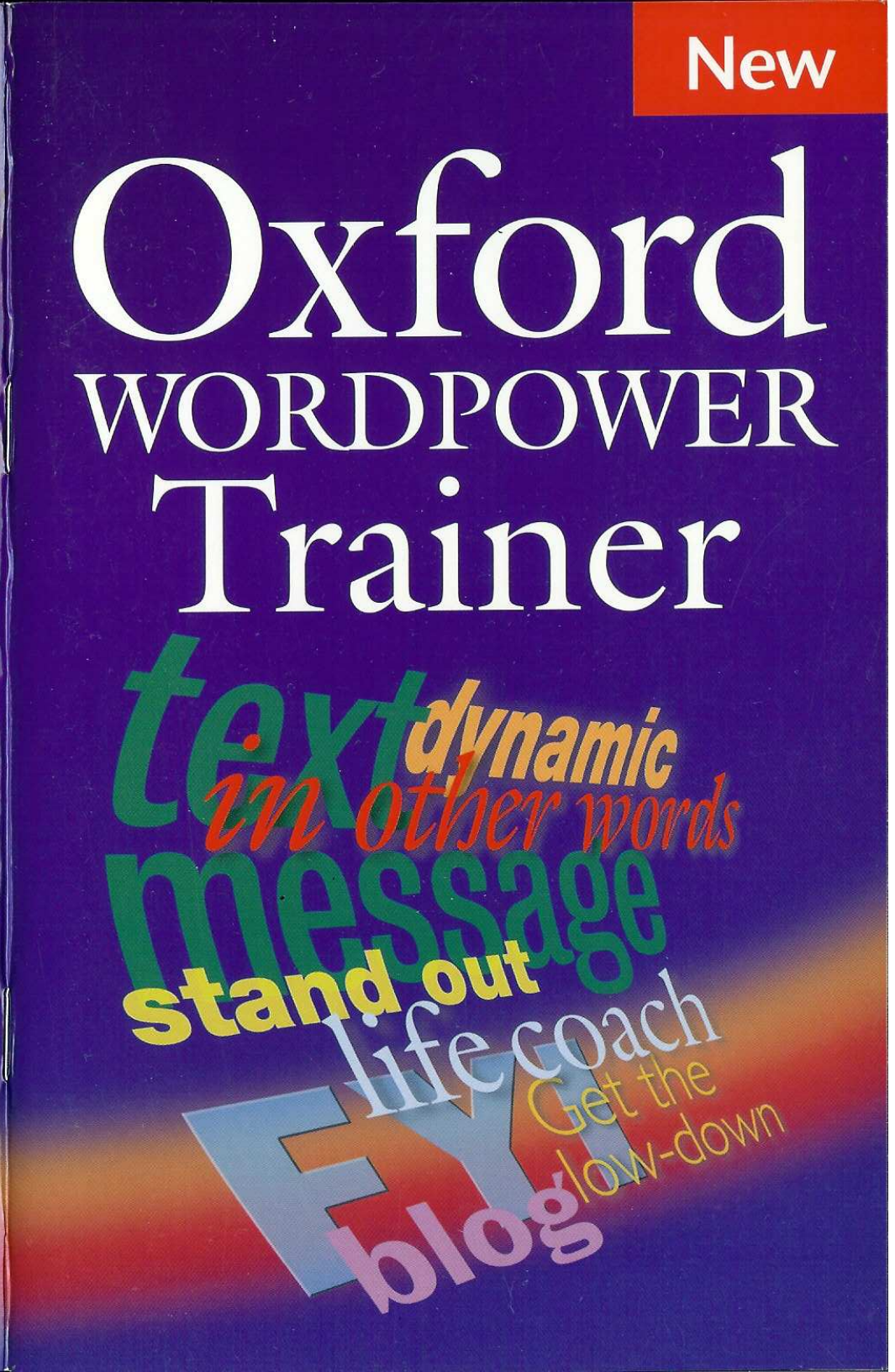
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Oxford WORDPOWER Trainer



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Oxford Wordpower Trainer

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Key to exercises at
www.oup.com/elt/teacher/wordpower

Quick quiz

Learn how to use Wordpower by doing this quick quiz.
You can find all the answers in the dictionary.

A Circle the correct word.

1 I don't feel very well – I think I've got a stomach **bee** / **bug** / **insect** / **worm**.
2 I'm having **a do** / **a laugh** / **a make** / **a play** to celebrate my birthday.
3 **A walrus** / **A stag** / **A hedgehog** / **An elephant** is a large animal that has a trunk and two tusks.
4 Could I **make** / **have** / **do** / **see** a look at your new dictionary, please?
5 I didn't understand the word, so I looked it **away** / **down** / **out** / **up** in my dictionary.

B Cross out the wrong words.

I asked the teacher ~~**help**~~ / **to help** / ~~**helping**~~ me, but she **told me** / **told to me** that I should **make** / **do** more homework, learn **use** / **using** / **to use** my dictionary, and **give** / **pay** attention **to** / **with** / **of** her in class.

C Match the words which rhyme (= have the same sound).

height	half
laugh	kite
queue	rough
sew	though
stuff	zoo

D Match the British and American English words.

dressing gown	vest
nappy	sneakers
trainers	pants
trousers	diaper
waistcoat	bathrobe



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E Correct the eight words that are spelled incorrectly.

I ~~recomend~~ studying at universitie in Great Britian. You're English will be excelent and I'm shore yule be sucesfull.

recommend _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____

F True (✓) or false(✗)?

1 A cushion on a bed is called a pill. ✗ *It is called a pillow.*
2 A school where children live and sleep is called a boring school. _____
3 If you go driving during the rush hour, you'll probably find yourself stuck in a traffic jam. _____
4 Housework is work that is given by teachers for students to do at home. _____
5 'I needn't have gone to the hospital' means the same as 'I didn't need to go to the hospital.' _____

G Write the words with a similar meaning on the same line:

chubby dreadful clever gorgeous bright handsome ~~awful~~ overweight

bad *awful* _____, _____
beautiful _____, _____
fat _____, _____
intelligent _____, _____

H What is this?





1 back to front
2 inside out
3 upside down
4 straight away

I Which is the odd one out (= which word is different)? If you need help, look at the Colour pages at the back of the dictionary.

1 wok stew steamer chip pan
You use a wok, steamer and chip pan to cook food. A stew is a type of food.
2 glider hovercraft liner yacht
3 basil cloves mint parsley
4 briefcase rucksack shoulder bag trainers
5 barn busker orchard stable

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Getting things right

Where can I find the information to help me?

Wordpower can help you in many different ways. Remember to look in all the possible places that could help you.

Which tense should I use?

- Information about grammar, including tenses, the passive, nouns and relative clauses, is in the Grammar section at the back of the dictionary.

Which preposition?

- You can find information about prepositions at the entry for the word.

It's a phrasal verb but which particle do I need?

- Look at the section marked PHR V at the entry for the verb.

Do I need a gerund or an infinitive?

- Look at Verb patterns. It will tell you about many of the most common ones.

I think I know which word it is but I'm not sure.

- Hundreds of usage notes explain the differences between similar words.

Is it an irregular verb?

- Check the list at the back of the dictionary.

Is it an idiom?

- Check in the section marked IDM at the entry for one of the main words in it.

Don't forget to look at the example sentences, which will show you the most common patterns and collocations of a word.

Fill in the missing words

Complete the following text by writing the correct word or words in each space. The notes above will help you to use your dictionary to find the answers.

Measuring up to 10 feet at the shoulder and [1]_____ up to 12 000 lbs, the African elephant is the heaviest land mammal. It keeps cool by covering itself [2]_____ mud or dust, which also helps protect it [3]_____ the sun and [4]_____ insects. Numbers have reduced drastically as elephants [5]_____ killed for their ivory. This is now illegal, but still goes [6]_____. Some are also killed [7]_____ farmers, who face the impossible job of keeping elephants [8]_____ their crops. Their tusks are actually two teeth. They are different sizes and shapes depending [9]_____ where the elephant lives and what jobs the elephant uses them for. They can be used [10]_____ digging, fighting, lifting or removing obstacles.

Female elephants and young males live [11]_____ family groups. Typically, a family group consists [12]_____ a mother and her daughters and grandchildren. Males leave the herd when they [13]_____ adults and live [14]_____ or in other groups of males.

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Spot the error

In each line of the text there is one mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correct word at the end of the line.

The owner of a house in Leeds could not beleive his eyes when he returned from work to find a cold and embarassed burglar laying in his garden. While trying to cut through the wires of the burglar alarm, he did a mistake and instead cut a main electric cable. Incredibly, he recieved only minor burns and cuts. The owner of the flat said, 'I was amazed for how calm he was when I found him. If he has fallen onto the concrete path, he would have been gravely hurt or even killed, but he felt into bushes.' The lucky burglar thanked the man for saving his life: 'He stopped me to freeze to death,' he said, 'and because of him, I've decided retire from crime.'

believe

Sentence transformations

Use the word given in **bold** to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. For help with this exercise, look at the entry for the given word in the dictionary, or look at the Grammar section at the back.

Example: 'Can you tell me how to get to the city centre?' she asked me. (**directions**)
She asked me *for directions/to give her directions* to the city centre.

1 I'm off to the shop because we've drunk nearly all the milk. (**running**)
I'm off to the shop because _____ _____ milk.

2 We're considering buying a new car. (**thinking**)
We're _____ buying a new car.

3 I really had a good time in Australia. (**enjoyed**)
I really _____ in Australia.

4 'Let's all go out and celebrate tonight,' James said. (**suggested**)
James _____ that night.

5 Police are questioning a man in connection with the robbery. (**questioned**)
A man _____ in connection with the robbery.

6 It's possible that he didn't get my message. (**might**)
He _____ my message.

7 There's almost no money left in our account. (**hardly**)
There's _____ left in our account.

8 The party was so boring that we left early. (**such**)
It was _____ that we left early.

9 I can't wait to meet her new boyfriend. (**dying**)
I'm _____ her new boyfriend.

10 I arrived late, so I missed the train. (**earlier**)
If I _____ caught the train.

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Verb patterns

Gap fills

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb.

1 She denied *stealing* the purse. **steal**
2 I tried to stop the man _____ the dog. **hit**
3 The dog has learnt _____ the door. **open**
4 I can't stand _____ animals in pain. **see**
5 I've arranged _____ him tomorrow. **meet**
6 I attempted _____ in French. **speak**
7 I'll never forget _____ him for the first time. **meet**
8 My dad discouraged me from _____ the army. **join**
9 I really enjoy _____ crosswords. **do**
10 He apologized for _____ late. **be**

Sentence transformations

Using the word given, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. If you need help, look up the bold word in the dictionary.

1 I can't wait to see you again. **looking**
I'm *looking forward to seeing* you again.
2 Did your parents allow you to go out at night? **let**
Did your parents _____ _____ out at night?
3 I wish I hadn't told her my secret. **regret**
I _____ my secret.
4 I'll always remember the first time I saw her. **forget**
I'll _____ for the first time.
5 Why don't you talk to your parents about the problem? **try**
You ought to _____ _____ about the problem.
6 Pregnant woman should not drink alcohol. **avoid**
Pregnant women should _____ _____
7 I can't buy the tickets until he tells me if he wants one. **waiting**
I'm _____ me if he wants a ticket.
8 I recommend you do more exercise. **advise**
I _____ more exercise.
9 The salesman talked her into buying the car. **persuaded**
The salesman _____ _____ the car.
10 He managed to get a place at university. **succeeded**
He _____ a place at university.

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Verb forms

Many regular verbs change their spelling in the 3rd person singular present, the present participle, the past and the past participle forms. For example, **hurry**:

▸ *She hurries* *She is hurrying*
She hurried / has hurried

In the Wordpower dictionary, irregular spellings are shown beside the headword in each entry.

Complete the statements below with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1 I _____ (study) French when I was at university.
2 Last year I went _____ (ski) on holiday.
3 I really like _____ (shop) for clothes.
4 I go _____ (swim) every week.
5 I have never _____ (panic) before a test or an exam.

Countable, uncountable and plural nouns

Cross out the wrong form. If you need help, look up the **bold** words and read the GRAMMAR notes.

1 Could I borrow ~~**a scissors**~~/a pair of **scissors**?
2 I'd like some **information**/**informations** about bus tours, please.
3 The **pasta** aren't/isn't cooked yet.
4 How many **homeworks**/much **homework** did your teacher give you?
5 His job is restoring antique **furniture**/**furnitures**.
6 I had two **toasts**/pieces of **toast** for breakfast.
7 My **accommodation** was/were very basic.
8 He gave us lots of **advice**/**advices**.
9 I never read newspapers because the **news** is/are so depressing.
10 This **trouser**/These **trousers** is/are too small for me.

Collocations

Fill the gaps with a word from the list below. You can find all the answers by looking at example sentences in Wordpower.

How to succeed in sport!

If you enjoy [1]_____ sport, why not try [2]_____ in a competition? Of course, you will have to [3]_____ hard. You also need to be in good [4]_____ and have a lot of [5]_____. If you are good enough, you might even win a [6]_____! Don't worry if you [7]_____, because you may [8]_____ next time. Who knows, one day you might [9]_____ the world record or become the world [10]_____!

1 making / to play / doing / to do
2 entering / joining / going / taking part
3 rehearse / train / coach / audition
4 fit / strength / stamina / shape
5 stamina / health / fitness / exercise
6 reward / prize / respect / price
7 defeat / beat / lose / miss
8 gain / pass / beat / win
9 pass / master / break / exceed
10 master / champion / leader / amateur

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Phrasal verbs

Which particle?

What does the particle **back** mean in these sentences?

I'll **call** you **back** later.
She wrote to him but he didn't **write back**.

Many particles keep their meaning, even when used with different verbs:

- **Go on**. I want to know what happens next!
- They liked the hotel so much that they **stayed on** for an extra week.
- When I picked up the mug the handle **came off**.
- I didn't pay the bill and now my phone's been **cut off**.

A Match the particles with their meanings.

back	separate, no longer attached
on	in return
off	continuing

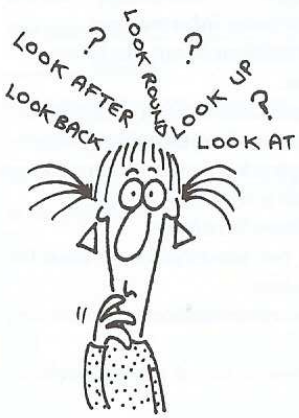
B Fill in the missing particle (**back**, **on**, or **off**) in these sentences.

1 I lent that book to George last week, but he hasn't given it _____ yet.
2 The police have sealed _____ the street where the attack took place.
3 When you've finished with the book please pass it _____ to the next student.
4 Louis got into trouble for answering his teacher _____ when she told him off in class.
5 Although it was very late we decided to push _____ to the next village.
6 The road branches _____ to the left a little way up ahead.

More particles

Fill the blanks with the correct particle.

1 Business is pretty bad these days. A lot of workers have been laid _____.
(**over**, **off**, **down**)
2 "U.S." stands _____ United States.
(**out**, **to**, **for**)
3 I can't figure _____ how to use this gadget.
(**up**, **out**, **for**)
4 Sue came _____ the letter while she was cleaning her room.
(**to**, **across**, **for**)
5 I'm sure that story wasn't true. I think Pete made it _____.
(**up**, **for**, **in**)
6 She was offered a job in Dallas, but she decided to turn it _____.
(**over**, **up**, **down**)
7 Alex dropped out _____ school when he was 16 years old.
(**for**, **of**, **from**)
8 Please write _____ your address and phone number.
(**down**, **over**, **away**)



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Separable and inseparable verbs

Fill in the blanks by putting the word 'it' in the correct place. In each sentence you will have to leave one blank empty.

1 You must be hot with your coat on. Why don't you take *it* off ___?
2 If you don't understand this word, look ___ up ___ in your dictionary.
3 He had a very bad illness, and it will take him a long time to get ___ over ___.
4 I was going to do my homework last night, but I didn't get around ___ to ___.
5 I thought you had finished reading the newspaper, so I threw ___ away ___.
6 Jill can't come to the meeting tomorrow, so we'll have to put ___ off ___ until next week.

Opposites

Many phrasal verbs have opposites. You will learn them more quickly if you memorize them together.

Match each sentence in 1-10 with its opposite in a-j. Then write the pairs of opposites in the spaces below.

1 It was getting dark so I turned on the light.
2 Don't leave your bag on the floor like that – pick it up!
3 It's cold – put your coat on.
4 I bought Jon a present to cheer him up.
5 You should check in at reception as soon as you arrive.
6 I pulled over at the side of the road to look at the map.
7 I tried to learn the guitar but packed it in after a few weeks.
8 My dad is coming to pick me up at ten.
9 A 10% service charge is added on to the bill.
10 I'm so tired. I can't wait to get home and sit down.

a I can drop you off on my way home if you like.
b You have to check out of the hotel before midday.
c Take off that silly hat!
d I've decided to take up aerobics.
e Did you see that? That driver pulled out right in front of me.
f Don't forget to turn off the TV before you go to bed.
g We all stood up when the head teacher came into the classroom.
h What's thirty-one take away fourteen?
i He put the book down on the table.
j Don't let the exams get you down.

turn sth on *turn sth off*
put sth on _____
check in _____
pack sth in _____
add sth on _____
pick sth up _____
cheer sb up _____
pull over _____
pick sb up _____
sit down _____

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Idioms

An idiom is a particular combination of words, which has a special meaning that is difficult to guess, even if you know the meanings of the individual words in it. To find an idiom in Wordpower, look up the most important word in it (ignoring words like 'off' and 'the'). You will find the idiom in the idioms section, marked IDM. For example, to find **by heart**, look at **heart**.

A Match the sentences to the pictures and then fill in the blanks with the parts of the body from the list. Use each word only once.

eye eyes nose ~~chest~~ head head back mind heart arm heels feet

1 Doctor, there's something I need to **get off my** *chest*. [d]
2 I don't know what's wrong with the boss today. I only asked a question and she **bit my** _____ **off!** [ ]
3 We weren't really arguing until Basil came along and **stuck his** _____ **in.** [ ]
4 I can't possibly meet you today. I'm **up to my** _____ **in** work at the moment. [ ]
5 As she walked up the aisle towards Tom, Sue started to **get cold** _____. [ ]
6 When John left me for another woman, he **broke my** _____. [ ]
7 I have to sit near the water's edge so I can **keep an** _____ **on** Emma. [ ]
8 Oh all right, I'll come and watch it with you. You've **twisted my** _____. [ ]
9 I **fell** _____ **over** _____ **in love** with her the moment I saw her, but she doesn't want to know me. [ ]
10 As I walked away, I could hear them whispering about me **behind my** _____. [ ]
11 He was in the shop for ages trying to **make up his** _____ what to buy. [ ]

B Replace the word or phrase in **bold** in sentences 1–10 with one of the idioms shown in the pictures opposite, changing verb forms, pronouns, etc. as necessary.

▸ *It* **would make me very sad** *if anything happened to my cat.*
▸ *It* **would break my heart** *if anything happened to my cat.*

1 Could you **watch** my bags for me while I go into the shop, please?
2 The way we bring up the children is our business. I don't want your mother **interfering**!
3 Mark and Emma are both still **crazy about each other** even after five years.
4 He was going to report it to the police, but at the last minute he **felt too scared** and decided to keep quiet.
5 Why not tell him how you feel? It might do you good to **talk about it**.
6 Fran says she's too busy to come to the party tonight. See if you can **persuade her**.
7 You'll just have to **decide** which one you want. I'm not waiting any longer!
8 When I asked him what he wanted to eat, he **just shouted at me**.
9 It's not fair of us to discuss Jo's work **without her knowing about it.**
10 We're so busy because we've just moved house and we **have got loads of** boxes that need unpacking.

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a



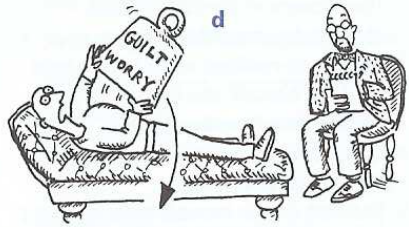
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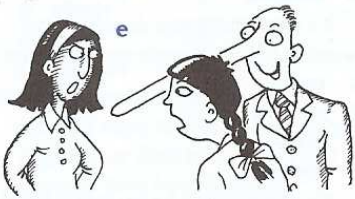
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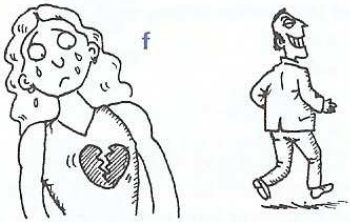
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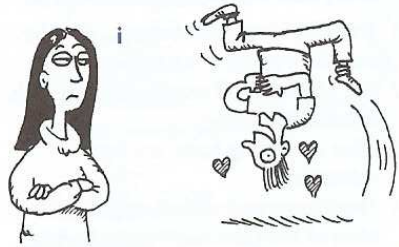
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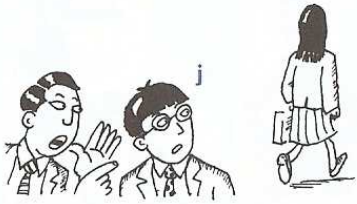
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i



j



k



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Confusable words

-ing or -ed adjectives

Some adjectives have an –ing form and an –ed form. Compare:

- *I hate doing the ironing. It's so boring!*
- *I'm bored. What shall we do?*

A Underline the correct adjective in each sentence.

1 People who talk about football all the time are **bored**/**boring**.
2 The scenery in the Swiss Alps is absolutely **amazed**/**amazing**.
3 When Ann realized what a fool she'd made of herself, she felt terribly **embarrassed**/**embarrassing**.
4 Don't go to that restaurant – the food is **revolted**/**revolting**.
5 The film was so **moved**/**moving** that I cried at the end.
6 Looking after children all day long is very **tired**/**tiring**. By the evening, I'm completely **exhausting**/**exhausted**.
7 I couldn't put this book down. It's really **excited**/**exciting**!
8 She is **terrified**/**terrifying** of spiders.

B Are the adjectives in the correct form? Mark any that are correct with a tick (✓) and any that are wrong with a cross (✗).

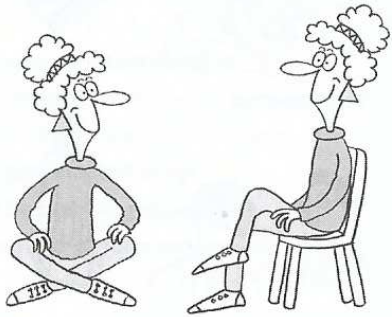
1 That boy is really **annoyed**. I wish he would go away! ✗ *annoying*
2 She's a **charmed** woman and she tells **fascinating** stories.
3 After a **relaxing** bath, she felt **refreshing**.
4 The theme park was **disappointed**. Most of the rides were really **boring**. There was only one ride which the children thought was **frightened**.
5 My job is **challenging** and I generally enjoy it, but it has its **bored** moments, too.
6 Some of the students' exam results were **disappointed**, but on the whole, I'm quite **satisfying** with their progress.

Using illustrations

You can see the difference between similar words by looking at the black and white illustrations in Wordpower.

Each of the words 1 – 10 is shown in an illustration. Find the illustration in the dictionary and choose the correct word a–d.

1 …it's what you do to make food and drink go down your throat to your stomach.
  a **bite**
  b **lick**
  c **sneeze**
  d **swallow**
2 …it's something you do when you want to get toothpaste out of a tube.
  a **crush**
  b **squash**
  c **press**
  d **squeeze**
3 …it's a tool with a heavy metal head that you use for hitting nails, etc.
  a **a chisel**
  b **a drill**
  c **a hammer**
  d **a mallet**
4 …it's when you sit on the floor with your legs pulled up in front of you and with one leg or foot over the other.
  a **back to front**
  b **cross-legged**
  c **inside out**
  d **with your legs crossed**



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5 ...it's a large shellfish with eight legs. It is bluish-black but it turns red when it is cooked.
   a a clam
   b a lobster
   c a mussel
   d an oyster
6 ...it's a type of kitchen tool that has a metal or plastic net, used for separating solids from liquids or very small pieces of food from large pieces.
   a a colander
   b a grater
   c a ladle
   d a sieve
7 ...it's what a stone or rock does when you throw it into water.
   a float
   b ripple
   c sink
   d bounce
8 ...it's a row of bushes or trees planted close together at the edge of a garden or field to separate one piece of land from another.
   a a fence
   b a gate
   c a hedge
   d a wall
9 ...it's when you allow somebody to use something for a short time, or give somebody money that must be paid back.
   a afford
   b borrow
   c lend
   d owe
10 ...it's what a ball does when you throw it onto a hard surface.
   a bounce
   b hop
   c jump
   d smash

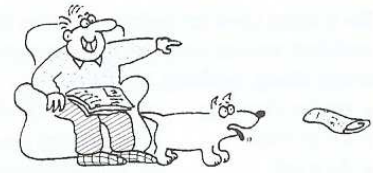
Write the correct word

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct verb from each pair in **bold**. Remember to put the verbs into the appropriate tense.

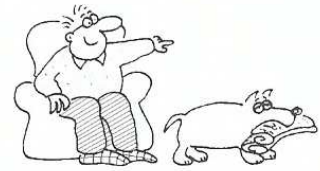
1 My father *taught* me to drive when I was 17. (**teach/learn**)
2 I got in the taxi and asked the driver to _____ me to the airport. (**bring/take**)
3 Hurry up or we'll _____ the bus! (**miss/lose**)
4 She's only in her forties, but with her grey hair, she _____ seventy. (**seem/look**)
5 Several buildings were badly _____ in the blast, but luckily no one was _____. (**damage/hurt**)
6 Guess what? My wife _____ a baby! (**expect/wait**)
7 When you come to class tomorrow, _____ your dictionaries. (**bring/take**)



Bring the newspaper



Fetch the newspaper



Take the newspaper

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8 _____ bald is a sure sign that you are _____ old. (get/go)
9 Don't _____ time queuing to go up the tower. The view from the top isn't worth it. (waste/lose)
10 The price of oil _____ dramatically at the moment. (rise/raise)
11 From what I could hear, the couple _____ to be having an argument about money. (seem/look)
12 I _____ in the east of the country and moved west in my early twenties. (grow/grow up)
13 The prisoner _____ escape by digging a tunnel. (can/manage to)
14 If I had a good job, I'd _____ lots of money. (earn/win)
15 We _____ each other at university. (know/get to know)

What's the difference?

Cross out the wrong word(s).

1 Our trip to London was ~~funny~~/fun. (funny = that makes you laugh/ fun = enjoyable)
2 We had a great landscape/scenery/ view from our hotel window.
3 The doctor gave me a receipt/recipe/ prescription for some antibiotics.
4 You shouldn't take what he says seriously. You're just too sensitive/sensible.
5 She works like/as a receptionist in a big hotel.
6 I lived there during/since/for ten years and came back to the UK five years since/ago/for.
7 She has a good job/work in Brussels.
8 The band are actually/currently touring in the US and won't be back until early autumn.
9 She lives on her own and says she never gets alone/lonely.
10 John will pass the exam because he's worked very hard/hardly.

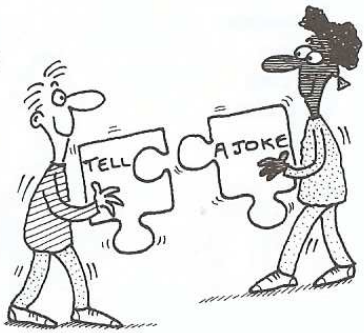
Collocation – Words that go together

Expressions with *make*, *do*, *give*, *have* and *take*

The only way to learn collocations is to collect them and keep practising them, but there are just a few points that can help you decide which verb to use:

Do is often used for tasks and duties that you have to do and that are not creative, or in expressions with the words thing, nothing, anything, etc.:

- do the cleaning
- do an exam
- do a job
- do something wrong
- do things your own way
- nothing to do



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Make is often used when sth is produced by you, using your **skills**, your **mind** or your **words**:

- make dinner
- make a movie
- make a model (**But** do a painting)
- make a decision
- make a judgement
- make a guess
- make a comment
- make an excuse
- make a suggestion
- make a promise

Give, too, is used in many expressions connected with **words**. It is also used in expressions that describe **physical actions**:

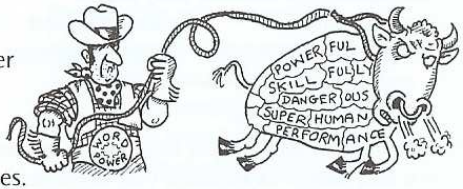
- give (sb) advice
- give (sb) your word
- give a reason
- give a lecture
- give evidence
- give sth a kick/a twist/a push
- give sb a slap/a kiss/a hug

Complete each of the following sentences with the verb **make**, **do**, **give**, **have** or **take**:

1 He couldn't _____ a good explanation why he was late.
2 Are you _____ anything next Sunday?
3 Did anyone _____ a comment about the food?
4 We are going to have some difficult choices to _____ .
5 You should _____ some stretching before you run.
6 I think Barry's _____ an argument with his mother.
7 My brother doesn't like _____ risks.
8 He _____ his friend a friendly punch on the arm.
9 Shall we _____ a five-minute break?
10 I _____ a short cut through the woods.
11 Are you _____ a party on your birthday?
12 She _____ her word that she'd keep my secret.
13 I always _____ a lot of photos on holiday.
14 I told him to slow down but he _____ no notice.
15 Have you _____ any plans for next year?
16 I'll _____ you a call later.
17 I'm just going to _____ a phone call.
18 You can _____ a lot of money working with computers.
19 Those boys have just come here to _____ trouble.
20 People kept _____ jokes about her hair.

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Word formation



Long words are often made from shorter words with a few letters added to the beginning (a **prefix**) or to the end (a **suffix**). These pages show you some important groups of prefixes and suffixes. There is a longer alphabetical list at the back of Wordpower which will help you with the quiz questions.

Prefixes

Numbers

A word that begins with **bi-** shows that there are two of something. A *bicycle* has two wheels (but a *tricycle* has three). Words for metric measurements are often made with the prefixes **cent-**, **kilo-**, etc. 100 *centimetres* = 1 metre, 1 *kilogram* = 1,000 grams, and so on.

Time

A number of prefixes are connected with time, for example **pre-** (before) and **ex-** (former). A *prearranged* meeting was arranged beforehand. A divorced man might talk about his *ex-wife*. The *ex-president* is no longer president.

Size and degree

Some common prefixes tell us 'how big' or 'how much'. A word that begins with **maxi-** is large or the greatest; **mini-** refers to something small (*miniskirt*). **extra-** means 'more' – *extra-strong glue* is stronger than usual.

Negative

Many prefixes change the meaning of a word to its opposite or make it negative. A *nonsmoker* does not smoke; the opposite of happy is *unhappy*. We also use **in-** (or before certain letters **im-**, **il-**, or **ir-**) in this way.

Position

These prefixes tell us where something is or happens. For example, **sub-** gives the idea of 'under': a *subway* goes under the road; we read the *subtitles* under the pictures of a foreign movie.

1 How many sides does an **octagon** have?
2 If 1976 was the **bicentennial** of Mozart's death, in which year did he die?
3 Which word is a **monosyllable**, 'but', 'although', or 'however'?
4 Does a **multinational** company exist in only one country?

5 If a house was built in the **postwar** period, was it built before or after the war?
6 If a baby is **premature**, is it born before or after the expected time?

7 Which is bigger, a **store** or a **superstore**?
8 If something is **microscopic**, is it very large or very small?
9 How do you feel if you have **overeaten** – very full or still hungry?

10 Which of the prefixes **un-**, **in-**, **im-**, **il-**, **ir-** would you use to make the opposites of these words?

correct	**certain**	**possible**	**regular**
sure	**legal**	**valid**	**relevant**
patient	**legible**		

11 Is an activity that is **extra-curricular** part of the curriculum of a school?
12 Is a flight from New York to London **transatlantic**?

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Suffixes

A **suffix** is added to the end of a word, and it often changes the function of the word. For example, **-ly** makes an adjective into an adverb. (*He sings beautifully. The car was badly damaged.*)

To make nouns that describe a **state**, an **action** or a **quality** you can add a suffix such as **-ation**. e.g. *inform* + *ation* = *information*; *examine* + *ation* = *examination*. There may be small changes in the spelling, e.g. the second 'e' is dropped in *examination*.

Other suffixes are used **to make nouns** that describe **people**, for example, **-er**, **-or**, **-ist**, **-ian**, **-ee**, **-ant**, **-ent**. They may be added to a verb to describe the person who does the action, e.g. *rider*, *sailor*, *cyclist*, or we can add them to nouns to describe someone who works on a particular subject (*artist*, *historian*).

We can also make a noun or an adjective into a **verb** by adding a suffix such as **-en**, **-ify** or **-ize**. If we make something wider, simpler or more modern, we *widen*, *simplify* or *modernize* it.

13 Use one of the suffixes **-ation**, **-ment**, **-ness** to make nouns from these verbs and adjectives:
develop **kind** **arrange**
imagine **happy** **organize**
What happens to the spelling of 'happy'?

14 Fill the gaps to make words that describe people and their jobs:
a ___ or (works in a theatre)
t ___ er (works in a school)
c ___ or (stands in front of an orchestra)
e ___ er (goes out to discover new countries)

15 Which verbs can you make from these words, using one of the suffixes **-ize**, **-en** and **-ify**?
summary **false** **sharp**
general **loose** **pure**
(You may need to change the spelling a little.)

Prefixes and Suffixes

Using the prefixes and suffixes below, change the words in **bold** to complete the sentences.

-ally **-ment** **-ify** **extra-** **trans-** **-ous** **-ward** **-able** **il-** **-ish**

1 Simpler language would make this report more _____. **read**
2 What do people in your country _____ eat at Christmas? **tradition**
3 Have you got this shirt in an _____? This one's not big enough. **large**
4 When I mixed all the paints together I got a _____ colour. **brown**
5 It's _____ to sell cigarettes to children under 16. **legal**
6 I think you should _____ these instructions – they're too complicated. **simple**
7 Passing your driving test first time was quite an _____. **achieve**
8 When is the next _____ flight from London to Boston? **Atlantic**
9 Don't eat those berries – they're _____. **poison**
10 Travel _____ for about eight miles until you reach a junction. **north**

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Prepositions

Prepositions of place

Fill each gap with one of the prepositions shown below.

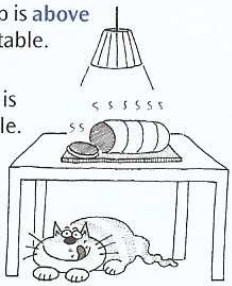
1 It took us ages to get there, because we had to drive for two miles _____ a tractor.
2 Where's my dictionary? I left it _____ the table.
3 Can you get the ice cream? It's _____ the freezer.
4 They live on the top floor, in the flat _____ mine.
5 She spends all day sitting _____ a computer.
6 The cinema is _____ the bank.
7 Philadelphia is situated _____ New York and Washington DC.
8 He placed a ladder _____ the side of the house.



The bird is **in/ inside** the cage.

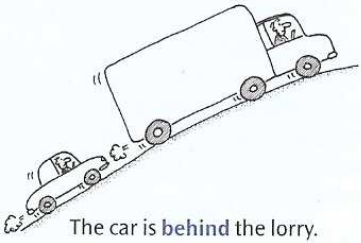
The lamp is **above** the table.

The meat is **on** the table.

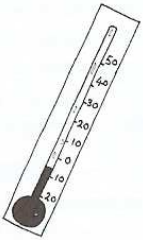


The cat is **under** the table.

The lorry is **in front of** the car.

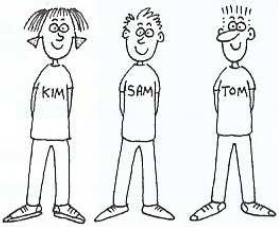


The car is **behind** the lorry.



The temperature is **below** zero.

Sam is **between** Kim and Tom.



Kim is **next to / beside** Sam.



Tom is **opposite** Kim.



The house is **among** the trees.



The girl is leaning **against** the wall.

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Prepositions of time

in

parts of the day (not night)	*in the morning(s),*
	in the evening(s), etc.
months	*in February*
seasons	*in (the) summer*
years	*in 1995*
decades	*in the 1920's*
centuries	*in the 20th century*
after some time	*in a moment*
	in ten minutes

at

clock time	*at 5 o'clock*
	at 7.45 p.m.
night	*at night*
holiday periods	*at Christmas*
	at the weekend
now	*at the moment*
	at present

on

day of the week	*on Saturdays*
	on Friday morning
dates	*on (the) 20th (of) May*
	(US also *on May 20th)*
particular days	*on Christmas Day*
	on New Year's Day
	on Good Friday
	on my birthday
	on the following day

Write the word or phrase in the appropriate column.

	in	at	on	no preposition
~~2010~~	*2010*			
29th May				
6 o'clock				
9 a.m.				
afternoon				
Easter				
last year				
lunchtime				
March				
New Year's Eve				
next month				
night				
spring				
the 1980's				
the 21st century				
the day after tomorrow				
the weekend				
today				
tomorrow				
Tuesday				
Wednesday morning				
yesterday				

Do you find it difficult to learn prepositions? Look at **Learning vocabulary** in Wordpower for some useful ideas!

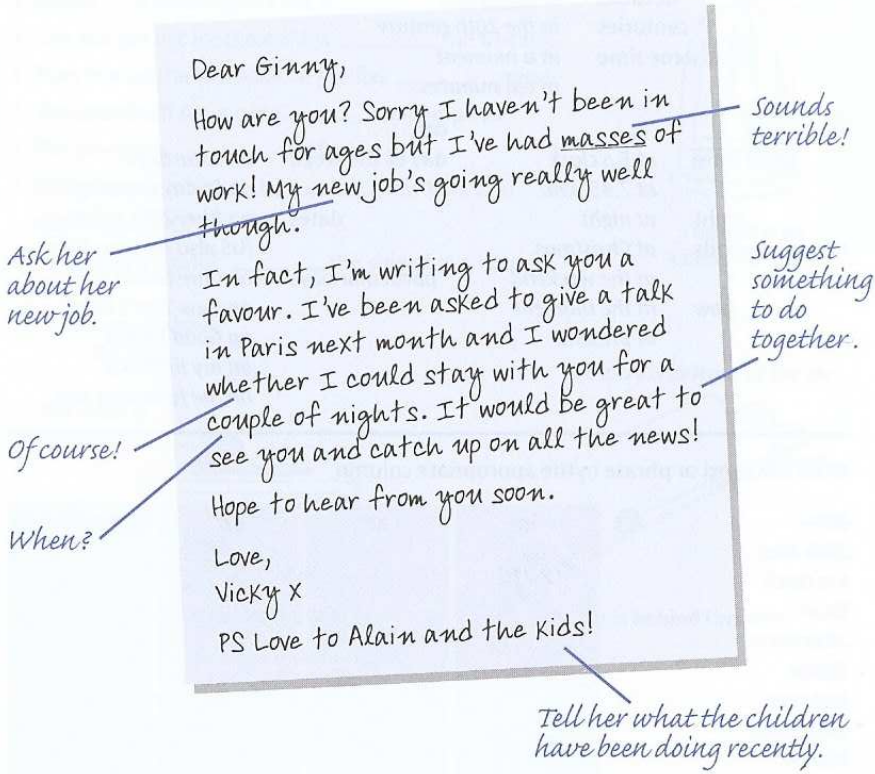
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Letter writing

Informal letter

You have just received this letter from your friend and made some notes on it. Write a suitable reply, using all the information in your notes.

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style.



Job application letter

Job application letters usually have four paragraphs:

1 Where you saw the job advertisement + why you are writing
2 Your skills and experience
3 Why you would like the job
4 When you will be available + an appropriate ending to the letter

Look at the phrases below. Which paragraph should they be in? Write a number from 1-4. The first two are done for you.

- As you will see from my CV, 2
- Further to your advertisement in "English World", 1
- I am a qualified and experienced teacher, translator, etc. ___
- I am currently working … ___
- I am keen/eager to find a position as a … ___
- I have a great deal of experience of …ing … ___
- I look forward to hearing from you (soon). ___

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Writing a reply

Here is one possible reply to the letter on the previous page.
Fill the gaps in the letter with a word or phrase from the list.

wonderful news
Do you fancy
It was great to hear from you
exactly
Hi
please write soon
sounds
I wish
well worth
let me know
spend much time

_____ Vicky!

Thanks for your letter. _____. I can't believe you're coming to Paris – that's _____ _____! Of course you can stay at our place. You know you're always welcome. When _____ are you coming?

Will you have any free time while you're here? It would be nice to do some sightseeing. _____ going to the Palace of Versailles? It'll be packed with tourists, but it's _____ visiting.

Your new job _____ terribly stressful. Are your colleagues nice? Kevin and Sylvie are in their 4th year at secondary school now, though they don't _____ studying: he's out at parties every weekend and she's busy with her rock band. Sometimes _____ we'd never had twins!

Anyway, _____ and _____ what your plans are.

Take care,
Ginny

- I will be available from July 1st until August 30th. ___
- I would like to apply for the post of … ___
- I would love the chance/opportunity to … ___
- In my work as a … I have often had to … ___
- Last year I worked in …/as a … ___
- My responsibilities include … and … ___
- Please find attached a copy of my CV. *(= for an email)* ___
- Please find enclosed a copy of my CV. *(= for a letter)* ___
- This would be the ideal opportunity for me to … ___
- Yours faithfully, *(= if you write Dear Sir/Madam)* ___
- Yours sincerely, *(= if you write Dear Mr/Ms Smith, etc.)* ___

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Essay writing

Linking expressions

A Fill each space with a linking expression. Use each expression only once.

Although	Furthermore	The first advantage
As a result	In addition to this	The main advantage
Consequently	In conclusion	There is a great deal of debate
Even though	Many people are talking	~~These days~~
For example	Moreover	To conclude
For instance	~~Nowadays~~	To sum up
For this reason	On the other hand	What is more

Introduction

1 a *Nowadays* there is a lot of traffic on the roads.
b *These days*

2 a _____ about the advantages and disadvantages of having a car.
b _____

Advantages paragraph

3 a _____ of owning a car is the freedom that it gives you.
b _____

4 a _____, it allows you to go wherever you like, whenever you like.
b _____

5 a _____, you can carry passengers and luggage.
b _____
c _____
d _____

Disadvantages paragraph

6 a _____, owning a car does have disadvantages.

7 a _____ cars are useful, they also cause pollution.
b _____

8 You have to pay for petrol and repairs, and pay tax and insurance.
a _____, owning a car can be very expensive.
b _____
c _____

Conclusion

9 a _____, for many people, a car is an expensive luxury.
b _____
c _____

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B Write each expression in the correct box below.

According to…	Furthermore	Secondly
Although	However	The majority believe
As a result	In addition	Therefore
Despite	In conclusion	~~These days~~
Firstly	In my opinion	To conclude
For this reason	Moreover	To sum up
From my point of view	On the other hand	~~Today~~

Introduction	Additional	Consequence
These days *Today*		

Conclusion	Contrast	Opinion

C Fill the gaps with a suitable expression. Use each expression only once.

The advantages and disadvantages of television

[1]_____ it seems that we are watching more television than ever before, and doctors argue that we are getting lazier. [2]_____ there is a great deal of debate at the moment about the advantages and disadvantages of television.

[3]_____ of television is its educational value. [4]_____, many people learn about science by watching documentaries. [5]_____, television provides company for people (the elderly, [6]_____) who are unable to go out and meet friends.

[7]_____, television does have disadvantages. [8]_____, it discourages people from taking exercise. Why go and play sport when you can sit on your sofa watching interesting programmes? [9]_____, television discourages children from developing their imaginations. They can spend all day watching cartoons or playing computer games and [10]_____ they do not invent their own games or play with other children.

[11]_____, probably the best that we can do is to watch television sensibly. [12]_____ all its disadvantages, there is no doubt that it is here to stay.

as a result
consequently
firstly
for example
for instance
in addition
in spite of
on the other hand
secondly
the main advantage
to sum up
today

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Improve your speaking and writing

TOPIC notes

Use the TOPIC notes in Wordpower to improve your speaking and writing – fast!

A Read these questions from an English exam and think about your answers:

1 Do you have any pets?
2 Tell me about your home.
3 How important is music for you?
4 How do you spend your free time?
5 Do/did you enjoy life at school or university?
6 Tell me about the best holiday you've ever had.
7 Do you prefer travelling by bus, car, plane or train?
8 Would you rather be an artist, a secretary or a doctor?

B Now look at this list of some of the TOPIC notes in Wordpower. Which TOPIC notes can you use to answer the exam questions above? Write a number beside each topic. The first one has been done for you as an example:

art ___	jobs ___
books ___	listening to music ___
bus ___	literature ___
cars ___	office work ___
doctor ___	pets 1
dogs 1	plane ___
driving ___	pop music ___
films ___	schools ___
flat ___	shopping ___
holidays ___	sport ___
hospital ___	studying ___
hotel ___	television ___
houses ___	train ___
humour ___	university ___
the Internet ___	

Improve your speaking

Describing pictures:
In this picture there is .../you can see ...
He/She/It is/They are ...ing.
at the top/bottom
on the left/right

Speculating:
It looks like a .../It seems to be ...
It must/could/might/be ...

Comparing/Contrasting:
In this picture ..., whereas in that picture ...
This isn't as (attractive, interesting, etc.) a picture as that one, because ...
This picture reminds me of the time I (did/was/went to ..., etc.)
If I was/were in that situation, I'd ...

Expressing a preference:
I like ... more than ...
I'd (much) rather ... than ...
If I had to choose, I'd pick ...because ...

Giving your opinion:
In my opinion ...
Personally, I think that ...
It seems to me that ...

Asking for somebody's opinion
What do you think (about ...)?
What's your opinion?
How do you feel about ...?

Starting a discussion
Right, shall I start?
Would you like to start?
Shall we start with this picture?

Agreeing/Disagreeing:
Absolutely!
So do I./I do too.
No, neither/nor do I.
I'm not sure about that.
Actually, I don't think that ...

Interrupting politely
Sorry to interrupt, but ...
Sorry, but I'd just like to make the point that ...
Could I just say that ...

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Formal and informal English

Informal English

Like idioms, many phrasal verbs and informal expressions have special meanings that are hard to understand, even if you know the meaning of the individual words. Match the **bold** words in the the text below with their meanings in the list (a–q):

These days, I'm so **broke** that I've had to move out of my flat. I'm £3,000 **in the red** and I had to find a way of **getting** my bank manager **off my back**. Still, **looking on the bright side**, at least I don't have to **fork out** much for rent now because a **mate** of mine is letting me stay at his **place** until things start to **look up**. The only thing is, he and his girlfriend are **going through a bad patch** and their rows are driving me **round the bend**. The last one was about where they should go on holiday. I mean, James is OK, but he's a bit of **a doormat** and **at the end of the day** Claire always **gets her own way**, so what's the point of him **digging his heels in** about where they go on holiday? I'm probably making the atmosphere worse by **playing gooseberry**, which must **be hard on** them. I suppose I should **get my act together** and find a job.

a overdrawn
b mad
c poor
d a weak person
e improve
f home
g taking an optimistic view
h having problems
i pay
j stopping sb annoying me
k the most important thing is
l refusing to change his mind
m gets what she wants
n organize myself properly
o being with a couple when they want to be alone
p make things difficult for
q friend

Formal to informal

You can make your English more informal by replacing ordinary verbs with phrasal verbs that have the same meaning.

▸ *Example*: The fire fighters took four hours to **extinguish** the blaze.
I **put out** the fire with some water.

Replace the word in **bold** with a phrasal verb in the appropriate form. Use the word in brackets.

1 Shall we **continue** after lunch? (carry) *Shall we carry on after lunch?*
2 Tell the boss exactly what you think. Don't worry – I'll **support** you. (back)
3 You'll never guess who I **met** in the street just now! (bump)
4 I'm trying to **reduce** the amount of coffee I drink each day. (cut)
5 I'll have to **postpone** the meeting until next week. (put)
6 The flight is at 8.00 so we'll have to **leave** very early for the airport. (set)
7 I think the baby really **resembles** his mother. (take)
8 I was so pleased when my dad finally **stopped** smoking. (give)
9 It's amazing how some people manage to **raise** their children alone. (bring)
10 Have we got time to **visit** Elena on the way home? (drop)

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Spelling

These words all have a silent consonant.

B climb, comb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, thumb **C** fascinating, muscle, science, yacht **D** handkerchief, Wednesday **G** champagne, foreign, sign **H** exhausted, honest, hour, yoghurt **K** knee, knife, knob, knock, know **L** calm, could, should, would, half, palm, salmon, talk, walk **N** autumn **P** psychiatrist, psychology, receipt **R** iron **S** island **T** ballet, castle, duvet, fasten, listen, often, whistle **W** answer, sword, who, whose, write, wrong

These words can be difficult to spell. The part of each word that usually causes problems is in **bold**.

ac**c**ommodation	definitely	opposite	recommend
address	disappointed	possession	separate
alright (but all right)	embarrassed	practise (verb)	successful
association	exaggerate	practice (noun)	unnecessary
cassette	excellent	(a TV) programme (US program)	until (but till)
cigarette	immediately		woollen
commercial	independent		
committee	jewellery	(a computer) program	
	millennium		

Here is one spelling rule that is worth learning! The sound /i:/ is often spelled **ie**, as in *piece* and *believe*. After the letter **c**, however, this is written ***ei***, as in *receive*, *ceiling* and *receipt*. **Remember the rhyme**:
i before e except after c
(Two common exceptions are *seize* and *weird*.)

gh

In which of the words below

- is the **gh** silent?
- is the **gh** pronounced as /f/ ?
- is the **gh** pronounced as /g/ ?

ghetto	cough
night	although
ghost	daughter
higher	rough
enough	thorough
tough	

Double consonants

Some words double their final consonant when an ending such as **–ing**, **–ed**, **–er**, **–able**, etc is added, usually in order to show that the vowel that comes before is short. Fill the gaps in these sentences with the words on the left, doubling the final consonant where necessary.

fat	The baby's getting _____ er every day.
hope	I'm _____ ing to go to India next year.
stop	I _____ ed to look at the map.
write	I'm _____ ing to thank you for all your help.
write	Have you ever _____ en to a newspaper?
win	We've got no chance of _____ ing.
whine	The dog was _____ ing outside the door.
open	I cut my thumb while _____ ing a tin.
listen	You're not _____ ing to me!
plan	I had _____ ed to study but I fell asleep.
visit	Have you _____ ed him in hospital yet?
big	As usual, the boss got the _____ est pay rise.
refer	Whose mistake was he _____ ing to?
prefer	A boring job is _____ able to no job.
kidnap	The boy is believed to have been _____ ed.
beat	We were _____ en 4–0 in the final.

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Pronunciation

In English, the same letters (*for example,* ei) can be pronounced in several different ways:

receive	/rɪ'si:v/	their	/ðeə/	height	/haɪt/
foreign	/'fɒrən/	weight	/weɪt/	leisure	/'leʒə/
weird	/wɪəd/				

The table below shows four vowel sounds that have various spellings. Put each word from the list into the correct column. For example, the pronunciation of mountain is /'maʊntɪn/, so you would write it in the ɪ column, and other is pronounced /'ʌðə/ so you would write it in the ʌ column.

ə	ɪ	ʌ	3ː
ago, father	sit	cup	turn
	mountain	*other*	

bird
biscuit
blood
busy
certain
chocolate
control
country
earth
expert
famous
heard
journey
language
married
minute (noun)
money
mountain ✔
moustache
nurse
one
orange
other ✔
package
packet
pleasure
pretty
woman
women
won
work

The sound ə is the most common vowel sound in English. It is pronounced softly, with the mouth relaxed and not forming any particular shape. ə only occurs in unstressed syllables.

Here are some more words that do not look like they sound. Fill the gaps with correct phonetic spelling.

beard	/b__d/	iron	/'aɪ__n/
beautiful	/'bj__tɪfl/	naked	/'n__k__d/
break	/br__k/	queue	/kj__/
breakfast	/'br__kf__st/	restaurant	/'restr__nt/
comfortable	/'k__mft__bl/	sausage	/'s__s__dʒ/
cupboard	/'k__b__d/	sew	/s__/
friend	/fr__nd/	stomach	/'st__m__k/
fruit	/fr__t/	suit	/s__t/
government	/'g__vənm__nt/	tired	/'taɪ__d/
guide	/g__d/	vegetable	/'vedʒt__bl/
heart	/h__t/		

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Topic: Food and shopping

Going shopping

A shopping list

Here is a shopping list, but all the letters are jumbled up. Can you rearrange them?

~~nabansa~~	*bananas*
smoteato	
dre preepp	
stegcroute	
clarig	
midsekm likm	
ecknich streabs	
twieh newi	

A shopping trip

Here is an account of a shopping trip. Use the words in the box to fill the gaps.

assistant	groceries	refund	
return	special offers	errand	
trolley	sold out	butcher's	
takeaway	queue	fit	exchanged
checkout	receipt	aisles	

My first _____ was to go to the clothes shop, as I had to _____ a shirt I bought last week but which didn't _____ properly. Unfortunately I didn't have the _____, so the _____ told me I couldn't get a _____. Instead I _____ it for a shirt in a different style.

Next I went to the supermarket to buy _____. I walked up and down the _____, looking at this week's _____ and filling my _____ with all kinds of food. There was a _____ at the _____, so I had to wait quite a long time. Next I went to the local _____ to buy some chicken for dinner. Unfortunately I was too late – they had _____ of chicken. I hope the family won't mind a _____ tonight!

Containers

Study the illustration at **container** in Wordpower. Then match the food with the appropriate container.

1 a bag of	chocolates
2 a bottle of	margarine
3 a box of	jam
4 a can of	toothpaste
5 a carton of	cola
6 a jar of	crisps
7 a tub of	water
8 a tube of	milk

What's cooking?

A Underline the words in the box that can be used as nouns **and** verbs.

blend	boil	chop	defrost
fry	grill	roast	slice

B Now fill the gaps with some of the nouns from the box.

1 She put some butter on a _____ of toast.
2 Bring the water to the _____ before you put the spaghetti in.
3 This tea is a _____ of several types of leaf.
4 How many lamb _____ shall we cook for dinner?

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Topic: Clothes and appearance

Clothes and accessories

A Find 9 articles of clothing or accessories in the following box. Words can go across (→) or down (↓). One word has been done for you as an example.

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

B Now put the words you found into the sentences below. Use each word only once.

1 It is illegal to ride a motorcycle without a _____.
2 Take those outdoor shoes off and put some _____ on.
3 My trousers are falling down! Can I borrow a _____?
4 We're not allowed to wear _____ or any other jewellery to school.
5 Aren't you cold in that T-shirt? Do you want to borrow a _____?
6 We have to dress quite formally for work – I am expected to wear a _____ and *tie* every day.
7 You need a nice woolly _____ to keep your neck warm on those cold winter mornings.
8 We're going to the beach later, so don't forget your _____.

Talking about appearance

A One of the following is the correct way to ask for a description of a person's appearance. Which one?

1 How is she?
2 How is her look?
3 What does she look like?
4 What is she look like?

B Look at the rule in the box, then put the words and phrases in the appropriate columns:

look + adjective
look like + noun

She looks ...	She looks like...

tired you a movie star
her mother beautiful happy

Which word?

Circle the word or phrase which is the most appropriate in each sentence.

1 You look/look like great – have you lost weight?
2 The colour of your tie doesn't fit/match your shirt.
3 That colour really fits/suits you.
4 How many items of clothing/clothes did you buy?
5 His jumper isn't big enough any more. It shrank/stretched in the wash.
6 Today I'm wearing/I wear jeans but I'm usually wearing/I usually wear a suit.
7 She's wearing/carrying glasses and wearing/carrying a bag.
8 My grandfather is in his mid-sixties/middle sixties.

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Topic: Sport

Types of sport

Put each sport into an appropriate box below. Some of them can go into more than one box.

aerobics	football	judo	soccer	volleyball
baseball	golf	running	swimming	weightlifting
basketball	gymnastics	skateboarding	table tennis	windsurfing
cricket	hockey	skiing	tennis	
fencing	ice skating	snowboarding	trampolining	

sports that you do outdoors	sports that you play with a ball	sports that you play with a bat, club, racket or stick	sports that you do indoors

sports that you play in a team	sports that you play with a net	sports that you do in cold weather	sports that you do in water

Sports words

Here are some useful words connected with sport. Match them with their definitions below.

coach	court	rink
match	referee	spectators
stadium		

1 an area where certain ball games such as basketball or tennis are played _____

2 a large structure, usually with no roof, where people can sit and watch sport _____

3 a person who controls a soccer game and prevents the rules from being broken _____

4 the people who are watching a sports event _____

5 an organized game of tennis _____

6 a person who trains people to compete in sports _____

7 a large area where people can skate or play ice hockey _____

Bat, club, racket or stick?

Fill the gaps with the correct words.

1 You play golf with a _____ .

2 You play hockey with a _____ .

3 You play baseball and cricket with a _____ .

4 You play tennis and badminton with a _____ .

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Topic: Health

Useful words

Use the words in the box to fill the gaps in the sentences below. Use each word or phrase only once.

accident and emergency
clinic
filling
GP
nurse
patient
stitches
surgery

1 If you don't feel well, go and see your _____ .
2 When I cut my head, I needed eight _____ .
3 That looks like a serious injury. We'd better take him to _____ .
4 The _____ came into the room and took my temperature.
5 My doctor says I might need _____ on my knee.
6 I have an appointment to see a doctor at the local _____ .
7 My granny is recovering from a serious illness. She's a _____ at the Radcliffe Hospital.
8 Tom had tooth decay so the dentist gave him a _____ .

Giving advice

A Make sentences giving advice by matching a phrase on the left with a phrase on the right. In some cases more than one combination is possible.

1 You'd better	put some cream on it?
2 If I were you	sit down.
3 Why don't you	to put a plaster on it.
4 You ought	to get some rest.
5 You should	having a massage.
6 You could try	I'd go to the dentist.
7 Why don't you try	take a painkiller.
8 It would be a good idea	sucking a lozenge?

B Now write the number of a suitable piece of advice next to each problem.

I've got toothache. ____
I've got a splitting headache! ____
I'm coming down with the flu. ____
I've got a sore throat. ____
Ouch! I've twisted my ankle. 1
I've got a huge mosquito bite. ____
I've cut my finger. ____
I'm suffering from stress. ____

Accidents and injuries

Label the illustration using the words in the box.



a bandage
a crutch
a plaster
a sling
plaster

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Topic: Where you live

City life or country life?

A Put the words into the correct column, according to whether they are usually associated with being in the city or with being in the countryside.

pollution	village	nature	field	peaceful
traffic	nightlife	skyscraper	hectic	rat race
remote	rush hour	suburbs	smog	cosmopolitan
picturesque				

City life	Country life

B Use some of the words from the columns above to complete the following paragraph about city life.

Many people believe that living in the city is better than living in the countryside. Of course, city life has its advantages. There are always plenty of things to do, and you need never be bored in a big city. However, city life is often _____, which can be stressful. _____ is also often a problem in cities, caused partly by the large amount of _____ on the roads. Most people live on the outskirts of cities, in the _____, and travelling to work every day during the _____ is also stressful.

C Now write a similar paragraph about country life.

Types of house

Look at **colour page P5** of Wordpower. Which type of home does each of these people live in?

1 I live in a house that is arranged on only one storey. *bungalow*
2 My house is in a row of other similar houses that are all connected to each other.
3 I live on the 10th floor of a very high building.
4 I live in a small traditional house in a village in the countryside.
5 My house is connected on one side to another similar house, but not on the other side.
6 My house is not connected to another house on either side.

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Oxford Wordpower Trainer Answer key

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Oxford Wordpower Trainer – Answer key

Quick quiz

A

2 **a do**
3 **An elephant**
4 **have**
5 **up**

B

I asked the teacher **to help** me, but she **told me** that I should **do** more homework, learn **to use** my dictionary, and **pay** attention **to** her in class.

C

height - kite
laugh - half
queue - zoo
sew - though
stuff - rough

D

British = American
dressing gown = bathrobe
nappy = diaper
trainers = sneakers
trousers = pants
waistcoat = vest

E

I **recommend** studying at **university** in Great **Britain**. **Your** English will be **excellent** and I'm **sure you'll** be **successful**.

F

2 × It is called a **boarding** school.
3 ✓
4 × Teachers give students **homework** to do at home.
5 × (Look at the grammar note at the entry **need**[2] in Wordpower.)

G

bad	awful, dreadful
beautiful	gorgeous, handsome
fat	chubby, overweight
intelligent	clever, bright

H

3 The picture is upside down.

I

2 glider hovercraft liner yacht
Hovercraft, liners and yachts are types of boat. A glider is a type of aeroplane.
3 basil cloves mint parsley
Basil, mint and parsley are herbs. Cloves are used as a spice.
4 briefcase rucksack shoulder bag trainers
Briefcases, rucksacks and shoulder bags are types of bag. Trainers are a type of shoe.
5 barn busker orchard stable
Barns, orchards and stables are usually found in the countryside. Buskers are people who play music on the streets in the city.

Getting things right

Fill in the missing words

1 weighing
2 in/with
3 from
4 from
5 have been
6 on
7 by
8 off/away from
9 on
10 for
11 in
12 of
13 become
14 alone

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Spot the error

Correct words:
believe
embarrassed
lying
made (a mistake)
received
(amazed) by/at
had (fallen)
badly/seriously (hurt)
fell (into bushes)
from freezing
(decided) to (retire)

Sentence transformations

1 we're running out of
2 thinking about/of
3 enjoyed myself/enjoyed my time
4 suggested going out and celebrating/suggested that we all go out and celebrate
5 is being questioned
6 might not have got
7 hardly any money
8 such a boring party
9 dying to meet
10 had arrived earlier, I would have

Verb Patterns

Gap fills

2 hitting
3 to open
4 seeing
5 to meet
6 to speak
7 meeting
8 joining
9 doing
10 being

Sentence transformations

2 let you go
3 regret telling her
4 never forget seeing her
5 try talking to your parents
6 avoid drinking alcohol
7 waiting for him to tell
8 advise you to do
9 persuaded her to buy
10 succeeded in getting

Verb forms

1 studied
2 skiing
3 shopping
4 swimming
5 panicked

Countable, uncountable and plural nouns

Correct forms:
2 some information
3 The pasta isn't cooked
4 How much homework
5 antique furniture
6 two pieces of toast
7 My accommodation was
8 lots of advice
9 the news is
10 These trousers are

Collocations

1 doing
2 taking part
3 train
4 shape
5 stamina
6 prize
7 lose
8 win
9 break
10 champion

Phrasal verbs

Which particle?

A

back = in return
on = continuing
off = separate, no longer attached

B

1 back 2 off 3 on 4 back 5 on 6 off

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More particles

1 off 2 for 3 out 4 across 5 up 6 down
7 of 8 down

Separable and inseparable verbs

2 **look** it **up**
3 **get over** it
4 **get around to** it
5 **threw** it **away**
6 **put** it **off**

Opposites

1 f
2 i
3 c
4 j
5 b
6 e
7 d
8 a
9 h
10 g

turn sth on	turn sth off
put sth on	take sth off
check in	check out
pack sth in	take sth up
add sth on	take sth away
pick sth up	put sth down
cheer sb up	get sb down
pull over	pull out
pick sb up	drop sb off
sit down	stand up

Idioms

A

2 head **g**
3 nose **e**
4 eyes **k**
5 feet **b**
6 heart **f**
7 eye **h**
8 arm **c**
9 head (over) heels **i**
10 back **j**
11 mind **a**

B

1 Could you **keep an eye on** my bags for me while I go into the shop, please?
2 The way we bring up the children is our business. I don't want your mother **sticking/poking her nose in**!
3 Mark and Emma are both still **head over heels in love** even after five years.
4 He was going to report it to the police, but at the last minute he **got cold feet** and decided to keep quiet.
5 Why not tell him how you feel? It might do you good to **get it off your chest**.
6 Fran says she's too busy to come to the party tonight. See if you can **twist her arm**.
7 You'll just have to **make up your mind** which one you want. I'm not waiting any longer!
8 When I asked him what he wanted to eat, he **bit my head off**.
9 It's not fair of us to discuss Jo's work **behind her back**.
10 We're so busy because we've just moved house and we **are up to our eyes in** boxes that need unpacking.

Confusable words

-ing or -ed adjectives

A

Correct adjectives:
1 boring
2 amazing
3 embarrassed
4 revolting
5 moving
6 very tiring, completely exhausted
7 exciting
8 terrified

B

2 × charming
✓ (fascinating)
3 ✓ (relaxing)
× refreshed

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4 × disappointing
✓ (boring)
× frightening
5 ✓ (challenging)
× boring
6 × disappointing
× satisfied

Using illustrations

1 d **swallow**
2 d **squeeze**
3 c **a hammer**
4 b **cross-legged**
5 b **a lobster**
6 d **a sieve**
7 c **sink**
8 c **a hedge**
9 c **lend**
10 a **bounce**

Write the correct word

2 take
3 miss
4 looks
5 damaged, hurt
6 is expecting
7 bring
8 Going, getting
9 waste
10 is rising
11 seemed
12 grew up
13 managed to
14 earn
15 got to know

What's the difference?

Correct words:
2 **view**
3 **prescription**
4 **sensitive**
5 **as**
6 **for** ten years, five years **ago**
7 **job**
8 **currently**
9 **lonely**
10 **hard**

Collocation – Words that go together

Expressions with *make, do, give, have* and *take*

1 give
2 doing
3 make
4 make
5 do
6 having/had
7 taking/to take
8 gave
9 take/have
10 took
11 having
12 gave
13 take
14 took
15 made
16 give
17 make
18 make
19 make
20 making

Word formation

Prefixes

1 eight
2 1776
3 but
4 No, it has branches in many countries.
5 after the war
6 before the expected time
7 a superstore
8 very small
9 very full
10 correct - incorrect
certain - uncertain
possible - impossible
regular - irregular
sure - unsure
legal - illegal
valid - invalid
relevant - irrelevant
patient - impatient
legible - illegible

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11 No, it isn't.
12 Yes. It flies over the Atlantic Ocean.

Suffixes

13 develop - development
kind - kindness
arrange - arrangement
imagine - imagination
happy - happiness
organize - organization/organisation
To spell 'happiness', you drop the 'y' in 'happy' and add an 'i'.
14 actor
teacher
conductor
explorer
15 summary - summarize
false - falsify
sharp - sharpen
general - generalize
loose - loosen
pure - purify

Prefixes and Suffixes

1 readable
2 traditionally
3 extra large
4 brownish
5 illegal
6 simplify
7 achievement
8 transatlantic
9 poisonous
10 northward

Prepositions

Prepositions of place

1 behind
2 on
3 in
4 above, next to/beside, opposite
5 in front of
6 next to/beside, opposite
7 between
8 against

Prepositions of time

in	**at**	**on**	**no preposition**
2010	6 o'clock	29th May	last year
the afternoon	Easter	New Year's Eve	next month
March	9 a.m.	Tuesday	today
spring	lunchtime	Wednesday morning	tomorrow
the 1980's	night		yesterday
the 21st century	the weekend		the day after tomorrow

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Letter writing

Job application letter

As you will see from my CV, **2**
Further to your advertisement in "English World", **1**
I am a qualified and experienced teacher, translator, etc. **2**
I am currently working … **2**
I am keen/eager to find a position as a … **1 or 3**
I have a great deal of experience of …ing … **2**
I look forward to hearing from you (soon). **4**
I will be available from July 1st until August 30th. **4**
I would like to apply for the post of … **1 or 3**
I would love the chance/opportunity to … **3**
In my work as a … I have often had to … **2**
Last year I worked in …/as a … **2**
My responsibilities include … and … **2**
Please find attached a copy of my CV. *(=for an email)* **4**
Please find enclosed a copy of my CV. *(=for a letter)* **4**
This would be the ideal opportunity for me to … **3**
Yours faithfully, *(=if you write Dear Sir/Madam)* **4**
Yours sincerely, (*=if you write Dear Mr/Ms. Smith, etc.*) **4**

Writing a reply

The phrases in the correct order are:
Hi
It was great to hear from you
wonderful news
exactly
Do you fancy
well worth
sounds
spend much time
I wish
please write soon
let me know

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Essay writing

Linking expressions

A

2 a There is a great deal of debate
  b Many people are talking
3 a The first advantage
  b The main advantage
4 a For example
  b For instance
5 a What is more
  b In addition to this
  c Moreover
  d Furthermore
6 a On the other hand
7 a Although
  b Even though
8 a Consequently
  b As a result
  c For this reason
9 a To conclude
  b To sum up
  c In conclusion

B

Introduction
Firstly

Additional
Furthermore
In addition
Moreover
Secondly

Consequence
Therefore
For this reason
As a result

Conclusion
In conclusion
To conclude
To sum up

Contrast
However
On the other hand
Although
Despite

Opinion
The majority believe
According to…
From my point of view
In my opinion

C

1 Today
2 As a result
3 The main advantage
4 For example/For instance
5 In addition
6 for example/for instance
7 On the other hand
8 Firstly
9 Secondly
10 consequently
11 To sum up
12 In spite of

Improve your speaking and writing

TOPIC notes

B

Other answers may be possible.
art **8**
books **4**
bus **7**
cars **7**
doctor **8**
dogs **1**
driving **7**
films **4**
flat **2**
holidays **6**
hospital **8**
hotel **6**
houses **2**
humour **4**
the Internet **4**
jobs **8**
listening to music **3 and 4**
literature **4**
office work **8**
pets **1**
plane **7**
pop music **3 and 4**
schools **5**
shopping **4**
sport **4**
studying **5**
television **4**
train **7**
university **5**

Formal and informal English

Informal English

broke (c) poor
in the red (a) overdrawn
getting (my bank manager) **off my back** (j) stopping sb annoying me
looking on the bright side (g) taking an optimistic view
fork out (i) pay
mate (q) friend
place (f) home
look up (e) improve
going through a bad patch (h) having problems
round the bend (b) mad
a doormat (d) a weak person
at the end of the day (k) the most important thing is
gets her own way (m) gets what she wants
digging his heels in (l) refusing to change his mind
playing gooseberry (o) being with a couple when they want to be alone
be hard on (p) make things difficult for
get my act together (n) organize myself properly

Formal to informal

2 Tell the boss exactly what you think. Don't worry – I'll **back** you **up**.
3 You'll never guess who I **bumped into** in the street just now!
4 I'm trying to **cut down (on)/cut back (on)** the amount of coffee I drink each day.
5 I'll have to **put off** the meeting until next week.
6 The flight is at 8.00 so we'll have to **set off** very early for the airport.
7 I think the baby really **takes after** his mother.
8 I was so pleased when my dad finally **gave up** smoking.
9 It's amazing how some people manage to **bring up** their children alone.
10 Have we got time to **drop in on** Elena on the way home?

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Spelling

gh

silent = night, higher, although, daughter, thorough
/f/ = enough, cough, tough, rough
/g/ = ghetto, ghost

Double consonants

The baby's getting **fatt**er every day.
I'm **hop**ing to go to India next year.
I **stopp**ed to look at the map.
I'm **writ**ing to thank you for all your help.
Have you ever **writt**en to a newspaper?
We've got no chance of **winn**ing.
The dog was **whin**ing outside the door.
I cut my thumb while **open**ing a tin.
You're not **listen**ing to me!
I had **plann**ed to study but I fell asleep.
Have you **visit**ed him in hospital yet?
As usual, the boss got the **bigg**est pay rise.
Whose mistake was he **referr**ing to?
A boring job is **prefer**able to no job.
The boy is believed to have been **kidnapp**ed.
We were **beat**en 4-0 in the final.

Pronunciation

ə	ɪ	ʌ	ɜː
certain	biscuit	blood	bird
chocolate	busy	country	earth
control	language	money	expert
famous	married	one	heard
moustache	minute (noun)	won	journey
pleasure	orange		nurse
woman	package		work
	packet		
	pretty		
	women		

beard	/bɪəd/	iron	/ˈaɪən/
beautiful	/ˈbjuːtɪfl/	naked	/ˈneɪkɪd/
break	/breɪk/	queue	/kjuː/
breakfast	/ˈbrekfəst/	restaurant	/ˈrestrɒnt/
comfortable	/ˈkʌmftəbl/	sausage	/ˈsɒsɪdʒ/
cupboard	/ˈkʌbəd/	sew	/səʊ/
friend	/frend/	stomach	/ˈstʌmək/
fruit	/fruːt/	suit	/suːt/
government	/ˈgʌvənmənt/	tired	/ˈtaɪəd/
guide	/gaɪd/	vegetable	/ˈvedʒtəbl/
heart	/hɑːt/		

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Topic: Food and shopping

Going shopping

A shopping list

bananas
tomatoes
red pepper
courgettes
garlic
skimmed milk
chicken breasts
white wine

A shopping trip

My first **errand** was to go to the clothes shop, as I had to **return** a shirt I bought last week but which didn't **fit** properly.
Unfortunately I didn't have the **receipt**, so the **assistant** told me I couldn't get a **refund**. Instead I **exchanged** it for a shirt in a different style.
Next I went to the supermarket to buy **groceries**. I walked up and down the **aisles**, looking at this week's **special offers** and filling my **trolley** with all kinds of food. There was a **queue** at the **checkout**, so I had to wait quite a long time. Next I went to the local **butcher's** to buy some chicken for dinner. Unfortunately I was too late - they had **sold out** of chicken. I hope the family won't mind a **takeaway** tonight!

Containers

a bag of crisps
a bottle of water
a box of chocolates
a can of cola
a carton of milk
a jar of jam
a tub of margarine
a tube of toothpaste

What's cooking?

A

Blend, **boil**, **chop**, **fry**, **grill**, **roast** and **slice** can be used as nouns and verbs.

B

1 slice
2 boil
3 blend
4 chops

Topic: Clothes and appearance

Clothes and accessories

A



B

1 helmet
2 slippers
3 belt
4 earrings
5 sweater
6 jacket
7 scarf
8 swimsuit

Talking about appearance

A

3 What does she look like?

B

She looks …	She looks like …
tired	a movie star
beautiful	her mother
happy	you

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Which word?

Correct words:

1 **look**
2 **match**
3 **suits**
4 **clothing**
5 **shrank**
6 **I'm wearing** jeans but **I usually wear**
7 **wearing** glasses and **carrying** a bag
8 **mid-sixties**

Topic: Sport

Types of sport

Other answers may be possible.

sports that you do outdoors	**sports that you play with a ball**	**sports that you play with a bat, club, racket or stick**	**sports that you do indoors**
baseball	baseball	baseball (*bat*)	aerobics
cricket	basketball	cricket (*bat*)	basketball
football	cricket	golf (*club*)	fencing
golf	football	hockey (*stick*)	gymnastics
hockey	golf	table tennis (*bat*)	ice skating
ice skating	hockey	tennis (*racket*)	judo
running	soccer		running
skateboarding	table tennis		swimming
skiing	tennis		table tennis
snowboarding	volleyball		tennis
soccer			trampolining
swimming			volleyball
tennis			weightlifting
volleyball			
windsurfing			

sports that you play in a team	**sports that you play with a net**	**sports that you do in cold weather**	**sports that you do in water**
baseball	table tennis	ice skating	swimming
basketball	tennis	skiing	windsurfing
cricket	volleyball	snowboarding	
football			
hockey			
soccer			
volleyball			

Sports words

1 court
2 stadium
3 referee
4 spectators
5 match
6 coach
7 rink

Bat, club, racket or stick?

1 club
2 stick
3 bat
4 racket

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Topic: Health

Useful words

1 GP
2 stitches
3 accident and emergency
4 nurse
5 surgery
6 clinic
7 patient
8 filling

Giving advice

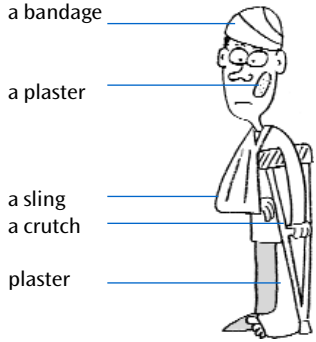
A

1 You'd better sit down/take a painkiller.
2 If I were you, I'd go to the dentist.
3 Why don't you put some cream on it?
4 You ought to put a plaster on it/ to get some rest.
5 You should sit down/take a painkiller.
6 You could try having a massage.
7 Why don't you try sucking a lozenge?
8 It would be a good idea to put a plaster on it/to get some rest.

B

'I've got toothache.' (2) 'If I were you I'd go to the dentist.'
'I've got a splitting headache!' (5) 'You should take a painkiller.'
'I'm coming down with the flu.' (4 or 8) 'You ought/It would be a good idea to get some rest.'
'I've got a sore throat.' (7) 'Why don't you try sucking a lozenge?'
'Ouch! I've twisted my ankle.' (1) 'You'd better sit down.'
'I've got a huge mosquito bite.' (3) 'Why don't you put some cream on it?'
'I've cut my finger.' (4 or 8) 'You ought/It would be a good idea to put a plaster on it.'
'I'm suffering from stress.' (6) 'You could try having a massage.'

Accidents and injuries



Topic: Where you live

City life or country life?

A

City life	Country life
cosmopolitan	field
hectic	nature
nightlife	peaceful
pollution	picturesque
rat race	remote
rush hour	village
skyscraper	
smog	
suburbs	
traffic	

B

…However, city life is often **hectic**, which can be stressful. **Pollution** is also often a problem in cities, caused partly by the large amount of **traffic** on the roads. Most people live on the outskirts of cities, in the **suburbs**, and travelling to work every day during the **rush hour** is also stressful.

Types of house

2 terraced house
3 block of flats
4 (thatched) cottage
5 semi-detached house
6 detached house

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