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USE OF ENGLISH 1

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with the correct forms of the words in capitals.

THE BURDEN OF BEING THE FAVOURITE CHILD

A new study suggests those who are considered the 'favourite' child in the family pay a high price for their preferred status. Researchers from Purdue University in Indiana found that feeling a heightened obligation to please parents and being the target of sibling rivalry both take their toll: an increased risk of depression. The ¹weight (WEIGH) of expectation that comes with being the favoured child can feel like conditional attention – the child believes it's necessary to keep achieving ²_____ (POSSIBLE) high standards in order to avoid falling out of favour. Growing up as the star of the family often leaves these children with a ³_____ (LIFE) need to be the centre of attention and an expectation of unconditional love. In addition, when their ⁴_____ (RESPECT) siblings fail the family, they feel they have to compensate their parents for that by being even more responsible and mature. Psychologists recognise this behaviour as the Hero Child syndrome. The Hero Child works hard to help the family ⁵_____ (SUCCESS) through being a conscientious student and hard worker.

TIPS:

- You need to think carefully about how to change the word so that it fits grammatically into the sentence – is it an adjective, an adverb, etc.? You should also consider the meaning – for example, do you need a negative or positive meaning?
- Remember that as well as adding prefixes and suffixes to a word, you may also need to make other changes.

2 For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between three and six words including the word in capitals.

1 We didn't expect people to envy us our success.

BE

We didn't think people would be envious/jealous of our success.

2 The plane was on the verge of taking off when one of the engines caught fire.

ABOUT

The plane _____ off when one of the engines caught fire.

3 By the end of the year, it will be ten years since we first met.

EACH

By the end of the year, we _____ ten years.

4 The aim of the campaign was to make people more aware of the problem of poverty.

RAISE

The campaign was _____ about the problem of poverty.

5 Katherine first went abroad when she was sixteen.

NEVER

By the time she turned sixteen, _____.

WORD STORE 1A

Personality adjectives

- 1 tolerant = unprejudiced
- 2 stubborn = _____
- 3 quick-witted = _____
- 4 disrespectful = _____
- 5 thoughtful = _____
- 6 practical = _____
- 7 loyal = _____

WORD STORE 1B

Collocations

- 1 top position = dizzy heights
- 2 experience difficulties = _____
- 3 modest presence = _____
- 4 homemade goodies = _____
- 5 bring back images = _____
- 6 strength and determination = _____
- 7 lack of height = _____
- 8 show their acceptance = _____

WORD STORE 1C

EXTRA Collocations

A 1 birthday 2 blot out 3 face 4 forthright
5 free 6 imposing 7 lofty 8 require

+

B memories stature heights will approval
hardships treat manner

- 1 birthday treat
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

WORD STORE 1D

Common phrases

- 1 remain calm/not show any shock = not bat an eyelid
- 2 finds the good things about sb = _____
- 3 a disproportionate amount = _____
- 4 asserts sth strongly = _____
- 5 carried on as normal = _____
- 6 behaved as if sth did not worry her = _____
- 7 a very old age = _____

WORD STORE 1E

Word pairs

A 1 captivating 2 accurate 3 offer
4 compelling 5 condone 6 sing
7 privileged 8 spoiler 9 poverty-

+

B alert background an idea insight
narrative portrayal sb's praises
story stricken

- 1 captivating narrative
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____

WORD STORE 1F

Collocations

A 1 charity 2 criminal 3 gut 4 minor
5 split 6 upstanding

+

B citizen crime reaction record
second work

- 1 charity work
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

USE OF ENGLISH 2

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with one word in each gap.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT A-LEVELS

Choosing which A-levels to take is a big decision and it needs to be given a lot of thought. ¹Although/while the majority of study programmes have no specific subject requirements, an academically rigorous selection will be a must for top universities.

If you ² _____ studying law at university, a good A-level set might include History, English Literature, a language and Economics. History and English Literature are essay-based subjects. They will help develop your ability to form arguments, as ³ _____ as a broad knowledge base. Taking a language will keep the options of a year abroad or joint study open, and Economics provides some financial background.

⁴ _____ option is the law A-level, but there is some debate over its worth, so ensure the universities you take into consideration don't have it listed as a non-preferred subject.

This choice, however, is only intended as a guide and by no means ⁵ _____ you have to take these A-levels to do a law degree.

2 For questions 1–5, complete each set of three sentences (a, b and c) with the same word in each gap.

1
a Cardiovascular disease is still the most common cause of death in many developed countries.

b It's quite common for students to stay up late revising the night before an exam.

c No special knowledge is necessary to complete the task, just use common sense.

2
a This fish casserole tastes none the worse for being served _____.
b I was planning to go on a mountain expedition but I got _____ feet and pulled out.
c Jack had a peculiar sense of humour and his jokes usually left everyone _____.

3
a How about _____ a taxi? Actually, for the three of us it might be cheaper than going by bus.
b Undoubtedly, _____ the same concerns about the future of the school helped the teachers make a unanimous decision about what action to take.
c I've heard him _____ his travel experiences on several occasions. He's a brilliant speaker.

4
a Even a young IT specialist can easily find a well-paid job – my brother is a _____ in point.
b Their lawyers were confident we would win the _____ and be awarded compensation.
c Can you put the DVD back in its _____, please?

5
a The quaint little town worked its magic and it felt as if time had _____ still.
b Wearing a flamboyant yellow coat, she clearly _____ out from the crowd.
c Even if we'd studied more, we wouldn't have _____ a chance of passing that exam.

TIPS:

- You need to complete three unrelated sentences with the same word.
- The meaning of the word is different in each sentence.

WORD STORE 2A

Exaggerated synonyms

- 1 dried out or burnt = frazzled
- 2 appear as a large and threatening form = _____
- 3 move in water = _____
- 4 move quickly or lightly = _____
- 5 put a wet substance on a wall or other surface = _____
- 6 bring back swallowed food = _____
- 7 all the (things) on earth = _____
- 8 depressed or overly excited due to a mental illness = _____
- 9 hit with a hammer = _____
- 10 an area with hidden bombs = _____

WORD STORE 2B

Phrasal verbs

- 1 find sth = come by sth
- 2 having a problem to deal with = _____
- 3 achieve sth = _____
- 4 happening before sth = _____
- 5 take effect = _____
- 6 arrange sth in a clear way = _____
- 7 adding sth to get it to the level you want = _____

WORD STORE 2C

EXTRA Phrasal verbs with up

- 1 try to have enough of sth = summon sth up
- 2 invent sth = _____
- 3 collect or accumulate sth = _____
- 4 enjoy experiencing sth = _____
- 5 become less serious or upset = _____
- 6 practise and improve a skill = _____

WORD STORE 2D

Relaxed/stressed

RELAXED	STRESSED
1 <u>keep</u> things in perspective	7 a bundle of _____
2 _____ a grip	8 my _____ is pounding
3 a weight has been _____	9 my mind goes _____
4 a _____ comes over me	10 butterflies in my _____
5 take exams in my _____	11 a _____ wreck
6 sail _____ exams	12 _____ of my depth

WORD STORE 2E

Collocations

A	1 break 2 dismiss 3 give 4 have 5 meet 6 stand out
---	---

+

B	reservations ~~the monotony~~ from the crowd the deadlines it serious thought the idea
---	--

- 1 break the monotony
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

WORD STORE 2F

Phrases

[affinity ~~boat~~ composure concerns
head initiative sense expertise]

- 1 be in the same boat
- 2 share their _____
- 3 clear my _____
- 4 use your _____
- 5 keep your _____
- 6 feel a(n) _____ with
- 7 use common _____
- 8 share the same _____

USE OF ENGLISH 3

1 For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

THE UK'S FIRST WASTE FOOD WEDDING

With an estimated fifteen million tonnes of food discarded yearly in the UK, every single action aimed at reducing food waste seems praiseworthy. A shining example of how to take a stand against this problem has ¹been set by one couple from London, who decided to serve only waste food at their wedding. There is a popular misconception that waste food is unsafe to eat, whereas much of what gets thrown away from the markets and shops is actually perfectly edible. In fact, the food is only waste because it is declared waste, mostly ² _____ of fussy shoppers being obsessed with freshness and perfection. It is hardly surprising that the organisers of arguably the UK's first waste food wedding succeeded ³ _____ a real feast where the food both looked amazing and tasted absolutely delicious. Even though the whole point was to have an entirely ethical wedding, it also ⁴ _____ out to be a money-saving idea. The newlyweds said it was great value compared to what ⁵ _____ cost them for a caterer with non-waste food.

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1
A been giving
B been set
C followed
D taken | 2
A as a result
B in spite
C on behalf
D regardless | 3
A about creating
B in creating
C on creating
D to create | 4
A brought
B came
C found
D turned | 5
A could it have
B it had
C it would have
D would it |
|--|--|---|--|--|

TIPS:

- Different types of vocabulary are tested in this task. For example, you may need to complete a phrasal verb, choose a correct linker or choose between words with similar meanings.
- When deciding which option to use to complete a gap, look at the words before and after the gap. They will give you clues about which option is correct (e.g. look for linkers, personal and object pronouns, adjectives and adverbs).

2 For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between three and six words including the word in capitals.

1 The research has shown that food significantly affects our mood.

IMPACT

The research has shown that food has a significant impact on our mood.

2 Everyone promised to help, but eventually I had to clean up after dinner all by myself.

ENDED

Although everyone promised to help, _____ clean up after dinner all by myself.

3 We really appreciated the invitation to their summer house.

GENEROUS

It _____ us to their summer house.

4 People say the government should introduce cookery lessons in schools.

URGED

The government _____ cookery lessons in schools.

5 Obesity is often caused by eating too much and not taking exercise.

RESULT

Overeating and a lack _____ obesity.

WORD STORE 3A

Food

- Fruit and vegetables:** apricots, beetroots, leeks, capers, _____
- Herbs and spices:** basil, paprika, parsley, saffron, _____, _____
- Fish and seafood:** clams, cod, _____, _____, _____, _____
- Meat:** goose, veal, venison, _____, _____
- Smells, flavours and textures:** _____, _____, _____, _____

WORD STORE 3B

Kitchen/dining sounds

[buzzy chinking clinking crunchy
hum popping sizzling]

- the chinking noise when I stack glasses in the dishwasher
- cafés that are really _____
- the _____ sound that crisps and biscuits make
- the constant _____ of traffic in the street
- the sound of a balloon _____ when pricked with a pin
- the sound of sausages _____ in a pan
- knives and forks _____ in the school canteen

WORD STORE 3C

Collocations

- top quality food and service = fine dining
- become furious = _____
- stiff material = _____
- thing that you dislike intensely = _____
- things you can't eat = _____
- a soft quiet way = _____

WORD STORE 3D

EXTRA Collocations

A	1 a knob of	2 a drop of	3 a clove of
	4 a lump of	5 a pinch of	6 a sip of
	7 a spoonful of	8 a sprig of	9 a stick of
	+		
B	butter	celery	cheese
	lemon juice	parsley	salt
		garlic	honey
			water

- a knob of butter
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

WORD STORE 3E

Collocations

[binges cravings difficulties food
pleasures questions sense treat]

- delectable / processed / toothsome food
- Christmas / rare / special _____
- drinking / eating / uncontrollable _____
- desperate / sugar / uncontrollable _____
- cognitive / emotional / learning _____
- elusive / fuzzy / keen _____ of sth
- aesthetic / fleeting / simple _____
- burning / key / sensitive _____

WORD STORE 3F

Adjectives

[bland crispy greasy off savoury
soggy stodgy stringy]

- prepared with a lot of oil = greasy
- containing tough fibres (esp. meat) = _____
- unpleasantly heavy = _____
- wet and soft = _____
- tasting of salt, not sweet = _____
- tasteless = _____
- hard and dry on the outside = _____
- bad or not fresh = _____

USE OF ENGLISH 4

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with the correct forms of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

[appropriate cover fly measure rectangle rough teach]

ASK SPENCER THE WAY

Soon passengers at Amsterdam’s Schiphol airport will be greeted by Spencer, a robot to help them find their way around the busy international terminals. The project was initiated by Dutch airline KLM to decrease the number of missed ¹flights due to passengers getting lost. Built by university and corporate researchers, Spencer is taller than a human and has a face set atop a ² _____ body with an interactive screen. The robot was ³ _____ to navigate its surroundings by scientists at Örebro University in Sweden. Not only is it equipped with maps that show fixed obstacles including walls or baggage carousels, it can also survey its surroundings by ⁴ _____ the distance to temporary objects around it. Spencer won’t be just a walking-talking map though. It will be socially aware, which means it can perceive and learn human behaviour, and respond ⁵ _____. Consequently, Spencer will be able to guide groups of people through crowded pedestrian environments while behaving in a socially ‘normal’ way – for instance, it won’t cross in between families or couples.

TIPS:

- Read the text first to get an idea what each of its parts is about. Try to understand as much as you can while ignoring the gaps.
- Remember that the word you choose must fit grammatically into the sentence and must also have the correct form and meaning.
- Bear in mind that there are more options than you need.

2 For questions 1–5, complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets. Do not change their order. Use between three and six words including the words given.

- 1 With his successful app being downloaded 200 times a day a ten-year old schoolboy genius from Boston may (become / young / person) have become the youngest person to develop a mobile application.
- 2 I don’t approve of our growing reliance on technology; neither (Rob / who / tend / think) _____ that it makes us lazy and socially awkward.
- 3 Robert Peterson, a disabled athlete, says that his personal qualities rather than technological innovations seem (enable / he / win) _____ the last championship.
- 4 You can choose a paid premium email account (as / not / send) _____ any junk mail.
- 5 How do you think your teacher would have reacted if you (refuse / stop / use) _____ your tablet in class?

WORD STORE 4A

Compounds

- 1 idea or notion = brainchild
- 2 faithful followers = _____
- 3 built to prevent noise getting in = _____
- 4 designed and made specially = _____
- 5 popular or common = _____
- 6 negative response = _____

WORD STORE 4B

Success and failure

Success

come into prominence

Failure

WORD STORE 4C

Nouns from adjectives

[ascendant aware popular portable predominant prominent resurgent]

-ance / -ence	-cy	-ity	-ness
_____	<u>ascendancy</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

WORD STORE 4D

EXTRA Nouns from adjectives

[abundant affluent authentic careless consistent diligent effective
private reluctant simple]

-ance / -ence	-cy	-ity	-ness
<u>abundance</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

WORD STORE 4E

Collocations

A	<u>enhance</u> draw push set fuel
	+
B	the limits improvements the line performance records

- 1 enhance performance
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

WORD STORE 4F

Verbs

[cheapen compromise enrich flick
glare nick savour swipe through]

- 1 pass (a card) through an electronic reader = swipe
- 2 accept sth undesirable because it's easy
= _____
- 3 make less valuable or meaningful = _____
- 4 read quickly = _____
- 5 enjoy in a relaxed way = _____
- 6 steal = _____
- 7 shine brightly = _____
- 8 improve the quality = _____

USE OF ENGLISH 5

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with one word in each gap.

WHAT TO WEAR FOR A JOB INTERVIEW?

What to wear to an interview is one of the most frequently asked questions, even by senior people.

¹Whether you like it or not, your personal appearance will be judged as an expression of who you are and your approach to your work. Although interviews aren't a beauty parade, your clothes, hair or shoes will be viewed as indicators of your status, self-confidence and self-care. Interestingly ²_____, if you get the image right, it is likely to be noticed but not necessarily remarked upon. The recruiter will just feel that you 'look right'. However, if you get it wrong, then it can be difficult or even ³_____ to overcome the employer's negative preconceptions about you. Contrary to what many people think, wearing a suit for a job interview isn't always the best idea. If you're looking to work in a young, savvy start-up company, turning ⁴_____ suited and booted may put the interviewer off. The right image is going to be one that ⁵_____ the employer easily visualise you as a member of their staff and reassures them you could represent the company appropriately.

TIPS:

- Read the text first to get an idea what each of its parts is about. Try to understand as much as you can while ignoring the gaps.
- Different types of words and elements of grammar are tested in this task. For example, you may need to complete a phrasal verb or find a correct linker, article, auxiliary verb, etc.
- When deciding what word to use to complete a gap, look at the words before and after the gap. They will give you clues about what sort of word you are looking for.

2 For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between three and six words including the word in capitals.

1 Good managers can admit to their mistakes.

CAPABLE

Good managers are capable of admitting (that) they have made a mistake.

2 It's a pity you didn't defend me.

STOOD

I wish _____ for me.

3 They would like me to establish an online shop.

INTERESTED

They _____ up an online shop.

4 They lost one million euros last year so they are trying to invest more cautiously.

MADE

Having _____ one million euros last year, they are trying to invest more cautiously.

5 If she wasn't persistent, she wouldn't have managed to get promoted.

SUCCEEDED

Thanks to her _____ promoted.

WORD STORE 5A

Phrasal verbs – work

- 1 compensated for = made up for
- 2 persevered = _____
- 3 defend sb/sth = _____
- 4 employed = _____
- 5 worked very hard = _____
- 6 successfully become involved in sth = _____
- 7 having too much work = _____
- 8 telling sb what to do = _____

WORD STORE 5B

Colloquial phrases

- 1 start at the bottom (of a company) = get on the first rung of the ladder
- 2 ruin an opportunity I have = _____
- 3 pretend you are happy = _____
- 4 make a fast and eager start in your career = _____
- 5 be brave enough to do sth = _____
- 6 monitor sb/sth = _____
- 7 get my first opportunity to work somewhere = _____
- 8 start doing sth successfully and without delay = _____

WORD STORE 5C

Collocations – work

- 1 It's impossible to **make yourself indispensable**. Everybody is replaceable.
- 2 Nobody should have to **w** _____ too much **o** _____. It's counterproductive!
- 3 If you don't **have a p** _____ **c** _____, you can't feel secure.
- 4 Good qualifications are better than **h** _____ **-o** _____ **experience** when you're young.
- 5 You should expect to **do m** _____ **t** _____ when you're new to a job.
- 6 Hardly anybody manages to **l** _____ **a** **p** _____ **job** just after graduation these days.
- 7 All young people should **do an unpaid** **i** _____ as an **e** _____ **-level job**. It helps **g** _____ useful **experience**.
- 8 Good employers always **c** _____ the employees' **e** _____ when they travel on business.
- 9 If you **do a short-term p** _____, it's common to **be paid the m** _____ **w** _____.

WORD STORE 5D

EXTRA Collocations – money

[get make work]

1 _____

a profit
a loss
a mint
your target
ends meet

2 _____

a rise
a pension
perks
a financial incentive

3 _____

for a pittance
for peanuts
on commission
for nothing

WORD STORE 5E

Collocations

[build follow found gain recruit sustain]

- 1 **build a brand / a business** / a customer base
- 2 _____ **a business** / a charity / a company
- 3 _____ your dream / **your gut instinct / your heart**
- 4 _____ a business plan / economic growth / **financial losses**
- 5 _____ a new manager / students / **talent**
- 6 _____ **feedback** / insight / recognition

WORD STORE 5F

Word formation

NOUN	VERB
1 willing	<u>willingness</u>
2 adaptable	_____
3 keen	_____
4 resourceful	_____
5 self-assured	_____
6 persistent	_____
7 authentic	_____
8 sincere	_____
9 humble	_____

USE OF ENGLISH 6

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with the correct forms of the words in capitals.

MOSCOW TO BEIJING BY TRAIN

The ultimate goal of avid travellers with a penchant for trains is the Trans-Siberian Railway. Its appeal lies in the ¹length (LONG) of the journey – the longest of the Trans-Siberian routes, between Moscow and Vladivostok, covers 9,258 km and takes seven days. Most tourists, however, opt for the slightly shorter journey between Moscow and Beijing via Mongolia, considered to be by far the most interesting of all the available options. The journey can be broken into sections with ²_____ (NIGHT) stays in hotels, turning it into a real holiday. Kazan, Irkutsk and the Mongolian capital are the cities en route that are most worthy of exploration. The principal attraction of the journey is, of course, the Russian landscape – the mesmerising ³_____ (WILD) of the taiga and the sense of immensity. On the Mongolian route, the empty ⁴_____ (GRASS) steppes of the Gobi Desert are the highlight, occasionally enlivened by herds of Mongolian horses and clusters of yurts. There's also an alternative route to Beijing, which doesn't cross Mongolia. Its main attraction is passing through the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan, where the Wall has been carefully ⁵_____ (BUILD) to its original beauty.

2 For questions 1–5, complete each set of three sentences (a, b and c) with the same word in each gap.

1

- a Venus shines brightly and is visible to the naked eye.
- b You might have asked fellow passengers to keep an eye on your luggage.
- c If I lied to you, I wouldn't dare look you in the eye.

2

- a Isn't _____ in a bubble bath your favourite way to relax after a long flight?
- b Small split peas don't need _____ before cooking.
- c We sat in a small pavement café, _____ up the atmosphere of this quaint little town.

3

- a The hotel will have _____ a customer satisfaction survey within a week.
- b Do you know the name of the man who _____ the church choir last Sunday?
- c As we all know, heat is _____ from the hot end of the aluminium bar to the cold end.

4

- a When you go trekking, take a _____ pair of shoes in case the ones on your feet get wet through.
- b Tourists are often pestered for _____ change by groups of local children.
- c I'm not particularly well-travelled, but I really like reading travelogues in my _____ time.

5

- a Due to a fallen tree blocking the _____, all the northbound trains were delayed.
- b This song is the catchiest and most danceable _____ on their new album.
- c When we travel, we prefer places off the beaten _____.

TIPS:

- Read all three sentences. If ideas for a gap in a given sentence keep coming, note them all down and then always check them against the other two sentences.

WORD STORE 6A

Phrasal verbs

- 1 rely on sth/sb = bank on sth/sb
- 2 destroyed by fire = _____
- 3 investigate sth/sb = _____
- 4 is accepted, often wrongly, as sth/sb = _____
- 5 adapt to sth/sb = _____
- 6 leave = _____
- 7 communicate = _____
- 8 charged too much money = _____

WORD STORE 6B

Suffixes – forming adjectives

[bear daunt flap hand mind relate respect sweat]

-able	-ful	-ing	-ive	-y
<u>bearable</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

WORD STORE 6C

EXTRA Suffixes – forming adjectives

[compete decide delight divide dwindle force grass neighbour offend stone vary]

-able/-ible	-ful	-ing	-ive	-y
_____	_____	_____	<u>competitive</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

WORD STORE 6D

Colloquial phrases

- 1 accept a situation and not try to change it
= go with the flow
- 2 good advice = _____
- 3 it's loud and busy there = _____
- 4 be useful = _____
- 5 sth you do just to say you have done it = _____
- 6 enjoy a place by watching it = _____

WORD STORE 6F

Phrases

- 1 **play it by ear** ☒
- 2 **take a dip** ☐
- 3 **get away from it all** ☐
- 4 **get off the beaten track** ☐
- 5 **travel on a shoestring** ☐
- 6 **pinch yourself** ☐
- 7 **roll up** ☐
- 8 **use your time wisely** ☐

WORD STORE 6E

Descriptive verbs/adjectives

- 1 very tall = towering
- 2 disappear = _____
- 3 covered = _____
- 4 shining = _____
- 5 reduces = _____
- 6 rings = _____

- a arrive
- b improvise
- c go where few people go
- d not spend much money on a trip
- e convince yourself sth is real
- f not waste time
- g have a swim
- h escape your normal routine

USE OF ENGLISH 7

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with the correct forms of the words in the box.

[evoke lack origin poor provoke religion suspect]

CYPRIOI POETRY BATTLES

Every year during the last week of September, the city of Ayia Napa in Cyprus hosts a festival celebrating the island's traditional arts: dance, music and poetry. What is interesting is that one of the traditions draws direct comparisons with hip-hop culture and 'rap battles' that ¹originated in the US in the late 1970s. 'Tsiattista', as the tradition is called, is a form of song competition performed between two opposing poet-singers who have to improvise their lyrics in a rhythm, trying to impress their judges and audiences with their quick wit and ² _____ responses on a certain theme. A tsiattisto can be on any subject, as long as it is based on two fifteen-syllable rhyming verses. The favourites are about heroism, love and hatred, wealth or ³ _____, the moon, the sun, the stars, and anything that will make a good impression. Traditionally, this kind of singing is performed during social events such as ⁴ _____ festivals or wedding receptions. Curiously, although those taking part in Cyprus's poetry battles are elderly, classic battles are often ⁵ _____ in politeness and involve trades of insults.

2 For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between three and six words including the word in capitals.

1 You argued for the play so we managed to raise enough funds to put it on.

ARGUMENT

But for your argument in favour/support of the play, we wouldn't have raised enough funds to put it on.

2 The festival organisers distrusted us because they'd never seen us perform live.

TREATED

If the festival organisers had ever seen us perform live, they _____ suspicion.

3 The singer gave the impression of being paralysed with stage fright.

THOUGH

The singer looked _____ with stage fright.

4 It's best to avoid the press no matter what if you're not certain what to say to them.

COSTS

You should avoid the press _____ doubt as to what to say to them.

5 I missed out on the concert because I thought the tickets were sold out.

AVAILABLE

Had I _____, I wouldn't have missed out on the concert.

TIPS:

- Make sure you read the first sentence carefully and understand the meaning. The second sentence must be as close to that meaning as possible.
- Remember that there is a word limit. Always check your number of words since if you have more than the limit, it may mean that you've gone wrong somewhere. A contraction (e.g. don't) counts as two words, not one.

WORD STORE 7A

Exaggerated synonyms

- 1 pure feeling = sheer sense
- 2 surrounding sth = _____
- 3 watching with open mouths = _____
- 4 many things happening at the same time = _____
- 5 strongly emotional = _____
- 6 filling sth = _____
- 7 extreme = _____
- 8 reproduce sth = _____
- 9 stopping themselves from breathing = _____
- 10 updated version = _____

WORD STORE 7B

Theatre words

Adjectives to describe music

percussive

Places/objects

WORD STORE 7C

Compound adjectives

- 1 misguided = ill-judged
- 2 very exciting or frightening = _____
- 3 having continued for a long time = _____
- 4 having a great influence or effect = _____
- 5 having your mouth open because you are amazed = _____
- 6 earning the largest amount of money = _____

WORD STORE 7D

EXTRA Compound adjectives

blowing fetched fisted meaning
packed witted

noun/adjective/adverb + present participle

- 1 having good intentions = well-meaning
- 2 very exciting, shocking or strange = mind-_____

noun/adjective/adverb + past participle

- 3 unlikely or difficult to believe = far-_____
- 4 full of exciting events = action-_____

adjective + noun + -ed

- 5 clever = quick-_____
- 6 not liking to spend money = tight-_____

WORD STORE 7E

Collocations

epic full-length immortal
raw time-worn warring

- 1 time-worn prejudices / steps / **tales**
- 2 _____ soul / **truths** / words
- 3 _____ dress / play / **poetry collection**
- 4 _____ factions / **families** / tribes
- 5 _____ **emotions** / materials / passion
- 6 _____ journey / proportions / **story**

WORD STORE 7F

Collocations

- 1 local **regeneration** (of a particular area)
- 2 I _____ **battles** (happening in court)
- 3 c _____ **institutions** (pertaining to art, music or literature)
- 4 p _____ **developers** (dealing with buildings or land)
- 5 c _____ **hub** (for imaginative people)
- 6 p _____ **shops** (that appear suddenly)
- 7 p _____ **consultation** (with ordinary people)
- 8 r _____ **plans** (to modernise sth)
- 9 d _____ **deal** (finished)

USE OF ENGLISH 8

1 For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

DATA OVERLOAD

It's never been easier to get information – it's quite literally at our fingertips and it's become normal to know more about strangers on the Internet than you do about your family. We seem to be ¹eager to plug into the overwhelming information the digital age has to offer us too. But it's also one of the biggest irritations of modern life. We're clearly experiencing a 'data overload', feeling stressed by the reams of information we're ²_____ with. The eternal battle of the inbox, the constant connection to social media, have taken their ³_____. The majority of us say that the need to keep track of information from too many sources is a major concern in our daily lives. This digital culture is also ⁴_____ our sleep and relationships, leading to restlessness, anxiety or an inability to relax. For some the only answer is to switch off their devices to avoid checking them. ⁵_____ that, there's a different solution: less text, more pictures. Research has proven that by visually presenting information, data processing demands on the brain can be reduced. Then long text-based emails and documents may soon become a thing of the past.

1	2	3	4	5
A eager	A coped	A burden	A assuming an influence	A Given
B needy	B dealt	B charge	B thought to be affecting	B Having said
C reluctant	C faced	C toll	C having an impact	C Provided
D voluntary	D struggled	D weight	D reported affecting	D Supposing

2 For questions 1–5, complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets. Do not change their order. Use between three and six words including the words given.

- 1 Cyberbullying is (believe / cause / he) believed to have caused him to attempt suicide.
- 2 Why (she / insist / call) _____ Kaya if her name is Catherine?
- 3 Actually, (what / he / regret / not / check) _____ is the accuracy of the data presented in the article.
- 4 You don't need to (remind / apologise / they) _____ for your offensive comments, do you?
- 5 Hackers are said (threaten / launch) _____ more attacks on the government's website since the new law went into force last week.

TIPS:

- Before commencing the task, always read the entire sentence as it gives you the context of the situation described.
- Try to think what grammatical structure and/or vocabulary item is being tested in the sentence.
- Pay attention to the words preceding and following the gap. The completed part needs to fit in correctly between them.
- Remember not to use more than six words in the gap.

WORD STORE 8A

Prefixes

- 1 co- (= with) coexist
- 2 multi- (= many) _____
- 3 under- (= not enough) _____
- 4 pseudo- (= pretend) _____
- 5 mis- (= badly) _____
- 6 self- (= by itself) _____
- 7 over- (= too much) _____

WORD STORE 8B

Verb-noun collocations

- 1 take notice of sth = devote attention to sth
- 2 having a bad effect over time = _____
- 3 intentionally not see sth = _____
- 4 confusing or complicating your thinking
= _____
- 5 doing activities in order of importance
= _____
- 6 notice prejudice or preference
= _____

WORD STORE 8C

Phrases with *mind*

absent **blows** business crosses
in manners out tough

a **verb + pronoun + mind**

- 1 If sth **blows** your mind, it really impresses you.
- 2 If sth _____ your mind, you think about it.

b **verb + preposition + phrase with mind**

- 3 If you are _____ two minds, you are uncertain.
- 4 If you are _____ of your mind, you are mad or very foolish.

c **mind as a verb**

- 5 If you say **mind your own** _____, you are telling sb not to ask about sth private.
- 6 If you say **mind your** _____, you are telling sb to behave correctly.

d **-minded as a suffix**

- 7 Sb who is _____-minded forgets things.
- 8 Sb who is _____-minded is determined and unsentimental.

WORD STORE 8D

EXTRA Phrases with *mind*

- 1 Once I **put my mind to it**, I'll succeed in whatever I do.
- 2 I'm **broad-minded** and so I can understand any kind of behaviour.
- 3 The upcoming school-leaving exams are beginning to **weigh on my mind**. I'm rather worried.
- 4 Whenever I worry too much, I try to step back and **clear my mind**.

WORD STORE 8E

Phrases

come gain put reap ring take

- 1 If sb **puts one foot in front of the other**, they walk deliberately or carefully.
- 2 If an idea or a product, etc. _____ **traction**, it begins to become more popular, widespread or better-known.
- 3 If sth _____ **easy** (or easily) to someone, they are good at it with little effort or have a natural talent for it.
- 4 If **a bite is** _____ **out of** sth (e.g. an amount of money), it is reduced by a significant amount.
- 5 If sb _____ **the benefit(s)**, they get sth good as a result of their efforts.
- 6 If sth _____ **true**, it seems likely or accurate.

WORD STORE 8F

Collocations

amateur footage citizen report common
misconception fresh angle ideological viewpoint
increased trust mainstream media potential
impact well-balanced account

- 1 It's not easy to find a fair and impartial report on the current political situation.
It's not easy to find a well-balanced account of the current political situation.
- 2 Conventional news sources didn't report on the story.
- 3 Some passers-by took a video of the crime on their smartphones.
- 4 Politicians usually have a particular point of view based on a series of beliefs.
- 5 A new slant on a topic is what a lot of people are looking for.
- 6 If people can participate more in journalism, they will have more faith in it.
- 7 The story didn't come from a professional source.
- 8 It is a mistaken idea that only the mainstream media can report the news.
- 9 The possible effect this article could have on Internet privacy is huge.

1 For questions 1–5, complete the text with one word in each gap.

ARE WE BOUND TO RUN OUT OF SEAFOOD?

A four-year study of 7,800 marine species around the world's ecosystems has concluded that the long-term trend is clear and predictable. If the present rate of destruction by fishing continues, as it ¹has for the last fifty years, the world's currently fished seafoods will have reached what is defined as collapse by 2048. The study, by an international group of ecologists and economists, says the loss of biodiversity impairs the ability of oceans to feed the world's growing human population, which is expected to ² _____ by fifty percent to nine billion in 2050. Over-fishing also sabotages the stability of marine environments. Not only ³ _____ it profoundly reduce the ocean's ability to produce food, resist diseases and filter pollutants, it also impedes its resilience to climate change. The animals and plants that inhabit the sea are essential to the health of the oceans and every single species matters. A case in ⁴ _____ is the decline of cod on the Scotian shelf, off Canada, which led to significant changes throughout the ecosystem. But the study reveals some good news too. There is evidence that wherever protective measures were ⁵ _____ species recovered rapidly and could cope better with problems such as global warming.

2 For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between three and six words including the word in capitals.

1 The search and rescue mission was resumed as soon as the weather improved.

SOONER

No sooner had the weather improved than the search and rescue mission was resumed.

2 They'd be grateful for some extra time to think the offer over.

APPRECIATE

They _____ were given some extra time to think the offer over.

3 We don't often hear of shark attacks on swimmers at this beach.

HEAR

Rarely _____ attacked by sharks at this beach.

4 I would prefer you to eradicate the problem as soon as possible.

RID

I'd rather _____ the problem as soon as possible.

5 It was only when I got there that it struck me how much damage the earthquake had caused.

REALISE

Not until _____ the full extent of the damage caused by the earthquake.

TIPS:

- When reading the second sentence, try to think what grammatical structure is being tested in it.
- Read the parts of the second sentence which you have to complete carefully as they will affect how you complete it.
- Look for any tense changes or whether you need a singular or plural verb, a negative or a question form, etc.

WORD STORE 9A

Synonyms

- essential = critical
- the most important = _____
- extreme = _____
- increase sth = _____
- never ending or getting better = _____
- dealing with sth = _____
- make up sth = _____
- very harmful = _____
- considerable = _____

WORD STORE 9B

Environmental problems

- the use of a resource = consumption
- the variety of kinds of life in an ecosystem = _____
- gases sent into the air = _____
- the use of machinery to make farming more productive = _____
- the permanent destruction of forests = _____
- the industry of farming = _____
- the part of the farming industry devoted to raising animals = _____
- being able to be maintained = _____

WORD STORE 9C

Animal idioms

[bird bull dog duck goose horse]

- take the bull by the horns** = face up to a challenge
- let sleeping _____s lie** = leave sth alone if it might cause trouble
- be like water off a _____'s back** = used to say that sb is unconcerned by criticism
- a wild _____ chase** = a search for sth that is unattainable or non-existent
- kill two _____s with one stone** = achieve two things with one action
- straight from the _____'s mouth** = directly from the source

WORD STORE 9D

EXTRA Animal idioms

- let the cat out of the bag** = _____ ☒
- donkey's years** = _____ ☐
- a wolf in sheep's clothing** = _____ ☐
- hold your horses** = _____ ☐
- pigs might fly** = _____ ☐

- it's highly unlikely that sth will happen
- be patient, wait before doing sth
- tell sth that is supposed to be a secret
- an extremely long time
- sb who seems kind but is hostile

WORD STORE 9E

Collocations

[aid damage force
individual relations]

- humanitarian cause** / _____
- intergovernmental o** _____ / _____
- environmental a** _____ / _____
- peacekeeping m** _____ / _____
- philanthropic f** _____ / _____

WORD STORE 9F

Verbs

[astonished brought back ~~disturb~~
get rid of grew successfully observed
taken into account]

- upset** = disturb
- factored in** = _____
- eradicate** = _____
- reintroduced** = _____
- staggered** = _____
- flourished** = _____
- monitored** = _____

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

PREPOSITIONS IN PHRASES

AT

at a disadvantage: You're at a disadvantage without a degree.

at a loss: When were you last at a loss for words?

at a rapid/a slow/one's own pace: She'll learn best at her own pace.

at a/that point: At that point I began to get seriously worried.

at all costs/at any cost: They will try to win the next election at any cost.

at all: The place hasn't changed at all.

at dawn: The train set out at dawn.

at ease: Nurses do try to make patients feel at ease.

at fault: It was the other driver who was at fault.

at first: At first he seemed very strict, but now I really like him.

at first glance/sight: At first glance, the island seemed to be deserted.

at hand: Don't get distracted – try to focus on the task/job at hand.

at least: At least 150 people were killed in the earthquake.

at once: We're all required to do several things at once.

at one's disposal: My car and driver are at your disposal.

at sea: I'm all at sea when it comes to working the new washing machine.

at the bottom of: Print your name at the bottom of the letter.

at the edge: She was standing at the water's edge, looking out to sea.

at the end of: Rob's moving to Maine at the end of September.

at the end of the day: At the end of the day, it's up to me to decide.

at the heart of: Loyalty is at the heart of friendship.

at the last minute: The concert was cancelled at the last minute.

at the same time: How can you type and talk at the same time?

at the summit: The treaty was signed at the summit in 2014.

at the time: At the time, the only way of travelling was by ox wagon.

at times: She can be cruel at times.

BY

by accident: I discovered by accident that he'd lied to me.

by all means: By all means, come over and use my computer.

by chance: We met by chance at a friend's party.

by/in contrast: By contrast, the second exam was very difficult.

by means of: The oil is transported by means of a pipeline.

by nature: He's such a quiet boy by nature.

by virtue of: In this company people get promoted by virtue of their age.

by way of: I'd like to say a few words by way of apology.

FOR

for a good cause: Let's collect some money for a good cause.

for ages/centuries/decades: Nomads have wandered through the desert for centuries.

for convenience: Subtitles are given at the bottom of the screen for convenience.

for example/instance: She's totally unreliable – for instance, she often leaves the children alone in the house.

for free: If you had a radio, you could listen to music for free.

for life: We soon became friends for life.

for nothing: I did all that work for nothing.

FROM

from scratch: I deleted the file from the computer by mistake so I had to start again from scratch.

from the start: I was absolutely hooked from the start.

from the summit: We could view the ocean from the summit.

IN

in a competitive/professional environment: This institution enables students to learn how to work in a professional environment.

in a hurry/rush: Take your time, I'm not in any hurry.

in a logical/the same order: Put the sentences in a logical order.

in a non-linear/strange fashion: We often read in a non-linear fashion.

in a reserve: We saw giraffes in a game reserve in Kenya.

in a while: I haven't done any voluntary work in a while.

in a/no position: I'm afraid I'm not in a position to advise you.

in addition to: In addition to the regular student loan, students get a grant.

in advance: This delicious dish can be prepared in advance.

in an age of: We are living in an age of information overload.

in an appropriate/a strange style: His hair was cut in a very strange style.

in an exam: How did you do in the exam?

in an interview: She said in an interview that she wasn't prepared to work on Sundays.

in an itinerary: You won't find this place in the itinerary.

in anger: You should never discuss such things in anger.

in any case: Of course we'll take you home – we're going that way in any case.

in authority: You should write and complain to someone in authority.

in case: Governments fear discussing climate change in case they upset the business community.

in charge (of): Rodriguez is in charge of the LA office.

in class: No talking in class!

in collaboration (with): The two companies worked in close collaboration on the project.

in common: They found they had very little in common.

in conclusion: In conclusion, I'd like to underline the importance of our project for wildlife.

in conversation: The group of students were deep in conversation.

in (more) detail: Homeschooling allows children to explore topics in more detail.

in doubt: Sonia was in doubt about what to do.

in fact: I know her really well, in fact I had dinner with her last week.

in full: Timothy remains confident he will pay off his loans in full.

in general: We want to raise awareness of the environment in general.

in her eighties/nineties, etc.: Even though my grandmother is in her eighties, mentally she's still very sharp.

in midair: The plane exploded in midair.

in modern society: This attitude is common in modern society.

in my day: I was quite the actress in my day.

in my view: In my view, the quality of food is currently unsatisfactory.

in nature: This material cannot be found in nature.

in need (of): If you're in need of extra encouragement, this is the perfect choice for you.

in one's (best) interest: It's in everyone's interest to try to resolve this dispute as soon as possible.

in order to: Plants need light in order to live.

in other words: Stop living a lie – in other words tell her the truth at last!

in part: The accident was due in part to the bad weather.

in particular: Old people in particular are often ill in winter.

in public: I don't have the guts to sing in public.

in question: On the afternoon in question, Myers was seen leaving the building at 3.30.

in real time: Runners can track important data in real time.

in response to: I am writing in response to your advertisement.

in short: In short, I don't think we can do it.

in stages: The instructions are given in clear stages.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

in support of: *In town we passed a demonstration in support of animal rights.*

in the direction of: *We walked off in the direction of the hotel.*

in the distance: *I glimpsed George's red shirt in the distance.*

in the end: *In the end, we decided to go to Florida.*

in the face of: *Marie was very brave, even in the face of great suffering.*

in the field (of): *Professor Kramer is an expert in the field of radio astronomy.*

in the first place: *She should have asked you for permission in the first place.*

in the gloom: *We got lost in the gloom.*

in the ground: *The best solution would be to keep fossil fuels in the ground.*

in the heat: *A lone figure was shimmering in the heat.*

in the height of: *I'm not going to go there in the height of the tourist season.*

in (the) light of: *In light of the low profits, we will have to make budget cuts.*

in the long/short run: *Wood is more expensive, but in the long run it's better value.*

in the media: *The floods were widely reported in the media.*

in the middle of: *Can I call you back later? I'm in the middle of cooking dinner.*

in the negative: *He answered my question in the negative.*

in the news: *The election campaign has been in the news for the last two months.*

in a phase: *This device is now in the experimentation phase.*

in the wrong: *Which driver was in the wrong?*

in this day and age: *No one should suffer hardships in this day and age.*

in town: *Guess who's in town!*

in unison: *Several choirs performed in unison.*

in vain: *Doctors tried in vain to save his life.*

in writing: *Can you put what you've just said in writing?*

ON

on a daily/weekly basis: *We are in touch on a daily basis.*

on a/the day: *You'll be our guest of honour on the day.*

on a/one's list: *We have over 300 people on our waiting list.*

on a/one's smartphone: *A passer-by took a video of the crime on his smartphone.*

on a/one's trail: *He soon realised the police were already on his trail.*

on a/the topic: *I'm going to speak on the topic of global warming.*

on average: *We spend, on average, around £40 a week on food.*

on balance: *I think on balance I prefer the new system.*

on behalf of/on one's behalf: *He agreed to speak on my behalf.*

on business: *Al's gone to Japan on business.*

on closer inspection: *On closer inspection, the material looked like natural stone.*

on commission: *She sells perfume on commission.*

on condition that: *I'll lend you some money on condition that you pay it back tomorrow.*

on earth: *Every person on earth should be aware of the problem.*

on foot: *We set out on foot to explore the city.*

on one's own: *Rick lives on his own.*

on paper: *Do we read more efficiently on screen or on paper?*

on public transport: *You often have to stand on public transport.*

on purpose: *I'm sorry I hurt you. I didn't do it on purpose.*

on screen: *He hates watching himself on screen.*

on social media: *Many people spend a lot of time chatting on social media.*

on stage: *I get very nervous before I go on stage.*

on the circuit: *He is still vastly popular on the rap circuit.*

on the edge of: *The film will keep the majority of its viewers on the edge of their seats.*

on the face of it: *On the face of it, this seems like a perfectly good idea.*

on the horizon: *There was a line of yellow lights twinkling on the horizon.*

on the increase: *Crime in the city is on the increase.*

on the market: *That house has been on the market for a year now.*

on the other side (of): *There was a man waiting for somebody on the other side of the road.*

on the outside: *The cake is crunchy on the outside.*

on the point of: *I was just on the point of leaving for work when the phone rang.*

on the road: *She's going back on the road in a few weeks.*

on the subject (of): *She's written several books on the subject.*

on the verge of: *Helen was on the verge of tears.*

on the way out: *Do you think that Madonna is on the way out?*

on the whole: *On the whole, life was much quieter after John left.*

on time: *In Japan the trains are always on time.*

on track: *Meat consumption is on track to rise dramatically by 2050.*

OVER

over the course of: *They were given crisps and chocolate over the course of ten days.*

over the years: *She staged three plays over the years.*

over time: *Sports, like all human enterprise, evolve over time.*

TO

to a (certain) degree: *To a certain degree he's right.*

to date: *This is the best research on the subject to date.*

to/in my mind: *To my mind, gaining experience is the most important thing.*

to no avail: *They searched everywhere, but to no avail.*

to some/a certain extent: *To some extent, it was my fault.*

to the top: *He guided us to the top of the mountain.*

UNDER

under no circumstances: *Under no circumstances should you leave this house!*

WITH

with the aim of: *We visited the disaster area with the aim of helping the people in need.*

WITHOUT

without delay: *We set out without delay.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER NOUNS

access to: *Students should have access to healthy food during the school day.*

address to: *The president delivered an address to his nation.*

advances in: *We are happy to take advantage of advances in medicine.*

advantage over: *Her computer training gave her an advantage over the other students.*

advice about/on: *This book is full of advice on baby care.*

affinity for/with: *She felt a natural affinity with these people.*

alternative to: *What alternatives to university are there?*

angle to: *There's another angle to this issue.*

approach to: *He'd like to change people's approach to social media.*

association with: *She's known for her close association with various charities.*

attention to: *The school needs to pay more attention to this issue.*

attitude to/towards: *What is their general attitude towards refugees?*

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

award for: Many institutions offer awards for innovation in business.

belief in: To sell the product, you need to have a strong belief in it.

benefit for/to: There are obvious benefits for computer users.

bond between/with: You make a lifelong bond with a friend.

cause for: The results of the research are a cause for concern.

commitment to: We have a commitment to providing quality service.

concern about: There is growing concern about the pollution in our cities.

contribution to: The UN has made an important contribution to world peace.

contributor to: The transport sector is one of the main contributors to global warming.

damage to: Flood waters cause structural damage to roads.

debate about: There has been heated debate about the referendum.

decrease in: Teachers reported a decrease in school bullying.

dedication to: I admire your dedication to your family.

dependence on: The problem is our dependence on fossil fuels.

difference between: There are certain differences between state schools and private schools.

difference in: The two jackets might look the same, but there's a huge difference in price.

discussion about/on: In class that day they had a discussion about the political parties.

divide between: 'The Tempest' bridges the divide between poetry and theatre.

downturn in: Artists blame them for the downturn in their royalties.

effect on: Memories can have a positive effect on your well-being.

empathy for: She feels deep empathy for the marginalised.

factor behind: I wonder what the factors behind our dietary choices are.

faith in: I have great faith in her ability.

fluctuations in: You must be prepared for the fluctuations in the revenue.

focus on: The company intends to provide a sharper focus on human resources.

funds for: We're trying to raise funds for a new swimming pool.

idea for: Where did you get the idea for the book?

impact on: He had a big impact on my life.

improvement in: There's certainly been an improvement in Danny's schoolwork.

increase in: The situation has been blamed on recent increases in course fees.

insight into: The article gives us a real insight into Chinese culture.

interview with: The magazine features an exclusive interview with the prime minister.

introduction to: The course is intended to provide a basic introduction to Art History.

involvement with: She denies any involvement with the robbery.

isolation from: These events cannot be examined in isolation from one another.

paper on: My paper on global warming is due on Friday.

participation in: Her school encourages participation in decision-making.

perspective on: Working abroad gives you a whole new perspective on life.

plan for: Are there any plans for a merger of the two companies?

positives to: There are many positives to running your own business.

post about: Have you read the post about the importance of healthy eating habits?

pressure on: There is now a great deal of pressure on governments to take concrete action.

problem with: I've been having problems with my Internet connection.

proposal for: I don't like the government's proposal for the improvement of health care.

punishment for: What is the punishment for treason?

reason for: Did he give any reason for leaving?

recognition for: The winners enjoy recognition for their talent and achievements.

relationship between: There is a special relationship between these two countries.

relationship with: The police have a good relationship with the community.

report on: Send us a report on your city or any other city that you know.

research into: Scientists are carrying out in-depth research into the causes of this disease.

resistance to: There is strong public resistance to the new taxes.

respect for: Good teachers promote respect for others.

right to: Top athletes have earned the right to any prize money they gain.

rise in: There's been a sudden rise in the price of petrol.

room for: Is there room for my camera in your bag?

route to: Getting lots of money is not necessarily the route to happiness.

search for: Hundreds of local people are helping in the search for the missing girl.

strain on: The new taxation system has put a huge strain on small businesses.

suggestion for: Make at least three suggestions for improvement.

therapy for: Scientists have discovered a new therapy for cancer treatment.

PREPOSITIONS AFTER VERBS

accept into: It was a long time before the other kids accepted him into their community.

accuse of: Are you accusing me of stealing?

adapt to: Old people find it hard to adapt to life in a foreign country.

agree about: My first husband and I never agreed about anything.

agree to: The boss would never agree to such a plan.

alert to: Before we went to Africa we were alerted to the dangers of tropical diseases.

apologise for: He apologised for being so late.

apply to: The 20 percent discount only applies to club members.

arrest for: The police arrested Eric for shoplifting.

ask about: It's always a good idea to ask the waiter about specific ingredients.

assign to: Specific tasks will be assigned to each member of the team.

attach to: Please attach a photograph to your application form.

award for: Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work in physics.

balance with: It's vital to balance the costs with the potential benefits.

begin with: Let's begin with Exercise 5.

blame on: Don't try to blame this on me!

change to: She managed to change the subject of the conversation to his new job.

collaborate with: There are rumours that he collaborated with the secret police.

combine with: She manages to combine family life with a career.

communicate with: They communicated with each other using sign language.

compare to/with: The report compares pollution levels in London with those in other cities.

compensate for: Her intelligence more than compensates for her lack of experience.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

compete against/with: We've had to cut our prices in order to compete with the big supermarkets.

compete for: She and her sister are always competing for attention.

complain about: The neighbours have been complaining about the noise.

confide to: Joel confided to her that he was going to leave his wife.

congratulate on: I want to congratulate you on your exam results.

cope with: How do you cope with all this work?

deter from: What would deter you from visiting them?

differ from: The new system differs from the old one in several important ways.

disagree about/on: Those two disagree about everything.

disagree with: Roth doesn't like anybody who disagrees with him.

discourage from: They're trying to discourage staff from smoking at work.

distinguish between: Young children often can't distinguish between TV programmes and advertisements.

donate to: Our school donated £500 to the Red Cross.

eliminate from: Why were the wolves originally eliminated from the park?

emerge from: He emerged from his hiding place.

engage with: Why don't you engage more with your children?

expect from: The officer expects absolute obedience from his men.

expose to: When a wound is exposed to the air, it heals more quickly.

feel about: What does Michael feel about the idea?

gain from: Will we gain anything from this reform?

get from: How much money did you get from grandma?

impale on: He impaled the fish on a fork and grilled it over the open fire.

interact with: It's interesting how members of the group interact with each other.

intern for: During the summer of my first year at university, I interned for a magazine.

introduce to: Alice, may I introduce you to Megan?

invite to: Are you invited to Tim's party?

leak in: Polluted water kept leaking in from a fractured pipe.

learn from: She learnt a lot from her older brother.

lend to: I've lent my bike to Tom.

live without: I couldn't live without my phone.

match to/with: Match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.

nominate for: I'd like to nominate Margaret for the award.

participate in: Would you like to participate in a study like this?

pass through: We passed through Texas on our way to Mexico.

plan for: We think you should plan for more accidents.

play with: He wasn't considered the best influence and the children in town were not allowed to play with him.

plead with: She pleads with the audience to be more empathetic towards their fellow human beings.

prepare for: Carol was upstairs preparing a room for the guests.

prevent from: A knee injury prevented him from playing in Saturday's game.

provide with: I was provided with a car and a guide.

recover from: Anna wasn't able to recover all her data from the faulty hard drive.

register for: Is there still time to register for the Spanish class?

replace with: They later replaced the coach with a younger man.

report on: Conventional news sources didn't report on the story.

respond to: How did he respond to your question?

result from: A lot of changes in society have resulted from the use of computers.

retail at: The computer retails at around \$600.

return to: They can't imagine the conditions they'll find when they return to their homes.

revise for: They're revising for the English test.

scroll through: You can scroll through this user-friendly menu.

share with: I shared a room with her when I was at college.

shortlist for: She's been shortlisted for the award of best young poet.

speak of: There are no rivers because there is no rain to speak of.

speak with: We need to speak with you before you leave.

stagger off: Having eaten all the delicious food, we staggered off to our beds.

stare at: Stop staring at me!

start with: The reception started with the host's speech.

stay by: Good friends stay by you through good times and bad times.

stay with: We've got some friends staying with us.

stop from: She can't stop me from leaving!

stretch for: The desert stretches for more than 800 kilometres from north to south.

struggle with: She struggled with the man and screamed for help.

supply with: Drivers are supplied with a uniform.

support with: Support your point with examples.

swirl around: Controversy swirled around the new initiative.

sympathise with: I sympathise with her husband.

talk about: Grandpa never talks much about the war.

talk to: Who's he talking to on the phone?

test on: We're being tested on grammar tomorrow.

thank for: We'd like to thank everyone for all the wedding presents.

think about: Have you thought about which subjects you want to study at university?

transform into: In a matter of days he was transformed into a megastar followed by thousands on YouTube.

transport to: This song always transports me back to my teenage years.

volunteer for: He often volunteers for various kinds of charity work.

PREPOSITIONS AFTER ADJECTIVES

annoyed about/at: She was really annoyed at the way he just ignored her.

anxious about: June is anxious about going such a long way on her own.

appreciative of: She is appreciative of the production quality of their films.

apprehensive about: I was apprehensive about the wildlife in the Amazon rainforest.

associated with: For all of us, feelings become associated with certain smells.

attached to: We had become very attached to each other over the years.

available to: She is pleased that their help is available to everyone.

aware of: Most smokers are aware of the dangers of smoking.

bad at: Brian is really bad at sports.

bad for: Too many sweets are bad for your teeth.

based on: The play was loosely based on Amelia Earhart's life.

careful about: You should be careful about what you post online.

central to: Cooking is central to human social relations.

close to: Are you close to your sister?

committed to: They were fully committed to the process of recruiting new staff.

compared to/with: You're slim compared to her!

concerned about: I am concerned about his eyesight.

confined to: The woman was confined to her flat for years.

confronted with: Confronted with the video evidence, she had to admit she had been involved.

content with: I'd say she's fairly content with her life at the moment.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

covered in/with: Your boots are covered in mud!
cynical about: The media can be cynical about celebrities getting involved in good causes.
dependent on: We are too dependent on the Internet.
devoted to: She's devoted to her cats.
different from/to (Br.E.)/than (Am.E.): New York and Chicago are very different from each other.
disengaged from: Some students become disengaged from school.
disillusioned with: After the elections, he became disillusioned with politics.
dotted with: We are in vast grasslands dotted with termite mounds.
embedded (with)in: Small stones had become embedded in the ice.
envious of: Tom was deeply envious of his brother's success.
equivalent to: The workers received a bonus equivalent to two months' pay.
essential for/to: A balanced diet is essential for good health.
faced with: Faced with difficulties, they pressed on and managed to meet the deadline.
famous for: What are these celebrities famous for?
far from: Wherever you travel nowadays, you are never far from shops.
fatigued by: He was fatigued by the long journey.
followed by: There was a shout from the garage followed by a loud crash.
good for: 'I'm going to theatre school.' 'Good for you!'
happy for: A true friend will always be happy for you.
honest with: To be honest with you, I don't feel like going to the cinema tonight.
important for: Healthy eating habits are important for young people's growth.
incapable of: She is incapable of admitting she is wrong.
involved in: How many people are involved in the decision-making process?
jealous of: You're just jealous of me because I got better grades.
lost in (oneself): She seems to be lost in herself.
low in: Shops should only sell snacks that are low in sugar.
obsessed with: I became obsessed with seeing everything recommended in my guidebook.
opposed to: Most people are opposed to the death penalty.
plastered in/with: An entire wall of my room is plastered in scribbled notes.
popular with: What places are popular with families in your city?
prone to: What parts of your country are prone to serious flooding?
proud of: I was so proud of her when she learnt to use the Internet.
related to: Are you related to Paula?
responsible for: She's responsible for the day-to-day running of the department.
responsive to: We try to be responsive to the needs of the customer.
saddled with: Many students leave university saddled with debt.
shocked at: He was shocked at the price of food.
shrouded in: The mountains were shrouded in clouds.
similar to: Your shoes are similar to mine.
stressed (out) about: What is Daniel so stressed about?
stressed out: When I'm stressed out, I sometimes use breathing exercises.
successful in: To be successful in life you need to work hard.
suitable for: The film isn't suitable for young children.
suited for/to: The trips we offer are best suited to couples with small children.
surrounded by: The lake was surrounded by trees.
sympathetic to: He was quite sympathetic to my plan.
teeming with: The lake was teeming with fish.
thankful for: I was thankful for the chance to sit down at last.
touched by: I've always been touched by the fantastic presents she buys me.

uncomfortable with: Are you uncomfortable with risk?
undecided about: Many people are still undecided about how they will vote.
unhappy about: Pauline seemed deeply unhappy about something.
unsure about: At first, he was unsure about accepting the job.
upset by: She was upset by the food smell.
wrong about: I could be completely wrong about all of that.

OTHER

a case in point: The question of socialisation is a case in point.
according to: According to a BBC report, nearly three-quarters of graduates from English universities will never clear their debt.
all in all: All in all, it's been a long but eventful day.
apart from: Apart from a couple of spelling mistakes, your essay is excellent.
day-to-day: A different climate can affect day-to-day life.
deep/lost in thought: She was staring out of the window, lost in thought.
due to: Our bus was late due to heavy traffic.
I for one: I for one took advantage of the opportunity for greater self-development.
in favour of: I'm not in favour of the governor's idea of closing all streets in the centre to traffic.
in order to: I would recommend taking basic language classes before travelling to a foreign country in order to more fully appreciate the country's culture and people.
judging by: Judging by his subdued manner he must have been anxious about the result of the conversation.
keep in touch: My grandmother learnt to use the Internet so that she could keep in touch with me when I was travelling abroad.
keep out of sb's way: I love it when I don't have to share my personal space with anyone and I'd really appreciate it if you all just kept out of my way.
keep sb up to date on sth: It's imperative you keep us up to date on any news.
keep things in perspective: Before an exam I try to keep things in perspective – I tell myself it wouldn't be the end of the world if I failed.
later on: Let's go shopping first and later on we could find somewhere to have a meal.
out of the ordinary: Despite our high expectations the exhibition was nothing out of the ordinary.
play a role in: Professional athletes now have access to far better equipment and this has undoubtedly played a role in their achievements.
put in place: The new educational system will be put in place next year.
take account of: The scientist's report doesn't take account of the latest research.
take care of: When applying for a visa, make sure you take care of the necessary paperwork in advance.
take into account: Sometimes even at public consultations, the opinions of local residents aren't taken into account.
take into consideration: What do you think the judges take into consideration when choosing a winner?
take part in: A team of Swedish athletes were taking part in an adventure race in Ecuador when they came across a homeless dog looking for food.
take sth in one's stride: If I'm well prepared, I always take exams in my stride.
there's no point in: There is no point in protesting once governments or big businesses have made decisions.

WORD FORMATION

PREFIXES

Frequently used prefixes

Prefix	Examples
anti- (=against)	anti-capitalist, anti-nuclear
bi- (=two)	bilingual
co- (=with/together)	coexist, cooperative
cross- (=across)	cross-country, cross-cultural
de- (=sth is removed)	deforestation
ex- (=former/before)	ex-prime minister
inter- (=between)	intergovernmental
macro- (=large)	macroeconomics
mega- (=very big)	megastore
micro- (= extremely small)	microorganism
mini- (=very small)	mini-bar
mis- (=badly/wrongly)	mishap, mistrust
mono- (=one)	monolingual
multi- (=many/several)	multidisciplinary
out- (=beyond)	outdated
out- (=further/better)	outdo
over- (=too much)	overload, overpopulation
post- (=after)	post-industrial
pre- (=before)	pre-existing

pro- (=in favour)	pro-democracy
pseudo- (=false)	pseudo-facts
re- (=again)	refreshingly, retelling
self- (=by yourself)	self-belief, self-imposed
semi- (=half/partly)	semi-literate
sub- (=under, below)	subcommittee
super- (=more/larger/greater)	superstar
under- (=below/beneath)	undergraduate
under- (=not enough)	underestimate, understatement

Negative prefixes

Prefix	Examples
dis-	disarm, disrespectful
il-	illegal
im-	immortal, impractical
in-	inseparable
ir-	irreplaceable, irreverent
non-	non-smoker
un-	unfold, unwillingness

SUFFIXES

Suffixes that form nouns

Suffix	Examples
-age	advantage, package
-al	approval, portrayal
-ance/ence	presence, resistance
-ancy	ascendancy
-ant/-ent	applicant, element
-dom	superstardom, wisdom
-ee	employee, interviewee
-er/or	conductor, usher
-ess	actress
-ful	spoonful
-hood	likelihood
-ian	comedian
-ics	politics
-ing	rambling, shortcoming
-ise	expertise, premise
-ism	plagiarism
-ist	novelist, soloist
-ive	incentive, narrative
-ment	ailment, resentment
-ness	awareness, effectiveness
-our	glamour, honour
-ship	friendship, hardship
-sion/tion	collaboration, passion
-sis	basis
-th	depth, health
-ty/ity	objectivity, property
-ure	pleasure, stature
-y	policy, summary

Suffixes that form adjectives

Suffix	Examples
-able/ible	charitable, tangible
-al	coincidental, facial
-ant/ent	ascendant, prominent
-ary	dietary, voluntary
-ate	considerate, obstinate
-ed	cluttered, devoted
-ful	thankful, thoughtful
-ic	manic, melancholic
-ing	imposing, upstanding
-ish	selfish
-ive	diminutive, pensive
-less	tasteless, careless
-like	childlike
-ly	daily
-ous	ambiguous, glutinous
-some	toothsome
-y	chatty, lofty

Suffixes that form adverbs

Suffix	Examples
-ly	persuasively, repeatedly
-ward(s)	backwards

Suffixes that form verbs

Suffix	Examples
-ate	appreciate, compensate
-en	lengthen, lighten
-ify	amplify, identify
-ise/ize (Am.E.)	acclimatise, utilise

PHRASAL VERBS

act sth out (5.6) – to perform: *Every Christmas our family act out the Nativity.*

add to sth (6.2) – make a feeling or a quality stronger or more noticeable: *This performance will undoubtedly add to his growing reputation.*

amount to sth (5.2) – to become a particular amount: *Our initial investment amounted to £200.*

appeal to sb (5.7) – seem attractive or interesting to sb: *None of the jobs offered appealed to me.*

ask for sth (4.7) – say you would like sth: *Let's call the waiter and ask for the bill.*

associate with sb (1.2) – spend time with sb (disapproved of by others): *Her parents didn't want her to associate with children from the estate.*

bank on sb/sth (6.1) – rely on sb or sth: *You know you can always bank on my support.*

belong to sth (4.7) – be connected with a particular time, place or style: *This sentence obviously belongs to the introductory paragraph.*

blot sth out (1.1) – stop thinking about sth (unpleasant): *Many people blot out sad memories.*

blow sth up (8.2) – destroy using a bomb: *The general decided to blow up all the bridges on the river.*

break into sth (5.1) – become involved in a new type of activity: *He's always wanted to break into politics.*

break (sth) off (3.4) – get separated or separate sth from the rest: *It was my favourite mug but unfortunately the handle broke off.*

break sth up (2.2) – make sth less boring by doing sth different in the middle of it: *I decided to study abroad to break up my routine.*

breeze through sth (2.2) – achieve sth very easily: *She breezed through the final tests.*

bring sth back (1.1) – make sb remember sth from the past: *Certain smells can bring back images of childhood holidays.*

bring sb in (5.2) – to ask/hire sb to do a job: *Bringing in experienced professionals in a hyper-competitive space has been quite a tricky task.*

bring sth out (4.1) – to produce sth for sale: *Soon after the first LP was brought out in 1948 it was quickly adopted as the new industry standard.*

brush up on sth (2.1) – practise and improve your skills or your knowledge: *I need to brush up on my German before I start the job.*

build sth up (4.7) – make sth increase in amount, size or strength: *It's hard to build up your fitness without following a fixed training programme.*

be built into sth (4.6) – be a permanent part of sth: *Cash machines are usually built into the wall.*

burn (sth) down (6.1) – be destroyed or destroy sth by fire: *I'm scared of kids burning the house down if they are left unattended.*

call out sth (7.2) – say sth loudly: *I called out his name but he didn't react.*

cancel sth out (8.2) – stop sth from having an effect: *Her salary rise was cancelled out by her husband losing his job.*

capitalise on sth (4.2) – use sth that you have to get an advantage: *This country can capitalise on its attractions and develop tourism.*

care for sb (3.2) – look after sb who needs help or protection: *It's the children who care for the pets in our home.*

carry on (1.1) – do the usual things despite being in a difficult situation: *The death of her husband was a terrible blow but she carried on as usual.*

carry sth out (1.5) – do sth you have organised or intended: *They have carried out several experiments to prove their theory.*

catch up on sth (2.1) – do sth that you did not have time to do earlier: *I catch up on my reading when I commute to work.*

chat away (3.2) – talk in a friendly way: *We chatted away the whole night.*

check on sb/sth (6.1) – get more information about sb/sth: *I guess we should check on the prices of cameras in different shops before we purchase one.*

cheer sb on (1.3) – shout encouragement at a person or team: *All my friends were at the court and cheered me on.*

chill out (6.1) – relax: *No more work tonight, I'm going to chill out.*

chop sth off (3.4) – remove sth using a sharp tool: *We need to chop off this branch.*

clean (sth) up (3.4) – make (sth or sb) clean and tidy again: *We spent several hours cleaning up after the party.*

close (sth) down (3.3) – stop (an organisation) operating: *The restaurant closes down for the siesta at 12:30.*

come about (9.2) – happen: *Quite a few scientific discoveries came about by chance.*

come across sb/sth (1.3) – find sth or meet sb by chance: *She came across some old letters in her desk.*

come across as sth (5.5) – make an impression: *He comes across as arrogant.*

come around (4.2) – if a time or an event comes around, it arrives or happens as usual or expected: *The World Championships will be coming around again soon.*

come back (6.1) – return: *We'd be delighted if you came back and stayed with us again next year.*

come by sth (2.1) – manage to get sth rare or difficult: *I came by these vintage photographs in a flea market.*

come down (9.3) – fall: *Hardly had we escaped through the back door when the ceiling came down.*

come down to sth (8.7) – can be explained simply in a certain way: *It all comes down to deciding whether to accept a less interesting offer now or wait for a better one.*

come from sth (1.3) – be born somewhere or have your home there: *My best friend comes from Sweden.*

come on (6.4) – used to encourage sb to do sth: *Come on, it's a great idea, let's do it!*

come over sb (2.1) – be affected: *A wave of panic came over me.*

come round (3.1) – visit sb's house: *Why don't you come round for dinner tomorrow?*

come up to sb/sth (3.4) – move towards sb or sth until you are near them: *A woman came up to me and asked what time it was.*

come up with sth (5.4) – think of an idea: *It's not easy to come up with an idea for a marketing campaign.*

confide in sb (1.2) – tell sb a secret or discuss a private problem: *Females are more likely than males to confide in their friends about their problems about.*

PHRASAL VERBS

- conjure sth up (1.1)** – bring a feeling or a memory to your mind: *My grandma's birthday was the perfect day to conjure up memories of my time spent with her.*
- consist of sth (2.1)** – be made of sth: *What stages does your revision scheme consist of?*
- contend with sth (1.7)** – deal with sth: *Anyone who has kids has a lot of problems to contend with.*
- contribute to sth (2.7)** – be one of the causes of sth: *University contributes enormously to your personal development.*
- cook sth up (2.1)** – invent an excuse: *What excuse will you cook up to get out of the meeting?*
- count on sb (1.2)** – depend on sb in a difficult situation: *I can always count on my parents.*
- cut back on sth (3.3)** – reduce the amount of sth that you use: *I've been trying to cut back on snacks recently.*
- cut down on sth (8.2)** – reduce: *I need to cut down on the amount of time I spend surfing the net.*
- cut sb off (3.4)** – if you are cut off on the phone, you lose connection: *We got cut off in the middle of the call.*
- cut sth off (3.4)** – separate sth from the rest by cutting it with a knife or scissors: *She got all of her hair cut off.*
- deal with sth (1.7)** – take action in order to solve a problem: *Teachers have to be able to deal with disruptive students.*
- depend on sb (1.1)** – trust sb and feel confident that they will help you: *I can always depend on my brother – he's always ready to help.*
- deprive sb/sth of sth (4.3)** – take sth away from sb or sth: *Not to have a pet of any kind is to deprive a child of early emotional development.*
- devote sth to sth (9.2)** – use time and energy for a particular purpose: *Some celebrities devote their time and energy to helping good causes.*
- die down (9.3)** – gradually decrease: *They couldn't estimate the costs of repairs until the floods had died down.*
- dine out (3.3)** – have dinner in a restaurant: *We always dine out on our wedding anniversary.*
- dish sth out (3.4)** – serve food: *She was dishing out chicken curry.*
- could do with sb/sth (5.4)** – need or want sb or sth: *I could do with something to eat.*
- do without sb/sth (3.3)** – deal with a situation without sb or sth that you want or need: *When I visit my grandparents, I have to do without the Internet.*
- drag on (3.4)** – continue for too long: *I hate it when the winter drags on.*
- drink (sth) up (3.4)** – drink all (of sth): *Drink up, we need to be going.*
- dust sth down (7.2)** – get sth ready to be used after a long time: *I've dusted down my old toys and now my children are enjoying them.*
- eat out (3.1)** – have a meal in a restaurant: *I don't like cooking so I often eat out.*
- eat (sth) up (3.4)** – eat all (of sth): *Eat up or you'll get no pudding!*
- embark on sth (6.1)** – start sth new and challenging: *At the age of forty-five she decided to embark on a career in journalism.*
- end up (1.5)** – be in a situation that you did not intend or want to be in: *He got into trouble with the police and ended up with a criminal record.*
- engage in sth (3.7)** – take part in sth: *Schoolchildren should regularly engage in physical activity.*
- expect sth of sb/sth (2.2)** – think that sth should happen: *Prof. Eagle expects regular attendance and punctuality from all his students.*
- be faced with sth (2.1)** – have a difficult situation to deal with: *Before exams students are faced with lots of revision.*
- factor sth in (9.5)** – take sth into account when discussing a larger issue: *Some people feel climate monitoring should be factored in when discussing government spending proposals.*
- fall into sth (2.2)** – start doing sth often without intending to: *Life has fallen into a comfortable set of routines.*
- fall out with sb (1.1)** – have an argument with sb and stop being friendly with them: *Josh was angry because he'd fallen out with his best friend.*
- be falling over yourself to do sth (7.4)** – be very eager to do sth: *Casting agents are falling over themselves to sign a contract with him for regular shows.*
- fill sb up (3.3)** – if food fills sb up, it makes sb feel full: *A bowl of soup for lunch won't fill me up.*
- find sth out (1.5)** – get information about sth: *I'll find out how much it's going to cost.*
- fit in with sb/sth (6.1)** – match sb/sth: *When on holiday in an exotic place, try to relax and fit in with the local environment.*
- flick through sth (3.2)** – quickly look at the pages of sth: *I flicked through a travel magazine as I waited for my dentist appointment.*
- fly out (2.2)** – go somewhere by plane: *Next week we're flying out to the USA.*
- get around sth (6.7)** – travel around sth: *Use a bike if you want to get around Stockholm easily.*
- get away (9.3)** – manage to leave, escape: *Only by climbing onto our roof were we able to get away.*
- get back (6.4)** – return: *Sometimes it's easier to climb a tree than to get back down.*
- get in (4.1)** – enter: *Despite the windows being closed all the time, the smell of fumes gets in.*
- get into sth (1.5)** – become involved in an unpleasant or difficult situation: *He got into trouble with the police and ended up with a criminal record.*
- get into sth (5.3)** – be accepted as a student: *My parents dream of my getting into Harvard.*
- get off (sth) (2.2)** – leave: *Many people need encouragement in order to get off the couch.*
- get on (sth) (2.2)** – go onto a means of transport: *He got on the train without saying goodbye.*
- get on (with sb) (1.1)** – have a friendly relationship (with sb): *The kids in our neighbourhood get on well.*
- get on with sth (1.1)** – carry on as normal: *Get on with your work.*
- get sth out of sth (8.1)** – take sth out of a place: *Brain extenders help to get information out of our heads.*
- get round to sth (3.3)** – finally do sth you have planned: *I meant to phone him but never got round to it.*
- get through sth (2.2)** – come successfully to the end of an unpleasant experience or period of time: *Her love and support helped me get through this difficult time.*

PHRASAL VERBS

- give (sth) up (3.3)** – stop doing sth because it is bad or unhealthy: *It's high time you gave up smoking.*
- go back (7.3)** – return: *He left Japan when he was 21 and never went back.*
- go for sth (2.7)** – try to get, win or achieve sth: *It sounds like a great opportunity, go for it!*
- go for sth (3.3)** – choose: *I never go for the seafood when I'm eating out.*
- go on (3.4)** – continue: *The meeting went on for five hours.*
- go out with sb (1.1)** – meet sb regularly due to a romantic relationship: *My sister used to go out with Pete.*
- go through sth (1.4)** – experience a period when a lot of changes happen: *When I was about fifteen, I went through a rebellious phase.*
- go up (3.4)** – increase: *House prices have gone up again.*
- gobble sth up (3.4)** – eat all of sth quickly: *They were so hungry that they gobbled up all the food from the fridge.*
- grow up (1.1)** – change from a child into an adult: *My son wants to be a doctor when he grows up.*
- hammer sth into sb (2.1)** – keep saying sth until people understand and remember it: *We need to hammer this message into them.*
- hand sth out (3.4)** – give sth to people: *There are students handing out anti-war leaflets in front of the conference centre.*
- hang on (3.3)** – wait: *Hang on, the kettle is boiling!*
- hang out with sb (1.2)** – spend a lot of time with sb: *I don't let my children hang out with John.*
- head into sth (2.2)** – start a new period of time: *As we head into winter, it's a good idea to change the tyres on your car.*
- head off (6.1)** – leave in order to go somewhere: *We packed the suitcases and headed off to the seaside.*
- help sb out (1.7)** – help sb by doing work for them or giving them money: *My parents helped me out when I lost my job.*
- hold on to sth (5.2)** – to keep something that is important: *I would advise you to hold on to your present job while looking for a new one.*
- hold sth up (7.2)** – raise sth: *The demonstrators held up banners and posters demanding freedom of speech.*
- insist on sth (8.3)** – say that sth must happen: *He insisted on leaving the party early.*
- interfere with sth (3.2)** – prevent sth from happening or developing correctly: *We're worried that the terrorist attacks may interfere with signing the peace treaty.*
- invest sth in sb/sth (1.2)** – spend a lot of time, effort or money trying to make sb or sth successful: *Females tend to take friendships seriously and invest a lot in them.*
- join in (sth) (8.7)** – become involved (in sth): *There's a risk that the majority of employees will join in the strike.*
- keep on (doing sth) (3.4)** – continue (to do sth): *Despite great tiredness, we kept on walking.*
- keep sth up (8.7)** – make sth continue at its present level: *Most people use social media sites to keep up friendships.*
- kick in (2.1)** – start to have an effect or work: *It takes about half an hour before the painkiller kicks in.*
- lap sth up (2.1)** – enjoy sth very much: *She's lapping up all the attention she's getting from her fans.*
- laugh at sth (2.2)** – think sth is silly and not consider it serious: *Scientists used to laugh at many theories which have now been confirmed and are widely accepted.*
- lay sth out (5.7)** – arrange or plan sth: *I'd rather choose how to develop my own career than follow a path laid out by a company.*
- lead into sth (5.7)** – be followed by sth: *Watching the video will lead into a discussion of the topic.*
- lead to sth (7.7)** – cause sth to happen: *Good quality books can lead to highly enjoyable film adaptations.*
- lead up to sth (2.1)** – come before a series of events: *Teachers organise revision sessions leading up to the exam.*
- leave sb/sth behind (6.2)** – make sb or sth stay when you go somewhere: *We encourage everyone to leave their cars behind and use public transport.*
- be left over (5.2)** – still have some of sth after having used as much as needed: *There was no food left over after the party.*
- lighten up (2.1)** – be relaxed and not very serious: *I wish you'd lighten up a bit tonight.*
- live by sth (5.2)** – to live by using something: *I try to live by simple rules.*
- live up to sth (1.1)** – be as good as people expect: *Julie lived up to her parents' expectations and graduated with distinction in medicine.*
- log on to sth (4.1)** – start using the computer system: *I always find dozens of emails when I log on to my computer after a holiday.*
- look after sb (1.1)** – take care of sb: *Who's going to look after the kids at the weekend?*
- look for sb/sth (1.3)** – try to find sb or sth: *I've been looking for my car keys for half an hour now!*
- look forward to sth (1.3)** – be excited and happy about sth that is going to happen: *I'm so tired! I'm looking forward to a good night's sleep.*
- look in on sb (7.1)** – visit sb for a short time: *I looked in on my grandpa on my way home.*
- look through sth (7.2)** – read sth quickly and not carefully: *Look through the report and prepare a summary for me.*
- look up to sb (1.1)** – admire and respect sb very much: *As a child, I always looked up to my big brother.*
- make up sth (9.1)** – combine together to form sth: *Beef and dairy alone make up sixty-five percent of all livestock emissions.*
- make up for sth (5.1)** – compensate for sth: *I work with fantastic people, which makes up for the low pay.*
- miss out (on sth) (1.4)** – not have the chance to do sth that you enjoy and that would be good for you: *There was a school trip last week but I was sick and missed out.*
- move on to sth (2.3)** – start doing sth new: *Once you've learnt how to knit a scarf, you can move on to making hats.*
- narrow sth down (2.1)** – reduce the number of things included in a range: *The HR department have narrowed down the list of candidates.*
- notch sth up (2.1)** – achieve or win sth: *How many goals do you think they'll notch up next season?*
- open sth up (2.7)** – make sth available or possible: *A university degree opens up job opportunities abroad.*

PHRASAL VERBS

- order sb around (5.1)** – keep telling sb what to do: *I can't stand the way he orders me around.*
- pack sth out (7.1)** – make a place full: *I can imagine this play still packing out theatres fifteen years from now.*
- pass for sth (6.1)** – be wrongly considered to be sth: *She's nearly thirty but she could pass for a teenager.*
- pass sth on (6.1)** – communicate sth: *I left a message for him but no one passed it on.*
- pay sb/sth back (7.3)** – give sb money that you owe them: *I'll lend you some cash provided you pay it back with interest.*
- pay sth off (2.7)** – pay all the money you owe sb: *She's doing extra jobs in the evening to pay off all her debts.*
- pay up (3.4)** – pay what you owe, esp. unwillingly: *When do you think he'll pay up?*
- pick at sth (3.3)** – eat very little of sth, without interest: *Ruth was so worried that she only picked at her pasta.*
- pile in (6.2)** – enter a place or a vehicle: *Brendon pulled up for a moment and we all piled in.*
- pile up (2.1)** – increase in number or amount, in a way that is difficult to manage: *Emails tend to pile up during the holidays.*
- plan ahead (3.3)** – make decisions and plans about the future: *If you want to be successful, you need to plan ahead.*
- plan on sth (1.4)** – intend to do sth or expect sth to happen: *I'm not planning on dining out this weekend.*
- point to sth (1.2)** – show the importance of sth: *Each of the stories on the list points to a different facet of friendship.*
- point sth out (2.7)** – mention sth that may not have been obvious to others: *Joan pointed out that our plan had several serious flaws.*
- pop up (7.4)** – appear suddenly and unexpectedly: *This model pops up in every lifestyle magazine I've looked at recently.*
- pour sth out (3.4)** – fill a glass or a cup with sth: *The waiter poured out some more wine for us.*
- press on (5.1)** – continue doing sth difficult: *Despite tough working conditions, I chose to press on.*
- prey on sth (6.2)** – kill sth for food: *Owls prey on insects and mice.*
- print sth out (4.4)** – produce a printed copy of sth: *In order to save paper, I print out as few documents as possible.*
- push sb/sth out (4.1)** – make sb or sth lose their position: *New technology keeps pushing out the old solutions.*
- put sth away (3.1)** – put sth in a place where it is usually kept: *Before you turn on the TV, put away all the toys.*
- put sth forward (8.7)** – suggest sth: *They put forward several ideas but I didn't like any of them.*
- put sb off sth/sb (2.2)** – stop sb from being interested in sth or sb: *The price of a plane ticket puts me off going to Australia.*
- put sth off (3.3)** – delay or postpone sth: *You shouldn't put off the visit to the doctor any longer.*
- put sth together (1.7)** – produce or organise sth: *A group of local artists put together an exhibition to draw attention to the problem.*
- put up with sb/sth (1.1)** – accept an unpleasant situation or person: *I can't understand how she's put up with him that long.*
- read sth out (3.3)** – read sth aloud: *I can't find my glasses. Could you read this phone number out for me?*
- refer to sb/sth (4.3)** – speak about sb or sth: *At the beginning of his talk he referred to some events from his childhood.*
- remind sb of sb/sth (1.1)** – think sb or sth is similar to sb or sth else: *She is short and fair and reminds me of my sister.*
- result in sth (3.7)** – cause sth to happen: *Eating junk food results in poorer concentration in class.*
- ride on sth (4.2)** – be determined by the result of sth else: *I hate to think that my future rides on this one exam.*
- rip sb off (6.1)** – charge sb too much: *Taxi drivers tend to rip tourists off.*
- roll up (6.5)** – arrive: *Thousands of football fans rolled up to watch the match.*
- rule sth out (9.6)** – decide sth is not possible or suitable: *The police have ruled out murder.*
- sail through sth (2.1)** – deal with sth easily: *My daughter sailed through her final exams.*
- send sth in (6.7)** – send sth to an organisation: *Send in your applications by 31 January.*
- set sth off (8.2)** – make sth operate: *If you smoke in here, you'll set off the smoke detector.*
- set sth out (2.1)** – explain ideas, facts, or opinions in a clear way: *When I study for exams, I try to set out all the important information in clear notes.*
- set sth up (5.2)** – start a business or organisation: *They set up a foundation that offers awards to innovative entrepreneurs.*
- settle down to sth (5.2)** – give all your attention to sth: *It's high time you settled down to some work.*
- shoot up (3.4)** – increase: *Prices have really shot up recently.*
- sign off (sth) (8.7)** – end a letter: *How do you sign off a letter in German?*
- sign sb up (7.4)** – to arrange for sb to sign a contract: *They've signed her up to manage the development and production of a new coursebook series.*
- sign up for sth (6.1)** – join a course or an activity: *I've decided to sign up for an evening class in ceramics.*
- slave away (5.1)** – work very hard without much rest: *We'll have to slave away to pay off the mortgage.*
- slice sth off (3.4)** – cut a piece of sth with one movement: *She accidentally sliced off the top of her finger.*
- slip by (1.4)** – if time slips by, it passes quickly: *The time was slipping by but we made no progress.*
- smell of sth (1.1)** – have a particular smell: *The place is new and still smells of fresh paint.*
- snack on sth (3.3)** – eat small amounts of sth between meals: *She usually snacks on fruit during the working day.*
- be snowed under (5.1)** – have too much work to deal with: *I'm sorry I didn't call back earlier but I've been absolutely snowed under recently.*
- soak up the atmosphere (6.1)** – enjoy experiencing or watching sth: *Walk along the river bank to soak up the atmosphere of the town.*
- sort sth out (2.2)** – succeed in making arrangements for sth: *You need to sort out accommodation before you move to study abroad.*

PHRASAL VERBS

speak up (3.4) – start to speak more loudly: *Sorry, can you speak up? I can't hear you.*

spice sth up (4.7) – make sth more interesting or exciting: *Newspapers usually spice up the stories they cover.*

split up (1.1) – end a marriage or a romantic relationship: *Emily chose to live with her father after her parents split up.*

spread sth out (3.4) – open sth folded and lay it flat: *Can you spread the map out on the table so that everybody can see it?*

squeeze sb/sth into sth (4.1) – manage to do sth despite being busy: *I'd like to be able to squeeze some workouts into my schedule.*

stand by sb (1.2) – to support sb in a difficult situation: *Faced with difficulties friends should be willing to stand by each other.*

stand out (from sb/sth) (2.2) – be better (than sb or sth similar): *Julie's experience and achievements stood out from the other candidates'.*

stand up for sb/sth (5.1) – defend sb or sth: *All my colleagues stood up for me when the boss questioned my methods.*

start sth up (5.2) – make sth exist and operate: *I don't think we have the money to start up a new shop.*

stay out of sth (8.7) – not be involved in sth: *I think it's a good idea to stay out of debt and never borrow any money.*

stem from sth (5.2) – develop as a result of sth: *Most of their problems stem from a lack of communication.*

step back (8.1) – stop and consider a problem in a new way: *Whenever I worry too much, I try to step back and clear my mind.*

stock up on sth (3.3) – buy a lot of sth to keep it for later: *I'll stock up on cheese when I'm in France next time.*

stress sb out (2.4) – make sb worried or nervous: *Exams always stress me out.*

struggle on (3.4) – continue despite difficulties: *When her husband died, she struggled on alone with the kids.*

succeed in (doing) sth (5.3) – do sth you have been trying to do: *My daughter succeeded in saving all her hard-earned cash and went on a fabulous holiday.*

sum (sth) up (8.7) – state the most important points (of sth) again: *English coursebooks usually have a grammar reference at the end that sums up the most important points.*

summon up sth (2.1) – find enough courage, energy or strength to do sth: *I need to summon up my courage and tell him the truth.*

take after sb (1.1) – to be similar to an older person in one's family: *She takes after her mother in her inclination for excessive talking.*

take over (sth) (3.1) – to become dominant: *His job sometimes takes over his life – at least his wife says so.*

take sb on (5.1) – to hire sb: *I was taken on as an intern for a start-up.*

take up with sb (1.1) – to become friends with sb: *She's taken up with some people from the neighbourhood.*

talk sb through sth (4.7) – to explain an idea to sb: *It's fantastic to have an encouraging voice talk you through all the functions of the app.*

talk sth through (5.2) – to discuss sth in detail: *I talk through decisions with lots of different people to gauge their opinions.*

teem with sb/sth (6.2) – be full of sth: *Mexican reefs teem with marine life.*

tidy (sth) up (3.4) – put things in their proper places: *We need to tidy up before the guests arrive.*

top sth up (2.1) – increase the amount of sth so that it reaches the level that is wanted: *He took a job at the weekends to top up his income.*

trust sb with sth (1.2) – tell or give sb sth important or valuable: *I'd never trust him with any secret.*

try sth out (4.7) – use sth to see how it works: *Would you like to try out my new scooter?*

tuck into sth (6.2) – start eating sth with enjoyment: *I was so hungry that I tucked into a large pizza followed by tiramisu.*

turn out (2.2) – happen in a particular way or to have a particular result: *I didn't want to go out but it turned out to be a great evening.*

turn up (9.2) – arrive: *Several celebrities turned up at the after-party.*

type sth up (2.1) – type a copy of sth written by hand, in note form or recorded: *I did overtime to type up the report.*

use sth up (3.4) – use all of sth: *I used up all the money in the first few days of the holiday.*

wait around (2.2) – do nothing while you are waiting for sth to happen: *I can't stand waiting around like this any more.*

wake up (6.2) – stop sleeping: *I normally wake up at six but today I slept until eight thirty.*

wash up (3.4) – wash the dishes after a meal: *You made lunch so I'll wash up.*

water sth down (7.7) – change sth so that it is less effective or powerful but more acceptable: *The editor watered down the most violent sections of the story.*

weigh sth up (2.2) – consider sth carefully so that you can make a decision about it: *We're currently weighing up all the pros and cons of moving to the country.*

wolf sth down (3.3) – eat sth quickly because you are hungry: *When the meal came in, they wolfed it down in a couple of minutes.*

write sth off (2.7) – officially say that a debt no longer has to be paid: *The Browns went bankrupt and the bank agreed to write off their debt of £9,000.*

write sth up (2.1) – write sth in its final form: *You need to write up the report immediately after the meeting.*

zone out (3.2) – stop thinking about anything: *He usually zones out in front of the TV after work.*

zoom in (4.4) – if the camera zooms in, the object in the picture seems bigger and closer: *The camera zoomed in to get a close-up of her face.*

zoom out (4.4) – if the camera zooms out, the object in the picture seems smaller and further away: *The camera zoomed out to show the whole skyline of the city.*

lesson numbers in brackets

IDIOMS

Use a dictionary to translate the idioms into your language.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| all the ... /everything under the sun (2.1): I now need to read all the books under the sun in time for the exam. | - | |
| be at one with (6.6): A mountaineering holiday is about being out in the wilderness, at one with nature, leaving the city behind and enjoying the silence. | - | |
| be in the same boat (2.5): It's easier to study for exams with my friends. After all, we are all in the same boat. | - | |
| be in two minds (8.1): I was in two minds whether or not to accept the job offer. | - | |
| be like water off a duck's back (9.1): I am not sensitive. To me, insults are like water off a duck's back. | - | |
| be out of one's mind (8.1): He must be out of his mind to be buying that expensive phone. | - | |
| bend over backwards (to do sth for sb) (3.1): We bend over backwards for customers but it can be a bit tiresome. | - | |
| blow one's mind (8.1): The first time I listened to this CD, the music just blew my mind, and now I can't stop playing it over and over again. | - | |
| bury one's head in the sand (8.7): It comes down to deciding whether to bury your head in the sand and refuse to participate, or to embrace what the Internet has to offer. | - | |
| clear one's head (2.5): When I have a problem, I go outside to clear my head. | - | |
| cross one's mind (8.1): It never once crossed my mind that you might need help. You are so self-sufficient. | - | |
| day in day out (9.2): Day in day out, the UN work to promote respect for human rights, protect the environment, fight disease and reduce poverty. | - | |
| donkey's years (9.1): I haven't seen my American family for donkey's years. | - | |
| (keep/have one's) fingers crossed (1.7): We've got our fingers crossed that the money raised will be used to help families in need. | - | |
| (get on) the first rung of the ladder (5.1): Personal Assistant was the first rung on the corporate ladder for her. | - | |
| get off the beaten track (6.5): Patrick decided to go off the beaten track to visit lesser known sites. | - | |
| get one's foot in the door (5.1): I wanted to work for a big multinational so I thought an internship would be a good way to get my foot in the door. | - | |
| go through the roof (2.7): With the cost of higher education going through the roof, many young people are wondering if going to university is still worth their while. | - | |
| go with the flow (6.1): I decided to follow Xavier's recommendation, rather than going with the flow and seeing all the usual sights people go to in Paris. | - | |
| have the guts to do sth (5.1): I didn't have the guts to stand up for myself because I didn't want to scupper my chances of permanent employment. | - | |
| have/get butterflies in one's stomach (2.1): I get butterflies in my stomach before an exam. | - | |
| hit the ground running (5.1): When I got the job I was so thrilled that I hit the ground running and worked nonstop until the evening. | - | |
| hold your horses (9.1): Hold your horses, Vic. Let's give the project a bit more thought first. | - | |
| keep an eye on (6.5): Have you ever kept an eye on anyone's pet while they were away on holiday? | - | |
| keep tabs on (5.1): My parents like to keep tabs on me. They know where I am at all times. | - | |
| kill two birds with one stone (9.1): I thought I'd kill two birds with one stone and visit my uncle on the way to your house. | - | |
| let sleeping dogs lie (9.1): He hesitated whether to ask her if she didn't mind him coming to her party with his new girlfriend but in the end he decided to let sleeping dogs lie. | - | |

IDIOMS

let the cat out of the bag (9.1): *She blushed and that's how she let the cat out of the bag. Everybody knew it was her.*

my mind goes blank (5.6): *My mind has gone blank. Can you give me a second?*

not bat an eyelid (1.1): *If I decided to leave school and get a job, my parents wouldn't bat an eyelid.*

(travel) on a shoestring (6.5): *Hitchhiking is a good way of travelling on a shoestring.*

open a door to sth (1.4): He introduced me to coding and opened a door to my future as a software developer.

pigs might fly (9.1): 'I'll never be late to school again.' 'And pigs might fly.'

play it by ear (6.5): I don't like to play it by ear. I like to have a plan.

put one foot in front of the other (8.2): *The rocks were steep and slippery but we kept putting one foot in front of the other.*

put one's foot down (1.1): If she doesn't want to do something, she simply puts her foot down and refuses.

put one's mind to sth (8.1): *Once I put my mind to it, I'll succeed in whatever I do.*

ring true (8.2): The film rang true because it reflected the director's personal experience.

scare the daylights out of sb (6.2): The door opened with a loud bang and scared the daylights out of me.

sing sb's praises (1.2): A true friend will always be loyal. You just know you can count on them to sing your praises!

stand sb in good stead (6.1): Learning at least how to count to ten in the local language stands you in good stead for haggling.

straight from the horse's mouth (9.1): *Trust me, I have it from the horse's mouth.*

take the bull by the horns (9.1): *One day I'll take the bull by the horns and quit smoking.*

teeter on the edge (2.2): *The situation between the two countries is teetering on the edge of armed conflict.*

the grass is greener (2.2): 'I wish I had a cottage in the country instead of the flat in the centre of town.' 'Well, the grass is always greener.'

the world's your oyster (2.7): A degree opens up job opportunities abroad as well – as a graduate, the world's your oyster!

there's more to sb/sth than meets the eye (7.2): Her appearance always makes a great impression but there is definitely more to her than meets the eye.

weigh on one's mind (8.1): *The upcoming school-leaving exams are beginning to weigh on my mind. I'm rather worried.*

wild goose chase (9.1): I went on a wild goose chase looking for that book in all the bookshops only to find out on the Internet that it was out of print.

(pass sth) with flying colours (7.4): I never fail exams. On the contrary, I always pass with flying colours.

wolf in a sheep's clothing (9.1): Jo was a wolf in sheep's clothing, pretending to be a sympathetic listener only to disclose what she heard to my enemy later.

[illegible]

lesson numbers in brackets