FOCUS

WORD STORE

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

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PREPOSITIONS	PHRASAL VERBS	ADDITIONAL SPEAKING TASKS	KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS
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1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Why do we yawn?

Yawning is natural. Newly born babies, teenagers and adults – we all [0] *do* it. Even animals yawn! But yawning [1]_____ be a problem at school. Teachers sometimes [2]_____ their temper when faced with yawning students since they think their students are bored.

In the past, scientists [3]_____ to think that people yawned because of boredom or tiredness. They believed that yawning helped bring more oxygen into your lungs and brain and thus woke you up. However, scientists have recently [4]_____ some research on yawning and they have come to different conclusions. It is believed now that we do it in [5]_____ to keep our brain cool so that it can function better.

So why do we tend to yawn late in [6]_____ evening or when we are tired? Mainly because tiredness raises brain temperature. We also yawn more frequently in summer than in winter!

In many situations, you will be incapable [7]_____ stopping yourself from yawning. So, why [8]_____ you try to do it in such a way so that no one sees you?

TIPS:

Question 2: You need a verb to complete this expression with *temper*.

Question 3: Which word, followed by *to*, is used to talk about a past habit?

Question 7: Which preposition always follows *incapable*?

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
CAN'T
I *can't afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 I haven't used this computer for a week.
STOPPED
I _____ a week ago.

2 Would you like to go out for a pizza later?
FANCY
Do _____ out for a pizza later?

3 Our town has got much bigger in recent years.
USED
Our town is much bigger _____ a few years ago.

4 Sam never stops complaining about the amount of homework he has.
IS
Sam _____ about the amount of homework he has.

5 I'm sure I met you at Richard's party.
REMEMBER
I _____ at Richard's party.

6 My mum's routine was to have a bath just before going to bed.
WOULD
My mum _____ just before going to bed.

TIPS:

Question 1: Think about the verb form that follows *stop*.

Question 4: Which verb form do we use to show that something irritates us?

Question 6: You need to find another way to talk about a past routine.

WORD STORE 1A

Phrasal verbs – education

1 catch up on the news (= get up-to-date)
2 _____ with your homework (= make less progress)
3 _____ further studies (= continue)
4 _____ your assignment (= deliver)
5 _____ new challenges (= anticipate positively)
6 _____ thinking about the exam (= delay)

WORD STORE 1B

Collocations

1 a circle of friends = _____
2 a _____ thinker = _____
3 _____ to do sth = _____
4 have a _____ for sth = _____
5 pay _____ = _____
6 _____ a goal = _____
7 _____ knowledge = _____

WORD STORE 1C

Synonyms – personality adjectives

1 determined = _____
2 hard-working = _____
3 intelligent = _____
4 interested = _____
5 logical = _____
6 sociable = _____

WORD STORE 1D

EXTRA **Synonyms** – personality adjectives

diligent fun-loving inquisitive
~~persistent~~ rational sharp

1 determined = persistent → My mum keeps asking me to tidy my room. She's very persistent.
2 hard-working = _____ → _____
3 intelligent = _____ → _____
4 interested = _____ → _____
5 logical = _____ → _____
6 sociable = _____ → _____

WORD STORE 1E

Word families – verbs ending in *-ise*

	NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
1	drama	dramatise	dramatic
2	familiarity	familiarise	_____
3	memory	_____	memorable
4	person	personalise	_____
5	recognition	_____	recognisable
6	vision	_____	visual

WORD STORE 1F

Collocations

form high innate set up ~~shake-up~~

1 a radical reorganisation/shake-up
2 natural/_____ ability
3 an excellent/a _____ standard
4 plan/_____ an experiment
5 establish/_____ a relationship

WORD IN FOCUS

DO

do = *perform* (an action or activity)

He did History at university.
I'm doing some research into whales.

do + noun

A bit of revision won't do you any harm.

do in phrases

Do your best.
Well done!
Didn't she do well in English!

do in phrasal verbs

I wish we could do away with exams!
They've done up the old school hall.
The text was to do with global warming.

USE OF ENGLISH 2

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.

Best man

When my older brother Josh told us he was [0]___ married, we weren't surprised. He [1]___ with Annie for years. What I didn't expect, though, was that he would ask me, an eighteen-year-old who had never been [2]___ a wedding before, to be his best man. I was painfully shy, but I knew I needed to pluck up the [3]___ to deliver a speech in front of all the guests. After all, it was my brother [4]___ was getting married. And there were plenty of them. If I were getting married, I would only invite my [5]___ family. But Josh and Angie sent wedding invitations to each and every uncle, cousin and nephew they had. So on the wedding day, more than 250 people [6]___ up. I had a [7]___ in my throat when it was my turn to make a speech. But afterwards, when I could relax, it was brilliant and I had the [8]___ of my life.

0	A going	B getting	C being	D becoming
1	A is going out	B went out	C had gone out	D had been going out
2	A to	B for	C by	D on
3	A pride	B courage	C strength	D personality
4	A where	B whose	C that	D which
5	A late	B distant	C extended	D immediate
6	A came	B made	C took	D turned
7	A lump	B dice	C toad	D stone
8	A moment	B event	C time	D hour

TIPS:

Question 2: You need a preposition that follows *been* to make a phrase which means 'went' or 'attended'.

Question 5: Which adjective collocates with *family* and follows logically from *only*?

Question 8: Only one option correctly completes the idiom.

2 For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.

Friend for life

I first met my friend Eva when we started primary school together. That day	
was [0] unforgettable and I can still picture every single moment. I remember	FORGET
meeting Eva. That first [1]_____ was terrible! She was everything	IMPRESS
that I wasn't. She was [2]_____ and she was pretty. She loved sport and	BRAIN
she had an amazing [3]_____ of fashion, pop stars and animals! I was extremely	KNOW
envious of her. However, in a short time, somewhat [4]_____, we	SURPRISE
became good friends and this [5]_____ has lasted for years. In our	RELATION
[6]_____ we have supported each other through various problems. We were	ADOLESCENT
at each other's [7]_____ parties and then at each other's weddings.	ENGAGE
It's amazing but the [8]_____ of our friendship has grown from year to year.	STRONG

TIPS:

Question 1: You need to add a suffix to make a noun.

Question 4: You need to make two changes: form an adjective and add a suffix to make an adverb.

Question 8: You need a noun here. Add a suffix and make another spelling change.

WORD STORE 2A

Family, celebrations and religious ceremonies

Family

1 a d*istant* r*elative* = _____
2 the e_____ f_____ = _____
3 the i_____ f_____ = _____
4 an o_____ c_____ = _____

Celebrations

5 a r_____ = _____
6 a s_____ g_____ = _____

Religious ceremonies

7 a b_____ = _____
8 a m_____ = _____
9 a p_____ = _____
10 a s_____ = _____

WORD STORE 2B

Verb-noun collocations

1 have a *lump* in your throat = _____
2 lose _____ of sth = _____
3 make a _____ of sb = _____
4 propose a _____ = _____
5 put on a _____ = _____
6 shower sb with _____ = _____

WORD STORE 2C

EXTRA Verb-noun collocations

concert count fool ~~frog~~ motion praise

1 have a *frog* in your throat → *The examiner couldn't understand me because I had a frog in my throat.*
2 lose _____ of sth → _____
3 make a _____ of sb → _____
4 propose a _____ → _____
5 put on a _____ → _____
6 shower sb with _____ → _____

WORD STORE 2D

Common phrases

1 *the centre of attention* = the most important person
2 _____ = the most exciting moment
3 _____ = a unique experience
4 _____ = treated extremely kindly
5 _____ = an absolutely fantastic time
6 _____ = a good thing to do

WORD STORE 2E

Dependent prepositions

focused is associated passionate ~~specialises~~ were involved

1 Ruby Niverton is an expert/*specialises* **in** neurology.
2 She is extremely enthusiastic/_____ **about** her latest project.
3 She concentrated/_____ **on** observing brain activity.
4 Some broken-hearted people took part/_____ **in** the experiment.
5 She concluded that love is connected/_____ **with** two different areas in the brain.

WORD STORE 2F

Word families

VERB	NOUN
1 *abduct*	abduction
2 conceive	____
3 ____	disappearance
4 explode	____
5 illustrate	____
6 ____	suppression

WORD IN FOCUS

TAKE

take = do or have
She was taking online courses from the university.

take = accept
You will take enormous risks to win this person.

take = consume (food, medicine)
I haven't taken my medicine today.

take + time expression
It took me five hours to write this report.

take in phrases
The festival takes place every second Monday.
Some broken-hearted people took part in the experiment.
It takes all sorts (to make a world).

take in phrasal verbs
The plane took off from Florida.
He's taken the day off to go fishing.

USE OF ENGLISH 3

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.

Katowice

Katowice is not [0] *exactly* a popular tourist destination, but it has some interesting	EXACT
things to do and welcomes all [1]_____ with open arms. Don't expect to see	VISIT
medieval cathedrals or royal palaces, since Katowice is the capital of the [2]_____	INDUSTRY
region of Upper Silesia. However, there are some unique buildings, where you can see	
some [3]_____ nineteenth-century architecture.	WONDER
A [4]_____ network of buses, trams and trains makes getting to and around the city	RELY
really easy, both for tourists and those who have to make a [5]_____ commute	DAY
from their homes. The city is fast gaining in [6]_____ as a business centre, too.	IMPORTANT
A number of international companies believe that Katowice offers some great	
[7]_____ opportunities and have opened their offices in the city. That means	INVEST
there are lots of job vacancies and [8]_____ unemployment is relatively low.	YOUNG

TIPS:

Question 1: You need to form a plural noun from the verb to describe a type of person.

Question 5: The adjective you need looks like an adverb.

Question 7: You need a noun here.

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
CAN'T
I *can't afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 When we went on holiday, we always started our journey early to avoid the traffic.
SET
When we went on holiday, we used _____ early to avoid the traffic.

2 James, do you think you'll travel to Mexico before you're twenty?
BEEN
James, will _____ to Mexico by the time you're twenty?

3 Both Paul and Tina were unaware of the situation.
NEITHER
_____ were aware of the situation.

4 The hotel is a short walk from the convention centre.
WITHIN
The hotel _____ the convention centre.

5 Olga got sick and couldn't go on holiday as planned.
PREVENTED
Sickness _____ on holiday as planned.

6 Our dinner will be over by 8.30.
FINISHED
We _____ our dinner by 8.30.

TIPS:

Question 1: You need a phrasal verb that means 'start a journey'.

Question 2: Which verb form do we use to say that something will be completed before a certain time in the future?

Question 5: Think about the verb pattern that follows *prevent*.

WORD STORE 3A

Dependent prepositions

1 benefit from = get help or an advantage from
2 _____ = balanced by
3 _____ = extremely crowded with
4 _____ = feels happy about its special quality
5 _____ = well-known for
6 _____ = have a lot of a particular quality

WORD STORE 3B

Adjective-noun collocations

1 inner-city area (= near the city centre)
2 _____ city (= busy)
3 _____ food (= delicious)
4 _____ little backstreets (= charming)
5 _____ neighbourhood (= full of trees)
6 _____ nightlife (= lively)
7 _____ skyline (= famous)

WORD STORE 3C

EXTRA Adjective-noun collocations

area backstreets ~~city~~ food neighbourhood nightlife skyline

1 cosmopolitan/sprawling city → There are so many different cultures in London. It's the most cosmopolitan city I know.
2 dramatic/impressive _____ → _____
3 dull/hectic _____ → _____
4 built-up/urban _____ → _____
5 cobbled/narrow _____ → _____
6 exotic/plain _____ → _____
7 respectable/run-down _____ → _____

WORD STORE 3D

Useful phrases to describe cities

1 Berlin's best kept secrets are the lakes.
2 New York is _____ the Hudson River.
3 Berlin is _____ by bike.
4 Toronto has _____ buses.
5 The _____ Berlin is called Mitte.
6 Toronto's _____ is the CN Tower.
7 The main sights are _____ the centre of Berlin.
8 Toronto is the most _____ city.

WORD STORE 3E

Word families – adjectives ending in *-able*

VERB	ADJECTIVE	EXAMPLE
1 afford	affordable	We need more affordable homes.
2 dispose	_____	_____
3 profit	_____	_____
4 rely	_____	_____
5 respect	_____	_____
6 suit	_____	_____
7 sustain	_____	_____

WORD STORE 3F

Prepositions – *at, on, in*

1 _____
- board
- each floor
- the horizon

2 _____
- an altitude of …
- 28,000 km per hour
- least

3 _____
- a hurry
- awe of …
- time
- the night sky

WORD IN FOCUS

TO

to after certain verbs, adjectives and *wh-* words

They're planning to build a huge ship.
I'm afraid to use my bike.
We didn't know where to go.

to + verb = infinitive of purpose

We stopped the car to admire the view.

to as a preposition (= as far as a particular point/limit)

People aged fifteen to twenty-nine.
The transition from daytime to night-time.

to in phrases

To be honest, I'm not sure.
face to face, back to back.

to in three-part phrasal verbs

He looks up to me.
Let's get down to work.

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Ziferblat – a London café with a twist

Can you imagine a café [0] *where* the coffee is free? In fact, at Ziferblat all drinks and snacks are complimentary! You might be thinking, 'It can't be true, [1]_____ it?' Well, it is! At [2]_____ unusual London outlet, you only pay for the time you spend there – three pence per minute.

Are there any other differences [3]_____ Ziferblat and any chain café? At Ziferblat you are given more freedom. You can ask a [4]_____ of staff to serve you a cappuccino or you can learn to prepare it on your own. Some people even wash [5]_____ own dishes. However, you don't [6]_____ to do it. It's optional.

The opening of the first café of this type in London in 2014 drew the [7]_____ of the media and attracted a crowd of trendsetters. It seems that it has filled a [8]_____ in the market. Apart from serving great coffee, it's a place where you can meet interesting people.

TIPS:

Question 1: You're looking for part of a question tag.

Question 5: You need a possessive adjective that refers back to *people* in the same sentence.

Question 7: Think about a word that collocates with *drew* and means 'made people notice'.

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
CAN'T
I *can't afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 The security guard said the boys had stolen the bag.
OF
The security guard _____ the bag.

2 Anna will be angry if I'm late.
BETTER
I _____ or Anna will be angry.

3 We went to the cinema and then to a night club.
BEEN
After we _____ , we went to a night club.

4 It isn't necessary for me to buy any crisps because Jim got some too.
HAVE
I _____ any crisps because Jim got some too.

5 It wasn't a good idea for Jacky to buy that expensive pair of shoes.
HAVE
Jacky _____ that expensive pair of shoes.

6 We spent a lot of money on a really nice dinner at a restaurant.
OUT
We _____ a really nice dinner at a restaurant.

TIPS:

Question 1: You need to use a verb that is followed by *of*.

Question 2: Think of another way to say 'I should'.

Question 3: Think about which action happened first.

WORD STORE 4A

Phrasal verbs – shopping and money

1 **b**ring sth **o**ut = release/launch/start selling sth (i.e. a new product)
2 **f**_____ **o**_____ (£10) = (informal) spend money on sth (usually when you don't want to)
3 **k**_____ (£10) **o**_____ = (informal) reduce the price
4 **r**_____ sb **o**_____ = (informal) cheat sb by charging too much
5 **s**_____ **a**_____ = consider several possibilities before you choose sth you want
6 **s**_____ sth **u**_____ = buy sth as soon as it becomes available
7 **s**_____ **o**_____ **o**_____ sth = spend a lot of money, especially on nice things for yourself

WORD STORE 4B

Money idioms

1 be broke = have no money
2 _____ = cost a lot of money
3 _____ = have so much money that you don't notice what you spend
4 _____ = have just enough money to buy the things you need
5 _____ = pay too much money for sth

WORD STORE 4C

Collocations – buying and selling

noun-noun

1 a chain of cafés/supermarkets, etc.
2 a _____ of products/services, etc.
3 _____ for money

verb-noun

4 attract _____
5 cost a _____
6 fill a _____ in the market

adjective-noun

7 discounted _____
8 niche _____

WORD STORE 4D

EXTRA Verb-noun collocations

customers a fortune the market ~~money~~ prices a product

1 owe/withdraw money → He owes me £50.
2 monopolise/supply _____ → _____
3 deal with/serve _____ → _____
4 be worth/make _____ → _____
5 launch/promote _____ → _____
6 cut/raise _____ → _____

WORD STORE 4E

Collocations

~~common~~ electrical international lost mouldy wedding

1 major/root/common CAUSE
2 evening/party/_____ DRESS
3 domestic/long-haul/_____ FLIGHT
4 GO _____/off/rotten
5 consumer/stolen/_____ GOODS
6 intellectual/private/_____ PROPERTY

WORD STORE 4F

Word families

	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	NOUN (PERSON)
1	enthusiasm	enthusiastic	enthusiast
2	_____	environmental	environmentalist
3	expertise	expert	_____
4	perfection	_____	perfectionist
5	_____/ _____	productive	producer
6	tradition	_____	traditionalist

WORD IN FOCUS

OF

of to describe a part/feature/quality, etc. of sth
a range of vintage jewellery, the cost of living

of after a container
a glass of water, a tankful of Garra Rufa fish

of to show possession
She's a good friend of mine.

of as a dependent preposition
The manager accused us of being too noisy.

of in phrasal verbs
He wants to buy it but he's run out of money.

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.

I remember all too well my first [0] *job* interview. I was eighteen and I was hoping to [1] ___ an apprenticeship with a local business. I thought the interview was going to be an informal chat with the owner of the company, but in [2] ___ , I had a formal interview with the HR department. When they asked me why I [3] ___ to apply for a position with the company, I didn't know [4] ___ to say. In the end, they accepted me as an apprentice, but the interviewer [5] ___ me to prepare better for any future interview.

A [6] ___ years later, I had an important interview, but this time I was really well-prepared. The company offered me a generous pay package and some interesting [7] ___ , such as a company car and gym membership. I've never been short [8] ___ money since.

0	A working	B career	C job	D profession
1	A do	B have	C take	D make
2	A true	B fact	C actual	D reality
3	A decided	B were deciding	C have decided	D had decided
4	A what	B how	C if	D which
5	A suggested	B insisted	C advised	D assured
6	A several	B lots of	C some	D few
7	A duties	B perks	C terms	D advantages
8	A with	B of	C at	D on

TIPS:

Question 3: Only one option shows that the action happened before the interview.

Question 5: Look carefully at the verb pattern after the gap.

Question 6: Only one option can have *a* before it.

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
CAN'T
I *can't afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 Dan said he would help me with my work.
TO
Dan _____ with my work.

2 I'm responsible for the research team.
CHARGE
I'm _____ the research team.

3 They gave him a job as a school caretaker.
TAKEN
He _____ as a school caretaker.

4 He decided to sue the company after all.
COURT
He decided to _____ after all.

5 Suddenly there are fewer people working from home.
SHARP
There has _____ the number of people working from home.

6 My friends said I shouldn't pay more than £20 for a ticket.
ADVISED
My friends _____ more than £20 for a ticket.

TIPS:

Question 3: You need the passive form of a phrasal verb which means 'employ'.

Question 5: Which word collocates with *sharp* to mean 'a sudden decrease'?

Question 6: You will need to include a negative in your answer.

WORD STORE 5A

Phrasal verbs – employment

PHRASAL VERB (= SYNONYM) + TYPICAL COLLOCATION

1 draw sth up (= prepare) a shortlist
2 _____ sb _____ (= retain) an employee
3 _____ sth _____ (= learn) a skill
4 _____ _____ _____ sth (= leave) a job
5 _____ sb _____ (= employ) a graduate
6 _____ sth _____ (= accept) a role

WORD STORE 5B

Collocations – employment

1 a contract expires = _____
2 express _____ (in sth) = _____
3 _____ a vacant post/a vacancy = _____
4 living _____ = _____
5 _____ responsibilities = _____
6 _____ process = _____
7 a sense of _____ = _____
8 target the youth _____ = _____

WORD STORE 5C

EXTRA Collocations – employment

achievement application collective concern create ~~passport~~ standards the college sector

1 a passport expires → My passport expires next July. I'll have to renew it.
2 express _____ (about sth) → _____
3 _____ a vacant post/a vacancy → _____
4 living _____ → _____
5 _____ responsibility → _____
6 _____ process → _____
7 a sense of _____ → _____
8 target _____ → _____

WORD STORE 5D

Word families – employment

VERB	NOUN (THING)	NOUN (PERSON)
1 apply (for)	application	applicant
2 campaign	_____	campaigner
3 _____	employment	employer/employee
4 interview	_____	interviewer/interviewee
5 _____	recruitment	recruit
6 _____	review	reviewer

WORD STORE 5E

Adjectives to describe jobs

~~demanding~~ high-powered lucrative rewarding stable tedious

1 challenging = demanding
2 fulfilling = _____
3 important = _____
4 monotonous = _____
5 secure = _____
6 well-paid = _____

WORD STORE 5F

Linking phrases

~~as a rule~~ in fact on the contrary on top of with regard to under these circumstances

1 as a rule = usually
2 _____ = in connection with/in terms of
3 _____ = just the opposite
4 _____ = actually
5 _____ = in addition to
6 _____ = because of this

WORD IN FOCUS

AT

at + a place or an event

Due to pressures at work ...
at Pete's, at the doctor's, at dinner

at + a time, a price, an age, a speed or a temperature

She gets up at dawn.
He retired at sixty.
Water boils at 100°C.

at with verbs

They always look at shoes.
Don't throw it at me!

at with adjectives

We're very good at bowling.
She's hopeless at keeping in touch.

at in phrases

jobs that are at risk
at last, at once, at present

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.

Ghostwriters

Famous people, including models, [0] *musicians* and pop stars, are publishing more and more books these days. How can they write a whole book if, in [1] _____, some of them can't write one sentence correctly? The answer is something publishers are quite [2] _____ about: ghostwriters. A ghostwriter is a writer for hire. He or she does all or the [3] _____ of the work, but they are not usually credited as authors when the book is released. In some cases, they may get a thank-you note in the book if their [4] _____ was particularly important. Ghostwriters are quite [5] _____ figures. They usually have to swear to keep their [6] _____ and we don't know much about them. Many ghostwriters work not only for celebrities, but also for [7] _____, business people and fiction publishers. How would you feel if you made the [8] _____ that your favourite book was actually written by a ghostwriter?	MUSIC REAL ENIGMA MAJOR CONTRIBUTE MYSTERY ANONYMOUS POLITICS DISCOVER

TIPS:

Question 1: You need to add a suffix to make a noun.

Question 5: You need an adjective here.

Question 7: You're looking for the noun for a person or people because the gap is followed by *business people* and *fiction publishers*.

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
AFFORD
I can't *afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 Jennifer is proud of her work as a park ranger.
TAKES
Jennifer _____ her work as a park ranger.

2 I wouldn't take part in a protest unless it was peaceful.
IF
I wouldn't take part in a protest _____ peaceful.

3 The accused said he hadn't forged the document.
DENIED
The accused _____ the document.

4 You believed all his promises and now you're in trouble.
BE
If you hadn't believed all his promises, _____ in trouble now.

5 People should be responsible for their actions.
TAKE
People ought _____ for their actions.

6 To sum up, I think we had a very productive meeting.
THINGS
All _____, I think we had a very productive meeting.

TIPS:

Question 2: Do you need a verb in the affirmative or negative form?

Question 4: Think about the tense of the result clause in the conditional sentence.

Question 5: You need to find the noun form of *responsible*.

WORD STORE 6A

Truth and falsehood

TRUE →	BECOMING FALSE →	FALSE
1 authentic (adj)	3 c_____ the illusion	9 d_____
2 g_____	4 d_____	10 f_____
	5 d_____ the truth	
	6 m_____	
	7 m_____	
	8 s_____	

WORD STORE 6B

Phrases with *take*

1 take sth at face value = _____
2 take sth out of _____ = _____
3 take sth for _____ = _____
4 take _____ in sth = _____
5 take sth with a _____ of salt = _____
6 take _____ for sth = _____

WORD STORE 6C

Compound adjectives

1 far-fetched = very unlikely
2 ill-_____ = unwise
3 _____-hearted = fun or carefree
4 _____-faced = looking angry
5 _____-wise = experienced
6 _____-free = without wrinkles

WORD STORE 6D

EXTRA Compound adjectives

kind- -reaching street (no hyphen)
tax- -timed two-

1 far-reaching → Manipulating public opinion can have far-reaching consequences.
2 ill-_____ → _____
3 _____-hearted → _____
4 _____-faced → _____
5 _____wise → _____
6 _____-free → _____

WORD STORE 6E

Word families

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1 anonymity	anonymous
2 _____	believable
3 enigma	_____
4 _____	equal
5 _____	fair
6 loyalty	_____
7 _____	mysterious
8 _____	stupid

WORD STORE 6F

Phrasal verbs

1 go through = experience (sth bad)
2 look _____ sth = investigate sth
3 pick sb _____ = collect sb
4 run _____ = escape
5 settle _____ = make yourself comfortable
6 take sb _____ = allow sb to stay
7 turn _____ = arrive

WORD IN FOCUS

OR

or to talk about alternatives

weird, amazing or hilarious images
Actors like their screen characters, or do they?

or – alternatives using *either* and *not*

The sentences are either true or false.
I can't read or write.

or to talk about two opposites

right or wrong, for or against,
agree or disagree

or to talk about approximate quantities

It'll take an minute or two.
It's probably worth five or six hundred euros.

or in phrases

He's been gone an hour or so.
Are you coming with us or not?
I've been there twice, or rather, three times.

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

The Internet of things

Although we like to think of the Internet [0] *as* a social network, it is mostly a network of machines. In fact, a few years ago the number of different devices connected to the net is believed to [1]_____ exceeded the number of human users. This phenomenon is [2]_____ as 'the Internet of things' and the number of online devices is still [3]_____ the rise.

Today almost any object, from your fridge to your car, can have [4]_____ to the Internet. Using a special application, you can check if you have enough tomatoes for a salad. And if you install a camera in your garage, you are [5]_____ to check – from any place on Earth – if your car is still there.

At the moment, many of the available applications offer you this remote control of your devices, but [6]_____ the near future, these devices will also take intelligent decisions for you (and without asking you first)! Some experts think it could [7]_____ risky. Imagine [8]_____ forced to eat healthy food by your fridge, which will do all your weekly shopping. What a scary thought!

TIPS:

Question 3: You need a preposition to complete this phrase, which means 'increasing'.

Question 5: The word you need completes a verb phrase which means 'can'.

Question 8: Be careful: what verb form follows *imagine*?

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
CAN'T
I *can't afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 Yesterday someone sent me the same spam advertisement ten times.
WAS
Yesterday _____ the same spam advertisement ten times.

2 I didn't realise how much time I'd spent playing that game.
LOST
I _____ while I was playing that game.

3 It was the rule at school to wear a grey uniform.
MADE
At school we _____ a grey uniform.

4 Could you tell me what to do about this problem on my computer?
ADVICE
Could _____ about this problem on my computer?

5 Guests can use the computers in the lobby whenever they need to go online.
DISPOSAL
The computers in the lobby_____ whenever they need to go online.

6 Most people think that wearable technology will soon be much more affordable.
BELIEVED
It _____ wearable technology will soon be much more affordable.

TIPS:

Question 1: You need to use the passive here.

Question 4: What verb collocates with *advice*, to form a phrase that means 'tell someone what you think they should do'?

Question 6: You need an impersonal passive structure here.

WORD STORE 7A

Collocations to do with Internet use

1 bookmark a site = _____
2 _____ the net = _____
3 _____ a comment = _____
4 _____ a link = _____
5 _____ your status = _____
6 _____ a photo = _____

WORD STORE 7B

Health issues

	CONDITION	SYMPTOMS (OR DEFINITION)
1	addiction	obsessive behaviour
2	_____	too much sugar in the blood
3	_____	sore eyes
4	_____	circulation problems
5	_____	sleep disorder
6	_____	sore hips, knees, etc.
7	_____	excess weight
8	_____	sore wrists or elbows

WORD STORE 7C

Collocations in set phrases

1 address an issue = deal with a difficulty
2 _____span = length of time you can focus on one thing without distraction
3 at the _____ of sth = one thing happens causing a second thing to suffer
4 at your _____ = near you
5 _____ track of time = no longer know what time it is
6 play a _____ role = have a very important influence
7 _____ lifestyle = involving a lot of sitting and no exercise
8 _____ symptoms = nasty physical and mental effects when you stop taking drugs

WORD STORE 7D

EXTRA Collocations

common disposal hectic keep
life (one word) ~~problem~~ risk vital

1 address a problem → We need to address the problem of unhealthy snacks being sold in the school canteen.
2 _____span → _____
3 at the _____ of sth → _____
4 at your _____ → _____
5 _____ track of time → _____
6 play a _____ role → _____
7 _____ lifestyle → _____
8 _____ symptoms → _____

WORD STORE 7E

Electronic communication

domain name external drive handset
landline remote control
sat-nav (satellite navigation system)


1 s


2 _____


3 _____


4 h



5 _____


6 _____

WORD STORE 7F

What the body does

beam browse cast an eye over
dash around frown ~~slouch~~
stare at wander around

Moving (or not moving)

1 slouch = not sit/stand up straight
2 _____ = move quickly
3 _____ = move slowly

Looking at things

4 _____ = look briefly
5 _____ = look in a leisurely way
6 _____ = look for a long time

Showing emotion

7 _____ = smile broadly
8 _____ = look angry

WORD IN FOCUS

ON

on as a preposition

on the web, on Twitter, on time, on purpose
I can't see anything on my screen.

on as a dependent preposition

I wish I was less dependent on technology.
It had no effect on me.

on in phrasal verbs

Do I need a password to log on?
What's going on here then?

on in phrases

I've got nothing on this evening. Let's go out.
He kept going on and on and on about his new phone.
It lists prices for screens, keyboards, scanners and so on.

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.

Dogs and the human brain

Human beings have trained animals to work for them and also used them as [0] *companions* for a long time. But which animal species did the human race first manage to [1] _____ ? It was, of course, the dog. Some experts claim it happened about 15,000 years ago, even before we settled down and became [2] _____ . — COMPANY, DOMESTIC, FARM

Although many people in the developed world consider dogs to be [3] _____ pets, which are even allowed to sleep in their owners' bed, the relationship between humans and dogs was initially different. Dogs helped us hunt for food and warned us of possibly [4] _____ situations. As everyone knows, the senses of smell and hearing that dogs have are [5] _____ to human abilities. In return for this, dogs, unlike wolves, didn't have to worry about survival. Living with people, they were given food and [6] _____ . — PLAY, DANGER, COMPARE, PROTECT

New [7] _____ research suggests that both dogs and people had to pay a price for this perfect symbiosis. Dogs' brains seem to have shrunk by one fifth. Also, human attributes changed [8] _____ and our ancestors lost many of their own sensory abilities. — SCIENCE, CONSIDER

TIPS:

Question 1: You need to add a suffix to form a verb here.

Question 2: Be careful: you need a plural noun here.

Question 8: You need to make two changes here: add a suffix to form an adjective and then change the adjective to an adverb.

2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example.

0 I haven't got enough money to buy a new laptop.
CAN'T
I *can't afford to buy* a new laptop.

1 I really don't want you to go there.
RATHER
I _____ go there.

2 This is our first visit to this country.
NEVER
We _____ this country before.

3 I find it surprising that no one has noticed this.
IS
What _____ no one has noticed this.

4 It's a pity Luke didn't come with us.
HAD
I _____ with us.

5 Most people don't know that there used to be a castle here.
AWARE
Most people _____ there used to be a castle here.

6 The air pollution is worse in the city centre than here.
AS
The air pollution here _____ in the city centre.

TIPS:

Question 1: Be careful: you are referring to the future but you need to use a past verb form.

Question 2: Think: which tense do we often use with *never* to talk about experiences?

Question 6: Be careful: you need a comparative structure, but you must use the base form of the adjective.

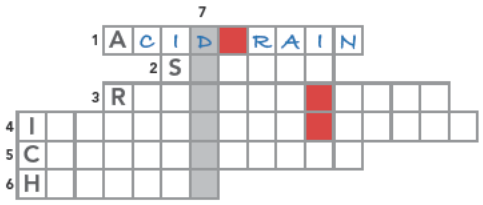
WORD STORE 8A

The natural world

1 current = a strong movement of water (or air) in one direction
2 _____ = the essential chemicals in food that help animals live and grow
3 _____ = an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal
4 _____ = a group of living things that all have the same features
5 _____ = the regular movement of the sea towards and away from the land
6 _____ = water that turns around and around, pulling things towards it

WORD STORE 8B

Hazards and pollutants



WORD STORE 8C

Compound nouns

1 food chain = _____
2 ice_____ = _____
3 land_____ = _____
4 oil_____ = _____
5 sea _____ = _____

WORD STORE 8D

EXTRA Compound nouns

berg ~~poisoning~~ shore slide well

1 food poisoning → My mum got food poisoning on her last business trip. She was really ill.
2 ice_____ → _____
3 land_____ → _____
4 oil_____ → _____
5 sea_____ → _____

REMEMBER THIS

Check if the compound noun is written as one word (e.g. *seabed*) or two words (e.g. *sea lion*).

WORD STORE 8E

Collocations

common ~~natural~~ powerful rival scientific stable

1 natural habitat
2 _____ gang
3 _____ communities
4 _____ research
5 _____ misconception
6 _____ bond

WORD STORE 8F

Word families

	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1	challenge	challenging
2	_____	grown
3	injury	_____
4	poison	_____
5	rag	_____
6	_____	thirsty
7	_____	vast

WORD IN FOCUS

AROUND

around as an adverb

Stop following me around.
water that turns around and around

around as a preposition

around the globe
After two years of hitchhiking around the Northwest ...
What about the animals we see every day around us?

around = approximately

There were around 500 people.
It must be around 5 o'clock.

around in phrasal verbs

There isn't enough food to go around.
They just sit around all day watching TV.

around in phrases

See you around.

PREPOSITIONS IN PHRASES

AT

at (28,000) km per hour: *The space station travels at an incredible 28,000 km per hour.*
at an altitude of: *The space station flies at an altitude of 350 kilometres.*
at an auction: *Have you ever bought anything at an auction?*
at dawn: *She is an early bird so it comes as no surprise that she gets up at dawn.*
at dinner: *They announced their engagement at dinner.*
at first sight: *When Steve met Sally, it was love at first sight.*
at last: *It was a long journey but we reached the destination at last.*
at least: *It will take at least three hours to get there.*
at lunchtime: *We couldn't stay in the classrooms at lunchtime – we had to go to the canteen.*
at once: *You must pay me back at once! I'm not going to wait any longer!*
at one time or another: *Most people in this town have worked for my father at one time or another.*
at Pete's/the doctor's: *Shall we meet at Pete's? I don't fancy waiting for you outside in the rain.*
at present: *We're in terrible debt at present but I hope it will change soon.*
at risk: *A lot of retail jobs are at risk.*
at the age of: *Chris built his first glider at the age of fifteen.*
at the expense of: *Jeremy likes to make jokes at the expense of other people.*
at the last minute: *We nearly missed our flight – we got to the airport at the last minute.*
at the mouth of a river: *New York is located at the mouth of the Hudson River.*
at the risk of: *Will you tell her the truth, even at the risk of offending her?*
at the start of: *What do you look forward to at the start of the term?*
at the time: *I really enjoyed living in France with my family for a few months. I was about ten at the time.*
at your disposal: *This is the last stage of the experiment, so I need to have the whole lab at my disposal.*
at your fingertips: *With a search engine at our fingertips, we can find information very quickly.*

FOR

for a moment: *Can you keep still for a moment?*
for ages: *I've had the same phone for ages. It's time to change it now.*
for example/instance: *You can paint the rooms different colours – for instance, the bedroom could be yellow, the bathroom blue, etc.*
for fun: *The boys were splashing cold water on each other's faces for fun.*
for hours on end: *My brother usually stares at the screen for hours on end.*
for two months: *They've only known each other for two months and they're already planning a wedding!*

IN

in a hurry: *You are always in such a hurry. Why don't you plan your days better?*
in a pile: *Why are your clothes in a pile on the floor again?*
in advance: *Do I have to pay for the course in advance?*
in an instant: *The Net can be accessed in an instant these days, from almost anywhere.*
in awe of: *When we first arrived in Norway, we were in awe of the fjords.*
in class: *Your marks are good because you pay attention in class.*
in contrast: *House prices rose by ten percent this year, in contrast to last year, when they dropped by about two percent.*
in detail: *Can your grandma really recall her youth in detail?*
in fact: *Frank isn't a morning person. In fact, he loves sleeping long hours.*
in charge of: *Ed is in charge of promoting and reviewing gigs.*
in many/some/certain cases: *Young people avoid certain courses because in many cases they don't lead to an obvious career.*
in mysterious circumstances: *The boat disappeared in mysterious circumstances – nobody knows when and how.*
in order to: *We sold our flat in order to buy a house in the suburbs.*
in other words: *Have you been living here all your life? In other words – eighteen years?*
in return: *Vikki's parents promised her a new computer and in return she agreed to walk the dog twice a day.*
in spite of: *In spite of the cost, many students prefer halls of residence.*
in summer: *In summer the temperatures can be quite high in this region.*
in terms of: *It's a mistake to think of Alaska only in terms of how cold it is there.*
in the area of: *There is a catalogue of incidents in the area of the Atlantic known as the Bermuda Triangle.*
in the background: *Whenever I do my homework, my computer is always bleeping away in the background.*
in the bath: *I couldn't answer the phone – I was in the bath.*
in the early hours of: *We decided to set off in the early hours of the morning to avoid the rush hour traffic.*
in the end: *His story didn't make any sense and in the end he admitted that it wasn't true.*
in the future: *She told us never to return to her restaurant in the future.*
in the heavens: *What looks like a wandering star in the heavens is sunlight reflecting off the space station.*
in the media: *His private life is often reported on in the media.*
in the night sky: *When you look up, you will see a large number of stars in the night sky.*
in the ocean/the Atlantic: *They are trying to establish how much rubbish is currently floating in the oceans.*
in the passenger seat: *I saw a middle-aged man sitting in the passenger seat of the car.*
in the press: *Don't believe everything you read in the press.*
in the same way: *He prepares for a gig in the same way an athlete does for a big sporting event.*
in the wild: *The programme focuses on animals' behaviour in the wild.*
in time: *We arrived at the concert just in time, which was very lucky considering the amount of traffic in the city centre.*
in total: *In total, the living space is the equivalent of a large football pitch.*

ON

on a ship: *I decided to take a job on a cruise ship.*
on average: *Every American owns seven pairs of jeans on average.*
on balance: *On balance, there are pros and cons to remaining in the family home while at university.*
on behalf of: *I am writing on behalf of my friends.*
on board: *There were 354 passengers on board.*
on each floor: *How many flats are there on each floor?*
on my way: *I usually buy some sweets on my way home.*
on purpose: *You've destroyed my dress on purpose!*
on time: Don't be late – *you have to be there on time.*

on top of: *On top of everything else, we now have extra classes every Saturday morning.*
on the contrary: *It wasn't a good decision. On the contrary, it was a huge mistake.*
on the ground: *The communications system is controlled by staff on the ground.*
on the horizon: *When I saw a ship on the horizon, I knew that my father was coming home.*
on the screen: *I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw my sister on the screen.*
on the web: *A lot of companies hold huge amounts of data on the web.*
on your own: *In this experiment the children had to learn on their own, not in groups or pairs.*
on your last birthday: *Were you the centre of attention on your last birthday?*

TO

to be honest: *To be honest, I don't know what to advise you to do in this situation.*
to my mind: *To my mind the benefits outweigh the drawbacks.*
to your left: *To your left you can see a new extension.*

UNDER

under no circumstances: *Under no circumstances are you allowed to enter the lab without my permission.*
under oath: *He swore under oath he was her brother but she didn't believe it.*
under pressure: *The head teacher was under pressure to resign.*
under these circumstances: *It's the best result that could be expected under these circumstances.*

WITH

with no Internet access: *Most of us can't image staying in a place with no Internet access for more than a few hours.*
with open arms: *Tourists are welcomed here with open arms.*
with regard to: *We need to reconsider our policy with regard to immigrants.*
with sth in mind: *With your recent conduct in mind I feel you should resign from being the student representative.*

WITHOUT

without a trace: *I heard on the news that another plane disappeared without a trace.*
without doubt: *Without doubt, the worst part of the whole incident was being humiliated in front of everybody.*
without explanation: *Jeremy left the meeting unexpectedly and without any explanation.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER NONUS

access to: *Teenagers claim to need constant access to social media.*
chain of: *They're a popular chain of cafés in our area.*
circle of: *It's important to have a good circle of friends.*
complaint about: *I'd like to make a complaint about the way we were treated.*
concern about: *The minister expressed concern about the rise in unemployment.*
cost of: *The cost of living has risen dramatically recently.*
decline/drop/increase/rise in: *There has been a sharp drop in the number of people commuting to work.*
effect on: *The accident had a terrible effect on Steve.*
enthusiasm for: *Considering her enthusiasm for the project, I'm sure we'll succeed.*
excuse for: *There is no excuse for an unmade bed.*
expert in: *Jill is an expert in EU funding.*
friend of mine: *Claire is a very good friend of mine who I've known for years.*
gift for: *Ed has a gift for languages – he can speak five.*
glass of: *Can I have a glass of water, please?*
heart of: *The historical heart of the city is really beautiful.*
highlight of: *White-water rafting was definitely the highlight of my last holiday.*
home to: *The ocean is home to over half of all living species.*
inspiration for: *The project was the inspiration for the film.*
interest in: *More than 100,000 young people expressed an interest in working for TV.*
memory for: *I have a good memory for numbers and faces.*
network of: *The city has a reliable network of buses.*
point of view: *What's your point of view on global warming?*
outlook on: *Erin has such a positive outlook on life.*
range of: *The travel agency offered a wide range of destinations to choose from.*
research for: *Go to the library and do some research for your school project.*
research into: *I am doing some research into whales.*
respect for: *I have the greatest respect for Jane's charity work.*
sense of: *Have you got a sense of adventure?*
sort of: *What sort of ailments can these apps help?*
thirst for: *To become a deep thinker, you need a thirst for knowledge.*
thought of: *The very thought of moving abroad filled me with tears.*
thousands of: *Every weekend thousands of people take their unwanted stuff to car boot sales.*
time for: *It's time for a radical shake-up of education in many regions of the world.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER VERBS

accuse sb of: *She accused me of stealing.*
add to: *If you add the pressure of schoolwork to household duties, you have a recipe for disaster.*
admire about: *What I admire about Erin is her ability to organise great social events.*
apologise for: *Although Rachel apologised for her misbehaviour, I still can't forgive her.*
apply for: *Only six people applied for the post, which was quite disappointing.*
associate with: *The government needs to address the problems associated with growing obesity.*
be into sth: *Dave's really into water sports.*
benefit from: *A large student population benefits from the city's vibrant nightlife.*
bid for sth: *You can log on to a website to bid for a bargain.*
blame sb for: *They blamed me for starting the fight.*
burst with: *First-borns tend to burst with confidence.*
concentrate on: *I need to concentrate on my studies now.*
congratulate sb on: *My supervisor congratulated me on passing the exams with flying colours.*
connect with: *There is no evidence to connect those girls with the attack.*
consist of: *Her diet mainly consists of fruit and vegetables.*
contribute to: *Scholars in ancient China contributed to the advancement of Mathematics.*
cope with: *Bethany couldn't cope with the demands of employment on top of child-rearing and housework.*
die from: *A lot of animals died from starvation during the dry season.*
divide into: *The teacher told me to divide the essay into four or five paragraphs.*
donate sth to: *Chris donated all his savings to charity.*
excel at: *Katherine excels at such subjects at Biology and Chemistry. She wants to study medicine.*
focus on: *In our test we're going to focus on brain activity.*
help sb with: *Can you help me with the report?*

insist on: *My granny always insists on feeding me with sweets.*
interact with: *We interact with today's machines mostly by pushing buttons.*
invite sb to sth: *Who should we invite to mum and dad's anniversary party?*
lead to: *Space exploration might lead to the discovery of other planets.*
mistake sth for sth: *Seabirds often mistake floating plastic for jellyfish or other prey.*
name after: *The baby was named after her grandmother.*
object to: *The council objected to another shopping mall being built in the city.*
offset by: *Living here is expensive but this is offset by good youth employment.*
opt for: *We finally opted for the red paint in the kitchen.*
pose for: *Hannah looked so funny when she was posing for a selfie.*
prevent from: *Lack of gravity prevents astronauts from using fresh water to wash themselves.*
pride yourself on: *The city prides itself on its cultural activities.*
reason with: *We tried to reason with the guard but he wouldn't listen.*
recruit for: *At the moment they're recruiting for several vacancies around the USA.*
report on: *When are you going to report on the progress of the construction of the concert hall?*
roar with: *When was the last time you roared with laughter?*
sail across: *I admire my father who sailed across the Pacific when he was in his twenties.*
search for: *The fire brigade searched for the missing people but they couldn't find anybody.*
see sb around: *See you around later on.*
sentence to: *Jeremy was sentenced to six years in prison.*
shower sb with sth: *Our grandparents used to shower us with gifts at Christmas and Easter.*
specialise in: *Chris specialises in neurology.*
stare at: *Stop staring at me – I feel rather uncomfortable.*
steeped in: *Berlin is steeped in history – you'll love it.*
stick to: *If you think your plan is good, then stick to it.*
struggle with: *What subjects do you struggle with at school?*
sue sb for: *The customers decided to sue the supermarket for not paying attention to safety regulations.*
suffer from: *After falling off the horse, Dominic has been suffering from back pain.*
treat yourself to: *Let's treat ourselves to some ice-cream.*
wander around: *Ronnie spent hours just wandering around the streets of London with no obvious destination.*
warn sb against: *I warned you against buying a cheap laptop.*
welcome to: *Welcome fellow teens to my video blog.*

PREPOSITIONS AFTER ADJECTIVES

accompanied by: *Physical changes that happen during adolescence are often accompanied by emotional ones.*
accustomed to: *Firstborns, who are accustomed to accepting rules, are better behaved at school.*
addicted to: *Are you addicted to technology?*
attracted to: *When Tom spoke to Pauline at our wedding, he was attracted to her straight away.*
aware of: *The more you travel around the world, the more aware you are of the differences between cultures.*
crowded with: *During the carnival the streets of Rio de Janeiro are crowded with tourists from all over the world.*
curious about: *A brainy person is curious about the world.*
dependent on: *We're all more and more dependent on technology in our lives.*
engaged in: *It's very important for both spouses to be engaged in the household duties.*
enthusiastic about: *Christine is extremely enthusiastic about her latest project on tigers.*
familiar with: *Are you familiar with the health and safety regulations in our factory?*
fit for: *The water wasn't fit for human consumption.*
hooked on: *My younger brother is hooked on online games.*
hopeless at: *She's hopeless at keeping in touch with others.*
immersed in: *She was far too immersed in her studies to hear what you were saying to her.*
important to: *Maintaining proper social relationships is very important to them.*
incapable of: *Rob was incapable of understanding how I felt.*
included in: *Is breakfast included in the price of the room?*
independent of: *The cubs will soon become independent of their mothers.*
inherent in: *Unfortunately, the issues you mention are inherent in the system.*
involved in: *Our parents got really involved in the end-of-school play and they even made costumes.*
obsessed with: *Stop being so obsessed with cleanliness! A bit of dirt won't do any harm.*
packed with: *Is Toronto packed with tourists?*
passionate about: *Sally is passionate about music. She would like to be a conductor one day.*
popular with: *Why do you think fur is still popular with fashion designers and wealthy consumers?*
renowned for: *New York is renowned for its skyscrapers.*
short of: *Young people tend to be short of money.*
surrounded by: *The whole island is surrounded by turquoise waters.*
unprepared for: *The pupils were unprepared for the questions that the teacher asked them.*
useful for: *Which method is most useful for memorising shopping lists?*
well-known for: *Mark is well-known for his strong beliefs.*

OTHER

about/around 100 people: *Around 100 criminals escaped from prison yesterday.*
according to: *According to recent figures, most students have part-time jobs.*
after a while: *We started talking and after a while I realised that we had met before.*
after all: *My mum received a phone call in which her boss told her that he couldn't extend her contract after all.*
aged 15 to 29: *'Youth' is defined as people aged 15 to 29.*
all in all: *All in all, I think hunting should be banned.*
as a result of: *Frederic claimed that his eyes changed colour as a result of the traumas he had been through.*
back to back / face to face: *For this activity, some of you should stand face to face, others back to back.*
below the surface: *The tunnel was about a kilometre below the surface of the ground.*
by/via Skype: *He employed some educators to teach kids English via Skype.*
due to: *All the flights were cancelled due to bad weather.*
instead of: *Why don't you use honey instead of sugar?*
off the coast: *We found some incredible accommodation on an island just off the coast of Queensland.*
out of the blue: *It was going to be a nice day but then it started raining out of the blue.*
regardless of: *We'll go on the trip regardless of the weather.*
so on: *She was always disturbing her classmates and her homework was always late and so on.*

PHRASAL VERBS

Use a dictionary to translate the phrasal verbs into your language.

blend into sth – _____: *Wear a long dress to make sure you blend into crowd at the ceremony.*

blow sth out – _____: *Be careful not to blow the candles out too soon!*

boss sb around – _____: *Stop bossing me around! I'm not your servant!*

break down – _____: *The car broke down in the middle of nowhere.*

break up (into sth) – _____: *The mirror broke up into little pieces.*

bring in sth – _____: *The police are going to bring in new security measures.*

bring sth out – _____: *They have recently brought out their own labels.*

bring sb up – _____: *Parents who are bringing up their first child tend to be extremely protective.*

carry on – _____: *Jim ignored my remark and carried on talking about his trip to Oslo.*

carry out – _____: *The local newspaper carried out a survey on people's attitude to the council's policies.*

catch up on sth – _____: *You'd better catch up on the latest science news.*

clean sth up – _____: *It took us ages to clean up the house after the party.*

come across as sb/sth – _____: *Initially, Josh came across as an ambitious young man.*

come across sth – _____: *My mother came across her old diaries when she was clearing out the attic.*

come out – _____: *His new novel is going to come out soon.*

come over – _____: *You can come over any time you like.*

come up with sth – _____: *We still haven't come up with a name for our band.*

cover sth up – _____: *Somebody in the local council is trying to cover up the truth about the contract.*

curl up – _____: *Lynn curled up on the bed and fell asleep.*

cut down on – _____: *You should cut down on the amount of chocolate you eat.*

cut off – _____: *They'll cut off the electricity if you don't pay the bill!*

cut out – _____: *The engine cut out and we were stuck in the middle of nowhere for hours.*

cut sth out – _____: *The children were cutting out stars from silver-coloured paper.*

deal with sb/sth – _____: *I can't deal with so many problems at once.*

do away with sth – _____: *I wish we could do away with exams!*

do sth up – _____: *They've done up the old school hall.*

do with – _____: *The text was to do with global warming.*

do without sth – _____: *Can you do without your computer on holiday?*

draw sth up – _____: *We need to draw up a list of the best candidates for the job.*

dress up – _____: *It's only a small party. You don't need to dress up.*

drift apart – _____: *When John moved to another city, they drifted apart.*

embark on sth – _____: *Phil left the band to embark on a solo career.*

end up – _____: *Lost luggage will eventually end up on a market stall.*

fall behind with sth – _____: *She was ill and fell behind with her homework.*

fall for sb – _____: *The moment Ian saw Zoe, he fell for her.*

fall out (with sb) – _____: *Do you often fall out with your brothers and sisters?*

figure sth out – _____: *The couple couldn't figure out which way to go.*

find sth out – _____: *I'd like to find out what people think of me.*

follow sb around – _____: *If you don't stop following me around, I'll call the police.*

fork out – _____: *I'm not forking out $100 to have my face massaged!*

get away with sth – _____: *My friend once cheated in a test but he got away with it.*

get down to sth – _____: *Let's get down to work.*

get on – _____: *Most people enjoy their jobs and they just want to get on.*

get on with sth – _____: *I need to get on with my project now.*

get out of sth – _____: *How do you always manage to get out of cleaning the bathroom?*

give away – _____: *You shouldn't give away so much information about yourself on the Internet.*

give in – _____: *Don't give in. I'm sure you can convince your parents to let you go to the festival.*

give sth in – _____: *My teacher reminded us to give in our essays before the end of the day.*

give sth up – _____: *I've given up sweets.*

go around – _____: *Is there enough food to go around?*

go for sth – _____: *I wouldn't go for a bracelet because I don't like wearing jewellery.*

go off – _____: *The meat will go off if you don't store it in the fridge./The thief ran away when the security alarm went off.*

go on and on (about sth) – _____: *He went on and on about his trip to Greece. I thought he'd never stop.*

go on to – _____: *Do you want to go on to further study and a great career?*

go out with sb – _____: *Sheila's parents don't let her go out with Tim.*

go through sth – _____: *Lucy went through a very traumatic time when her daughter went missing.*

grow up – _____: *I grew up in a rural area.*

hand sth in – _____: *I always try to hand in my homework on time.*

hand sth out – _____: *We need somebody to hand out invitations to the exhibition.*

hang on – _____: *Hang on, I'm not ready yet.*

hang out (with sb) – _____: *He usually hangs out with friends downtown.*

have nothing on – _____: *I have nothing on so I can help you.*

hear from sb – _____: *Have you heard from Jane since she moved to another town?*

keep sb on – _____: *The board of directors wanted to keep my mother on as their spokesperson.*

keep sth down – _____: *We've managed to keep the prices down.*

keep sth up – _____: *It was impossible to keep up a lie for so long.*

kick back – _____: *On Friday night I like to kick back and listen to some relaxing music.*

kick sb out – _____: *Eve's parents kicked her out because she didn't want to contribute to the housework.*

knock sth off – _____: *OK, I can knock £5 off.*

lay sb off – _____: *Two companies merged and as a result over 100 people were laid off.*

leave sb out – _____: *I've made a list of guests and I hope I haven't left anybody out.*

light up – _____: *The fireworks lit up the night sky.*

log on – _____: *You need a password to log on.*
look back on sth – _____: *One day you'll look back on adolescence as the best time of your life.*
look down on sb – _____: *Kate looks down on everybody who doesn't have a university degree.*
look forward to sth – _____: *I'm looking forward to going away during the summer holidays.*
look into sth – _____: *The government needs to look into its immigration policies.*
look out for sth – _____: *Can you look out for a red handbag when you go shopping next?*
look up to sb – _____: *Mary looks up to her older sister who is an authority for her.*
make sth up – _____: *Rob made up a story so that his mother wouldn't worry about him.*
make up for sth – _____: *Jack lacks experience but he makes up for it with hard work.*
meet up (with sb) – _____: *I'd like to meet up with you this afternoon.*
nod off – _____: *The lecture was so boring that I actually nodded off.*
pass sth on – _____: *He passed his suspicions on to the police.*
pass oneself off as sb – _____: *She passed herself off as the missing girl.*
pay sth back – _____: *Lend me $200 today and I promise to pay it back next week.*
pick sb up – _____: *Dad, can you pick me up from school this afternoon?*
pick sth up – _____: *We picked up new surfing skills during our summer camp.*
point sth out – _____: *The chairman pointed out that we haven't made much profit in the last few months.*
put sth forward – _____: *Why don't you put your point of view forward at the meeting?*
put sth on – _____: *My parents are going to put on a big birthday party for me.*
put sth off – _____: *Never put off until tomorrow what you have to do today.*
rely on sb/sth – _____: *You can always rely on us for help.*
rip sb off – _____: *The taxi driver tried to rip me off!*
run away – _____: *Sue ran away from home, which surprised everybody.*
run out of sth – _____: *We ran out of money halfway through our holiday.*
save up – _____: *I've been saving up for months to buy this bike.*
scare sb off– _____: *He installed a burglar alarm to scare off potential burglars.*
see through sth – _____: *Lucy saw through Jack's disguise straight away.*
set off for – _____: *Mum usually makes me have something for breakfast before I set off for school.*
set off/out – _____: *We need to set off now if you want to do some shopping before catching a train.*
set sth up – _____: *As a student representative, you need to be involved in setting up the annual school festival.*
settle down – _____: *After an exhausting day I needed to settle down and just be quiet for an hour or so.*
settle in – _____: *He settled at his new school very quickly.*
shop around – _____: *It's a good idea to shop around before buying a new laptop.*
sign up for sth – _____: *Why don't you sign up for a language course?*
sit around – _____: *Stop just sitting around! Get a vacuum cleaner and hoover the carpet at least.*
snap sth up – _____: *This shop is the perfect place to snap up a bargain.*
soak sth up – _____: *Mark soaks up everything which is said in class. He's very clever.*
sort sth out – _____: *You have to sort out your problems yourself.*
splash out on sth – _____: *You can afford to splash out on a new smartphone.*
split up (with sb) – _____: *I've just split up with my boyfriend.*
step down (from sth) – _____: *John stepped down from his job because of a disagreement with his boss.*
switch sth off – _____: *Please, switch off your mobile phones in lessons.*
switch sth on – _____: *I tried to switch the washing machine on but it didn't work.*
take sth back – _____: *I took the jeans back because they were too tight.*
take sb in – _____: *How could you just take strangers in without finding out who they are?*
take sth in – _____: *The drama course was very intensive and there was a lot to take in.*
take off (about a career/business) – _____: *My brother wanted to close down his business but then it suddenly started taking off.*
take off (about a plane) – _____: *The plane will take off in a few minutes so please fasten your seat belt.*
take sth off – _____: *Dad's taking Friday off to take us to the festival.*
take sth off – _____: *Remember to take off your shoes when visiting a mosque.*
take sb on – _____: *The company decided to take on a new accountant.*
take sth out – _____: *Despite taking out a loan, they still don't have enough money to renovate the house.*
take sth up – _____: *Mum took up the post of head teacher in my school.*
talk sb into sth/doing sth – _____: *Luke was happy when he talked me into buying a sat-nav.*
tear sb/sth away from sth – _____: *It's virtually impossible to tear my son away from his computer.*
tell sb off – _____: *Our neighbour told us off for being loud in the garden.*
think sth over – _____: *Think your decision over before you decide to move abroad.*
throw sb out – _____: *The bouncer noticed some underage girls in the club so he threw them out.*
try sth out – _____: *I can't wait to try out my new camera.*
turn sth down – _____: *They offered me the job but I turned it down because I decided to set up my own business.*
turn sth off – _____: *My laptop froze, so I had to turn it off and on again.*
turn out – _____: *It turned out Mike and I had the same hobbies.*
turn up – _____: *Lots of fans turned up at Mark's graduation concert. There was hardly a seat left.*
wake sb up – _____: *Please wake me up early tomorrow. I don't want to oversleep because I've got an important exam.*
wind sb up – _____: *You're constantly winding me up by telling me what to do.*
work sth out – _____: *We need to work out how to get home from here.*
zoom in on sth – _____: *Please, zoom in on those people over there.*

ADDITIONAL SPEAKING TASKS

Unit 1, Lesson 1.6, Exercise 5

Student A, your photos show people learning new things. Compare the photos and say what might be interesting about learning these new things.





Student B, did you ever learn cookery at school?

Focus review 1, Speaking, Exercise 10

Student B, your photos show people in different teaching situations. Compare the photos and say how difficult it might be to teach in these situations.





Student A, did you enjoy science lessons at school?

Focus review 2, Speaking, Exercise 10

Student B, your photos show people celebrating different things. Compare the photos and say how difficult you think it was to prepare for these celebrations.





Student A, did you have birthday parties when you were a child?

Focus review 6, Speaking, Exercise 9

Student B, your photos show people with jobs in the media. Compare the photos and say how difficult you think their jobs are.





Student A, would you like to work in the media?

Focus review 8, Speaking, Exercise 9

Student B, your photos show people learning about the environment in different ways. Compare the photos and say if you think these are good ways to learn about the environment.





Student A, how much do you know about environmental problems?

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, **sch**ool, du**ck**, **c**ool
g **g**et, **g**i**gg**le, **gh**ost

tʃ **ch**urch, ma**tch**, na**t**ure
dʒ **j**u**dg**e, 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**ease, **s**ister
z **z**ero, **z**one, ro**s**e, 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**e**auty
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**ay**, st**ea**k
aɪ pr**i**ce, h**i**gh, tr**y**
ɔɪ b**oy**, ch**oi**ce

uː **two**, bl**ue**, g**oo**se
əʊ g**oa**t, sh**ow**, n**o**
aʊ m**ou**th, n**ow**
ɪə n**ear**, h**ere**, seri**ous**
eə f**air**, vari**ous**, sq**ua**re
ɑː st**a**rt, 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, glori**ous**
ə **a**bout, comm**o**n
u situ**a**tion, ann**ua**l, influ**e**nce