Test it Fix it

Vocabulary

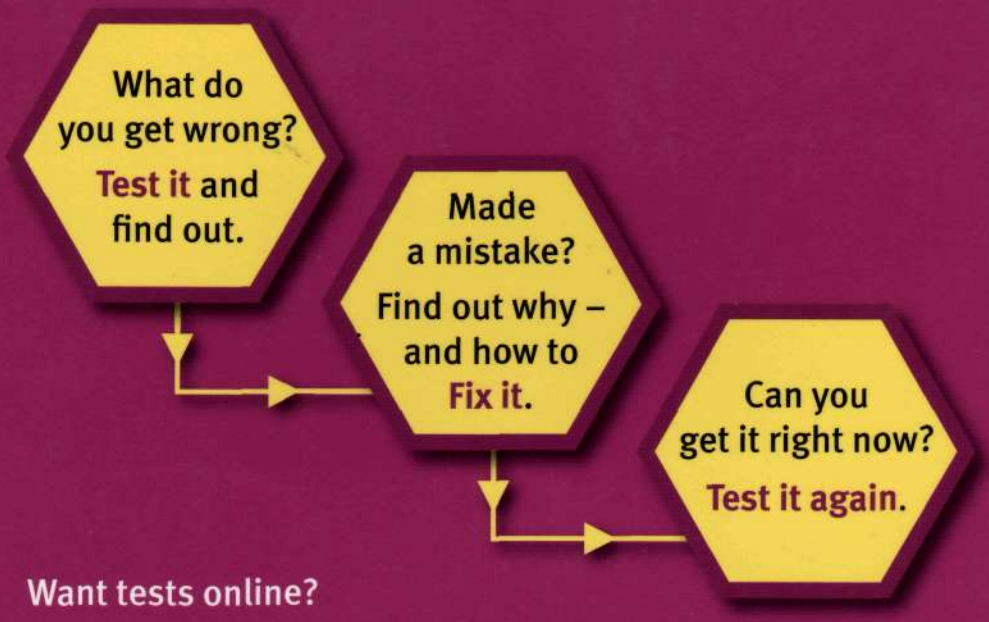
Intermediate

Kenna Bourke

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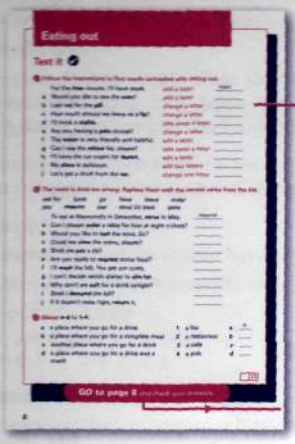
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How to use *Test it, Fix it*

Test it, Fix it is a series of books designed to help you identify any problems you may have in English, and to fix the problems. Each *Test it, Fix it* book has twenty tests which concentrate on mistakes commonly made by learners.

Test it, Fix it has an unusual format. You start at the **first** page of each unit, then go to the **third** page, then to the **second** page. Here's how it works:

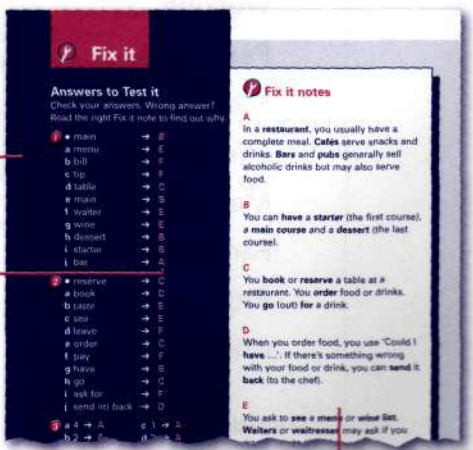


Test it (First page)

1. **Do the exercises on the *Test it* page.**

2. **Go to the *Fix it* page and check your answers before you do *Test it again*.**

Fix it (Third page)

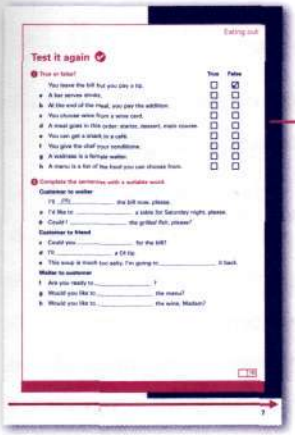


3. **Check your answers. You can fold the page to make it easier to check.**

4. **Wrong answer? Look for the *Fix it note* letter you need.**

5. **To understand why you made a mistake, read the *Fix it note*. If you need more information, read the *Review* page as well.**

6. **Now go back to the second page and do *Test it again*.**

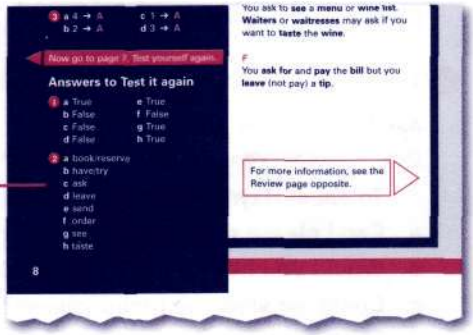


Test it again (Second page)

7 Do the exercises on the *Test it again* page.

8 Go to the *Fix it* page and check your answers.

Fix it (Third page)



9 Check your answers.

Review (Fourth page)



10 You can read this page at any time. It gives you extended *Fix it* notes and examples. It's designed to give you a summary of the information you need for the whole test.

Eating out

Test it

1 Follow the instructions to find words connected with eating out.

	For the **man** course, I'll have steak.	add a letter	*main*
a	Would you like to see the **men**?	add a letter	.....
b	Lets ask for the **pill**.	change a letter	.....
c	How much should we leave as a **lip**?	change a letter	.....
d	I'll book a **stable**.	take away a letter	.....
e	Are you having a **pain** course?	change a letter	.....
f	The **water** is very friendly and helpful.	add a letter	.....
g	Can I see the **whine** list, please?	take away a letter	.....
h	I'll have the ice cream for **desert**.	add a letter	.....
i	My **stare** is delicious.	add two letters	.....
j	Let's get a drink from the **car**.	change one letter	.....

2 The verbs in bold are wrong. Replace them with the correct verbs from the list.

ask for *book* *go* *have* *leave* *order*
pay ~~*reserve*~~ *see* *send (it) back* *taste*

	To eat at Raymond's in December, **serve** in May.	*reserve*
a	Can I please **order** a table for four at eight o'clock?	.....
b	Would you like to **test** the wine, Sir?	.....
c	Could we **view** the menu, please?	.....
d	Shall we **pay** a tip?	.....
e	Are you ready to **request** some food?	.....
f	I'll **meet** the bill. You get our coats.	.....
g	I can't decide which starter to **aim for**.	.....
h	Why don't we **exit** for a drink tonight?	.....
i	Shall I **demand** the bill?	.....
j	If it doesn't taste right, **return** it.	.....

3 Match a–d to 1–4.

a	a place where you go for a drink	**1**	a bar	**a**	*4*
b	a place where you go for a complete meal	**2**	a restaurant	**b**	.....
c	another place where you go for a drink	**3**	a café	**c**	.....
d	a place where you go for a drink and a snack	**4**	a pub	**d**	.....

Test it again

1 True or false?

		True	False
	You leave the bill but you pay a tip.	☐	☑
a	A bar serves drinks.	☐	☐
b	At the end of the meal, you pay the addition.	☐	☐
c	You choose wine from a wine card.	☐	☐
d	A meal goes in this order: starter, dessert, main course.	☐	☐
e	You can get a snack in a café.	☐	☐
f	You give the chef your conditions.	☐	☐
g	A waitress is a female waiter.	☐	☐
h	A menu is a list of the food you can choose from.	☐	☐

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

Customer to waiter

I'll *pay* ..... the bill now, please.

a I'd like to ..... a table for Saturday night, please.

b Could I ..... the grilled fish, please?

Customer to friend

c Could you ..... for the bill?

d I'll ..... a £4 tip.

e This soup is much too salty. I'm going to ..... it back.

Waiter to customer

f Are you ready to ..... ?

g Would you like to ..... the menu?

h Would you like to ..... the wine, Madam?

Fix it

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • main → B
a menu → E
b bill → F
c tip → F
d table → C
e main → B
f waiter → E
g wine → E
h dessert → B
i starter → B
j bar → A

2 • reserve → C
a book → C
b taste → E
c see → E
d leave → F
e order → C
f pay → F
g have → B
h go → C
i ask for → F
j send (it) back → D

3 a 4 → A
b 2 → A
c 1 → A
d 3 → A

Now go to page 7. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a True
b False
c False
d False
e True
f False
g True
h True

2 a book/reserve
b have/try
c ask
d leave
e send
f order
g see
h taste

Fix it notes

A

In a **restaurant**, you usually have a complete meal. **Cafés** serve snacks and drinks. **Bars** and **pubs** generally sell alcoholic drinks but may also serve food.

B

You can **have** a **starter** (the first course), a **main course** and a **dessert** (the last course).

C

You **book** or **reserve** a table at a restaurant. You **order** food or drinks. You **go** (out) **for** a drink.

D

When you order food, you use 'Could I **have** ...'. If there's something wrong with your food or drink, you can **send** it **back** (to the chef).

E

You ask to **see** a **menu** or **wine list**. **Waiters** or **waitresses** may ask if you want to **taste** the **wine**.

F

You **ask for** and **pay** the **bill** but you **leave** (not **pay**) a **tip**.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

There are several different names for places that serve food and drink. The most common are: restaurant, café, bar. A **restaurant** is generally a place where you stay for a longer time and have a complete meal of two or more courses. A **café** is where you go for drinks like coffee and tea and have a snack. A **bar** is where you **go for a drink** but it may also serve food. In the UK, there are also **pubs**. These are like bars and are where you usually go for a drink. Bars almost always serve alcohol; pubs always do.
Let's go for a drink at the new bar on Mossop Street tonight.

You **book** or **reserve** (not **order**) a table at a restaurant.
I'd like to book a table for two at eight-thirty, please.

You ask to **see** a **menu** (not a **card**). A menu is the list of food that the restaurant serves. If you want wine, you ask to **see** or **look at** a **wine list** (not **menu** or **card**). You **choose** and **order** food and drinks. **Waiters** (male) or **waitresses** (female) take your order and serve the food. They may ask if you want to **taste** the **wine** before they fill your glass.
Have you chosen? *Are you ready to order?*

You can **have** a **starter** (the first course), a **main course** and a **dessert** (the last course). When you order food, you use 'Could I **have** ...', 'I'll **have** ...' or 'I'd like the ...'.
Yes, could I have the fish? *I'll have the chicken.*
I'd like the soup of the day. *Are you having a starter?*

If there's something wrong with what you've ordered, you can **send** it **back** to the chef or to the kitchen.
'They've put ice cream on my apple pie! I asked for it with cream.'
'Why don't you send it back?'

You **ask for** and **pay** the **bill**. If the **service** is good, you might **leave** (not **pay**) a **tip** – (extra) money for your waiter/waitress. Sometimes **service is included** on the bill. This means that the restaurant has already added a tip.

Test it

1 What do you say in these situations? Write A, B or C.

You dial an incorrect phone number. Someone answers. What do you say?
A 'Sorry, wrong number.' **B** 'Sorry, false number.'
C 'Sorry, bad number.' A

a You want to speak to James on the phone. What do you say?
A 'Are you James?' **B** 'Is that James?' **C** 'Is it James?' .....

b The phone rings. The person calling says 'Hello, who's that?'. What do you say?
A 'I'm Alex.' **B** 'Here is Alex.' **C** 'It's Alex.' .....

c You answer the phone. The person on the other end wants to speak to you. What do you say?
CALLER Is that John Wright?
YOU **A** Yes, speaking. **B** Yes, I'm speaking. **C** Yes, I'm here. .....

2 Match a–k to 1–11.

a Don't call us, we'll	1 get through.	a	11
b Can I take	2 my emails.	b	.....
c Could you put me	3 a message?	c	.....
d I'd like to	4 text message.	d	.....
e I'm just checking	5 is engaged.	e	.....
f Look! He's sent me a	6 leave a message.	f	.....
g Would you mind posting	7 the phone.	g	.....
h Shh! Please be quiet. I'm on	8 email last night.	h	.....
i I'm afraid his line	9 through to Mr Smith?	i	.....
j I tried seven times but I couldn't	10 this letter for me?	j	.....
k I received your	11 call you.	k	.....

3 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

I ~~posted~~ you three emails last night. sent

a No, sorry, you've got the false number. .....

b Please give me a phone tomorrow morning. .....

c I'm typing a text message. .....

d Please give me a text message. .....

e Leave a message on my message machine. .....

GO to page 12 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Complete the phone conversation with suitable words or phrases.

A Hello, is *that* ..... Joe Riley?

B Yes, [a] ..... .

A Good. I want to talk to someone about software. Could you [b] ..... me [c] ..... to the right department?

B Yes, sure. Just a moment.
Oh, sorry. Mark's line is [d] ..... . Can I [e] ..... a message?

A Well, I [f] ..... a message yesterday, actually.

B Oh. I'm sorry. I'll ask Mark to [g] ..... you a call as soon as he's free, OK?

A Yes. Thanks.

2 Circle the correct option.

	make	an email/a wrong number/a phone call
a	send	a call/a text/a number
b	receive	an email/a number/a phone
c	check	your phones/your letters/your emails
d	write	a text/a call/a line
e	give	someone a letter/a text/a call

3 The words in bold are wrong. Replace them with the correct words.

'I asked Natasha to **make** me a ring or send me a [a]**call** on my mobile as soon as she arrived but she didn't. I waited a while and then I [b]**typed** [c]**a letter** and sent it to her email address. I didn't get a reply so I decided to give her a [d]**text** on the phone but I dialled the wrong [e]**address**. I tried again but this time the line was [f]**checked**. I was getting a bit worried but there was nothing I could do so I [g]**took** a message on her answer [h]**call**.'

	give	c	.....	f	.....
a	.....	d	.....	g	.....
b	.....	e	.....	h	.....

Fix it

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • A → C
a B → D
b C → D
c A → D

2 a 11 → B
b 3 → B
c 9 → C
d 6 → B
e 2 → A
f 4 → A
g 10 → A
h 7 → C
i 5 → C
j 1 → C
k 8 → A

3 • ~~posted~~ sent → A
a ~~false~~ wrong → C
b ~~phone~~ call → B
c ~~typing~~ writing → A
d ~~give~~ send → A
e ~~message machine~~ answer phone/answering machine → B

Now go to page 11. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a speaking
b put
c through
d busy/engaged
e take
f left
g give

2 a a text
b an email
c your emails
d a text
e a call

3 a text
b wrote
c an email
d call/ring
e number
f busy/engaged
g left
h phone

Fix it notes

A

You **check**, **write**, **send** and **receive** emails. You **write**, **send** and **receive** letters and text messages. You **post** a letter.

B

You **make** a phone call, **phone** someone or **give** someone **a call** or **a ring**. You **take** and **leave** a phone message. You can leave messages on an **answer phone** (**answering machine**).

C

You say that you are **on** the phone. If you don't succeed in making a call, you say you can't **get through** (because the line is **busy** or **engaged**). You ask to be **put through** to the person you want to speak to. You say that you've got the **wrong number** if you dial a number that's incorrect.

D

When you answer the phone, you say '**It's**' and your name. You say '**Is that**' and a person's name to ask who you're speaking to. You say '**Yes, speaking**' to confirm who you are.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

You **make** a phone call, **phone** someone and **give** someone **a call** or **a ring**.
Is it OK if I make a phone call? *Can you give me a ring sometime?*
Let's phone Paddy and ask him.

You say that you're **on** the phone when you're talking to someone.
Could you turn the music down? I'm on the phone.

If you don't succeed in making a call, you say you can't **get through** (because the line is **busy** or **engaged**). This means someone's already talking on the phone. You also say you can't get through if there's a fault or problem with the phone line.
Steve couldn't get through to his girlfriend. The line was engaged for ages!

You ask to be **put through** to the person you want to speak to if he or she works for a big organization or a business.
Could you put me through to the marketing department?
Could you put me through to Katy Wright, please?

You ask to **speak to** someone if it's a personal phone call.
Hi, Jackie. Can I speak to Martin, please?

You say that you've got the **wrong number** if you dial a number that's incorrect.
'Hi. Is that Lucy?' 'No, sorry. I think you've got the wrong number.'

You **leave** a phone message if the person you want to speak to isn't there or isn't available. You can also **take** a message for someone who isn't there.
Mr Davies is out at the moment but can I take a message?
I'd like to leave a message, please.

You can leave messages on an **answer phone** (or **answering machine**). On a mobile phone and in offices, this is often called **voicemail**.
Please leave a message on my answer phone.

When you answer the phone, you say **'It's'** and your name. You don't say **'I'm'**.
Hi! It's Helen. How are you? NOT ~~*Hi! I'm Helen.*~~

You say **'Is that'** and a person's name to ask who you're speaking to.
Hello. Is that David?

You say **'Yes, speaking'** to confirm who you are when you answer the phone.
'Hello, is that David Baker?' *'Yes, speaking.'*

You **check**, **write**, **send** and **receive** emails. You **write**, **send** and **receive** letters and text messages. You **post** a letter.
Just a minute. I'm checking my emails. *He's sending a text.*

Test it

1 Choose the correct words to complete the dialogue.

borrow *bought* *cost* *credit* *interest* *loans*
overdrawn *pay* ~~*saving*~~ *sold* *spending*

FRED I like your new computer. My dad's *saving* up for one like that.

OSCAR Thanks. My old one was getting a bit slow so I [a] ..... it to a friend and [b] ..... this one.

FRED Did you [c] ..... a lot for it?

OSCAR Yes, it [d] ..... quite a lot but it's a really good computer so I didn't mind [e] ..... money on it.

FRED Did you [f] ..... money from the bank?

OSCAR No, I didn't. [g] ..... are expensive.

FRED Why?

OSCAR Because you have to pay [h] ..... on the money you borrow. Anyway, my account is in [i] ..... for a change so I thought it was better just to pay for it in one go.

FRED Lucky you. My dad's always [j] ..... at the bank.

2 True or false?

		True	False
	If you're in credit, you've got no money in the bank.	☐	☑
a	A current account is an account that you can take money out of any time.	☐	☐
b	If you're in the red, you've got money in the bank.	☐	☐
c	If you have a savings account, the money earns interest.	☐	☐
d	You usually pay interest on a loan.	☐	☐
e	A statement is a record of what you put into and take out of your bank account.	☐	☐
f	If you have an overdraft, you're also in the black.	☐	☐
g	A deposit is a sum of money you give in advance as part of a total payment.	☐	☐
h	If you withdraw money, you put it into your bank account.	☐	☐
i	To cash a cheque means to give someone some money.	☐	☐
j	If you pay by instalments, you pay a little at a time.	☐	☐

GO to page 16 and check your answers.

Test it again

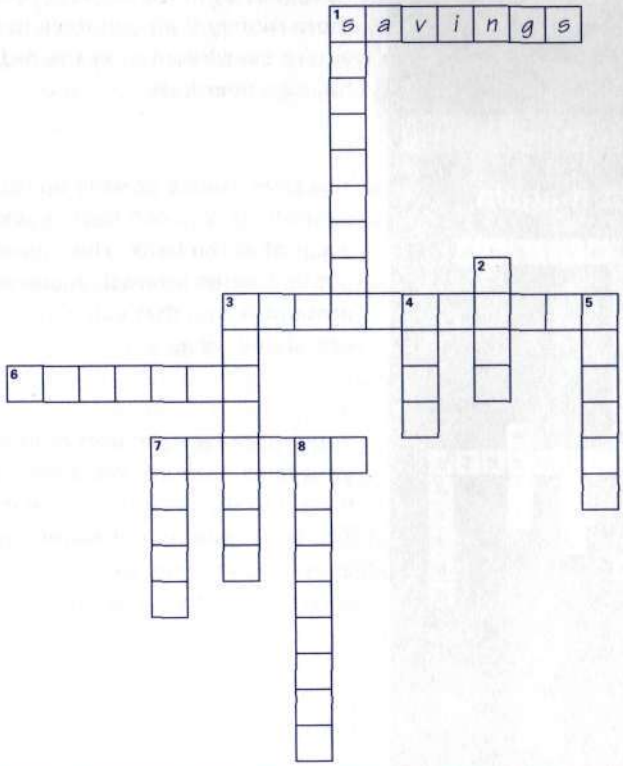
1 Solve the clues to complete the crossword.

Across

1 I put a few pounds a month into my _____ account. (7)
3 Our new home cinema system was expensive so we're paying for it by _____ . (11)
6 I'm going to pay 10% as a _____ . (7)
7 Can I _____ some money? (6)

Down

1 We get a _____ through the post every month. (9)
2 I'm going to _____ my bike and get a new one. (4)
3 Do you pay a lot of _____ on your car loan? (8)
4 Can you _____ me £10? (4)
5 Peter is _____ for a holiday. (6)
7 At last! My account is in the _____ . (5)
8 Nicky spends too much. She usually has an _____ . (9)



Fix it

Answers to Test it

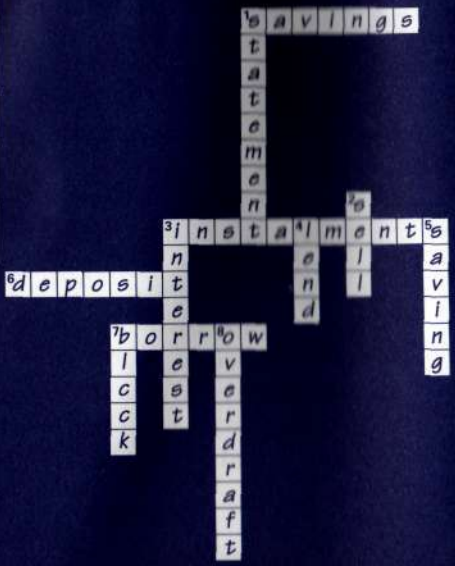
Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • saving → D
a sold → A
b bought → A
c pay → B
d cost → A
e spending → A
f borrow → A
g loans → A
h interest → B
i credit → C
j overdrawn → C

2 • False → C
a True → D
b False → C
c True → D
d True → B
e True → E
f False → C
g True → B
h False → E
i False → E
j True → B

Now go to page 15. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again



Fix it notes

A

You **buy** and **sell** things. Things **cost** money. You **spend money**, or **spend money on** something. You **borrow** money from a bank. The bank **lends** it to you. This is a **loan**.

B

You **pay interest** on a loan. You **pay for** expensive things **by instalments** (a small amount at a time). Sometimes you **pay a deposit** first then pay the rest by instalments.

C

You're **in credit** or **in the black** if you have money in the bank. If you've spent more money than you have in the bank, you're **overdrawn** or **in the red**. You have an **overdraft**.

D

You **save** money or **save up for** something. You can have a **savings account** at the bank. The money you put in it **earns interest**. A **current account** is one that you can take money out of any time.

E

You **withdraw** (take out) money from your bank account. You **cash a cheque** (take it to the bank to get the money). The bank gives you a **statement**. This is a record of money going into and coming out of your account.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

You **buy** and **sell** things. They **cost** money. You **pay for** things.
I'm going to buy some new shoes. *Pete's selling his motorbike.*
This computer costs £600. *I've paid for the drinks.*

You **spend money**, or **spend money on** something.
Amanda loves shopping. She loves spending money.
We spend about £25 a week on books, newspapers and CDs.

You **borrow** money from a bank. The bank **lends** it to you. This is a **loan**.
We borrowed £4000 to buy a new car. *The bank lent me £2000.*
The Joneses used the loan to improve their kitchen.

You usually **pay interest on** a loan. This means that you pay back what you borrow and some extra.
We're paying 16.4% interest a year on this loan.

If something you want is very expensive, you can usually pay for it **by** or **in instalments** (a small amount at a time). Sometimes you **pay a deposit** first then pay the rest by instalments. Loans are also repaid by or in instalments.
That's a 15% deposit, then ten instalments of £65 each month for the next 36 months.

You're **in credit** or **in the black** if you have money in the bank. If you've spent more money than you have in the bank, you're **overdrawn** or **in the red**. You have an **overdraft**. You owe money to the bank.
My account is usually in credit but at the moment I'm in the red.

You **save** money or **save up for** something. You can have a **savings account** at the bank. The money you put in it **earns interest**. A **current account** is one that you can take money out of any time. People usually pay their salaries into a current account and use it for everyday expenses.
We saved up for a holiday. *Do you have a current account at this bank?*

You **withdraw** (take out) money from your bank account. You can do this by going to the bank, or using a card at a **cash machine** (also called **ATM**s). You **cash a cheque** (take it to the bank to get the money). The bank gives you a **statement** that tells you how much money is going into and out of your account.

Test it

1 Circle the correct option.

I'll meet you at the bus stop/platform at 7.30.

a I really hope we get to the station in/on time to catch the train.

b What's he doing standing on that platform/rank?

c I'd like a two-way/return to Oxford, please.

d Hurry up! Get in/on the car – we're late!

e How much was your taxi bill/fare?

f Is that the taxi stop/rank over there?

g Let's look at the bus programme/timetable.

h James Callaghan is an airline pilot/driver.

i We'll go by/on bus next time. It's cheaper.

j Six travellers/passengers got off the train at Swansea.

2 Match a–k to 1–11.

a single	1 the place in a station where people get on and off a train	a	11
b fare	2 the person who drives a bus or train	b	.....
c timetable	3 the time that a vehicle leaves	c	.....
d a return	4 the place where you get on and off a bus	d	.....
e driver	5 the money you pay for your journey	e	.....
f pilot	6 a ticket for travel to a place and back again	f	.....
g departure time	7 the place where taxis wait for customers	g	.....
h arrival time	8 the schedule for a train, bus or plane	h	.....
i platform	9 the person who flies a plane	i	.....
j rank	10 the time that a vehicle gets to its destination	j	.....
k stop	11 one-way ticket	k	.....

GO to page 20 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Find and correct ten mistakes.

JANE	Welcome home, Brian. How was the journey?	✓
	Did you come ~~on~~ train?	by
BRIAN	Not too bad. The train was due to arrive at 09.58	
	according to the programme but it wasn't in time	
	and it didn't land till 10.29. And there were too	
	many other travellers. It was difficult to get a seat.	
JANE	Which train did you get into?	
BRIAN	The Paddington to Cheltenham one.	
JANE	Oh, right. So you changed to Swindon, I suppose.	
BRIAN	Yes. Then I took a taxi from the station. I waited for	
	ages by the taxi station. And after all that, the taxi	
	bill was enormous!	
JANE	Really? It should be cheap.	
BRIAN	Well, when I got on the taxi, the driver said it	
	would cost about £4 but in fact it was £9. And it	
	took a long time. Next time I'll go by foot.	

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

I was late, so when I arrived at the station, the train had already *left*.

a He waved goodbye from the platform as I got ..... the train.

b Would you like a single or a ..... ticket, Sir?

c Please get ..... of the car and go to school, Sally!

d You can get around the city centre very easily by car, by ..... or by taxi. There aren't any trams or underground trains and riding a bike is too dangerous.

e If you want to get to Oxford, you need to change trains ..... London Paddington.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • stop → E
a in → F
b platform → E
c return → D
d in → B
e fare → D
f rank → E
g timetable → F
h pilot → C
i by → G
j passengers → C

2 a 11 → D
b 5 → D
c 8 → F
d 6 → D
e 2 → C
f 9 → C
g 3 → A
h 10 → A
i 1 → E
j 7 → E
k 4 → E

Now go to page 19. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a ~~programme~~ timetable
b ~~in time~~ on time
c ~~land~~ arrive
d ~~travellers~~ passengers
e ~~get into~~ get (on)
f ~~changed to~~ changed at
g ~~taxi station~~ taxi rank
h ~~bill~~ fare
i ~~got on~~ got into
j ~~by foot~~ on foot

2 a on
b return
c out
d bus
e at

Fix it notes

A

A **time of departure** or **arrival** is the time a vehicle leaves and arrives. Buses, trains, planes and cars **leave** and **arrive**.

B

You **get on** and **off** a bus, train or plane. You **get into** or **in** and **out of** a taxi or car. You **change** trains and buses **at** a place.

C

The person who drives a bus, car or train is the **driver**. On a plane, it's the **pilot**. Other travellers are called **passengers**.

D

The money that you pay for a ticket on a bus or train is a **fare**. The money you pay a taxi driver is a **fare**. You can buy a **single** (one-way) ticket or a **return** (to the place and back again).

E

You get on and off a train at a **platform**. Taxis wait for customers at a **taxi rank**. You get on and off a bus at a **bus stop**.

F

A **timetable** is a schedule of arrivals and departures for vehicles. If you're **in time**, it means you have enough time. If you're **on time**, it means you're there at the correct time.

G

You go **by** bus, car, train and plane but **on** foot.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

A **departure** time or **arrival** time is the time a vehicle (bus, train, etc.) leaves from and gets to (arrives at) a place. Buses, trains, planes and cars **leave/depart** and **arrive**. Planes also **take off** and **land**.
Flight BA013 to New York will depart in ten minutes. Please go immediately to gate number 23 where the plane is waiting to take off.

You **get on** and **off** a bus, train or plane but you **get into** and **out of** a taxi or car.
Everyone got off the bus. *She got out of the taxi and paid the driver.*

You **change** trains and buses **at** a place.
If you want to get to Bristol, you need to change at Swindon.

The person who drives a bus, car or train is the **driver**. On a plane, the person in charge is the **pilot**. Travellers on buses, trains, and planes are called **passengers**.
I want to be a train driver when I grow up.
The pilot is telling the passengers that they are flying over the Alps.

The money that you pay for a ticket on a bus or train is a **fare**. The money you pay a taxi driver is a **fare**. On a plane it's the **airfare**.
My airfare to Brussels was quite cheap. *How much will the fare be?*

You can buy a **single** (one-way) ticket or a **single ticket**. You can also buy a **return** or a **return ticket** (to the place and back again).
Two singles to London Euston, please. *A return to Oxford.*

A **platform** is the place in a station where you get on and off a train. A **taxi rank** is where taxis wait for customers. A **bus stop** is where people get on and off a bus.
The train at platform 8 is for Kingham and Moreton-in-Marsh.
Could you tell me where the nearest taxi rank is? *There's the bus stop.*

A **timetable** is a schedule of arrivals and departures for vehicles. If you're **in time**, it means you are early enough to catch a plane, train, bus, etc. You aren't late. If you're **on time**, it means you're there at the correct time. You often use on time with things that have timetables, like trains and buses. We can also say that we're on time for an appointment or a meeting.
The timetable says there's another train in ten minutes.
We got there just in time to catch the train. *The plane left on time.*
I arrived exactly on time for my appointment with the doctor.

You go **by** bus, car, train, tram, tube, boat, bike and plane but **on** foot.*
I'm too tired to walk. Let's go by bus.
It takes about half an hour to get to the centre on foot, or five minutes by car.

*See *Test it, Fix it: Grammar Pre-intermediate*, page 73 for more information.

Test it

1 Match a–k to 1–11.

a	Thank you, Sir. Here's your	1	the cash desk	a	11
b	Look, that shop is having	2	on special offer?	b	.....
c	Can I pay	3	in the sales.	c	.....
d	This DVD doesn't work so I'd like	4	served, thanks.	d	.....
e	Please pay at	5	leave it, thanks.	e	.....
f	I'm being	6	by credit card?	f	.....
g	What's the	7	take it, please.	g	.....
h	Are all these CDs	8	a refund, please.	h	.....
i	We got some bargains	9	a sale.	i	.....
j	It doesn't fit so I'll	10	price of this shirt?	j	.....
k	Yes, I love it. I'll	11	change.	k	.....

2 True or false?

		True	False
	If something is a bargain, it's good value for money.	✓	
a	If something you buy is faulty, it doesn't work properly.		
b	You're 'just looking' so you want someone to help you.		
c	You often see a sell-by date on clothes.		
d	When something is on special offer it usually means the price is lower.		
e	If you want your money back, you ask for a discount.		

3 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

This cod's sell-on date was yesterday.

sell-by

a I don't need any help. I'm served.

.....

b Can I pay with cheque?

.....

c All faulty items can be swapped.

.....

d Please make me a refund.

.....

e You gave me £10 and the book costs £9 so here's £1 money.

.....

GO to page 24 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Choose the correct option, A or B.

I don't want to buy anything – I'm ..B.. .
A being served **B** just looking

a This T-shirt has a stain on it. I'll ask for a ..... .
A bargain **B** discount

b Would you like to come to the January ..... with me?
A bargains **B** sales

c I've finished shopping. Let's go to the ..... .
A checkout **B** check in

d Look! Those nice glasses are on special ..... .
A deal **B** offer

e Do you think I should ..... this? It doesn't work.
A refund **B** return

f The software was ..... so I took it back.
A faulty **B** mistaken

g Can you tell me what the ..... is?
A amount **B** price

h I'd like to pay ..... cash, please.
A by **B** in

i Wow! What a ..... . It's only £2.
A bargain **B** sale

j This meat has passed its ..... date.
A sell-by **B** sale-by

2 Complete the sentences with two suitable words.

They've got DVDs on ..special offer.. – four for £20.

a I'm not ready to buy anything. I'm ..... .

b If it doesn't fit, you can return it and get your ..... .

c 'Are you .....?' 'Yes, thanks. The assistant is helping me.'

d The shop ..... a refund because the game didn't work.

e Actually, I can't really afford the camera so I think I'll ..... .

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1
a 11 → A
b 9 → F
c 6 → A
d 8 → B
e 1 → A
f 4 → D
g 10 → A
h 2 → E
i 3 → E, F
j 5 → C
k 7 → C

2
e True → E
a True → B
b False → D
c False → A
d True → E
e False → E, B

3

e sell-on	sell-by	→ A
a I'm served	I'm being served	→ D
b with	by	→ A
c swapped	exchanged	→ B
d make	give	→ B
e exchange	change	→ A

Now go to page 23. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1
a B
b B
c A
d B
e B
f A
g B
h B
i A
j A

2
a just looking
b money back
c being served
d gave me
e leave it

Fix it notes

A

You pay for things at a **till**, **cash desk** or **checkout**. You pay **by cheque** or **by credit card** but usually **in** or **with cash**. You get **change** (money back). The **price** is the cost of something. Food often has a **sell-by date** printed on it.

B

If something doesn't work or isn't right, it's **faulty** and you can **return** or **exchange** it. You exchange something if you want to change it for something else. You ask for a **refund** if you want your money back. A shop **gives** you a refund.

C

If you want to buy something, you say that you'll **take** it. If you don't want to buy it, you say that you'll **leave** it.

D

If you're **just looking**, it means that you don't want help. If you're **being served**, a shop assistant is already helping you.

E

If something is a **bargain**, it's very good value for money or cheaper than you expect. When something is **a special offer** or is **on special offer**, the shop has lowered the price. A **discount** is money off the original price.

F

Many shops have **sales**. A **sale** is when the shop reduces the price of most of its items.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Paying

You pay for things at a **till, cash desk** or **checkout. Checkout** is more common in a supermarket. You can pay **by cheque** or **by credit card** but **in** or **with** (not **by**) **cash**. You get **change** if you give more money than necessary.

Buying

The **price** of something is the money it costs and that you have to pay in order to buy it. You may also see a **bar code**, which is scanned by an electronic reader. Food often has a **sell-by date** or a **use-by date**, or both, printed on it.

If you want to buy something, you say to the shop assistant or shopkeeper that you'll **take** it. If you don't want to buy it, you say that you'll **leave** it.

If you say that you're **just looking**, it means that you don't want help from the shop assistant. If you say that you're **being served**, it means that a shop assistant is already helping you.

If something is a **bargain**, it's very good value or it's cheaper than you expect it to be. When something is **a special offer** or is **on special offer** it means that the shop has lowered the price, usually for a short period of time. A **discount** is money off the original price.

Many shops have **sales** one or more times a year. In the UK, many shops have their sales in January (the January sales). A **sale** is when the shop reduces the price on many of its items. Again, this is usually for a limited period of time.

Problems

If something that you buy doesn't work correctly, you can ask for your **money back**. This is also called a **refund**. A shop **gives** you a refund.

If you want to change something for something else, you **exchange** it. If something doesn't work or isn't right, it's **faulty** and you can **return** or **exchange** it.

Test it

1 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

I used to live in a flat with four ~~flatfriends~~. flatmates

a I live by my own in a small flat in the town centre. .....

b I awake at 7.00 a.m. .....

c If my alarm doesn't go off, I sleep over. .....

d I get up and clean the teeth. .....

e I often jump breakfast because I don't have time to eat it. .....

f I leave the home at about 8.00. .....

g I get to the work at 8.30. .....

h After work, I have a lie-in before I go out with friends. .....

i If I'm very tired, I have the early night. .....

j I usually fall to sleep quickly. .....

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

by myself *come round* *flatmates* *get home* *getting up* *go out*
have a bath *lie-in* *a nap* *oversleep* *a shower* *to shower* ~~*stay up*~~

BOB I felt terrible this morning. I shouldn't stay up so late.

ALAN I hate [a] ..... in the morning.

BOB So do I. I like to have a [b] ..... .

ALAN Do you live alone or do you live with your girlfriend?

BOB I live [c] ..... . But my friends [d] ..... every day.

ALAN I've got two [e] ..... . They're nice, but they're always using the bathroom when I want to [f] ..... .

BOB I don't like baths. I have [g] ..... every morning. I don't [h] ..... from work until late and I [i] ..... every night, so I don't have time [j] ..... before I go to bed. I'm so tired that I often [k] ..... and I have to have [l] ..... at work!

GO to page 28 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Add *by, in, out, round, to, up* or *with* in the correct place in each sentence.

The bus was late so I didn't get to work until 10. to

a Wake sleepy head! Breakfast is ready! .....

b Karen dropped last night and we had a long chat. .....

c Richard doesn't feel like going tonight. .....

d I'm so glad it's Sunday. I can have a lie. .....

e We could just stay and watch TV or something. .....

f Feel free to come anytime that suits you. .....

g I'm getting fed up with living myself. .....

h The kids stayed much too late last night. .....

i It's seven o'clock – time to get. .....

j Amanda's lived Pete for about ten years. .....

2 Circle the correct option.

These days, more and more people are living alone/own. Danny McKenzie lives [a] by/with himself in a house on a small island. He never [b] oversleeps/has an oversleep during the week because he has to catch a boat to get to work. On Sundays he often has a [c] lie-in/stay-in, though. On those days he [d] makes/does a big breakfast, although he often [e] jumps/skips breakfast on other days.

On weekdays, when he [f] awakes up/wakes up, he usually [g] does/has a shower, then looks out of the window to see if the boat is coming. If he sees the boat, he leaves [h] home/the home straight away, brushing [i] the/his teeth as he runs to the jetty. The sailors on the boat tell him that he shouldn't stay [j] up/in so late and then he would have more time in the mornings.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • ~~flatfriends~~ flatmates → F
a ~~by my own~~ on my own/by myself → F
b ~~awake~~ wake up → D
c ~~sleep over~~ oversleep → D
d ~~the~~ my → E
e ~~jump~~ skip → C
f ~~the home~~ home → C
g ~~the work~~ work → C
h ~~lie-in~~ nap → A
i ~~the~~ an → A
j ~~fall to sleep~~ fall asleep/go to sleep → D

2 • stay up → D
a getting up → D
b lie-in → A
c by myself → F
d come round → B
e flatmates → F
f have a bath → A
g a shower → A
h get home → C
i go out → B
j to shower → A
k oversleep → D
l a nap → A

Now go to page 27. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a wake up
b dropped in/by
c going out
d lie-in
e stay in
f come round
g living by
h stayed up
i get up
j lived with

2 a by
b oversleeps
c lie-in
d makes
e skips
f wakes up
g has
h home
i his
j up

Fix it notes

A
Use **have** + **a** with bath, lie-in, lunch break, meal, nap, rest, shave, shower, wash. You also **have an early/a late night** (go to bed early or late). Use **have** + **breakfast, dinner, lunch.** Use **shave, shower** and **wash** as verbs.

B
You **stay in** (stay at home) or **go out** (leave the house, e.g. to go to a restaurant). Friends can **come round** or **drop in/by** (visit you at home).

C
Use **go, leave, get** + **home** (not **the home**). Use **get to** and **leave** + work (not **the work**). You **skip** (miss) meals. You **make** (cook or prepare) a meal.

D
Use **wake up** (open your eyes) and **get up** (get out of bed). If you're **awake**, you're not asleep. If you don't wake up at the right time, you **oversleep**. You **stay up** if you go to bed later than usual. You **go to sleep** or **fall asleep**.

E
Use **brush, clean, wash** + **my** (not the) with **teeth, hair, hands, face,** etc.

F
Use **live alone, on my own** or **by myself** if you don't share a house or flat with another person. Use **live with** + noun (e.g. my partner) if you do. People you share a flat with are called **flatmates**.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

You use **wake up** (open your eyes) and **get up** (get out of bed). If you're **awake**, you're not asleep. If you don't wake up at the right time, you **oversleep**.
Oh, you're awake. You've been asleep for hours. *I overslept and missed the bus.*

You use **brush, clean, wash** + **my** (not **the**) with **teeth, hair, hands, face**, etc.
Don't forget to wash your hands and brush your hair.

You **have** or **make** (cook or prepare) **breakfast, lunch, dinner** or **supper**. You might **skip** (miss) a meal. You don't use **a** or **the** with the names of meals.
Let's have breakfast. NOT ~~*Let's have the breakfast.*~~
It's a bad idea to skip breakfast.

You **have** + **a** with many nouns including lie-in, nap, rest, break (e.g. lunch break), meal, bath, shave, shower and wash. You don't use **the**. You can use shave, shower and wash as verbs.
I have a lunch break at about one. NOT ~~*I have the lunch break at about one.*~~
In the morning I have a quick wash as I don't have time to shower.

A **nap** and a **rest** can mean the same thing (a short sleep) but a rest can also mean that you just relax. If you have a **lie-in**, it means that you stay in bed later than usual, perhaps because you don't have to go to work.
If I don't have a lie-in on Sunday morning, I have a nap in the afternoon.

You use **go, leave, get** + **home** (not **the home**). You use **get to** and **leave** + work (not **the work**).
I want to go home. *He usually gets to work at nine.* *We leave work at six.*

You **stay in** (stay at home) or **go out** (leave the house, e.g. to go to a restaurant).
Do you want to go out tonight? *Not really. I'd prefer to stay in.*

You **have friends (over/round) for lunch/dinner**. This means that you invite them to your house for a meal. People also **come round** or **drop in/by** (visit you at home). Note that drop in/by is more casual and informal than come round. It suggests that the visit wasn't planned at all.
We don't often have friends over for dinner, but sometimes they drop by for coffee.

You also **have an early/a late night** (go to bed early or late) and you **stay up** (go to bed later than usual). You **go to sleep** or **fall asleep**.
I need an early night. I feel tired. *I fall asleep very easily.*

You use **live alone, on my own** or **by myself** if you don't share a house or flat with another person. Use **live with** + noun if you share a house or flat with other people. If you share a flat with other people, they are your **flatmates**.
I live on my own. *She lives with her partner, Nicholas.*

Test it

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

a degree *an exam* *a graduate* *kindergarten* *lecturers*
lectures *lessons* ~~*nursery*~~ *primary* *private* *secondary*

Edgar's 4 now – he's been at *nursery* school for a year.

a Steve needed ..... , so he went to university.

b Bill and Mike are both 8. They go to ..... school.

c Eton is probably the most famous ..... school in the UK. It costs thousands of pounds a year to go there.

d If you have a degree, you're ..... .

e At university, we have three ..... a week.

f I used to enjoy the history ..... at school.

g You take or sit ..... at school and university.

h ..... are people who teach at universities.

i This ..... school has 1000 pupils aged 11–18.

j Ellie is 3 years old. She's just started ..... .

2 Circle the correct option.

If she passes her exams, she'll start at the grammar/vocabulary school in September.

a I'm studying because I'm taking/passing an exam tomorrow.

b She didn't get the grades she needed so she repassed/retook the exam.

c Michael passed out/graduated from Bristol with a BA in modern languages.

d I really hope I'm going to pass/succeed the exam.

e Mr Lucas teaches economy/economics.

f Charlie goes to a government/state school.

g Malcolm Smith was a brilliant professor/teacher at London University.

h Politic/Politics is quite a difficult subject.

i Primary school pupils/students all learn English and maths.

j About 50% of students go on to superior/further education after school.

GO to page 32 and check your answers.

Test it again

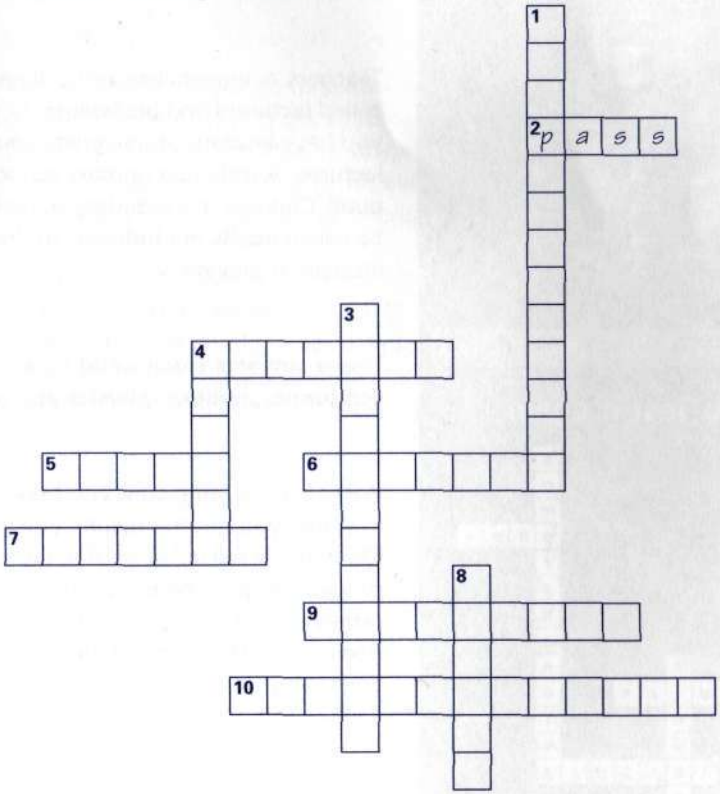
1 Solve the clues to complete the crossword.

Across

2 If you do well in an exam, you_____ it. (4)
4 A subject you often study with chemistry. (7)
5 A child at a school. (5)
6 The name of a lesson you go to at university. (8)
7 Economics is a _____ . So is English. (7)
9 A senior person who teaches at a university. (9)
10 A student studying for a first degree. (13)

Down

1 A type of state secondary school in the UK. (13)
3 A school for very young children. (12)
4 A school you pay to go to. (6)
8 A qualification a graduate has. (6)



Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

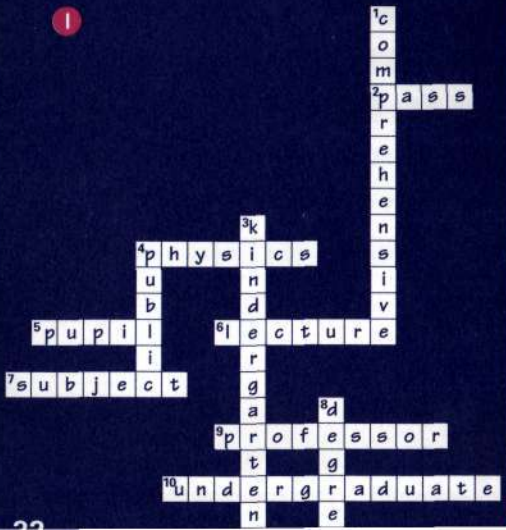
1
- nursery → A
- a a degree → E
- b primary → A
- c public → B
- d a graduate → E
- e lectures → C
- f lessons → C
- g an exam → E
- h lecturers → C
- i secondary → A
- j kindergarten → A

2
- grammar → B
- a taking → E
- b retook → E
- c graduated → E
- d pass → E
- e economics → D
- f state → B
- g professor → C
- h Politics → D
- i pupils → C
- j further → A

Now go to page 31. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1



Fix it notes

A

Children aged 3–5 go to **kindergarten** or **nursery school**; aged 4 or 5–11 they go to **primary** school; 11–16 or 18 to **secondary** school. **Further education** is education after 16, e.g. at a college or university.

B

In the UK there are secondary **state** schools (**comprehensives**). Any child can go to a state school. You usually need to pass an exam to go to a **grammar** school. **Public** schools are private and you pay to go to them.

C

Teachers at universities and colleges are called **lecturers** and **professors**. At school you have **lessons**; at university you go to **lectures**. A child at a primary school is a **pupil**. Children at secondary schools can be called **pupils** or **students**. You're a **student** at university.

D

These **subjects** always end in **-s**: **economics**, **politics**, **physics** and **maths**.

E

When you do an exam, you **take** or **sit** it. When you get the results you **pass** it (do well) or **fail** it (do badly). If you fail or want to get a better grade, you can **retake** or **re-sit** the exam. You **graduate from** university with a **degree**. Then you're a **graduate**.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Schools and teachers

Some children aged 3–5 go to **kindergarten** or **nursery school**. Parents can choose to send their children to a kindergarten or nursery school but it isn't obligatory. When they're 4–5 all children start **primary** school. The children who go to school are called **pupils** and are taught in **lessons** by **teachers**. **Secondary** school is for pupils (students) aged 11–18.

In the UK there are three main types of secondary school. Most secondary **state** schools in the UK are **comprehensives**. Any child can go to a comprehensive school. In some areas there are also state **grammar** schools. You usually have to pass an exam to go to them. There are also **private** schools. Parents pay to send their children to them. Many private schools are **boarding** schools (often confusingly called **public** schools): the pupils live and sleep there but go home in the holidays.

Further and higher education

In the UK, all children must go to school between the ages of 5 and 16. At 16, children can leave school and get a job or go to a college to do some further education. They can also choose to stay at school until they're 18 to do A level exams and then go on to **further** or **higher education**. This is education after school, e.g. studying at a college or university.

People who teach at universities and colleges are **lecturers** and **professors**. You go to **lectures**. A lecture is usually for a large group of students. Groups of up to about 20 students are taught in **seminars**. **Tutorials** and **supervisions** are for smaller groups or individual students. If you are a student, you're called an **undergraduate** until you **graduate from** university with a **degree**. Then you're a **graduate**.

Subjects and exams

These **subjects** always end in **-s**: **economics**, **politics**, **physics** and **maths**. You can't say 'economic' when you're talking about the subject.



Note that in American English, **maths** is **math**.

When you do an exam you **take** or **sit** it. When you get the results you **pass** it (do well) or **fail** it (do badly). Note that 'pass an exam' doesn't mean the same as 'take an exam'. This is a common mistake. If you fail an exam or want to get a better grade, you can **retake** or **re-sit** the exam.

Test it

1 Circle one word in each group that doesn't belong.

	pale	dark	(bald)	fair
a	well-dressed	elegant	smart	curly
b	wavy	straight	curly	plump
c	plump	slim	fat	chubby
d	handsome	attractive	pretty	bald
e	long-haired	bald	slight	short-haired
f	fair	dark	red	wavy
g	muscular	ugly	fit	athletic
h	scruffy	young	elderly	middle-aged
i	ugly	pretty	unattractive	plain
j	slim	slight	overweight	thin

2 Match the descriptions to the pictures.

She's got dark hair and she has glasses. 4

a She has long, wavy hair and she's plump. .....

b He's bald and has a moustache. .....

c He's scruffy and has a beard. .....

d He's got a long face and curly hair. .....

e She has short, straight hair and she's very smart. .....

1



2



3



4



5



6



GO to page 36 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Rewrite the sentences so that they have the opposite meaning. More than one word may be possible.

a She's plain, tall and slim and has curly hair.

She's *pretty*, ... and

..... and has ..... hair.

b She's elderly, plump and she has long hair.

She's ....., ... and she has

..... hair.

c He's scruffy and has lots of hair.

He's ..... and he's ..... .

d He's ugly and has short, dark hair.

He's ..... *and has* ....., ...

..... hair.

e He's young, smart and has straight hair.

He's ....., ... and has

..... hair.

2 Read the text and replace the words in bold with a more suitable word from the list.

chubby *curly* *fit* *glasses* ~~*had*~~ *muscular*
overweight *pale* *round* *scruffy* *well-dressed*

Podge Huffkin was a strange-looking man. He ~~was~~ *had* red, [a] **clear** hair and a [b] **bald** face, like a big circle. Although he was usually [c] **elderly**, he never shaved, so he always looked rather [d] **wavy**. Some people said he was fat but I didn't think so. He was a bit [e] **curly**, it's true, and he had a rather [f] **fair** face but he looked interesting. His body was [g] **straight** because he went to the gym five nights a week so generally he was very [h] **pretty**. He had very [i] **smart** skin. I remember that well because it made him look unhealthy. He also had small, blue eyes that were difficult to see behind his dark [j] **moustache**. I often wonder what happened to poor old Podge in the end.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • bald → A
a curly → A, F
b plump → C, A
c slim → C
d bald → A, E
e slight → C, A
f wavy → A, B
g ugly → E, B
h scruffy → F, C
i pretty → E
j overweight → C

2 • 4 → B, D
a 2 → A, C
b 1 → A, D
c 3 → D, F
d 6 → A, D
e 5 → A, F

Now go to page 35. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a short, fat/plump/chubby, straight
b young, thin/slim, short
c well-dressed/elegant/smart, bald
d handsome/good-looking, long, fair
e elderly, scruffy, curly/wavy

2 a curly
b round
c well-dressed
d scruffy
e overweight
f chubby
g muscular
h fit
i pale
j glasses

Fix it notes

A
Use **short**, **long** or **shoulder-length** to describe the length of someone's hair. Use **curly**, **wavy** or **straight** to describe its type. A **bald** person has no hair.

B
Use **fair**, **dark** or **red** to describe hair colour. Use **fair**, **dark** or **pale** to describe skin colour. Use **muscular**, **fit** and **athletic** to describe a body in good condition.

C
Plump, **chubby**, **fat**, **overweight** are opposites of **slim**, **slight**, **thin**. **Young**, **middle-aged** and **elderly** describe age.

D
People's faces can be **chubby**, **round**, **long**, **slim** or **thin**. Men sometimes have a **beard** or a **moustache**. Many people wear or have **glasses**.

E
Attractive, **pretty**, **beautiful**, **handsome**, **good-looking** are all positive adjectives that describe general appearance. **Ugly**, **plain** and **unattractive** are negative.

F
Use **well-dressed**, **elegant** and **smart** to say that someone looks good and wears nice clothes. Use **scruffy** to say that their appearance and clothes are untidy.

G
Use **be** + adjective or **have** + noun, e.g. be attractive; have a beard.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Describing hair

People have **long** or **short** hair. (Their hair is long or short.) You can also use **shoulder-length** to describe the length of hair more precisely.

You can describe hair colour as red, blonde, black, brown, etc. You can also be more general and say that people have **fair** or **dark** hair (or that they **are fair/dark-haired**).

Hair can be **straight** (no curls), **curly** or **wavy** (slightly curly). If someone hasn't got any hair at all, they're **bald**.

Men sometimes have a **beard** (hair on their chin and cheeks) or a **moustache** (hair on their top lip). If they **shave** the hair off, you can say they are **clean-shaven**.

Describing faces

You can describe someone's face as **long** and **thin**, **round**, or **chubby**. You usually use **chubby** to talk about babies' and children's faces, not adults' faces. You **have** or **wear** glasses (which can also be sunglasses or dark glasses). You use **youthful**, **middle-aged** and **elderly** (more polite than **old**) to describe the approximate age you think a person is.

You can describe people who have black, brown or very sun-tanned skin as having **dark** skin. You can describe people who have white skin as having **fair** skin. You can also say **dark-skinned** and **fair-skinned**. If you look **pale**, it's probably because you're unwell or you've had a shock.

Describing the body

You use **plump**, **chubby**, **fat** and **overweight** to say that people are heavy. Note that these words are not very polite because people don't like to be described in this way, so be careful how you use them. Their opposites, **slim**, **slight** and **thin**, describe less heavy people and are polite. You use **muscular**, **fit** and **athletic** to describe bodies that are in good condition.

Attractive, **pretty**, **beautiful**, **handsome** and **good-looking** are all positive adjectives that describe general appearance. You usually use pretty and beautiful for women, not men. **Ugly**, **plain** and **unattractive** are negative. Use **well-dressed**, **elegant** and **smart** to say that someone looks good and wears nice clothes. Use **scruffy** to say that their clothes are untidy or that the person doesn't look after his or her appearance very well.

Test it

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

blinking *blushes* *frowning* *glanced* *sighed* ~~*smiled*~~
sneezing *snores* *stare* *winked* *yawn*

She *smiled* when they told her she'd got the job.

a Sarah ..... when she's embarrassed.

b Why do you keep .....? Have you got a cold?

c People often say it's rude to ..... at someone.

d Mark ..... at me because we both knew what was going to happen next.

e Some people ..... when they're bored.

f Katy wasn't interested in my new car. She just ..... at it and looked away.

g I'm ..... because I've got something in my eye.

h Grandpa ..... really loudly.

i Dan ..... with pleasure when he saw the cake Jill had made for him.

j Why are you .....? Is there something wrong?

2 Match a–k to 1–11.

a	sniff	1	breathe noisily through the nose while asleep	a 4
b	sneeze	2	close then open both eyes quickly	b .....
c	yawn	3	blow air out through your nose suddenly	c .....
d	wink	4	breath in noisily through the nose	d .....
e	cough	5	turn red in the face	e .....
f	blink	6	look at someone for a long time	f .....
g	frown	7	open your mouth wide	g .....
h	sigh	8	force air out of your lungs making a sound	h .....
i	blush	9	breathe out slowly and noisily	i .....
j	stare	10	close and then open one eye quickly	j .....
k	snore	11	bring your eyebrows together in an unhappy expression	k .....

GO to page 40 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 What's Jim been doing? Reorder the letters of the words in bold to find out.

SAM Hi, Jim. You look tired, **niblingk** like that. How are things? *blinking*

JIM A bit difficult, since you ask.

SAM That's why you're [a]**finngrow**, I suppose. .....

JIM Yes. My wife's leaving me and so is the dog.

SAM Oh, really? Why?

JIM Apparently I [b]**norse** and it keeps them both awake. .....

SAM You [c]**norse**? Oh dear. Yes, that's a problem. You [d]**cohug** a lot too. It's probably because you smoke. .....

JIM No! I'm [e]**cohuggin** because I've got a cold. I'm [f]**figsfinn** and [g]**singezen** all the time. .....

SAM Oh, how horrible for your poor wife! No wonder she never [h]**elsims** any more. .....

JIM You're supposed to be on my side!

SAM *Hmm. You should see a doctor. You're* [i]***nagwiny*** a lot at the moment. Are you very tired? .....

JIM Yes. I slept on the sofa last night.

SAM Why?

JIM My wife saw me [j]**kingwin** at Mrs Potter next door. .....

SAM You were [k]**kingwin** at Mrs Potter? You're crazy! .....

JIM I think she likes me. When she saw me, she [l]**dreginn** and [m]**subheld**. .....

SAM I'm surprised she didn't [n]**tears**, [o]**wronf** and run away. You look awful at the moment. .....

2 Circle the correct option.

Why are you staring/glancing at me? It makes me nervous.

a Alice gave Barbara a present. Barbara smiled/frowned.

b There was an elephant walking along the High Street. Everyone sighed/stared.

c Matt couldn't understand the maths question. He was grinning/frowning.

d Nick was very tired. He was yawning/sighing a lot.

e The handsome guy smiled at Sue. She blinked/blushed.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • smiled → B
a blushes → E
b sneezing → A
c stare → D
d winked → C
e yawn → E
f glanced → D
g blinking → C
h snores → A
i sighed → B
j frowning → B

2 a 4 → A
b 3 → A
c 7 → E
d 10 → C
e 8 → A
f 2 → C
g 11 → B
h 9 → B
i 5 → E
j 6 → D
k 1 → A

Now go to page 39. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a frowning
b snore
c snore
d cough
e coughing
f sniffing
g sneezing
h smiles
i yawning
j winking
k winking
l grinned
m blushed
n stare
o frown

2 a smiled
b stared
c frowning
d yawning
e blushed

Fix it notes

A

You **sneeze**, **sniff** and **cough** when you have a cold or a chest infection. Some people **snore** (make a loud noise by breathing through the nose) when they're asleep.

B

You **frown** when you're annoyed, confused or upset. You **smile** or **grin** when you're happy. You **sigh** when you're bored, sad or fed up but you can also sigh with pleasure.

C

You **blink** unintentionally (both eyes open and close rapidly). You **wink** at someone intentionally (close and open one eye).

D

You **stare** (look at something for a long time) and you **glance** (look at something for a very short time).

E

You **yawn** when you're tired and sometimes when you're bored. You **blush** (your face goes red) when you're embarrassed.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

When you have a cold or a chest infection you **sneeze**, **sniff** and **cough**. Sneezing is involuntary: you can't stop it. Coughing is usually involuntary too. You can **have a cough**.
I had a terrible cold. I kept sneezing and sniffing. *She's got a nasty cough.*

Some people **snore** (make a loud breathing noise through the nose) when they're asleep.
My grandpa snores every time he falls asleep in his chair.

You **frown** when you're annoyed, confused or upset. Frowning is the action of moving your eyebrows together and downwards. It generally makes you look angry, puzzled or unhappy.
Don't frown. It makes you look angry.

You **smile** or **grin** when you're happy. A grin is a big or wide smile. You grin when you're very happy or sometimes when you're nervous or embarrassed.
She couldn't stop grinning when she passed her final exams.

You **sigh** when you're bored, sad or fed up. You can also sigh when you're happy. You sigh with pleasure. You **give** or **let out a sigh**.
Peter let out a deep sigh. *Oh, please stop sighing. It's depressing.*

You **blink** unintentionally (both eyes open and close rapidly). You **wink** intentionally (close and then open one eye). You wink at someone when you're sharing a joke or a secret with them.
I'm blinking because the sun is in my eyes.
David winked at me. We both knew that Liz was being silly.

You **stare** (look at something for a long time) and you **glance** (look at something for a very short time). Staring at people is often considered impolite.
Don't stare, Billy! *He glanced round the room and left.*

You **yawn** (open your mouth wide to get oxygen into your lungs quickly) when you're tired and sometimes when you're bored.
I've been awake too long. That's why I'm yawning.

When you're embarrassed you **blush** (your face goes red).
Silvie always blushes when she sees me. I think she's embarrassed by something.

Test it

1 Circle the correct option.

After years of marriage they still walk along, shaking/holding hands.

a Georgia crept/strode quietly out of the house before anyone was awake.

b We waved/clapped goodbye as they left.

c David ambled/raced round the town trying to catch the thief.

d Stop pressing/shaking me. I'm already awake.

e The man pointed/punched him twice and ran away.

f Which button do I need to press/click?

g He kept clapping/clicking his fingers at the waiter, which was terribly rude.

h Would you like to go for a gentle stroll/sprint round the park?

i She jogged/tiptoed carefully down the stairs.

j Did you knock/slap at the door?

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

~~*clicked*~~ *holding* *marched* *pushing* *shake* *shuffling*
slapped *sprinted* *striding* *strolled* *waving*

People *clicked* their fingers in time with the busker's song.

a The soldiers ..... across the field.

b Amy and her boyfriend came in ..... hands.

c He was ..... along the road taking great big steps.

d The young couple ..... along the beach arm in arm.

e Don't be silly! She's not ..... . She's drowning!

f Everyone was ..... to get to the front of the queue.

g That's a deal. Let's ..... hands on it.

h I could hear the old woman ..... about upstairs.

i The runners ..... to the finish line.

j I couldn't believe it when Jane ..... Bob's face.

GO to page 44 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Put the words in the correct columns.

amble *clap* *click* *creep* *hit* *jog* *march*
~~*hold*~~ *point* *press* *punch* *push* *race* *run*
shuffle *slap* *sprint* *stride* *stroll* *tiptoe* *wave*

ways of moving quickly	ways of moving slowly	things you do with your hands and fingers
		hold

2 Circle the best option.

Gavin Johnston was a strange man. Every morning he would jump out of bed (run)/amble quickly to the door and [a] stroll/sprint slowly down the High Street. Sometimes he [b] clapped/shook his hands together noisily. When he reached the end of the High Street, he always turned round and then [c] crept/raced as fast as he could back to his house. It was quite a sight. He often used to [d] point/wave his arms in the air, as if he was saying 'hello' to an old friend but there was never anyone there who knew him. People who weren't used to the sight of Gavin in his pyjamas often [e] clicked/pointed at him. He once frightened an old lady by [f] clapping/shaking her hand vigorously. A policeman, who thought he knew how to deal with strange old men, [g] ambled/marched up to him like an army general and ordered him to go home. But Gavin took no notice. He [h] punched/knocked him in the stomach and [i] pressed/pushed him out of the way. The next morning, he was running back up the High Street again, [j] pointing/punching at the cars as they drove past.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1
- holding → D

a crept → B
b waved → D
c raced → A
d shaking → C, E
e punched → C, E
f press → C
g clicking → C, D
h stroll → A
i tiptoed → A, B
j knock → E

2
- clicked → C

a marched → B
b holding → D
c striding → B
d strolled → A
e waving → D
f pushing → E
g shake → D
h shuffling → B
i sprinted → A
j slapped → E

Now go to page 43. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 **moving quickly**: jog, march, race, run, sprint, stride
moving slowly: amble, creep, shuffle, stroll, tiptoe
hands and fingers: clap, click, hit, point, press, punch, push, slap, wave

2
a stroll
b clapped
c raced
d wave
e pointed
f shaking
g marched
h punched
i pushed
j pointing

Fix it notes

A
You **amble** or **stroll** when you walk very slowly. You **run** and **jog** when you're moving fast. You **race** and **sprint** when you run very fast.

B
You **march** when you walk like a soldier and you **stride** when you take big steps. You **tiptoe** or **creep** when you don't want anyone to hear you. You **shuffle** when you move your feet slowly across the floor.

C
You **point at** a person or a thing with your first finger. You **push** and **press** (for example, a button) with your fingers or hands. You **click** (make a clicking sound) with your fingers.

D
You **wave** 'hello' or 'goodbye' to someone. When you **clap**, you put your hands together to make a sound. You **shake hands** with someone or you **hold hands** with someone when your hand is joined with someone else's hand.

E
You **punch**, **hit** or **slap** someone with your hands. These are all violent actions. You can **push** or **shake** a person. You **knock** at a door.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Ways of walking and moving

You **amble** or **stroll** when you walk very slowly. There's also a noun **a stroll** which means a gentle, slow walk.
He ambled towards her, trying to look casual. *Let's stroll down to the sea.*

You **run** and **jog** when you move fast. You can **go for a jog/run** or **go jogging/running**. You **race** and **sprint** when you run very fast.
I go running every morning. *They sprinted towards the finish line.*

You **march** when you walk like a soldier and you **stride** when you take big steps.
He marched towards me and looked me in the eye. He strode angrily into the room.

You **tiptoe** (walk on your toes) or **creep** when you don't want anyone to hear you. You **shuffle** when you move your feet slowly along the floor, perhaps because you're old or in pain.
Shh! Let's tiptoe past the baby's bedroom.
She shuffled slowly from the bed to the chair.

Things you do with your hands

You **point at** a person or a thing with your first finger. This is often considered rude. You **push** and **press** (a bell, a button or a switch, for example) with your finger. You **click** (make a clicking sound) with your fingers.
Stop pointing at people, Harry! *Can you press the bell for me?*
He clicked his fingers and a waiter appeared.

You **wave** 'hello' or 'goodbye' to someone or you wave at someone to attract their attention. You **clap** your hands together to show approval or pleasure.
Look! Sophie's waving at you.
The audience clapped for five minutes at the end of a wonderful performance.

You **hold hands** with small children or lovers. You **shake hands** when you're introduced to someone and you can **shake (hands)** to show that you've agreed on something.
Hold my hand while we cross the road. *The two prime ministers shook hands.*

You **punch**, **hit** or **slap** someone with your hands. These are all violent actions. You can also **push** someone (use force against their whole body) or **shake** someone (move them from side to side, to wake them up for example). You **knock at** or **on** a door.
The man punched him in the stomach. *She slapped my face!*
She shook me roughly and then pushed me out of bed. *He knocked loudly twice.*

Test it

1 Choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

book *catch* *go* ~~*hire*~~ *miss* *rent*

We'll *hire* a car at the airport when we arrive in Vienna.

a The Johnson family ..... on holiday twice a year.

b I'd like to ..... a flight to New York, please.

c John is planning to ..... a villa in Greece.

d It's getting late. I hope we don't ..... our flight.

e Sorry, I can't talk now. I've got a train to ..... .

2 Match a–f to 1–6.

a	Everything is included in our	1	hiking every summer.
b	British Airways only has scheduled	2	trips a year.
c	Let's book	3	destination.
d	I go on about five business	4	flights.
e	My friend Amanda goes	5	package holiday.
f	It was midnight when we arrived at our	6	our tickets on the internet.

a 5

b .....

c .....

d .....

e .....

f .....

3 Follow the instructions to find words connected with travel.

Have you booked your **rackets** yet? change two letters *tickets*

a Marbella is a very popular **report**. change one letter .....

b We've booked a **village** in Portugal. take away two letters .....

c I'd like to hire a small **cat**, please. change one letter .....

d Welcome home! How was your **trap**? change one letter .....

e We're going on a sightseeing **our**. add one letter .....

f I hate the sea so I don't go on **bruises**. change one letter .....

g When does your **light** land? add one letter .....

h The **journal** was long and tiring. change two letters .....

i Have you ever been on a **chapter** flight? change one letter .....

j **Packing** holidays are usually fairly cheap. change three letters .....

GO to page 48 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

I don't like *business* trips – all those meetings and flights.

a We love ships so we're going on a ..... this year.

b Could I ..... a double room for 5 November, please?

c Nick is on a ..... of India. He's going to Agra, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

d Miss Thomas is away on a business ..... this week.

e The ..... from Cairo to Aswan used to take 24 hours by train.

f I prefer ..... flights because they're usually on time but they usually cost more, too.

g There are lots of holiday ..... to choose from on Majorca

h We booked a ..... holiday in Greece.

i The ..... to Paris from London. It only takes an hour.

j The Caribbean is a popular ..... for honeymoons.

2 Find and correct a mistake in each speech bubble.

The ~~village~~ had room for all four of us.

villa

a Do you travel on holiday every year?

.....

b Hello! Did you have a good travel?

.....

c I lost my train so I was late for the interview.

.....

d I like to go walk when I'm on holiday.

.....

e Sid's gone on a journey of Europe.

.....

f **We borrowed a small car from EasyMotors in London.**

.....

g Who pays for your business tours?

.....

h Which resort would you choose – somewhere hot or a city full of museums and churches?

.....

i I'd like to reserve a flight, please.

.....

j The destination had two hotels, a swimming pool, and three restaurants.

.....

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1
- • hire → F
- a go → D
- b book → E
- c rent → F
- d miss → G
- e catch → G

2
- a 5 → B
- b 4 → B
- c 6 → C
- d 2 → E
- e 1 → A
- f 3 → D

3
- • tickets → E
- a resort → B
- b villa → E
- c car → F
- d trip → A
- e tour → A
- f cruises → D
- g flight → C
- h journey → A
- i charter → C
- j package → B

Now go to page 47. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1
- a cruise
- b book
- c tour
- d trip
- e journey
- f scheduled
- g resorts/destinations
- h package
- i flight/journey
- j destination

2

a	~~travel~~	*go*
b	~~travel~~	trip/journey
c	~~lost~~	missed
d	~~walk~~	walking
e	~~journey~~	tour
f	~~borrowed~~	hired/rented
g	~~tours~~	trips
h	~~resort~~	destination
i	~~reserve~~	book
j	~~destination~~	resort

Fix it notes

A

Use **trip** to talk about short journeys and with **business** (*business trip*). Use **tour** when you go around a particular area, however large. Use **journey** to talk about going from one place to another. **Travel** is a verb, not a noun.

B

A **resort** is a town or village people go to for a holiday, e.g. Disneyland, Benidorm. A **destination** is the country, region or city you are going to. A **package** holiday is a holiday that includes flights/transport and accommodation.

C

Flights can be **charter** flights or **scheduled** flights. **Scheduled** flights are part of the airline's regular timetable. **Charter** flights are special holiday flights and are usually cheaper.

D

You **go on holiday**, **on a trip**, **a journey**, **a tour** or **a cruise**. You also use **go** + an **-ing** form for activities, e.g. **go hiking**.

E

You **book a villa**, **room**, **flight**, **ticket**.

F

You **rent** or **hire a car**. You **rent a villa** or **an apartment**.

G

You **catch** a flight, train, bus, etc. You **miss** (not **lose**) a flight, train, bus, etc.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

You use **trip to** (not **of**) to talk about short journeys that you do for a particular reason. They may be short in time or in distance. You also use **trip** with **business**.
How was your trip to Brussels? *He goes on business trips to the States a lot.*

You use **tour** when you go around a particular area, seeing a number of different cities or countries, for example.
They're on a tour of the Greek islands. *Katy's on a tour of Italy at the moment.*

You use **journey** to talk about going from one place to another, especially when you are travelling a long distance.
The journey by car from Los Angeles to New York takes several days.

Be careful! You don't usually use **travel** as a noun. This is a common mistake.
How was your journey/trip? NOT ~~*How was your travel?*~~

A **resort** is a place people go to for a holiday where there are lots of hotels and facilities for tourists. It can be a village or a town which has changed to cater for holidaymakers or somewhere specially built (e.g. Disneyland).
The resort we stayed in was great. There was plenty for the kids to do.

A **destination** is any place that you are going on a journey.
I've been to Belgium, Siberia and Paris, but my dream destination is Laos.

A **package holiday** includes flights, accommodation and often things like day trips and entertainment. Usually you pay for everything at the same time.
We've found a package holiday on the internet. It's £359 per person.

Flights are usually either **charter** flights or **scheduled** flights. Scheduled flights are part of the airline's regular timetable. Charter flights aren't. They're flights that the airline organizes specially, for example during the holiday season.
We have two scheduled flights to Kuala Lumpur every day of the week.

You **go on holiday**, **on a trip**, **a journey**, **a tour** or **a cruise**. You have **a holiday**.
Where are you going on holiday this year? *I've just had a fantastic holiday.*

You also use **go** + an **-ing** form to talk about many leisure activities, e.g. **go hiking**, **sailing**, etc.

You **book a villa**, **hotel room**, **flight** or **ticket**. You **rent** or **hire a car**. You **rent a villa** or **an apartment**. You **catch** a flight, train, bus, etc. You **miss** (not **lose**) a flight, train, bus, etc. when you're too late.

Test it

1 Follow the instructions to find words connected with the weather.

	There was **blunder** and lightning all night.	change two letters	*thunder*
a	There will be **funny** spells.	change one letter	.....
b	It will be a little **hilly** in the evening.	add one letter	.....
c	The **wine** is blowing in from the east.	change one letter	.....
d	It rained and then it started **wailing**.	change one letter	.....
e	Friday will be warm with a gentle **sneeze**.	change two letters	.....
f	Forecasters say it won't **show** at Christmas.	change one letter	.....
g	Expect one or two **flowers** this morning.	change two letters	.....
h	Strong **sales** will blow tonight.	change one letter	.....
i	The **clods** will spread across the country.	add one letter	.....
j	Tomorrow, there'll be a lot of **frogs** about.	take away two letters	.....

2 Choose the correct words to complete the postcard.

foggy *forecast* *freezing* *gale* *heat wave* *ice*
lightning *pouring* *storm* *sunny* ~~*weather*~~

Here we are in County Mayo, Ireland. The
weather isn't great. At the moment a
[a] ..... is blowing, it's [b] .....
with rain and it's cloudy. It's [c] .....
cold at night, too. I woke up last night and there was
[d] ..... on the inside of my bedroom window!
Every morning so far it's been very [e] .....
so it's hard to see the scenery. There was a huge
[f] ..... yesterday afternoon with lots of
thunder and [g] ..... . It was quite scary
actually. The weather [h] ..... isn't very
hopeful either. I don't think we're going to have a
[i] ..... while we're here.
I bet it's [j] ..... back at home!
Kirsten

Joh
65 I
Ca
OX
En

GO to page 52 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Match a–k to 1–11.

a	freezing	**1**	hard drops of frozen rain	**a**	2
b	a breeze	**2**	very cold	**b**	.....
c	chilly	**3**	a loud noise you hear during a storm	**c**	.....
d	fog	**4**	a very strong wind	**d**	.....
e	a shower	**5**	light rain	**e**	.....
f	hail	**6**	frozen water	**f**	.....
g	lightning	**7**	low cloud which makes it difficult to see	**g**	.....
h	a storm	**8**	electrical current you see during a storm	**h**	.....
i	ice	**9**	slightly cold	**i**	.....
j	a gale	**10**	a gentle wind	**j**	.....
k	thunder	**11**	a period of strong wind and rain	**k**	.....

2 Choose the correct words to complete the weather forecast.

blowing *chilly* *foggy* *gale* *icy* *lightning*
snowing *stormy* *sun* *thunder* ~~*weather*~~

Welcome to tonight's *weather* forecast.
We've had a very [a] ..... day across the country and the temperature is going to stay low. The very strong wind that's [b] ..... this afternoon will turn into a [c] ..... by the evening. There's a good chance we'll have a [d] ..... night, probably with both [e] ..... and [f] ..... , so be careful if you're planning to go out. By tomorrow, it'll be [g] ..... hard in most parts of Britain with temperatures falling to –1° Celsius. Watch out for [h] ..... roads in the early morning if you're driving anywhere – it could be very slippery! On the coast, there will be [i] ..... conditions but by mid-morning the [j] ..... will reappear.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • thunder → B
a sunny → E
b chilly → D
c wind → C
d hailing → A
e breeze → C
f snow → D
g showers → A
h gales → C
i clouds → F
j fog → F

2 • weather → G
a gale → C
b pouring → A
c freezing → D
d ice → D
e foggy → F
f storm → B
g lightning → B
h forecast → G
i heat wave → E
j sunny → E

Now go to page 51. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a 2
b 10
c 9
d 7
e 5
f 1
g 8
h 11
i 6
j 4
k 3

2 a chilly
b blowing
c gale
d stormy
e thunder
f lightning
g snowing
h icy
i foggy
j sun

Fix it notes

A
Use the verb **to rain** or the adjective **rainy**. Use **to hail** to talk about **hail** (frozen drops of rain). A **shower** is a short period of light rain. **It's pouring** (with rain) when the rain is heavy.

B
A **storm** is an extreme weather condition with strong wind, heavy rain and often with **thunder** and **lightning**. You say **it's stormy** or **there's a storm**.

C
It's **windy** when the **wind blows**. A **breeze** is a gentle wind. A **gale** is a very strong wind. You use the verb **blow** with breeze, wind and gale.

D
Use the verb **to snow** or the adjective **snowy**. It's **icy** when there's **ice** (frozen water). You can say **it's freezing** (cold) or **it's chilly** (slightly cold).

E
It's **sunny** when the **sun shines**. You can have a **heat wave** (a period of days or weeks when it's very hot and sunny).

F
It's **cloudy** when there are **clouds**. It's **foggy** when there's **fog**.

G
Weather is an uncountable noun. A **weather forecast** is an official prediction of the weather.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

It **rains**, **it's raining** or it's **rainy** when rain falls. You can say that **it's pouring** (with rain) when the rain is heavy. Note that the idiom 'it's raining cats and dogs' is very unusual these days. A **shower** is a short period of light rain.
What a grey, rainy day! *It's pouring. Let's stay in.*

It **hails** or it's **hailing** when frozen drops of rain (**hailstones**) fall.
It hailed this afternoon. *The hailstones fell loudly against the roof.*

A **storm** is an extreme weather condition with strong wind, heavy rain and often with **thunder** (a sudden loud noise) and **lightning** (electrical current). You always say 'thunder and lightning', not 'lightning and thunder'. You say **it's stormy** or **there's a storm**. You can't say 'it storms' or 'it's storming'.
There was a huge storm with thunder and lightning. My dogs were terrified.

You can say **it's freezing** (cold) or **it's chilly** (slightly cold). It's **snowy** when it **snows** or **it's snowing** or when snow falls. It's **icy** when there's **ice** (frozen water).
Christmas Day was beautiful. The snow fell all morning.
I love it when it's snowy. *The icy roads caused many accidents.*

It's **cloudy** when there are **clouds** in the sky. It's **foggy** when there's **fog** (cloud forms close to the land or the sea). It's usually difficult to see when there's fog.
It's very cloudy today but it's warm. *It's foggy this morning so be careful.*

It's **sunny** when the **sun shines**. You can't say 'it suns' or 'it's sunning'. You can have a **heat wave** (a period of days or weeks when it's very hot and sunny).
It's a beautiful sunny day! Why am I stuck inside writing this report?

It's **windy** when the **wind blows**. A **breeze** is a gentle, pleasant wind. A **gale** (or a **gale-force wind**) is a very strong wind. You use the verb **blow** with breeze, wind and gale. You can't say 'It winds' or 'It's winding'.
The wind blew so hard that some branches snapped off the trees.
There was a lovely breeze coming from the sea.

Weather is an uncountable noun. You can't say 'a weather' or 'weathers' and you need to use a singular verb. A **weather forecast** (on the radio, television or internet, for example) is an official prediction of what the weather will be like in the next few days or weeks.
The weather is fantastic! *What lovely weather!*
Have you seen the weather forecast?

Test it

1 Circle the correct option.

After two years, he was promoted/removed to chief executive.

a After school, she got a career/job as a waitress for six months.
b The factory workers get their wages/salary every Friday.
c My dad had a long and successful job/career as a lawyer.
d Julie has a part-time/half-time job because she has children to look after.
e Jack was made redundant/unemployed after twenty years.
f Sally started working in 1965 and retired/finished in 2005.
g His yearly salary/wage is about 40,000 euros.
h Bill got the sack/bag because he was dishonest.
i The company treats its employers/employees very well.

2 Match a–f to 1–6.

a When did you retire?	1 I was promoted last month.	a	3
b What do you do?	2 I was unemployed for a year.	b	.....
c How much do you earn?	3 On my 65th birthday.	c	.....
d Are you doing well at work?	4 I was made redundant.	d	.....
e Why did you leave?	5 I'm a car salesman.	e	.....
f Have you ever been out of work?	6 My salary's about £20,000 a year.	f	.....

3 Use a verb from A and a preposition from B in each gap to complete the text.

A	*applied*	*interviewed*	*promoted*	~~*went*~~	*worked*	*worked*	*resigned*
B	*by*	*for*	*for*	*from*	*in*	~~*to*~~	*to*

When Sidney Chapman left college, he wasn't sure what he wanted to do so he *went to* ..... a careers centre and [a] ..... several different jobs. He was [b] ..... three companies and eventually got a job. He [c] ..... Engineering Ltd for six months but then he was fired. Next, he [d] ..... advertising. He was quite successful at it and he was [e] ..... General Manager. However, ten years later he [f] ..... the job because he wanted to travel.

GO to page 56 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Choose the correct option, A or B.

Dave works ...B... Pizza Palace as a waiter.
A in **B** for

a Neil got ..... for stealing the boss's briefcase.
A promoted **B** the sack

b I was ..... because the company closed the department.
A made redundant **B** interviewed

c Sam retired last month after a very successful ..... as a heart surgeon.
A job **B** career

d Bill has a ..... job working forty hours a week in a hospital.
A full-time **B** part-time

e I'm going to apply ..... a job as a circus clown. Being a poet is no fun.
A to **B** for

f Great! I get my ..... on Friday so we can go out and spend some money.
A wages **B** salary

g Most people in the UK ..... when they're 65.
A finish **B** retire

h Susie works ..... sales and marketing, doesn't she?
A for **B** in

i I resigned ..... my job mainly because I was bored.
A from **B** with

j If you're out of ....., life can be hard.
A employment **B** work

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

If you get a better job in the same company, you're ...promoted... .

a A job that only takes part of the week is a ..... job.

b People who employ you are called ..... .

c The money you get in a year is your ..... .

d If you have a job, you are ..... .

e *Shell* is one of the largest oil ..... in the world.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • promoted → D
a job → A
b wages → C
c career → A
d part-time → A
e redundant → E
f retired → D
g salary → C
h sack → E
i employees → B

2 a 3 → D
b 4 → F
c 5 → C
d 1 → D
e 3 → E
f 2 → B

3 a applied for → A
b interviewed by → A
c worked for → F
d worked in → F
e promoted to → D
f resigned from → D

Now go to page 55. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a B
b A
c B
d A
e B
f A
g B
h B
i A
j B

2 a part-time
b employers
c salary
d employed
e companies

Fix it notes

A

A **job** is work that you do for money. You can have a **part-time** job or a **full-time** job. A **career** is a job or occupation that you do for a long time. You **apply for** a job and you are **interviewed by** a person.

B

You are **employed** (have a job) or **unemployed**. If you are unemployed, you are **out of work**. **Employers** employ **employees** to work for them.

C

A **wage** is a fixed amount of money usually paid weekly for a job that needs physical strength or skill. A **salary** is a fixed amount of money an employee earns every year, usually paid monthly.

D

You **start work** at the beginning of your working life and you **retire** at the end of it. If you choose to leave a job, you **resign from** it. You can **be promoted** or **be promoted to** + name of job, e.g. general manager.

E

If an employer no longer needs you, you can **be made redundant**. You can also **be fired**, **be sacked** or **get the sack**.

F

You use **be a** + job. You **work in** + place or general area of work. You **work for** + company's name. **'What do you do?'** is a way of asking what someone's job is.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

A **job** is work that you do for money. A job can last a short time or many years. You can have a **part-time** job or a **full-time** job. A part-time job can be anything from a few hours a week to more than half a week. A full-time job takes all week.
Sally got a job as a waitress for the summer. *I like my job as an accountant.*
I've got a part-time job because I also have two kids to look after.

A **career** is a series of jobs that you do for a long time in the same area of work, possibly all your working life. It can also mean the period of time in your life that you spend working.
I started my career in retail as a sales assistant, but now I own a shop.
He started his career as a lawyer, then became a novelist.

You **apply for** a job by writing a letter of application. You go to an interview and you are **interviewed by** someone. You use **be a** + job, for example, 'I'm a doctor, he's a nurse.' You **work in** + place or general subject, e.g. a bank, advertising. You **work for** + name of company, e.g. the BBC. If you ask someone **'What do you do?'**, it's a way of asking them what their job is.
He applied for a job with Investment Bank plc. He was interviewed by two directors.
What do you do? ~ I'm a photographer. I work in advertising.

If you have a job, you're **employed**. If you don't have or can't find a job, you're **unemployed** or **out of work**. **Employers** are people who employ you. **Employees** work for an employer. If you're **self-employed**, you work for yourself.
Bob's unemployed at the moment. *The employees are asking for a pay rise.*

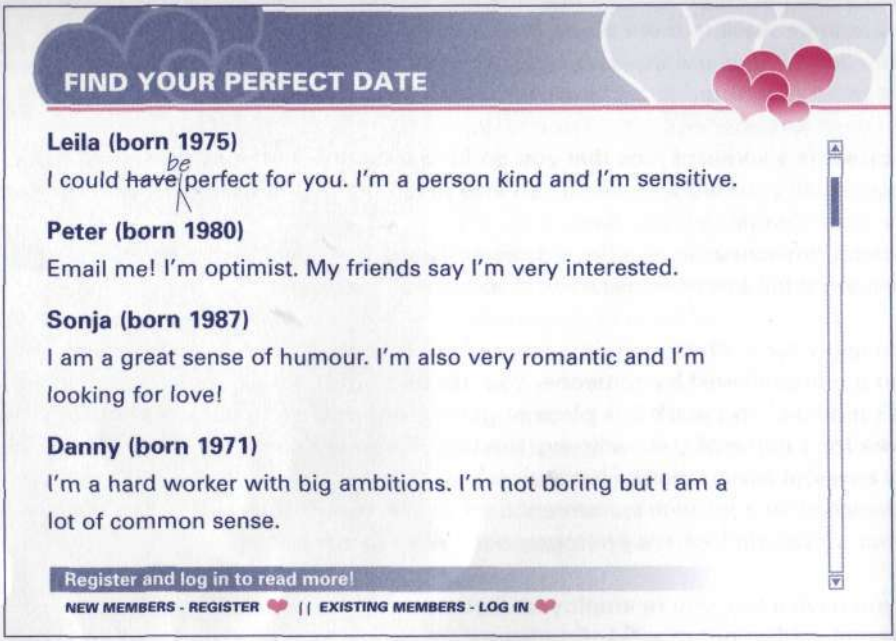
A **wage** is a fixed amount of money usually paid weekly for a job that needs physical strength or skill, for example a builder's job or a job in a factory.
A **salary** is a fixed amount of money usually paid monthly, especially to professional employees or people working in an office.
I've applied for a job as a secretary with a salary of £20,000 a year.
We get our wages on Friday afternoon.

You **start work** at the beginning of your working life and you **retire** at the end of it. Then you begin your **retirement**. If you choose to leave a job, you **resign from** it. This means that you tell your employer that you're leaving. If an employer doesn't need you any more, you can **be made redundant**, even if you are good at your job. You can also **be fired**, **be sacked** or **get the sack** for bad work or bad behaviour.
I'm going to resign from my job because I need a new challenge.
'I've just been made redundant.' 'Well, at least you weren't fired.'

You can **be promoted** (get a better job in the company) or **be promoted to** + name of job, for example, general manager, senior sales representative.
He was promoted to senior editor last May.

Test it

1 Find and correct five mistakes.



FIND YOUR PERFECT DATE

Leila (born 1975)

I could ~~have~~ be perfect for you. I'm a person kind and I'm sensitive.

Peter (born 1980)

Email me! I'm optimist. My friends say I'm very interested.

Sonja (born 1987)

I am a great sense of humour. I'm also very romantic and I'm looking for love!

Danny (born 1971)

I'm a hard worker with big ambitions. I'm not boring but I am a lot of common sense.

Register and log in to read more!

NEW MEMBERS - REGISTER ❤ || EXISTING MEMBERS - LOG IN ❤

2 Complete the lists.

	Adjective	Opposite		Adjective	Opposite
	boring	interesting	**f**	cheerful	.....
a	sensitive	.....	**g**	optimistic	.....
b	generous	.....	**h**	hard-working	.....
c	serious	.....	**i**	clever	.....
d	ambitious	.....	**j**	nice	.....
e	honest	.....			

3 Circle the correct option.

Stop making that noise! It's very irritated/irritating.

a Ben's a very bored/boring person. He just works all the time.

b I'm interesting/interested in all sorts of things.

c Jane has a fascinated/fascinating personality.

d Mark can be very frightened/frightening when he's angry.

e Although Zak is annoying/annoyed sometimes, I like him a lot.

GO to page 60 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Rewrite the words in bold so that they have the opposite meaning.

Victor is **kind** and **optimistic**. *unkind* ..... *pessimistic* .....

a Natasha is **generous** and **honest**. ....

b Mike is **hard-working** and **clever**. ....

c Sandy is **serious** and **ambitious**. ....

d Kate is **nasty** and **insensitive**. ....

2 Look at the table and complete the descriptions. Add a word or complete the word.

	Bill	Jane
good sense of humour	✓	
romantic	✗	✗
ambitious	✗	✓
common sense		✓
hard worker	✓	
stupid		✗
sensitive	✗	
optimist	✓	
honest		✗

a Bill *has* ..... a good sense of humour but he's _ _romantic and _ _ambitious. He ..... a hard worker. He's a bit _ _sensitive but he is an ..... .

b Jane's _ _romantic but she is ambitious. She ..... a lot of common sense and she's ..... but she's also ..... .

3 Find and correct five mistakes.

My friend Walter is an ~~interested~~ guy. He's fascinating to talk to because he knows so much about the world. He isn't a lot of common sense because he's too romantic so he's always thinking about love instead of dealing with problems. I think he's optimist but he says he isn't. He is annoyed sometimes, especially when he's diskind about people, but I like him anyway.

interesting .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • ~~have~~ be → A
a ~~person kind~~ kind person → A
b ~~I'm optimist~~ I'm optimistic/ I'm an optimist → A
c ~~interested~~ interesting → C
d ~~am a good sense of humour~~ have a good sense of humour → B
e ~~am a lot of common sense~~ have a lot of common sense → B

2 • interesting → D
a insensitive → D
b selfish/mean → D
c funny → D
d unambitious → D
e dishonest → D
f miserable → D
g pessimistic → D
h lazy → D
i stupid → D
j nasty/horrible → D

3 • irritating → C
a boring → C
b interested → C
c fascinating → C
d frightening → C
e annoying → C

Now go to page 59. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a selfish/mean; dishonest
b lazy; stupid
c funny; unambitious
d nice; sensitive

2 a un-; un-; 's/is; in-; optimist
b un-; has; clever; dishonest

3 ~~interested~~ interesting; ~~isn't~~ hasn't got/doesn't have; ~~optimist~~ an optimist; ~~annoyed~~ annoying; ~~diskind~~ unkind

Fix it notes

A

Use **be** + adjective (*I'm cheerful*), **be** + **a/an** + noun (*I'm an optimist*) or **be** + **a/an** + adjective + noun (*I'm a cheerful person*) to describe the sort of person you are. The adjective goes before the noun or after **be**.

B

Use **have** + noun with some personal characteristics, e.g. have a sense of humour.

C

Adjectives ending in **-ed** have different meanings from similar adjectives ending in **-ing**.

D

Form the opposite of some adjectives with **un-**, **dis-** and **in-**. Other adjectives have opposites that are a new word, e.g. cheerful/miserable.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Adjectives and nouns

You often describe people's characters or personalities by using the verb **be** and an adjective. This is the most common way of talking about character and personality.
He's nice. *She's cheerful.* *They're clever.*

If you use **be** with an adjective and a noun, you put the adjective before the noun and after the verb **be**.
He's a nice person. *She's a cheerful woman.* *They are clever boys.*

You can also put a noun after the verb **be** to describe people.
William is an optimist. *Jane is a pessimist.* *She's a hard worker.*

You can describe people by using **have (got)** and a noun.
Rick has a great sense of humour.
I'm afraid Sarah hasn't got a lot of common sense.

Note that you use **a** with **sense of humour** but not with **common sense**. A sense of humour is countable; common sense is uncountable. You can't say 'a common sense'.

Opposites

You make the opposites of some adjectives by adding a prefix to the adjective. Some of the most common prefixes are **un-**, **in-** and **dis-**.

happy → unhappy
sensitive → insensitive
ambitious → unambitious
honest → dishonest

With some adjectives, you can't do this. You need to learn what the opposite is because it's a new word.

hard-working → lazy
nice → nasty
cheerful → miserable
generous → selfish

-ing and *-ed*

Be careful of adjectives that look similar. They don't mean the same thing. Someone can be **interested** in something but they can also be **interesting**.

Tony's interested in music.
(Tony likes music.)
Frank is annoyed.
(Something is making him angry.)

Tony is interesting.
(I like being with Tony; he isn't boring.)
Frank is annoying.
(Frank is making me angry.)

For more information on **-ing** and **-ed** adjectives, see *Test it, Fix it: Grammar Pre-intermediate*, page 41.

Test it

1 Choose the word that describes how the people are feeling.

anxious *apprehensive* *ashamed* *contented* *excited* *furious*
grateful *inspired* ~~*sad*~~ *shocked* *sympathetic*

Everything's going very badly and I'm very upset. *sad*

a That's really very kind of you. Thanks very much indeed. .....

b I can't wait to go on holiday! It's going to be great! .....

c Poor you! I'm so sorry to hear that. Call if you need me. .....

d Look what you've done! I've never seen such bad driving! .....

e My interview's tomorrow. I hope it's not too difficult! .....

f Everything's fine at the moment. I have no worries at all. .....

g I'm so sorry. I really didn't mean it. I don't know why I did it. .....

h No! It can't be true! That's terrible! I need to sit down. .....

i There are so many wonderful people in the world. I think I'll write a book about some of them. .....

j I'm really very worried about Marie. I do hope she's all right. .....

2 Match a–g to 1–7.

a	surprised	1	inspired	a	*7*
b	excited	2	anxious	b	.....
c	depressed	3	happy	c	.....
d	angry	4	delighted	d	.....
e	worried	5	furious	e	.....
f	contented	6	sad	f	.....
g	thrilled	7	amazed	g	.....

3 What are the nouns that go with each of these adjectives?

worried *worry*

a furious .....

b anxious .....

c sympathetic .....

d inspired .....

e shocked .....

f ashamed .....

g excited .....

h apprehensive .....

i sad .....

j grateful .....

GO to page 64 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 The adjectives in these sentences have got mixed up. Find the correct adjective for each sentence.

I was very **grateful** before I went to the dentist. *nervous*

a Everyone was **inspired** when Jo's mother died. .....

b Are you **ashamed** about going to Disneyland? .....

c Margaret seems **excited** with her life. .....

d I was **sympathetic** by reading about Nelson Mandela. .....

e Tim was **furious** because he had lied to Lucy. .....

f I'm extremely **contented** to you for the beautiful present. .....

g I was **nervous** with Nick for forgetting my birthday! .....

2 What are the nouns that go with these adjectives?

	Adjective	Noun
	anxious	*anxiety*
a	apprehensive	.....
b	ashamed	.....
c	contented	.....
d	excited	.....
e	furious	.....
f	grateful	.....
g	inspired	.....
h	shocked	.....
i	sympathetic	.....

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • sad → A
a grateful → B
b excited → B
c sympathetic → D
d furious → E
e apprehensive → C
f contented → A
g ashamed → E
h shocked → D
i inspired → B
j anxious → C

2 a 7 → D
b 1 → A
c 6 → E
d 5 → C
e 2 → A
f 3 → A
g 4 → A

3 • worry → F
a fury → F
b anxiety → F
c sympathy → F
d inspiration → F
e shock → F
f shame → F
g excitement → F
h apprehension → F
i sadness → F
j gratitude → F

Now go to page 63. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a sympathetic
b excited
c contented
d inspired
e ashamed
f grateful
g furious

2 a apprehension
b shame
c contentment
d excitement
e fury
f gratitude
g inspiration
h shock
i sympathy

Fix it notes

A
You feel **happy**, **contented**, **delighted** and **thrilled** when things are going well. You're **depressed** or **sad** when things aren't going well.

B
You're **grateful** when someone does something for you. You're **inspired** and **excited** by people or things.

C
You're **anxious**, **nervous**, **apprehensive** or **worried** about things that scare or concern you.

D
You're **surprised**, **amazed** and **shocked** by things you don't expect. You're **sympathetic** to other people when bad things happen to them.

E
You're **angry** or **furious** (very angry) when something bad happens or something upsets you. You're **ashamed** when you or someone you know does something that's bad.

F
You can form some nouns from adjectives by adding a suffix, e.g. **-ment**, **-ness**, **-ion**. Others have nouns that are a new word, e.g. **fury**, **gratitude**, **shock**, **shame**, **inspiration**, **anxiety**.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

You feel **happy, contented, delighted** and **thrilled** when things are going well. If you're contented, it means that you have no problems. You're happy with life. You use **delighted** and **thrilled** especially when something nice happens unexpectedly.
I'm delighted to see you again! *I'm thrilled that you've passed your exam.*

You're **depressed, sad, miserable** or **unhappy** when things aren't going well.
Jim looks rather depressed. What's the matter?

You say that you're **grateful** when someone does something for you.
I'm very grateful to you for finding my handbag.

You're **inspired** by things that are external to you.
He was inspired by the sun setting over the Nile.
I'm inspired by all the nice people I know.

You can be **excited** when you are looking forward to something.
I'm so excited that you're coming to stay. *We're excited about our holiday.*

You're **anxious, nervous, apprehensive** or **worried** when things scare or concern you. You use all these words, and **excited**, talk about a future event or something that might happen.
I'm nervous about my interview. *He's worried about the bad result he got.*
Sally's apprehensive about her driving test tomorrow.

You're **surprised, amazed** and **shocked** when things you don't expect happen. Surprise is often a positive or neutral feeling. If you're shocked, it's often unpleasant.
I was surprised to see Dan yesterday. I thought he was away.
They were all shocked by the robbery.

You're **sympathetic** to other people when bad things happen.
She was very sympathetic when I told her about Mum's illness, and asked what she could do to help.

You're **angry** or **furious** (very angry) when something bad happens or something upsets you.
He was furious because she lied to him.

You're **ashamed** when you or someone you know does something that's bad.
I feel ashamed that my son lied to you. He was ashamed of stealing the money.

You can form some nouns from adjectives by adding a suffix, e.g. **-ment, -ness, -ion**. Others have nouns that are a new word, e.g. **fury, gratitude**. You may need to check these in a good dictionary.

Test it

1 Match the phrases or words in bold to the definitions below.

John and I **fell out** one day because he was rude to me. We **put up with** each other but I really **can't stand** him.

Did you hear that Nick and Sandra **split up** the other day? Nick decided he wanted to **go out with** Liz. He and Sandra had a huge row. I don't think they'll **make it up**.

No, I don't just **fancy** Phil. I **idolize** the man!

Mr Peters is my boss. I respect him. He's someone I can **look up to**.

a	fall out	**1**	admire	**a** 10
b	put up with	**2**	dislike or hate	**b** .....
c	can't stand	**3**	be attracted to	**c** .....
d	fancy	**4**	have a relationship with	**d** .....
e	idolize	**5**	have a big argument	**e** .....
f	split up	**6**	adore	**f** .....
g	go out with	**7**	stop having a relationship	**g** .....
h	have a huge row	**8**	become friends again	**h** .....
i	make it up	**9**	tolerate	**i** .....
j	look up to	**10**	stop being friends	**j** .....

2 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

I ~~don't~~ bear being with him any more. Not like before. can't

a Joe and Angie are making a row. .....

b I can put Pete with up but I don't like him very much. .....

c He fell in love her at first sight. .....

d Have you broken with David up again? .....

e Paul and Annie have had an argument, but I'm sure they'll do up again soon. .....

f Matt and Ju fell with each other out last night. .....

g I've fancied with Katherine since the moment I saw her. .....

GO to page 68 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Choose the correct words to complete the phone conversation.

fancied *fell* *fell* *had* *looked* *made*
put ~~*respect*~~ *split* *stand* *went*

JUNE I spoke to Tim yesterday. I just don't *respect* him anymore.
BEN I don't remember Tim.
JUNE Yes, you must remember! He was the one I [a] out with because he never bought me flowers. I only [b] out with him twice. Well, then I met Robert – the one with the earring. I [c] up with him after the first week. We [d] a row about the earrings.
BEN Oh, yes.
JUNE Well, really. I couldn't [e] him borrowing my jewellery.
BEN But I thought you [f] up with him after that big row.
JUNE Oh, no! No man borrows my earrings and keeps me. Then there was Giorgio. I knew he [g] me the first time I met him. It was obvious he liked me. In fact he [h] in love with me.
BEN So what happened to him?
JUNE I couldn't [i] up with all the other women he fancied.
BEN Ah, I see.
JUNE So I was wondering if you were free tomorrow night. Maybe we could get together. You know I've always [j] up to you, Ben ...

2 Make full sentences. Use the words given and add *with* or *to* where necessary.

they / each other / made up *They made up with each other.*
a his girlfriend / David / last week / split up
b I / can't / your rudeness / any longer / put up
c Peter and Jo / very well / each other / get on
d Sophie / her older brother / looks up
e him / Judith / the moment they met / fell in love
f Billy / his friend / had a row
g Vicky / wants to / Richard / go out
h My best friend / and I / each other / fell out

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 a 10 → D
b 9 → B
c 2 → C
d 3 → A
e 6 → A
f 7 → D
g 4 → B
h 5 → E
i 8 → E
j 1 → F

2 • ~~don't~~ can't → C
a ~~making~~ having → E
b ~~put with Pete up~~ put up with Pete → G
c ~~fell in love her~~ fell in love with her → A
d ~~broken with David up~~ broken up with David → G
e ~~do~~ make → E

Now go to page 67. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a fell
b went
c split
d had
e stand
f made
g fancied
h fell
i put
j looked

2 a David split up with his girlfriend last week.
b I can't put up with your rudeness any longer.
c Peter and Jo get on very well with each other.
d Sophie looks up to her elder brother.
e Judith fell in love with him the moment they met.
f Billy had a row with his friend.
g Vicky wants to go out with Richard.
h My best friend and I fell out with each other.

Fix it notes

A
Use **fancy**, **love**, **adore** and **idolize** to describe how much you like someone. You **fall in love** with someone.

B
Use **put up with** to say that you can tolerate someone or something. Use **go out with** to say that you're having a relationship with someone.

C
Use **dislike**, **hate**, **can't stand** and **can't bear** to say that you don't like someone or something.

D
Use **split up with** or **break up with** to say that a relationship is over. **Fall out with** means have an argument with.

E
When two people **have a row** they argue with each other. Use **make up** when you become friends again.

F
Use **look up to** and **respect** to say that you admire someone. Use **get on (with)** when you enjoy someone's company.

G
With phrasal verbs that have two short words after the verb (**split up with**, **fall out with**, etc.) you don't put an object between the verb and the short words.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Liking and disliking people

If you **get on with** someone (or if you and he/she **get on**) it means that you like each other. If you **get on (very/really) well with** them, you're good friends. You use **look up to** to say that you admire or respect someone.
Phil and I get on really well. *My brother's really clever. I look up to him.*

You use **fancy** when you're attracted to someone in a physical way. You use **love, adore, worship, idolize** when you have very strong feelings for the person. You might **fall in love** or **be in love** with them.
I really fancy that guy over there. *I fell in love with you the first time I saw you.*

You use **put up with** to say that you can tolerate someone or something (but you don't like them or it). It's a negative thing to say.
We put up with each other only because we work in the same office.

You use **dislike, hate, can't stand** and **can't bear** to say that you don't like someone or something. **Can't stand, can't bear** and **hate** are very strong words.
Monica hated her great-aunt Mildred. *I can't bear people who lie.*

Dating and breaking up

You use **go out with** to say that you're **having a relationship** or you are **in a relationship** with someone (**seeing** or **dating** them). If a boy and girl are going out with each other, they're **boyfriend** and **girlfriend**. Use **split up with** or **break up with** when a romantic relationship ends. You don't split or break up with friends.
Sonia's going out with Michael. *Unfortunately Bella has split up with Nick.*

You use **fall out with** when a friendship or relationship ends temporarily or permanently (usually after an argument). You use **have a row** or **have an argument** when you disagree with someone and you argue about it.
We fell out with each other because neither of us would do the washing up.
Lucy and Tom had a row and they're still not speaking to each other.

You use **make** (it) **up** when you become friends again after an argument.
We argue a lot but we always make up later. *Have Jim and Jack made it up yet?*

Note: with phrasal verbs that have two short words after the verb (**split up with, fall out with, put up with**, etc.) you don't put an object between the verb and the short words.
I put up with you. NOT ~~*I put with you up.*~~ ~~*I put you up with.*~~

For more information on phrasal verbs see *Test it, Fix it: Verbs and Tenses Intermediate*, page 85.

Test it

1 Circle the correct option.

The wedding page

My friends, James and Susie, fell to(in) love and lived together for ten years but they only decided to get married last year. I organized Susie's [a]chicken/hen party, which was great fun. James's friend, Paul, organized his stag [b]day/night. I also helped Susie choose her [c]wedding/marriage dress and she looked really beautiful. The [d]bridegroom/bride looked very handsome in his new suit, too.

I was one of the [e]brides/bridesmaids and my little nephews, Peter and Harry, were both [f]pages/bridegrooms. They looked very sweet. Paul was the [g]good/best man. Of course, Susie's mum cried when they said their [h]promises/vows. She always cries at weddings. After that, the [i]ceremony/meeting was over and it was party time!

The [j]reception/celebration was in an old hotel by the river. It began with a glass of champagne. The [k]newly-weds/recently-weds arrived at seven o'clock and looked at all the gifts that their friends had chosen from the [l]wedding/marriage list. There were over 100 wedding [m]people/guests so it took a long time. Then we had a big meal and watched James and Susie cut the wedding [n]cake/pudding. At midnight they went to the airport to start their [o]holiday/honeymoon.

2 Choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

exchange *fall* *gave* ~~*got*~~ *said* *went*

Jess and Pete *got* married last July, in Bradford.

a They were nervous when they ..... their vows.

b Lots of people ..... in love.

c My parents ..... a reception after the wedding.

d Nick and Clare ..... on honeymoon.

e Many people ..... rings when they marry.

GO to page 72 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Write the correct words for each of these definitions.

a party the man has before the wedding — *stag night*

a something sweet that you cut and eat at a wedding .....

b the formal part of a wedding .....

c the promises that husbands and wives make to each other when they marry .....

d a man who's getting married .....

e a male friend who helps on the wedding day .....

f a party the woman has before the wedding .....

g the party after the wedding .....

h the holiday after the wedding .....

i the girls or women who help the woman at the wedding .....

j the people who've just got married .....

2 Find and correct eight mistakes.

The ~~marriage~~ cake was delicious.
wedding

a The bride looked wonderful in her wedding suit.
.....

b Where are the new-weds going on their honeymoon?
.....

c The wedding reception took place in a church.
.....

d Maria had a brilliant stag night.
.....

e We fell to love six years ago.
.....

f Finally, John and Julia changed wedding rings.
.....

g David is going to be one of my bridesmaids.
.....

h Have you chosen your marriage dress?
.....

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • in → F
a hen → E
b night → E
c wedding → A
d bridegroom → B
e bridesmaids → B
f pages → B
g best → C
h vows → F
i ceremony → D
j reception → D
k newly-weds → C
l wedding → A
m guests → A
n cake → A
o honeymoon → F

2 • got → F
a said → F
b fall → F
c gave → F
d went → F
e exchange → F

Now go to page 71. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a cake
b ceremony
c vows
d groom/bridegroom
e best man
f hen night/party
g reception
h honeymoon
i bridesmaids
j newly-weds

2 a ~~suit~~ dress
b ~~new-weds~~ newly-weds
c ~~reception~~ ceremony
d ~~stag~~ hen
e ~~to~~ in
f ~~changed~~ exchanged
g ~~bridesmaids~~ pages
h ~~marriage~~ wedding

Fix it notes

A

Use **wedding** (not **marriage**) with these nouns: **cake**, **dress**, **guest**, **list** and **rings**. A **wedding list** is a list of presents the couple want.

B

Brides and **bridesmaids** are female; **bridegrooms** (also called **grooms**) and **pages** are male. The bride and bridegroom are the people who are getting married. Bridesmaids and pages are the people who help on the wedding day.

C

At a wedding there is often a **best man**. He helps the bridegroom and usually carries the rings. People who've just got married are **newly-weds**.

D

The formal or legal part of the wedding is the **ceremony**. After the wedding, you can have a **reception**.

E

Some people have a party just before they get married. For women, they're called **hen nights** or **hen parties**, for men they're called **stag nights**.

F

You **fall in love**, **say vows**, **exchange rings**, **give a reception** and **go** on **honeymoon**. **Vows** are the promises you make to each other when you get married. A **honeymoon** is a holiday for people who've just got married.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

People fall in love and **get married**. The day they get married is called the wedding day. You can use **wedding** (but not **marriage**) with lots of different words, including cake, day, dress, guest, list, invitation, etc.

A **wedding cake** is the cake that people often eat at the end of a wedding reception.

A **wedding list** is a list of presents that the couple hope to receive from their friends.

These days, couples often leave a list at a big shop or department store. Their friends can visit the shop and decide which presents to buy from the list.

A **wedding dress** is the dress that the woman wears to get married in. Traditionally in the UK, this is a long white dress, especially if the couple are getting married in a church. Men usually wear suits.

Many people **exchange wedding rings** on the day they get married. Often the best man looks after the wedding rings until the moment they are needed during the wedding ceremony. Sometimes only the bride wears a ring.

The formal part of a wedding is called the **wedding** or **marriage ceremony** or **service**. This is the part that makes the marriage legal. It can be in a church if it's a religious wedding, or in a registry office, hotel or other public place if it isn't.
During the ceremony, the couple **say** (or **make** or **exchange**) their vows. **Vows** are promises that the couple make to each other for their marriage and life together.

The woman getting married is the **bride** and the man is the **bridegroom** (or **groom**). A bride sometimes has **bridesmaids** to help her. Bridesmaids are always female. Couples can also have **pages** at a wedding. These are usually young boys.
The groom also often has a **best man**, *who is a close friend or relative.*

Before the wedding day, some couples have parties. For men, these are called **stag nights**, for women, **hen nights** or hen **parties**. Traditionally, only men go to the stag night and only women go to the hen night. The party after the wedding is called the **reception**. The meal after the wedding is called the **wedding breakfast**, although it can take place at any time of day. You **give** or **hold** a reception.

After the wedding, many couples go on holiday together. This is the **honeymoon**. When people have very recently got married, they are sometimes called (the) **newly-weds**.

Test it

1 Choose the correct option, A, B or C.

Your brother's wife is your B.
A half-sister **B** sister-in-law **C** stepsister

a I was born on the same day and at the same time as my sister, so I'm .....
A twins **B** twinned **C** a twin

b If you're a man who used to be married but you got divorced, you're .....
A widowed **B** unmarried **C** divorced

c If you're a man who's never been married, you're .....
A a spinster **B** a bachelor **C** a single

d You're a child whose parents are both dead, so you're .....
A an orphan **B** a twin **C** an only child

e I wasn't brought up by my natural parents. I was .....
A adopted **B** orphaned **C** illegitimate

f My father died, so my mother is .....
A a widow **B** a widower **C** a spinster

g Your stepmother is your father's .....
A ex-wife **B** new wife **C** fiancée

h If you have a father-in-law, you're .....
A married **B** single **C** divorced

i Your stepsister is the child of .....
A one of your parents **B** neither of your parents **C** both your parents

2 Choose the correct words to complete the text. You don't need to use all the words.

~~*stepmother*~~ *twins only half stepsisters half-sisters husband-to-be new wife ex-wife orphan widow widower adopted step*

I went to a party on Saturday to celebrate my dad's wedding. My stepmother has [a] ....., so there'll be five of us in the family. I'm looking forward to our living together. It'll be better than being an [b] ..... child! I hope my dad and his [c] ..... have a baby soon. I'd really like to have a [d] ..... brother. My [e] ..... are only six years old, so I'll be the oldest of the children because I'm already ten. My mother's engaged to be married, too. Her [f] ..... is a [g] ..... who has an [h] ..... son called Jack. Jack's real parents died, so he was an [i] .....

GO to page 76 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

John's father is a widow, isn't he? *widower*

a Al's parents died when he was a baby so he was orphan. .....

b I divorced in 1999. My old wife lives in Canada now. .....

c Charlie is my husband's brother so he's my stepbrother. .....

d Luke has never been married. He's a spinster. .....

e I'm a single child. I have no brothers or sisters. .....

f Jim and Jane were born early this morning. Their parents are delighted. They've got a twin. .....

g Hi, Ed. Can I introduce my bachelor, Jo? We're engaged! .....

2 Complete the clues to solve the crossword.

Across

2 Granny's been a _____ for over 40 years. (5)

7 I don't think Albert will ever marry. He'll be a _____ all his life. (8)

8 My _____ brother, Sebastian, looks very like me. (4)

9 That's not his mum. It's his _____ mother. (4)

Down

1 My father-in-_____ drives me crazy with his silly jokes. (3)

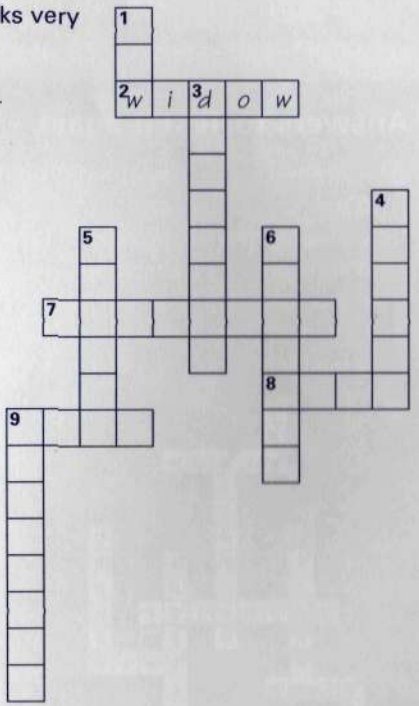
3 Carol Barnes is _____ . She and her husband split up five years ago. (8)

4 I'd like to adopt an _____ , wouldn't you? (6)

5 My _____ is called Howard. We're getting married next year. (6)

6 Mr and Mrs Bennett have _____ a little boy. (7)

9 The house belonged to an old _____ who had no family. (8)



Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1

•	B	→ A	e	A	→ E
a	C	→ D	f	A	→ B
b	C	→ B	g	B	→ A
c	B	→ C	h	A	→ A
d	A	→ F	i	B	→ A

2

•	stepmother	→ A
a	twins	→ D
b	only	→ F
c	*new wife*	→ B
d	half	→ A
e	stepsisters	→ A
f	husband-to-be	→ C
g	widower	→ B
h	adopted	→ E
i	orphan	→ F

Now go to page 75. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1

a	~~orphan~~	adopted/orphaned
b	~~old~~	ex
c	~~stepbrother~~	brother-in-law
d	~~spinster~~	bachelor
e	~~a single~~	an only
f	~~twin~~	twins
g	~~bachelor~~	*fiancée*

2



Fix it notes

A

Use **step** *for family members who are* related because the parents have remarried. Use **half** when you and a brother or sister share a mother or father, but not both parents. Use **-in-law** to talk about your husband or wife's family.

B

When you get divorced, you become *your partner's* **ex-wife/husband**. You say that you're **divorced**. A man whose wife has died is a **widower**. A woman whose husband has died is a **widow**.

C

A man who's never been married is a **bachelor** and a woman is a **spinster**. You can describe them both as **single**. If you're engaged to be married, you're somebody's **fiancé/fiancée** or their **husband/wife-to-be**.

D

Two children born at the same time to the same parents are **twins**. Each one is **a twin**.

E

An **adopted child** is a child who's been brought up by parents who aren't its real (or natural) parents.

F

An **orphan** is a child with no living parents. A child whose parents are dead has been **orphaned**. An **only child** is a child with no brothers or sisters.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Marriage

You use **step** before **mother, father, brother** and **sister** to say that you're not related to these people by blood, only by marriage. But be careful – this isn't the same as -in-law. If, for example, your father and mother divorce and your father re-marries, his new wife becomes your **stepmother**.

You add **-in-law** to **mother, father, sister** or **brother** when you're talking about members of your wife or husband's close family. For example, your **brother-in-law** is your husband or wife's brother.

You add **ex-** to **husband** or **wife** to say that you were married to that person but aren't now. You can also use it with **girl/boyfriend** and **partner**.

If a marriage ends and you **divorce** or **get a divorce**, you're **divorced**. You can also say you are a **divorcee** but this is an old-fashioned word now. If a man's wife dies, he's a **widower**. If a woman's husband dies, she's a **widow**. You can say that he or she has been or was **widowed**.

You add **-to-be** to **husband** and **wife** to say that you're going to get married. This is more common now than **fiancé** and **fiancée** but it means the same thing.

A man who's never been married is a **bachelor** and a woman is a **spinster**. Be careful of the word spinster – it's not usually considered polite any more. You can describe unmarried people as **single** ('a single man', 'a single woman', 'he/she is single'). This is much more common now than **bachelor/spinster**. You can't say that you are 'a single' – single is an adjective, not a noun.

Children

You use **half-** before **brother** and **sister** to say that you share one parent only. Your **half-brother** can be your mother or father's son but not the son of both your parents. See also the note on stepbrothers and sisters in 'Marriage' above.

Two people born at the same time to the same parents are **twins**. Each one is a **twin**. They are **twin brothers** or **twin sisters** or **twin brother and sister**.

An **orphan** is a child whose parents have died. He or she is **orphaned**. Adults with no living parents are not called orphans. If a child doesn't live with its natural parents, it may be **adopted** and brought up by someone else. The people who **adopt** a child are its **adoptive** parents.

Test it

1 Choose the correct answer, A or B. What can ...

	leak?	A	a pipe	B	a door	A
a	drip?	A	a cooker	B	a tap	.....
b	shrink?	A	a door handle	B	a pair of jeans	.....
c	smash?	A	a glass	B	a person	.....
d	break down?	A	a shirt	B	a machine	.....
e	overflow?	A	a sink	B	a carpet	.....
f	crash?	A	a computer	B	a tap	.....
g	run out?	A	a machine	B	a battery	.....
h	come off?	A	a sink	B	a door handle	.....
i	be cut off?	A	electricity	B	a bath	.....
j	be flooded?	A	a person	B	a room	.....
k	be chipped?	A	a cup	B	water	.....
l	be blocked?	A	a bed	B	a sink	.....
m	be stained?	A	a shirt	B	a car	.....
n	be left on?	A	a room	B	gas	.....
o	be flat?	A	a battery	B	a shower	.....
p	be ruined?	A	electricity	B	a carpet	.....

2 Choose the correct words to complete the story.

~~*broke*~~ *came off* *dripping* *flooded* *overflowed*
ruined *smashed* *spilt* *went*

This week started badly. Everything *broke* down or [a] ..... wrong. I was awake half the night because I could hear a tap [b] ..... somewhere but I couldn't find out which one it was. Then I knocked a glass off my bedside table and it [c] ..... into hundreds of pieces. I got up and ran a bath while I was making some coffee. Suddenly I heard a loud bang and I [d] ..... the coffee all over the carpet. Of course I forgot all about the bath so it [e] ..... and [f] ..... the bathroom. It [g] ..... the wood floor. Next I went into the garden to put the cat out but as I was coming back in, the door handle [h] ..... in my hand and I was locked out.

GO to page 80 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Complete the second half of the story from page 78.

blocked *broken down* *chipped* *crashed* *cut off*
leaking *power cut* *run out* *shrunk* *stained*

I had my mobile in my back pocket but it had [a] ..... of battery. Anyway, I climbed through a window and I went to get my clothes out of the washing machine. That's when I noticed the pipe was [b] ..... . Then I saw that I'd set the machine to do a very hot wash! The machine wasn't working because water had got into the electrical supply. I took my clothes out. My favourite jeans had [c] ..... . By then, I was exhausted. I sat down with my coffee but the cup was [d] ..... . I got up to get another cup but tripped over the cat and spilt coffee down my shirt. So there I was with a [e] ..... shirt, shrunken jeans and a washing machine that had [f] ..... . I switched on my computer and looked for help on the internet. Unfortunately, I had too many programs running at the same time and the computer [g] ..... . Then suddenly, everything went off: the lights, the computer, everything! There was a [h] ..... . I couldn't understand why. Finally I remembered that I hadn't paid the electricity bill so I'd been [i] ..... . I tipped my coffee down the sink and noticed at once that it was [j] ..... . It was then that I decided to go back to bed for the day.

2 Circle the correct option.

The door handle/pipe/battery just dropped off!

a I've got a leaking bed/pipe/car.

b I've also got a stained car/tap/carpet.

c There's a chipped plate/gas/computer over there.

d And a flooded cup/bath/kitchen just here.

e And my person/jumper/bath looks terrible because it's shrunk.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1

- A → A
- a A → A
- b B → A
- c B → C
- d A → C
- e B → B
- f A → A
- g A → B
- h B → B
- i B → C
- j A → D
- k B → A
- l A → C
- m B → A
- n A → C
- o B → D
- p A → B
- q B → C

2

- broke → B
- a went → B
- b dripping → A
- c smashed → C
- d spilt → C
- e overflowed → A
- f flooded → A
- g ruined → C
- h came off → C

Now go to page 79. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1

- a run out
- b leaking
- c shrunk
- d chipped
- e stained
- f broken down
- g crashed
- h power cut
- i cut off
- j blocked

2

- a pipe
- b carpet
- c plate
- d kitchen
- e jumper

Fix it notes

A

Pipes, taps and machines can **leak** water, gas or oil. A tap **drips**. If a bath **overflows**, your bathroom may **be flooded**. Sinks and basins get **blocked**. You can **leave** the gas, a tap or a light on by mistake.

B

Machines, including cars, **overheat** and **break down**. Things **go wrong**, computers **crash**. Batteries **run out** and **go flat** or **are flat**.

C

Clothes and other materials can **shrink**, **be stained** and **be ruined**. Cups, plates and glasses can **be chipped**. Small objects like door handles can **come off** or **drop off**. If you drop things like plates and glasses, they can **smash**. You **spill** liquids.

D

If you've been **cut off**, someone's disconnected your electricity, gas, telephone or water supply. If there's a **power cut**, there's no electricity.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Pipes, taps and machines can **leak** water, oil or anything that is liquid or gas. A tap **drips,** which means that drops of water leak out of it slowly. You can have a **dripping** tap and a **leaking** pipe.
The tap was dripping all night so there's no hot water now.
The plumber is coming to fix the leaking pipe.

Sinks, basins and baths can get **blocked** (the water stays in and doesn't run out). If a bath **overflows** it fills with water until the water comes over the edge of the bath. Sinks and basins can also overflow if you leave the tap on. If the bath overflows your bathroom may **be flooded**. This means that there's a large quantity of water all over the floor. Houses also get flooded when there are strong storms or when a river overflows, for example. The noun is **a flood**.
He left the tap on so the bath overflowed and now the whole house is flooded!

Machines, including cars, can **overheat** (get too hot), **break down** (stop working) and **explode** (go bang!). They often **go wrong**. Computers **crash**. Batteries **run out** and **go flat** or **are flat** when there's no more electricity left in them.
It was my own fault that the car overheated and broke down, the insurance company said.
The batteries ran out just as my favourite song was starting.

Clothes and other materials like carpets, leather, wood, etc. can **shrink** (become too small), **be stained** (have a mark on them, e.g. coffee, wine, blood) and **be ruined**. They can also **be/get torn** or **ripped** (one part comes away from another part).
I spilt curry on my best jeans so they were stained. Then I washed them and they shrank! I'll have to buy some more.

Cups, plates and glasses can **be chipped**. This means that a small piece is missing from them, usually at the edge of the object. They can also **smash** or **be/get smashed** (completely broken into small pieces). Small objects like handles on china, furniture or doors can **come off** or **drop off**. You **spill** liquids. This means you accidentally let them fall out of the glass, bottle, cup or container they're in.
I spilt some wine and she was so cross she threw a plate at me. It smashed.

If you have been **cut off**, someone has disconnected your electricity, gas, telephone or water supply. This can happen if you don't pay your bill. If there's a **power cut**, there's no electricity. Power cuts happen in bad storms because power cables break. You can **leave** the gas, a tap or a light **on** by mistake.
At first I thought it was a power cut. Then I remembered that I hadn't paid the bill. I'd been cut off! *He always leaves the lights on when we go out.*

Test it

1 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

The ~~mugger~~ took the TV and computer. *burglar*

a The football vandals ran through the streets shouting. .....

b My handbag's been robbed! .....

c The raper was arrested and sent to prison. .....

d Five witnesses saw the bank theft. .....

e The drug seller got fifteen years in prison. .....

f Stan Morris burglared the house between 1.00 am and 3.00 am. .....

g Henderson has been accused of the muggery. .....

h Mrs Blunkett was stolen in the shopping precinct. .....

i Smith was described in court as a serial murderer. .....

j The stealers got away with 500 packs of cigars. .....

2 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

for for for ~~in~~ in of
on to to with without

Who carried out the mugging *in* ..... Commercial Street?

a Jack 'the knife' will be ..... prison for at least six years.

b The boys were both accused ..... vandalism.

c Sidney Smith was arrested ..... the burglary.

d Both men will go ..... court on Monday.

e The police are prosecuting Mitchell ..... the theft.

f Jones was charged ..... murder.

g Soames was released ..... police bail.

h The woman was later released ..... charge.

i Jones was sentenced ..... fifteen years in prison.

j Nick was fined ..... driving without insurance.

GO to page 84 and check your answers.

Test it again

1 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

No drug dealing! Drug dealers will be *prosecuted*.

a Two bus stops were damaged by ..... last night.

b $2,000,000 was stolen from Western Union Bank in the .....

c Nicolas Smith killed Jason Bertram. He was arrested for .....

d The sale of cocaine and heroin is called ..... dealing.

e A ..... is someone who commits rape.

f ..... is common in large department stores.

g If you steal things, you're a .....

h A ..... is a person who attacks people in the street and steals their property.

i The ..... broke into Joan's house and stole a TV and DVD.

j ..... is common at football matches.

2 Complete the story with suitable words.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR CAUGHT

LAST NIGHT police [a]..... Mack Johnson (aged 27) of Eastern Avenue, Swindon, and charged him [b]..... burglary. Johnson has already been [c]..... prison twice. Once in 1999 when he was [d]..... by a court to two years in prison for drug [e]..... , and a second time in 2003 when he was successfully [f]..... mugging an old lady in Guildford town centre. Johnson is a well-known football [g]..... and has several times been fined [h]..... vandalizing park benches and other public property. Johnson is currently free on [i]..... . He will [j]..... to court next month.

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 • ~~mugger~~ burglar → A
a ~~vandals~~ hooligans → C
b ~~robbed~~ stolen → A
c ~~raper~~ rapist → B
d ~~theft~~ robbery → A
e ~~seller~~ dealer → B
f ~~burglared~~ burgled → A
g ~~muggery~~ *mugging* → A
h ~~was stolen~~ was robbed/mugged → A
i ~~murderer~~ killer → B
j ~~stealers~~ thieves → A

2 • in → A
a in → D
b of → E
c for → E
d to → E
e for → E
f with → E
g on → D
h without → D
i to → E
j for → D

Now go to page 83. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a vandals
b robbery
c murder
d drug
e rapist
f Shoplifting
g thief
h mugger
i burglar
j Hooliganism

2 a arrested
b with
c *in/to*
d sentenced
e dealing
f for
g hooligan
h *for*
i bail
j go

Fix it notes

A

A **thief steals** something from a person. This is a **theft**. A **burglar burgles** (steals from a building). This is a **burglary**. A **robber robs** a person or a place. This is a **robbery**. A **shoplifter shoplifts** or steals something from a shop. This is **shoplifting**. A **mugger mugs** (robs) a person (usually in the street). This is a **mugging**. It is usually violent.

B

A **murderer murders** (kills) someone. This is a **murder**. Someone who murders many people over a period of time is a **serial killer**. A **rapist rapes** someone (forces them to have sex). This is a **rape**. A **drug dealer deals** (sells) drugs. This is **drug dealing**.

C

A **vandal vandalizes** (damages) property. This is **vandalism**. A **hooligan** acts violently and damages property.

D

You're ***fined for*** *small crimes. You* **are in prison** or you **go to prison**. You can be **released** (freed) **without charge** or **on bail**.

E

You're **arrested for** and **accused of** a crime. The police **charge** you **with** a crime. You're **prosecuted for** a crime. You **go to court**. You're **sentenced to** a year/ten years in prison.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Here's a list of the most common crimes, the people who commit them, and the verbs associated with them.

crime	person	verb
mugging	mugger	mug
vandalism	vandal	vandalize
drug dealing	drug dealer	deal
rape	rapist	rape
shoplifting	shoplifter	shoplift
hooliganism	hooligan	*no verb*
murder	murderer	murder
robbery	robber	rob
theft	thief	steal
burglary	burglar	burgle

There are several ways of describing stealing. A **thief** is someone who **steals** something from a person. This is a **theft**. A **robber** is someone who steals from a person or a place. This is a **robbery**. You often talk about bank or jewellery shop robberies. A **shoplifter** is someone who **shoplifts** or steals something from a shop. This is **shoplifting**.

The theft was committed at about 11.30 pm. *Shoplifters will be prosecuted.*
Several people saw the bank robbery take place. *I've been robbed!*

A **mugger** is someone who **mugs** (robs) a person (usually in the street). This is a **mugging**. The person is usually attacked and then has something stolen from them. A **murderer murders** (kills) someone. This is a **murder**. Someone who murders many people over a period of time is a **serial killer**. A **rapist rapes** someone (forces them to have sex). This is a **rape**.

She was mugged by a tall man with dark hair.
The murder was committed last night.
The girl was raped by a man wearing a blue jumper and jeans.

A **drug dealer deals** (sells) drugs. This is **drug dealing**.

Sniffer dogs found a large quantity of cocaine in the drug dealer's car.

A **vandal vandalizes** (damages) property. This is **vandalism**. A **hooligan** acts violently and damages property. You often talk about **football hooligans**. This is **hooliganism**.

The phone boxes have all been vandalized. *Hooligans destroyed the bus shelter.*

You're **arrested for** and **accused of** a crime. The police **charge** you **with** a crime. You can be **prosecuted for** (officially accused of) a crime. You **are sentenced** (by a court) **to** a year in prison (your **prison sentence** is, for example, one year). You **are sent to** prison and **released from** prison. You **are in prison** or you **go to prison**. You can be **fined for** a small crime, e.g. speeding. This means that you **pay a fine**, which is an amount of money.

You can be **released** (freed) **without charge** or **on bail** (someone pays money to a court until your trial).

Dates, numbers and money

Dates and phone numbers



In British and American English you write and say dates in different ways:

Writing dates

UK *12 August* OR *12/8*
US *August 12* OR *8/12*

Saying dates

UK *the eleventh of June* OR *June the eleventh*
US *eleven June* OR *June eleven*

UK 2009 *two thousand and nine*
US 2009 *two thousand nine* OR *two thousand and nine*

When you say a phone number in British English, you say:
01608 684109 *oh one six oh eight six eight four one oh nine*

Note that in British English you can say 'oh' or 'zero' for 0.

In American English you say:
212-645-2075 *two one two six four five two zero seven five*

British money

Britain has not joined the European Monetary System, so it still uses its own money or currency, called pounds sterling. British money is divided into two types: pounds (£) and pence (p). One hundred pence (100 p) = one pound (£1).

There are eight coins: 1 penny, 2 pence, 5 pence, 10 pence, 20 pence, 50 pence, a pound and a two-pound coin. There are four banknotes: £5, £10, £20 and £50.

You call notes and coins money or cash. When you give someone too much money, in a shop for example, they give you change.

The CD cost £8.50. I gave the assistant £10. I got £1.50 in change.

This is how you talk about money:
£1.50 = *one pound fifty* OR *one pound fifty p* OR *one fifty*
£5.75 = *five pounds seventy-five* OR *five pounds seventy-five p* OR *five seventy-five*
£10 = *ten pounds*
£10.99 = *ten pounds ninety-nine* OR *ten pounds ninety-nine p* OR *ten ninety-nine*

£5 and £10 notes are sometimes called 'a fiver' and 'a tenner' but this is informal. 'Quid' (plural also 'quid') is another word for a pound; this is also informal.

Look! This shirt only cost me a tenner. *Could you lend me two quid?*



Be careful of some differences between British and American English. In British English, a **cheque** is a piece of paper that you use to pay for things instead of using cash. In American English, the same word is spelt **check** but it also has two meanings. A check can be a piece of paper that you write on to pay for something instead of using cash, but it can also be a bill, in a restaurant, for example.

UK *I'd like the bill, please.*
US *I'd like the check, please.*

The word **bill** can also be confusing. In British English, a bill is a request for payment, usually on a piece of paper. In American English, you use bill instead of **note** when you're talking about banknotes.

UK *I gave you a £20 note.*
US *I gave you a $20 bill.*

Writing emails

There aren't any rules for how to start and finish emails. Each person has his or her own style. However, here are some useful ways of opening and closing an email.

For formal emails to people you haven't met, or don't know very well, there are several choices:

Starting a formal email	**Ending a formal email**
Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms + name	*Yours sincerely*
Dear Nick	*Sincerely*
Dear Mr Fletcher	*Best wishes*
Nick	*Best regards*
	Regards
	Best

Note that you can also just type what you want to say without using 'Dear' at all. In most cases, this is perfectly acceptable.

In informal emails to people you know, like family and friends, you can also choose how to start and end the email, and your choice will depend on your relationship with the person. Common ways of starting and ending include:

Starting an informal email	**Ending an informal email**
Dear Philip	*All the best*
Hi Philip	*Best wishes*
Hello Philip	*See you soon*
Philip	*Lots of love*
Hi	*Love*
	Bye

Or you can just put your name at the bottom. Many friends don't bother with starting and ending their emails. Instead, they just type the message they want to type.