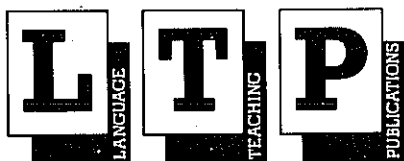


Build Your Vocabulary 1

John Flower

with additional work by

Michael Berman



Language Teaching Publications
35 Church Rd, Hove, BN3 2BE, England

© Language Teaching Publications 1989
ISBN 0 906717 76 0

This book is fully protected by copyright.

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

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Michael Lewis for his enthusiasm and guidance; to Michael Berman, who contributed some lively ideas for alternative ways to build vocabulary; and to James Slater who drew clear pictures without adding unnecessary cultural features.

I am also grateful to my colleagues and students for all their help, to my wife for her typing and advice and to my children for not making too much noise.

Printed in England by Commercial Colour Press

Contents

1	Using a dictionary	6
2	Verb square — 1	8
3	Time expressions	9
4	Plurals	10
5	Memory game	11
6	Numbers	12
7	Parts of the body	13
8	Jobs — word formation	14
9	Men and women	15
10	Word groups — 1	16
11	Word wheel — 1	17
12	Family tree	18
13	Fruit and vegetables	19
14	Desk and table	20
15	Verb square — 2	21
16	Stress patterns	22
17	Rooms of the house — 1	23
18	Around town	24
19	Opposites — 1	25
20	Which job is it?	26
21	Crosswords — 1, 2	27
22	Nouns for people — 1	28
23	Where was it said?	29
24	Notices — 1	30
25	Transport	32
26	What's missing? — 1	33
27	Word formation — 1	34
28	Word ladder	35
29	Word partnerships — 1	36
30	Clothes — 1	37
31	Word groups — 2	38
32	Where do they work?	39
33	Opposites — 2	40
34	Word partnerships — 2	41
35	Past tense — 1	42
36	Nouns for people — 2	44
37	Around the house	45
38	Word formation — 2	46
39	Several meanings	47

40	Food and drink	48
41	Things used at work — 1	49
42	Which person is it?	50
43	Word wheel — 2	51
44	Conjunctions	52
45	Conversations in town	53
46	Pronunciation	54
47	Past tense — 2	56
48	Shopping list	58
49	Crosswords — 3, 4	59
50	Word partnerships — 3	60
51	What's missing? — 2	61
52	Confusing words — 1	62
53	Notices — 2	63
54	Complaining	64
55	Clothes — 2	65
56	Word partnerships — 4	66
57	Animal world — 1	67
58	Replace the word	68
59	Rooms of the house — 2	69
60	Word formation — 3	70
61	Two-word expressions	71
62	Sports and hobbies	72
63	Word wheel — 3	73
64	Word partnerships — 5	74
65	Word formation — 4	75
66	Product information	76
67	Confusing words — 2	78
68	Animal world — 2	79
69	Guess the subject	80
70	Compound nouns	81
71	Things used at work — 2	82
72	Opposites — prefixes	83
73	Horrible joke time	84
	Answers	85
	List of words included in Book 1	91

Read this before you start

So you plan to build your vocabulary! Learning vocabulary is a very important part of learning English. If you make a grammar mistake, it may be “wrong” but very often people will understand you anyway. But if you don’t know the exact word that you need, it is very frustrating for you, and the person you are talking to. Good English means having a big vocabulary!

There are better and worse ways to build your vocabulary and this book will help you to build your vocabulary quickly and effectively.

You will find it is best to work:

- systematically
- regularly
- personally

Don’t just make lists of all the new words you meet — plan and choose. Think of areas **you** are interested in; look for things **you** can’t say in English, then fill those gaps in **your** vocabulary.

Don’t do ten pages one day then nothing for three weeks! Try to do one or two pages every day. Regular work will help you to build effectively.

Don’t just learn words; you also need to know how to use them. Which words does a word often combine with? This book will help you to learn more words, but also how to use the words you know more effectively. That is an important part of building your vocabulary.

Don’t just use your dictionary when you have a problem. It is an important resource. It can help you in lots of different ways. There are tips all through this book to help you use your dictionary effectively.

Don’t just make lists of new words; organise them. Again, there are tips to help you to learn and remember more of what you study.

Finally, there are a lot of words in English. Building your vocabulary is a long job! There are two more books in this series to help you learn more words, and to help you to enjoy the job!

1 Using a dictionary

If you want to learn English vocabulary, you should have a good English-English dictionary.

Use one with explanations that are easy to understand and which has sentences showing how you use the words.

Here are some questions to give you practice in using a dictionary.

A. Alphabetical order

Put these words into alphabetical order.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| car | action | accent | actor | card |
| about | carrot | act | active | above |
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

B. Meaning

Which of these do you usually find on a teapot?

lake **lamb** **leaf** **lid** **loaf**

Looking for the meaning of a word is one way of using a dictionary, but it can help you in other ways too. The next questions show you how.

C. Words which go together

Match a verb on the left with a noun on the right.

Use each word once only.

light

paint

park

write

a car

a cigarette

a letter

a picture

Some words often occur with other words; they form word partnerships. A good dictionary helps you to see which words often go together.

D. Word formation

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

I'm Australian. What are you? (NATION)

Nobody's at work today. It's a holiday. (NATION)

What is the between a wine glass and a glass of wine? (DIFFER)

Can we go home a way? (DIFFER)

Words often have different grammatical forms. A good dictionary will show you these.

E. The past tense

Complete the sentence by using the past tense of the verb in brackets.

Yesterday morning she to school early. (COME)

She to the cinema yesterday. (GO)

I £100 for that last year. (PAY)

We her last month. (SEE)

He teaching in 1987. (STOP)

You need to know when a word is irregular; again your dictionary should help.

F. Pronunciation

Which of these words has a different vowel sound?

beer

clear

dear

near

wear

group

south

soup

soon

route

When you learn a word you should make sure you know how to say it. This is why a good dictionary shows you the pronunciation of each word.

2 Verb square — 1

Complete the square by finding the verb missing from each sentence. The first letter of each word is the same as the last letter of the word before.

You can see the first verb as an example.

1. Let's! Let's do the first one!
2. Can you me the way to the station?
3. Will the teacher you come in if you're late?
4. I'd like to you for all your help.
5. Please on the door before you go in.
6. You can the book. I don't need it.
7. Could you the shopping on the table?
8. Do you want me to your book back to the library?
9. What time does the film?
10. I haven't got much homework to tonight.
11. Would you like to your meal now?
12. It's very difficult to your writing.
13. I about her every night.
14. Can you me outside the town hall?
15. I must to my father about it..
16. Mummy! Can you come and me goodnight?

1	S	T	A	R	2		3		4		5																	
Use each of these verbs once only. <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">do</td> <td style="width: 50%;">order</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dream</td> <td>put</td> </tr> <tr> <td>end</td> <td>read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>keep</td> <td>start</td> </tr> <tr> <td>kiss</td> <td>take</td> </tr> <tr> <td>knock</td> <td>talk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>let</td> <td>tell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>meet</td> <td>thank</td> </tr> </table>													do	order	dream	put	end	read	keep	start	kiss	take	knock	talk	let	tell	meet	thank
do	order																											
dream	put																											
end	read																											
keep	start																											
kiss	take																											
knock	talk																											
let	tell																											
meet	thank																											
16												6																
15												7																
												8																
14																												
		13			12				11	10	9																	

3 Time expressions

Look at the following information:

JUNE					JULY						
S		4	11	18	25	S	2	9	16	23	30
M		5	12	19	26	M	3	10	17	24	31
Tu		6	13	20	27	Tu	4	11	18	25	
W		7	14	21	28	W	5	12	19	26	
Th	1	8	15	22	29	Th	6	13	20	27	
F	2	9	16	23	30	F	7	14	21	28	
S	3	10	17	24		S	1	8	15	22	29

Today is Wednesday 21st June.

Put these expressions in the correct place.

the day after tomorrow
the day before yesterday
a fortnight ago
in 3 weeks time
last Friday
last month
last weekend

next Tuesday
next weekend
today
tomorrow
tomorrow week
yesterday afternoon
yesterday morning

1. May
2. 7th June
3. 16th June
4. 17th, 18th June
5. 19th June
6. 20th June a.m.
7. 20th June p.m.
8. 21st June *today*
9. 22nd June
10. 23rd June
11. 24th, 25th June
12. 27th June
13. 29th June
14. 12th July

4 Plurals

Most nouns form their plurals by adding an 's', for example:

student

students

Some nouns do not form their plural in this way.

This means that when you learn a new noun, you should always check how it forms its plural.

A. Form the plural of each of the following nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. address | g. lorry |
| b. box | h. man |
| c. boy | i. potato |
| d. child | j. tomato |
| e. knife | k. watch |
| f. leaf | l. woman |

B. Complete each of the following sentences by using the plural form of one of the following nouns. Use each noun once only.

country
coach

day
dress

foot
sandwich

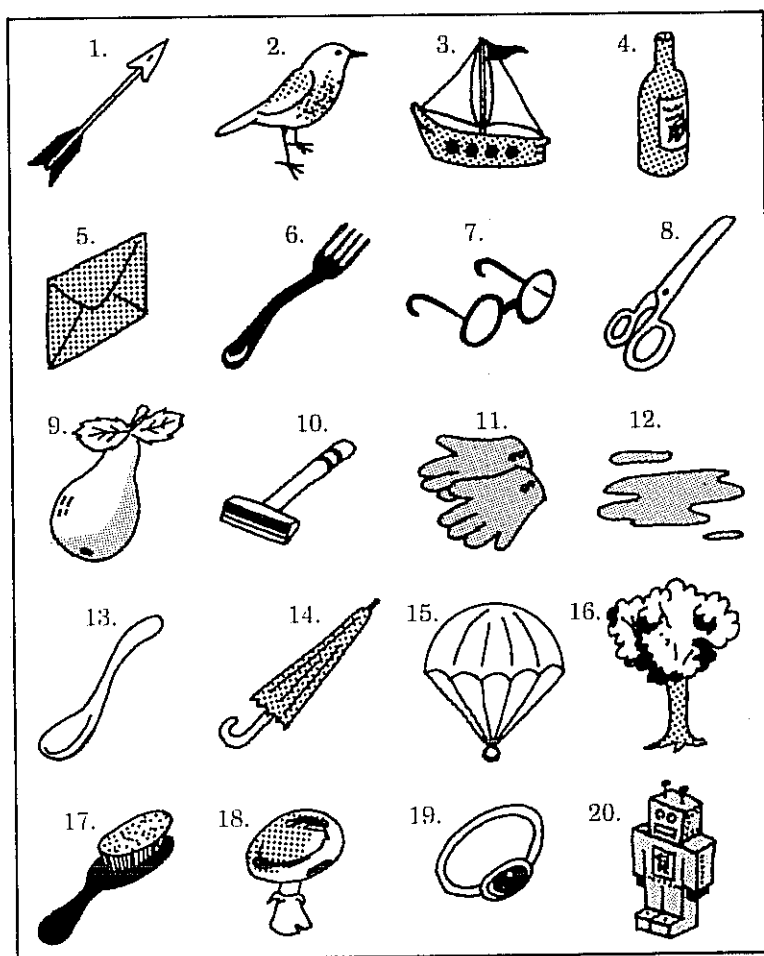
shelf
tooth

1. He always has two and an apple for lunch.
2. I clean my after every meal.
3. How many are your parents staying here?
4. There are two outside to take us to the show.
5. We have students from seventeen different
6. I need some more to put all my books on.
7. My hurt after all that running.
8. She wants to buy two new to wear on holiday.

5 Memory game

Can you name all the things in the picture? Use each of these words once:

razor	mushroom	scissors	bird	fork
gloves	hairbrush	glasses	arrow	puddle
parachute	spoon	bottle	envelope	robot
ring	tree	boat	pear	umbrella



Later in the book, you will be asked how many of these words you can remember — **without** looking at the words again!

6 Numbers

Complete each word to give the correct number.

Use one of the following words.

Use each word once only.

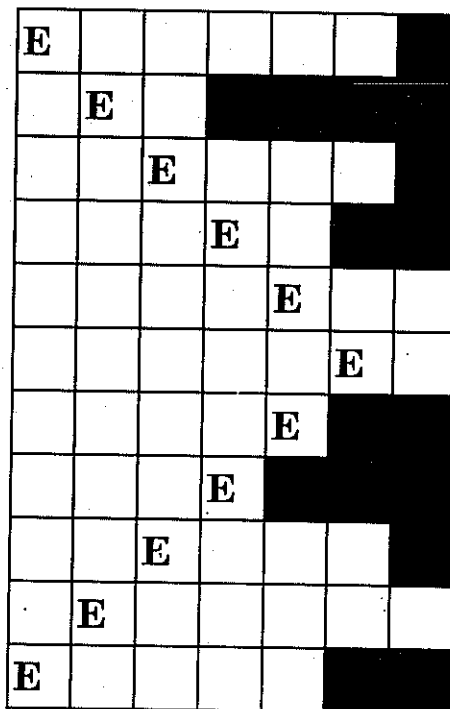
eight
eleven
fifteen

five
hundred
seven

seventy
ten
three

twelve
twenty

1. A football team has players.
2. Two feet have toes.
3. $50 - 30 =$
4. A week has days.
5. $9 + 6 =$
6. A century has a years.
7. A triangle has sides.
8. $25 \div 5 =$
9. A year has months.
10. $14 \times 5 =$
11. 2 hands = 2 thumbs + ... fingers.



What numbers are these? Fill in the missing letters.

12. _ E _ E _ _ _ _ E _ E _ .

13. _ _ I _ _ Y _ _ _ E E .

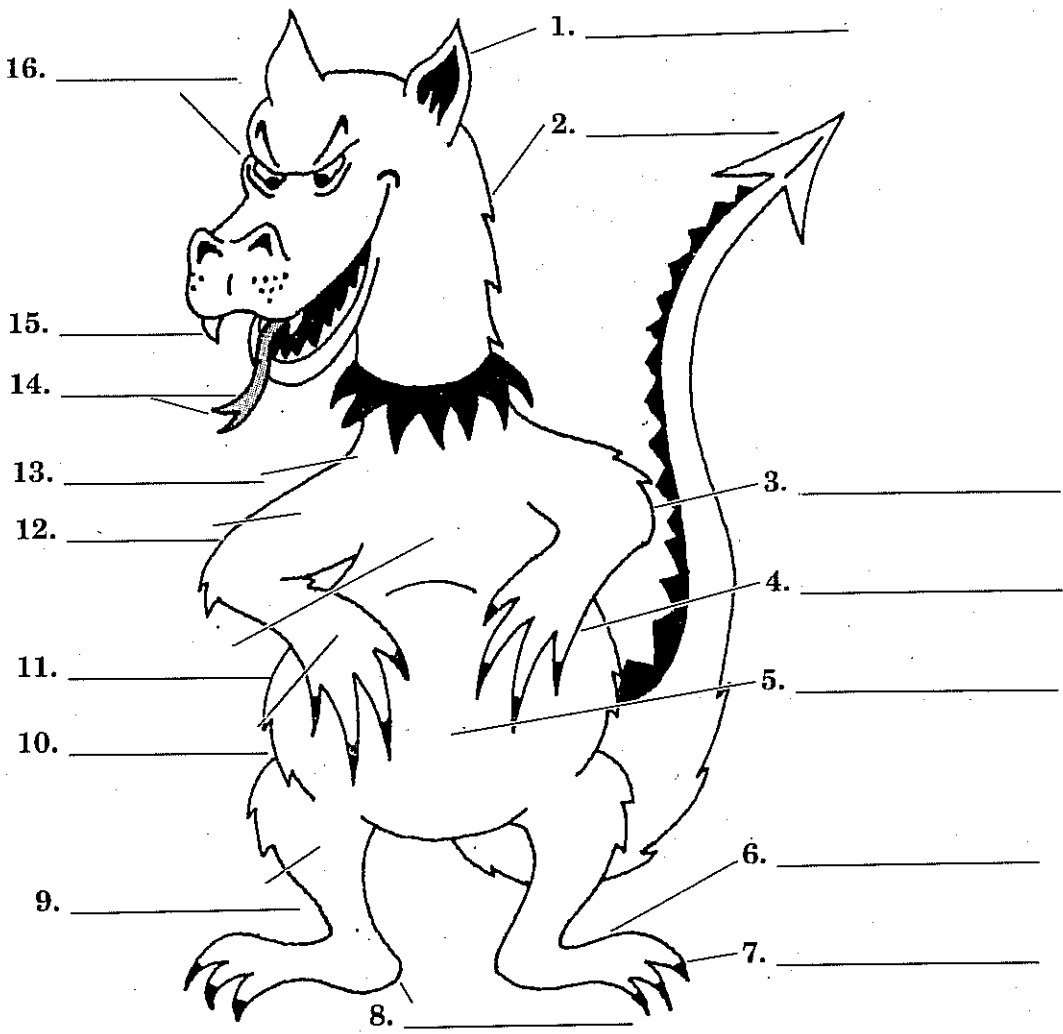
14. _ I _ _ _ _ I _ .

15. _ I _ _ _ _ I _ E .

7 Parts of the body

Use these words to label the dragon.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|----------|
| eye | toe | finger | shoulder |
| ear | elbow | hand | leg |
| tongue | mouth | arm | stomach |
| foot | neck | chest | heel |



8 Jobs – word formation

Form the word for the person doing the job by putting an ending to the word in brackets, for example:

Bill is a *teacher* at my school. (TEACH)

1. That paints beautiful pictures. (ART)
2. Your makes wonderful bread. (BAKE)
3. You pay the She's that lady over there. (CASH)
4. The new cleans my room very well. (CLEAN)
5. He's a famous ballet (DANCE)
6. On most buses you pay the (DRIVE)
7. He's a in a pop group. (DRUM)
8. Phone the if the lights don't work. (ELECTRIC)
9. If the machine goes wrong, tell the (ENGINE)
10. We have a who comes twice a week. (GARDEN)
11. The wants to look at your ticket. (INSPECT)
12. Ask the if you can borrow this book. (LIBRARY)
13. He's the of a clothes shop in town. (MANAGE)
14. That plays a lot of different instruments. (MUSIC)
15. Ask the to get the number for you. (OPERATE)
16. Do you know a good to paint my house? (PAINT)
17. The only had a small camera, but three HUGE lenses!
(PHOTOGRAPH)
18. That plays very well. (PIANO)
19. I'm a on that ship. (SAIL)
20. Ask a to type your application form for you. (TYPE)

9 Men and women

Most nouns which refer to people have the same form for men and women, for example:

student

teacher

A few have different forms, for example:

son

daughter

Sort these nouns into three groups. Put the words for only men or only women in pairs.

actress cousin bride cook headmaster actor gentleman
doctor professor cleaner widow waiter madam
driver landlady widower landlord painter
headmistress parent stewardess journalist sir
bridegroom lady waitress steward

1. MEN

2. WOMEN

3. EITHER

[illegible]

10 Word groups — 1

It is helpful to make a list of the words you use when you talk about a subject. When you learn a new word, you can add it to one of your lists. This book will give you some ideas but why don't you think of some subjects you are interested in and see how many words you can put in a list?

Put each of the words below into the correct list.

Use each word once only.

Can you think of any more words to add to each list?

autumn	green	purple	sun
brown	May	Saturday	Sunday
December	nineteen	seventy	twelve
eight	October	spring	Wednesday
February	orange	snow	wind
Friday	rain	summer	winter

1. COLOURS

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. DAYS

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. MONTHS

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. NUMBERS

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. SEASONS

.....
.....
.....
.....

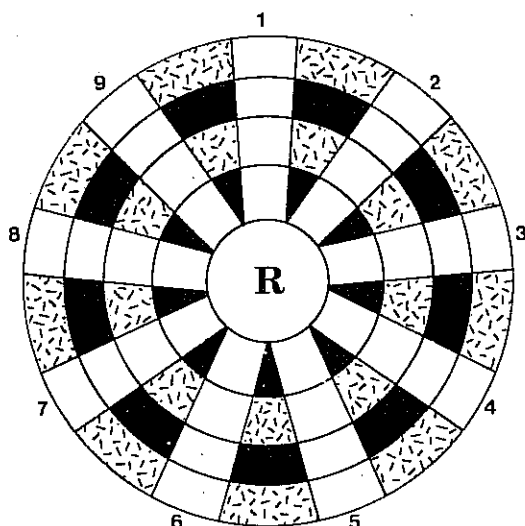
6. THE WEATHER

.....
.....
.....
.....

11 Word wheel — 1

Fill the wheel, using the clues. Each five-letter word starts at the edge of the wheel and ends in the centre.

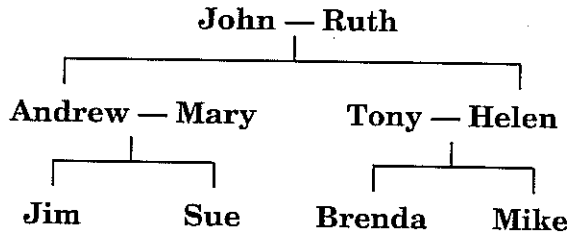
As you can see, they all end in the same letter.



1. Not the winner.
2. A person who makes bread and cakes.
3. Can you put these in the right: 4213?
4. Be careful! The is wet. Mind you don't slip!
5. You sit on one of these.
6. These instructions are not very I can't understand them at all.
7. The main which flows through London is the Thames.
8. Do you take milk and in your tea?
9. Opposite of *always*.

12 Family tree

Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.
Use a word from the list on the right.



- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John is Ruth's | aunt |
| 2. Ruth is Helen's | cousin |
| 3. Ruth is Tony's | daughter |
| 4. John is Helen's | daughter-in-law |
| 5. John is Tony's | father |
| 6. Helen is Ruth's | father-in-law |
| 7. Andrew is Ruth's | granddaughter |
| 8. Mary is John's | grandfather |
| 9. Tony is John's | grandmother |
| 10. John is Jim's | grandson |
| 11. Ruth is Sue's | husband |
| 12. Sue is John's | mother |
| 13. Jim is John's | mother-in-law |
| 14. Sue is Helen's | nephew |
| 15. Jim is Tony's | niece |
| 16. Andrew is Brenda's | son |
| 17. Mary is Brenda's | son-in-law |
| 18. Brenda is Sue's | uncle |

13 Fruit and vegetables

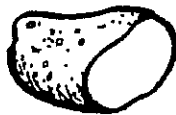
Use these endings to complete the words below. Use each ending once only. The first one has been done as an example.

lon
nut
ana
ange

apple
ar
ato
cot

cumber
ery
mon
fruit

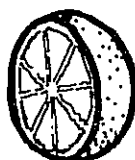
ple
room
rot
tuce



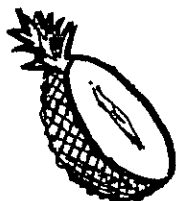
1. ap ~~ple~~ 2. apri 3. pot 4. car



5. coco 6. or 7. le 8. cu



9. me 10. grape 11. ban 12. let



13. pe 14. pine 15. cel 16. mush

14 Desk and table

Don't forget to keep making lists of words you use when you talk about a subject. See if you can think of more words to add to the lists in this exercise.

Where do you usually find each of these?
Put them into the correct list.

bowl	envelope	pen	spoon
cup	fork	pencil	stamp
diary	glass	plate	teapot
dictionary	jug	ruler	telephone
dish	notebook	saucer	typewriter

1. OFFICE DESK

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. DINING TABLE

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Now complete each sentence with the best word from the lists.

1. You need a if you want to draw a straight line.
2. Could you pass me the milk, please?
3. Oh no! My is ringing again!
4. I use the if I'm not sure how to spell a word.
5. I'm afraid there isn't a to eat my soup with.
6. The catalogue is too big to fit inside this

15 Verb square — 2

Complete the square by finding the verb missing from each sentence. The first letter of each word is the same as the last letter of the word before.

You can see the first verb as an example.

1. We must or we'll be late.
2. I can't you! Don't speak so softly!
3. He's going to in the race tomorrow.
4. You a good dictionary when you do these exercises.
5. Why does she her car so fast?
6. I always some fruit at the end of my meal.
7. Can you the ball back to those boys?
8. They always the same clothes.
9. I a newspaper every morning.
10. He says they too much coffee.
11. I really don't the answer to your question.
12. She often has to if the bus is late.
13. They always by air when they go to Italy.
14. He's very funny. He always makes me
15. Shall I you to open the window?
16. Which do you — tea or coffee?

1	R	U	S	H		3	4	5	6	7
	Use each of these verbs once only.									
	drink					prefer				
	drive					read				
	eat					run				
16	hear					rush				
	help					throw				
	know					travel				
15	laugh					wait				
	need					wear				
	14					13			12	
									11	
										10

16 Stress patterns

When you look up a word in the dictionary, you should make sure you know how to pronounce it. One problem is knowing where the stress is. Your dictionary should show you this.

In this exercise you must put each of the words below into the correct list depending on its stress pattern.

The sign ▼ shows the main stress.

The first word is shown as an example.

arrival	difficulty	mechanic	photograph
arrive	explain	music	photographer
belong	guitar	musician	saucepan
cabbage	librarian	origin	successful
calculator	luxurious	original	supermarket
centimetre	luxury	palace	sympathy

1. ▼○

.....

3. ▼○○

.....

5. ▼○○○

.....

2. ○▼

.....

4. ○▼○

arrival

6. ○▼○○

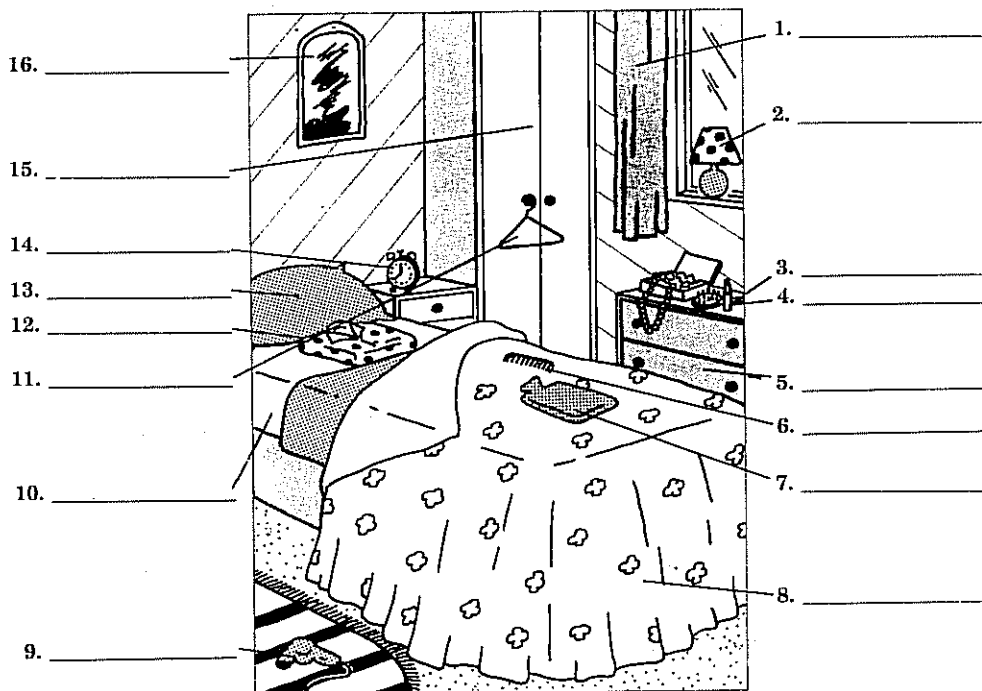
.....

17 Rooms of the house-1

You can help yourself to learn and remember more easily if you use what you have around you to learn English.
Sit in your room and ask yourself if you know the English word for each of the things you see. If not, find out.

Look at the picture of a bedroom. From the list below find the word for each item with a number on it. Use each word once only.

mirror	pillow	coat hanger	wardrobe
comb	hot water bottle	lamp	pyjamas
alarm clock	hair dryer	bedspread	chest of drawers
curtain	hair brush	lipstick	sheet



18 Around town

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
Look up any words you don't know.

1. There's a bus just outside my house.
a. station b. quay c. stop d. start
2. They're pulling down all those buildings to make room for a
a. parking b. lane c. letter box d. car park
3. Where can I a bus to the cinema?
a. get in b. catch c. fetch d. become
4. My train leaves from the other
a. quay b. stop c. platform d. park
5. She lives on the top floor of that of flats.
a. building b. tower c. construction d. block
6. Why don't you a taxi to get to the station?
a. take b. catch c. ask d. phone
7. I'll meet you outside the pool.
a. swim b. swimming c. sport d. football
8. You can see all the tourists slowly around the souvenir shops.
a. marching b. running c. wandering d. rushing
9. We're very lucky to have a centre in our town.
a. sport b. sports c. sporting d. playing
10. I'm just going to a photo of the town square.
a. take b. make c. paint d. draw
11. This is a precinct. No vehicles are allowed.
a. traffic b. pedestrian c. car d. lorry
12. I'll wait for you the corner of the street.
a. in b. inside c. at d. to
13. Don't walk in the road, children! Stay on the!
a. way b. pavement c. route d. street
14. We're going a guided tour of the town.
a. on b. at c. in d. by

19 Opposites — 1

It is much easier to understand and remember the meaning of a word if you put it in a sentence, especially if you choose an interesting or amusing one.

When you add a word to your list of vocabulary, don't just put the definition with it but an example of how to use it.

Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets at the end. Choose from one of the following words. Use each word once only.

clean	light	open	small
cold	low	poor	tall
easy	loud	right	thin
good	old	slow	wet

1. He's very at his job. (BAD)
2. They live in a house in the country. (BIG)
3. She had brown hair. (DARK)
4. It's to get a job in this town. (DIFFICULT)
5. The room was very (DIRTY)
6. Clean it with a cloth. (DRY)
7. The train leaves at 6 o'clock. (FAST)
8. There was a wall around the house. (HIGH)
9. Could I have some more water, please? (HOT)
10. I'm going to wear my clothes. (NEW)
11. He always speaks in a very voice. (QUIET)
12. She comes from a very family. (RICH)
13. He's quite and has white hair. (SHORT)
14. The door is still (SHUT)
15. The ice was very in some places. (THICK)
16. That's the answer to the question. (WRONG)

20 Which job is it?

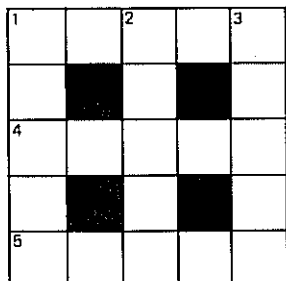
Choose the best word to complete the sentence.
Look up any words you don't know.

1. Ask the shop where the washing powder is.
a. nurse b. assistant c. barber d. conductor
2. That sells very good meat.
a. baker b. dentist c. architect d. butcher
3. If my tooth doesn't stop hurting, I'll go and see my
a. actor b. dentist c. writer d. jockey
4. Not many buses have a You usually pay the driver.
a. manager b. farmer c. conductor d. porter
5. Look! The is feeding the lions.
a. keeper b. pianist c. postman d. engineer
6. The is showing them his plans of the new building.
a. optician b. nurse c. architect d. dancer
7. She wants the to make a special cake for her daughter's birthday.
a. inspector b. baker c. cashier d. mechanic
8. My always comes early so I get my letters before I go to work.
a. postman b. chemist c. butcher d. porter
9. The boss wants her to take some dictation.
a. secretary b. novelist c. conductor d. journalist
10. The gives the patient his medicine twice a day.
a. butcher b. nurse c. operator d. pianist
11. I hope the can repair our car quickly.
a. mechanic b. reporter c. surgeon d. coach
12. After your eye test, the will tell you if you need glasses or not.
a. engineer b. mechanic c. clown d. optician
13. The wanted to write an article about me in the paper.
a. agent b. musician c. journalist d. hairdresser
14. The will take your suitcases to your room.
a. porter b. author c. engineer d. jockey

21 Crosswords — 1, 2

Here are some very small crosswords. Can you complete them? You might need to check one or two answers in your dictionary. You will find more crosswords later in the book.

Crossword 1



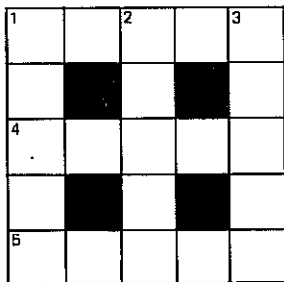
Across

1. Would you like some chocolate on your ice cream?
4. The books are arranged in alphabetical
5. He was knocked down by a heavy

Down

1. Go on — yourself! Have another chocolate!
2. There's nothing new the sun. (Proverb)
3. The bird catches the worm. (Proverb)

Crossword 2



Across

1. Sunglasses help to reduce the from the sun.
4. Let's look at the thing from another
5. I'll see you tomorrow morning bright and

Down

1. What did you get in your final exam?
2. He was so annoyed he was shaking with
3. I don't go there often, but I do go now and then.

22 Nouns for people – 1

When you look up a word in a dictionary, notice what other words can be formed from it, for example:

act action active activity actor actress

Sometimes you find these extra words with the definition of the original word and sometimes they have their own definition. This means it is a good idea to check the words before and after every new word you look up.

Form the word for the person by putting an ending to the word in brackets, for example:

She's a very good *worker* (WORK)

1. That speaks too quickly. (ANNOUNCE)
2. He's a good He wins all his fights. (BOX)
3. The police are looking for a dangerous (CRIME)
4. The wants to interview all of us. (DETECT)
5. I try to speak clearly when I meet a (FOREIGN)
6. Our makes us practise a lot. (INSTRUCT)
7. She's the of this machine. (INVENT)
8. Who is the of that group? (LEAD)
9. Can I have a at my party? (MAGIC)
10. Do you know the of this book? (WRITE)
11. Are you the of this car? (OWN)
12. He talks so much because he's a (POLITICS)
13. The wants to know everything about me. (REPORT)
14. That is going very fast! (RIDE)
15. Do you think that man with a gun is a? (ROB)
16. If you're a, you have to work hard. (SCIENCE)
17. She's a at the same college as me. (STUDY)
18. She's a so you must be polite. (VISIT)

23 Where was it said?

In which of the buildings on the right were the following said?

1. What kind of property did you have in mind?
2. Two back stalls, please.
3. And an air-mail sticker, please.
4. I can't sell them to you without a prescription.
5. Could you check the oil, please?
6. I've got a reservation in the name of Jones.
7. A large sliced loaf, please.
8. Just a trim, please.
9. Have you thought about bifocals?
10. I'm just going to listen to your chest.
11. You will pay a fine of £300.
12. Smile, please. Say cheese!
13. Would you prefer a digital one?
14. A day return to London, please.

a. CINEMA	b. CHEMIST'S
c. DOCTOR'S SURGERY	d. ESTATE AGENT'S
e. BAKER'S	f. HAIR- DRESSER'S
g. GARAGE	h. JEWELLER'S
i. COURT	j. PHOTO- GRAPHER'S
k. POST OFFICE	l. OPTICIAN'S
m. HOTEL	n. RAILWAY STATION

Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Can you think of anything else that might be said in these buildings?

24 Notices — 1

If you go to an English-speaking country or see one in a film, look at the notices. You can often get useful vocabulary from them.
Make lists of places where you see notices and write examples of the kind of notices you might find there.

Match the notices below with the places where they might be seen.
Where do you think you might see the other notice?
Can you think of any more notices you might see?

Choose from these places:

a bank	a phone box
a bookshop	a post box
a car park	a railway station
a children's playground	a supermarket
a football ground	a theatre
a hotel restaurant	a train
outside a hotel bedroom	a zoo



1. 2. 3.



4. 5. 6.

**DO NOT CROSS
THE LINE**

**INTERNATIONAL
FLIGHTS ONLY**

**FOR EMERGENCY CALLS
DIAL 999**

7. 8. 9.

**DO NOT LEAN OUT OF
THE WINDOWS**

**OPEN TO
NON-RESIDENTS**

*EVENING
PERFORMANCE 7.30*

10. 11. 12.

**FIRST CLASS
AND ABROAD**

**NO DOGS,
NO BALL GAMES**

**PLEASE DO NOT FEED
THE ANIMALS**

13. 14. 15.

25 Transport

Sort the words below into two lists, one for types of vehicle, the other describing where you might see them.

One of each has been done for you.

ambulance	caravan	junction	ring road
bicycle	car park	lane	road
bridge	coach	lorry	roundabout
bus	crossroads	motorcycle	truck
by-pass	fire engine	motorway	van

VEHICLES

ambulance

WHERE YOU SEE THEM

bridge

Can you think of any more words to add to the lists?

Complete each sentence using the best word from the lists.

1. I usually leave my car in the town centre
2. A fare is much cheaper than a train fare.
3. Our has beds for four people.
4. Meet me at the of Broad Street and North Way.
5. Will the get her to hospital in time?
6. The next over the river is twenty miles away.

26 What's missing? — 1

Under each picture write the name of the item and what is missing.
Choose from the following list of words.
The first has been done for you.

aeroplane
arm
armchair
book
button
car

handle
house
jug
keg
lid
overcoat

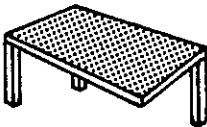
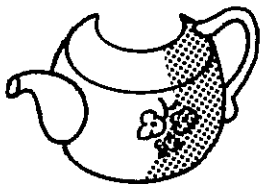
page
roof
table
teapot
wheel
wing



1. *book*
page

2.
.....

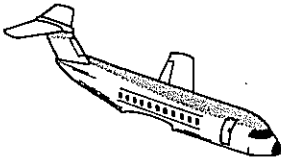
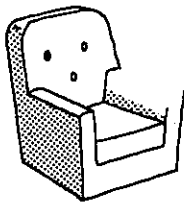
3.
.....



4.
.....

5.
.....

6.
.....



7.
.....

8.
.....

9.
.....

27 Word formation — 1

Remember that when you look up a word in a dictionary, you should see if any other words can be formed from it. Grouping these words together should help you remember them, for example:

direct direction directly director directory

Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

1. We are waiting for the of his plane. (ARRIVE)
2. There was a to find the best cook. (COMPETE)
3. We must make a about where to go. (DECIDE)
4. The train made a late (DEPART)
5. The boss wants you to take some (DICTATE)
6. What kind of is there in this town? (ENTERTAIN)
7. There's some new in the laboratory. (EQUIP)
8. Could you repeat that? (EXPLAIN)
9. He had a strange on his face. (EXPRESS)
10. Put the ice-cream in the, please. (FREEZE)
11. Is there any more about the accident? (INFORM)
12. You must read the to this book. (INTRODUCE)
13. I have an to a party tonight. (INVITE)
14. Are you going to the tomorrow? (MEET)
15. That is by Picasso. (PAINT)
16. is my favourite hobby. (PHOTOGRAPH)
17. What's the correct of this word? (PRONOUNCE)
18. I have a lot of to do. (SHOP)

28 Word ladder

Change the top word into the word at the bottom. Use the clues to help you. Each time you change one letter only in the previous word. Sometimes you might not know the word but you can guess what is possible and check with your dictionary. Remember, guessing and using a good dictionary are two important ways to help you to improve your English.

- 2. Fruit ready to be eaten.
- 3. Thick string.
- 4. One of the parts in a play, taken by an actor.
- 5. Either of the two ends of the earth's axis.
- 6. White in the face.
- 7. Put one thing on top of another.
- 8. A folder for keeping papers together.
- 9. 1,609 metres.
- 10. Would you like a shake?
- 11. Where flour is made.
- 12. Your glass is empty. Can I it up for you?
- 13. you come and see me tomorrow?
- 14. He built an enormous around his house.
- 15. Go on foot.
- 16. Speak.
- 17. Not short.

RISE
FALL

29 Word partnerships – 1

Some pairs of words often occur together. If you see one of them, you can expect to see the other. This makes listening and reading easier! Here are some partnerships.

Match the verb on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. ask | a. a bicycle |
| 2. climb | b. a boat |
| 3. drink | c. a car |
| 4. drive | d. a cigarette |
| 5. eat | e. a cup of coffee |
| 6. fly | f. a mountain |
| 7. light | g. a plane |
| 8. ride | h. a question |
| 9. sail | i. a sandwich |
| 10. tell | j. a story |

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Set 2

Now do the same with these words.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. build | a. a drink |
| 2. comb | b. a game |
| 3. cook | c. your hair |
| 4. pack | d. a house |
| 5. play | e. a letter |
| 6. pour | f. a light |
| 7. sing | g. a meal |
| 8. stick on | h. a song |
| 9. switch on | i. a stamp |
| 10. write | j. a suitcase |

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

30 Clothes — 1

Think about the clothes you wear. Look at pictures of clothes in newspapers and magazines. Do you know what to call them in English? If not, find out.

Why don't you make your own picture dictionary? Cut out pictures of clothes, stick them in a book and put their names in English next to them. This will help you to remember things better.

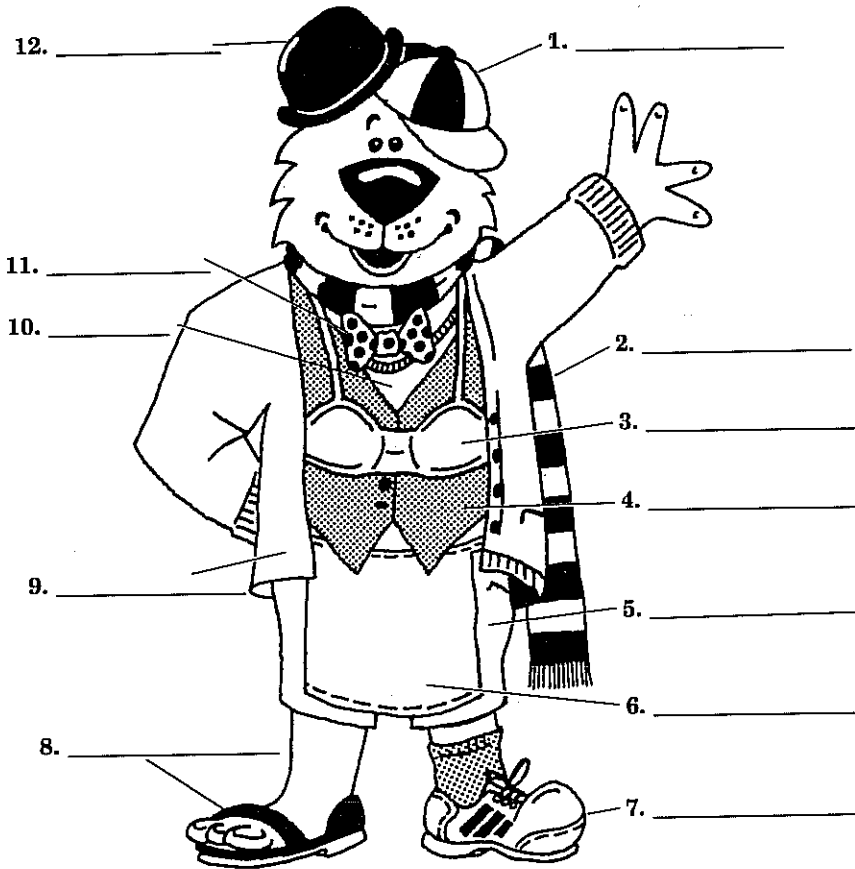
Can you name twelve things Fido is wearing? Use each of these once:

bowler hat
bow tie
cap

cardigan
bra
trainer

apron
T-shirt
sandal

shorts
scarf
waistcoat



31 Word groups — 2

Are you making lists of words you use when talking about a subject?
Remember to think not only of nouns but also of verbs and adjectives you
can use. The same words often occur together.
Learning them together can make them easier to remember.

Put each of the words below into the correct list.

Use each word once only.

Can you think of any more words to add to each list?

bird watching	cow	knitting	stamp collecting
brake	credit card	lion	steer
cash	exercise book	photography	teach
cat	feed	pupil	traveller's cheque
cheque book	headlight	rectangular	triangular
circular	homework	square	tyre

1. ANIMALS

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. HOBBIES

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. SCHOOL

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. THE CAR

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. MONEY

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. SHAPES

.....
.....
.....
.....

32 Where do they work?

Match each person with the place where she/he works.
Use each item once only.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. artist | a. bakery |
| 2. astronomer | b. circus |
| 3. baker | c. embassy |
| 4. clown | d. exchange |
| 5. dentist | e. flower shop |
| 6. diplomat | f. football pitch |
| 7. florist | g. garage |
| 8. jockey | h. library |
| 9. keeper | i. observatory |
| 10. librarian | j. racecourse |
| 11. mechanic | k. restaurant |
| 12. professor | l. school |
| 13. referee | m. studio |
| 14. teacher | n. surgery |
| 15. telephone operator | o. university |
| 16. waiter/waitress | p. zoo |

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Can you think of any other people who work in these places?

33 Opposites — 2

Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets. Choose from one of the following words. Use each word once only.

absent	early	happy	noisy
asleep	empty	hard	short
dangerous	expensive	interesting	strong
dark	fat	light	young

1. He was still when she came home. (AWAKE)
2. This is a very film. (BORING)
3. The watches in this shop are very (CHEAP)
4. All her children have hair. (FAIR)
5. I noticed that his glass was again. (FULL)
6. He was surprised that the suitcase was so (HEAVY)
7. I think I'll catch the bus tomorrow. (LATE)
8. The journey to work is quite (LONG)
9. She thinks her daughter's boyfriend is too for her. (OLD)
10. Is Carlos today? (PRESENT)
11. Our neighbours are very (QUIET)
12. The news made her very (SAD)
13. It's to swim there. (SAFE)
14. The butter was too to use. (SOFT)
15. His wife was worried because he was so (THIN)
16. I don't like this coffee. It's much too (WEAK)

34 Word partnerships – 2

Remember to note down pairs of words which often occur together. These word partnerships will help you understand spoken and written English. Hearing **one** word, helps you to **expect** the other, so it is easier to understand.

Match the adjective on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

- 1. alphabetical
- 2. chocolate
- 3. cloudy
- 4. digital
- 5. double
- 6. instant
- 7. loud
- 8. sharp
- 9. wavy
- 10. wide

- a. bed
- b. biscuit
- c. coffee
- d. hair
- e. knife
- f. laugh
- g. order
- h. road
- i. sky
- j. watch

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Set 2

Now do the same with these words.

- 1. bald
- 2. classical
- 3. curly
- 4. direct
- 5. fashionable
- 6. front
- 7. married
- 8. non-alcoholic
- 9. ripe
- 10. roast

- a. banana
- b. beef
- c. clothes
- d. couple
- e. door
- f. drink
- g. flight
- h. hair
- i. head
- j. music

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

35 Past tense — 1

Most verbs form their past by adding 'd' or 'ed', for example:

arrive arrived start started

Some verbs do not form their past tense so easily. There are about 200 irregular verbs in English. About 100 of these are common so you should always check the past tense of any new verb you learn.

Find the past form of the following verbs:

blow break cut find get give grow hear
keep make put run send take think throw

The words can go across or down, or diagonally left to right. The same letter may be used in more than one word. The past form of 'blow' is shown as an example.

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

Many of the common verbs in English combine with an adverb or a preposition to form two-word verbs. For example, if you **look up** a word in your dictionary it means that you find information about it.

Look up some common English verbs and see how many examples of these kinds of combinations you can find.

A. Complete each of the sentences by using the past form of one of the verbs on the left and combining it with one of the words on the right. Use each verb once only. The first is shown as an example.

break	find	get	grow	down	from	off
hear	keep	make	take	on	out	up

1. We never . . . *found out* why he lost his job.
2. I'm sure he that story. It can't be true!
3. She in London and left when she was 16.
4. The car at the crossroads and I couldn't start it again.
5. I late so I had no time for breakfast.
6. The interruption didn't stop him. He speaking.
7. The plane at 9 o'clock, 3 hours late.
8. I finally Henry last week. He phoned me from work.

B. Now do the same thing with these verbs and the words on the right.

blow	cut	give	put	away	for	into
run	send	think	throw	off	over	up

1. She the clothes she didn't need any more.
2. The bus stopped suddenly and the car the back of it.
3. He smoking when his doctor told him how dangerous it was.
4. It was raining so heavily that they the match until the following week.
5. They the doctor and he came immediately.
6. It was an offer he very carefully before he made his decision.
7. They the bridge with dynamite.
8. The telephone operator accidentally our conversation when she pressed the wrong button.

36 Nouns for people — 2

Form the word for the person by putting an ending to the word in brackets, for example:

He's a *stranger* in this town. (STRANGE)

1. An should be good at maths. (ACCOUNT)
2. Every hopes to discover a new star. (ASTRONOMY)
3. The sat there asking for money. (BEG)
4. He's a well-known on the radio. (BROADCAST)
5. Look out! That crazy is going too fast! (CYCLE)
6. Alfred Hitchcock was a famous film (DIRECT)
7. Every dreams of winning a fortune. (GAMBLE)
8. She was the of last month's competition. (WIN)
9. She was the only left in the town. (INHABIT)
10. Her wants \$10,000 for her safe return. (KIDNAP)
11. Their thinks they might go to prison. (LAW)
12. There's a new in the room upstairs. (LODGE)
13. His ambition is to be a one day. (MILLION)
14. Agatha Christie is a famous for her detective stories.
(NOVEL)
15. The hotel asked them to register. (RECEPTION)
16. They've caught a drug at the airport. (SMUGGLE)
17. You should see a about that leg. (SPECIAL)
18. The candidate sent a letter to every (VOTE)

37 Around the house

Combine these words with the words below to make the names of twenty different things you find around the house. Use each word once only. The first has been done for you.

basket
bulb
cabinet
cleaner
clock

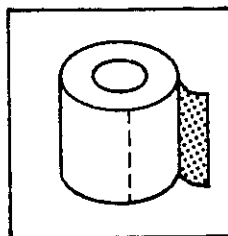
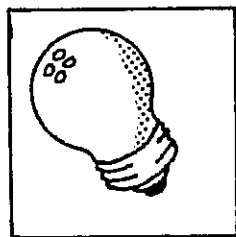
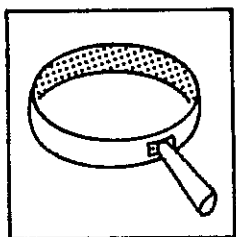
curtain
lighter
liquid
machine
opener

oven
pan
player
pot
recorder

roll
screw
shelves
sill
table

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. alarm | <i>clock</i> | 11. record | ..... |
| 2. book | ..... | 12. shower | ..... |
| 3. cigarette | ..... | 13. tape | ..... |
| 4. coffee | ..... | 14. tin | ..... |
| 5. cork | ..... | 15. toilet | ..... |
| 6. dressing | ..... | 16. vacuum | ..... |
| 7. frying | ..... | 17. washing | ..... |
| 8. light | ..... | 18. washing-up | ..... |
| 9. medicine | ..... | 19. wastepaper | ..... |
| 10. microwave | ..... | 20. window | ..... |

Put the correct name from the list above under each picture.



a. b. c.

38 Word formation — 2

Change each word in brackets to complete the sentence, for example:

Be *careful* when you open the door. (CARE)

1. This is my favourite chair. It's so ! (COMFORT)
2. It's to drive so fast. (DANGER)
3. I must clean this floor. (DIRT)
4. Elvis Presley was a pop singer. (FAME)
5. It was so they had to drive very slowly. (FOG)
6. Is lunch ready yet? They're very (HUNGER)
7. Be careful. The roads are very (ICE)
8. I'd like a nice orange. (JUICE)
9. How many holidays do you have? (NATION)
10. Why do they give such parties? (NOISE)
11. His broken arm is still very (PAIN)
12. The President was a very man. (POWER)
13. The children always get bored on a day. (RAIN)
14. He always feels in the morning. (SLEEP)
15. I live in the part of the country. (SOUTH)
16. The film was and he became very rich. (SUCCESS)
17. I hope we have weather for our holidays. (SUN)
18. We have a newspaper in this town. (WEEK)
19. Thanks for everything. I had a time. (WONDER)
20. He lives in a house by the sea. (WOOD)

39 Several meanings

Many words in English can be used in different ways.

When you look up a word in a dictionary, don't stop at the first definition. See how many other ways you can use it. Sometimes one meaning is similar to another; sometimes the same word has several completely different meanings.

Each of the sentences shows how the word **call** can be used. You must use each of the words below once only in a sentence with **call**. You may need to change 'call', for example into 'calls' or 'called'.

back	election	for	help	meeting	number
off	phone	road	strike	surname	train

1. Most students him by his but some older ones use his first name.
2. They have decided to the Tower Avenue.
3. Please put up your hand when I your
4. He decided to a of all the members to discuss the problem.
5. Have there been any for me while I was out?
6. He couldn't do it on his own so he for
7. The film starts at seven so I'll you at six.
8. I can't come to the phone at the moment. Could you tell him I'll later?
9. The president the because the government was so unpopular.
10. The union the workers out on when the company tried to make them work more hours.
11. They yesterday's match because the ground was in such a bad condition.
12. The from London at every station so it took us three hours to get back.

40 Food and drink

Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

Look up any words you don't know.

1. I must have a drink. I'm so
a. dirty b. hungry c. thirsty d. thirty
2. What vegetables would you like?, please.
a. Peaches and carrots b. Peas and potatoes
c. Tomatoes and pears d. Beans and apples
3. Is he going to the meal?
a. pay b. bite c. feed d. pay for
4. Look in the oven and see if the is ready yet.
a. cake b. ice cream c. soup d. boiled egg
5. This isn't very sweet. I'll add some more
a. salt b. pepper c. vinegar d. sugar
6. I think I'll have for dessert.
a. spaghetti b. apple pie c. a starter d. mustard
7. I need the frying pan so that I can make the
a. salad b. toast c. honey d. omelette
8. I'd like my rare, please.
a. tea b. chop c. steak d. chicken
9. Why is the waiter taking so long to us?
a. save b. serve c. reserve d. order
10. I've got time for a very quick before I go.
a. snack b. barbecue c. feast d. picnic
11. All he wants is two thin of roast beef.
a. legs b. wings c. crusts d. slices
12. Have you got enough money to the bill?
a. pay for b. pay c. buy d. spend
13. He's putting a lot of strawberry on his bread.
a. marmalade b. pastry c. ham d. jam
14. I'm so, mum! Can I have something to eat?
a. hungry b. angry c. thirsty d. sweet
15. I'll just the soup to see if it's all right.
a. chew b. toast c. taste d. cut
16. A glass of, please. I never drink alcohol.
a. orange juice b. whisky c. lager d. beer

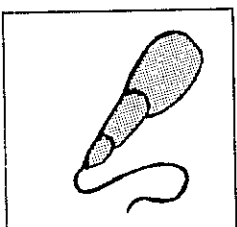
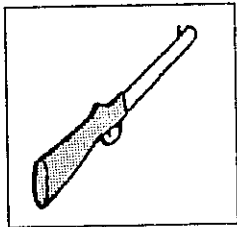
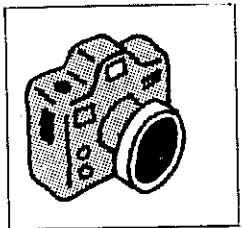
41 Things used at work-1

Match each person with the thing she/he uses.

Use each item once only.

1. artist
2. baker
3. cashier
4. cleaner
5. dentist
6. farmer
7. hairdresser
8. librarian
9. nurse
10. photographer
11. referee
12. singer
13. soldier
14. typist
15. waiter
16. window cleaner

a. camera
b. cash register
c. drill
d. ladder
e. microphone
f. oven
g. paint brush
h. rifle
i. scissors
j. card index
k. thermometer
l. tractor
m. tray
n. typewriter
o. vacuum cleaner
p. whistle



Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Can you think of any more things these people could use at work?

42 Which person is it?

Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

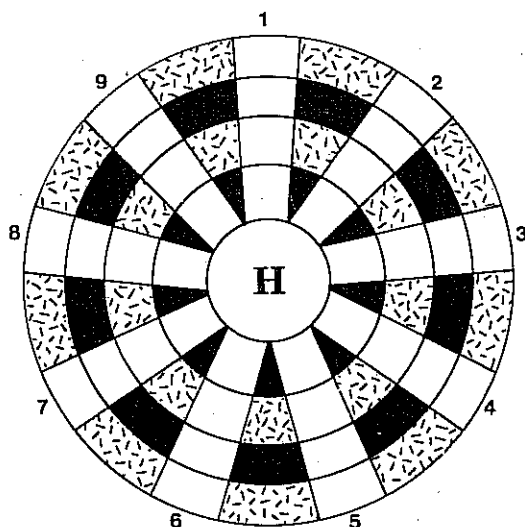
Look up any words you don't know.

1. Every in this army should know how to use the new gun.
a. sailor b. porter c. soldier d. joker
2. He left his job because his didn't pay him enough money.
a. employee b. employer c. conductor d. architect
3. The arrested him for stealing the diamonds.
a. dentist b. electrician c. politician d. policeman
4. A famous operated on her.
a. surgeon b. coach c. driver d. carpenter
5. The made a lot of noise as they left the party in their cars.
a. thieves b. characters c. pedestrians d. guests
6. It's difficult to be a of this club.
a. travel agent b. member c. clown d. bachelor
7. I can hear my next-door playing his trumpet.
a. thief b. customer c. neighbour d. champion
8. He hates marriage. He wants to stay a
a. passenger b. bachelor c. customer d. widow
9. Who is the of this book?
a. author b. surgeon c. journalist d. orphan
10. If she beats her, she'll be the new tennis
a. character b. host c. champion d. passenger
11. The made this door badly. I can't close it.
a. orphan b. carpenter c. artist d. pedestrian
12. After his parents died, the young went to live with his aunt.
a. clown b. farmer c. orphan d. lawyer
13. Sherlock Holmes is an important in detective fiction.
a. employer b. character c. manager d. writer
14. I hope they find the who stole my money.
a. thief b. orphan c. champion d. contestant

43 Word wheel — 2

Fill the wheel, using the clues. Each five-letter word starts at the edge of the wheel and ends in the centre.

As you can see, they all end in the same letter.



1. There's a bus coming. If we hurry, we'll it.
2. Go to the dentist if you have trouble with them.
3. The planet we live on.
4. Can you get a ? I've spilt water everywhere.
5. Have you got the time? I'm sure my is slow.
6. The end of life.
7. The opposite of *smooth*.
8. That's a bad ; you need some medicine for your throat.
9. Have you got a , please? I want to light my pipe.

There are lots of way of making **groups** of words — the same topic; words which often occur together; labels for parts of the same picture etc. It is always easier to learn and remember words if you study them in groups or as part of a picture or shape.

44 Conjunctions

Match the two halves of the sentences.
Use each half once only.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He was very tired and it was very late | a. unless the bus comes soon. |
| 2. They couldn't buy any ice-creams | b. after I'd been living in New York for 12 years. |
| 3. He decided to go by plane | c. so he didn't get good marks. |
| 4. They spoke to the old man very slowly | d. if you promise not to drive it too fast. |
| 5. Some of the questions in the test were very hard | e. before her father came home. |
| 6. Take an umbrella with you | f. while I was having a bath. |
| 7. She told her boyfriend that he should leave | g. until she found some she liked. |
| 8. Unfortunately the phone rang | h. but he still didn't go to bed. |
| 9. You can borrow the car | i. although he hated flying. |
| 10. She tried on at least 12 pairs of shoes | j. so that he could understand what they were saying. |
| 11. I became an American citizen | k. because they didn't have enough money. |
| 12. We'll be late for work | l. in case it rains. |

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Did you notice how the conjunctions were used?

Make a list of the conjunctions here:

.....			
.....			
.....			

Can you write your own sentences using each one? If you do this it will help you to remember the words.

45 Conversations in town

Match the first part of the conversation on the left with the other part on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I'd like some roses, please. | a. Do you want to send it airmail? |
| 2. Can you read the letters on the bottom line? | b. Shall I leave it long at the back? |
| 3. How long have you had the pain? | c. Yes, but not two together, I'm afraid. |
| 4. I'd like a room for two nights, please. | d. I'm not sure about the first one. |
| 5. I'd like to cash this cheque, please. | e. How big a bunch would you like? |
| 6. Have you got anything at the back? | f. Have you got any kind of identification? |
| 7. I'd like it short at the sides, please. | g. Three times a day. |
| 8. A stamp for Brazil, please. | h. Pork or beef? |
| 9. How often do you brush them? | i. Single or double? |
| 10. A pound of sausages, please. | j. Since last Friday. |

Now match each conversation with a building below. One is done for you as an example; you must complete the others. There will be one building left. Can you think of any conversations people might have there?

OPTICIAN'S		DOCTOR'S		LA BAMBA RESTAURANT		BANK		BUTCHER'S	
CHAPLIN ROAD									
PAVILION THEATRE		BARBER'S		DENTIST'S		POST OFFICE		AVON HOTEL	
								1	e

46 Pronunciation

Knowing how to pronounce a word is sometimes a problem. It may be difficult at first, but it is a very good idea to learn the symbols used for the different sounds in English. A good dictionary should have a list of the symbols it uses. You can then look up the pronunciation of any word you are not sure about.

Here are some exercises to give you practice in finding out how words are pronounced.

A. Pronunciation of 'ear'

'ear' can be pronounced

/eə / as in 'bear'

/ɪə / as in 'dear'

Make words by putting one letter in front of 'ear' and then put your word in the correct pronunciation list.

Be careful! One word can be pronounced both ways.

/eə /

/ɪə /

bear

dear

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B. Pronunciation of 'ch'

'ch' can be pronounced

/k / as in 'chemist'

/tʃ / as in 'chair'

Put these words into the correct list depending on the way in which the 'ch' is pronounced.

ache

character

choose

handkerchief

bachelor

cheese

each

mechanic

branch

cheque

echo

scheme

change

chimney

exchange

school

/k/

chemist

/tʃ/

chair

C. Pronunciation of 'g'

'g' can be pronounced

/g/ as in 'girl'

/dʒ/ as in 'age'

Put these words into the correct list depending on the way in which the 'g' is pronounced.

again
age
begin
girl

general
generous
get
giant

gift
gymnastics
magic
magazine

margarine
passenger
sugar
together

/g/

girl

/dʒ/

age

Remember, you don't really 'know' a new word until you know what it means and how to pronounce it!

47 Past tense — 2

Remember to check if a verb is irregular when you learn a new one.
Remember also that some verbs that end in **—ed** in their past form have changes in their spelling, for example:

try tried stop stopped

A good dictionary should show you these spelling changes.

Find the past form of the following verbs:

bring carry catch come do fall go hang
hold leave read see sell set stand wear

The words can go across or down, or diagonally left to right. The same letter may be used in more than one word.

The past form of 'see' is shown as an example.

B R O U T H U N G T
C L A W R E A D H A
A S F E L L T G O R
U O I N O D U U C W
G L S T O O D S A I
H D W O R E A S M N
T R I B E D I D E T
B R O U G H T U F T
G O O D D A L E F T
B Y E C A R R I E D

Are you making lists of combinations of verbs with an adverb or a preposition? Remember these are very common in English. Here are some more examples. When you look them up, notice what other combinations you can make with the verbs.

You need to learn the combination in the same way you learn new words. Often you can guess the meaning of the combination from the meaning of the basic word.

A. Complete each of the sentences by using the past form of one of the verbs on the left and combining it with one of the words on the right. Use each verb once only. The first is shown as an example.

bring	carry	come	do	across	on	out
go	leave	read	stand	through	up	without

1. The lights *went out* and we couldn't see a thing.
2. After a short break they with their work.
3. She six children on her own.
4. We tea and drank coffee instead.
5. She the instructions very carefully.
6. You the most important thing! You didn't tell us where we were going to meet.
7. I this letter while I was tidying up.
8. Because of her bright clothes she really from the others in the group.

B. Now do the same thing with these verbs and the words on the right.

catch	fall	hang	hold	for	out
see	sell	set	wear	to	up

1. Some thieves the bank at lunchtime.
2. They on the excursion at 7 o'clock.
3. The book shop of copies of his latest novel within two hours. Everybody wanted to buy it.
4. She him because he was so amusing.
5. He the cooking while I prepared the table.
6. She in the middle of our conversation. Maybe I said something wrong.
7. The children's new shoes so quickly that we had to buy a new pair after only two months.
8. They soon with me although I left 20 minutes before they did.

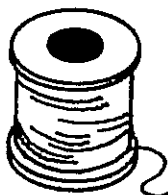
48 Shopping list

When we talk about chocolate or coffee, we can use the expressions:

a bar of chocolate

a cup of coffee

There are many other expressions like this. They help us to talk about a quantity of something. They can often be used to answer the question *How much would you like?*



Match the words on the left with the correct words on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

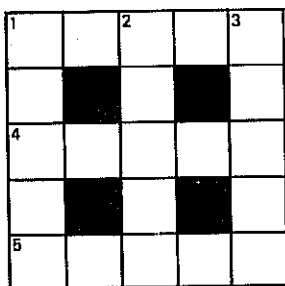
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a ball of | a. bread |
| 2. a bar of | b. cards |
| 3. a bunch of | c. cigarettes |
| 4. a jar of | d. cotton |
| 5. a loaf of | e. flowers |
| 6. a lump of | f. ice |
| 7. a pack of | g. jam |
| 8. a packet of | h. pearls |
| 9. a pad of | i. petrol |
| 10. a pair of | j. scissors |
| 11. a reel of | k. soap |
| 12. a string of | l. string |
| 13. a tank of | m. toothpaste |
| 14. a tube of | n. writing paper |

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

49 Crosswords — 3, 4

Here are some more small crosswords. Can you complete them? You might need to check one or two answers in your dictionary

Crossword 3



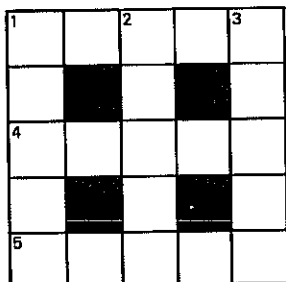
Across

1. All lead to Rome. (Proverb)
4. You wouldn't tempt me to do that at any
5. I wouldn't of doing a thing like that!

Down

1. There has been a rise in the cost of living in the last few months.
2. He has a very mind.
3. Young people need somewhere where they can let off without disturbing the rest of us.

Crossword 4



Across

1. A bird in the hand is two in the bush. (Proverb)
4. When they are happy, dogs wag their
5. Give a final wash with clear water.

Down

1. That argument doesn't hold
2. The Queen's began in 1952.
3. More, less speed. (Proverb)

50 Word partnerships – 3

Choose an adjective from the list on the left and put it with a preposition from the list on the right to complete the sentence. Use each adjective once only.

afraid	good	short	at
close	grateful	similar	for
famous	preferable	sorry	of
full	ready	tired	to

1. Could you lend me £30? I'm a bit money at the moment.
2. They live the town centre, which makes shopping easier for them.
3. I'm afraid I'm not very speaking Italian but I'll do my best.
4. I'm doing the same things all the time! Can't we do something different?
5. At night that tree is birds. The noise makes it difficult for me to get to sleep.
6. Her dress is very mine. Only the belt is different.
7. Having a boring job is having no job at all.
8. The town is its museum. People come from all over the world to visit it.
9. We had to go by sea because he's flying.
10. It's very kind of you. We're very all your help.
11. Aren't you the party yet? The taxi's coming in five minutes!
12. Everybody felt very him after his terrible accident.

Remember you need to learn **word partnerships**, not just individual words. It's also easier to remember the partnerships if you learn them in whole sentences — especially if the sentences are funny or personal for you.

51 What's missing? — 2

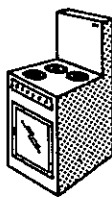
Under each picture write the name of the item and what is missing.
Choose from the following list of words.

The first has been done for you.

bicycle
boat
clock
cooker
dog
hand

heel
jacket
keys
piano
receiver
ring

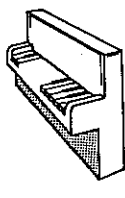
saddle
sails
shoe
sleeve
tail
telephone



1. *cooker*..
ring ..



2.
.....



3.
.....



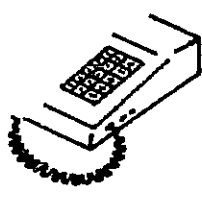
4.
.....



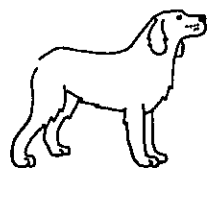
5.
.....



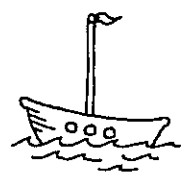
6.
.....



7.
.....



8.
.....



9.
.....

52 Confusing words — 1

If you use a word in the wrong way, learn from your mistake. Find out what the correct word or expression should be and then use both the correct and incorrect words in sentences so that you can understand and remember the difference.

Choose the correct word for each sentence.

1. He's only five but he's very *big* / *great* for his age.
2. Could you *borrow* / *lend* me some money?
3. Please *bring* / *take* that book over here.
4. I'd like to *buy* / *pay* you a drink.
5. Can you *check* / *control* that the baby's all right?
6. You must *come* / *go* and visit us some time.
7. I'm a *cook* / *cooker* in a hotel.
8. Take your books off the bedroom *floor* / *ground*.
9. I think I *forgot* / *left* my gloves at the cinema.
10. Please *hear* / *listen* to this carefully.
11. Short women often love *high* / *tall* men.
12. The dog ate *it's* / *its* food noisily.
13. She loves reading about the *last* / *latest* fashion.
14. I *passed* / *past* the shop on the way home.
15. Be *quiet* / *quite*! He's trying to sleep!
16. He *saw* / *watched* her carefully to learn how to do it.
17. Can you *say* / *tell* me what he said?
18. *Who's* / *Whose* book is this?

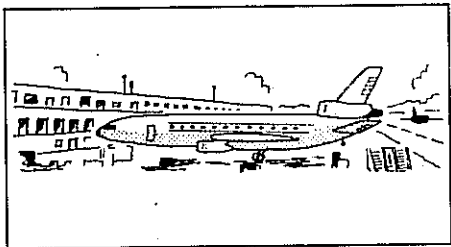
When you are sure you know the correct answers, cross out the wrong ones carefully.

If you write your own sentence with the correct word, it will help you to remember how to use it.

53 Notices — 2

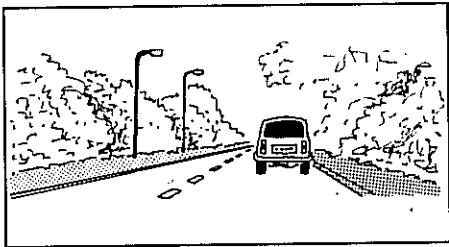
Match each notice on the left with the place on the right where it is most often seen. Write your answers in the boxes. The first one has been done as an example.

- a. BAGGAGE RECLAIM
- b. BOATS FOR HIRE
- c. DECK CHAIRS FOR HIRE
- d. DUAL CARRIAGEWAY AHEAD
- e. DUTY FREE SHOP
- f. FLIGHT ARRIVALS
- g. GATE 20
- h. GIVE WAY
- i. GOODS TO DECLARE
- j. NEXT HIGH TIDE 7 a.m.
- k. NO BATHING WHEN RED FLAG IS FLYING
- l. NO PARKING
- m. PIER ENTRANCE 30p.
- n. PUSH BUTTON AND WAIT FOR SIGNAL OPPOSITE
- o. WEIGHT LIMIT 10 TONS



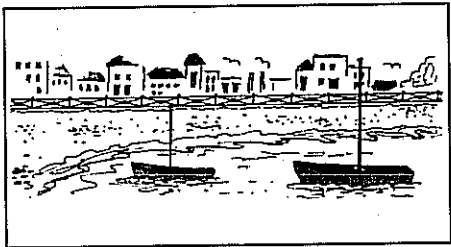
AT AN AIRPORT

1	2	3	4	5
a				



AT THE SIDE OF A ROAD

6	7	8	9	10

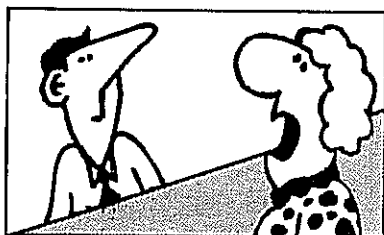


AT THE SEASIDE

11	12	13	14	15

54 Complaining

Can I help you?



I hope so. I bought a here last week. Unfortunately, ...

Match the items with what is wrong with them.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. book | a. The playing instructions are missing. |
| 2. camera | b. It's colour, not black and white. |
| 3. film | c. It rewinds cassettes very slowly. |
| 4. game | d. It loses time. |
| 5. guitar | e. The heel came off one of them the first time I wore them. |
| 6. pair of scissors | f. It stretched when I washed it. |
| 7. pair of shoes | g. Two of its strings are broken. |
| 8. pen | h. It has a scratch on its lens. |
| 9. radio | i. Some keys don't work properly. |
| 10. sweater | j. Some pages are missing. |
| 11. tape recorder | k. It doesn't write properly. |
| 12. teapot | l. The aerial is broken. |
| 13. typewriter | m. It hasn't got a lid. |
| 14. watch | n. They don't cut properly. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Write your answers here:

Can you think of any other things which could go wrong with these items?

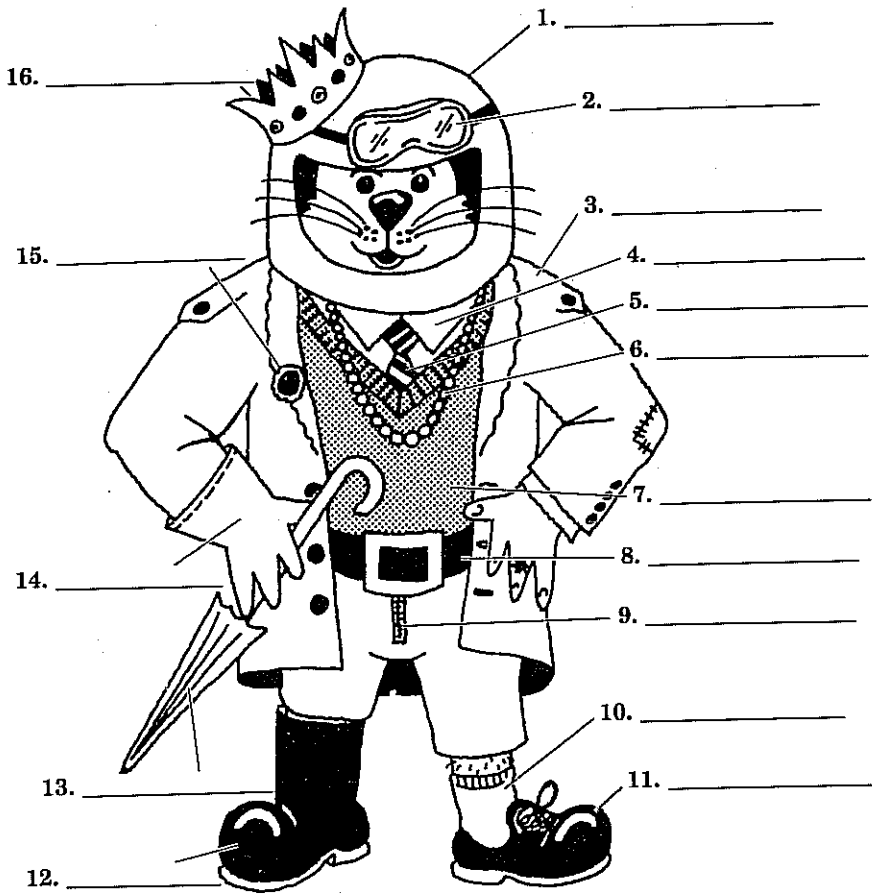
55 Clothes — 2

Think about the clothes you wear. Look at pictures of clothes in newspapers and magazines. Do you know what to call them in English? If not find out.

Why don't you make your own picture dictionary? Cut out pictures of clothes, stick them in a book and put their names in English next to them. This will help you to remember things better.

Can you name the 16 things Korky is wearing? Use each of these once:

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| boot | belt | coat | necklace |
| shoe | tie | goggles | brooch |
| glove | shirt | crown | zip |
| pullover | crash helmet | umbrella | sock |



56 Word partnerships – 4

Match the verb on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

1. boil
2. brush
3. cross
4. dig
5. organise
6. post
7. ring
8. spell
9. spend
10. wear

- a. a bell
- b. an egg
- c. a hole
- d. a jacket
- e. a letter
- f. money
- g. a party
- h. a road
- i. your teeth
- j. a word

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Set 2

1. answer
2. bake
3. blow
4. earn
5. lay
6. park
7. play
8. ride
9. sign
10. smoke

- a. a cake
- b. the car
- c. a carpet
- d. a horse
- e. your name
- f. your nose
- g. the phone
- h. the piano
- i. a pipe
- j. a salary

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

57 Animal world — 1

Under each picture write the name of the creature.
Choose from the following list of words.

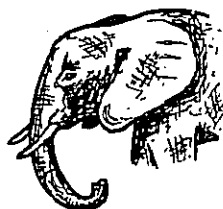
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| elephant | ostrich | lion | owl |
| crab | mouse | penguin | crocodile |
| giraffe | bear | rhinoceros | frog |



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

58 Replace the word

Don't immediately look up every word you don't know. Try to guess the meaning by what goes before and after it and then, if necessary, check in a dictionary to see if you're right.

Complete each sentence by using a more common word than the word in brackets, for example:

He usually comes by bus but *sometimes* he comes by taxi.
(OCCASIONALLY)

1. I can't carry this by myself. Could somebody me?
(ASSIST)
2. They to speak to him but they didn't succeed.
(ATTEMPTED)
3. Slowly and he carried the glasses outside.
(CAUTIOUSLY)
4. She the money under the bed so that nobody would find it. (CONCEALED)
5. They're a new block of flats near the park.
(CONSTRUCTING)
6. The table was too to get through the door.
(ENORMOUS)
7. He used to visit me every day but he doesn't come so these days. (FREQUENTLY)
8. She about flights to Rio but they didn't have any information. (INQUIRED)
9. The machine isn't working very well. It some more oil.
(REQUIRES)
10. I got no when I asked how old she was. (RESPONSE)
11. The police are still for the boy who ran away.
(SEARCHING)
12. It was difficult to a winner because they were all so good.
(SELECT)
13. She did it so that she finished in 30 minutes.
(SPEEDILY)
14. I'm not enough to buy a car as big as his. (WEALTHY)

59 Rooms of the house – 2

Remember to use what you have around you to learn English. Look at the things you have around you at home and see if you know how to say them in English. If you don't know, find out.

Look at the picture of a kitchen. On the list below, number each item which is numbered on the picture.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| shelf | cooker | tea towel |
| mixer | oven | table cloth |
| sink | teapot | jug |
| taps | saucepan | bowl |



60 Word formation — 3

Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence, for example:

There was a lot of *activity* in the room. (ACTIVE)

1. It's hard to find in the summer. (ACCOMMODATE)
2. She has a large of stamps. (COLLECT)
3. He made an unfavourable between food in his country and mine. (COMPARE)
4. They made a about the heating. (COMPLAIN)
5. I had to write a for homework. (COMPOSE)
6. She gave a of the new computer. (DEMONSTRATE)
7. I had starting my car this morning. (DIFFICULT)
8. Have you got some kind of on you? (IDENTIFY)
9. How serious is her ? (ILL)
10. They had a very happy (MARRY)
11. There was a strange in the bowl. (MIX)
12. Gardening is a relaxing for some people, but not for me! (OCCUPY)
13. Could I have to go home early? (PERMIT)
14. There are several mistakes in this letter. (PUNCTUATE)
15. I have made a for next weekend. (RESERVE)
16. He made a about the robbery. (STATE)
17. He made another about who to invite. (SUGGEST)
18. Can I get a of this book? (TRANSLATE)
19. He's having for his bad back. (TREAT)
20. I've put on since I arrived here. (WEIGH)

61 Two-word expressions

Sometimes in English two words are used together to make a common expression, for example:

credit card

vacuum cleaner

Sometimes you find these expressions listed separately in a dictionary and sometimes they are included in the definitions of one, or both, of the two words. You need to learn the expressions as complete phrases.

Join one word on the left with one from the right to make a two-word partnership. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. car | a. agency |
| 2. department | b. ground |
| 3. departure | c. house |
| 4. film | d. juice |
| 5. football | e. lights |
| 6. guest | f. lounge |
| 7. luggage | g. money |
| 8. orange | h. office |
| 9. petrol | i. park |
| 10. pocket | j. pool |
| 11. post | k. processor |
| 12. swimming | l. rack |
| 13. traffic | m. star |
| 14. travel | n. station |
| 15. windscreen | o. store |
| 16. word | p. wiper |

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

Now complete each sentence with one of the expressions.

- He put the suitcases up on the
- They went shopping in a big
- She bought a to replace her typewriter.
- Is there any more ? I'm very thirsty.

62 Sports and hobbies

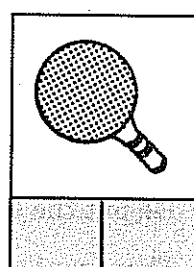
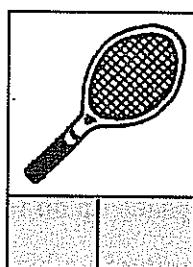
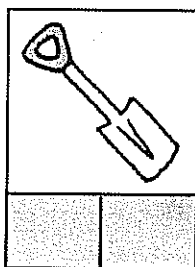
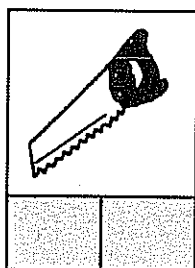
Match the sport or hobby on the left with the item you use on the right. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. bird-watching
2. boxing
3. camping
4. canoeing
5. cycling
6. fishing
7. football
8. gardening
9. golf
10. hockey
11. knitting
12. painting
13. photography
14. table tennis
15. tennis
16. woodwork

- a. bat
- b. bicycle
- c. binoculars
- d. brush
- e. club
- f. film
- g. gloves
- h. goal
- i. needles
- j. paddle
- k. racket
- l. rod
- m. saw
- n. spade
- o. stick
- p. tent

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

Now match the correct pair with each of the pictures below.

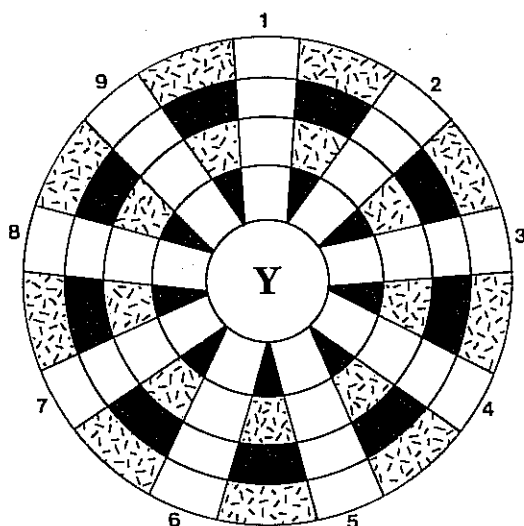


Can you think of any more things you need if you are interested in these sports and hobbies?

63 Word wheel — 3

Fill the wheel, using the clues. Each five-letter word starts at the edge of the wheel and ends in the centre.

As you can see, they all end in the same letter.



1. If you don't up, you're going to be late.
2. When you apologise it's because you feel
3. You'd better make a note of it in your in case you forget.
4. If your hair isn't straight, it must be
5. Comical
6. There's none left — the bottle's
7. Christmas and a Happy New Year!
8. There's no need to — everything's going to be all right.
9. We turned up too so we had to wait.

Look again at page 11. Cover the words at the top of the page. Look at the pictures for one minute. Now write down as many of the words as you can remember, without looking at the picture again. Remember, looking **back** and revising what you have already learned is an important part of building your vocabulary.

64 Word partnerships – 5

Remember to keep noting pairs of words which often occur together. This can help you to understand English because if you see or hear one of them, you can expect the other.

Match the adjective on the left with a noun on the right. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Set 1

1. crowded
2. dark
3. deep
4. fair
5. fatal
6. flat
7. great
8. mild
9. single
10. tasty

- a. accident
- b. bed
- c. bus
- d. climate
- e. cloud
- f. difficulty
- g. food
- h. hair
- i. river
- j. tyre

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Set 2

Now do the same with these words

1. amateur
2. bright
3. busy
4. embarrassing
5. empty
6. high
7. luxury
8. religious
9. sliced
10. thick

- a. bottle
- b. bread
- c. ceremony
- d. colour
- e. hotel
- f. mountain
- g. photographer
- h. question
- i. soup
- j. street

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

65 Word formation — 4

Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence, for example:

It was very *misty* this morning. (MIST)

1. I caught the train at the station. (CENTRE)
2. It was too for sunbathing. (CLOUD)
3. The room got so that he had to clean it. (DUST)
4. It was not to write down the address. (FOOL)
5. The receptionist was very and explained everything to him very carefully. (HELP)
6. You were not to be killed. (LUCK)
7. She lives in a very flat. (LUXURY)
8. I had to have a examination before they gave me the job. (MEDICINE)
9. He slipped on the ground. (MUD)
10. What was that buzzing sound? (MYSTERY)
11. He was very before his interview. (NERVE)
12. I prefer the version of this film. (ORIGIN)
13. She got a letter from her boss. (PERSON)
14. Some singers earn a lot of money. (PROFESSION)
15. We bought this house at a very price. (REASON)
16. I think the most idea is to go by car. (SENSE)
17. The soldier had very boots. (SHINE)
18. She was very kind and when I told her about my problem. (SYMPATHY)
19. There are ways of doing this. (VARY)
20. It was too to use my umbrella. (WIND)

66 Product information

If you can get newspapers or magazines in English, look at the advertisements. You can find a lot of useful vocabulary in them. In addition, many products have information written in English which will also help you to build your vocabulary. Remember, there are lots of opportunities to see real English. All of them can help you to learn.

In this exercise you will see information about a product. It is from information or a label on the product. You have to decide which product. Choose the product from the following list:

bookcase
coffee
film
kettle
marmalade

medicine
newspaper
paint
ring
shampoo

sheet
socks
television
trousers
watch

***THICK CUT**
made from Seville
oranges*

**TO FIT
DOUBLE BED**

Helps clear a blocked or
runny nose

1.

2.

3.

***FILTER FINE
MEDIUM ROAST***

**FOR NORMAL
HAIR**

Business 40-43
Gardening 50
TV Guide 52

4.

5.

6.

WAIST 86cm

**FOR COLOUR
PRINTS**

**TO FIT SHOE SIZES
6-10**

7.

8.

9.

**FOR CEILINGS
AND WALLS**

**LOOP AERIAL
30 CHANNELS**

4 SHELVES

10.

11.

12.

*Rapidly boils up to 3
pints of water*

*With 15 rubies
and 4 diamonds*

**Time, date. Alarm.
Stop-watch.**

13.

14.

15.

67 Confusing words — 2

If you use a word in the wrong way, learn from your mistake. Find out what the correct word or expression should be then use both the correct and incorrect words in sentences so that you can understand and remember the difference.

Choose the correct word for each sentence.

1. What would you *advice* / *advise* me to do?
2. The train has been *delayed* / *postponed* by ten minutes.
3. He's the person who *discovered* / *invented* television.
4. We *wait for* / *expect* him to arrive tomorrow morning.
5. That colour doesn't *fit* / *suit* you.
6. He's a complete *foreigner* / *stranger*. I've never seen him before.
7. His favourite *game* / *play* is football.
8. I'm pleased everybody has worked so *hard* / *hardly*.
9. He's starting a new *job* / *work* on Monday.
10. He's going to *lay* / *lie* on the bed and have a rest.
11. When you arrive at the town, go to the *nearest* / *next* police station.
12. She left a *note* / *notice* on the kitchen table to tell him where she was.
13. Did you *notice* / *remark* what he was wearing?
14. She *passed* / *took* the exam in July but she won't know the result before October.
15. They won the first *price* / *prize* in the competition.
16. Could you *remember* / *remind* me to phone her?
17. The accident happened on the York to Leeds *road* / *street*.
18. They *robbed* / *stole* the money from the house last night.

When you are sure you know the correct answers, cross out the wrong ones.

Don't forget that if you write your own sentences, it will help you to remember how to use the words correctly.

68 Animal world — 2

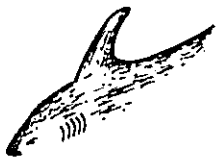
Under each picture write the name of the creature.
Choose from the following list of words.

pig
horse
rabbit

monkey
snake
squirrel

zebra
parrot
tortoise

shark
bull
deer



1.



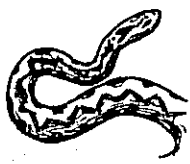
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



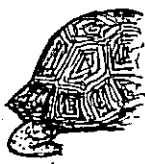
8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

69 Guess the subject

In most countries, it is possible to receive radio programmes in English. Listening to the news and other programmes will help you improve your English.

If you don't hear or don't understand everything, don't worry. It is often possible to guess what people are talking about because you hear other words that go very closely with a subject. For example, if you hear the words:

sweater, right size, expensive, overcoat

the people are probably talking about buying clothes.

What is 'it' in each of these sentences? The words in *italics* should help you to guess. Write your answer in the space provided.

1. It *shone brightly* all day and made the room very *warm*.
2. The *artist* took 2 months to *paint* it.
3. She heard it *ringing* and ran into the room to *answer* it.
4. It isn't *sharp* enough to *cut* the vegetables.
5. It was so *strong* that it *blew down* that tree.
6. He *kicked* it past the *keeper* into the *goal*.
7. It *fell heavily* and made all the countryside *white*.
8. My *dentist* said it needed a *filling*.
9. It *expires* next month so I have to get a new one before I *go abroad* again.
10. It leaves from *platform 3* at seven fifteen.
11. I've *taken* some very good *photos* with it.
12. It's the one I usually *borrow books from*.
13. I sometimes need it to *look up words I don't understand*.
14. He *switched* it *on* but didn't really *watch* it until the news came on.

70 Compound nouns

Sometimes in English it is possible to join two separate words together to make one noun, for example:

tooth brush toothbrush hand bag handbag

These are another kind of 'word partnership' which you have already met several times in this book. These combinations are very important if you want your English to be natural.

Join one word from the group on the left, and one from the group on the right to make compound nouns. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. book | a. agent |
| 2. foot | b. ball |
| 3. girl | c. basin |
| 4. hair | d. card |
| 5. home | e. case |
| 6. key | f. coat |
| 7. motor | g. dryer |
| 8. news | h. fall |
| 9. post | i. friend |
| 10. rain | j. hole |
| 11. sauce | k. pan |
| 12. sign | l. paste |
| 13. time | m. post |
| 14. tooth | n. table |
| 15. wash | o. way |
| 16. water | p. work |

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

Now complete each sentence with one of the compound nouns.

- Our teacher gives us too much to do.
- It's much quicker if you travel on the
- He looked at the to see when the train left.
- Heat up the soup in a medium-sized

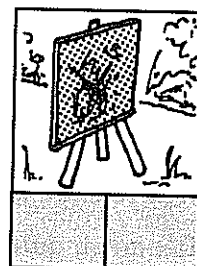
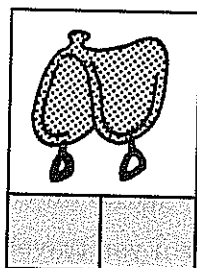
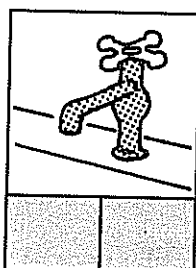
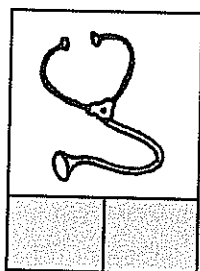
71 Things used at work – 2

Match each person with the thing she/he uses at work. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. actor/actress | a. cable |
| 2. ambulance man/woman | b. computer |
| 3. announcer | c. crash helmet |
| 4. artist | d. easel |
| 5. astronomer | e. handcuffs |
| 6. doctor | f. hose |
| 7. dress-maker | g. make-up |
| 8. electrician | h. microphone |
| 9. fireman | i. notebook |
| 10. florist | j. saddle |
| 11. jockey | k. sewing-machine |
| 12. journalist | l. stethoscope |
| 13. plumber | m. stretcher |
| 14. policeman/woman | n. tap |
| 15. programmer | o. telescope |
| 16. racing driver | p. vase |

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

Now match the correct pair with each of the pictures below.



Can you think of any more things the people could use?

72 Opposites — prefixes

You can form the opposite of some adjectives by using a prefix, for example:

certain

uncertain

In this word square, find fourteen adjectives formed in this way. The words can go across or down, or diagonally left to right. The same letter may be used in more than one word. The prefixes used are **im-**, **in-** or **un-**. One has been done for you as an example.

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

Now find the best word from the word square to complete each of the following sentences.

1. It's very to have snow in the middle of summer.
2. After 100 years as a colony the country became
3. This room is so! Put all your toys away!
4. He's to see you at the moment. He's very busy.
5. You will lose one point for each answer.
6. It's to reach the town. The roads are blocked.

73 Horrible joke time

Different people find different things funny.

Here are some examples of jokes which some people find quite amusing.
(Other people think they are just silly.)

Match the question on the left with the answer on the right.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. What do you call a very small mother? | a. A tomato in a lift. |
| 2. What time is it when an elephant sits on your watch? | b. A roof. |
| 3. What kind of umbrella does a teacher carry on a rainy day? | c. The smallest ones. |
| 4. Which fish have got their eyes closest together? | d. A person on a horse. |
| 5. What do you call little white things in your head which bite? | e. A minimum. |
| 6. What's the difference between here and there? | f. So that he could be on time. |
| 7. What's red and goes up and down? | g. A wet one. |
| 8. Why do white sheep eat more than black sheep? | h. May — it only has 3 letters. |
| 9. Why did the student sit on his watch? | i. Lunch and dinner. |
| 10. What goes up but never comes down? | j. The letter T. |
| 11. What 2 things shouldn't you have before breakfast? | k. There are more of them. |
| 12. What do you find all over a house? | l. Your age. |
| 13. What has 6 legs, 2 arms and 2 heads? | m. Time to buy a new one. |
| 14. Which is the shortest month? | n. Teeth. |

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Words used in the book

(The numbers refer to exercises.)

- absent 33
- accommodation 60
- accountant 36
- ache 46
- activity 60
- actor 9,71
- actress 9,71
- address 4
- advice 67
- advise 67
- aeroplane 26
- afraid of 50
- after 44
- again 46
- age 46
- agile 49
- ago 46
- airport 24
- alarm clock 17,37
- alphabetical order 21,34
- although 44
- amateur photographer 64
- ambulance 25
- ambulance man 71
- ambulance woman 71
- anger 21
- angle 21
- announcer 22,71
- answer the phone 56
- apple 13
- apple pie 40
- apricot 13
- apron 30
- architect 20
- arm 7,26
- armchair 26
- arrival 16,27
- arrive 16
- arrow 5
- artist 8,32,41
- ask a question 29
- asleep 33
- assist 58
- astronomer 32,36,71
- attempt 58
- aunt 12
- author 42
- autumn 10
- awake 33
- bachelor 42,46
- bad 19
- bake a cake 56
- baker 8,11,20,32,41
- baker's 23
- bakery 32
- bald head 34
- ball of string 48
- banana 13
- bank 24,45
- bar of soap 48
- barber's 45
- bat 62
- bear 46,57
- because 44
- bedspread 17
- beer 1
- before 44
- beggar 36
- begin 46
- belong 16
- belt 55
- bicycle 25,51,62
- big 19,52
- binoculars 62
- bird 5
- bird watching 31,62
- block of flats 18
- blow up 35
- blow your nose 56
- boat 5,51
- boil an egg 56
- book 26,54
- book shelves 37
- bookcase 66,70
- bookshop 24
- boot 55
- boring 33
- borrow 52
- bottle 5
- bow tie 30
- bowl 14,59
- bowler hat 30
- boxer 22
- box 4
- boxing 62
- boy 4
- bra 30
- brake 31
- branch 46
- break down 35
- bride 9
- bridegroom 9
- bridge 25
- bright colour 64
- bring 52
- bring up 47
- broadcaster 36
- brooch 55
- brown 10
- brush 62
- brush your teeth 56
- build a house 29
- bull 68
- bunch of flowers 48
- bus 25
- bus stop 18
- busy street 64
- but 44
- butcher 20
- butcher's 45
- button 26
- buy 52
- by-pass 25
- cabbage 16
- cable 71
- cake 40
- calculator 16
- call 39
- call a meeting 39
- call a number 39
- call an election 39
- call back 39
- call for 39
- call for help 39
- call off 39
- camera 41,54,69
- camping 62
- canoeing 62
- cap 30
- car 26
- car park 18,24,25,61
- caravan 25
- cardigan 30
- careful 38
- carpenter 42
- carrot 13
- carry on 47
- cash 31
- cash register 41
- cashier 8,41
- cat 31
- catch 43
- catch a bus 18
- catch up 47
- cautiously 58
- celery 13
- centimetre 16
- central 65
- chair 11,46
- champion 42
- change 46
- character 42,46
- cheap 33
- check 52
- cheese 46
- chemist 46
- chemist's 23
- cheque 46
- cheque book 31
- chest 7
- chest of drawers 17
- child 4
- children's playground 24
- chimney 46
- chocolate biscuit 34
- choose 46
- cigarette lighter 37
- cinema 23
- circular 31
- circus 32
- classical music 34
- clean 19
- cleaner 8,9,41
- clear 1,11
- climb a mountain 29
- clock 51
- close to 50
- cloth 43
- cloudy 65
- cloudy sky 34
- clown 32
- club 62
- coach 4,25
- coat 55
- coat hanger 17
- coconut 13
- coffee 66
- coffee pot 37
- cold 19
- collection 60
- comb 17
- comb your hair 29
- come 1,52
- come across 47
- comfortable 38
- comparison 60
- competition 27
- complaint 60
- composition 60
- computer 71
- conceal 58
- conductor 20
- construct 58
- control 52
- cook 9,52
- cook a meal 29
- cooker 51,52,59
- cork screw 37
- cough 43
- countries 4
- court 23
- cousin 9,12
- cow 31
- crab 57
- crash helmet 55,71
- credit card 31
- criminal 22
- cross a road 56
- crossroads 25
- crowded bus 64
- crown 55
- cucumber 13
- cup 14
- curly hair 34,63
- curtain 17
- cut off 35
- cyclist 36
- dancer 8
- dangerous 33,38
- dark 19,33
- dark cloud 64
- daughter 12
- daughter-in-law 12
- day after tomorrow, the 3
- day before yesterday, the 3
- days 4
- dear 1,46
- death 43
- December 10
- decision 27
- deep river 64
- deer 68
- delay 67
- demonstration 60
- dentist 20,32,41
- dentist's 45
- department store 61
- departure 27
- departure lounge 61
- detective 22
- diary 14,63
- dictation 27
- dictionary 14,69
- difference 1

different 1
 difficult 19
 difficulty 16,60
 dig a hole 56
 digital watch 34
 diplomat 32
 direct flight 34
 director 36
 dirty 19,38
 discover 67
 dish 14
 do 2
 do without 47
 doctor 9,71
 doctor's 45
 doctor's surgery 23
 dog 51
 double bed 34
 dream 2,49
 dress-maker 71
 dress 4
 dressing table 37
 drill 41
 drink 15
 drink a cup of coffee 29
 drive 15
 drive a car 29
 driver 8,9
 drummer 8
 dry 19
 dusty 65
 each 46
 ear 7
 early 21,33,63
 earn a salary 56
 earth 43
 easel 71
 easy 19
 eat 15
 eat a sandwich 29
 echo 46
 eight 6,10
 elbow 7
 electrician 8,71
 elephant 57
 eleven 6
 embarrassing question 64
 embassy 32
 employer 42
 empty 33,63
 empty bottle 64
 end 2
 engineer 8
 enormous 58
 entertainment 27
 envelope 5,14
 equipment 27
 estate agent's 23
 every 21
 exchange 32,46
 exercise book 31
 expect 67
 expensive 33
 explain 16
 explanation 27
 expression 27
 eye 7
 fair hair 33,64
 fall 28
 fall for 47
 famous 38
 famous for 50
 farmer 41
 fashionable clothes 34
 fast 19
 fat 33
 fatal accident 64
 father 12
 father-in-law 12
 fear 46
 February 10
 feed 31
 feet 4
 fifteen 6
 file 28
 fill 28
 film 54,62,66
 film star 61
 find out 35
 finger 7
 fire engine 25
 fireman 71
 fishing 62
 fit 67
 five 6
 flat tyre 64
 floor 11,52
 florist 32,71
 florist's 45
 flower shop 32
 fly a plane 29
 foggy 38
 foolish 65
 foot 7
 football 62,69,70
 football ground 24,61
 football pitch 32
 foreigner 22,67
 forget 52
 fork 5,14
 fortnight ago, a 3
 freezer 27
 frequently 58
 Friday 10
 frog 57
 front door 34
 frying pan 37
 full 33
 full of 50
 funny 63
 gambler 36
 game 54,67
 garage 23,32
 garden 46
 gardener 8
 gardening 62
 gear 46
 general 46
 generous 46
 gentleman 9
 get up 35
 giant 46
 gift 46
 giraffe 57
 girl 46
 girlfriend 70
 give up 35
 glare 21
 glass 14
 glasses 5
 glove 55,62
 go 1,52
 go out 47
 goal 62
 goggles 55
 golf 62
 good 19
 good at 50
 grade 21
 granddaughter 12
 grandfather 12
 grandmother 12
 grandson 12
 grapefruit 13
 grateful for 50
 great 52
 great difficulty 64
 green 10
 ground 52
 group 1
 grow up 35
 guest house 61
 guest 42
 guitar 16,54
 gymnastics 46
 hair brush 5,17
 hair dryer 17
 hairdresser 41
 hairdresser's 23
 hairdryer 70
 hand 7,51
 handcuffs 71
 handkerchief 46
 handle 26
 hang up 47
 happy 33
 hard 33,67
 hardly 67
 haste 49
 headlight 31
 headmaster 9
 headmistress 9
 hear 15,46,52
 hear from 35
 heavy 33
 heel 7,51
 help 15
 helpful 65
 high 19,52
 high mountain 64
 hockey 62
 hold up 47
 homework 31,70
 horse 68
 hose 71
 hot 19
 hot water bottle 17
 hotel 23,45
 hotel bedroom 24
 hotel restaurant 24
 house 26
 hundred 6
 hungry 38,40
 hunter 36
 hurry 63
 husband 12
 icy 38
 identification 60
 if 44
 illness 60
 impatient 72
 impolite 72
 impossible 72
 in 3 weeks time 3
 in case 44
 incomplete 72
 incorrect 72
 independent 72
 information 27
 inhabitant 36
 inquire 58
 inspector 8
 instant coffee 34
 instructor 22
 interesting 33
 introduction 27
 invent 67
 inventor 22
 invitation 27
 it's 52
 its 52
 jacket 51
 jam 40
 jar of jam 48
 jeweller's 23
 job 67
 jockey 32,71
 journalist 9,20,71
 jug 14,26,59
 juicy 38
 junction 25
 keep 2
 keep on 35
 keeper 20,32
 kettle 66
 key 51
 keyhole 70
 kidnapper 36
 kiss 2
 knife 4,69
 knitting 31,62
 knock 2
 know 15
 ladder 41
 lady 9
 lake 1
 lamb 1
 lamp 17
 landlady 9
 landlord 9
 lane 25
 last 52
 last Friday 3
 last month 3
 last weekend 3
 late 33
 latest 52
 laugh 15
 lawyer 36
 lay 67
 lay a carpet 56
 leader 22
 leaf 1,4
 leave 52
 leave out 47
 leg 7,26
 lemon 13
 lend 52
 let 2
 lettuce 13
 librarian 8,16,32,41
 library 32,69
 lid 1,26
 lie 67
 light 19,33
 light a cigarette 1,29
 light bulb 37
 lion 31,57

lipstick 17
 listen 52
 loaf 1
 loaf of bread 48
 lodger 36
 long 33
 lorries 4
 lorry 21,25
 loser 11
 loud 19
 loud laugh 34
 low 19
 lucky 65
 luggage rack 61
 lump of ice 48
 luxurious 16,65
 luxury 16
 luxury hotel 64
 madam 9
 magazine 46
 magic 46
 magician 22
 make up 35
 make-up 71
 man 4
 manager 8
 margarine 46
 marmalade 66
 marriage 60
 married couple 34
 match 43
 May 10
 mechanic 16,20,32,46
 medical 65
 medicine 66
 medicine cabinet 37
 meet 2
 meeting 27
 melon 13
 member 42
 merry 63
 microphone 41,71
 microwave oven 37
 mild climate 64
 mile 28
 milk 28
 mill 28
 millionaire 36
 mirror 17
 misty 65
 mixer 59
 mixture 60
 monkey 68
 mother 12
 mother-in-law 12
 motorcycle 25
 motorway 25,70
 mouse 57
 mouth 7
 muddy 65
 mushroom 5,13
 music 16
 musician 8,16
 mysterious 65
 national 1,38
 nationality 1
 near 1,46
 nearest 67
 neck 7
 necklace 55
 need 15
 needle 62
 neighbour 42
 nephew 12
 nervous 65
 never 11
 new 19
 newsagent 70
 newspaper 66
 next 67
 next Tuesday 3
 next weekend 3
 niece 12
 nineteen 10
 noisy 33,38
 non-alcoholic drink 34
 note 67
 notebook 14,71
 notice 67
 novelist 36
 nurse 20,41
 observatory 32
 occasionally 58
 occupation 60
 October 10
 old 19,33
 omelette 40
 on a tour 18
 on strike 39
 open 19
 operator 8
 optician 20
 optician's 23,45
 orange 10,13
 orange juice 40,61
 order 2,11
 organise a party 56
 origin 16
 original 16,65
 orphan 42
 ostrich 57
 oven 41,59
 overcoat 26
 owl 57
 owner 22
 pack a suitcase 29
 pack of cards 48
 packet of cigarettes 48
 pad of writing paper 48
 paddle 62
 page 26
 painful 38
 paint 66
 paint a picture 1
 paint brush 41
 painter 8,9
 painting 27,62,69
 pair of scissors 48,54
 palace 16
 pale 28
 parachute 5
 parent 9
 park a car 1,56
 parrot 68
 pass 52
 pass an exam 67
 passenger 46
 passport 69
 past 52
 pavement 18
 pay 1,52
 pay for 40
 pay the bill 40
 pear 5,13,46
 peas 40
 pedestrian precinct 18
 pen 14,54
 pencil 14
 penguin 57
 permission 60
 personal 65
 petrol station 61
 phone box 24
 phone call 39
 photograph 16
 photographer 16,41
 photographer's 23
 photography 27,31,62
 pianist 8
 piano 51
 picture 69
 pig 68
 pile 28
 pillow 17
 pineapple 13
 plate 14
 platform 18
 play 67
 play a game 29
 play the piano 56
 plumber 71
 pocket money 61
 pole 28
 policeman 42,71
 policewoman 71
 politician 22
 poor 19
 porter 20
 post a letter 56
 post box 24
 post office 23,45,61
 postcard 70
 postman 20
 postpone 67
 potato 4,13,40
 pour a drink 29
 powerful 38
 prefer 15
 preferable to 50
 present 33
 price 49,67
 prize 67
 professional 65
 professor 9,32
 programmer 71
 pronunciation 27
 puddle 5
 pullover 55
 punctuation 60
 pupil 31
 purple 10
 put 2
 put off 35
 pyjamas 17
 quiet 19,33,52
 quite 52
 rabbit 68
 racecourse 32
 racing driver 71
 racket 62
 radio 54
 railway station 23,24
 rain 10
 raincoat 70
 rainy 38
 rapid 49
 razor 5
 read 2,15
 read through 47
 ready for 50
 rear 46
 reasonable 65
 receiver 51
 record player 37
 rectangular 31
 reel of cotton 48
 referee 32,41
 reign 49
 religious ceremony 64
 remark 67
 remember 67
 remind 67
 reporter 22
 require 58
 reservation 60
 response 58
 restaurant 32,45
 rhinoceros 57
 rich 19
 ride a bicycle 29
 rider 22
 rifle 41
 right 19
 ring 5,51,66
 ring a bell 56
 ring road 25
 rinse 49
 ripe 28
 ripe banana 34
 rise 28
 river 11
 road 25,39,49,67
 roast beef 34
 rob 67
 robber 22
 robot 5
 rod 62
 role 28
 roof 26
 rope 28
 rough 43
 roundabout 25
 route 1
 ruler 14
 run 15
 run into 35
 rush 15
 sad 33
 saddle 51,71
 safe 33
 sail 51
 sail a boat 29
 sailor 8
 sandal 30
 sandwiches 4
 Saturday 10
 sauce 21
 saucepan 16,59,70
 saucer 14
 saw 62
 say 52
 scarf 30
 scheme 46
 school 32,46
 scientist 22
 scissors 5,41
 search 58
 secretary 20

see 1,52
 see to 47
 select 58
 sell out 47
 send for 35
 sensible 65
 servant 36
 serve 40
 set out 47
 seven 6
 seventy 6,10
 seventy-seven 6
 sewing-machine 71
 shampoo 66
 shark 68
 sharp knife 34
 sheet 17,66
 shelf 4,59
 shiny 65
 shirt 55
 shoe 51,55
 shop assistant 20
 shopping 27
 short 19,33
 short of 50
 shorts 30
 shoulder 7
 shower curtain 37
 shut 19
 sign your name 56
 signpost 70
 similar to 50
 sing a song 29
 singer 41
 single bed 64
 sink 59
 sir 9
 sleepy 38
 sleeve 51
 slice 40
 sliced bread 64
 slow 19
 small 19
 smoke a pipe 56
 smuggler 36
 snack 40
 snake 68
 snow 10,69
 so 44
 so that 44
 sock 55,66
 soft 33
 soldier 41,42
 son 12
 son-in-law 12
 soon 1
 sorry 63
 sorry for 50
 soup 1
 south 1
 southern 38
 spade 62
 specialist 36
 speedily 58
 spell a word 56
 spend money 56
 spoil 21
 spoon 5,14
 sports centre 18
 spring 10
 square 31
 squirrel 68

stage 46
 stamp 14,41
 stamp collecting 31
 stand out 47
 start 2
 statement 60
 steak 40
 steal 67
 steam 49
 steer 31
 stethoscope 71
 steward 9
 stewardess 9
 stick 62
 stomach 7
 stop 1
 stranger 36,67
 street 67
 stretcher 71
 string of pearls 48
 strong 33
 student 22
 studio 32
 successful 16,38
 sugar 11,40
 suggestion 60
 suit 67
 summer 10
 sun 10,69
 Sunday 10
 sunny 38
 supermarket 16,24
 surgeon 42
 surgery 32
 surname 39
 sweater 54
 swimming pool 18,61
 switch on a light 29
 sympathetic 65
 sympathy 16
 table 26
 table cloth 59
 table tennis 62
 tail 49,51
 take 2,52
 take a photo 18
 take a taxi 18
 take an exam 67
 take off 35
 talk 2,28
 tall 19,28,52
 tank of petrol 48
 tap 59,71
 tape recorder 37,54
 taste 40
 tasty food 64
 tea towel 59
 teach 31
 teacher 8,32
 teapot 14,26,54,59
 tear 46
 telephone 14,51,69
 telephone operator 32
 telescope 71
 television 66,69
 tell 2,52
 tell a story 29
 ten 6
 tent 62
 thank 2
 theatre 24,45
 thermometer 41

thick 19
 thick soup 64
 thief 42
 thin 19,33
 think over 35
 thirsty 40
 thirty-three 6
 three 6
 throw 15
 throw away 35
 tie 55
 timetable 70
 tin opener 37
 tired of 50
 today 3
 toe 7
 together 46
 toilet roll 37
 tomato 4
 tomorrow 3
 tomorrow week 3
 tongue 7
 tooth 4,43,69
 toothpaste 70
 tortoise 68
 tractor 41
 traffic lights 61
 train 24,39,69
 trainer 30
 translation 60
 travel 15
 travel agency 61
 traveller's cheque 31
 tray 41
 treatment 60
 tree 5
 triangular 31
 trousers 66
 truck 25
 T-shirt 30
 tube of toothpaste 48
 twelve 6,10
 twenty 6
 typewriter 14,41,54
 typist 8,41
 tyre 31
 umbrella 5,55
 unable 72
 uncle 12
 under 21
 unfriendly 72
 unhappy 72
 university 32
 unless 44
 unlucky 72
 unnecessary 72
 unpleasant 72
 untidy 72
 until 44
 unusual 72
 vacuum cleaner 37,41
 van 25
 various 65
 vase 71
 visitor 22
 voter 36
 waistcoat 30
 wait 15
 wait for 67
 waiter 9,32,41
 waitress 9
 walk 28

wall 28
 wander 18
 wardrobe 17
 washbasin 70
 washing machine 37
 washing-up liquid 37
 wastepaper basket 37
 watch 4,43,52,54,66
 water 49
 waterfall 70
 wavy hair 34
 weak 33
 wealthy 58
 wear 1,15,46
 wear a jacket 56
 wear out 47
 Wednesday 10
 weekly 38
 weight 60
 wet 19
 wheel 26
 while 44
 whistle 41
 who's 52
 whose 52
 wide road 34
 widow 9
 widower 9
 will 28
 wind 10,69
 window cleaner 41
 window sill 37
 windscreens wiper 61
 windy 65
 wing 26
 winner 36
 winter 10
 woman 4
 wonderful 38
 wooden 38
 woodwork 62
 word processor 61
 work 67
 worker 22
 worry 63
 worth 49
 wrestler 36
 write a letter 1,29
 writer 22
 wrong 19
 year 46
 yesterday afternoon 3
 yesterday morning 3
 young 33
 zebra 68
 zip 55
 zoo 24,32