FOCUS

WORD STORE

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

1 Personality	USE OF ENGLISH 1	WORD STORE 1
	p. 2	p. 3 Adjective antonyms • Negative prefixes *un-, in-, ir-, dis-* • Adjective + preposition • Negative prefixes *un-, in-, dis-* • Word families • Word store glossary
2 Personality, Invention	WORD PRACTICE 1	WORD STORE 2
	p. 4	p. 5 Compound nouns – computers • Collocations – computers • Phrasal verbs – technology • Word families • Collocations
3 The arts	USE OF ENGLISH 2	WORD STORE 3
	p. 6	p. 7 Types of writers • Types of books • 'A part of a whole' • Art and music • Adjectives with positive or negative meanings
4 The arts, Living	WORD PRACTICE 2	WORD STORE 4
	p. 8	p. 9 Describing houses • Things inside and outside a house • Phrases with *make* and *do* • Adjective order • Places in the city and in the country
5 School	USE OF ENGLISH 3	WORD STORE 5
	p. 10	p. 11 Phrasal verbs • Education • Phrases with *get* • More phrases with *get* • Word families
6 School, Working life	WORD PRACTICE 3	WORD STORE 6
	p. 12	p. 13 *work* + prepositions • Collocations – terms and conditions • Confusing words – *job* vs *work* • Compound nouns – jobs • Phrasal verbs
7 Shopping	USE OF ENGLISH 4	WORD STORE 7
	p. 14	p. 15 Shops and services • Partitives • Useful phrases – shopping • Collocations • Word families
8 Shopping, Society	WORD PRACTICE 4	WORD STORE 8
	p. 16	p. 17 Crime and criminals • The justice system • People involved in a crime case • Antonyms • Word families

PREPOSITIONS	PHRASAL VERBS	WORD BUILDING	KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS	IRREGULAR VERBS
pp. 18–19	p. 20	p. 21	p. 22	p. 23

Multiple-choice cloze

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Exchange programmes

Every year lots of students [0]____ on exchange programmes and stay with students in other countries. This practice was first inspired [1]____ volunteers who helped in other countries in war time.

There are special organisations that help schools plan these and it can be a wonderful [2]____ . Students stay with teenagers of the [3]____ age, who are often [4]____ in the same things. Sometimes students [5]____ a short time in the other country – maybe two or three weeks – but in some countries students go for longer periods. They can go for as long as a year and also [6]____ at a school or college in the other country.

Exchange programmes are good [7]____ you meet people from different countries and also learn about living in another country. Of course, it's an excellent way to practise and improve a foreign language at the same time as having [8]____ !

Before going on an exchange, it's important for the school to choose [9]____ right teenager for you to stay with. You [10]____ to fill in forms about your personality, family, interests and pastimes.

0	A do	B take	C make	D go
1	A of	B from	C by	D with
2	A example	B experience	C event	D impression
3	A common	B same	C near	D exact
4	A keen	B passionate	C serious	D interested
5	A leave	B make	C are	D spend
6	A go	B study	C pass	D stay
7	A for	B because	C and	D that
8	A fun	B joke	C laugh	D smile
9	A a	B some	C any	D the
10	A must	B should	C need	D will

Key word transformations

2 Read the sentences about Jane and her friend Tommy. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

0 Jane lives near Tommy.
Jane doesn't live very far from Tommy.

1 Tommy is very sporty and is keen on swimming.
Tommy is very sporty and enjoys _____ .

2 He says that he was inspired by his grandfather because he was an Olympic swimmer.
He says that _____ him because he was an Olympic swimmer.

3 Jane tries not to watch Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
Jane avoids _____ Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.

4 Jane doesn't think it's a good idea for Tommy to train every day.
Jane thinks Tommy _____ every day.

5 Jane would like to play golf, but she hasn't got enough money to buy all the equipment.
Jane would like to play golf, but she can't _____ buy all the equipment.

WORD STORE 1A

Adjective antonyms

POSITIVE	≠	NEGATIVE
1 caring	≠	selfish
2 cheerful	≠	
3	≠	lazy
4 modest	≠	
5	≠	shy
6	≠	crazy

WORD STORE 1B

Negative prefixes *un-, in-, ir-, dis-*

1 experienced ≠ inexperienced
2 fair ≠
3 honest ≠
4 popular ≠
5 responsible ≠

WORD STORE 1C

Adjective + preposition

1 disappointed with
2 good
3 interested
4 involved
5 keen
6 passionate
7 serious
8 responsible

REMEMBER THIS

It is OK for questions to end in a preposition:
*What are you interested **in**?*

WORD STORE 1D

Negative prefixes: *un-, in-, dis-*

1 cooperative ≠ uncooperative
2 ≠ unhealthy
3 ≠ disloyal
4 ≠ insensitive
5 ≠ unfit
6 ≠ unsuccessful

WORD STORE 1E

Word families

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1 bravery	brave
2 generosity	
3 laziness	
4 loyalty	
5 modesty	
6 responsibility	

WORD STORE GLOSSARY

Words to learn

PARTS OF SPEECH

adjective – e.g. *good, red, shy*
adverb – e.g. *well, badly, often*
article – *a/an, the*
noun – e.g. *table, advice, uniform*
numeral – e.g. *one, two, first, second*
preposition – e.g. *at, in, under*
pronoun – e.g. *it, we, him*
verb – e.g. *teach, learn, remember*

OTHER TERMS

antonym – e.g. *caring ≠ selfish*
collocation – e.g. *go home, find a solution*
compound noun – e.g. *website, text message*
partitive – e.g. *can of cola, box of chocolates*
phrasal verb – e.g. *switch on, find out, give up*
synonym – e.g. *big = large*

WORD BUILDING

prefix – e.g. *unfit, dishonest*
suffix – e.g. *successful, employment*

WORD PRACTICE 1 Personality, Invention

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

1 Tom gets angry easily. He's the most ___ person I know.
A selfish B emotional C bad-tempered

2 I think Sophie is a bit ___ – she never buys birthday presents for her family.
A shy B mean C serious

3 Damien's very ___ . He wants to become someone important and have lots of money.
A lazy B honest C ambitious

4 Zoe loves meeting and talking to people. I'd like to be as ___ as she is.
A clever B outgoing C honest

5 Adam's hard-working, but you shouldn't give him too much ___ . He's afraid of making decisions.
A loyalty B generosity C responsibility

6 Sheldon is very ___ about the project. He wants to know everything about it.
A adorable B miserable C enthusiastic

7 Paul always expects the worst to happen – he's very ___ .
A dull B arrogant C pessimistic

8 She does a lot of voluntary work, but she's very ___ and doesn't want to talk about it.
A brave B caring C modest

9 My parents know I'm a bit ___ in the morning, so we never talk much on the way to school.
A unfit B grumpy C cowardly

10 Sarah is really good ___ chess.
A of B at C about

11 When I was younger, I was keen ___ playing tennis.
A at B in C on

12 After twenty years of teaching, Mrs Jones is still ___ it. And her students always enjoy the classes too.
A obsessed with
B disappointed with
C passionate about

13 I like ___ jeans, but this pair is too tight even for me. I'll try a bigger size.
A casual B skinny C designer

14 I think you should wear a suit and a ___ for a job interview.
A tie B hoodie C uniform

15 Our company can't afford to ___ any risks at the moment.
A take B make C spend

16 Peter is on ___ – he's got an ear infection.
A television B antibiotics C credit

17 How did people keep their food cold before ___ ?
A robots
B refrigerators
C washing machines

18 Twenty years ago people used to work on big ___ computers.
A digital B desktop C electronic

19 A lot of people ___ him on Twitter.
A splash B follow C download

20 Does your friend write a ___ about his life?
A blog B virus C menu

21 Yesterday you sent me an email, but you forgot to ___ the photos. Can you send them again?
A visit B attach C download

22 Do you ever ___ this website? There are a lot of cool articles.
A go B visit C switch

23 This ___ will help you find some useful websites.
A text message
B search engine
C Internet server

24 Can you help me ___ my Facebook profile?
A spend B update C switch on

25 Sorry, my battery ___ while I was calling you.
A hung up
B went dead
C scrolled down

26 Alexander Fleming ___ his most important discovery in 1928.
A did B made C found

27 This ecological organisation is trying to ___ the planet for future generations.
A collect B observe C preserve

28 A few days after the ___ of a new weather satellite, it stopped working.
A launch B gravity C parachute

29 There weren't any doctors on ___ at the hospital last night.
A duty B space C board

30 We still haven't ___ out why the experiment didn't work.
A run B carried C figured

WORD STORE 2A

Compound nouns – computers

1 broadband
2 desktop computer
3 l_____ s_____
4 k_____
5 laptop
6 password
7 s_____ e_____
8 s_____ n_____
9 t_____ m_____
10 u_____
11 w_____

REMEMBER THIS

Compound nouns can be two words (e.g. *text message*) or one word (e.g. *username*).

WORD STORE 2B

Collocations – computers

1 _____click_____ on an icon
2 _____ music
3 _____ somebody on Twitter
4 _____ online
5 _____ a document
6 _____ a website

WORD STORE 2C

Phrasal verbs – technology

1 _____click on_____ = open a computer document or program using the mouse
2 _____ = end a phone call
3 _____ = start using a computer system
4 _____ = move information up a computer screen
5 _____ = move information down a computer screen
6 _____ = make a computer start working

WORD STORE 2D

Word families

NOUN	VERB
1 analysis	analyse
2 discovery	discover
3 _____	evolve
4 exploration	_____
5 imagination	_____
6 observation	_____
7 preservation	_____
8 protection	_____
9 _____	solve

WORD STORE 2E

Collocations

VERBS		NOUNS	
~~find~~	fix	crazy	events
follow	get	home	a problem
go	raise	~~a solution~~	your hand

1 find a solution
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

USE OF ENGLISH 2

Multiple-choice cloze

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

A frightening experience

One of my [0]____ hobbies is acting and I've done a lot of plays with my school and [1]____ club. When I started acting, I didn't [2]____ to get nervous and I was really confident. I could learn and remember lots of lines with no problems! Then one night I was acting [3]____ a fantastic play called *Shadowlands*. It's about how the [4]____ C.S Lewis, who wrote *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, fell in love with an American poet called Joy. It's a very [5]____ play and Joy dies at the end. I was playing Joy and right in the middle of the second [6]____ I forgot my words. It was terrible! Afterwards everyone said that my performance was great, but I was really disappointed [7]____ myself.

Now I concentrate much [8]____ when I'm on stage, but I've never forgotten that moment. I still enjoy acting, but I don't look [9]____ to going on stage as much as I used to. It's more frightening [10]____ taking an English exam!

0	A nice	B popular	C favourite	D successful
1	A poetry	B drama	C film	D comedy
2	A use	B always	C usually	D find
3	A on	B for	C with	D in
4	A actor	B artist	C novelist	D character
5	A relaxing	B moving	C excellent	D funny
6	A act	B chapter	C setting	D album
7	A on	B for	C by	D with
8	A more hard	B harder	C hardly	D hardest
9	A toward	B across	C forward	D over
10	A that	B than	C as	D to

Key word transformations

2 Read the sentences about a trip to a science exhibition. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

0 I had to wait in a long queue to get into the exhibition, but that was OK.
I *didn't mind* waiting in a long queue to get into the exhibition.

1 I arrived back from the exhibition a few moments ago.
I _____ back from the exhibition.

2 I sat down to read the exhibition guide and Dylan came in.
While I _____ the exhibition guide, Dylan came in.

3 The exhibition last year was more boring than this one.
The exhibition last year wasn't _____ this one.

4 There were some photographs of toys from 100 years ago.
There were some photographs of toys that children _____ play with 100 years ago.

5 The books in the gift shop were too expensive for me to buy.
I didn't _____ money to buy any of the books in the gift shop.

WORD STORE 3A

Types of writers

Forms of writing	Person
1 book review	literary critic
2 classical music	
3 newspaper article	
4 novel	
5 play	
6 poetry	
7 screenplay/script	
8 song	

WORD STORE 3B

Types of books



WORD STORE 3C

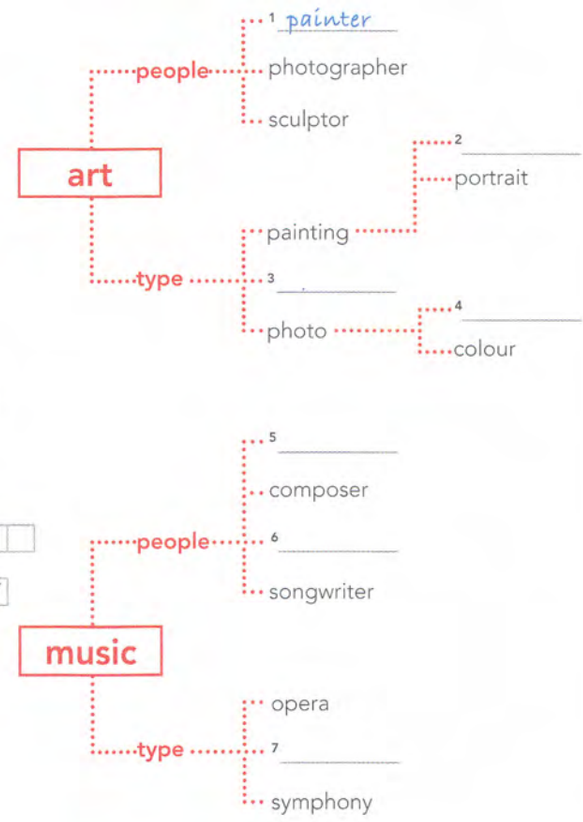
'A part of a whole'

1 an act in *a play* / ~~*a poem*~~
2 a chapter in *a book* / *a song* / *a novel*
3 an episode of *an album* / *a sitcom*
4 a scene in *a film* / *a poem* / *a play*
5 a track on *an album* / *a sitcom*
6 a verse in *a film* / *a song* / *a poem*

WORD STORE 3D

Art and music

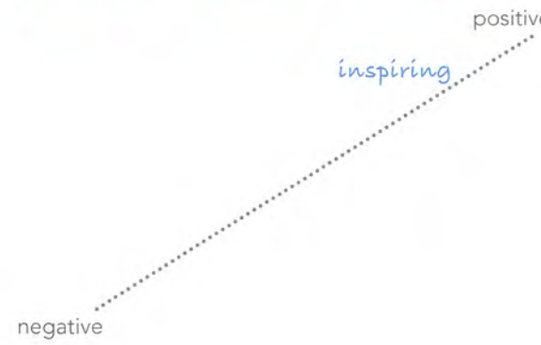
sculpture black and white song
~~painter~~ band singer landscape



WORD STORE 3E

Adjectives with positive or negative meanings

amusing boring emotional
entertaining funny ~~inspiring~~
moving predictable relaxing
unoriginal unrealistic



For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

1 Mrs Jennings is working on a new painting in her ___ .
A stage B studio C exhibition

2 Every ___ needs a lot of different brushes.
A painter B sculptor C photographer

3 During this course you will learn some basic techniques of oil ___ .
A painting B sculpture C photography

4 The main subject of his work is the English countryside – he's a famous ___ painter.
A portrait B abstract C landscape

5 My brothers like watching ___ films.
A act B action C acting

6 Where can I buy the ___ of the film? I want to listen to it at home.
A storyline B soundtrack C screenplay

7 She has already refused to play the ___ of a police officer.
A role B plot C dialogue

8 Watch this horror film. It will hold your ___ till the end!
A setting B attention C animation

9 My grandmother is writing her ___ . She wants to tell everyone the story of her life.
A album B adaptation C autobiography

10 Last night we watched a ___ . It was so scary that I didn't sleep well.
A thriller B musical C western

11 The events described in this book ___ place in Scotland.
A see B take C are

12 This film is ___ – you can't watch it if you're under eighteen.
A classic B X-rated C award-winning

13 They're classical musicians, so they don't play ___ .
A operas B symphonies C jazz

14 Their new song is number one in the music ___ .
A charts B awards C festival

15 I'm going to watch a new ___ of my favourite series tonight.
A article B sitcom C episode

16 Mary has got a small ___ in this building.
A cottage
B bungalow
C studio apartment

17 There are other houses joined on either side of a ___ house.
A terraced B detached C semi-detached

18 This apartment must cost a lot. It's right in the ___ , next to the market square.
A suburbs B city centre C countryside

19 I don't like working in ___ offices. There are no walls and you can hear everything.
A spacious B open-plan C impressive

20 The windows are big, so the house has got lots of natural ___ .
A light B view C wonders

21 It's cold inside because the ___ doesn't work.
A cooker B worktop C central heating

22 It isn't a good idea to keep these flowers on a sunny ___ .
A roof B couch C windowsill

23 We need to put a new ___ on the floor in the living room.
A carpet B ceiling C cupboard

24 She got to the top of the ___ and looked back at the people below.
A stairs B ceiling C floorboard

25 When the weather is good, we often have lunch on the ___ .
A path B patio C pond

26 You can keep your bicycle in the ___ behind the house.
A shed B balcony C wardrobe

27 Who ___ the ironing in your family?
A has B does C makes

28 I'd like to make a ___ about this phone. I bought it here last week, but it doesn't work.
A noise B decision C complaint

29 It's difficult to drive here because the streets are very ___ .
A cosy B narrow C awesome

30 We're planning to visit the ___ of the ancient city of Pompeii.
A reefs B ruins C slums

WORD STORE 4A

Describing houses

Type of house

a bungalow, a cottage, a detached house, a semi-detached house, a terraced house, a flat, [1] *an eco-house*

Location

in the city centre, in the suburbs, in a village, near the sea, [2] _____, [3] _____

Building materials

brick, concrete, [4] _____, [5] _____, [6] _____

Description

modern, traditional, spacious, [7] _____, [8] _____, [9] _____

WORD STORE 4B

Things inside and outside a house

Inside		Outside	
1 bookcase	☐	12 back door	☐
2 carpet	☐	13 front door	☐
3 cooker	☐	14 path	☐
4 cupboard	☐	15 patio	☐
5 floorboards	☐	16 pond	☐
6 kitchen sink	☐	17 porch	☐
7 shelves	☐	18 shed	☐
8 stairs	☐	19 stone wall	☐
9 windowsill	☐		
10 wood-burner	☐		
11 worktop	☐		

WORD STORE 4C

Phrases with *make* and *do*

make	do
a decision	your homework
a noise	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

WORD STORE 4D

Adjective order

cotton lovely old
single ~~wooden~~ yellow

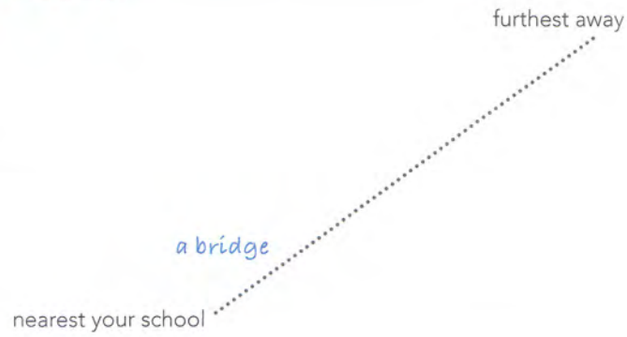
article	opinion	size/age	colour	material	make/type	noun
1 *an*	–		–	*wooden*		*bed*
2 *a*	–	large			–	*duvet*
3 *a*		–	blue	–	teddy	*bear*

WORD STORE 4E

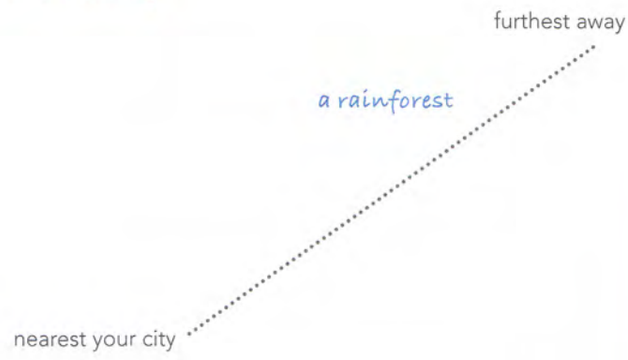
Places in the city and in the country

a beach ~~a bridge~~ a canyon
the coast a harbour an island
a monument a mountain ~~a rainforest~~
a reef a river a ruin a slum
a square a statue a temple a valley

In the city



In the country



Multiple-choice cloze

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Where did you grow up?

Read some of our readers' stories.

I have a lot of great memories of the house [0]___ I grew up. Now we live [1]___ the suburbs, but when I was little, my dad got a job in the countryside and we lived in a big old house on the [2]___ of a village. We lived there for ten years and I used to go to the village school. We were [3]___ the sea and my friends and I often explored the beach and the caves in the cliffs. The area is famous [4]___ its beaches and white cliffs and it was the [5]___ for a popular TV series last year!

I loved that old house. Some people think it's lonely to be in the countryside, but I [6]___ being on my [7]___ sometimes. If I got [8]___ out at school, I could go up to my bedroom and look out of the window. I had a breathtaking [9]___ from there across the fields and to the sea. It was very relaxing. I was really miserable when we [10]___ to the town!

0	A which	B whose	C where	D who
1	A on	B in	C by	D over
2	A side	B centre	C edge	D part
3	A at	B over	C close	D near
4	A of	B on	C with	D for
5	A plot	B setting	C place	D soundtrack
6	A wanted	B decided	C hoped	D enjoyed
7	A alone	B self	C own	D single
8	A stressed	B nervous	C worried	D upset
9	A scene	B sight	C view	D picture
10	A changed	B transported	C moved	D travelled

Key word transformations

2 Read the sentences a student wrote about his classmate, Hannah. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

0 I've known my classmate Hannah for five years.
I first met my classmate Hannah *five years ago*.

1 Hannah and I learnt French in that classroom.
That's the _____ Hannah and I learnt French.

2 Hannah's a lot better than me at French and she helps me in class.
I'm not _____ Hannah at French and she helps me in class.

3 We've arranged to do our homework together this evening.
We're _____ together this evening.

4 It might rain later, so we'll take the bus home instead of walking.
If _____ later, we'll take the bus home instead of walking.

5 Hannah and I are going to decide soon what we'll do at the weekend.
We haven't _____ what we'll do at the weekend.

WORD STORE 5A

Phrasal verbs

1 carry on = continue
2 _____ = get a place (at university)
3 _____ = be friendly with
4 _____ = get out of bed
5 _____ = see sb
6 _____ = start wearing
7 _____ = remove

WORD STORE 5B

Education

1 classmate = a person from your class
2 _____ = necessary
3 _____ = busy and tiring
4 _____ = study sth for a short period
5 _____ a subject (e.g. English) = study a subject
6 _____ a subject = stop doing a subject
7 learn sth _____ = memorise
8 _____ an exam = be successful in an exam
9 _____ an exam = prepare for an exam
10 _____ a lesson = miss a lesson

REMEMBER THIS

take/do an exam
pass an exam ✓ ✓ ✓ ☺
fail an exam ✗ ✗ ✗ ☹

WORD STORE 5C

Phrases with *get*

get* + adjective/past participle = *become

1 get better
2 get cold
3 get dark
4 get ready
5 get late
6 _____

get* + noun = *obtain/receive

7 get a present
8 get a reply
9 get a text message
10 _____
11 _____

get (to)* + noun = *arrive

12 get there
13 get to London
14 get to work
15 get to the station
16 _____
17 _____

REMEMBER THIS

get home
get **to** school
get **to the** station

WORD STORE 5D

More phrases with *get*

get a lot out of sth **get a tattoo**
get ill **get into trouble**
get nervous **get rid of sth**

1 Young people can get a lot out of a gap year. For example, learn a language or learn a new skill.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

WORD STORE 5E

Word families

NOUN	VERB
1 collection	collect
2 decision	
3 donation	
4 education	
5 exhaustion	
6 explanation	
7 isolation	
8 provision	

WORD PRACTICE 3 School, Working life

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

1 Sally wants to study ___ and work as a doctor.
A Law B Design C Medicine

2 As a student of ___ , you should travel to other countries to see the most impressive buildings.
A Science B Geography C Architecture

3 In this country, school education is ___ for children between six and sixteen years old.
A literate B demanding C compulsory

4 In my opinion, learning new things ___ heart is not the best method.
A by B on C with

5 What's wrong with Ann? Her ___ are very low this term.
A grades B abilities C subjects

6 The school ___ is always full. The food is tasty and quite cheap.
A gate B canteen C playground

7 The university has confirmed that ___ will go up next year.
A field trips
B tuition fees
C entrance exams

8 My brother causes a lot of problems and always gets ___ trouble.
A into B with C out of

9 I got rid ___ all my textbooks when I finished school.
A at B of C with

10 I usually get ___ with my teachers quite well.
A on B up C into

11 This course is very useful. I'm really getting ___ of it.
A a lot out B exhausted C a good job

12 Someone has made a big ___ to the school. We've got enough money now to buy some new computers.
A solution B decision C donation

13 I can't help you this time. You have to do your homework on your ___ .
A best B own C conditions

14 I'm sure he will ___ his promise.
A get B take C keep

15 On Sundays I usually try to relax and chill ___ in front of the TV.
A up B out C myself

16 Tim is an estate ___ . He sells flats and houses.
A assistant B agent C instructor

17 The shower is not working. Please call the ___ .
A plumber B carpenter C mechanic

18 Sally loves young kids. She's a great ___ .
A lifeguard
B childminder
C secondary school teacher

19 Ann works at a swimming pool. She's a ___ .
A lifeguard B hairdresser C childminder

20 In my opinion, the best ___ for this job is someone who can speak English and French.
A employer B candidate C supervisor

21 It's too late to apply ___ this job.
A at B on C for

22 I can work only twenty hours a week, so I'm looking for a ___ job.
A manual B holiday C part-time

23 I'm afraid Rebecca is too optimistic about her chances of ___ . She has to wait till next year.
A position B promotion C profession

24 My dad wants to ___ when he is sixty-five.
A retire B finish C take off

25 Peter would like to work ___ advertising.
A at B in C for

26 We usually have to ___ a lot of overtime in December.
A do B get C make

27 You don't have to come to the office every day. It's OK to work ___ .
A from home
B with your hands
C as part of a team

28 Alison hopes she will be ___-paid in the future.
A well B high C average

29 Your salary is dependent ___ your results.
A at B on C with

30 We can offer you a good salary and a lot of ___ .
A skills B benefits C conditions

WORD STORE 6A

work + prepositions

I'm	+ job 1 I'm a plumber.
I'm in I work in	+ area of business 2 _____
I work in I work at	+ place 3 _____
I work for	+ type of company 4 _____
I work for I work at	+ named company 5 _____
I work for	+ person 6 _____

WORD STORE 6B

Collocations – terms and conditions

Money

be
1 well-paid
2 badly paid
3 _____

earn/get
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

get
7 _____
8 _____

Hours

do/work
9 _____
10 _____
11 _____
12 _____
13 _____

Holidays

get/have/take
14 _____
15 _____

WORD STORE 6C

Confusing words – *job* vs *work*

apply for
have
look for
→ 1 a _____

start
finish
→ 2 _____

3 _____
- for a foreign company
- from home
- in advertising
- in an office
- outside
- with your hands

WORD STORE 6D

Compound nouns – jobs

~~bus~~ driving estate office
shop skiing taxi travel

1 bus _____
2 _____
→ driver

3 _____
4 _____
→ agent

5 _____
6 _____
→ assistant

7 _____
8 _____
→ instructor

WORD STORE 6E

Phrasal verbs

1 find out _____ = discover
2 give _____ = stop using
3 set _____ = start (a business/organisation)
4 sum _____ = summarise
5 throw _____ = get rid of
6 work _____ = find a satisfactory way of doing sth

Multiple-choice cloze

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Warning to shoppers!

Are you [0]____ to the sales this week? Are you hoping to [1]____ up a bargain or two? The police advice today is to be very careful. It's a busy time for criminals. Yesterday more than twenty people [2]____ thefts from one big store. [3]____ had taken wallets, purses and cash. Shoplifters were also hard at work! The store lost several [4]____ of expensive perfume and other small items from the shelves.

During the sales, the stores are so busy [5]____ it is very easy for thieves. [6]____ shops employ extra security during this time, it is hard to spot the thieves. So, be careful and if you see anyone [7]____, tell us immediately. Many people think that taking money and small things like this isn't [8]____ big problem. They're wrong. Crimes like this will be [9]____. So, please keep your eyes open. We need [10]____ to help stop this problem.

0	A visiting	B going	C buying	D shopping
1	A lift	B pick	C find	D choose
2	A informed	B told	C reported	D accused
3	A Burglars	B Vandals	C Pickpockets	D Muggers
4	A jars	B cans	C packets	D bottles
5	A that	B so	C than	D as
6	A But	B Although	C However	D Unfortunately
7	A taking	B stealing	C burgling	D removing
8	A the	B one	C a	D so
9	A sentenced	B judged	C punished	D searched
10	A victims	B suspects	C officers	D witnesses

Key word transformations

2 Read the sentences about going to the cinema. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

0 I last went to the cinema six months ago.
I haven't been to the cinema for six months.

1 It took us a long time to decide which film to see.
We spent a lot _____ which film to see.

2 We have redecorated our house.
Our house _____.

3 We were surprised because there weren't many people in the cinema.
We were surprised because there were only _____ in the cinema.

4 They made the film in China.
The film _____ in China.

5 In your situation, I would ask for a refund.
If I _____, I would ask for a refund.

WORD STORE 7A

Shops and services

electrical goods

1 light bulbs
2 vacuum cleaners

entertainment

3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

health and beauty

6 _____
7 _____

home and garden

8 carpets
9 _____

services

10 post office
11 _____

sport and leisurewear

12 swimwear
13 _____

WORD STORE 7B

Partitives

1 a bottle of perfume/shampoo/_____
2 a _____ of flowers/grapes/_____
3 a _____ of cola/tomatoes/_____
4 a _____ of jam/instant coffee/_____
5 a _____ of biscuits/tea/_____
6 a _____ of jeans/skis/_____

WORD STORE 7C

Useful phrases – shopping

1 can't afford it = not have enough money
2 _____ = get your money back
3 _____ = look at things in shop windows but not buy anything
4 _____ = offer big price reductions on everything
5 _____ = save the piece of paper which shows you have bought sth
6 _____ = on promotion at a low price
7 _____ = find things that cost much less than normal

REMEMBER THIS

go shopping = shopping for pleasure
do the shopping = buying food and things for the house

WORD STORE 7D

Collocations

VERBS		NOUNS
~~do~~ do	+	the environment a living
make protect		the shopping poverty
reduce		~~some research~~

1 do some research – Before I buy a present for somebody, I do some research.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

WORD STORE 7E

Word families

	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1	anger	angry
2	_____	creative
3	_____	elegant
4	_____	greedy
5	_____	honest
6	_____	jealous
7	_____	mysterious
8	_____	passionate
9	_____	secure
10	_____	wealthy

WORD PRACTICE 4 Shopping, Society

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

1 The ___ in West Street doesn't have fresh meat on Mondays.
A baker's B butcher's C greengrocer's

2 An American company wants to build a shopping ___ with 100 shops in our city.
A mall B store C market

3 You can buy a ___ at a jeweller's.
A doll B ring C scarf

4 A lot of people visit this ___ to see the dolphin show.
A theatre B museum C aquarium

5 Use your ___ if you want to listen to music. Dad's sleeping.
A light bulb
B headphones
C game console

6 You don't need to take any shampoo or toothpaste. There will be some ___ in the hotel room.
A toiletries
B replacements
C electrical goods

7 You use a vacuum cleaner to clean ___ .
A hands B carpets C windows

8 *Leisurewear* describes clothes for ___ .
A a job interview
B a wedding ceremony
C an informal situation

9 Phil spends too much money because he buys things ___ impulse.
A at B in C on

10 Excuse me, can I ___ these shoes?
A fit B suit C try on

11 I'm afraid this book is out of ___ , but we'll get more copies next week.
A size B stock C package

12 I'm sorry, these jackets have ___ . Please ask next week.
A tried on B sold out C exchanged

13 Excuse me, what's the ___ on this yoghurt? I can't see it.
A refund B delivery C sell-by date

14 Keep the ___ – you'll need it if you take the shoes back to the shop.
A purse B receipt C service

15 Some people try to avoid paying ___ .
A taxes B savings C corruption

16 ___ is a serious problem here – three million people are without work.
A Terrorism
B Community
C Unemployment

17 How often do you have ___ elections in your country?
A capital
B general
C constitutional

18 ___ is not legal in most countries of the world.
A Peace B Slavery C Freedom

19 The Nobel Prize winner ___ a moving speech yesterday.
A told B made C talked

20 Sarah Pullman is running a ___ to become Prime Minister.
A race B trade C campaign

21 In 1996, someone tried to ___ the president. Luckily, he wasn't badly hurt.
A separate B humiliate C assassinate

22 In the 1960s, there were a lot of cases of ___ . Some people didn't have the same rights as other citizens.
A education
B segregation
C discrimination

23 She was caught trying to ___ two bottles of perfume.
A rob B hack C shoplift

24 Someone has broken ___ two houses in my neighbourhood this month.
A at B out C into

25 The ___ rate is very low – no one has been killed in the city for a long time.
A theft B murder C vandalism

26 If you see a crime, you can ___ it by phoning this free number.
A deal B report C commit

27 A group of car ___ have stolen almost 100 cars in Madrid this month.
A thieves B robbers C dealers

28 The Supreme Court has decided that Mrs Smith is ___ – she has to go to prison now.
A equal B guilty C illegal

29 John has to do 90 hours of community ___ .
A system B service C identity

30 I saw a car accident, so I'm a ___ now.
A judge B victim C witness

WORD STORE 8A

Crime and criminals

	CRIME	CRIMINAL	VERB
1	arson	arsonist	set fire to sth
2	_____	burglar	burgle a house
3	_____	drug dealer	deal drugs
4	_____	mugger	mug sb
5	_____	murderer	murder sb
6	_____	pirate	pirate software (CDs, DVDs, etc.)
7	_____	robber	rob sb/a place
8	_____	shoplifter	shoplift
9	_____	thief	steal sth
10	_____	vandal	vandalise

REMEMBER THIS

***rob* + a person or a place**
He robbed me. They robbed a bank.
***steal* + a thing**
He stole my mobile. They stole £1million.

WORD STORE 8B

The justice system

A crime is committed.

A suspect is [1] arrested.

Victims and/or witnesses are interviewed.

[2] _____ is collected.

The [3] _____ goes to [4] _____.

[5] _____

not guilty

([8] _____)

The person is [6] _____ (e.g. to three months in [7] _____).

The case ends.

WORD STORE 8C

People involved in a crime case

1 a criminal = sb who commits crimes
2 a _____ = sb who decides on sentences in court
3 a _____ = sb who arrests suspects and collects evidence
4 a _____ = sb who the police think is gu
5 a _____ = sb who suffered from a crime
6 a _____ = sb who saw a crime

WORD STORE 8D

Antonyms

	POSITIVE	≠	NEGATIVE
1	fascinating	≠	boring
2	_____	≠	fake
3	tell the truth	≠	_____
4	_____	≠	false

WORD STORE 8E

Word families

	NOUN	VERB
1	assassination	assassinate
2	_____	discriminate
3	humiliation	_____
4	_____	segregate
5	separation	_____

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS IN PHRASES

AT

at all: *The place hasn't changed at all.*
at college/school/university: *My sister's at Leeds University.*
at first: *At first he seemed strict, but now I really like him.*
at home: *I stayed at home and watched television.*
at the (bus) stop: *I get off at the next stop.*
at the age of: *Jamie won his first tournament at the age of fifteen.*
at the beginning: *At the beginning of each lesson there is usually a revision exercise.*
at the door: *There is someone at the front door; can you answer it, please?*
at the end: *Rob's moving to Maine at the end of May.*
at the weekend (BrE)/on the weekend (AmE): *I like to play golf at the weekend.*
at work: *She met her husband at work.*

BY

by car/train/bus: *Did you come by car?*
by credit card: *It's more convenient for me to pay by credit card.*
by heart: *Do you know your speech by heart?*

FOR

for a while: *At last, he could relax for a while.*
for ages: *I haven't seen Lorna for ages.*
for dinner/lunch/dessert: *What are we having for dessert?*
for free: *Kylie's fixing my car for free.*
for instance: *She's totally unreliable – for instance, she often leaves the children alone in the house.*
for your information: *For your information, I've worked as a journalist for six years.*

FROM

from beginning to end: *The trip was a disaster from beginning to end.*
from time to time: *We see each other from time to time.*

IN

in a good/bad mood: *You're in a good mood today!*
in a hurry: *I can't talk now – I'm in a hurry.*
in bed: *I lay in bed reading.*
in business: *The company has been in business for over twenty years.*
in cash: *He had about £200 in cash in his wallet.*
in common: *I found I had a lot in common with Mary.*
in contact with: *Have you kept in contact with any of your school friends?*
in court: *Wilkins had to appear in court as a witness.*
in fact: *I know her really well; in fact, I had dinner with her last week.*
in favour of: *Are you in favour of the death penalty?*
in front of: *Kelly sat down in front of the mirror.*
in January/February, etc.: *She started working there in January.*
in love: *Lucy knew she was in love.*
in my opinion: *In my opinion, he made a right decision.*
in need: *We must care for those in need.*
in shape: *What do you do to keep in shape?*
in the area: *Dad grew up in the Portland area.*
in the background: *In the background you can see the school.*
in the corner: *Jo was sitting in the corner of the room.*
in the end: *In the end, we decided to go to Florida.*
in the foreground: *There were three figures in the foreground.*
in the future: *In the future, people will be able to travel to other planets.*
in the middle: *Why's your car parked in the middle of the road?*
in the south/north/east/west: *They lived in a small town in the south.*
in the world: *You're the best dad in the world!*
in total: *In total, the journey took about eight hours.*

ON

on (the) screen: *He hates watching himself on screen.*
on a planet: *Is there life on other planets?*
on a shelf: *Put it back on the top shelf.*
on a website: *Responses will be posted on the website.*
on an island: *No cars are allowed on the island.*
on board: *There are four children on board the ship.*
on duty: *When does he come on duty?*
on earth: *It's the most beautiful place on earth.*
on foot: *We set out on foot to explore the city.*
on holiday: *She was going on holiday to France.*
on impulse: *I bought this dress on impulse, and I'm not sure if I like it now.*
on my/your, etc. way: *Could you get some milk on your way back home from work?*
on offer: *Butter is on offer this week.*
on sale: *Don's found a really good CD player on sale.*
on the coast: *They've rented a cottage on the coast.*
on the one hand, ... on the other hand, ...: *On the one hand, they work slowly, but on the other hand, they always finish the job.*
on the phone: *Turn the TV down – I'm on the phone!*
on the/your left/right: *It's the first door on your left.*
on time: *In Japan the trains are always on time.*
on TV: *What's on TV?*
on your own: *Did you make that all on your own?*

OTHER

according to: *According to Angela, he's a great teacher.*
because of: *We weren't able to have the picnic because of the rain.*
in response to: *I am writing in response to your advertisement.*
to my mind: *The Internet, to my mind, represents information exchange at its best.*
in/with reference to: *I am writing to you with reference to the job opening in your department.*
instead of: *Why don't you do something instead of just talking about it?*
out of stock: *I'm sorry, that swimsuit is completely out of stock in your size.*
thanks to: *We're late, thanks to you.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER NOUNS

answer to: *Mark never got an answer to his letter.*
attention to: *Her work shows great attention to detail.*
attitude to/towards: *He has a very old-fashioned attitude to women.*
candidate for: *Sara seems to be a good candidate for the job.*
cure for: *There's no easy cure for poverty.*
degree in: *Applicants must have a degree in Engineering.*
effect on: *What effect would a new road have on the village?*
fact about: *The book is full of interesting facts about the World Cup.*
idea about: *Bill has some strange ideas about women.*
opinion about/on: *Can I ask your opinion about something?*

prize for: *The prize for best photography has been won by a young Dutch photographer.*
reason for: *Did he give any reason for leaving?*
solution to: *The solution to the puzzle is on page 14.*
sympathy for: *I have no sympathy for Joan – it's her own fault.*
time for: *Come on, it's time for bed.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER ADJECTIVES

afraid of: *Small children are often afraid of the dark.*
annoyed with: *Are you annoyed with me just because I'm a bit late?*
capable of: *Do you think he's capable of murder?*
connected with: *Police think the killings may be connected with each other in some way.*
crazy about: *Lee's crazy about cats.*
dependent on: *Starting salary is dependent on experience.*
different from: *New York and Chicago are very different from each other.*
disappointed with: *Local residents were disappointed with the decision.*
excited about: *The kids are getting really excited about our trip to California.*
famous for: *France is famous for its wine.*
good at: *Andrea is very good at languages.*
guilty of: *These men are guilty of murder.*
interested in: *All she's interested in is boys!*
involved in: *How many people are involved in the decision-making process?*
keen on: *I'm not very keen on their music.*
loyal to: *The army has remained loyal to the government.*
negative about: *She's been very negative about school lately.*
obsessed with: *William is obsessed with making money.*
passionate about: *I've always been passionate about football.*
proud of: *Her parents are very proud of her.*
ready for: *I don't think Joey is ready for school yet.*
related to: *Are you related to Paula?*
responsible for: *She's responsible for the day-to-day running of the department.*
sensitive to: *Good teachers are sensitive to their students' needs.*
similar to: *Your shoes are similar to mine.*
sorry about/for: *Sorry about all the mess!*
tired of: *I'm tired of her stupid comments.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER VERBS

adapt to: *Old people find it hard to adapt to life in a foreign country.*
add to: *Add one egg to the mixture.*
agree on: *We're still trying to agree on a date for the wedding.*
agree with: *I agree with Karen. It's much too expensive.*
appeal to: *The new programme should appeal to our younger viewers.*
apply for: *Kevin's applied for a job in Atlanta.*
argue with: *They are always arguing with each other.*
ask about: *Visitors usually ask about the history of the castle.*
ask for: *Some people don't like to ask for help.*
attach to: *Please attach a photograph to your application form.*
borrow from: *You are allowed to borrow six books from the library at a time.*
care about: *He doesn't care about anybody but himself.*
click on: *Double click on 'OK'.*
communicate with: *They communicated with each other using sign language.*
compare with/to: *He has been compared to John F. Kennedy.*
compete against/with: *We've had to cut our prices in order to compete with big supermarkets.*
complain about: *She often complains about not feeling appreciated at work.*
disagree with: *Roth doesn't like anybody who disagrees with him.*
donate to: *Our school donated £500 to the Red Cross.*
exchange for: *Can I exchange this shirt for a smaller one?*
fiddle with: *I could see she was nervous because she was fiddling with her hair.*
fight against: *He fought against racism all his life.*
fight for: *Women fought for the right to vote.*
focus on: *In his speech he focused on the economy.*
graduate from: *Ruth has just graduated from Princeton.*
help with: *Dad, can you help me with my homework?*
invite to: *Who should we invite to the party?*
judge by: *You should never judge people by their looks.*
know about: *He knows a lot about cars.*
learn about: *We only learned about the accident later.*
learn from: *The student will learn from experience about the importance of planning.*
listen to: *Have you listened to these tapes yet?*
look at: *The doctor looked at the cut on her head.*
pay for: *How much did you pay for that watch?*
prepare for: *I haven't even begun to prepare for tomorrow's test.*
report on: *She was sent to report on the floods in Bangladesh.*
revise for: *She's revising for her history exam.*
sentence to: *He was sentenced to six years in prison.*
separate from: *Separate the egg yolk from the white.*
share with: *I shared a room with her at college.*
socialise with: *We're colleagues, but we don't socialise.*
speak with: *I need to speak with you before you leave.*
spend on: *I spent £40 on these shoes.*
stare at: *Stop staring at me!*
start with: *The festivities started with a huge fireworks display.*
steal from: *Someone stole £250 from the office yesterday.*
study for: *I've only got one week left to study for my exams.*
thank for: *We'd like to thank everybody for all the wedding presents.*
think about: *Have you thought about which subjects you want to study at university?*
vote for: *Seventy percent of the population voted for independence.*
wait for: *He had to wait forty minutes for a bus.*
work at: *I used to work at Burger King.*
work for: *Heidi works for a firm in Toronto.*
work in: *The studies were undertaken by people working in education.*

PHRASAL VERBS

Translate the phrasal verbs.

believe in – _____ : *Do you believe in ghosts?*
break into – _____ : *They broke into the room through the back window.*
call in – _____ : *The department store have called in the police to investigate.*
care for – _____ : *Angie stopped working to care for her mother.*
carry on – _____ : *You'll make yourself ill if you carry on working like this.*
carry out – _____ : *Teenagers carried out a survey on attitudes to drugs.*
cheer up – _____ : *He bought her some flowers to cheer her up.*
chill out – _____ : *We spent most of the holiday chilling out on the beach.*
come back – _____ : *When is your sister coming back from Europe?*
come from – _____ : *His mother came from Texas.*
come round – _____ : *Paul is coming round to my house for tea.*
come up with – _____ : *They still haven't come up with a name for the baby.*
deal with – _____ : *Who's dealing with the new account?*
depend on – _____ : *The length of time spent exercising depends on the sport you are training for.*
figure out – _____ : *Detectives are still trying to figure out what happened.*
fill in – _____ : *He asked me to fill in a tax form.*
find out – _____ : *We never found out her name.*
get away – _____ : *The two men got away in a red car.*
get into – _____ : *You'll have to work harder if you want to get into college.*
get on (with) – _____ : *She doesn't get on with her mother at all.*
get out – _____ : *How did the dog get out of the garden?*
get together – _____ : *We must get together for a drink sometime.*
get up – _____ : *I have to get up at 6 a.m. tomorrow.* / _____ : *Corinne got up slowly and went to the window.*
give out – _____ : *Give out the leaflets as they're leaving the club.*
give up – _____ : *Vlad has given up trying to teach me Russian.*
go back – _____ : *I'll never go back to my old school.*
go out – _____ : *How long have you two been going out?*
go with – _____ : *Does red wine go with chicken?*
grow up – _____ : *I grew up in Glasgow and went to school there.*
hand over – _____ : *The thief was caught and handed over to the police.*
hang up – _____ : *She said, 'Good night,' and hung up.*
hear from – _____ : *Have you heard from Jane?*
hurry up – _____ : *Hurry up! We're late.*
keep out – _____ : *My coat is really warm and it keeps the rain out.*
light up – _____ : *Her face lit up.*
log off – _____ : *Before you turn off the computer, make sure you log off.*
log on – _____ : *Log on to Facebook.*
look after – _____ : *We look after Rodney's kids after school.*
look for – _____ : *He looked for the file, but he couldn't find it.*
look forward to – _____ : *I'm really looking forward to going to Japan.*
look up – _____ : *If you don't know the word, look it up in the dictionary.*
pick up – _____ : *We can pick up French radio stations from here.* / _____ : *What time should we pick you up at the airport?*
put on – _____ : *Let's put some music on.* / _____ : *Put your coat on – it's cold.*
put up – _____ : *The kids put up a tent in the garden.* / _____ : *We've put up lots of posters advertising the concert.*
run away – _____ : *Jo's run away from home.*
run out (of) – _____ : *We've run out of sugar!*
sell out – _____ : *The tickets are all sold out.*
set up – _____ : *In 1976 he set up his own import-export business.*
stay in – _____ : *Let's stay in and watch TV.*
stay up – _____ : *We stayed up to watch the late-night movie.*
sum up – _____ : *So, to sum up, we need to organise our time better.*
take off – _____ : *If you don't want to go, I can take your name off the list.*
take out – _____ : *I have to take the dog out.*
throw out – _____ : *I'm going to organise this cupboard and throw out all my old photographs.*
try on – _____ : *Would you like to try this top on?*
try out – _____ : *Let's try out our new camera.*
turn down – _____ : *Can you turn your radio down? I'm trying to work.*
turn off – _____ : *Turn off the TV – it's dinner time.*
wake up – _____ : *I woke up at 5 a.m. this morning.*
work out – _____ : *He still hasn't worked out which college he's going to.*

WORD BUILDING

PREFIXES

Common prefixes

Prefix	Examples
co- (= with, together)	cooperate, coordinate
inter- (= between)	international, intercontinental
multi- (= one)	multinational, multiracial
pre- (= before)	prehistoric, pre-school
re- (= again)	rewrite, retake
semi- (= half)	semi-detached, semi-final

Prefixes that give an opposite meaning

Prefix	Examples
dis-	dishonest, disloyal
il-	illegal, illiterate
im-	impossible, impatient
in-	insensitive, inexperienced
ir-	irresponsible, irregular
non-	non-profit, non-stop
un-	uncooperative, unfit

SUFFIXES

Noun suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-ment	government, employment
-ion/-tion/-sion	protection, decision
-ation/-ition	exploration, accommodation
-ence/-ance	experience, performance
-ty/-ity	generosity, loyalty
-ness	laziness, sweetness
-ing	setting, acting
-al	chemical
-age	courage
-y	modesty, discovery
-sis	analysis, diagnosis
-ure	culture, architecture
-hood	neighbourhood, childhood
-dom	freedom, kingdom
-er/-or	producer, sculptor
-ist	journalist, novelist
-ant/-ent	flight attendant, estate agent
-an/-ian	comedian, mathematician
-ee	employee

Adjective suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-al	emotional, loyal
-ic	energetic, realistic
-ive	sensitive, cooperative
-ful	successful, cheerful
-less	homeless, hopeless
-ous	ambitious, generous
-y	healthy, crazy
-ly	cowardly, friendly
-able/-ible	responsible, predictable
-ed	interested, crowded
-ing	boring, hard-working

Adverb suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-ly	badly, eventually

Verb suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-ise/ize (Am.E.)	realise, memorise
-en	widen, brighten
-ify	identify, notify

KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS

Consonants

p **p**en, co**p**y, ha**pp**en
b **b**ack, **b**u**bb**le, jo**b**
t **t**ea, ci**t**y, bu**tt**on
d **d**ay, la**dd**er, o**dd**
k **k**ey, s**ch**ool, du**ck**, **c**ool
g **g**et, **g**i**gg**le, **gh**ost

tʃ **ch**urch, ma**tch**, na**t**ure
dʒ ju**dge**, a**g**e, sol**d**ier

f **f**at, co**ff**ee, tou**gh**, **ph**ysics
v **v**iew, hea**v**y, mo**v**e
θ **th**ing, au**th**or, pa**th**
ð **th**is, o**th**er, smoo**th**
s **s**oon, **c**ea**s**e, **s**i**s**ter
z **z**ero, **z**one, ro**s**e**s**, bu**zz**
ʃ **sh**ip, **s**ure, sta**t**ion
ʒ plea**s**ure, vi**s**ion
h **h**ot, **wh**ole, be**h**ind

m **m**ore, ha**mm**er, su**m**
n **n**ice, **kn**ow, fu**nn**y, su**n**
ŋ ri**ng**, lo**ng**, tha**nk**s, su**ng**
l **l**ight, va**ll**ey fee**l**
r **r**ight, so**rr**y, a**rr**ange

j **y**et, **u**se, b**eau**ty
w **w**et, **o**ne, **wh**en, q**u**een

Vowels

ɪ k**i**t, b**i**d, h**y**mn
e dr**e**ss, b**e**d
æ b**a**d, c**a**t, tr**a**p
ɒ l**o**t, **o**dd, w**a**sh
ʌ l**o**ve, b**u**t, d**u**ck
ʊ f**oo**t, g**oo**d, p**u**t

iː s**ea**, f**ee**l, mach**i**ne
eɪ f**a**ce, d**a**y, st**ea**k
aɪ pr**i**ce, h**i**gh, tr**y**
ɔɪ b**oy**, ch**oi**ce

uː tw**o**, bl**ue**, g**oo**se
əʊ g**oa**t, sh**ow**, n**o**
aʊ m**ou**th, n**ow**
ɪə n**ear**, h**ere**, s**e**rious
eə f**air**, v**a**rious, squ**are**
ɑː st**ar**t, f**a**ther
ɔː th**ough**t, l**aw**, n**o**rth
ʊə c**ure**, p**oor**
ɜː n**ur**se, st**ir**
i happ**y**, radi**a**tion, glor**i**ous
ə **a**bout, comm**o**n
u situation, annual, influence

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
be [bɪ:]	was/were [wɒz/wɜ:]	been [bɪ:n]
become [bɪ'kʌm]	became [bɪ'keɪm]	become [bɪ'kʌm]
begin [bɪ'gɪn]	began [bɪ'gæn]	begun [bɪ'gʌn]
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken ['brəʊkən]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]
burn [bɜ:n]	burned [bɜ:nd]/ burnt [bɜ:nt]	burned [bɜ:nd]/ burnt [bɜ:nt]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [tʃəʊzn]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamed [dremt]/ dreamt [dremt]	dreamed [dremt]/ dreamt [dremt]
drink [drɪnk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌnk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [drɪvn]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ:ln]
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]
forgive [fə'gɪv]	forgave [fə'geɪv]	forgiven [fə'gɪvn]
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvn]
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [hɪdn]
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]
learn [lɜ:n]	learned [lɜ:nd]/ learnt [lɜ:nt]	learned [lɜ:nd]/ learnt [lɜ:nt]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	lain [leɪn]
light [laɪt]	lit [lɪt]	lit [lɪt]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden [rɪdn]
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
smell [smel]	smelled [smeld]/ smelt [smelt]	smelled [smeld]/ smelt [smelt]
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊkən]
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]
spill [spɪl]	spilled [spɪld]/ spilt [spɪlt]	spilled [spɪld]/ spilt [spɪlt]
stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen ['stəʊlən]
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken ['teɪkən]
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]
tear [teə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]
think [θɪnk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]
wake [weɪk]	woke [wəʊk]	woken ['wəʊkən]
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtn]