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
- Useful tips on learning new vocabulary and preparing for the exam
- Full answer key
- Ideal for self-study and classroom use

Cover designed by Ten Toes Design
Cover photography by Z & B Baran

Also look out for:

Published and distributed by Pearson Education Limited

www.penguinenglish.com
Pearson Education Limited
Edinburgh Gate
Harlow
Essex CM20 2JE, England
and Associated Companies throughout the world.

ISBN 0 582 45175 2

This edition published 2002
Text copyright © Rawdon Wyatt 2002

Designed and typeset by Pantek Arts Ltd, Maidstone, Kent
Test Your format devised by Peter Watcyn-Jones
Illustrations by Martin Fish, Vince Silcock and Ross Thomson
Printed in Italy by Rotolito Lombarda

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the Publishers.

Acknowledgements
The author would like to thank the following:
The students at St. Clare’s, Oxford, for piloting these tests and for providing invaluable feedback. Jan Kelly and Mark Searle, teachers extraordinaire at St. Clare’s, Oxford, for their many useful comments and suggestions. Claire de Gruchy, for her inexhaustible support, encouragement and supplies of grinning grunters. Judith Greet, for editing the whole thing and suggesting useful changes. Helen Parker, Jane Durkin and all at Penguin Longman.

Published by Pearson Education Limited in association with Penguin Books Ltd, both companies being subsidiaries of Pearson plc.
# Contents

To the student iv  

## Section 1 General vocabulary  

1 Likes and dislikes 1  
2 Actions 2  
3 Comparison and contrast 4  
4 Confusing words 6  
5 Make, do and take 8  
6 Get 1 10  
7 Get 2 12  
8 Abstract nouns 14  
9 Adjectives formed from nouns and verbs 16  
10 Directions 18  
11 Location 20  
12 Changes 22  
13 Opposites 1 25  
14 Opposites 2 26  
15 Opposites 3 28  
16 Prepositions 30  
17 Shapes and features 32  
18 Time 34  

## Section 2 Topic vocabulary  

19 Clothes and fashion 1 35  
20 Clothes and fashion 2 36  
21 Describing personality 38  
22 Friends and relations 1 40  
23 Friends and relations 2 42  
24 Travel and holidays 1 43  
25 Travel and holidays 2 44  
26 Travel and holidays 3 45  
27 Accommodation 1 47  
28 Accommodation 2 49  
29 Animals and plants 51  

## Section 3 Exam tasks  

54 Picture description 104  
55 Interview expressions 106  
56 Writing a letter 108  
57 Writing a story 110  
58 Writing a report 111  
59 Writing a composition or article 112  
60 Writing about a set text 114  

Answers 116
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 eatnospia batou fast cars, and have always wanted a Ferrari.  
    
    passionate about

Likes

1  My sister’s boyfriend is so handsome.  
    I really nafyc him.

2  My mother is so kind and gentle. I earod her.

3  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 tolery me.
Actions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things we do with our arms and hands</th>
<th>Things we do with our mouth and nose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>beckon</strong></td>
<td><strong>cough</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things we do with our feet and legs</td>
<td>Things we do with our eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>crawl</strong></td>
<td><strong>blink</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 many find some of the words in this test useful, and they will help to make your writing more interesting.
Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or expression. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1. British people and people in my country have a lot ________.
   A in common   B in similar   C in particular

2. The ________ in weather between my country and that in the United Kingdom is very noticeable.
   A contrast   B compare   C comparison

3. The United Kingdom and my country ________ a lot in many respects.
   A different   B differentiate   C differ

4. 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

5. I find it difficult to ________ between British English and American English.
   A distinctive   B extinguish   C distinguish

6. There’s a big ________ between learning a language and actually using it.
   A distinction   B distinctive   C distinguish

7. In my country, it is illegal to ________ between men and women.
   A difference   B discipline   C discriminate

8. 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

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

Complete the following sentences with the correct word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

1 Twenty years ago, very few people owned computers, but ______ a lot of people have them. actually/now

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

3 I haven’t seen her ______ this morning. already/yet

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

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

6 At three o’clock, I ______ the children from school. bring/fetch

7 If you learn the vocabulary in this book, you have a better ______ of passing the FCE. chance/possibility

8 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
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 **making** a large profit, but in the meantime they’re **doing** a lot of damage to the environment.

2. She was asked to **make** a quick speech, but she **took** her time.

3. After we’ve **done** our homework, we should **take** the washing up.

4. **Take** a look at all these mistakes you’ve **made**!

5. Shall we **take** a taxi or go by train?

6. At first, he **took** a great effort to **make** an interest in his lessons.

7. This is a photograph I **took** of some friends we **met** when we were on holiday.

8. She told me to **take** a seat, and then went to **make** some phone calls.

9. **Taking** a test is a bit like **solving** 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.

After I had _____________ the bed, he lay down and _____________ his medicine.

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
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.
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. \(T / F\)
This homework is really difficult. Let's get it over with.
Let's not do this homework.   T / F

Mark is always getting at me.
Mark is always criticizing me.   T / F

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

Whatever I say to Bob, I can't seem to get through to him.
Bob can't hear me.   T / F

I think Sean got out of bed on the wrong side this morning.
I think Sean woke up late this morning.   T / F

When I tried to explain the situation to Rebecca, she got hold of the wrong end of the stick.
Rebecca misunderstood me.   T / F

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

'Come on! Get a grip on yourself!'
'Stop misbehaving!'   T / F

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

'Get a life!'
'Start looking after yourself.'   T / F
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 complain
14. After dinner, she made an important __________ announce.

15. I'm afraid my English __________ isn't very good.

16. If you want to achieve __________ in the FCE, you will need to study hard.

17. British Airways announce the __________ of flight BA671 from Bangkok.

18. The __________ begins at exactly half past seven.

19. I had a terrible __________ with my boyfriend.

20. As far as I'm concerned, __________ is more important than money.

21. Do you think that there's too much __________ on television?

22. If you can't stand the __________, get out of the kitchen.

23. I'm afraid I don't have much __________ with lazy people.

24. Do French, Italian and Spanish have any __________?

25. He didn't show much __________ when I told him I had split up with my girlfriend.

26. He always seems to have a lot of __________.

27. In all __________ he'll pass the FCE.

28. The mountain reaches a __________ of almost 6,000 metres.
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.

1  The work of cabin crew on an aircraft is often seen as an _______________ job.

2  A new _______________ centre is being built outside the town.

3  Trees are being cut down to provide _______________ parking spaces.

4  The school is located in a quiet _______________ area.

5  Waddesdon Manor is a _______________ example of a nineteenth century stately home.

6  I don’t think your demands are very _______________.

7  She was a very _______________ woman.

8  In the 1920s she became the _______________ owner of a large country estate.

9  When I first came to England I was very _______________.

10 An _______________ thing happened to me yesterday.

11 Exercise can be _______________ provided you do not overdo it.

12 We had an _______________ time at the party.

13 Swimming is an _______________ way of keeping fit.
For some people, losing weight can develop into a __________ obsession.

Our town library is facing serious __________ problems.

Some people remain __________ well into their eighties.

British weather can be very __________.

She was very __________ about her bad behaviour.

The police became __________ when he started to tell lies.

Writing a book can be a very __________ experience.

We were so __________ during the lesson.

Last year's show was a disaster, but this year's was a __________ success.

He had lost so much weight he was hardly __________.

My cousin is very __________ and loves playing sports.

____________ people are often sad and uncommunicative.

Going on holiday is __________ to staying at home.

The management think they will succeed, but I am rather __________.

People living in small villages need a __________ public transport system.

It was a very __________ film.
10 Directions

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.

1. 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.

4. 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
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.
Walton Square is at the south end of Peach Street.

The sports shop is to the east of the police station.

Gruchy Lane connects Walton Square with Pogle Park.

'Harridge's' department store is on the right side of Peach Street near Walton Square.

'Nibbles' café is surrounded by a small wood.

'Club Latino' is not on the same side of the road as 'Harridge's'.
12 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mis-</th>
<th>un-</th>
<th>dis-</th>
<th>ir-</th>
<th>il-</th>
<th>in-</th>
<th>im-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>in</strong>correct</td>
<td>16 <strong>_qualified</strong></td>
<td>32 <strong>_personal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_believable</strong></td>
<td>17 <strong>_avoidable</strong></td>
<td>33 <strong>_complete</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_obedient</strong></td>
<td>18 <strong>_competent</strong></td>
<td>34 <strong>_accurate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 <strong>_adequate</strong></td>
<td>19 <strong>_conscious</strong></td>
<td>35 <strong>_legal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 <strong>_honest</strong></td>
<td>20 <strong>_certain</strong></td>
<td>36 <strong>_agreeable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 <strong>_acceptable</strong></td>
<td>21 <strong>_attractive</strong></td>
<td>37 <strong>_possible</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 <strong>_perfect</strong></td>
<td>22 <strong>_patient</strong></td>
<td>38 <strong>_mature</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 <strong>_regular</strong></td>
<td>23 <strong>_fair</strong></td>
<td>39 <strong>_satisfied</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 <strong>_responsible</strong></td>
<td>24 <strong>_married</strong></td>
<td>40 <strong>_logical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 <strong>_limited</strong></td>
<td>25 <strong>_fashionable</strong></td>
<td>41 <strong>_comfortable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 <strong>_even</strong></td>
<td>26 <strong>_welcome</strong></td>
<td>42 <strong>_agree</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 <strong>_like</strong> (verb)</td>
<td>27 <strong>_behave</strong></td>
<td>43 <strong>_obey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 <strong>_understand</strong></td>
<td>28 <strong>_trust</strong> (verb)</td>
<td>44 <strong>_approve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 <strong>_pronounce</strong></td>
<td>29 <strong>_wrap</strong></td>
<td>45 <strong>_pack</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 <strong>_lock</strong></td>
<td>30 <strong>_continue</strong></td>
<td>46 <strong>_cover</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 <strong>_connect</strong></td>
<td>31 <strong>_fold</strong></td>
<td>47 <strong>_appear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ________ **caugh**t____ the plane.

1. We didn’t **spend** much money. In fact, we managed to ________ **s**p**e**nd____ a lot.

2. The train arrives at the station at 4 o’clock and ________ **d**e**v**i**a**r**i**v**e**s** five minutes later.

3. After he had **empt**ied the bottle, he ____________ it with water.

4. ‘Can you **lend** me £10?’ ‘No way. The last time you ________ **l**o**a**n**m**o**n**e**y** from me, you didn’t pay it back!’

5. She isn’t **laugh**ing, she’s ___________.

6. The principal doesn’t **allow** smoking at school. In fact, he ________ **d**i**e**b**r**o**b**u**l**t**y** anything that is bad for our health.

7. ‘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.

'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 ___________.

If you are attacked in the street, there are several different ways you can ___________ yourself.

She spends too much time playing and not enough time ___________. 
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 _____________.

She was wearing a **dark** blue skirt and a ____________ yellow blouse.

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

The thief said he was **innocent**, but the judge decided he was __________

The students were all **early**, but the teacher was __________

Half the students were **present**, the other half were __________

My sister is very **hardworking**, but my brother is very __________

Attendance at class is **compulsory**, but the afternoon social programme is __________

I don’t like it when the sea is **rough**; I prefer it when it’s __________

The room is about ten metres **long** and four metres __________

My best friend is quite **mean**, but his sister is very __________

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

I prefer **strong** coffee to __________ coffee.
16 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?

5  ________ 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.
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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

See also: Test 21 Describing personality
Test 47 Physical appearance
21 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: <strong>Betty</strong></td>
<td>Name: _____</td>
<td>Name: _____</td>
<td>Name: _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teetchy</td>
<td>reliable</td>
<td>stoical</td>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bossy</td>
<td>punctual</td>
<td>witty</td>
<td>obstinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceited</td>
<td>industrious</td>
<td>impulsive</td>
<td>generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bigoted</td>
<td>timid</td>
<td>garrulous</td>
<td>changeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitchy</td>
<td>absent-minded</td>
<td>gregarious</td>
<td>obedient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: _____</td>
<td>Name: _____</td>
<td>Name: _____</td>
<td>Name: _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optimistic</td>
<td>intellectual</td>
<td>romantic</td>
<td>popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independent</td>
<td>suspicious</td>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheerful</td>
<td>pessimistic</td>
<td>energetic</td>
<td>ambitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artistic</td>
<td>untidy</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td>open-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy-going</td>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>adventurous</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The writer feels positive about these people</th>
<th>The writer feels negative about these people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Emma (his grandmother)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23 Friends and relations

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 ...
    ... my fiancée.

2 Jenny and I work together in the same office. She is ...
    ... my workmate.

3 Jane and I announced our engagement last week and plan to get married in the summer. She is ...
    ... 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
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 ______________ it. 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 22 ______________ your key and settle any outstanding bills.
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

1 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. ___________

4 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. ___________

5 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.

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!

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.

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 (⊙).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>caravan</th>
<th>country cottage</th>
<th>detached house</th>
<th>villa</th>
<th>bungalow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>terraced house</td>
<td>castle</td>
<td>tent</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>mansion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

draughty

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.

cramped

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.

pretentious

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>😊 These words have a positive connotation</th>
<th>☹️ These words have a negative connotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>cosy</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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.


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

How many other words can you add to these categories?
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).

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

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.

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.

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.

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!

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.

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.

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

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.

With a loud **quacking** noise, they landed in the water and started **diving** for fish.

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!

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
30 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.

Which of these rivers is the longest?
   A The Thames    B The Nile    C The Amazon    D The Mississippi

The Gobi, the Sahara and the Kalahari are all examples of ______

The Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian and the Arctic are all examples of ______

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

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

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.)

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

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?

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

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An adjective referring to towns and cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An adjective referring to the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A public place where people go for pleasure or entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A person who regularly travels to a town or city for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Periods during the day when people are travelling to and from work in a city (2 words).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A stretch of land around a city where building is not allowed (2 words).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An outer area of a city where people live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dirty air caused by traffic fumes, industry, noise, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Evening entertainment such as bars and clubs in towns and cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The blocking of streets with traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Plants, animals, earth, the weather, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>An adjective describing the pressures caused by the difficulties of life, which make you feel worried or tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Full of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Quiet and untroubled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Not dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Consisting of people from many different parts of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An area of land on a farm used for animals or crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The practice of farming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A piece of land on which many different buildings of the same type have been built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A very tall, modern city building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A large building divided into separate parts, e.g., an office ______ or a ______ of flats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Manufacturing companies or other types of commercial activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the exam...

You might be asked to say whether you would prefer to live in a town/city or in the countryside, giving your reasons. You may also be asked to describe the area in which you live, saying why you do or don’t like it. You could also be asked to say what could be done to improve the area you live in.

See also: Test 1 Likes and dislikes
Tests 27 and 28 Accommodation
Test 38 The environment
Test 51 Services and facilities
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A cool, pleasant ...</th>
<th>... mist ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The torrential ...</td>
<td>... smog ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A roaring ...</td>
<td>... wind ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The clatter of ...</td>
<td>... thunderstorm, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The crashing ...</td>
<td>... lightning ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>There was a sudden flash of ...</td>
<td>... clouds ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thick, grey ...</td>
<td>... breeze ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A thin, grey ...</td>
<td>... snow ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A dirty, yellow ...</td>
<td>... boiling ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I loved the crunch of ...</td>
<td>... sun ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>She shook the freezing ...</td>
<td>... rain ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A howling, icy ...</td>
<td>... hurricane ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A blazing ...</td>
<td>... thunder ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A devastating ...</td>
<td>... frost ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Huge, fluffy ...</td>
<td>... blizzard ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Hot, humid air usually precedes a ...</td>
<td>... freezing ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The weather on that summer day was absolutely ...</td>
<td>... fog ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The weather on that winter day was absolutely ...</td>
<td>... hailstones ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
... 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.
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 **prehistoric** times, my country was a tropical island covered with thick forest.

1 The first inhabitants arrived from mainland Europe about 10,000 years ago.

2 They built settlers 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 defeat by invading armies from the north.

5 The Romans were forced to departure and so returned home.

6 The country became a king 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 revolting by the poor people.

9 They overthrown the king, who fled the country.

10 A republican was established, but it was very unpopular.

11 After a few years, the country became a monarch again under King Bart.
King Bart was also the **rule of Lycaenia, and my country became** part of his country.

However, he was **unpopular and so the people deposition him in** 1892.

During this time, the **country began to become industry.**

Before this, it was mainly an **agriculture country.**

My country won its **independent from Lycaenia in 1906.**

This was shortly after the Lycaenian governor was **assassination.**

During the reign of Queen Marge the First, a democracy system **was adopted.**

In 1934, a **civilian war resulted in the deaths of thousands of people.**

A republican system was adopted once again, and many agreed that this politician system worked the best.

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!
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
Well, make sure you only use it in self-defence.

Wear a money belt.

Instead, he was accused of manslaughter.

There were lawyers, judges and police everywhere.

Believe it or not, he was acquitted.

He received a heavy fine instead.

He got out of jail last week.

Put them in a safe.

No, we no longer execute people.

The police charged him with robbery and shoplifting.

No, he got away.

Yes. It is against the law.

No, he said he was innocent.

Life imprisonment.

No, but I always lock the door and leave the lights on when I go out.

There were only five cells.

Fit a burglar alarm in the house.

Somebody broke into the house opposite mine.

Somebody stole over £20,000 from a bank on the High Street.

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
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 know 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.
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the USA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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
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
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
Entertainment

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.

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.

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.

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!

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.

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!

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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Television and radio</th>
<th>Newspapers and magazines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>quiz</strong></td>
<td><strong>reporter</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>The internet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>author</strong></td>
<td><strong>website</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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!

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
2. jazz
3. heavy metal
4. opera
5. pop
6. dance
7. easy listening
8. classical music
## 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).

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

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

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 dietician. 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
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: **noprtie**
Foods which are high in fibre and low in fat are better for you.
A True    B False

Which of the following is most important for the development of healthy bones and teeth?
A calcium    B carbohydrates    C cholesterol    D calories

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 ________
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.
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.

For a few months I was unemployment / unemployed / workless.

I had the possibility / opportunity / opportune to go to college, but I didn’t have enough money.

I took on / took out / took up photography as a hobby.

I then started job / work / employ as an assistant to a photographer.

The photographer and I got together / got on / got out well and I enjoyed the work.

I managed to put by / put off / put out a little money, which I kept in the bank.

After a few years, I gave away / gave out / gave up this job.

With the money I had saved, I started up / started out / started on my own photographic studio.

My venture did well / made well / did good and I was able to open another studio.

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
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

3. 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

In the evening I like to ______ things ______.
A make ... easily  B take ... easy  C go ... slowly

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

I buy things in bulk, as it's more economic. Because of economical problems, our local off-licence was forced to close.

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.

As prices come down, people are no longer able to afford to go shopping. The customers were delighted when prices started to go up.

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.

We needed food for the weekend, so I offered to do the shopping. We were bored, so decided to go shopping.

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.

See also: Test 11 Location Test 51 Service
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

10 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.

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.
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.

1 One day, he saw an ____________ in the newspaper for an office job.

2 He wrote to them and they sent him an ____________ form.

3 There were over 50 ____________ for the job.

4 Unfortunately, he lacked experience and the appropriate ____________.

5 He was ____________ and decided to try elsewhere.

6 He was then offered a place on a ____________ course offered by another company.

7 He completed the course and was able to fill one of the ____________ at the company.

8 As a new ____________ , he found it difficult at first.

9 Nevertheless, he was good at his job, and managed to impress his ____________.
Within a short space of time, he was promoted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.).
53 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.
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.
# 55 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I'm afraid I don't agree with you.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Could you repeat that, please?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I'm sorry?</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shut up and let me speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>That's rubbish!</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>In other words ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>What do you think about ...?</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>I don't entirely agree with you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Don't just sit there like a stuffed cabbage.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>What are your feelings about ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Let me see.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pardon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yes, I agree.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>I'm not so sure about that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>What I mean is ...</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Eh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>What's your opinion?</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>How can I put this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I'm afraid I didn't catch that.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Would you mind repeating that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>What?</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>What are your views on ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>That's exactly my view.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>That's absolute nonsense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Put a sock in it.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Get lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>That's just what I was thinking.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Can I think about that for a moment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>To put it another way ...</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>What I'm trying to say is ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asking somebody what they think</td>
<td>Asking somebody to clarify or repeat something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What do you think about ...?</strong></td>
<td><strong>I'm sorry?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreeing with somebody</th>
<th>Disagreeing with somebody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes, I agree.</strong></td>
<td><strong>I'm afraid I don't agree with you.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Giving yourself time to think</th>
<th>Saying something in another way</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Let me see.</strong></td>
<td><strong>What I mean is ...</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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!
Writing a report

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.
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.

The air in cities is often very dirty, **in contrast / while** the air in the country is usually fresh and clean.

The weather in Spain is often warm and sunny. **While / In contrast**, England is often cold and damp.

**As well as / In addition** learning grammar, you should also try to develop your vocabulary.

Grammar is very important. **As well as / In addition**, you should try to develop your vocabulary.

**In addition to / In addition** recording new words and expressions that you learn in your lessons, you should recycle them whenever possible.

**In the end / In conclusion**, I would like to say that everyone should try to learn English in an English-speaking environment.

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
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).

I would like to tell you about ‘Rebecca’, a storybook written in the 1930s by the English author Daphne du Maurier. It is both a love story and a mysterious, full of action, romance, intrigue and atmosphere.

There are five main actors in the story: the narrator, whose name we never discovery; Max de Winter, a wealthy middle-aged man; Mrs. Danvers, his sinisterly housekeeper; Max’s first wife, Rebecca, a beautiful but arrogant woman who makes an important play in the story, even though she is dead, and Jack Favell, Rebecca’s cousin and a selfishly playboy.

The story is placed in Monte Carlo, and later at ‘Manderley’, Max’s estate in the west of England, where most of the acting takes place. The narrator, a young woman, explains how she meets Max in Monte Carlo, falls in love and marries him. They return to England, where they move to Max’s house. Whereas, the narrator is not happily, because the house is full of memories of the death Rebecca. Mrs. Danvers, who adored Rebecca, treats the narrator very badly, and Max remains cold and distant.

The narrator then uncovers that Max murdered Rebecca because she was having affairs with other men. Although this
she still loves him, and promising to help him. However, Jack Favell finds out what Max has done and threatens him with blackmail. The story ends very drama, with Mrs. Danvers burning 'Manderley' to the ground, and Jack Favell promising to get revenge to Max.

In my concern, 'Rebecca' is one of the best books I have ever read, and I would advise it to anyone.

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:
beacon crawl cross flex
grab groove 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

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
7 F 8 T 9 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 pronunciation)
16. success
17. arrival
18. performance
19. argument (not argument)
20. happiness (not happiness)
21. violence
22. heat
23. patience
24. similarities
25. sympathy
26. confidence
27. probability
28. height

### Test 9
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>attractive</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>additional</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>reasonable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ambitious</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>lonely</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>amusing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>beneficial</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>enjoyable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>effective</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>financial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>changeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>apologetic</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>suspicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>satisfying</td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>bored (not boring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>comparative</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>recognisable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>competitive</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>creative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>preferable</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>dependable</td>
<td>29.</td>
<td>disappointing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test 10
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test 11
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The underground station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Walton Square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test 12
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>adjust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>alter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>demote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>disappear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>dissolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>expand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>fade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>promote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>reduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>renew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>renovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>vary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test 13
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>unbelievable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>disobedient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>inadequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>dishonest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>unacceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>imperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>irresponsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>uneven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>misunderstand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>mispronounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>unlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>disconnect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>unqualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>unavoidable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>incompetent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>unconscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>unattractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>impatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>unfair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>unmarried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>unfashionable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>unwelcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>misbehave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>mistrust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>unwrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>discontinue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>unfold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>impersonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>inaccurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>illegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>disagreeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>immature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>dissatisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>illogical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>uncomfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>disobey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>disapprove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>unpack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>uncover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>disappear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test 14
1 save/put by/put aside
2 leaves/departs
3 filled
4 borrowed
5 crying
6 forbids/bans
7 denied
8 set
9 failed
10 failed
11 hit
12 punish
13 forgot
14 receive
15 built
16 won
17 refused
18 defend
19 working

Section 2: Topic vocabulary
Test 19
1 put on
2 wear
3 fit
4 try them on
5 ironed
6 suits
7 match
8 grown out of
9 out
10 do up
11 supermodel
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
B Claudia
C Stuart
D Claire
E Sally
F Andrew
G Stanley
H Sue
I Bob
J Maureen
K John
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
2 book
3 tickets
4 passport
5 currency
6 cheques
7 suitcase
8 check in
9 boarding card
10 departure lounge
11 duty free
12 gate
13 board
14 cabin crew
15 safety belt
16 takes off
17 lands
18 customs
19 sunbathing
20 sightseeing
21 check out

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

Test 16
1 against
2 of
3 among
4 for
5 at
6 in
7 during
8 to
9 on
10 with
11 into
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
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

B  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

Test 30
1 continents
2 islands
3 D
4 ranges
5 B
6 deserts
7 oceans
8 waterfalls
9 canals
10 Lake
11 forest/rainforest
12 valley
13 Equator
14 volcano
15 hurricane/typhoon/cyclone/storm
16 earthquake
17 C
18 the North Pole
19 a small river
20 C

Test 31
1 rural
2 amenity
3 commuter
4 rush hour
5 green belt
6 suburb
7 pollution
8 nightlife
9 congestion
10 nature
11 stressful
12 crowded
13 peaceful
14 safe
15 cosmopolitan
16 field
17 agriculture
18 estate
19 skyscraper
20 block
21 industry

Test 32
1 ...rain...poured down all day...
2 ...wind / hurricane...
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 35**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test 35</th>
<th>1B</th>
<th>2D</th>
<th>3C</th>
<th>4A</th>
<th>5B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6B</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>8C</td>
<td>9D</td>
<td>10D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11D</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>13D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

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

A 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
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  
2 Nevertheless  
3 Furthermore  
4 whereas  
5 However  
6 In my opinion  
7 believe that  
8 consider  
9 hand  
10 First of all/  
11 while  
12 In contrast  
13 As well as  
14 In addition  
15 In addition to  
16 In conclusion  
17 in the end  

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