**VOCABULARY**

1. **Underline the correct adjective in each sentence.**
2. Jonathan is such a ***sensible*** */ sensitive* boy. He always does what the teacher asks and never gets into trouble.
3. He’s so *adventurous /* ***ambitious*** that he said he intended to be the boss in two years’ time!
4. To avoid any mistakes, we need to be *serious /* ***cautious*** in a situation like this and not make decisions too quickly.
5. Be *energetic /* ***assertive***! Make a decision and stick to it!
6. I like your new girlfriend. She’s sociable without being too ***talkative*** */ easy-going*.
7. I think all older brothers tend to be quite ***bossy*** */ self-confident*. They usually tell their younger brothers what to do.
8. He isn’t *energetic /* ***creative*** because of his father. It must be because of his mother. She was always making things or painting.
9. Introverts tend to be ***organized*** */ hard-working* in their approach – they like to know where everything is and make sure it goes back in its correct place.
10. **Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| talkative | bossy | reliable | thoughtful | generous | strong-willed | adventurous |
| shy | open-minded | moody | assertive | sociable | self-confident | serious |

1. Sue’s very \_\_**strong-willed**\_\_ and if she’s decided to leave school, nothing will stop her.
2. Doctors these days tend to be more \_\_\_**open-minded**\_\_ about alternative medicine.
3. If you really want the promotion, you’ll have to be more \_\_**assertive**\_\_.
4. Alice can look after the children. She’s very \_\_\_**reliable**\_\_\_.
5. Thank you for phoning when I was ill – it was very \_\_**thoughtful**\_\_ of you.
6. Rob’s very \_\_**sociable**\_\_, he likes parties.
7. Peter seems \_\_\_**serious**\_\_ but he actually has a good sense of humour.
8. It was \_\_**generous**\_\_ of him to offer to pay for us both.
9. At school he was popular and \_\_**self-confident**\_, and we weren’t surprised at his later success.
10. Don’t be so \_\_**bossy**\_! You shouldn’t tell people what to do all the time.
11. When I was younger, I was very \_\_\_\_**shy**\_\_ but now I often speak to groups of 100 people and it doesn’t worry me at all.
12. Mike’s very \_\_\_**talkative**\_\_. Sometimes I just wish he could be quiet and listen for a change.
13. **Complete the sentences with the correct word.**
14. Jim’s really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He hates meeting new people.
15. **shy**  b. sensitive c. extrovert d. even-tempered
16. Julia sometimes gets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if she’s not allowed to do what she wants.
17. Sensible **b. moody** c. mean d. shy
18. You’re too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please let me pay this time!
19. **generous** b. honest c. sensitive d. clever
20. Debra was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight. Do you think she’s OK?
21. extrovert b. shy **c. quiet**  d. reliable
22. Dave’s just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because you got a higher score in the test yesterday.
23. ambitious b. spoilt **c. jealous** d. sensible
24. In sport, boys are often more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than girls. They always want to win.
25. bossy **b. competitive**  c. reliable d. talkative
26. My brother’s so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He can talk to anyone about anything.
	1. insecure **b. sociable** c. thoughtful d. shy
27. **Write the correct missing prefix in sentences 1-8. Some of them are used more than once.**

|  |
| --- |
| **under- / dis- / ex- / mono- / mis- / anti- / over- / semi- / in- /bi- / re- / out-** |

1. I find him rather quiet and \_\_**anti**\_\_\_\_social. When you try to start a conversation he walks away.
2. She’s really \_\_\_**under**\_\_\_\_\_used at work. She wants more responsibility.
3. I saw your \_\_**ex-**\_\_\_\_\_girlfriend today.
4. He’s always been \_\_**dis**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_organised.
5. Sorry, I think I \_\_**mis**\_\_\_\_\_\_understood you. Can you explain what you mean?
6. The architect has built a \_**mono**\_\_\_\_\_\_rail to help passengers travel from one side of the city to the other.
7. His success was \_**over**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shadowed by one small mistake.
8. Guess what! I’ve got tickets for the \_**semi-**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_finals of the tennis. Would you like to come with me?
9. This injection may cause a little \_\_**dis**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comfort.
10. Carl Jung \_**re**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_defined our understanding of psychology in the 20th century.
11. The greatest athletes always try to \_\_**out**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_perform their last record.
12. She’s a really \_\_**under**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rated singer and much better than everyone in the newspapers say.
13. Your answer to this question is \_\_**in**\_\_\_\_\_correct. Try again.
14. The latest government report proposed \_\_\_**bi**\_\_\_\_\_lingual education in schools.

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **Put each phrase a-h in the correct place to complete the conversation.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a)don’t know | b)come on | c)great idea | d)don’t agree | e)How about | f)I suggest | g)I think | h)It’s true |

A: (1) \_\_\_G\_\_\_\_ Roger is the best person for the team. After all, he scored well on the psychometric test.

B: Well, (2) \_\_\_\_H\_\_\_ that he scored well, but do you really want another ambitious, self-confident extrovert on the team?

A: (3) \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_! You make him sound awful. He’s a nice person.

B: Well, I (4) \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. He seems a bit over-confident. But the main issue is that we already have two big characters on the team. (5) \_\_\_F\_\_\_\_\_\_ we take on someone who is quieter and gets on with the hard work. Otherwise, we’ll have too many egos.

A: OK. I (6) \_\_\_D\_\_\_\_ with you about Roger but let’s look at the alternatives.

B: (7) \_\_\_\_E\_\_\_\_ Petra? She’s nice and seems like the sort of person who gets on with everyone.

A: That’s a (8) \_\_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_\_\_! I’d forgotten about her. Maybe I’ll be able to put Roger on another project.

1. **Rewrite the first sentence with the same meaning using the words given.**
2. We could employ Magda, couldn’t we?

Why don’t we \_**employ** **Magda**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. We should call him and see if he wants the job.

I suggest \_**we call him and see if he wants the job**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What if we give them all a team task?

How about \_**giving them all a team task**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. I think we ought to check their references before we decide?

What about \_\_\_**checking their references before we decide**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. How do you feel about Petra?

\_**What do you** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think about Petra?

1. I think Michael’s right.

I agree \_\_**with Michael**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**GRAMMAR**

|  |
| --- |
| **NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS** |
| **Verbs expressing mental state** |
| think\*supposebelieveimagine | noticerecogniserealiseknow | rememberforgetunderstanddoubt | wantneedprefermean |
| **Verbs expressing emotions** |
| lovehate | likedislike | fearenvy | caremind |
| **Verbs expressing possession** |
| have\* | own | possess | belong (to) |
| **Verbs of Perception** |
| see\* | smell\* | taste\* | feel\* | hear |
| **Others** |
| look\*seem | appear\*sound | weighcost | advisepromise | includecontain |
| Verbs with an asterix (\*) can be used with the continuous tenses, usually with a different meaning.Is something wrong with Kate? She **looks** very sad. (*look* expresses a state)Why **are** you **looking** at me like that? (*look* expresses a deliberate action happening at the time of speaking)What perfume do you use? It **smells** very nice. (state)Look. Grandma **is smelling** the flowers we gave her. (action)I have a son, but I **don’t have** a daughter. (state)Mum can’t come to the phone. She **is having** a bath. (action) |

1. **Complete the sentences choosing from the non-progressive verbs in the table above. There may be more than one answer for some of them.**
2. I’m not comfortable on this chair. It \_**feels/seems**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
3. Do you \_**know**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who that man over there is?
4. Well, your holiday plan \_\_**sounds/seems/looks**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting, but where will you get that much money from?
5. I \_**think/suppose/believe/imagine/doubt**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that piece of land \_**belongs**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Roberts, but I’m not certain.
6. Elderly people should avoid eating eggs too often because they \_\_**contain**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cholesterol, which is bad for them.
7. The strawberries \_\_**look**\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice but they \_**taste**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather sour.
8. Do you \_\_**believe**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ghosts?
9. That child is very clever. He \_\_**understands/remembers**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything very easily.

**NEW GRAMMAR**

|  |
| --- |
| **Some stative verbs (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc.) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.** |
| **STATE** | **ACTION** |
| I see exactly what you mean. (=I understand) | She is seeing a lawyer tonight. (=She’s meeting). |
| Peter thinks he knows everything. (=He believes) | He is thinking of studying law. (=He is considering) |
| They have a villa in Portugal. (=They own) | He is having problems. (=He is experiencing) |
| A baby’s skin feels very smooth. (=It has a smooth skin) | He is feeling the engine to see how hot it is. (=He’s touching) |
| This soup tastes of garlic. (=It has the taste of garlic) | Why are you tasting the curry? (=Why are you tasting flavour?) |
| The room smells of fresh flowers. (=It has the smell of) | Why are you smelling that meat? (=Why are you checking its smell?) |
| Peter is a difficult person to get on with. (=His character is difficult) | Jane is being particularly generous this week. (=she is behaving generously) |
| He looks as if he’s going to faint. (=He appears)  | They are looking at the photos. (=They are viewing) |
| Sam now weighs more than his father. (=His weigh is more) | The doctor is weighing the baby. (=She is finding out its weight) |
| My uniform doesn’t fit me. (=It isn’t the right size) | We are fitting a new kitchen next week. (=installing) |

1. **Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.**
2. A: I \_\_**am seeing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) an old friend tonight.

B: I \_\_**see**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) – so you won’t be able to meet me after work, will you?

1. A: Why \_\_**are you smelling**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/smell) the milk?

B: It \_\_**smells**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smell) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.

1. A: Why \_\_**is John being**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (John/be) so bad tempered today?

B: I don’t know. He \_\_**is**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) usually so easy to get on with.

1. A: Carol and I \_**are thinking** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) of getting married.

B: \_\_**Do you think** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/think) that’s a good idea? You haven’t known each other for very long.

1. A: \_\_**Do you have** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) the phone number of a good business consultant?

B: Why? \_**Are you having**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) problems at work?

1. A: Why \_\_**are you tasting**\_\_ (you/taste) the baby’s drink?

B: It \_\_\_**tastes**\_\_\_ (taste) a little bitter. I think I’ll add some more sugar.

1. A: I hear the Fords \_**are looking**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a bigger house.

B: Yes, it \_**looks**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) as if they are going to move.

1. A: How much \_\_**does the parcel weigh**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the parcel/weigh)?

B: I’m not sure. The assistant \_\_**is weighing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) it at the moment.

1. **Write questions for the underlined parts of the sentences.**
2. \_\_\_\_HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN FRIENDS\_\_\_\_\_\_?

We have been friends since we were children.

1. \_\_\_\_\_HOW MUCH (MONEY) DID MARK AND LISA PAY FOR THEIR NEW HOUSE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Mark and Lisa paid a lot of money for their new house.

1. \_\_\_\_HOW OFTEN DOES JOHN PLAY TENNIS IN SUMMER\_\_\_\_\_\_?

In summer John plays tennis once or twice a week.

1. \_\_\_\_\_WHAT WERE YOU DOING AT 8.00 LAST NIGHT\_\_\_\_?

At 8.00 last night I was washing my hair.

1. \_\_\_\_WHERE WAS FOOTBALL INVENTED\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Football was invented in England.

1. **Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.**
2. **George** knows Angela. \_\_\_\_\_WHO KNOWS ANGELA\_\_\_\_\_\_?
3. George knows **Angela.** \_\_\_\_\_WHO DOES GEORGE KNOW\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
4. **Laura** met Paul. \_\_\_\_\_WHO MET PAUL\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Laura met **Paul**. \_\_\_\_\_WHO DID LAURA MEET\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
6. **The explosion** destroyed everything. \_\_\_\_\_WHAT DESTROYED EVERYTHING\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. **Brian** likes this car. \_\_\_\_\_WHO LIKES THIS CAR\_\_\_\_\_\_?
8. Brian likes **this car. \_\_\_\_**WHAT DOES BRIAN LIKE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
9. **John** broke the window. \_\_\_\_\_WHO BROKE THE WINDOW\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
10. John broke **the window**. \_\_\_\_\_WHAT DID JOHN BREAK\_\_\_\_\_\_?
11. **Something** happened. \_\_\_\_\_WHAT HAPPENED\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Match the verb to the particle and complete the sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **set get stop****get look carry** | **out on off****around back to** |

1. Marco Polo \_\_**set**\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_**out**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1271 with his father to China.
2. Let’s \_\_**stop**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_**off**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Venice for a few days before continuing to Greece.
3. What time do we \_\_\_**get**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_**to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our destination?
4. I’ll call you when I \_\_\_**get**\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_**back**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from my trip to Mexico.
5. Do you have any time to \_\_\_**look**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_**around**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our city while you’re here?
6. The bus stops here so we’ll have to \_\_\_\_**carry**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_**on**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by foot.
7. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Destination – broaden – explore – set out – independent – customs **–** accommodation  |

1. What [time](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/search/british/direct/?q=time) will we have to **…set out...** for the [station](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/search/british/direct/?q=station) [tomorrow](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/search/british/direct/?q=tomorrow)?
2. When you reach your **…destination…**, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.
3. Living in a foreign country really **…broadens…** your horizons.
4. Hotel **…accomodation…** is included in the price of your holiday.
5. Going away to college has made me much more **…independent…. .**
6. After picking up your luggage, you need to go through **…customs… .**
7. As soon as Sarah arrived in the city, she went out to **…explore…** **.** She was really interested in the historical places there.

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **Match a beginning 1-7 with an ending a-g, to make the correct expressions.**
2. I suggest **(b)** a) a good idea to …
3. How **(f)** b) we …
4. On the one hand **(e)** c) for and against …
5. I think we **(d)** d) should …
6. There are arguments **(c)** e) but on the other hand …
7. It’d be **(a)** f) about …
8. Another disadvantage **(g)** g) is that …
9. **Use parts of the expressions in Exercise C to complete this discussion.**

**A:** Have you thought any more about where to go on holiday?

**B:** Yes, I was reading about something called eco-tourism. I think (1)\_\_**we should**\_do something like that. What do you think?

**A:** Well, I’ve read about that too, and there are (2) \_\_**arguments for and against**\_ .

**B:** What do you mean?

**A:** Well, on the (3) \_\_**one hand\_** you fly to interesting places and help with projects, but on the \_**\_\_other hand\_**\_\_\_ having lots of people travelling to parts of the world with ecological problems is probably causing more problems. Another (4) \_\_\_\_**disadvantage**\_\_\_ is that we don’t have enough money to do that! It’s quite expensive.

**B:** So, where should we go?

**A:** Well, I agree that it’d be (5) \_\_\_**a good idea to**\_\_\_ do something different rather than just sitting on a beach. (6) \_\_\_\_\_**How**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about going on an archaeological dig?

**B:** What’s that exactly?

**A:** Well you travel to an ancient place and help dig for old buildings and objects. A friend of mine is working on one in the Sahara desert. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_**think**\_\_\_\_\_ we should join.

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given.**
2. I first met Alice in 2000. **(have)**

I **…have known Alice since…...** 2000.

1. My mother has never read such an interesting book before. **(ever)**

It is the most interesting  **……book I’ve ever …** read.

1. It’s been a long time since I last ate goulash. **(for)**

I **……haven’t eaten goulash for…..** a long time.

1. Ben went to Paris on Monday and he is still there. **(has)**

Ben **……has been in Paris since……..** Monday.

1. The last time I played tennis was in March. **(since)**

I **…haven’t played tennis since…..** March.

1. I bought this car a year ago. **(had)**

I **……have had a car………** for a year.

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.**

A: **Have you already** **been** (you/already/be) on holiday?

B: No, I haven't. I **broke** (break) my leg last month and it **has been** (be) in a plaster cast for two weeks.

A: **Have you had** (you/have) any news from Katie and Rafael?

B: Yes. They **called** (call) me from Italy last night.

A: Do you know Charlotte Samuels? I **met** (meet) her at the Rolling Stones concert yesterday.

B: Yes. She's a really good friend of mine. **I’ve known** (know) her for about 5 years.

A: 'Who is your favourite writer? I **have always liked** (always/like) Samuel Beckett.

B: Shakespeare. He **had** (have) such an amazing way with words.

A: **Have you tried** (you/try) goulash?

B: Yes, I **ate** (eat) goulash when I **was** (be) in Hungary last month. It was delicious.

1. **Fill in the blanks with yet, just, already.**

1. A: I’ve been ill all week.

 B: Have you seen a doctor ………**yet**………..?

 A: I’ve …………**just**…….. got back from the doctor’s. He says I’ve got the flu.

2. A: Has Janet returned to work ………**yet**………….. ?

 B: No. She’s still in hospital.

3. A: John is staying at home again today. He’s got a temperature.

 B: He’s ………**already**……….. missed two days of school. I hope he gets better soon.

4. A: I’ve ………**just**………….. found out that my son has got measles. Perhaps you shouldn’t come to the house.

 B: Oh, don’t worry. I’ve ………**already**……….. had measles.

5. A: Have you done your homework …………**yet**……….. ?

 B: I’m sorry. I haven’t finished …………**yet…**………… .

6. A: I’ve still got a terrrible headache.

 B: Would you like an aspirin?

 A: I’ve ………**just**…….. taken one, but it hasn’t worked …………**yet**……….. .

**EXTRA PRACTICE**

**PREPOSITIONS**

**Rewrite each sentence so that it begins as shown and contains an adjective and preposition.**

1. You really annoy me sometimes.

Sometimes I’m really \_\_\_annoyed with you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I’m sorry but I lost your magazine.

I’m sorry \_\_for losing your magazine\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Are Madonna and Guy Ritchie married?

Is Madonna \_\_\_married to Guy Ritchie?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Does playing computer games interest you?

Are you \_\_\_\_interested in playing computer games?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Going to the top high buildings makes some people afraid.

Some people are \_\_afraid of going to the top high buildings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_