some activities you did as part of a holiday, or different hobbies that you have had during different stages of your life.

See also: Test 43 Sport

Health and exercise

Complete the three parts of this story with an appropriate word or expression from the boxes. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Part 1

balanced diet took up overweight give up cancer
sedentary get fit junk food look after diseases
~~unhealthy~~ active heart attacks

My doctor told me I was very (0) unhealthy and that I didn't (1) _____ myself. For a start, I was (2) _____ by about twenty kilogrammes. He said I was a couch potato and needed to change my (3) _____ lifestyle. He also told me about the benefits of leading a more (4) _____ lifestyle. He stressed the importance of sticking to a (5) _____ and insisted that I shouldn't eat so much (6) _____ from fast-food restaurants. In addition, he strongly advised me to (7) _____ smoking. He described to me the horrors of fatal (8) _____ such as (9) _____ and (10) _____. He advised me to (11) _____ and suggested I (12) _____ some exercise.

Part 2

keep fit fatty sports centre fibre cut down on tracksuit
health club jogging trainers carbohydrates swimming

Anyway, I bought myself a (13) _____ and a pair of (14) _____. I started going to a (15) _____ where I went (16) _____ and (17) _____. I also started doing some (18) _____ exercises such as aerobics. I then joined a (19) _____ where I had the use of a sauna and got some good advice from a dietitian. I (20) _____

unhealthy foods – those which were (21) _____, such as meat, or full of (22) _____ and sugar, like cakes and biscuits – and made sure I consumed more (23) _____.

Part 3

overdid broke shape slim twisted muscles
weight cleared up sprained

To my delight, I lost (24) _____ and became (25) _____ for the first time in my life. I developed (26) _____ in places I didn't realize I could develop them. And my skin problems (27) _____. Unfortunately, one day I (28) _____ it: I fell off my exercise bike, (29) _____ my ankle, (30) _____ my wrist and (31) _____ two ribs!

Somehow, I don't think that two weeks of lying in bed and eating hospital food will keep me in good (32) _____!



In the exam ...

You might be asked to describe different ways of getting fit or staying healthy. You may have to describe different sorts of exercise that we can take to get fit, or the sort of food we should and shouldn't eat. In the Writing Paper, you might have to write a report describing or recommending a health club or sports centre, or an article recommending a healthier lifestyle.

See also: Test 43 Sport

Test 46 Food

46 Food

SECTION 2

How much do you know about food? Answer the questions in this quiz.

- 0 Which of these words means *to reduce food to small shreds by rubbing it along a rough or sharp surface*?

A chop (B) grate C dice D slice

- 1 Which of these cooking methods is the healthiest way of preparing food?

A fry B boil C roast D bake E steam F barbecue

- 2 You should always **swallow** food before you **chew** it.

A True B False

- 3 What do we call someone who **doesn't eat meat**? _____
-

- 4 Which of these words means *to drink slowly*?

A gobble B sip C gulp D slurp

- 5 Choose the correct word in the following sentence.

My mother has a wonderful **receipt** / **recipe** / **recite** for roast chicken.

- 6 Eggs, cheese and milk contain a lot of **vitamin C**.

A True B False

- 7 To **eat a balanced diet** and to **go on a diet** have the same meaning.

A True B False

- 8 Rearrange these letters to form a word which gives the name of a substance which is found in food like meat and eggs, and which helps your body to grow and stay healthy: **noprteie** _____

Foods which are high in **fibre** and low in **fat** are better for you.

A True B False

10 Which of the following is most important for the development of healthy bones and teeth?

A calcium B carbohydrates C cholesterol D calories

11 What is the difference between the following expressions?

A to **cut down on** something B to **give something up**

Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition.

I can't eat this meat. It's gone _____.

I don't want to eat at home tonight. Let's eat _____.

I'm fond _____ Mexican food.

She invited me _____ dinner.

I prefer eating at restaurants _____ eating at home.

What are we having _____ lunch?

From the list of foods below, choose ones which are: **sweet / salty / hot and spicy / sour / bland or tasteless / bitter / fresh / stale**

A curry _____

E sugar _____

B boiled rice _____

F a packet of peanuts _____

C a new loaf of bread _____

G a lemon _____

D an old loaf of bread _____

H dark chocolate _____

Physical appearance

Look at the pictures and read the description of each person. In each picture, there are some mistakes. Circle the words in **bold** which are wrong. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 My wife Joanne is in her **early thirties**, but she looks **young for her age**. She's tall and slightly **skinny**. She has **shoulder-length curly hair**, a **turned-up nose** and a generous mouth.



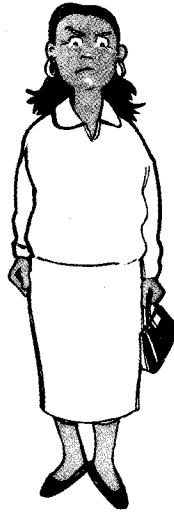
- My friend Ron is **short** and a little **overweight**. He is **bald** with **bushy eyebrows**, and **ears that stick out**. He has **fat cheeks** and a **wrinkled forehead**. He also has a **moustache**. As you can see, he **frowns** a lot and appears to be quite **bad-tempered**.



- This is my cousin Raymond, who is in his **mid-teens**. He's of **medium height** and has **short, straight, black hair** with a **parting in the middle**. There are **freckles** on his face and he has a **hooked nose**. He is quite **dark-skinned**.



My mother Rose is in her **mid-forties**. She's about 1.8 metres tall and has **long, blond, wavy hair** with a **fringe** that comes down **over** her eyes. She has a **pale complexion** and a **warm smile**. She is wearing **earrings** and **glasses**.



My brother Jasper is very **tall** with **broad shoulders** and **well-developed muscles**. He's 22 years old, but **looks older** because of his **beard**. He has very **short, spiky hair**. When he smiles, he has **dimples** on both cheeks, which makes his **weatherbeaten** face more attractive.



This is my sister Amelia. As you can see, she is quite **chubby**, with **long, black, curly hair**. She has **tanned skin**, **thin eyebrows** that almost meet in the middle, and **long, thin eyelashes**. She also has a **double chin**, which she's a bit self-conscious of. She always wears a **nose stud** and has a **cheerful smile**.



Personal life and experience

Choose the correct word in each sentence. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 In my **early** / low / young thirties I had enough money to buy a house.
- 1 I **am born** / was born / was being born in 1965.
- 2 My parents died when I was a **baby** / young / small.
- 3 I was **trained** / grown up / brought up by my grandmother.
- 4 My grandmother had to **support** / prop / carry us with the money she made working in a shop.
- 5 Of course, we didn't have much money, and lived in terrible **poor** / poverty / poorly.
- 6 Naturally, we both dreamed that one day we would live a life of **luxurious** / luxury / luxuriously.
- 7 My grandmother always hoped that one day we would be **wealthy** / wealthily / wealth.
- 8 As a **children** / young / child, I didn't fit in with the other kids because I didn't have the things they had.
- 9 This got worse when I became a **teenager** / teenage / teenaged.
- 10 I left school in my **middle teens** / mid teens / central teens.
- 11 My grandmother was disappointed that I had decided to **drop into** / drop down from / drop out of school.
- 12 Shortly after this, she began to suffer from poor **healthily** / health / healthy.
- 13 As a result, she was forced to **retire** / retirement / retired.
- 14 With her small pension, we weren't **well on** / well out / well off.
- 15 Nevertheless, we managed to **get by** / get off / get out.

- Despite our poor circumstances I had **ambitious** / **ambition** / **ambiguity** and decided to apply for a good job.
- 17 For a few months I was **unemployment** / **unemployed** / **workless**.
- 18 I had the **possibility** / **opportunity** / **opportune** to go to college, but I didn't have enough money.
- 19 I **took on** / **took out** / **took up** photography as a hobby.
- 20 I then started **job** / **work** / **employ** as an assistant to a photographer.
- 21 The photographer and I **got together** / **got on** / **got out** well and I enjoyed the work.
- 22 I managed to **put by** / **put off** / **put out** a little money, which I kept in the bank.
- 23 After a few years, I **gave away** / **gave out** / **gave up** this job.
- 24 With the money I had saved, I **started up** / **started out** / **started on** my own photographic studio.
- 25 My venture **did well** / **made well** / **did good** and I was able to open another studio.
- 26 I continued living with my grandmother as she wasn't well enough to live **lone** / **alone** / **lonely**.



In the exam ...

You may need to talk or write about your own life and experiences, or those of another person. The information you give doesn't have to be true, although it is usually easier to talk about things that actually happened to you.

When talking or writing about yourself, you may also need to include information about your family and friends, your education, your hobbies and other interests and where you live or come from.

See also: Tests 22 and 23 Friends and relations

Tests 35 and 36 Education

Test 44 Free time activities

Tests 52 and 53 Work

49 Routine

ION 2

Choose the correct word or expression for each of the following sentences. In many cases, more than one answer may be possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 My alarm clock _____ at six o'clock.

(A) goes off B goes out C goes up

1 Even if I'm fast asleep, it always _____ me _____.

A makes ... off B wakes ... up C gets ... up

2 Once I'm _____, I usually lie in bed for a few minutes.

A wake B woken C awake

I then _____.

A get off B get up C get in

4 The first thing I do is _____ a shower.

A make B have C take

5 I _____ my breakfast and have a cup of coffee.

A make B do C prepare

6 Then I _____ my teeth.

A wash B clean C brush

7 After that I _____.

A put on B wear C get dressed

Next, I _____ the children to school.

A fetch B take C bring

I walk to the bus stop and _____ the bus to the city centre.

A catch B get C take

I work _____ 8 o'clock _____ half past twelve.

A since ... until B from ... to C between ... and

After lunch, I _____ a walk in the park.

A take B go for C make

At half past three I _____ the children from school.

A pick up B collect C fetch

13 In the evening I like to _____ things _____.

A make ... easily B take ... easy C go ... slowly

14 Just before I go to bed, I _____ the cat _____.

A put ... up B put ... aside C put ... out

I enjoy _____ in bed before I go to sleep.

A to read B reading C the reading

The last thing I do is _____ my alarm clock.

A set B prepare C load

I usually _____ at about midnight.

A drop out B drop in C drop off

Shopping and consumer goods

Look at the following pairs of sentences. In some cases, the words in **bold** have been used correctly. In other cases, they have been put into the wrong sentence. Decide which are *correct* and which are *wrong*. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Some shops offer their customers **debit** if they don't have enough cash. Most people prefer to pay their bills by direct **credit**.

These are both wrong. Shops offer their customers credit, and people pay their bills by direct debit.

- 1 How much did you **pay** for your new computer.
I don't **spend** much on clothes.
- 2 In some shops, it's possible to ask for a **bargain**.
The assistant told me the television cost £250. It was **such a discount**!
- 3 You should check your **change** carefully before you leave the shop.
If you discover that something you have bought is broken, the shop should offer you **an exchange**.
- 4 I try to avoid shopping on Saturdays, as the streets are full of **shoppers**.
Some shops offer incentives to encourage **customers** to use them.
- 5 I shop in supermarkets where the **price** of food is low.
Our local florist went out of business because his **costs** were too high.
- 6 A lot of people go shopping during the **reductions**, when prices are lower.
Our local department store is offering **sales** on all items over £5.
- 7 There is a street market near our house where there are hundreds of **boutiques** selling cheap food.
I buy my clothes from the very fashionable **stalls** in our local shopping centre.
- 8 Shops which have a wide range of **goods** attract more customers.
After you've chosen your **purchases**, take them to the cashier to pay.

- 9 When you pay, make sure you get a **bill**.
The mail order company sent me a **receipt**, which I had to pay within two weeks.
- 10 The butcher's near my house is **on sale**.
A large range of home computers is **for sale** at the electronics shop on the High Street.
- 11 The **serve** in our chemist's is terrible.
I had to wait for over ten minutes at the newsagent's before anyone offered to **service** me.
- 12 Although it's **priced** at £10, you can probably get a 10% discount if you ask.
I think £6 for a hamburger is a bit **pricey**.
- 13 I buy things in bulk, as it's more **economic**.
Because of **economical** problems, our local off-licence was forced to close.
- 14 If the shop doesn't have what you want, they can **order** it for you.
Shopkeepers across the country are going to **demand** more police protection from thieves.
- 15 As prices **come down**, people are no longer able to afford to go shopping.
The customers were delighted when prices started to **go up**.
- 16 I couldn't buy more floppy disks as the shop was out of **provide**.
We asked if the garage could **stock** us with after-sales service.
- 17 We needed food for the weekend, so I offered to **do the shopping**.
We were bored, so decided to **go shopping**.
- 18 I **brought** a new computer at the weekend.
I then **bought** it home and set it up.

Don't forget to use your dictionary to look up the meanings of any words you don't know.



Services and facilities

What is being described in each case? Underline the words and expressions which helped you to decide. There is an example at the beginning (0).

health centre taxi rank police station law courts bus stop
post office college youth hostel school health club
town hall library hotel registry office station
~~restaurant~~ job centre park museum

- 0 You'll need to make a reservation a day in advance. The service is excellent and they have a huge range of starters, main courses and desserts. restaurant
- 1 There are over 20 members of staff and almost 200 pupils. The national syllabus is supplemented by a variety of extra-curricular activities. _____
- 2 There is a large variety of materials to borrow, including magazines, journals and audio-visual resources. _____
- 3 The platform and waiting room were packed with early-morning commuters, while a long line queued impatiently at the ticket office. _____
- 4 We waited in the shelter for the number 7 to take us into town. Eventually, one came along, but the conductor said it was full and we had to wait for the next one. _____
- 5 Five doctors work here, helped by a small team of nurses, receptionists and a pharmacist. They can treat minor illnesses, but for more serious problems they will send you to the hospital. _____
- 6 The facilities are excellent. There are two gyms, a swimming pool, a sauna and a café serving a variety of nutritious foods. _____
- 7 The mayor and town councillors all have offices here. Like most bureaucracies, it's very inefficient. _____
- 8 I've been unemployed for almost six months. I go here every week. but so far I've been unable to find work.

It's very busy on Sunday afternoons, with couples strolling or sitting on the grass and small children feeding the ducks on the pond or playing on the swings and roundabouts.

There's a kitchen, lounge and a large dormitory with eighteen beds. Each bed has space underneath for storing your backpack. The wardens are very friendly, but won't allow you to bring your muddy boots into the sleeping area.

This place is always busy with judges, lawyers, police officers and ordinary members of the public, including defendants, witnesses and jurors.

This building keeps a record of births, marriages and deaths. You can also get married here if you want a civil wedding.

In addition to buying stamps and sending mail, you can also pay your electricity, telephone and gas bills, renew your road tax and buy your television licence in this building.

These places get very busy late at night when everybody is going home. Make sure you stand in line and have enough money for your fare. It's customary to give the driver a tip, too.

There is a large display of artefacts from all over the world and a gallery of fine art. Every weekend there are exhibitions, talks and workshops run by experts.

There is always a sergeant on duty at the front desk. The officers have their own rooms upstairs. At the back of the building, there are the cells.

A variety of courses are run here. You can join an evening class if you work during the day. Vocational training is also offered.

Their single, twin and double rooms all have en-suite facilities, mini-bar, satellite television and room service. Many have a balcony.

52 Work 1

SECTION 2

Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 John had been unemployed for almost six months. **EMPLOY**

1 One day, he saw an _____ in the newspaper for an office job. **ADVERTISE**

2 He wrote to them and they sent him an _____ form. **APPLY**

3 There were over 50 _____ for the job. **APPLY**

4 Unfortunately, he lacked experience and the appropriate _____. **QUALIFY**

5 He was _____ and decided to try elsewhere. **SUCCESS**

6 He was then offered a place on a _____ course offered by another company. **TRAIN**

7 He completed the course and was able to fill one of the _____ at the company. **VACANT**

8 As a new _____, he found it difficult at first. **EMPLOY**

9 Nevertheless, he was good at his job, and managed to impress his _____. **EMPLOY**

Within a short space of time, he was _____

PROMOTE

Unfortunately, he lived a long way from the office and didn't enjoy _____

COMMUTE

After a while, his _____ dropped as he found the work more demanding.

ATTEND

Eventually, the _____ of the company decided to speak to him.

MANAGE

He warned John that he would be _____ if he didn't do better.


DISMISS

He emphasized that he didn't want to get rid of such an _____ worker.

EXPERIENCE

John agreed that he hadn't been doing very well, and offered his _____

RESIGN



In the exam ...

You may be asked to describe the types of job you would be interested in for the future (if you are still at school or college), or describe your current job (if you are working). You could be asked to talk about the aspects of your job that you like or dislike, or told to describe your 'ideal' job (where it would be, what you would do, etc.)

Work 2

The following sentences all talk about John's experience in the story in the previous test. For each sentence, choose the most appropriate word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 When John saw the job advertised, he wrote to the **personal** / **personnel** manager.
- 1 He was interested in the **post** / **part** that was being offered.
- 2 He needed to provide the names of two **referees** / **referrals** who would tell his potential employer what he was like.
- 3 At the **interrogation** / **interview**, he was unsuccessful.
- 4 He met the other **candidates** / **applications**.
- 5 The course he followed offered **vocational** / **skilful** training.
- 6 He **earned** / **won** a good **pay** / **salary** for his job.
- 7 The company offered him a **retirement** / **pension** scheme.
- 8 He received a pay **raise** / **rise**.
- 9 He received good **perks** / **promotions**, such as free healthcare, free lunches at work and a company car.
- 10 He had good **aspects** / **prospects** for the future.
- 11 His boss threatened to **resign** / **sack** him if he didn't work harder.
- 12 He didn't get much **job satisfy** / **satisfaction**.
- 13 Other workers in his company were made **redundant** / **redundancy** when the company had financial problems.

14 He sometimes had to work **overtime** / **extra time** on busy days.

15 He had to pay a lot of **income** / **salary** tax.

■ He **gave up** / **gave away** his job because he couldn't handle the pressure.

■ He found another job, and remained with that company for the rest of his working life before **resigning** / **retiring** at the age of 65.



54 Picture description

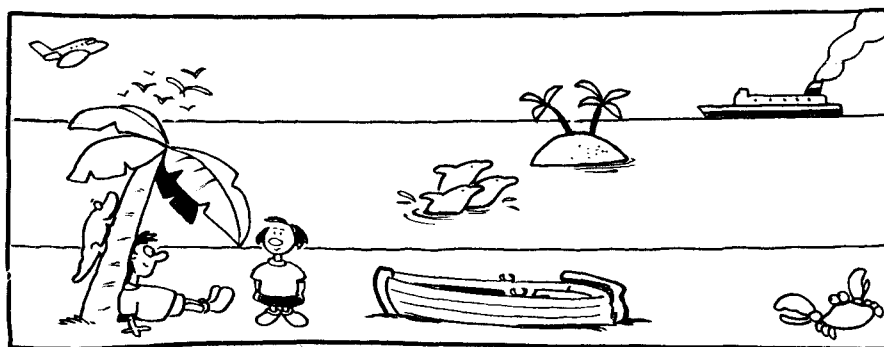
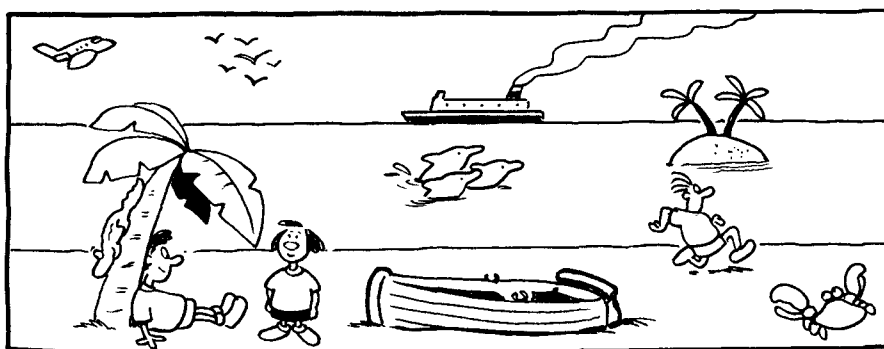
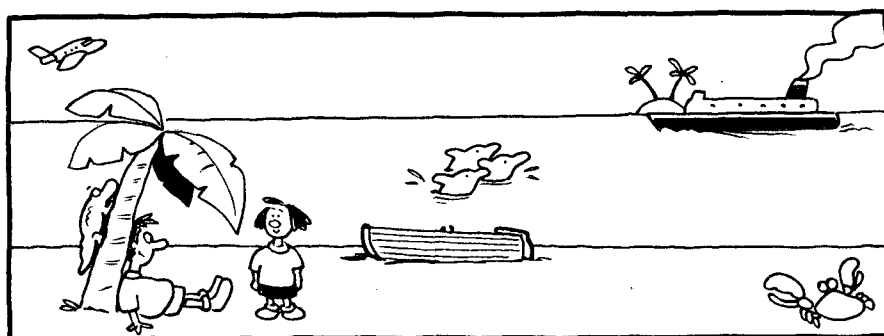
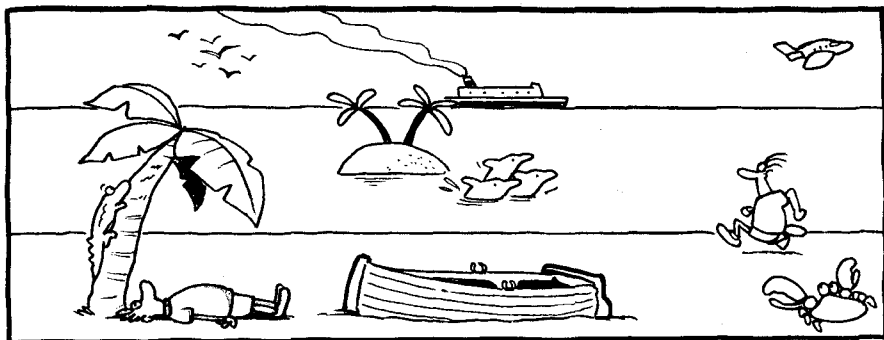
Cover up the pictures opposite and read the following description. Try to remember as much as possible. Then cover this page and look at the pictures. Decide which one is being described.

I'm looking at a picture of a tropical beach. I can see a couple of people, one of them leaning against a palm tree which is on the left of the picture. There's a creature – I think it's a lizard – climbing up the tree, and in the bottom right-hand corner I can see something which looks like a crab. In the foreground there's a boat and, behind the boat in the middle-distance there seem to be some dolphins playing in the water. In the middle distance, roughly in the middle of the picture, there's a small island. In the far distance, on the horizon, there's a ship moving towards the left of the picture. In the top left-hand corner there's an aeroplane and to the right of the aeroplane, there's a flock of birds, probably seagulls. It looks very peaceful and relaxing.



In the exam ...

You will need to talk about two photos in the Speaking Test. Your description does not have to be in too much detail, but you should describe briefly what you can see and what you think is happening. Expressions such as *I think it's...*, *It looks like...*, *There seem(s) to be ...* and *It's probably...* are quite useful to remember.



Interview expressions

Here are some expressions that you may find useful in the Speaking Test. Put each expression into the correct box. There are eight expressions that would not be appropriate. There is an example in each box.

1 I'm afraid I don't agree with you.

2 I'm sorry?

3 That's rubbish!

4 What do you think about ...?

5 Don't just sit there like a stuffed cabbage.

6 Let me see.

7 Yes, I agree.

8 What I mean is ...

9 What's your opinion?

10 I'm afraid I didn't catch that.

11 What?

12 That's exactly my view.

13 Put a sock in it.

14 That's just what I was thinking.

15 To put it another way ...

16 I couldn't agree more.

17 Could you repeat that, please?

18 Shut up and let me speak.

19 In other words ...

20 I don't entirely agree with you.

21 What are your feelings about ...

22 Pardon?

23 I'm not so sure about that.

24 Eh?

25 How can I put this?

26 Would you mind repeating that?

27 What are your views on ...

28 That's absolute nonsense.

29 Get lost.

30 Can I think about that for a moment?

31 What I'm trying to say is ...

Asking somebody what they think	Asking somebody to clarify or repeat something
<i>What do you think about ...?</i>	<i>I'm sorry?</i>

Agreeing with somebody	Disagreeing with somebody
<i>Yes, I agree.</i>	<i>I'm afraid I don't agree with you.</i>

Giving yourself time to think	Saying something in another way
<i>Let me see.</i>	<i>What I mean is ...</i>

56 Writing a letter

Look at these two letters. One of them is formal, the other is informal. In each letter, choose the word or expression that is most appropriate to the register of the letter. In a few cases, it may be possible to use either. There is an example in each letter (0).

An informal letter

Dear Marcus

(0) **Thank you very much** / **Thanks a lot** for your postcard. (1) **It was great to hear from you again** / **I very much appreciated your early reply**, and I'm really looking forward to seeing you in Paris next week. Anyway, (2) **as you requested** / **you asked me about** my (3) **plans** / **itinerary** for the trip, and here they are.

I will (4) **depart** / **leave** Heathrow Airport at about nine o'clock and should arrive in Paris at about ten o'clock. At quarter past one I will (5) **go to** / **attend** the student conference at the International Centre. This (6) **commences** / **begins** at about half past one, stops for tea at four and then (7) **recommences** / **starts again** at five (I have been (8) **told** / **informed** there is a restaurant (9) **on the premises** / **there**, so I won't go hungry!). The whole thing ends at about seven, when I'll go to check into my hotel.

(10) **I regret** / **I'm sorry** that I (11) **am unable to** / **can't** meet you as soon as I arrive, but (12) **do you fancy meeting** / **would you like to meet** me later, at about half past eight? (13) **Why don't we meet** / **I suggest meeting** at the *Belle Vache* restaurant on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, which is (14) **handy** / **convenient** for my hotel. (15) **It would be great** / **I would be grateful** if you could let me know what you think.

I hope (16) **that's everything** / **I have covered the main points**. If you (17) **require** / **need** any (18) **more** / **further** information, feel free to (19) **contact me** / **give me a call** on my mobile.

Please (20) **give my kindest regards** / **give my love** to Nadine and Odile.

(21) **Keep in touch** / **I look forward to hearing from you soon**.

(22) **Yours sincerely** / **Best wishes**

Robert

A formal letter

Dear Mr Pearson

(0) **Thank you very much** / **Thanks a lot** for your letter of 23 February.
(1) **It was great to hear from you again** / **I very much appreciated your early reply**. (2) **As you requested** / **you asked me about**, here is the
(3) **plans** / **itinerary** for my trip to France next week.

9.00 (4) **Depart** / **Leave** London-Heathrow on BA flight 264

10.15 **Arrive** Paris-Orly

1.15 (5) **Go to** / **Attend** student conference at the International Centre.
This (6) **commences** / **begins** at about 1.30, breaks for tea at 4.00
and then (7) **recommences** / **starts again** at 5.

7.30 **Meeting ends**. Check into Campanile Hotel at Place de la Bastille.

(8) **I regret** / **I'm sorry** that I (9) **am unable to** / **can't** meet you until the following day, as I have an important meeting in the evening. (10) **I suggest meeting** / **Why don't we meet** at your office, as this would be (11) **handy** / **convenient** for all of us. Or (12) **do you fancy meeting** / **would you like to meet** me at the International Centre? I have been (13) **told** / **informed** that they have private meeting room facilities (14) **on the premises** / **there** which we could use.

I hope (15) **that's everything** / **I have covered the main points**. If you (16) **require** / **need** any (17) **more** / **further** information, please do not hesitate to (18) **contact me** / **give me a call** at the above address. In the meantime, (19) **I would be grateful** / **it would be great** if you would call me to confirm the location for our meeting.

Please (20) **give my kindest regards** / **give my love** to Mrs Langsdale.

(21) **Keep in touch** / **I look forward to hearing from you soon**.

(22) **Yours sincerely** / **Best wishes**

Robert Watkins

Robert Watkins



In the exam ...

Although modern business letters tend to be less formal than they used to be, the First Certificate examiners like to see that you are able to distinguish between formal and informal styles, so it is quite useful to learn the various words and expressions needed for both. Remember that in formal letters, you should not use idiomatic, colloquial or slang words and expressions. You should not use contractions (for example, *I'm* instead of *I am*). If you begin your letter *Dear Sir / Madam*, you should finish with *Yours faithfully*.

57

Writing a story

Complete the story below, using the expressions from the box. In some cases, there is more than one possible answer. There is an example at the beginning (0).

I was horrified to discover to my horror as a result luckily
 it was then at first until when it wasn't until suddenly
~~a few years ago~~ in desperation after a while that I discovered
 to my disappointment then to my surprise in relief

(0) A few years ago I lost my job (1) _____ my company closed down. Fortunately, I had saved a bit of money, so was able to get by (2) _____ I could find another job.

(3) _____, the money began to run out, and (4) _____ I still hadn't found a job. (5) _____, I decided to take drastic action; I decided to rob a bank!

(6) _____, everything was very simple. I drove to the Great West bank in Bristol and parked my car outside. (7) _____ I walked into the bank, approached a cashier and demanded £5,000.

(8) _____, she gave me the cash without any argument.

(9) _____, an alarm started ringing. I ran out of the bank, relieved to have been so successful. (10) _____ I was standing on the pavement that I realised something had gone horribly wrong.

(11) _____ somebody had stolen my car!

(12) _____, I decided to stop the first vehicle that came along. I ran into the road, waving my arms at an approaching car.

(13) _____ it stopped, and I jumped into the back seat.

'Quick! Get me out of here!' I shouted at the driver. He accelerated away from the bank and I sat back (14) _____.

(15) _____, when the driver and his passenger turned to face me, (16) _____ what a terrible mistake I had made.

(17) _____, the car I had stopped was a police car!

A student has been asked by her teacher to recommend an English school in Britain which would be suitable for an exchange programme.

Look at the report she wrote and choose the correct words or expressions in bold which are most suitable. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) **would like to recommend** / Why don't we go to St. Blodwyn's, a large school in Oxford. I visited the school last month and was shown what it has to offer. (1) **I was pleased to see** / **To my amazement**, it offers everything that we need.

(2) **First of all** / **At first**, the school is located in a peaceful residential district of North Oxford, within easy reach of the city centre, so it would be

(3) **very simple** / **dead easy** for our students to visit the university colleges, museums and galleries in this (4) **really old** / **historic city**.

(5) **And then** / **Secondly**, the school has a reputation for (6) **high quality** / **absolutely brilliant** teaching, with (7) **tiny** / **small** classes of no more than twelve students. The teachers themselves (8) **are all fully-qualified** / **know their stuff**, with (9) **loads of** / **a great deal of** experience. The school caters for students of all levels. (10) **However**, / **What a pity** the minimum age is 16, and this will prevent some of our younger students from attending.

(11) **In addition to** / **Despite** the teaching, the school has (12) **excellent** / **smashing** facilities, including a computer room and a self-access centre (13) **equipped** / **stuffed** with a large variety of books and other learning (14) **resources** / **things**. A restaurant and snack bar provide students with (15) **delicious** / **yummy** food throughout the day.

(16) **Furthermore** / **What's more**, the accommodation is very (17) **comfortable** / **cosy**. Most of the rooms have en-suite facilities, and each accommodation block has a variety of recreational facilities such as darts and snooker, which are (18) **great fun** / **perfect** for relaxing in the evenings.

The school runs an active social programme, with a selection of activities, but I (19) **don't know** / **haven't got a clue** if these are included in the price of the courses. I will (20) **write to the school** / **drop the school a line** to find out.

(21) **In my opinion** / **If you ask me**, for the above reasons, St. Blodwyn's would be (22) **ideal** / **brilliant** for our forthcoming exchange programme. I'm sure (23) **you'd absolutely love it** / **you will agree it is the ideal choice for our purposes**.

59

Writing a composition
or article

For the following sentences, choose the most appropriate word or expression in **bold**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 **Despite** / **Although** the changeable weather, Britain is a very pleasant country to visit.
- 1 **Despite** / **Although** it rains a lot, it never gets very cold.
- 2 Learning English in an English-speaking country can be very rewarding. **Furthermore** / **Nevertheless**, it can be very difficult to adjust to a new way of life.
- 3 English is spoken as a first language in a lot of countries. **Furthermore** / **Nevertheless**, it is also the language of international communication.
- 4 London is a very busy city, **whereas** / **however** towns like Oxford and Cambridge are slightly more relaxed.
- 5 The pressures of living in a big city can be very demanding. **Whereas** / **However**, city life does have its rewards.
- 6 **In my opinion** / **According to me**, the more languages you speak, the better your future prospects.
- 7 I **believe that** / **consider** travel makes you more aware of the world around you.
- 8 Many people **consider** / **believe that** the internet to be the **most** important invention since the wheel.
- 9 On one **side** / **hand**, developments in information technology are changing our lives. On the other **side** / **hand**, they are moving too quickly for us to keep up.

- 10 It is certainly true that the environment is in trouble. **First of all / In the beginning**, pollution is making the air almost unbreathable in big cities. **Next / Secondly**, industrial pollution causes global warming, which is affecting the polar ice caps. **Moreover / Then** destruction of the rainforests is destroying wildlife.
- 11 The air in cities is often very dirty, **in contrast / while** the air in the country is usually fresh and clean.
- 12 The weather in Spain is often warm and sunny. **While / In contrast**, England is often cold and damp.
- 13 **As well as / In addition** learning grammar, you should also try to develop your vocabulary.
- 14 Grammar is very important. **As well as / In addition**, you should try to develop your vocabulary.
- 15 **In addition to / In addition** recording new words and expressions that you learn in your lessons, you should recycle them whenever possible.
- 16 **In the end / In conclusion**, I would like to say that everyone should try to learn English in an English-speaking environment.
- 17 There are many things you can do to improve your English, but **in the end / in conclusion** there is no substitute for taking a course in an English-speaking country.



In the exam ...

The words and expressions above are all useful if you have to write a composition or article in the exam. You should try to use a variety of these to express your opinion or link ideas.

See also: Test 58 Writing a report

Writing about a set text

In most of the lines of this book review, there is a mistake. Sometimes the wrong word has been used, and sometimes the wrong form of the word has been used. If there are no mistakes, put a tick in the grid. If there is a mistake, identify it and write the correct word in the grid. There are two examples at the beginning (0) and (00)

- 0 I would like to tell you about 'Rebecca', a storybook which was
00 written in the 1930s by the English author Daphne du Maurier.
1 It is both a love story and a mysterious, full of action, romance,
2 intrigue and atmosphere.
3 There are five main actors in the story: the narrator, whose
4 name we never discovery; Max de Winter, a wealthy middle-
5 aged man; Mrs. Danvers, his sinisterly housekeeper; Max's
6 first wife, Rebecca, a beautiful but arrogant woman who makes an
7 important play in the story, even though she is dead, and Jack
8 Favell, Rebecca's cousin and a selfishly playboy.
9 The story is placed in Monte Carlo, and later at 'Manderley', Max's
10 estate in the west of England, where most of the acting takes
11 place. The narrator, a young woman, explains how she meets
12 Max in Monte Carlo, falls in love and marries him. They
13 return to England, where they move to Max's house. Whereas, the
14 narrator is not happily, because the house is full of memories of
15 the death Rebecca. Mrs. Danvers, who adored Rebecca, treats
16 the narrator very badly, and Max remains cold and distant.
17 The narrator then uncovers that Max murdered Rebecca
18 because she was having affairs with other men. Although this

19 she still loves him, and promising to help him. However, Jack
 20 Favell finds out what Max has done and threatens him with
 21 blackmail. The story ends very drama, with Mrs. Danvers
 22 burning 'Manderley' to the ground, and Jack Favell promising to
 23 get revenge to Max.
 24 In my concern, 'Rebecca' is one of the best books I have ever
 25 read, and I would advise it to anyone.

0 <u>novel</u>	8 _____	17 _____
00 <u>✓</u>	9 _____	18 _____
1 _____	10 _____	19 _____
2 _____	11 _____	20 _____
3 _____	12 _____	21 _____
4 _____	13 _____	22 _____
5 _____	14 _____	23 _____
6 _____	15 _____	24 _____
7 _____	16 _____	25 _____

In the exam ...

The questions on the set text do not usually ask you to write a straightforward description of the story, as above. Instead you will probably be asked to focus on a particular aspect of the text (location, characters, important events, how the story ends, etc.) and comment on this.

Answers

Section 1: General vocabulary

Test 1

Likes

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 fancy | 5 long for |
| 2 adore | 6 attracted to |
| 3 worship | 7 fond of |
| 4 look forward to | 8 keen on |

Dislikes

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 hate | 5 can't bear |
| 2 loathe | 6 repels |
| 3 detest | 7 disgust |
| 4 can't stand | 8 revolt |

Test 2

A

Things we do with our arms and hands:

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| beckon | crawl | cross | flex |
| grab | grope | nudge | pat |
| point | punch | rub | slap |
| snap | squeeze | stretch | stroke |
| tap | throw | wave | wipe |

Things we do with our mouth and nose:

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| cough | groan | hiccup | laugh |
| mutter | pant | puff | scream |
| shout | sigh | snarl | sneeze |
| sniff | snore | stammer | whisper |
| yawn | yell | | |

Things we do with our feet and legs:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| crawl | creep | cross | dash |
| jump | leap | limp | march |
| slip | stagger | stretch | stroll |
| tap | trip | trudge | wander |

Things we do with our eyes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|------|--------|
| blink | frown | gaze | glance |
| glare | glimpse | peep | peer |
| stare | watch | wink | |

B

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 crawled | 8 frowning |
| 2 screamed | 9 waving |
| 3 trudging | 10 snored |
| 4 glimpsed | 11 tapping |
| 5 beckoning | 12 glared |
| 6 sneezed | 13 nudged |
| 7 creep | 14 sighed |

Here are some other words which you might find useful.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|------|
| bend | climb | crouch | doze |
| fall | lean | slight | lean |

- | | | | |
|---------|------|-------|--------|
| nod | pull | push | salute |
| smile | sob | shake | shiver |
| shrug | skip | squat | sweat |
| tremble | | | |

Test 3

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1 A | 2 C | 3 B | 4 C | 5 A |
| 6 C | 7 B | 8 B | 9 A | 10 C |
| 11 B | 12 A | | | |

Test 4

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 now | 13 damage |
| 2 affects | 14 job |
| 3 yet | 15 kind |
| 4 afraid of | 16 lend |
| 5 prevented | 17 lay |
| 6 fetch | 18 countryside |
| 7 chance | 19 worthless |
| 8 continual | 20 rise |
| 9 wonderful | 21 remind |
| 10 fun | 22 view |
| 11 go | 23 sensitive |
| 12 go with | 24 bring |

Test 5

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 making, doing | 10 took, made |
| 2 make, took | 11 do, make |
| 3 done, do | 12 took, done |
| 4 Take, made | 13 take, do |
| 5 take | 14 made, took |
| 6 made, take | 15 do, make |
| 7 took, made | 16 made, doing |
| 8 take, make | |
| 9 Taking or Doing, doing | |

Test 6

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 achieve | 11 fetch |
| 2 become | 12 have |
| 3 understand | 13 manage |
| 4 buy | 14 finish |
| 5 start/leave | 15 leave |
| 6 annoys | 16 succeed |
| 7 reach | 17 depresses (me) |
| 8 prepare | 18 enter |
| 9 earn | 19 meet |
| 10 persuade | |

Test 7

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 T | 2 F | 3 F | 4 T | 5 F | 6 F |
| 7 F | 8 T | 9 F | 10 T | 11 F | 12 F |
| 13 F | 14 T | 15 T | 16 F | 17 T | 18 T |

Test 8

- 1 astonishment
- 2 death
- 3 developments
- 4 disappearance
- 5 discovery
- 6 loss
- 7 permission
- 8 behaviour
- 9 laughter
- 10 embarrassment
- 11 pleasure
- 12 signature
- 13 complaint
- 14 announcement
- 15 pronunciation (not pronounciation)
- 16 success
- 17 arrival
- 18 performance
- 19 argument (not arguement)
- 20 happiness (not happyyness)
- 21 violence
- 22 heat
- 23 patience
- 24 similarities
- 25 sympathy
- 26 confidence
- 27 probability
- 28 height

Test 9

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 attractive | 16 active |
| 2 industrial | 17 changeable |
| 3 additional | 18 apologetic |
| 4 residential | 19 suspicious |
| 5 beautiful | 20 satisfying |
| 6 reasonable | 21 bored (not boring) |
| 7 ambitious | 22 comparative |
| 8 wealthy | 23 recognisable |
| 9 lonely | 24 competitive |
| 10 amusing | 25 creative |
| 11 beneficial | 26 preferable |
| 12 enjoyable | 27 doubtful |
| 13 effective | 28 dependable |
| 14 dangerous | 29 disappointing |
| 15 financial | |

Test 10

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 F | 2 G | 3 K |
| 4 B | 5 C | 6 I |

Test 11

- A The underground station
B Walton Square

- C Peach Street
D Supersave supermarket
E The florist
F Mr. Greasy's fast food restaurant
G Club Latino
H Thatcher Avenue
I The police station
J The sports shop
K Searle Street
L Pogle Park
M Nibbles café
N Gruchy Lane
O Harridge's department store
P The library
Q The English school
R The hospital

Test 12

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 adjust | 11 promote |
| 2 alter | 12 reduce |
| 3 cure | 13 renew |
| 4 demote | 14 renovate |
| 5 disappear | 15 replace |
| 6 dissolve | 16 swell |
| 7 exchange | 17 switch |
| 8 expand | 18 transform |
| 9 fade | 19 vary |
| 10 increase | |

Test 13

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 unbelievable | 25 unfashionable |
| 2 disobedient | 26 unwelcome |
| 3 inadequate | 27 misbehave |
| 4 dishonest | 28 mistrust |
| 5 unacceptable | or distrust |
| 6 imperfect | 29 unwrap |
| 7 irregular | 30 discontinue |
| 8 irresponsible | 31 unfold |
| 9 unlimited | 32 impersonal |
| 10 uneven | 33 incomplete |
| 11 dislike | 34 inaccurate |
| 12 misunderstand | 35 illegal |
| 13 mispronounce | 36 disagreeable |
| 14 unlock | 37 impossible |
| 15 disconnect | 38 immature |
| 16 unqualified | 39 dissatisfied |
| 17 unavoidable | 40 illogical |
| 18 incompetent | 41 uncomfortable |
| 19 unconscious | 42 disagree |
| 20 uncertain | 43 disobey |
| 21 unattractive | 44 disapprove |
| 22 impatient | 45 unpack |
| 23 unfair | 46 uncover |
| 24 unmarried | 47 disappear |

Test 14

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 save/put by/put aside | 11 hit |
| 2 leaves/departs | 12 punish |
| 3 filled | 13 forgot |
| 4 borrowed | 14 receive |
| 5 crying | 15 built |
| 6 forbids/bans | 16 won |
| 7 denied | 17 refused |
| 8 set | 18 defend |
| 9 failed | 19 working |
| 10 failed | |

Test 15

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 false/artificial/fake | 13 light |
| 2 stale | 14 guilty |
| 3 recorded | 15 late |
| 4 soft | 16 absent |
| 5 blunt | 17 lazy |
| 6 pale/light | 18 voluntary |
| 7 loose | 19 calm |
| 8 tough | 20 wide (not short) |
| 9 public | 21 generous/kind |
| 10 bright | 22 minor |
| 11 shallow | 23 weak |
| 12 permanent | |

Test 16

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 against | 5 at | 9 on |
| 2 of | 6 in | 10 with |
| 3 among | 7 during | 11 into |
| 4 for | 8 to | 12 about |

Test 17

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

Test 18

- 1 By the time/When
- 2 Once/When
- 3 formerly
- 4 earlier/previously
- 5 While/When
- 6 when
- 7 Throughout/During
- 8 In the meantime/Meanwhile
- 9 Following
- 10 As soon as/When
- 11 Over/During
- 12 Back in
- 13 ever since
- 14 from now on

Section 2: Topic vocabulary**Test 19**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 put on | 7 match |
| 2 wear | 8 grown out of |
| 3 fit | 9 out |
| 4 try them on | 10 do up |
| 5 ironed | 11 supermodel |
| 6 suits | 12 change |

Test 20

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 2 C | 3 B | 4 B | 5 C |
| 6 C | 7 B | 8 A | | |

Test 21

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 G | 2 D | 3 A | 4 E | 5 H |
| 6 F | 7 C | 8 B | | |

Test 22

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A A Tony | G Stanley |
| B Claudia | H Sue |
| C Stuart | I Bob |
| D Claire | J Maureen |
| E Sally | K John |
| F Andrew | L Emma |
- B** *Positive feelings:* Emma, Maureen, Sally, Andrew, Claudia, Sue, Claire
Negative feelings: John, Bob, Tony, Stanley, Stuart

Test 23

- 1 an acquaintance
- 2 my colleague
- 3 my fiancée
- 4 my ex-girlfriend
- 5 my steady girlfriend
- 6 my classmate
- 7 my workmate
- 8 my flatmate
- 9 a good friend
- 10 just good friends

Test 24

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 brochures | 12 gate |
| 2 book | 13 board |
| 3 tickets | 14 cabin crew |
| 4 passport | 15 safety belt |
| 5 currency | 16 takes off |
| 6 cheques | 17 lands |
| 7 suitcase | 18 customs |
| 8 check in | 19 sunbathing |
| 9 boarding card | 20 sightseeing |
| 10 departure lounge | 21 check out |
| 11 duty free | |

Test 25

- 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 C
 6 A 7 D 8 C 9 D 10 B
 11 B

Test 26

- 1 package holiday
 2 camping holiday
 3 cruise
 4 skiing holiday
 5 safari
 6 hiking holiday
 7 sailing holiday
 8 sightseeing holiday
 9 all-inclusive holiday

Test 27

- 1 castle 6 country cottage
 2 terraced house 7 villa
 3 detached house 8 bungalow
 4 mansion 9 caravan
 5 flat

These words have a positive connotation:

cosy spacious bright
 airy homely roomy practical

These words have a negative connotation:

damp draughty cramped
 pretentious depressing seedy
 squalid basic
 claustrophobic pokey

Test 28

- A A study I bathroom
 B cellar J bedroom
 C living room K utility room
 D garden L kitchen-diner
 E terrace M path
 F hall N porch
 G shed O front door
 H bedsit P stairs
 B 1 evict 4 decorate
 2 demolish 5 lease
 3 mortgage

Test 29

- A *Pets/domestic animals:* tortoise,
 rabbit, hamster, puppy, kitten,
 white mouse, parrot
Farm animals: horse, duck, cow,
 sheep, goat, pig
Birds: penguin, duck, eagle, pigeon,
 parrot
Endangered species: orang-utan,
 rhinoceros, whale, tiger, panda,
 dolphin

Reptiles: tortoise, snake, crocodile,
 lizard, alligator

Insects and invertebrates: cockroach,
 spider, bee, butterfly, ant

Fish and other water creatures:

octopus, whale, shark, trout,
 lobster, dolphin

Flowers: orchid, daisy, tulip, rose,
 daffodil

Trees and other plants: oak, chestnut,
 palm, cactus, bamboo

- B 1 penguin 10 tortoise
 2 tiger 11 horse
 3 whale 12 trout
 4 palm 13 butterfly
 5 puppy 14 sheep
 6 rose 15 duck
 7 kitten 16 cactus
 8 oak 17 panda
 9 snake

Test 30

- 1 continents 11 forest/rainforest
 2 islands 12 valley
 3 D 13 Equator
 4 ranges 14 volcano
 5 B 15 hurricane/typhoon/
 cyclone/storm
 6 deserts 16 earthquake
 7 oceans 17 C
 8 waterfalls 18 the North Pole
 9 canals 19 a small river
 10 Lake 20 C

Test 31

- 1 rural 12 crowded
 2 amenity 13 peaceful
 3 commuter 14 safe
 4 rush hour 15 cosmopolitan
 5 green belt 16 field
 6 suburb 17 agriculture
 7 pollution 18 estate
 8 nightlife 19 skyscraper
 9 congestion 20 block
 10 nature 21 industry
 11 stressful

Test 32

- 1 ...rain...poured down all day...
 2 ...wind / hurricane...
 removed the last of the autumn leaves...
 destroyed buildings.../
 3 hailstones...hit the window...

4 ...thunder... echoed across the valley...
 5 ...lightning...which lit up the night sky
 6 ...fog...made it impossible to see... / ...covered the hills
 7 ...mist... covered the hills
 8 ...smog...covered the town... / made it impossible to see...
 9 ...frost / snow...underfoot as I walked....
 10 ...snow... from her hair as she...
 11 ...blizzard...turned everything white
 12 ...sun...shone down on the beach.
 13 ...hurricane...destroyed buildings...
 14 ...clouds ...rolled across the sky...
 15 ...thunderstorm...but after it has broken...
 16 ...boiling...and everyone decided to head...
 17 ...freezing...and everyone decided to stay...

Test 33

1 inhabits = inhabitants
 2 settlers = settlements
 3 conquering = conquered
 4 defeat = defeated
 5 departure = depart
 6 king = kingdom
 7 dictatorships = dictators
 8 revolting = revolution/revolt
 9 overthrown = overthrew
 10 republican = republic
 11 monarch = monarchy
 12 rule = ruler
 13 deposition = deposed
 14 industry = industrialised
 15 agriculture = agricultural
 16 independent = independence
 17 assassination = assassinated
 18 democracy = democratic
 19 civilian = civil
 20 politician = political
 21 president = presidential

Test 34

The most suitable responses are:

1 r 2 s 3 h 4 a 5 q
 6 b 7 o 8 e 9 f 10 n
 11 j 12 m 13 i 14 t 15 p
 16 d 17 g 18 k 19 c

Test 35

1B 2D 3C 4A 5B
 6B 7A 8C 9D 10D
 11D 12D 13D

Test 36

1 lecture 8 self-discipline
 2 grant 9 revise
 3 staff 10 marks
 4 graduate 11 uniform
 5 lecturer 12 study
 6 terms 13 make
 7 vocational 14 pick some up

Test 37

A 1 o 2 a 3 r 4 d
 5 c or k 6 k 7 q 8 m
 9 l 10 e 11 f 12 b
 13 j 14 i 15 p 16 t
 17 n 18 h 19 g

B France = French

Italy = Italian

Holland = Dutch

Canada = English/French

the USA = (mainly) American English

Denmark = Danish

China = Chinese (but there are lots of different **dialects**)

Switzerland =

French/German/Italian

Belgium = French/Flemish

Saudi Arabia = Arabic

Brazil = (mainly) Portuguese

Japan = Japanese

Poland = Polish

Iran = Farsi

Thailand = Thai

Malaysia = Malay and also Chinese dialects and Indian languages

New Zealand = English

Sweden = Swedish

Norway = Norwegian

Russia = (mainly) Russian

Mexico = Spanish

Turkey = Turkish

Morocco = (mainly) Arabic/French

South Africa = (mainly)

English/Afrikaans

Hungary = Hungarian

Korea = Korean

Singapore = English, Malay, various Chinese dialects, various Indian languages

Indonesia = Indonesian

Test 38

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 pollution | 12 ecological |
| 2 planet | 13 conserve |
| 3 Poisonous | 14 resources |
| 4 ozone | 15 unleaded |
| 5 greenhouse | 16 damages |
| 6 warming | 17 recycled |
| 7 Acid | 18 pressure |
| 8 rainforest | 19 policies |
| 9 wildlife | 20 subsidising |
| 10 endangered | 21 protecting |
| 11 extinction | |

Test 39*At the cinema*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 multi-screen | 14 stars |
| 2 selection | 15 role |
| 3 office | 16 performance |
| 4 ticket | 17 soundtrack |
| 5 admission | 18 effects |
| 6 promotion | 19 audience |
| 7 auditorium | 20 thrillers |
| 8 usher | 21 horror |
| 9 down | 22 comedies |
| 10 trailers | 23 enjoyable |
| 11 advertisements | 24 critics |
| 12 drama | 25 boring |
| 13 release | 26 reviews |

At the theatre

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 play | 9 stage |
| 2 musical | 10 act |
| 3 set | 11 performance |
| 4 disaster | 12 down |
| 5 up | 13 applause |
| 6 rehearsed | 14 director |
| 7 cast | 15 live |
| 8 scene | 16 pre-recorded |

Test 40

- 1 a football match
- 2 a play
- 3 a film
- 4 a rock concert
- 5 a classical concert
- 6 a ballet
- 7 an opera
- 8 a television programme
- 9 a circus
- 10 a radio programme
- 11 an art exhibition
- 12 a funfair or an amusement park

Test 41

- A** *Television and radio:* quiz, reporter, chat show, turn on, headline, game show, documentary, weather forecast, programme, turn off, broadcast, turn over, channel, commercial, serial, soap opera, current affairs, series, sitcom, station
- Newspapers and magazines:* quiz, reporter, tabloid, advertisement, headline, editor, weather forecast, broadsheet, feature, print, circulation, horoscope, journalist, current affairs, small ads
- Books:* author, editor, novel, paperback, print, chapter, publish, hardback

The internet: website, log on, domain, e-mail, download, log off, server

- B**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 reporters | 7 author |
| 2 broadsheets | 8 documentary |
| 3 commercials | 9 channels |
| 4 e-mail | 10 horoscope |
| 5 websites | 11 chapters |
| 6 soap opera | |

Test 42

- A**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 beat | 12 classic |
| 2 conducted | 13 hits |
| 3 compilation | 14 sentimental |
| 4 vocals | 15 soloist |
| 5 memorable | 16 play |
| 6 artist | 17 mellow |
| 7 string section | 18 composer |
| 8 deafening | 19 contemporary |
| 9 singer-songwriter | |
| 10 lively | |
| 11 live (pronunciation = /larv/) | |
- B**
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 d | 2 e | 3 c | 4 b |
| 5 h | 6 f | 7 g | 8 a |

Test 43

- A**
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 referee | 7 match |
| 2 umpire | 8 trainers |
| 3 opponents | 9 helmet |
| 4 pitch | 10 bat |
| 5 court | 11 racket |
| 6 course | 12 score |
- B**
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 B | 2 A | 3 C | 4 A | 5 D |
| 6 B | 7 B | 8 C | 9 D | 10 C |

Test 44

- A** *Play:* cards, tennis, computer games, chess, volleyball, the piano, the guitar

Do: photography, cooking, things using your hands

Go: rock climbing, horse riding, hiking, shopping, camping, jogging, swimming, skiing

Collect: postcards, coins, antiques, stamps

Make: clothes, things using your hands

Surf: the internet

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| B 1 the internet | 6 chess |
| 2 swimming | 7 shopping |
| 3 computer games | 8 postcards |
| 4 photography | 9 cooking |
| 5 the guitar | |

Test 45

Part 1

- 1 look after
- 2 overweight
- 3 sedentary
- 4 active
- 5 balanced diet
- 6 junk food
- 7 give up
- 8 diseases
- 9/10 hearts attacks/cancer (in either order)

- 11 get fit
- 12 took up

Part 2

- 13 tracksuit
- 14 trainers
- 15 sports centre
- 16/17 jogging/swimming (in either order)

- 18 keep fit
- 19 health club
- 20 cut down on
- 21 fatty
- 22 carbohydrates

- 23 fibre

Part 3

- 24 weight
- 25 slim
- 26 muscles
- 27 cleared up
- 28 overdid
- 29/30 twisted/sprained (in either order)
- 31 broke
- 32 shape

Test 46

- 1 E
- 2 False – you should always chew it before you swallow it.
- 3 a vegetarian
- 4 B
- 5 recipe
- 6 False. Vitamin C is found in fruit and vegetables.
- 7 False. *To eat a balanced diet* is to eat the right amount of food from the different food groups. *To go on a diet* is to eat less in order to lose weight.
- 8 protein
- 9 True
- 10 A

11 *To cut down on something* means to eat less of a certain kind of food. *To give something up* means to stop eating a certain kind of food altogether

12 off/out/of/to;for/to/for

13 curry = hot and spicy; boiled rice = bland or tasteless; a new loaf of bread = fresh; an old loaf of bread = stale; sugar = sweet; a packet of peanuts = salty; a lemon = sour; dark chocolate = bitter

Test 47

- 1 Ron is not bald, he has a smooth forehead, a beard, not a moustache, and he has a cheerful expression.
- 2 Raymond has curly hair, not straight hair, and the parting is at the side, not in the middle. He is fair-skinned, not dark-skinned. He doesn't have a hooked nose or any freckles.
- 3 Rose doesn't have a fringe and she isn't wearing any glasses. She is dark-skinned with dark hair, instead of having a pale complexion and blond hair, and she isn't smiling. In fact, she looks quite severe.
- 4 Jasper does not have broad shoulders or well-developed muscles. In fact, he is quite skinny. He has a moustache, not a beard, his hair is curly, not spiky and he doesn't have a particularly weather beaten face.
- 5 Amelia does not have tanned skin, she is quite pale. She doesn't have a double chin or a stud in her nose. She has short, spiky hair, not long, black, curly hair.

Test 48

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 was born | 14 well off |
| 2 baby | 15 get by |
| 3 brought up | 16 ambition |
| 4 support | 17 unemployed |
| 5 poverty | 18 opportunity |
| 6 luxury | 19 took up |
| 7 wealthy | 20 work |
| 8 child | 21 got on |
| 9 teenager | 22 put by |
| 10 mid teens | 23 gave up |
| 11 drop out of | 24 started up |
| 12 health | 25 did well |
| 13 retire | 26 alone |

Test 49

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 B | 10 B and C |
| 2 C | 11 A and B |
| 3 B | 12 A, B and C |
| 4 B and C | 13 B |
| 5 A and C | 14 C |
| 6 B and C | 15 B |
| 7 C | 16 A |
| 8 B | 17 C |
| 9 A, B and C | |

Test 50

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 correct | 7 wrong | 13 wrong |
| 2 wrong | 8 correct | 14 correct |
| 3 correct | 9 wrong | 15 wrong |
| 4 correct | 10 wrong | 16 wrong |
| 5 correct | 11 wrong | 17 correct |
| 6 wrong | 12 correct | 18 wrong |

Test 51

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 school | 10 youth hostel |
| 2 library | 11 law courts |
| 3 station | 12 registry office |
| 4 bus stop | 13 post office |
| 5 health centre | 14 taxi rank |
| 6 health club | 15 museum |
| 7 town hall | 16 police station |
| 8 job centre | 17 college |
| 9 park | 18 hotel |

Test 52

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 advertisement | 9 employer(s) |
| 2 application | 10 promoted |
| 3 applicants | 11 commuting |
| 4 qualifications | 12 attendance |
| 5 unsuccessful | 13 manager |
| 6 training | 14 dismissed |
| 7 vacancies | 15 experienced |
| 8 employee | 16 resignation |

Test 53

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 post | 10 prospects |
| 2 referees | 11 sack |
| 3 interview | 12 satisfaction |
| 4 candidates | 13 redundant |
| 5 vocational | 14 overtime |
| 6 earned/salary | 15 income |
| 7 pension | 16 gave up |
| 8 rise | 17 retiring |
| 9 perks | |

Section 3: Exam tasks**Test 54**

Picture 4

Test 55

Asking somebody what they think: 4, 9, 21, 27

Asking somebody to clarify or repeat something: 2, 10, 17, 22, 26

Agreeing with somebody: 7, 12, 14, 16

Disagreeing with somebody: 1, 20, 23

Giving yourself time to think: 6, 25, 30

Saying something in another way: 8, 15, 19, 31

3, 5, 11, 13, 18, 24, 28 and 29 are all inappropriate

Test 56*Informal letter*

1 It was great to hear from you again

2 you asked me about

3 plans 7 starts again

4 leave 8 told

5 go to 9 there

6 begins 10 I'm sorry

11 can't

12 do you fancy meeting

13 Why don't we meet

14 handy

15 It would be great

16 that's everything

17 need 20 give my love

18 more 21 Keep in touch

19 give me a call 22 Best wishes

Formal letter

1 I very much appreciated

2 As you requested

3 itinerary

4 Depart

5 Attend

6 commences (*begins* is also good)

- 7 recommences (*starts again* is also good)
- 8 I regret
- 9 am unable to
- 10 I suggest meeting
- 11 convenient
- 12 would you like to meet
- 13 informed (*told* is also good)
- 14 on the premises (*there* is also good)
- 15 I have covered the main points
- 16 require (*need* is also good)
- 17 further (*more* is also good)
- 18 contact me
- 19 I would be grateful
- 20 give my kindest regards
- 21 I look forward to hearing from you soon
- 22 Yours sincerely

Test 57

- 1 when
- 2 until
- 3 After a while
- 4 to my disappointment
- 5 As a result / In desperation
- 6 At first
- 7 Then
- 8 To my surprise/Luckily
- 9 Suddenly
- 10 It wasn't until
- 11 I was horrified to discover/To my horror
- 12 In desperation
- 13 Luckily/To my surprise
- 14 in relief
- 15 It was then
- 16 that I discovered
- 17 To my horror / I was horrified to discover

Test 58

- 1 I was pleased to see
- 2 First of all
- 3 very simple
- 4 historic
- 5 Secondly
- 6 high quality
- 7 small
- 8 are all fully-qualified
- 9 a great deal of
- 10 However
- 11 In addition to
- 12 excellent

- 13 equipped
- 14 resources
- 15 delicious
- 16 Furthermore
- 17 comfortable
- 18 perfect
- 19 don't know
- 20 write to the school
- 21 In my opinion
- 22 ideal
- 23 you will agree it is the ideal choice for our purposes

Test 59

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Although | 10 First of all/ |
| 2 Nevertheless | Secondly/ |
| 3 Furthermore | Moreover |
| (we can also say | 11 while |
| 'What's more') | 12 In contrast |
| 4 whereas | 13 As well as |
| 5 However | 14 In addition |
| 6 In my opinion | 15 In addition to |
| 7 believe that | 16 In conclusion |
| 8 consider | 17 in the end |
| 9 hand | |

Test 60

- 1 mysterious = mystery
- 2 ✓
- 3 actors = characters
- 4 discovery = discover
- 5 sinisterly = sinister
- 6 makes = has / plays
- 7 play = part/role
- 8 selfishly = selfish
- 9 placed = set
- 10 acting = action
- 11 ✓
- 12 ✓
- 13 Whereas = However/Unfortunately
- 14 happily = happy
- 15 death = dead
- 16 ✓
- 17 uncovers = discovers
- 18 Although = Despite
- 19 promising = promises
- 20 ✓
- 21 drama = dramatically
- 22 ✓
- 23 to = on
- 24 concern = opinion/view
- 25 advise = recommend