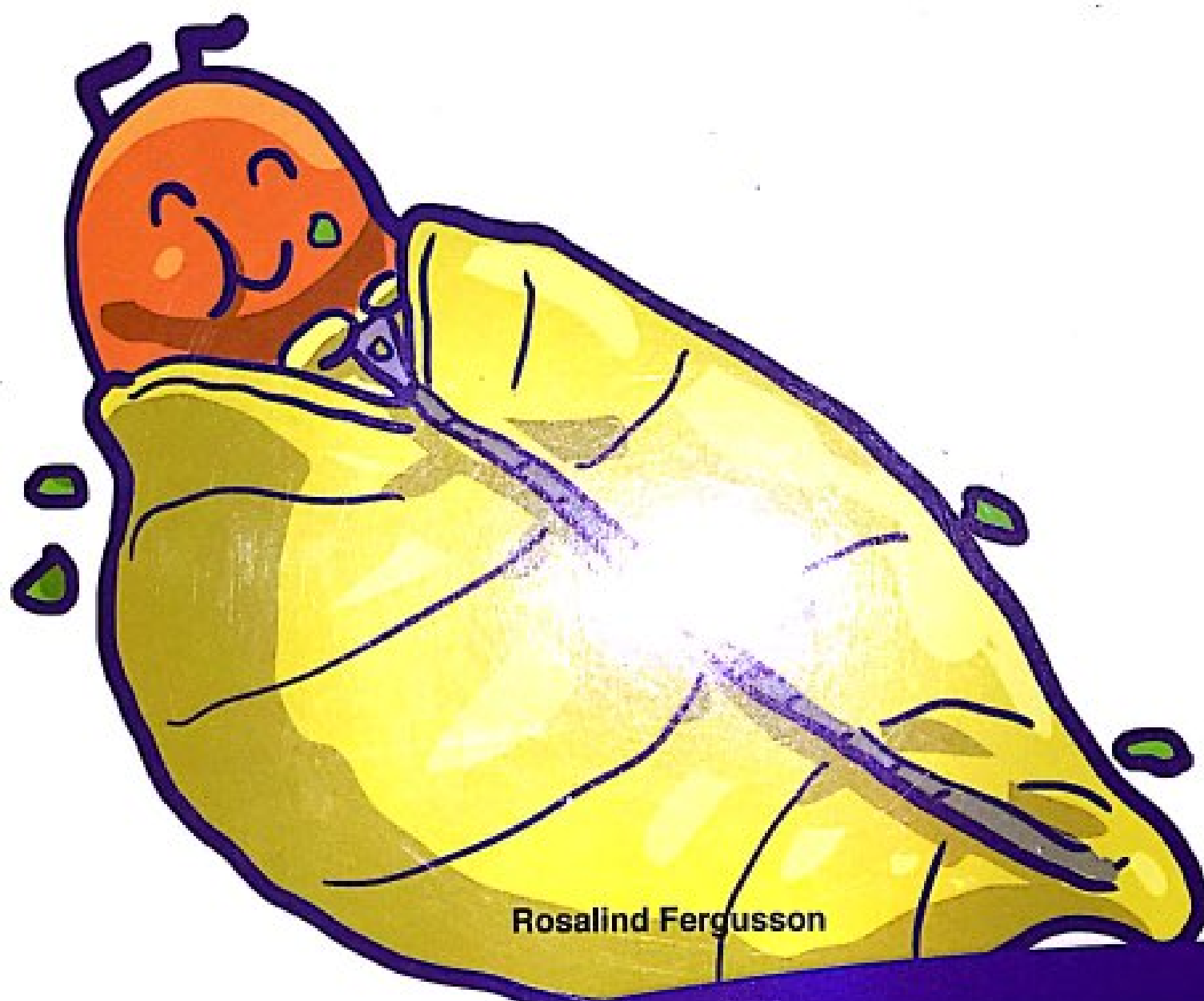


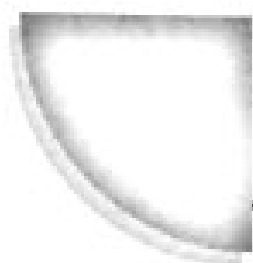
# ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A thematic approach to enrich  
students' knowledge of words

5

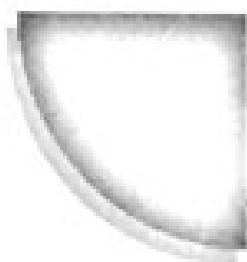


Rosalind Fergusson



# Contents

	Preface .....	4
1	Looking good .....	5
2	Personality and behaviour .....	11
3	Bad feelings .....	17
4	Good feelings .....	23
5	Communication .....	29
6	Getting on with other people .....	35
7	Illness and disease .....	41
8	Keeping fit and healthy .....	47
9	At the dentist's .....	53
10	Accidents and emergencies .....	59
11	Working .....	65
12	Cooking .....	71
13	Eating and drinking .....	77
14	Eating out .....	83
15	Household equipment .....	89
16	Household jobs .....	95
17	Tools .....	101
18	Gardens and gardening .....	107
19	Games and sports .....	113
20	Religions and festivals .....	119
	Answer key .....	125



# Preface

**Vocabulary in Context** a set of six workbooks intended to help students learn and use the vocabulary related to a particular subject or situation, such as 'Crime' or 'Natural disasters'. Each book contains 15–20 units, based on different themes. The units are self-contained (that is, none of them depends on vocabulary learnt in an earlier unit), so that they can be used in any order. However, similar themes are grouped together.

At the beginning of each unit there is a list of key vocabulary, with simple definitions of the words or phrases as they are used in the context of the theme. These are chiefly primary words, but occasionally secondary words are included to assist understanding. It is intended that the students should read and absorb this information before proceeding to the four sets of exercises that follow, rather than simply using it to help them answer the questions.

The first exercise consists of ten multiple-choice questions. The second exercise contains five multiple-choice questions. In Books 3–6 these questions involve either replacing underlined words with their synonyms or selecting a word that collocates with the given verb, noun or adjective. The third and fourth exercises are cloze passages. For Exercise 3 the missing words are given, with distracters; for Exercise 4 the students must provide the answers themselves.

The cloze passages take a variety of forms. Some of them are short narratives, dialogues or stories connected with the theme. Others provide additional information about the subject, thereby enhancing the learning experience.

There is an answer key for all four exercises, so that they can be easily marked by the teacher. Note that the answers for the open cloze passage (Exercise 4) are suggestions only. Individual students may come up with equally appropriate alternatives, which must be deemed correct.

## Vocabulary

**baggy** *adjective*

not fitting close to your body

**bangle** *noun*

a large ring that you wear as a bracelet

**bracelet** *noun*

a piece of jewellery that you wear around your wrist

**brooch** *noun*

a piece of jewellery that you pin to your clothes

**casual** *adjective*

suitable for wearing when you do not need to look smart

**catwalk** *noun*

a long platform that models walk down at a fashion show

**cosmetics** *plural noun*

products applied to the body especially your face to improve its appearance

**designer**

- 1 *noun* a person who decides what a new piece of clothing will look like
- 2 *adjective* produced by a well-known fashion designer

**diamond** *noun*

a jewel that is clear like glass

**dress up** *phrasal verb*

to put on nice clothes for a special occasion

**earring** *noun*

a piece of jewellery that you wear on your ear

**elegant** *adjective*

smart and attractive in appearance

**fashion**

- 1 *noun* the style of clothes that are worn by a lot of people at a particular time
- 2 *adjective* connected with fashionable clothes

**fashionable** *adjective*

worn by a lot of people at a particular time



**gem or gemstone** *noun*

a precious stone that has been cut and polished so that it looks like coloured glass

**high-heeled** *adjective* (said of shoes)

much higher at the back than at the front

**in fashion** *phrase*  
fashionable

**jewel** *noun*

a gem or something similar, used in jewellery

**jewellery** *noun*

things usually made of precious metal or coloured plastic and sometimes decorated with jewels, which you wear to make you look good

**loose-fitting** *adjective*

not meant to fit close to your body

**low-cut** *adjective*

that shows a lot of the top part of a woman's chest

**make-up** *noun*

products such as lipstick and powder that you put on your face

**model**

**1** *noun* a person who wears particular clothes to show them to people who might buy them

**2** *verb* to wear particular clothes as a model

**necklace** *noun*

a piece of jewellery that you wear around your neck

**out of fashion** *phrase*  
no longer fashionable

**pearl** *noun*

a round jewel that is creamy-white in colour, often used with many others to make a necklace by passing a thin string through a hole in the middle

**pendant** *noun*

a piece of jewellery that hangs from a chain around your neck



**ring** *noun*

a piece of jewellery that you wear around on your finger

**ruby** *noun*

a red jewel

**smart** *adjective*

wearing or describing clothes that look good and are suitable for more formal activities such as going to work or school

**style** *noun*

a particular way in which clothes are made, especially in order to look smart or fashionable

**tight-fitting** *adjective*

meant to fit very close to your body

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. My sister wears \_\_\_\_\_ shoes to make her look taller.  
(1) big-heeled (2) fashionable  
(3) high-heeled (4) tight-fitting ( )
2. A heart-shaped \_\_\_\_\_ hung from a silver chain around her neck.  
(1) necklace (2) pearl  
(3) ring (4) pendant ( )
3. When you buy expensive \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, you are often paying for the name rather than the quality.  
(1) designer (2) smart  
(3) fashionable (4) stylish ( )
4. Earrings, brooches and bracelets are types of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) gemstones (2) jewellery  
(3) necklaces (4) rings ( )
5. You are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ when you go to a wedding.  
(1) get dressed (2) look cool  
(3) wear casual clothes (4) dress up ( )
6. \_\_\_\_\_ trousers may look good, but they are not very comfortable to wear.  
(1) Loose-fitting (2) Tight-fitting  
(3) Baggy (4) Smart ( )
7. The only necklace Jane has is a string of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) diamonds (2) gold  
(3) pearls (4) silver ( )
8. My brother refused to wear the jacket because it was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) in fashion (2) fashionable  
(3) elegant (4) out of fashion ( )

9. She does not think she is slim or attractive enough to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- |              |                  |         |
|--------------|------------------|---------|
| (1) model    | (2) hairdresser  |         |
| (3) designer | (4) photographer | (     ) |
10. Jeans and T-shirts are usually regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
- |             |                   |         |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|
| (1) elegant | (2) loose-fitting |         |
| (3) casual  | (4) expensive     | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. My mother bought some make-up and perfume in the duty-free shop.
- |               |               |         |
|---------------|---------------|---------|
| (1) jewellery | (2) scent     |         |
| (3) lipstick  | (4) cosmetics | (     ) |
2. No matter what she is wearing, Anna always looks smart.
- |                 |            |         |
|-----------------|------------|---------|
| (1) elegant     | (2) cool   |         |
| (3) fashionable | (4) casual | (     ) |
3. My aunt gave me a gold bangle for my birthday.
- |              |             |         |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) necklace | (2) pendant |         |
| (3) bracelet | (4) ring    | (     ) |
4. Are loose-fitting jeans still fashionable?
- |                   |            |         |
|-------------------|------------|---------|
| (1) tight-fitting | (2) casual |         |
| (3) smart         | (4) baggy  | (     ) |
5. The thief stole a box containing diamonds and other gems.
- |               |            |         |
|---------------|------------|---------|
| (1) jewellery | (2) jewels |         |
| (3) rings     | (4) rubies | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |              |                 |               |             |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) designer | (B) fashionable | (C) style     | (D) popular |
| (E) model    | (F) fashion     | (G) designing | (H) casual  |
| (I) colour   | (J) modelling   |               |             |

Many young girls dream of becoming a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ when they grow up. They think it is a very glamorous life, always looking good at someone else's expense. Their photographs would appear in all the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ magazines. They would never be short of good-looking men eager to take them to expensive restaurants or to be seen with them at the parties of the rich and famous. Parading down the catwalk at a fashion show, they would always be the first to wear clothes of the latest (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

In reality, the life of a model can be very hard. The most successful members of the profession earn a lot of money. But they never dare to go out unless they are wearing the most (4) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, in case they are seen by a photographer with a camera. Many models work long hours for little money, and their photographs do not appear in anything more exciting than a mail-order catalogue, wearing clothes that are cheap enough to be bought by ordinary people. Some are not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes at all. You may see them in the household section of the catalogue smiling at the camera as they load a washing machine or push a mop across the kitchen floor.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Film star Betty Bling may not be the richest woman in show business, but she likes people to think that she is. I saw a photograph of her on the cover of a fashion magazine, taken at the Academy Award ceremony. She was wearing a low-cut red dress made by one of the most famous (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the country, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ shoes decorated with diamonds, and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ worth several million dollars. Around her neck she had a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of diamonds (to match her shoes) and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to match the colour of her dress). On each wrist she had gold and silver (6) \_\_\_\_\_, and she was wearing at least seven different (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on her fingers.

I sometimes wonder what Betty Bling looks like when she is relaxing at home. Does she lounge around in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, like ordinary people? Does she kick off her high-heeled shoes and put on a pair of comfortable slippers instead? I doubt it. In her huge mansion she is never alone, as she has many servants, so she must carry on looking good. When her maid brings her breakfast in bed, she probably finds Betty lying there with her hair perfectly arranged, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on her face, and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in her ears.

## Vocabulary

**behaviour** *noun*

the way you act and the things you do, which may be good or bad

**character** *noun*

all the qualities that make you who you are, especially with regard to whether you are a good or bad person

**characteristic** *noun*

a particular part of your character or personality

**chatty** *adjective*

describing someone who likes talking to other people

**conduct** *noun*

a formal word for **behaviour**

**confident** *adjective*

sure that you are able to do something

**decisive** *adjective*

able to make firm decisions quickly

**emotion** *noun*

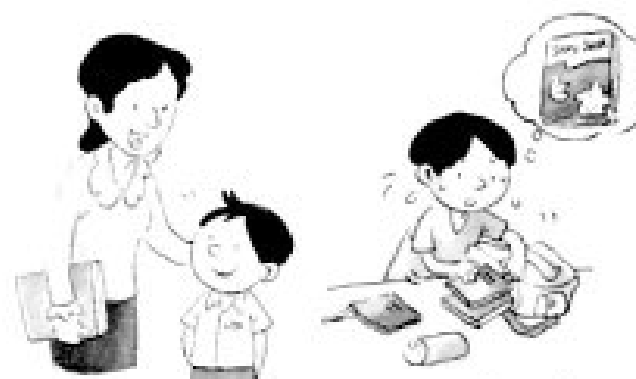
a strong feeling

**extrovert** *noun*

a person who is talkative and likes to be with other people

**feeling** *noun*

something that you feel inside at a particular time, such as happiness or anxiety



happy

confused



surprised



angry

**habit** *noun*

something that you do very often, usually without thinking about it

**impatient** *adjective*

not patient

**independent** *adjective*

able to do things by yourself  
without the help of others

**introvert** *noun*

a person who is thoughtful and  
likes to be on their own

**irresponsible**

behaving in a careless or foolish  
way

**manners** *plural noun*

the way you behave towards  
other people, which may be good  
or bad

**mood** *noun*

the way someone is feeling at a  
particular time

**outgoing** *adjective*

being an extrovert

**patient** *adjective*

happy to wait for something to  
happen or for someone to  
do something

**personality** *noun*

all the qualities that make you  
who you are, especially with  
regard to your relationships with  
other people

**responsible** *adjective*

behaving in a sensible, grown-up  
way

**self-confident** *adjective*

sure of yourself and therefore at  
ease with other people

**selfish** *adjective*

caring only about yourself

**shy** *adjective*

nervous about meeting or talking  
to other people

**surly** *adjective*

rude and bad-tempered

**talkative** *adjective*

describing someone who talks a  
lot

**temper** *noun*

a person's mood, especially  
whether they are angry or not



**temperament** *noun*

the qualities that make you the  
sort of person you are

**unselfish** *adjective*

not selfish



## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. People with a nervous \_\_\_\_\_ may be upset by this film.  
(1) character (2) temperament  
(3) temper (4) characteristic ( )
2. You must learn to be more \_\_\_\_\_. You cannot keep changing your mind for ever.  
(1) self-confident (2) responsible  
(3) decisive (4) confident ( )
3. Anger, love and fear are all types of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) emotions (2) temperaments  
(3) moods (4) habits ( )
4. I do not feel \_\_\_\_\_ enough to do this on my own.  
(1) independent (2) confident  
(3) decisive (4) responsible ( )
5. Sally is very \_\_\_\_\_. She always puts her own needs before those of others.  
(1) selfish (2) independent  
(3) unselfish (4) self-confident ( )
6. Rude people have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) a bad temper (2) bad habits  
(3) a bad character (4) bad manners ( )
7. Nobody likes the \_\_\_\_\_ old man who lives alone in that house.  
(1) independent (2) self-confident  
(3) shy (4) surly ( )



8. We are looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ person who can be trusted to look after our house while we are away.  
 (1) decisive (2) selfish  
 (3) responsible (4) confident ( )
9. People who work with young children have to be very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) patient (2) talkative  
 (3) unselfish (4) decisive ( )
10. My grandfather is very \_\_\_\_\_ and he gets cross when people try to help him with things he is quite capable of doing himself.  
 (1) confident (2) independent  
 (3) surly (4) self-confident ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. I will wait until she is in a better mood before I tell her about the broken ornament.  
 (1) temper (2) temperament  
 (3) feeling (4) emotion ( )
2. Our teacher gives us extra points for good conduct.  
 (1) work (2) character  
 (3) manners (4) behaviour ( )
3. Jack has a very outgoing personality.  
 (1) mood (2) character  
 (3) characteristic (4) temper ( )
4. She seemed more talkative than usual when we met yesterday.  
 (1) confident (2) outgoing  
 (3) chatty (4) lively ( )
5. My brother finds it difficult to talk about his feelings.  
 (1) characteristics (2) emotions  
 (3) habits (4) moods ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

Joe was about to go out on his bike to meet his friends when his father called him back. 'I would like a word with you, young man,' he said. Joe could tell by his father's tone of voice that he was in a bad (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **temperament** 2. **habit** 3. **character** 4. **mood**). 'What have I done wrong this time?' asked Joe. 'Nothing in particular,' replied his father, 'but I am not happy with your (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **personality** 2. **temper** 3. **behaviour** 4. **mood**) in general. You seem to have become very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **self-confident** 2. **irresponsible** 3. **independent** 4. **carefree**). Last Wednesday I came home to find that you had gone out without locking the front door, although you knew that there was nobody left in the house. And you are too (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **patient** 2. **selfish** 3. **impatient** 4. **outgoing**). When your little sister was having difficulty understanding something on the computer, you just shouted at her and left the room, instead of taking the time and trouble to explain it to her again.' 'Anything else?' asked Joe. 'Yes,' said his father, 'the surly way you have started talking to your mother and me. Until you learn some better (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **manners** 2. **conduct** 3. **feelings** 4. **language**) and show us a bit more respect, I am going to lock your bike away in the garage and you will not go out with your friends again.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Alice and Beth are identical twins. Strangers find it impossible to tell them apart, because they look exactly the same. But their friends and family have little difficulty, because they are not at all alike in (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Alice is an (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

She is lively and (3) \_\_\_\_\_, and when the twins go anywhere together it is always Alice who does most of the talking. Beth is an (4) \_\_\_\_\_. She is happiest at home in her room, reading a book or playing games on her computer. Because she is not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like her sister, people think she is (6) \_\_\_\_\_. But this is not the case. Beth is just as (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as Alice. It is simply that she prefers her own company to that of other people.

The twins are not different in every way. They have similar (8) \_\_\_\_\_, such as twisting their long fair hair around their fingers when they are bored, or when they are thinking hard about something. Another (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that they have in common is that both tend to hide their (10) \_\_\_\_\_ from those around them, but not from each another. This would be impossible, as they sometimes seem to be able to read each other's mind!

## Vocabulary

**afraid** *adjective*

feeling fear

**annoyed** *adjective*

slightly angry

**anxious** *adjective*

worried

**apologize** *verb*

to say sorry for something bad or wrong that you have done

**ashamed** *adjective*

feeling bad because you have done something bad or wrong

**depressed** *adjective*

feeling sad for a long time

**disappointed** *adjective*

upset because something good that you wanted to happen did not happen

**embarrassed** *adjective*

feeling that you have done something wrong or that you look foolish

**fear****1** *noun* a feeling that something or someone might harm you, or that something bad might happen**2** *verb* to feel fear**frightened** *adjective*

afraid or anxious or scared

**frustrated** *adjective*

annoyed and upset because something is stopping you from doing what you want

**furious** *adjective*

very angry

**grief** *noun*

great sadness

**in a bad mood** *phrase*

feeling angry at a particular time

**in tears** *phrase*

crying



**phobia** *noun*

a strong fear, especially of something that most people are not afraid of

**regret**

1 *noun* a feeling of regretting something

2 *verb* to wish that you had not done or said something

**self-conscious** *adjective*

feeling uncomfortable because you think everyone is looking at you

**sob** *verb*

to cry noisily or to say something while you are crying

**sorrow** *noun*

sadness or grief

**stress** *noun*

a feeling of having many things to worry about, too much work to do, or both

**sulk** *verb*

to look sad and not talk to anyone because you are angry

**sulky** *adjective*

being a person who often sulks



**terrified** *adjective*

feeling great fear

**uncomfortable** *adjective*

feeling bad in a particular situation, for example because you think you are doing something wrong or because you cannot relax

**upset**

1 *verb* (*upsets, upsetting, upset, upset*)  
to make someone sad, angry or worried.

2 *adjective* sad

**weep** *verb*

(*weeps, weeping, wept, wept*)  
to cry because you are sad

**worried** *adjective*

feeling bad about something bad that might happen, or that might have already happened

**worry**

1 *noun* being worried, or something that makes you worry

2 *verb* to feel worried

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. Joe felt \_\_\_\_\_ because there were so many things he could not do while his broken arm was in plaster.  
(1) frustrated (2) embarrassed  
(3) annoyed (4) worried ( )
2. 'I've lost my doll,' \_\_\_\_\_ the little girl, wiping her eyes with her handkerchief.  
(1) wept (2) sobbed  
(3) cried (4) shouted ( )
3. He is \_\_\_\_\_ because we did not ask him to come swimming with us. He has not spoken to us since.  
(1) sulking (2) miserable  
(3) depressed (4) disappointed ( )
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a difficult and demanding job can make people ill.  
(1) worry (2) work  
(3) stress (4) effort ( )
5. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ about asking him for money, because I knew he did not have very much.  
(1) shy (2) uncomfortable  
(3) self-conscious (4) anxious ( )
6. Sally was not just frightened; she was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) afraid (2) terrified  
(3) scared (4) anxious ( )
7. I try to keep out of my mother's way when she is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) in a bad mood (2) worried  
(3) depressed (4) sulking ( )

8. Bill was \_\_\_\_\_ not to be picked for the team.  
 (1) ashamed (2) annoyed  
 (3) disappointed (4) frustrated ( )
9. Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ about leaving the city, now that you are living in the countryside?  
 (1) fear (2) worries  
 (3) sorrow (4) regrets ( )
10. Mr Allen has been feeling \_\_\_\_\_ since he lost his job.  
 (1) annoyed (2) frustrated  
 (3) worried (4) depressed ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. My little brother is afraid of the dark.  
 (1) worried about (2) frightened of  
 (3) terrified of (4) unhappy in ( )
2. Jack asked the old woman why she was crying.  
 (1) screaming (2) tearful  
 (3) weeping (4) unhappy ( )
3. We are worried about our examinations.  
 (1) anxious (2) confused  
 (3) depressed (4) embarrassed ( )
4. I tried to comfort them in their grief.  
 (1) worry (2) tears  
 (3) regret (4) sorrow ( )
5. Sally felt self-conscious walking down the road in fancy dress.  
 (1) depressed (2) uncomfortable  
 (3) unhappy (4) ashamed ( )

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |                   |             |               |                |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) phobia        | (B) regret  | (C) depressed | (D) afraid of  |
| (E) frustrated    | (F) anxious | (G) fear      | (H) ashamed of |
| (I) uncomfortable | (J) hate    |               |                |

A (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a very strong (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of something, especially something that is not dangerous in itself. It may be a fear of doing something, such as making a speech or crossing a bridge. It may be a fear of being in a particular place, such as a lift or the top of a tall building. It may also be a fear of a type of thing or animal, such as computers or spiders. Sometimes the fear is so strong that the person feels (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or (4) \_\_\_\_\_ just thinking about or looking at a picture of the thing they fear.

People with phobias will often try to avoid the feared situation wherever possible, and this can affect their lives. Those who are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ eating in public cannot go to restaurants, and those with a fear of travelling by air cannot take jobs that involve flying to other countries on business. These people may need help from a specialist to overcome their phobia.

Most phobias have a special name that ends with this word. For example, a fear of being in a small enclosed space is called claustrophobia. There is even such a thing as a fear of the number 13, which is unlucky in some countries. This is called triskaidekaphobia.



## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Tom Lee was not yet home from school, and Mrs Lee was becoming (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He had never been this late before. 'Do not (2) \_\_\_\_\_,' said Mr Lee. 'I expect he has gone to his friend Jack's house to play computer games.' 'No, he would have phoned me,' said Mrs Lee. 'He always does. I am (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he might have had some sort of accident.'

Half an hour later, Tom still had not returned. By this time his mother was (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and his father had to admit that he was worried too. Then Tom walked in through the front door and called 'Hello' as if nothing was wrong. Mr Lee was (5) \_\_\_\_\_. 'Where have you been all this time?' he shouted. 'You ought to be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of yourself, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ your mother like this. Why didn't you phone?' Now it was Tom's turn to be (8) \_\_\_\_\_. 'I did phone,' he said. 'I left a message on the answering machine.' Mrs Lee looked (9) \_\_\_\_\_. She had forgotten to check the machine for messages when she came home from work. However, she was so relieved to see her son safe and well that she did not mind having to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to him. 'I'm sorry, Tom,' she said.

## Vocabulary

**calm** *adjective*

not worried, angry or excited

**cheerful** *adjective*

having a happy temperament

**cheer up** *phrase*

to become happier, or to make someone feel happier

**comfortable** *adjective*

with a pleasant feeling in your mind or body, so that you can relax

**contented** *adjective*

happy and satisfied with what you have or with life in general

**delighted** *adjective*

very happy

**encouraged** *adjective*

made to feel more hopeful or confident

**giggle** *verb*

to laugh in a silly way

**glad** *adjective*

pleased

**happiness** *noun*

being happy.

**hope** *noun*

the feeling that something good will happen

**hopeful** *adjective*

having hope or believing that something good will happen

**in a good mood** *phrase*

feeling happy and not angry at a particular time

**joy** *noun*

great happiness

**joyful** *adjective*

feeling or filled with joy

**love** *verb*

to like something or someone  
very much



**optimistic** *adjective*

hopeful

**overjoyed** *adjective*

very happy



**pleased** *adjective*

made happy by something nice  
or good



**pride** *noun*

the feeling of being proud

**proud** *adjective*

feeling good about something you  
have done or because someone  
you love has done well



**rejoice** *verb*

to feel or show joy

**relax** *verb*

to rest or feel calm

**relaxed** *adjective*

resting or feeling calm

**relief** *noun*

the feeling of being relieved

**relieved** *adjective*

feeling good because something  
bad is over or has not happened

**satisfied** *adjective*

not needing or wanting anything  
more

**thrilled** *adjective*

very happy and excited

**triumphant** *adjective*

pleased because you have won  
or succeeded

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. I thought I had lost my keys, so I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I found them at the bottom of my bag.  
(1) overjoyed (2) thrilled  
(3) contented (4) relieved ( )
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ athlete ran round the track on a lap of honour.  
(1) delighted (2) triumphant  
(3) proud (4) cheerful ( )
3. The doctors are \_\_\_\_\_ that the patient will make a full recovery.  
(1) hopeful (2) pleased  
(3) encouraged (4) contented ( )
4. A wedding should be a \_\_\_\_\_ occasion.  
(1) cheerful (2) calm  
(3) triumphant (4) joyful ( )
5. The people \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard that the war was over.  
(1) laughed (2) relaxed  
(3) rejoiced (4) cheered up ( )
6. Full of \_\_\_\_\_, they set out in search of the treasure.  
(1) joy (2) happiness  
(3) hope (4) courage ( )
7. My grandparents saved enough money to live a \_\_\_\_\_ life in retirement.  
(1) comfortable (2) calm  
(3) joyful (4) relaxed ( )
8. Jack is very \_\_\_\_\_ his collection of model cars.  
(1) impressed by (2) thrilled with  
(3) excited about (4) proud of ( )

9. The cat curled up on the rug in front of the fire with a \_\_\_\_\_ look on its face.  
 (1) cheerful (2) delighted  
 (3) satisfied (4) hopeful ( )
10. \_\_\_\_\_ by these results, the government plans to extend the recycling scheme to other parts of the country.  
 (1) Relieved (2) Encouraged  
 (3) Excited (4) Thrilled ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. Sally looked calm as she stepped up to perform for the judges, but she was actually very nervous.  
 (1) cheerful (2) relieved  
 (3) relaxed (4) proud ( )
2. The arrival of the new baby brought great happiness to the family.  
 (1) pride (2) love  
 (3) hope (4) joy ( )
3. Bob was delighted when he heard that he had won.  
 (1) overjoyed (2) relieved  
 (3) joyful (4) cheerful ( )
4. I am pleased that you remembered to post my letter.  
 (1) happy (2) contented  
 (3) proud (4) glad ( )
5. The police are optimistic that the missing child will be found.  
 (1) cheerful (2) hopeful  
 (3) satisfied (4) delighted ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

Tom had worked hard in his English lessons, so he was not worried about the examination at the end of the school year. He felt quite (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. calm 2. satisfied 3. encouraged 4. relieved) as the teacher walked around the room, putting a booklet of questions on each person's desk. 'You may now begin,' said the teacher, and everyone opened their booklet at the same time. Tom read the questions on the first page. They were more difficult than he had expected, and they did not become any easier as he worked through the booklet. He was glad when the examination was over, and he put down his pen with a sigh of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. relief 2. joy 3. happiness 4. pride).

When he went home that day, Tom was depressed because he thought he might have failed the examination. His mother tried to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. help him 2. encourage him 3. be proud of him 4. cheer him up). 'I am sure you will find that you have done better than you think,' she said. A few days later, when all the papers had been marked, Tom was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. triumphant 2. contented 3. delighted 4. happy) to discover that not only had he passed the examination, but he had also scored more points than anyone else in his class. His parents were full of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. love 2. pride 3. relief 4. satisfaction) as they watched him walk across the stage to receive his certificate from the principal on Prize-giving Day.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Mrs Anderson is the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ person I know. She is always (2) \_\_\_\_\_, whatever the weather. When I walked past her house on the way to school this morning, she called to me, 'What a splendid day it is! This spring sunshine makes me (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to be alive!' When I came home from school it was raining, and I met Mrs Anderson returning from the shops. 'I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the rain,' she said. 'It makes everything smell so fresh and clean.'

Although she does not have a lot of money, Mrs Anderson is quite (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with her life. When things go badly for her she is always (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that they will improve, and they usually do. She has just one son, a doctor, and she is very (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of him. He and his family live a long way away, so they cannot visit Mrs Anderson very often, but when they do she is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to see them. Her face lights up with (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as they step out of the car. Within minutes she is playing happily with her grandchildren, chasing them around the garden and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ at their jokes as if she were still a little girl herself.

## Vocabulary

**communicate** *verb*

to send or exchange information

**communication** *noun*

the act of communicating

**contact** *verb*

to speak to someone or send a message to them

**conversation** *noun*

a situation in which two or more people talk and listen to each other

**debate** *noun*

a discussion in which people take turns to say what they think about a particular subject

**discussion** *noun*

a conversation about something, usually for the purpose of solving a problem or making a decision

**e-mail** *noun*

messages you send by the Internet, or one of these messages

**express** *verb*

to use spoken or written words to tell someone what you feel or think

**expression** *noun*

the result of moving parts of your face to show what you feel or think

**gesture**1 *noun* a movement of part of your body, especially your hand or arm, that gives information or tells someone to do something2 *verb* to make a gesture**hear from** *phrase*

to receive a phone call, e-mail, letter, etc from someone

**inform** *verb*

to give information to someone, often in an official way

**information** *noun*

facts or news about something or someone

**in touch** *phrase*

communicating with someone

**language** *noun*

a means of communication using words or signs



**let know** *phrase*

to give information to someone,  
often in a casual way

**letter** *noun*

a written message on paper sent  
by mail

**lip-reading** *noun*

understanding what someone  
is saying by watching their lips  
move

**message** *noun*

a piece of information sent from  
one person to another, especially  
when they cannot talk directly to  
each other

**Morse code** *noun*

a method of sending messages  
using short and long sounds

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

**note** *noun*

a short written message on paper

**notify** *verb*

to give information to someone in  
an official way

**phone**

- 1 *noun* a device used to talk to  
someone far away
- 2 *verb* to use a phone to talk to  
someone

**radio** *noun*

a device used to send messages  
through the air to people far away

**semaphore** *noun*

a method  
of sending  
messages using  
flags and  
arm movements

**send** *verb* (*sends, sending, sent, sent*)

to cause a message to go from  
one person to another

**signal**

- 1 *noun* a gesture, sound, light,  
etc that gives information or  
tells someone to do something.
- 2 *verb* to make or send a signal

**sign language** *noun*

a means of communication using  
gestures and expressions to  
represent words, letters, feelings,  
etc

**telephone** *noun and verb*  
a formal word for **phone****write** *verb*

(*writes, writing, wrote, written*)

- 1 to put words on paper or on a  
computer screen
- 2 to write a letter to someone

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ with sounds and movements of their body.  
(1) gesture (2) speak  
(3) communicate (4) call ( )
2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ to his grandmother to thank her for the birthday present she sent him.  
(1) wrote (2) discussed  
(3) communicated (4) signalled ( )
3. Kate knows a few English words, but she does not speak the language well enough to have a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) debate (2) discussion  
(3) phone call (4) conversation ( )
4. The sound of the referee's whistle is the \_\_\_\_\_ to stop.  
(1) call (2) gesture  
(3) signal (4) message ( )
5. Ships' captains usually communicate with each other by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) telephone (2) radio  
(3) letter (4) e-mail ( )
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ that means 'Come here' in one country may mean something different in another country.  
(1) language (2) expression  
(3) sign (4) gesture ( )
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ us if you need any further information.  
(1) notify (2) contact  
(3) inform (4) keep in touch with ( )
8. I cannot find the right words to \_\_\_\_\_ my feelings.  
(1) express (2) tell  
(3) communicate (4) show ( )

9. It was so noisy in the factory that the workers had to communicate by \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                  |                 |         |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| (1) Morse code   | (2) radio       |         |
| (3) mobile phone | (4) lip-reading | (     ) |
10. Global communication would be much easier if everyone used the same \_\_\_\_\_.
- |              |             |         |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) code     | (2) words   |         |
| (3) language | (4) dialect | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. I need to get in touch with Mr Jenkins. Do you know his phone number or e-mail address?
- |            |               |         |
|------------|---------------|---------|
| (1) notify | (2) hear from |         |
| (3) call   | (4) contact   | (     ) |
2. They had a debate about the problem of global warming.
- |                  |                |         |
|------------------|----------------|---------|
| (1) quarrel      | (2) discussion |         |
| (3) conversation | (4) chat       | (     ) |
3. Please notify us if you change your plans.
- |            |             |         |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) inform | (2) phone   |         |
| (3) call   | (4) contact | (     ) |
4. Jack wrote a note on a piece of paper and left it on the kitchen table.
- |             |            |         |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| (1) letter  | (2) word   |         |
| (3) message | (4) number | (     ) |
5. Call me when you get off the train, and I will come and meet you at the station.
- |           |             |         |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| (1) text  | (2) e-mail  |         |
| (3) phone | (4) contact | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- (A) phone call (B) heard from (C) let you know (D) keep in touch  
(E) notify you (F) note (G) get in touch (H) letter  
(I) e-mail (J) seen

'Hi, Mary, how are you?' 'Fine, thanks. And you?' 'Not too bad. Have you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your sister lately?' 'Yes, she sent us an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ from Thailand a couple of days ago. She is backpacking around Asia with a couple of friends. Before she left, my parents told her that she must (3) \_\_\_\_\_ while she is away, so she usually e-mails or phones us at least once a week.'

'Is your brother still studying in England? I wrote to him last month but I have had no reply. Perhaps the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ went astray.' 'You may have sent it to the wrong address. He has moved out of his lodgings and now has a room at the college.' 'No, I sent it to the college.' 'In that case he is probably just too lazy to answer it. You know what he is like!'

'It has been lovely talking to you, but I must go now.' 'We are having a barbecue next Saturday. Would you like to join us?' 'Yes, that would be very nice, but I had better check with my parents first. I will phone you this evening and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ whether I can come or not.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

People use (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with each other in speech and writing. The many different languages used around the world have words that represent a particular thing or (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a particular idea. However, these are not the only means of (4) \_\_\_\_\_. People who cannot hear, for example, may use (5) \_\_\_\_\_, a set of movement of the hands, arms or face that are used in place of spoken words. People who cannot see have no problem with speech but they can only understand written messages if they are printed in Braille, a special alphabet with patterns of raised dots in place of letters.

In modern times, people who are too far away to hear each other can have a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ using the telephone (on land) or (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (at sea or in the air). In the past, other means of communication were used to send (8) \_\_\_\_\_ over a long distance. One of these is (9) \_\_\_\_\_, in which each letter of the alphabet is represented by a different group of short or long sounds or signals. Another is (10) \_\_\_\_\_, in which you hold a flag in each hand and move your arms to different positions in order to spell out words.

# Getting on with other people

## Vocabulary

**agree** *verb*

- 1 to have the same opinion as someone else
- 2 to say that you will do what someone has asked you to do

**agreement** *noun*

a situation where two or more people agree

**argument** *noun*

an angry conversation

**compromise** *noun*

a way of settling a disagreement in which neither side gets exactly what they want

**cooperation** *noun*

working with others to achieve something that you or they could not achieve alone

**deal with** *phrasal verb*

(*deals with, dealing with, dealt with, dealt with*)

to do what is necessary in a particular situation, or in response to the behaviour of a particular person

**diplomatic** *adjective*

saying or doing things in a way that will not upset someone

**disagree** *verb*

to have a different opinion from someone else

**disagreement** *noun*

a situation where two or more people disagree, which may lead to an argument



**fall out** *phrasal verb*

(*falls out, falling out, fell out, fallen out*)

to stop being someone's friend

**friendly** *adjective*

treating people nicely because you want to be or stay friends with them

**friendship** *noun*

being friends

**get on** *phrasal verb*

(gets on, getting on, got on, got on)

to be friends, or not to argue

**handle** *verb*

to deal with a person or situation

**help**

1 *noun* something that helps someone.

2 *verb* to do something useful for someone

**hurt** *verb*

(hurts, hurting, hurt, hurt)

to do or say something that upsets someone

**insensitive** *adjective*

not considering another person's feelings

**negotiate** *verb*

to reach an agreement by discussion

**offend** *verb*

to do or say something that makes someone angry and upset

**persuade** *verb*

to try to make someone do something by giving them good reasons why they should

**polite** *adjective*

speaking or acting in a way that does not make people angry or upset

**popular** *adjective*

liked by a lot of people

**quarrel** *noun*

a fight with words

**relationship** *noun*

how people behave towards each other

**stand by** *phrasal verb*

(stands by, standing by, stood by, stood by)

to continue to be someone's friend when they are in trouble or difficulty

**support**

1 *noun* help and encouragement

2 *verb* to give someone support

**sympathize** *verb*

to talk kindly to someone who is upset because you understand how they feel

**tactful** *adjective*

communicating in a way that will not upset someone

**tactless** *adjective*

talking about things that will upset someone

**teamwork** *noun*

working together as a team

**treat** *verb*

to behave towards someone in a particular way

**upset** *verb*

(upsets, upsetting, upset, upset)  
to make someone sad

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. The government refused to \_\_\_\_\_ with the terrorists.  
(1) negotiate (2) cooperate  
(3) agree (4) compromise ( )
2. Sally and her brother do not \_\_\_\_\_ very well.  
(1) get off (2) get on  
(3) get out (4) get up ( )
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ her by implying that she was a liar.  
(1) offended (2) supported  
(3) distressed (4) displeased ( )
4. Jane thought she was old enough to travel to her grandparents' house alone, but her father \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) argued (2) quarrelled  
(3) disagreed (4) agreed ( )
5. Jack's true friends \_\_\_\_\_ him when he was wrongly accused of stealing.  
(1) helped (2) stood by  
(3) sympathized with (4) stood beside ( )
6. I need to find a \_\_\_\_\_ way of telling Carol that I do not want to go to her party.  
(1) tactless (2) diplomatic  
(3) sensitive (4) sincere ( )
7. Tim's parents disapproved of his \_\_\_\_\_ with John, who was always getting into trouble.  
(1) relationship (2) friendliness  
(3) friendship (4) sympathy ( )



8. The task requires good \_\_\_\_\_ rather than individual skill.  
 (1) teamwork (2) cooperation  
 (3) togetherness (4) interaction ( )
9. I would rather be \_\_\_\_\_ with my classmates than liked by my teachers.  
 (1) friendly (2) happy  
 (3) unpopular (4) popular ( )
10. We tried to \_\_\_\_\_ our parents to buy a new car.  
 (1) upset (2) stand by  
 (3) help (4) persuade ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. It was tactless of you to mention that subject.  
 (1) diplomatic (2) rude  
 (3) impolite (4) insensitive ( )
2. Mr Lee had an argument with his boss.  
 (1) a disagreement (2) a fight  
 (3) a quarrel (4) an agreement ( )
3. She will be upset if you do not invite her.  
 (1) offended (2) insulted  
 (3) distressed (4) hurt ( )
4. A good manager needs to know how to handle troublesome people.  
 (1) deal with (2) treat  
 (3) speak to (4) help ( )
5. We cannot complete the job without their cooperation.  
 (1) teamwork (2) help  
 (3) friendship (4) permission ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

The council wanted to knock down a row of houses to make way for a new road. The people who lived in the houses were very angry and upset.

'You cannot (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. treat 2. speak to 3. handle 4. punish) us like this,' they protested. 'Some of us have lived in these houses all our lives, and have nowhere else to go.' The leader of the council had a meeting with the protesters in the hope of resolving the matter. He tried to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. argue 2. deal 3. reason 4. negotiate) with them, offering them a good price for the houses if they all (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. wanted 2. agreed 3. offered 4. vowed) to leave within three months.

It was a good offer, and soon all except one of the residents had decided to accept it. However, old Mr Kim refused to move out. 'I was born in this house and I will die in it,' he said. His next-door neighbour, Mrs Lee, tried to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. help 2. make 3. persuade 4. support) him to change his mind. 'I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. sympathize 2. agree 3. disagree 4. reason) with you,' she said, 'but if you do not accept the council's offer, you will be letting the rest of us down. Is that what you really want?' 'No, of course not,' said Mr Kim. 'Anyway, I know that I would never win. I will take the money and spend the rest of my days living in an expensive hotel!'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

You should try to have a good (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with your neighbours, because you never know when you may need their (2) \_\_\_\_\_. If they do something to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or annoy you, it is better to discuss it in a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ way than to have an (5) \_\_\_\_\_ about it. For example, if your neighbours are playing loud music that you do not like, ask them (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to turn the volume down instead of angrily threatening to call the police if they do not turn it off altogether.

Trees and fences can also be a cause of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ between neighbours. My grandmother likes to sit out in the sun after lunch, but her neighbour has put up a high fence that casts a shadow over her patio in the early afternoon. She does not want to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with him, because he gave her a lot of (9) \_\_\_\_\_ when my grandfather died last year, so she is going to see if they can reach a (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps he could lower the fence just enough to give her some sun without losing his privacy. In return, she would cut down the tree that overhangs his garden and drops leaves all over his lawn in the autumn.

UNIT  
**7**

# Illness and disease

## Vocabulary

**allergic** *adjective*

having an allergy to a particular thing or substance

**allergy** *noun*

a condition in which you have an unpleasant reaction, such as sneezing or a rash, when you eat, touch, or are near something

**asthma** *noun*

an illness that makes breathing difficult

**be sick** *phrase*

to vomit

**bronchitis** *noun*

a serious illness that makes you cough a lot

**cancer** *noun*

a serious illness in which cells in your body grow and form lumps

**catching** *adjective*

infectious

**cold** *noun*

an illness that makes you sneeze and blow your nose a lot



**contagious** *adjective* (said of an illness)

able to be caught by one person from another, especially by touch

**cough**

1 *noun* an illness that makes you cough

2 *noun* the noise you make when you cough

3 *verb* to blow air out suddenly through your mouth with a noise

**diagnosis** *noun* (plural **diagnoses**)

a decision made by a doctor about what is wrong with you

**disease** *noun*

an illness, especially a serious one

**epidemic** *noun*

a situation in which many people have the same illness at the same time

**feel sick** *phrase*

to feel as if you are going to vomit

**fever** *noun*

a condition in which your body is hotter than it should be

**flu** *noun*

an illness that makes you feel weak and tired, often with a fever, headache, or the symptoms of a cold

**get better** *phrase*

to become well or less ill

**hay fever** *noun*

an allergy to the pollen of plants that makes you sneeze and blow your nose a lot

**headache** *noun*

a pain in your head that goes on for a long time

**heart attack** *noun*

a serious condition in which your heart suddenly stops working properly, causing a very bad pain in your chest

**ill** *adjective*

having something wrong with your body that makes you feel bad and weak



**illness** *noun*

- 1 a condition in which you are ill in a particular way
- 2 the state of being ill

**infection** *noun*

an illness caused by a germ

**infectious** *adjective* (said of an illness)

able to be caught by one person from another

**influenza** *noun*

a formal word for flu

**measles** *noun*

an illness in which you have a rash and a fever



**migraine** *noun*

a condition in which you have a very bad headache on one side of your head

**mumps** *noun*

an illness in which your neck swells

**rash** *noun*

a patch of redness or small red spots on your skin

**recover** *verb*

to become well again

**sick** *adjective*

ill

**symptom** *noun*

a physical or mental feature such as a cough or a fever, that shows you have a particular illness

**unwell** *adjective*

ill

**virus** *noun*

a type of germ, or the illness it causes

**vomit** *verb*

to make the food and liquid in your stomach come back out of your mouth

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. The doctor cannot \_\_\_\_\_ if you do not tell him all your symptoms.  
(1) examine you                      (2) make a diagnosis  
(3) cure you                          (4) give you a prescription    (     )
2. Too much sunbathing without protection from sun cream can lead to skin \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) cancer                              (2) rashes  
(3) burning                            (4) disease                          (     )
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a symptom of many diseases, such as influenza and malaria.  
(1) Temperature                      (2) Asthma  
(3) Fever                                (4) Backache                        (     )
4. I caught a throat \_\_\_\_\_ from my sister.  
(1) illness                                (2) disease  
(3) allergy                                (4) infection                        (     )
5. Scientists are studying the \_\_\_\_\_ that causes the disease.  
(1) symptom                              (2) infection  
(3) illness                                (4) virus                              (     )
6. Kate did not go to visit her friend in case her illness was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) catching                              (2) a rash  
(3) an allergy                            (4) infected                        (     )
7. It is feared that there may be a flu \_\_\_\_\_ this winter.  
(1) outbreak                              (2) epidemic  
(3) infection                              (4) attack                            (     )
8. Backache can be a \_\_\_\_\_ of a kidney infection.  
(1) symptom                              (2) cause  
(3) sign                                    (4) cure                                (     )

9. Just because you have a \_\_\_\_\_, it does not mean you have bronchitis.
- |           |              |         |
|-----------|--------------|---------|
| (1) cold  | (2) rash     |         |
| (3) cough | (4) headache | (     ) |
10. Babies are vaccinated against childhood illnesses such as measles and \_\_\_\_\_.
- |               |           |         |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| (1) pneumonia | (2) mumps |         |
| (3) migraine  | (4) flu   | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. These pills are supposed to prevent you from vomiting when you travel by sea.
- |                  |                 |         |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| (1) feeling sick | (2) being sick  |         |
| (3) being ill    | (4) feeling ill | (     ) |
2. Measles used to be a common disease among children.
- |             |               |         |
|-------------|---------------|---------|
| (1) fever   | (2) sickness  |         |
| (3) illness | (4) infection | (     ) |
3. Jack went home early because he felt unwell.
- |          |           |         |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| (1) ill  | (2) sick  |         |
| (3) weak | (4) tired | (     ) |
4. Leprosy is a contagious disease.
- |                   |                 |         |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| (1) a serious     | (2) a dangerous |         |
| (3) an infectious | (4) a touching  | (     ) |
5. Mrs Moore was very ill, and her family feared that she would never recover.
- |          |                |         |
|----------|----------------|---------|
| (1) cure | (2) get better |         |
| (3) heal | (4) improve    | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |                |              |               |               |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) bronchitis | (B) allergic | (C) ill       | (D) hay fever |
| (E) flu        | (F) a cold   | (G) sensitive | (H) asthma    |
| (I) a cough    | (J) vomit    |               |               |

Many people have an allergy of one sort or another. If you are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to something, you suffer an unpleasant reaction when you touch it, eat it, or breathe in air that contains it. For example, I am allergic to a chemical used in sticking plaster, which causes an itchy rash on my skin when the sticking plaster is removed. My friend always starts to cough and sneeze when she is in the same room as a cat, because she is allergic to the cat's fur. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a similar allergy, which makes people sneeze and have other symptoms of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ when they breathe in the pollen of plants at a certain time of the year. Some people are allergic to household dust, which gives them (4) \_\_\_\_\_, making it difficult to breathe at all.

Allergies to food are very common, and can be serious. People who are allergic to peanuts, for example, may find that their throat swells up if they eat anything containing even the smallest amount. Reactions like these can lead to death, but fortunately they are rare. Most food allergies will simply make you (5) \_\_\_\_\_, which is your body's way of getting rid of whatever has caused the problem.



## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Gary Groan is not a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ man, but he always says he is. If a new (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is discovered, such as a new form of influenza, you can be sure that Gary will have all the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. If there are warnings of an (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of a particular disease, Gary will be one of the first people to fall (5) \_\_\_\_\_. He does sometimes have minor (6) \_\_\_\_\_, as we all do, but he always exaggerates their severity. When he has a (7) \_\_\_\_\_, he calls it a migraine. When he has a pain in his chest, he thinks he is having a (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

One day, as he took his morning shower, Gary noticed that he had a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ all over his body. He dashed into his bedroom to look in the medical book that he always keeps by his bedside. There was a special section on rashes, with coloured pictures, and of course Gary decided that his rash looked exactly like the one associated with the most serious disease. After a visit to the doctor's surgery, and numerous tests at the hospital, it was discovered that he simply had an (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to the detergent he had used to wash his pyjamas.

UNIT  
**8**

# Keeping fit and healthy

## Vocabulary

**bacteria** *plural noun*

very small living things of various types: some help your body to work properly and others make you ill

**cholesterol** *noun*

a substance that can be bad for your heart if you have too much

**cleanliness** *noun*

keeping things or yourself clean

**diet** *noun*

the range or type of food you eat

**exercise**

**1** *noun* an activity that makes you move all or part of your body, or these activities in general

**2** *verb* to do exercises

**fat**

**1** *noun* a substance found in food such as cream and butter, which is bad for you and makes you fat if you have too much

**2** *adjective* (said of a person) big from side to side and usually weighing a lot

**fattening** (said of food)  
making you fat

**fibre** *noun*

a substance in food that helps your body to get rid of waste

**fit** *adjective*

healthy and strong

**fitness** *noun*

being fit

**gym** *noun*

a building or room where people go to do exercises, usually on special equipment, or to play indoor sports

**health** *noun*

the state of your body, especially whether you are ill or not

**healthy** *adjective*

**1** in good health.

**2** making someone healthy

**hygiene** *noun*

keeping things clean to stop germs getting into your body

**ill** *adjective*

having something wrong with your body that makes you feel bad and weak

**jog** *verb*

to run slowly as a form of exercise

**lose weight** *phrase*

to become less fat

**nourishing** *adjective* (said of food)

providing substances your body needs to keep it healthy

**nutritious** *adjective* (said of food)

good for you

**obese** *adjective*

so fat that it is bad for your health

**on a diet** *phrase*

trying to lose weight by only eating a particular type or amount of food

**overweight** *adjective*

heavier than you should be

**press-up** *noun* (plural **press-ups**)

an exercise in which you lie on your front and lift your body off the ground with your arms



**protein** *noun*

a substance in food that helps you grow and makes you strong

**roughage** *noun*

fibre in food

**run**

1 *noun* a period of running, especially as a form of exercise

2 *verb* to move quickly on your feet

**sugar** *noun*

a substance that makes food and drink sweet, which makes you fat if you have too much

**train** *verb*

to get ready to take part in a particular sport, race, etc by exercising and practising

**unfit** *adjective*

easily tired by exercise

**vitamin** *noun*

a substance in food that protects your body against certain illnesses

**walk**

1 *noun* a period of walking, especially as a form of exercise

2 *verb* to move along by putting one foot in front of the other

**work out** *phrasal verb*

to do exercises that require effort, especially in a gym

**workout** *noun*

a period of working out

**yoga** *noun*

an activity that involves exercise, relaxation and deep thought

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. My sister taught me some yoga \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) workouts (2) exercises  
(3) lessons (4) training ( )
2. Fizzy drinks that contain a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ are not good for you.  
(1) bubbles (2) water  
(3) sugar (4) fruit ( )
3. Too much \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to heart disease.  
(1) fibre (2) exercise  
(3) protein (4) cholesterol ( )
4. Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ to run a marathon.  
(1) training (2) jogging  
(3) practising (4) working out ( )
5. Cream cakes are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) nutritious (2) healthy  
(3) fattening (4) unhealthy ( )
6. Regular exercise is part of a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle.  
(1) fit (2) nice  
(3) healthy (4) good ( )
7. Anna went on a \_\_\_\_\_ to lose weight.  
(1) run (2) walk  
(3) jog (4) diet ( )
8. If you played more sport you would not be so \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) unfit (2) ill  
(3) unhealthy (4) tired ( )

9. Athletes need \_\_\_\_\_ to make their muscles strong.  
 (1) vitamins (2) protein  
 (3) fibre (4) fat ( )
10. It is better for you to \_\_\_\_\_ to school than to take the bus.  
 (1) go (2) drive  
 (3) come (4) walk ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. Green vegetables contain fibre, which is good for you.  
 (1) protein (2) roughage  
 (3) vitamins (4) bacteria ( )
2. Joe exercises for two hours at the gym every evening.  
 (1) workouts (2) works out  
 (3) jogs (4) trains ( )
3. Fat people are advised to take more exercise.  
 (1) Unhealthy (2) Unfit  
 (3) Overweight (4) Big ( )
4. Chocolate may taste nice, but it is not very nourishing.  
 (1) fattening (2) slimming  
 (3) healthy (4) nutritious ( )
5. Cafés and restaurants have to follow strict rules about cleanliness.  
 (1) healthiness (2) washing  
 (3) hygiene (4) cleaning ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

Jim Lee is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. health 2. hygiene 3. fitness 4. sport) fanatic. His friends say his first name is very appropriate, because it sounds exactly like the place where he spends many hours a week: the gym. When he is not there, you may see him outside, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. walking 2. jogging 3. strolling 4. driving) around the block.

Jim's fitness schedule begins as soon as he gets out of bed in the morning. He does various stretching (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. workouts 2. exercises 3. movements 4. games) and fifty press-ups before he takes his shower. After breakfast he cycles to the place where he works, in the city centre about ten kilometres from his home. His office is on the fifth floor, but he never uses the lift. Nor does he walk up the stairs; he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. runs 2. hops 3. skips 4. jumps) up them, sometimes two at a time.

At lunch time he spends an hour in the gym, and he usually goes back there after work for another hour or two. Sometimes he uses the exercise equipment there; at other times he plays squash or badminton with one of his colleagues. Then he cycles home for a healthy evening meal, after which he relaxes for just long enough to digest his food before going out for a long brisk walk with his dog, which is almost as (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. healthy 2. old 3. slim 4. fit) as he is!

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

One of the best ways of looking after your (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is to have a balanced (2) \_\_\_\_\_. This means that you should eat many different kinds of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ foods to provide you with all the things your body needs to work properly. It does not mean that you should never eat anything that is bad for you, such as food containing a lot of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or sugar. But you should try not to eat too much of these things, to avoid becoming (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Your body needs (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to keep it healthy. There are many different kinds, named with letters of the alphabet, and they are found in different foods. For example, oranges contain vitamin C and fish oils contain vitamin D. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ helps to make you strong. It is found in meat, fish, eggs, milk and some nuts and beans. Your digestive system needs (8) \_\_\_\_\_, found in fruit, vegetables and cereals, to help it work properly.

Finally, remember that even a balanced diet can make you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ if you do not prepare food properly before eating it. Some foods, such as most types of meat and fish, have to be cooked to kill any harmful (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that may be in them. Fruit and vegetables can usually be eaten raw but they must be washed first.

UNIT  
**9**

# At the dentist's

## Vocabulary

**canine** *noun*

any of the four pointed teeth near the front of someone's mouth, one on each side of each jaw

**cavity** *noun*

a hole in a tooth that is caused by decay

**crown** *noun*

the part of your tooth above the gum, or a replacement for this

**decay** *noun*

what happens when part of your tooth goes bad

**dental** *adjective*  
of teeth

**dental surgeon** *noun*

a formal name for a dentist



**dental surgery** *noun*

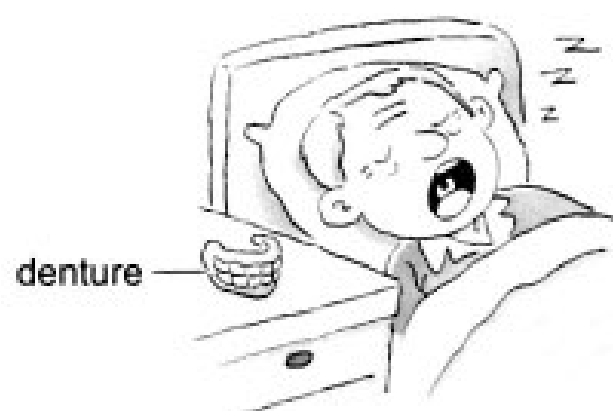
the place where a dentist works

**dentist** *noun*

a person whose job is to put right anything that is wrong with your teeth

**denture** *noun*

a plate or frame with one or more false teeth attached to it



**drill** *noun*

a piece of equipment that a dentist uses on a tooth to get rid of decay and make a hole to put a filling in

**enamel** *noun*

the hard outer covering of a tooth

**extract** *verb*

to remove a tooth



**false tooth** *noun*

an artificial replacement for a missing tooth, attached to a removable plate or frame

**filling** *noun*

a small amount of a hard substance that a dentist puts in a hole in your tooth

**fluoride** *noun*

a chemical that protects your teeth against decay

**gum** *noun*

the pink skin that a tooth grows out of

**hygienist** *noun*

a person whose job is to keep people's teeth as clean as possible

**incisor** *noun*

any of the eight teeth at the front of someone's mouth, four at the top and four at the bottom

**jaw** *noun*

either of the bones at the top and bottom of your mouth

**milk tooth** *noun*

any of your first teeth, which all fall out and are replaced during childhood

**molar** *noun*

any of the large teeth at the back of someone's mouth, of which adults usually have twelve and children have eight

**numb** *adjective*

not able to feel in a part of your body

**oral** *adjective*

of your mouth

**oral hygiene** *noun*

keeping your teeth, gums and mouth clean

**plaque** *noun*

a substance that forms on your teeth and damages them if you do not brush it away

**root** *noun*

the part of a tooth that holds it in your jaw

**sensitive** *adjective*

describing teeth that hurt when someone eats or drinks something hot or cold

**tartar** *noun*

a hard substance that forms on your teeth and damages them if it is not removed by a dentist or hygienist

**wisdom tooth** *noun*

any of the four teeth at the very back of an adult's mouth, one at each end of each jaw

**X-ray** *noun*

a special type of photograph that shows the inside of your teeth and jaws

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. The hygienist scraped the \_\_\_\_\_ off Sam's teeth.  
(1) plaque (2) enamel  
(3) crown (4) tartar ( )
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of your teeth go down into your jaw.  
(1) sides (2) edges  
(3) stems (4) roots ( )
3. \_\_\_\_\_ treatment can be very expensive, which is another good reason for looking after your teeth.  
(1) Oral (2) Medical  
(3) Dental (4) Surgical ( )
4. I did not feel any pain, because the dentist gave me an injection to make that part of my mouth \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) numb (2) dry  
(3) cold (4) painless ( )
5. The outer covering of a tooth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) a crown (2) enamel  
(3) a bridge (4) a gum ( )
6. \_\_\_\_\_ shows the dentist any problems under the surface of your teeth.  
(1) A check-up (2) An X-ray  
(3) An examination (4) Polishing ( )
7. Jane cannot eat ice cream because she has \_\_\_\_\_ teeth.  
(1) painful (2) false  
(3) sensitive (4) sore ( )

8. The dentist fitted \_\_\_\_\_ over the broken tooth.  
 (1) a crown (2) a filling  
 (3) a denture (4) enamel ( )
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in toothpaste and drinking water protects your teeth.  
 (1) Enamel (2) Fluoride  
 (3) Flavouring (4) Tartar ( )
10. Adults have more \_\_\_\_\_ than children do.  
 (1) molars (2) incisors  
 (3) fillings (4) canines ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. My aunt is a dentist.  
 (1) dental surgeon (2) dental doctor  
 (3) dental technician (4) dental nurse ( )
2. I did not know that Mr Lee had dentures.  
 (1) tartar (2) false teeth  
 (3) milk teeth (4) artificial teeth ( )
3. The dentist filled a hole in Jack's tooth.  
 (1) gap (2) space  
 (3) crack (4) cavity ( )
4. Sally was afraid that the dentist would pull out the wrong tooth.  
 (1) extract (2) detract  
 (3) retract (4) distract ( )
5. One of the man's front teeth was broken in the fight.  
 (1) molars (2) enamel  
 (3) incisors (4) wisdom teeth ( )

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |              |                |             |                |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| (A) drill    | (B) hygienist  | (C) filling | (D) oral       |
| (E) dental   | (F) crowns     | (G) dentist | (H) extraction |
| (I) dentures | (J) toothbrush |             |                |

John is the only person I know who actually likes going to the dentist's. One day I met him on my way home from school, striding along with a big smile on his face. 'Where are you going?' I asked. 'I have a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ appointment,' he replied. 'I am so excited about it. I think I may have to have another (2) \_\_\_\_\_ this time.' I was amazed. 'Most people hate having fillings,' I said. 'Not me,' said John. 'I love that whistling sound the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ makes as it cuts into my tooth.'

In fact, John is so fond of having fillings that he deliberately does not look after his teeth as well as he should. He often goes to bed without brushing them, and is always eating or drinking sugary things that are bad for them, such as sweets and cola. His (4) \_\_\_\_\_ warned him, 'If you carry on like this when you grow up, your teeth will eventually rot away and you will have to wear (5) \_\_\_\_\_ instead. This was bad news for John. 'False teeth do not need fillings, do they?' he asked. 'No,' replied his dentist, 'so you will not need to come to the dental surgery so often.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

The last time I went to the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ surgery, the dentist gave me a leaflet about (2) \_\_\_\_\_ hygiene, with pictures showing you how to clean your teeth properly. It is no good quickly passing your toothbrush over several teeth at once. You should concentrate on each tooth in turn, brushing it in different directions to make sure that you remove all the (3) \_\_\_\_\_, especially around your gums. This is a substance that forms on your teeth and contains bacteria that can cause tooth (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or make your gums sore. It may also harden into (5) \_\_\_\_\_, which has to be scraped off by your dentist or (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

The leaflet also had pictures of the different kinds of teeth in your mouth. Children have twenty teeth, called (7) \_\_\_\_\_, ten in each (8) \_\_\_\_\_. There are eight incisors (the flat teeth at the front), four (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (the pointed teeth at either side), and eight molars (the large teeth at the back). At the age of about seven, children start losing these teeth so that others can grow in their place. By the time you are grown up you should have your full set of 32 permanent teeth. The last ones to appear are called your (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Vocabulary

**accident** *noun*

something that happens by chance and causes injury or damage

**ambulance** *noun*

a vehicle that takes sick or injured people to hospital

**blaze** *noun*

a word for a large fire used especially in news reports

**bleed** *verb*

to lose blood from a wound

**casualty** *noun*

a person who is injured or killed in an accident

**collide** *verb*

to hit each other while moving

**collision** *noun*

an accident in which things collide

**crash**

1 *noun* an accident in which a vehicle crashes or collides with another

2 *verb* (said of a vehicle) to hit something hard while moving, causing damage

**damage**

1 *noun* the result of being damaged

2 *verb* to break something, make it look less good than before, or stop it working properly

**dangerous** *adjective*

likely to cause injury, damage, death or destruction

**emergency** *noun*

a bad situation where help or action is needed immediately

**emergency services** *plural noun*

the people whose job it is to provide help or take action in an emergency



**fire** *noun*

a situation in which something is burning

**fire engine** *noun*

a vehicle that carries people and equipment to put out fires

**fire extinguisher** *noun*

a metal container filled with a substance that you can spray on a fire to put it out

**firefighter** *noun*

a person whose job is to put out fires

**first aid** *noun*

basic medical help for someone who is injured

**flames** *plural noun*

the hot bright parts of fire



**fracture**

1 *noun* a break in a bone

2 *verb* to break a bone in part of your body

**injure** *verb*

to damage part of someone's body

**injury** *noun*

a result of being injured, such as a wound or a broken bone

**knock down** *phrasal verb*

to hit someone with a car, bicycle, etc, and make them fall to the ground

**panic** *verb*

to be so frightened that you do not

act sensibly

**paramedic** *noun*

a person with some medical training who can help sick or injured people before they get to hospital

**pile-up** *noun*

a road accident in which many vehicles crash into each other

**put out** *phrasal verb*

(puts out, putting out, put out, put out)

to make a fire stop burning

**rescue**

1 *noun* the act of rescuing someone

2 *verb* to help someone who is in a dangerous situation

**safe** *adjective*

1 not dangerous

2 not or no longer in a dangerous situation

**smoke alarm** *noun*

a warning device that makes a loud noise if there is smoke or fire in a room or building

**sprain** *verb*

to damage a joint, such as your wrist or ankle, by twisting it

**stretcher** *noun*

a framework of two poles with a long piece of canvas slung between them used to carry an injured person

**unconscious** *adjective*

not moving, feeling, seeing, hearing, etc

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. The car rolled down the hill and \_\_\_\_\_ into a tree at the bottom of the road.  
(1) collided (2) struck  
(3) crashed (4) knocked ( )
2. My father keeps a \_\_\_\_\_ in the car, in case the engine catches fire.  
(1) firefighter (2) bottle of water  
(3) can of oil (4) fire extinguisher ( )
3. Anna had cut her leg and it was \_\_\_\_\_ badly.  
(1) bleeding (2) fractured  
(3) aching (4) broken ( )
4. We need someone who will stay calm in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) an accident (2) an emergency  
(3) danger (4) a fire ( )
5. Mrs Thomas was able to give \_\_\_\_\_ to the injured man.  
(1) first help (2) help  
(3) comfort (4) first aid ( )
6. Your ankle is not broken; it is only \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) fractured (2) sprained  
(3) injured (4) wounded ( )
7. He was lying still at the foot of the stairs, alive but \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) injured (2) asleep  
(3) unconscious (4) breathing ( )
8. Beth was \_\_\_\_\_ by a cyclist as she crossed the road.  
(1) collided (2) crashed  
(3) knocked off (4) knocked down ( )



9. Joe went back into the burning building to \_\_\_\_\_ his friend.  
(1) rescue (2) help  
(3) find (4) talk to ( )
10. The ship was sinking, but the captain told the passengers not to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) jump overboard (2) scream  
(3) panic (4) cry ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. One of the injured people was an old man of 94.  
(1) patients (2) casualties  
(3) fatalities (4) paramedics ( )
2. Mrs Smith fell and broke her wrist.  
(1) sprained (2) twisted  
(3) fractured (4) cracked ( )
3. Many valuable paintings were destroyed in the blaze.  
(1) fire (2) flames  
(3) heat (4) smoke ( )
4. The cause of the crash is not yet known.  
(1) pile-up (2) accident  
(3) explosion (4) collision ( )
5. It is not safe to cross the road here.  
(1) accidental (2) harmful  
(3) dangerous (4) fatal ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

The Lee family were asleep in bed when the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. fire alarm 2. doorbell 3. burglar alarm 4. smoke alarm) went off. Mr Lee rushed downstairs and was horrified to see that the kitchen was full of smoke and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. flames 2. blaze 3. heat 4. steam). He was able to pull the door shut, to contain the fire, and his first priority after that was to make sure that the other members of the family were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. well 2. safe 3. asleep 4. outside). By this time they had all come downstairs, so they each grabbed a coat from the cloakroom and ran outside.

Their neighbour Mr Bell, who lived opposite, said he had already called the emergency services. He had come downstairs for a drink of water and had seen the fire through his kitchen window. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. ambulance 2. police 3. fire engine 4. paramedics) arrived shortly afterwards, and the firefighters soon had everything under control.

Mrs Lee was crying, so Mr Lee put his arm round her and said, 'Don't worry. Our insurance company will pay for all the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. furniture 2. damage 3. harm 4. expenses).' Mrs Lee said, 'That is not why I am crying. I think the fire was my fault. When I boiled the milk for our bedtime drink, I may have forgotten to turn off the gas ring. Something must have fallen onto it and caught fire.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

There was a serious (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on the expressway yesterday afternoon, involving more than twenty vehicles. It happened in heavy rain at about 2.45 p.m, after a truck skidded on a slippery patch of road and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with a car in the outside lane. The vehicles behind them were unable to stop in time and crashed into each other, causing a major (3) \_\_\_\_\_. A police officer who witnessed the incident from a bridge over the expressway remarked, 'As usual, people were driving far too fast in the wet conditions. If the accident had happened at a busier time of day, there would have been far more (4) \_\_\_\_\_.'

The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ were quick to arrive on the scene. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ were unable to help the two people travelling in the car involved in the original (7) \_\_\_\_\_, both of whom were killed instantly. There were twelve other people with serious (8) \_\_\_\_\_, who were carried away on (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to the waiting (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and rushed to hospital. Those who had escaped unhurt, or with only minor injuries such as cuts and bruises, helped in the rescue work. The expressway remained closed until the early hours of this morning, when the last of the wreckage was finally cleared away.

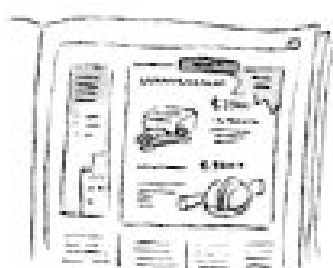
# UNIT 11

# Working

## Vocabulary

**advertisement** *noun*

a notice written by a person who wants to employ someone



**apply for** *phrasal verb*

to say, usually in writing, that you want to do a particular job

**appoint** *verb*

to give someone a particular job

**boss** *noun*

the person who is in charge of a company or a group of workers

**busy** *adjective* (said of a person)  
who has a lot of work to do

**colleague** *noun*

someone you work with

**commute** *verb*

to travel to and from work each day

**company** *noun*

an organization that does something to make money

**dismiss** *verb*

to stop employing someone because they have done something bad or wrong

**earn** *verb*

to receive money for work you have done

**employ** *verb*

to give someone work to do and pay them for doing it

**employee** *noun*

someone who is employed by a particular person or company

**employer** *noun*

a person who employs someone

**fire** *verb*

to dismiss someone

**go on strike** *phrase*

to stop working as a protest

**hours or working hours** *plural noun*

the times when someone starts and finishes work for the day, or the period in between

**interview**

- 1 *noun* a meeting at which an employer tries to find out if someone is suitable for a job by asking them questions
- 2 *verb* (said of an employer) to put questions to someone who has applied for a job

**management** *noun*

the people in charge of the various departments of a company

**manager** *noun*

a person who is in charge of a shop, hotel, bank, office, department, etc

**out of work** *phrase*

unemployed

**overtime** *noun*

extra time worked outside normal hours, usually for higher pay

**pay** *noun*

the money someone receives for the work they do

**pay rise** *noun*

an increase in pay

**position** *noun*

a particular job in a company or other organization

**post** *noun*

a job or position

**promote** *verb*

to give someone a more important job

**qualifications** *plural noun*

examinations that you have passed

**resign** *verb*

to tell your employer that you want to leave your job

**retire** *verb*

to stop working for ever because you are old

**retrench** *verb*

to stop employing someone because they are no longer needed

**salary** *noun*

money paid monthly to some employees, or the total amount they earn in a year

**staff** *noun*

the people who work for a company or other organization

**trade union** or **union** *noun*

an organization that tries to get good and fair treatment for the workers who belong to it

**unemployed** *adjective*

not employed at the moment

**wage** *noun* or **wages** *plural noun*

money paid weekly or monthly to some employees, or the amount they earn per hour

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. My grandfather finally \_\_\_\_\_ last year from the company he set up more than forty years ago.  
(1) resigned (2) was promoted  
(3) was dismissed (4) retired ( )
2. She was earning a \_\_\_\_\_ of 100,000 dollars a year.  
(1) wage (2) pay  
(3) sum (4) salary ( )
3. You will not get a good job if you leave school without any \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) experience (2) training  
(3) qualifications (4) education ( )
4. Julia was \_\_\_\_\_ from assistant manager to manager.  
(1) promoted (2) moved  
(3) appointed (4) changed ( )
5. Mark asked his \_\_\_\_\_ if he could take the afternoon off.  
(1) secretary (2) boss  
(3) colleague (4) employee ( )
6. The company \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred people.  
(1) uses (2) employs  
(3) pays (4) appoints ( )
7. Sally applied for the \_\_\_\_\_ of sales manager.  
(1) occupation (2) office  
(3) post (4) place ( )
8. The doctor's receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ because she had been offered a better job elsewhere.  
(1) resigned (2) went on strike  
(3) retired (4) was retrenched ( )

9. David works for \_\_\_\_\_ that produces calendars and birthday cards.  
 (1) a factory (2) a company  
 (3) an office (4) an employer ( )
10. None of the people we \_\_\_\_\_ was suitable for the job.  
 (1) interviewed (2) appointed  
 (3) met (4) employed ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. All our staff receive an annual pay rise.  
 (1) employees (2) employers  
 (3) labourers (4) managers ( )
2. Anna's mother travels to work by train.  
 (1) drives (2) commutes  
 (3) returns (4) comes ( )
3. Tom was fired for being rude to a customer.  
 (1) punished (2) told off  
 (3) sent home (4) dismissed ( )
4. Mr Lee had spent all his pay by the end of the week.  
 (1) compensation (2) wages  
 (3) payment (4) money ( )
5. My aunt has been out of work for three months.  
 (1) retrenched (2) retired  
 (3) unemployed (4) dismissed ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

The workers at the car factory were not happy with the way they were being treated by their employers. They had not had a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. holiday 2. pay rise 3. salary rise 4. tea break) for three years, and many of them had to work (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. all day 2. extra time 3. part time 4. overtime) to make enough money to live on. This meant that they had less free time to spend with their families, and were usually too tired to enjoy it anyway.

All the workers belonged to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. a union 2. an association 3. a society 4. a club), so they got together to discuss their grievances. Pay was not the only issue. There was also the case of Bill Jones, who had been dismissed for something that was not his fault. The leaders of the union had a meeting with the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. employers 2. employees 3. management 4. staff) of the company and told them that if their demands were not met, the workers would (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. resign 2. go on strike 3. retire 4. protest).

The management knew that this would be very damaging for the company. Their industry was very competitive. If they could not make enough cars, people would buy those made by their rivals. They could not afford to lose customers in this way, so they were forced to agree to the union's demands. All the workers received a pay rise, and Bill Jones was offered his job back.



## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Jack wanted to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ some money before going to university, so he looked through the job (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the local paper to see if there was anything he could do. Most of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ wanted people with particular experience. Jack did not have any; he had never worked before. Finally he found an advertisement for a job at a supermarket, filling empty shelves and helping customers pack their shopping, so he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that.

Two days later he received a letter inviting him for an (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the following Monday. He was very excited, and a bit nervous, as he made his way to the supermarket, smartly dressed in the suit he had bought for his cousin's wedding earlier that year. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the supermarket was a woman about the same age as Jack's mother. After asking him various questions, she told him what (7) \_\_\_\_\_ he would be expected to work and what (8) \_\_\_\_\_ he would be paid.

A week later, another letter from the supermarket arrived for Jack. He hardly dared to open it. But when he did, he was delighted to learn that he had been (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of shelf-stacker and general assistant.

## Vocabulary

**bake** *verb*

to cook cakes, pies, etc in an oven

**beat** *verb*

(*beats, beating, beat, beaten*)  
to mix or stir eggs, cream, etc with quick movements of a fork or another tool

**boil** *verb*

- 1 (said of liquid) to be so hot that bubbles rise to the surface
- 2 to cook vegetables, eggs, etc in boiling water in a saucepan

**burn** *verb*

(*burns, burning, burnt, burnt*)  
to cook food for too long, or at too high a temperature, so that the surface becomes black and it does not taste nice

**chef** *noun*

a person who is in charge of cooking the meals in a restaurant or hotel

**chop** *verb*

to cut meat, fruit, vegetables, etc into small pieces

**cook**

- 1 *noun* a person whose job is making meals for other people
- 2 *verb* (said of food) to become ready for eating in this way
- 3 *verb* to use heat to make food ready for eating

**cookbook** *noun*

a book of recipes

**cookery** *noun*

the activity of making food ready to eat

**dish** *noun*

a particular item or mixture of food prepared as part or all of a meal

**done** *adjective*

cooked enough to be good and safe to eat

**fry** *verb*

to cook food in hot oil or fat on a hob

**grate** *verb*

to rub food against a grater so that it is cut into very small pieces

**grater** *noun*

a tool with a rough surface covered with sharp-edged holes, used to grate food

**grill** *verb*

to cook meat, fish, vegetables, etc under or over a source of strong heat

**ingredient** *noun*

an item of food used with others to make something to eat

**mash** *verb*

to crush cooked potatoes or similar vegetables into a soft mass

**mince** *verb*

to push meat through a machine that cuts it into very small pieces

**mix** *verb*

to combine ingredients by stirring them together

**peel** *verb*

to remove the outer surface from vegetables or fruit

**raw** *adjective*

not cooked

**recipe** *noun*

a set of instructions for making a particular thing to eat

**roast**

- 1 *verb* to cook meat, potatoes, etc in hot oil or fat inside an oven
- 2 *adjective* describing something that has been roasted

**saucepan** *noun*

a deep metal container with a handle used for boiling, stewing, etc on a hob

**serve** *verb*

to put food on a plate for someone to eat

**simmer** *verb* (said of food)

to cook in a saucepan so that it is only just, or not quite, boiling

**skin** *verb*

to remove the thin outer surface from something such as a potato

**slice**

- 1 *verb* to cut food into slices.
- 2 *noun* a thin flat piece of bread, meat, fruit, vegetables, etc

**steam** *verb*

to cook food in the hot mist that rises from boiling water

**stew** *verb*

to cook meat, fruit, etc slowly in liquid

**stir** *verb*

to move liquid or food around in a cup, bowl, pan, etc, usually with circular movements of a spoon

**stir-fry**

- 1 *noun* a meal of stir-fried food
- 2 *verb* to cook food by stirring it as it fries

**whip** *verb*

to beat cream or white of egg until it is thick

**wok** *noun*

a metal container for cooking, shaped like a shallow bowl with a handle

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie.  
(1) boiled (2) baked  
(3) stewed (4) steamed ( )
2. My brother is not a very good \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) chef (2) cooker  
(3) cook (4) baker ( )
3. We had \_\_\_\_\_ beef for dinner.  
(1) baked (2) cooked  
(3) roasted (4) roast ( )
4. Mr Lee went to \_\_\_\_\_ classes after his wife died.  
(1) cookery (2) cooking  
(3) recipe (4) kitchen ( )
5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the potatoes with milk and butter.  
(1) minced (2) chopped  
(3) mashed (4) diced ( )
6. Leave the soup to \_\_\_\_\_ on a low heat for half an hour.  
(1) stew (2) fry  
(3) simmer (4) roast ( )
7. Billy \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese over the top of the dish and put it under the grill to brown.  
(1) sliced (2) minced  
(3) chopped (4) grated ( )
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the flour, sugar and currants together in a large bowl.  
(1) Mix (2) Stir  
(3) Beat (4) Put ( )

9. Mrs Brown \_\_\_\_\_ the steak and made it into burgers.  
 (1) fried (2) minced  
 (3) toasted (4) sliced ( )
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ the fish over a pan of boiling water.  
 (1) stewed (2) fried  
 (3) simmered (4) steamed ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. Always wash your hands after handling uncooked meat.  
 (1) underdone (2) raw  
 (3) frozen (4) fresh ( )
2. The cake I made did not look like the picture in the recipe book.  
 (1) cookbook (2) guidebook  
 (3) instruction manual (4) cook's book ( )
3. How can I tell when the meat is cooked?  
 (1) burnt (2) done  
 (3) roasted (4) ready ( )
4. Beat the cream until it is thick.  
 (1) Stir (2) Mix  
 (3) Pound (4) Whip ( )
5. Jack showed me an easy way to skin tomatoes.  
 (1) chop (2) slice  
 (3) peel (4) cook ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

Tom knew nothing about cookery when he left home. He did not even know how to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **break** 2. **mash** 3. **boil** 4. **roast**) an egg. He lived on takeaway food and ready-made meals from the supermarket. One day, feeling adventurous, he invited some friends for a barbecue. He thought it should be simple enough to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **grill** 2. **fry** 3. **bake** 4. **simmer**) some burgers and sausages over hot charcoal. However, the result was a disaster: the burgers were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **tasteless** 2. **grilled** 3. **minced** 4. **burnt**) and the sausages were raw inside.

Tom's friend Kate, one of the unfortunate guests at the barbecue, gave Tom a cookbook for his birthday the following month. Tom would have preferred a book about cars or football, but he thanked her and put the book on a shelf in the kitchen. One evening, as he was eating a pizza, he glanced at some of the pictures in the book. The food looked much more interesting than what he was eating, and he began to think that it might be a good idea to learn how to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **serve** 2. **eat** 3. **cook** 4. **make**) food properly.

That all happened fifteen years ago. Tom is now a famous (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **cook** 2. **chef** 3. **manager** 4. **butcher**), in charge of one of the most expensive restaurants in the city. He says he owes his success entirely to Kate, who is now his wife.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Here is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for a tasty chicken stir-fry. You will need the following (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for two people: two chicken breasts with the skin and bone removed, approximately 400 grams raw vegetables (green pepper, carrot, onion, mushrooms, etc), 30 millilitres each of oil and soy sauce, 5 millilitres each of sugar and chilli powder, oil for cooking.

Cut the chicken breasts into thin (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Mix the oil, soy sauce, sugar and chilli powder together and add the chicken. Leave this to stand in a cool place while you prepare the vegetables. Remove the seeds from the pepper, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the carrot and onion, and wipe any dirt from the mushrooms. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables into small pieces. Put some oil into a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and heat it until it is very hot. Add the chicken and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it for two or three minutes, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ it all the time. Then add the chopped vegetables and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole mixture for another ten minutes. Do not overcook the vegetables. They should be soft enough to eat, but still a bit crunchy.

You can (10) \_\_\_\_\_ this dish with rice, pasta or crusty bread, or simply eat it on its own as a light and healthy meal.

**Vocabulary****appetite** *noun*

a desire to eat

**appetizing** *adjective*

looking or smelling so good that you want to eat it

**banquet** *noun*

a formal meal at which a lot of people eat good food

**barbecue** *noun*

a meal cooked over fire outdoors

**bitter** *adjective*

having an unpleasant taste

**bland** *adjective*

having little taste

**brunch** *noun*

a meal eaten in the middle of the morning, replacing breakfast and lunch

**buffet** *noun*

a meal where guests help themselves from a variety of dishes laid out on a large table

**caterer** *noun*

a person whose job is providing food that is ready to eat at a party, meeting, etc

**catering** *noun*

the job, work or business of a caterer

**crockery** *noun*

cups, saucers, plates, bowls, etc

**delicious** *adjective*

very nice to eat

**devour** *verb*

to eat something quickly or greedily

**diet**

- 1 *noun* the range or type of food you eat
- 2 *noun* a way of trying to lose weight by only eating a particular type or amount of food
- 3 *verb* to try to lose weight in this way



**famished** *adjective*

an informal word meaning very hungry

**feast** *noun*

a large meal for many people, often as a celebration



**helping** *noun*

an amount of food taken or put onto someone's plate

**host** *noun*

a man who invites guests to his house and gives them a meal

**hostess** *noun*

a woman who invites guests to her house and gives them a meal

**hunger** *noun*

the feeling that you need to eat

**juicy** *adjective*

describing fruit or meat that has a lot of liquid in it, making it nice to eat

**leftovers** *plural noun*

food that remains uneaten at the end of a meal

**mug** *noun*

a tall cup with straight sides that is not used with a saucer

**pick at** *phrasal verb*

to eat only small amounts of what is on your plate

**portion** *noun*

an amount of food given to someone

**second helping** *noun*

more food taken or put onto someone's plate after they have eaten the first helping

**serving** *noun*

an amount of food put onto someone's plate

**starving** *adjective*

1 likely to become ill or die because you do not have enough to eat.

2 an informal word meaning very hungry

**succulent** *adjective*

juicy and tasty

**tasteless** *adjective*

having no taste

**tasty** *adjective*

nice to eat

**thirst** *noun*

the feeling that you need to drink



**titbit** *noun*

a small piece or amount of something nice to eat

# UNIT 13

## Eating and drinking

### Vocabulary

**appetite** *noun*

a desire to eat

**appetizing** *adjective*

looking or smelling so good that you want to eat it

**banquet** *noun*

a formal meal at which a lot of people eat good food

**barbecue** *noun*

a meal cooked over fire outdoors

**bitter** *adjective*

having an unpleasant taste



**bland** *adjective*

having little taste

**brunch** *noun*

a meal eaten in the middle of the morning, replacing breakfast and lunch

**buffet** *noun*

a meal where guests help themselves from a variety of dishes laid out on a large table

**caterer** *noun*

a person whose job is providing food that is ready to eat at a party, meeting, etc

**catering** *noun*

the job, work or business of a caterer

**crockery** *noun*

cups, saucers, plates, bowls, etc

**delicious** *adjective*

very nice to eat

**devour** *verb*

to eat something quickly or greedily

**diet**

1 *noun* the range or type of food you eat

2 *noun* a way of trying to lose weight by only eating a particular type or amount of food

3 *verb* to try to lose weight in this way

**famished** *adjective*

an informal word meaning very hungry

**feast** *noun*

a large meal for many people, often as a celebration



**helping** *noun*

an amount of food taken or put onto someone's plate

**host** *noun*

a man who invites guests to his house and gives them a meal

**hostess** *noun*

a woman who invites guests to her house and gives them a meal

**hunger** *noun*

the feeling that you need to eat

**juicy** *adjective*

describing fruit or meat that has a lot of liquid in it, making it nice to eat

**leftovers** *plural noun*

food that remains uneaten at the end of a meal

**mug** *noun*

a tall cup with straight sides that is not used with a saucer

**pick at** *phrasal verb*

to eat only small amounts of what is on your plate

**portion** *noun*

an amount of food given to someone

**second helping** *noun*

more food taken or put onto someone's plate after they have eaten the first helping

**serving** *noun*

an amount of food put onto someone's plate

**starving** *adjective*

1 likely to become ill or die because you do not have enough to eat.

2 an informal word meaning very hungry

**succulent** *adjective*

juicy and tasty

**tasteless** *adjective*

having no taste

**tasty** *adjective*

nice to eat

**thirst** *noun*

the feeling that you need to drink



**titbit** *noun*

a small piece or amount of something nice to eat

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. The sauce they served with the fish was \_\_\_\_\_, almost tasteless.  
(1) cold (2) bland  
(3) bitter (4) sour ( )
2. It is no wonder that she is so thin. She only \_\_\_\_\_ her food.  
(1) picks at (2) eats  
(3) nibbles (4) tastes ( )
3. The drink was very nice, but it did not quench my \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) hunger (2) appetite  
(3) thirst (4) need ( )
4. It was a fine evening, so we had a \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
(1) banquet (2) brunch  
(3) dinner (4) barbecue ( )
5. Mrs White gave Jack a \_\_\_\_\_ of hot chocolate and he cupped his hands around it to warm them.  
(1) glass (2) tankard  
(3) flask (4) mug ( )
6. The fruit of this tree is too \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.  
(1) bitter (2) juicy  
(3) sweet (4) tasty ( )
7. \_\_\_\_\_ drove him to steal money for food.  
(1) Thirst (2) Hunger  
(3) Appetite (4) Greediness ( )
8. We did not get up until eleven, and had to catch the midday train, so we had a quick sandwich for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) brunch (2) lunch  
(3) dinner (4) breakfast ( )

9. Eating crisps or chocolate before your meals will spoil your \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |            |         |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| (1) hunger   | (2) teeth  |         |
| (3) appetite | (4) dinner | (     ) |

10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ all the biscuits and asked for more.

- |               |              |         |
|---------------|--------------|---------|
| (1) nibbled   | (2) devoured |         |
| (3) swallowed | (4) munched  | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. This pie is very tasty. Did you make it yourself?

- |               |                |         |
|---------------|----------------|---------|
| (1) delicious | (2) appetizing |         |
| (3) sweet     | (4) succulent  | (     ) |

2. Is lunch nearly ready? I am starving!

- |              |             |         |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) hungry   | (2) weak    |         |
| (3) famished | (4) waiting | (     ) |

3. A meal like this would seem like a feast to a starving person.

- |            |             |         |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) dinner | (2) banquet |         |
| (3) buffet | (4) party   | (     ) |

4. Sally put a portion of rice on each plate.

- |              |          |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|
| (1) serving  | (2) lump |         |
| (3) spoonful | (4) heap | (     ) |

5. They gave me some bread and cheese, but what I really wanted was a succulent steak.

- |           |               |         |
|-----------|---------------|---------|
| (1) tasty | (2) delicious |         |
| (3) large | (4) juicy     | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |              |               |             |               |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| (A) healthy  | (B) fresh     | (C) dieting | (D) tasteless |
| (E) greedy   | (F) delicious | (G) titbits | (H) leftovers |
| (I) starving | (J) drinking  |             |               |

The king and queen lived in a magnificent castle surrounded by woodland. A ramshackle hut in the woods was the home of a family of poor people who never had enough to eat. Sometimes the children would creep up to the castle and look in through the kitchen windows. They licked their lips as they watched the cooks preparing (1) \_\_\_\_\_ meals for the king and queen. The head cook always chased them away if he saw them, but one of his assistants was more sympathetic. She would go to the door with a large basket of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and give them to the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ children.

When the head cook told her off about this, she defended her actions. 'What harm am I doing?' she asked. 'I am only giving the children what would have been thrown away or fed to the animals. It breaks my heart to see how much food is wasted here. The king often sends dishes back to the kitchen uneaten, complaining that they are (4) \_\_\_\_\_, that there is not enough salt in the soup, or not enough sugar in the dessert. And the queen always seems to be (5) \_\_\_\_\_, so she hardly eats anything at all.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Mr and Mrs Smith had a party to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They invited forty guests, far too many to sit around their dining table, so the meal was a (1) \_\_\_\_\_, held in a marquee in the garden. The food was supplied by a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ company. Mrs Smith had thought about buying and preparing it herself. But she did not want to be too tired to enjoy the party, so she decided to leave all the hard work to someone else.

The food was laid out on two large tables in the marquee. It looked so (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ could not resist sampling a few (6) \_\_\_\_\_ before their guests arrived. The (7) \_\_\_\_\_ had also supplied all the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and cutlery, because Mr and Mrs Smith did not have enough plates, bowls, knives, forks and spoons of their own.

The party was a great success. The guests helped themselves to food from the buffet. Most came back for a (9) \_\_\_\_\_, and some even had a third. Just when they thought they could not possibly eat any more, Mr Smith produced a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ anniversary cake, which he had bought as a surprise for his wife, and everyone had a piece of that as well.

## Vocabulary

**à la carte** *phrase*

referring to a menu that lets you choose from many different dishes, which are individually priced

**bar** *noun*

- 1 a place, or part of a restaurant, where people can buy and drink alcoholic drinks
- 2 a place where you can buy and eat a particular type of food, such as a burger bar or a snack bar

**bill** *noun*

a piece of paper that shows how much you must pay

**book** *verb*

to make a reservation

**café** *noun*

a place where you can buy and eat a simple meal or have a drink of tea, coffee, lemonade, etc

**chef** *noun*

a person who is in charge of cooking the meals in a restaurant

**cocktail** *noun*

an alcoholic drink made by mixing other drinks

**course** *noun*

a separate part of a meal

**curry** *noun*

an Indian meal that consists of meat, fish or vegetables in a very spicy sauce, usually served with rice

**dessert** *noun*

the last course of a meal, which is usually something sweet

**diner** *noun*

a person who is eating a meal in a restaurant

**eatery** *noun*

a place where you can buy and eat a snack or a meal

**eat out** *phrasal verb*

(*eats out, eating out, ate out, eaten out*) to buy and eat a meal in a place such as a restaurant

**fast food** *noun*

a snack or meal that is soon ready to eat

**hot dog** *noun*

a sausage in a long oval lump of bread



## Vocabulary

**à la carte** *phrase*

referring to a menu that lets you choose from many different dishes, which are individually priced

**bar** *noun*

- 1 a place, or part of a restaurant, where people can buy and drink alcoholic drinks
- 2 a place where you can buy and eat a particular type of food, such as a burger bar or a snack bar

**bill** *noun*

a piece of paper that shows how much you must pay

**book** *verb*

to make a reservation

**café** *noun*

a place where you can buy and eat a simple meal or have a drink of tea, coffee, lemonade, etc

**chef** *noun*

a person who is in charge of cooking the meals in a restaurant

**cocktail** *noun*

an alcoholic drink made by mixing other drinks

**course** *noun*

a separate part of a meal

**curry** *noun*

an Indian meal that consists of meat, fish or vegetables in a very spicy sauce, usually served with rice

**dessert** *noun*

the last course of a meal, which is usually something sweet

**diner** *noun*

a person who is eating a meal in a restaurant

**eatery** *noun*

a place where you can buy and eat a snack or a meal

**eat out** *phrasal verb*

(*eats out, eating out, ate out, eaten out*) to buy and eat a meal in a place such as a restaurant

**fast food** *noun*

a snack or meal that is soon ready to eat

**hot dog** *noun*

a sausage in a long oval lump of bread

**main course** *noun*

the largest course of a meal, which is often a hot dish including meat or fish

**menu** *noun*

a list of the food that you can buy and eat in a café or restaurant

**order** *verb*

to ask a waiter or waitress to bring you something that you want to eat or drink

**pizza** *noun*

an Italian snack that consists of a round flat base with cheese, tomato, and sometimes other ingredients on the top

**reservation** *noun*

an arrangement made in advance with a restaurant, which means that a table will be free for you to have a meal at a particular time

**restaurant** *noun*

a place where you pay to have a meal that someone else has cooked, which is usually brought to your table

**self-service** *adjective*

describing an eatery where you help yourself to food from a counter and carry it to a table to eat it

**service charge** *noun*

an extra charge on a bill for the service you have received in a restaurant

**set menu** *noun*

a menu with a limited number of dishes, sometimes just one for each course, and a fixed price for the whole meal

**snack bar** *noun*

a place where you can buy and eat a snack or a light meal

**starter** *noun*

a small amount of food that you have as the first course of a meal

**sweet** *noun*

a dessert that has a sweet taste, such as ice cream or fruit salad

**take your order** *phrase*

(takes your order, taking your order, took your order, taken your order)  
(said of a waiter or waitress)  
to write down what you want to eat or drink

**tip** *noun*

an extra amount of money that you give a waiter or waitress when they have served you well and there is no service charge on the bill

**waiter** *noun*

a man or boy who brings food and drink to your table in a café or restaurant

**waitress** *noun*

a woman or girl who brings food and drink to your table in a café or restaurant

**wine list** *noun*

a list of the wine that you can buy to drink with your meal in a restaurant

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. We can eat at the burger bar or one of the other \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants in the city centre.  
(1) junk food (2) health food  
(3) fast food (4) takeaway ( )
2. There are no waiters or waitresses in a \_\_\_\_\_ café.  
(1) self-service (2) self-serving  
(3) fast food (4) takeaway ( )
3. Sally's parents always \_\_\_\_\_ on their wedding anniversary, so she has to cook her own dinner.  
(1) dine (2) eat away  
(3) eat in (4) eat out ( )
4. You do not need to leave a tip if the bill includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) a service charge (2) a serving charge  
(3) tax (4) everything ( )
5. That was an excellent meal. My compliments to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) cook (2) chef  
(3) waiter (4) waitress ( )
6. Joe was not very hungry, so he just ordered one course from the \_\_\_\_\_ menu.  
(1) usual (2) fixed  
(3) set (4) à la carte ( )
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ did not notice that she had spilt some soup on my jacket.  
(1) waiter (2) waitress  
(3) receptionist (4) barmaid ( )
8. No matter what else is on the menu, Kate nearly always orders steak and chips for her \_\_\_\_\_ and ice cream for her dessert.  
(1) main course (2) starter  
(3) lunch (4) dinner ( )

9. Meals are usually cheaper in a \_\_\_\_\_ than in a restaurant.  
 (1) hotel (2) supermarket  
 (3) bar (4) café ( )
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ who took our order was not English, so he had difficulty understanding us.  
 (1) waitress (2) cook  
 (3) waiter (4) assistant ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. The restaurant is very popular. You will not get a table if you have not made a reservation.  
 (1) reserved (2) ordered  
 (3) made an appointment (4) booked ( )
2. Jack ordered seafood cocktail for his first course.  
 (1) lunch (2) dessert  
 (3) starter (4) beginner ( )
3. The noisy children were annoying the other customers in the restaurant.  
 (1) eaters (2) buyers  
 (3) clients (4) diners ( )
4. I was too full to eat a dessert.  
 (1) a sweet (2) a main course  
 (3) a last course (4) an ice cream ( )
5. We had lunch in a snack bar near the station.  
 (1) restaurant (2) burger bar  
 (3) hotel (4) café ( )

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

The Lee family had been in the shopping mall all morning, and it was time for lunch. All the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. shops 2. eateries 3. restaurants 4. offices**) were on the top floor of the mall, arranged around a large central area filled with tables and chairs. This was very convenient for groups of people who could not agree which one to go to, as it meant that they could buy their food from different places and eat it together at the same table.

'I am not very hungry today,' said Mrs Lee. 'I think I will just have a sandwich from the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. snack 2. salad 3. sushi 4. burger**) bar.' 'I am starving,' said Mr Lee. He joined the queue at the 'Taste of India' and came back with a plateful of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. stew 2. soup 3. curry 4. chop suey**) and rice. Meanwhile, Sam and his friend Tom went off to 'Bob's Burgers', where Sam bought a burger for himself and a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. pie 2. plate of fries 3. packet of crisps 4. hot dog**) for Tom, who was very fond of sausages.

'What are you going to have?' said Mrs Lee to Sally and her friend Anna. 'Do you really need to ask?' said Mr Lee with a smile. 'You know that they never eat anything but (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. junk food 2. pancakes 3. fruit 4. pizza**) when they get the choice.' Just to prove him wrong, the girls did not go to the Italian eatery, but headed instead for 'Fruit-n-Veg' and came back with a bowl of salad each.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

'I remember the first time your Uncle Ben took me to a

(1) \_\_\_\_\_,' said my Aunt Mary. 'It was long before we were married, and I had never eaten out before. Ben had booked a table for eight o'clock, and we arrived half an hour early so that we could have a drink in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ first. While we were sitting there sipping our (3) \_\_\_\_\_, the waiter brought us the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and the (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Some of the dishes were very expensive, but Ben told me that I could have anything I wanted.'

'What did you (6) \_\_\_\_\_?' I asked. 'I can't remember now,' replied Aunt Mary. 'It was such a long time ago. Anyway, when our (7) \_\_\_\_\_ were ready, the waiter showed us to our table and brought us the bottle of wine that Ben had ordered. All the food was delicious.'

'How many (8) \_\_\_\_\_ did you have?' I asked. 'Four altogether,' replied Aunt Mary. 'After the dessert, I could not have eaten another thing. We finished the meal with a cup of coffee, and the waiter brought the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on a silver tray and gave it to Ben. He looked a bit shocked when he read it, so I offered to pay the (10) \_\_\_\_\_.'

UNIT  
**15**

# Household equipment

## Vocabulary

**air conditioning** *noun*

equipment that cools the air inside a building

**appliance** *noun*

an electrical machine or device such as an iron or a fridge

**boiler** *noun*

a piece of equipment that heats water for washing or for a central heating system

**broom** *noun*

a brush with a long handle that you use to sweep the floor

**brush** *noun*

an object with many stiff thin parts that you use to clean something

**bucket** *noun*

a container with a handle that you use to carry water

**carpet sweeper** *noun*

a piece of equipment with a long handle and a brush at the end that goes round as you push it over a carpet, sweeping dirt into a box

**central heating** *noun*

equipment that warms the air in all the rooms in a house, usually by sending hot water through pipes into radiators

**chamois leather** *noun*

a piece of the skin of a goat-like animal, used to wash and dry windows, cars, etc, so that they shine

**clothes horse** *noun*

a frame of bars on which you can hang damp laundry to dry indoors

**clothes line** *noun*

a length of rope, or something similar, on which you can hang damp laundry to dry outdoors

**dishcloth** *noun*

a piece of cloth used to wash dishes

**dishwasher** *noun*

an appliance that washes and dries dishes

**duster** *noun*

a piece of cloth used to remove dust from hard surfaces and objects

**dustpan** *noun*

a container with a flat bottom into which you can sweep dust and dirt with a brush

**fan** *noun*

an appliance with flat parts that go round quickly to make the air feel cool

**freezer** *noun*

a machine that makes or keeps food so cold that it is hard

**fridge** *noun*

an appliance used to keep food and drink cold, but not frozen

**gadget** *noun*

a small useful tool

**heater** *noun*

an appliance that warms the air in a room

**iron**

**1** *noun* a small appliance with a flat surface at the bottom, which can be heated and used to remove creases from clothes or linen

**2** *verb* to flatten or smooth something with an iron

**ironing board** *noun*

a tall narrow table that you put clothes or linen on to iron them, and which usually folds flat for storage



**kettle** *noun*

a container with a spout that heats water to make hot drinks

**ladder** *noun*

a piece of equipment with two long straight sides joined by short thin parts that you can climb up to reach a high place

**laundry basket** *noun*

a large container for dirty clothes and linen

**microwave oven** *noun*

often shortened to **microwave**, an appliance that heats or cooks food very quickly

**mop** *noun*

a tool with a long handle and a soft part at the end, which you use to wash a floor with liquid or to soak up something spilt

**tumble dryer** *noun*

an appliance that dries clothes and linen by turning them slowly in hot air

**vacuum cleaner** *noun*

an appliance that sucks up dust and dirt from a carpet or floor

**washing machine** *noun*

an appliance that washes clothes and linen



## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. Jack cleaned the shelves with a \_\_\_\_\_ before he put the books on them.  
(1) duster (2) dishcloth  
(3) brush (4) sponge ( )
2. Sally bought her aunt a useful \_\_\_\_\_ for opening cans.  
(1) appliance (2) gadget  
(3) machine (4) object ( )
3. The upstairs windows are specially designed so that you can clean them inside and out without needing a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) ladder (2) bucket  
(3) chamois leather (4) sponge ( )
4. This is a useful storage area for large items such as your vacuum cleaner and your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) iron (2) dustpan  
(3) ironing board (4) bucket ( )
5. My mother gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ and a bucket of water and told me to clean the kitchen floor.  
(1) brush (2) mop  
(3) broom (4) dishcloth ( )
6. The house does not have \_\_\_\_\_, so it is cold in the winter.  
(1) air conditioning (2) central heating  
(3) a boiler (4) a fridge ( )
7. The handle came off the \_\_\_\_\_ as I picked it up, and water spilt all over the floor.  
(1) bucket (2) bowl  
(3) mop (4) dustpan ( )

8. There is a clean towel on the \_\_\_\_\_ in the utility room.  
It should be dry by now.
- |                   |                  |         |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|
| (1) clothes line  | (2) clothes rail |         |
| (3) clothes horse | (4) clothes peg  | (     ) |
9. Nothing is better for cleaning glass than a \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                     |                     |         |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| (1) bucket of water | (2) scrubbing brush |         |
| (3) duster          | (4) chamois leather | (     ) |
10. I filled the \_\_\_\_\_ with water for the tea.
- |            |            |         |
|------------|------------|---------|
| (1) boiler | (2) cup    |         |
| (3) teapot | (4) kettle | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*For each of the following verbs, choose the noun that goes with it and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. cook
- |            |                    |         |
|------------|--------------------|---------|
| (1) fridge | (2) microwave oven |         |
| (3) kettle | (4) boiler         | (     ) |
2. clean
- |                     |                    |         |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| (1) dishwasher      | (2) carpet sweeper |         |
| (3) washing machine | (4) appliance      | (     ) |
3. wash
- |               |                    |         |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|
| (1) dishcloth | (2) duster         |         |
| (3) broom     | (4) vacuum cleaner | (     ) |
4. heat
- |                      |            |         |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| (1) air conditioning | (2) iron   |         |
| (3) fan              | (4) boiler | (     ) |
5. reach
- |            |                  |         |
|------------|------------------|---------|
| (1) mop    | (2) washing line |         |
| (3) ladder | (4) duster       | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- (A) tumble dryer (B) washing machine (C) dustpan (D) broom  
(E) clothes line (F) laundry basket (G) mop (H) bucket  
(I) brush (J) clothes horse

Mrs Smith was unloading some clean laundry from the washing machine when her son Billy came into the kitchen. 'Have you washed my football shirt?' he asked. 'I need it for training tomorrow.' 'Was it in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_?' asked Mrs Smith. 'No,' replied Billy. 'It was in my sports bag.'

'Then it is probably still there,' said Mrs Smith. 'I have told you over and over again: anything that is not in the laundry basket does not get washed. But if you go and get your shirt I will wash it by hand. In return, you can take this clean laundry into the garden and hang it on the (2) \_\_\_\_\_.' Billy scowled. 'There is a television programme that I want to watch, which starts in five minutes,' he said. 'Can't you put the laundry in the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ instead?' 'No,' said Mrs Smith. 'That would be a waste of electricity on a lovely sunny day like this.'

Billy fetched his dirty shirt. As he handed it to his mother, several lumps of dried mud fell off it onto the kitchen floor. 'What a mess!' said Mrs Smith. 'You had better get the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and clear it up before you do anything else.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

There are many things around the house that use electricity, and it is only when they break down, or when we have a power cut, that we realize how dependent we are on them. When the weather is hot we need electric (1) \_\_\_\_\_, or (2) \_\_\_\_\_, to keep us cool indoors. If we feel cold, we can switch on a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to warm us up.

Electric (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen make life much easier there. Before we had (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and (6) \_\_\_\_\_, food could only be kept for a long period of time if it had been preserved in some way, for example by treating it with salt or sealing it in a can or jar. Laundry was washed by hand in the days before (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ used to make it flat and smooth had to be heated on a fire.

Keeping the house clean was also a very time-consuming job. Before we had (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to suck up the dirt, floors had to be swept with a (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and carpets were hung over a line in the garden and beaten with a special tool. And when the hard work of the day was over, relaxing in front of the television was not an option!

UNIT  
**16**

# Household jobs

## Vocabulary

**chore** *noun*

a household job that has to be done regularly, especially one that is boring or tiring

**clean** *verb*

to remove dust, dirt, etc from something

**cleaner** *noun*

a person who is paid to clean someone else's house

**clear up** *phrasal verb*

to make a place clean and tidy by removing anything that should not be there

**cooking** *noun*

the task of preparing a meal

**decorate** *verb*

to put paint, wallpaper, etc on the inside surfaces of a room or building



**dirty** *adjective*

that has dust, dirt, bits of food, etc on it or in it

**do the dusting/ironing/washing up/etc** *phrase*

(does the ..., doing the ..., did the ..., done the ...)

to dust/iron/wash up/etc everything that needs to be dusted/ironed/washed up/etc

**dust**

1 *noun* tiny soft particles in the air that come down and cover surfaces

2 *verb* to remove dust from something

**fix** *verb*

to put right something that has broken or gone wrong

**gardening** *noun*

the task of making a garden look tidy and attractive

**household** *adjective*

used or done to keep a home clean and tidy or to look after the people who live there

**housework** *noun*

household chores

**iron**

- 1 *noun* a small appliance with a flat surface at the bottom, which can be heated and used to remove creases from clothes or linen
- 2 *verb* to flatten or smooth something with an iron

**lay the table** *phrase*

(*lays the table, laying the table, laid the table, laid the table*)  
to put the things that are needed for a meal in their proper places on a table

**make a mess** *phrase*

(*makes a mess, making a mess, made a mess, made a mess*)  
to make a place dirty or untidy

**make your bed** *phrase*

to tidy your bed by flattening and straightening the bedclothes after you have slept in it

**mend** *verb*

to put right something that is broken, torn, etc

**mess** *noun*

things that make a place dirty or untidy

**paint**

- 1 *noun* a thick liquid that dries to form a coloured surface on a wall, door, etc
- 2 *verb* to put paint on something

**repair** *verb*

to put right something that is broken or not working properly

**spring cleaning** *noun*

work that is done, traditionally at the end of the year, to make a home thoroughly clean and tidy for the new year

**sweep** *verb*

(*sweeps, sweeping, swept, swept*)  
to remove dirt from a floor with a long-handled brush

**tidy**

- 1 *adjective* with everything in its proper place.
- 2 *verb* to make a place tidy

**untidy** *adjective*

not tidy

**vacuum** *verb*

to clean something with a vacuum cleaner

**wallpaper** *noun*

patterned paper stuck to the walls of a room to make it look attractive

**washing** *noun*

the task of making dirty clothes and linen clean

**wash up** *phrasal verb*

to wash dirty dishes after a meal

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ the hole in your sock.  
(1) repaired (2) fixed  
(3) sewn (4) mended ( )
2. Thank goodness that the \_\_\_\_\_ only has to be done once a year!  
(1) ironing (2) spring cleaning  
(3) vacuuming (4) washing up ( )
3. Aunt Mary ran her finger over the top of the picture frame, checking for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) dust (2) cracks  
(3) splinters (4) dirt ( )
4. Jack was unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the kettle, so he threw it away and bought a new one.  
(1) clean (2) wash  
(3) polish (4) repair ( )
5. Mrs Watson complained that with four children in the house, it never stayed \_\_\_\_\_ for long.  
(1) dirty (2) quiet  
(3) tidy (4) empty ( )
6. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ all the windows, inside and out.  
(1) fixed (2) scrubbed  
(3) cleaned (4) dusted ( )
7. If Anna is doing the \_\_\_\_\_, you can be sure of a lovely meal.  
(1) cooking (2) washing up  
(3) shopping (4) housework ( )

8. I had better do some \_\_\_\_\_, or I will have no clean clothes left to wear.  
(1) ironing (2) cleaning  
(3) shopping (4) washing ( )
9. Our visitors will be here in half an hour, so please do not make a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) fuss (2) noise  
(3) mess (4) sound ( )
10. Even if you cannot keep your bedroom tidy, the least you could do is \_\_\_\_\_ your bed!  
(1) get out of (2) make  
(3) clean (4) move ( )

## Exercise 2

*For each of the following nouns, choose the verb that goes with it and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. sheet  
(1) wash up (2) scrub  
(3) iron (4) paint ( )
2. table  
(1) put (2) lay  
(3) make (4) clear up ( )
3. floor  
(1) sweep (2) tidy  
(3) dry up (4) dust ( )
4. mess  
(1) put away (2) clean  
(3) fix (4) clear up ( )
5. bedroom  
(1) polish (2) wash  
(3) tidy (4) sweep ( )



### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

'Would you like any help with the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **washing** 2. **cooking** 3. **housework** 4. **homework**), Mum?' asked Tom. His mother could not believe her ears. Tom had never actually volunteered for household (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **labour** 2. **chores** 3. **work** 4. **help**) before. 'Is this anything to do with that new computer you want me to buy?' she asked. 'Well, yes,' said Tom. 'But I would like to help you anyway. You have been looking rather tired lately.'

'OK,' said his mother, 'first you can clean the living room.' Tom disappeared for five minutes, then he returned and said, 'That is finished. What shall I do next?' 'Already?' asked his mother. 'Did you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **scrub** 2. **polish** 3. **dust** 4. **sweep**) all the ornaments, and move the furniture so that you could vacuum the carpet underneath it?' 'No,' said Tom, and he went off to do the job properly. Earning a new computer was obviously going to be a lot harder than he had thought.

Tom's next task was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **ironing** 2. **drying** 3. **putting away** 4. **hanging up**) the clean laundry. This included two sheets and four pillowcases, which were easy to iron, and six shirts, which were more difficult. He was still struggling with them an hour later, so his mother took pity on him. 'I will finish these,' she said, 'if you go and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. **clean** 2. **dry up** 3. **wipe** 4. **wash up**) the dirty dishes from lunch.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

My grandparents have very old-fashioned ideas about who should do what around the house. My grandmother does all the (1) \_\_\_\_\_, as well as the shopping and cooking. She has never employed a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to help her, even in the days when she had a full-time job at the supermarket. 'At that time,' she once told me, 'the house did not get very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or untidy, because both your grandfather and I were out all day. I sometimes used to do a bit of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room during the week, and I usually cleaned the rest of the house at the weekend.'

As for my grandfather, he is in charge of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ anything that breaks or goes wrong. He also does all the (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and he is currently in the middle of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the dining room. The ceiling, which was white, is now pale blue, and the walls, which used to be covered with flowery (9) \_\_\_\_\_, are going to be red. The room will look very different when it is finished.

The only job that my grandparents share is the (10) \_\_\_\_\_, but even out there they have different tasks. My grandmother does the weeding and pruning, and my grandfather mows the lawn.

## Vocabulary

**axe** *noun*

a tool with a metal blade at the end that you use to cut down trees, chop wood, etc

**bit** *noun*

the long thin part at the end of a drill that cuts the hole

**blade** *noun*

the sharp part of a tool such as an axe or saw

**blunt** *adjective*

not sharp

**bolt** *noun*

a piece of metal that is like a screw with a flat end that you put a nut on

**chisel** *noun*

a sharp tool that you use to cut or carve wood or stone

**DIY or do-it-yourself** *noun*

making or repairing things for your own home

**drill**

1 *noun* a tool that you use to make a small hole in something.

2 *verb* to use a drill

**file** *noun*

a tool with a rough surface that you use to make things smooth

**hacksaw** *noun*

a type of saw that you use to cut metal

**hammer**

1 *noun* a tool with a heavy metal piece at the end that you hit things with

2 *verb* to hit something with a hammer



**hatchet** *noun*

a small axe

**nail**

1 *noun* a small thin pointed piece of metal that you use to attach something to something else by knocking it in with a hammer

2 *verb* to attach something with a nail or nails

**nut** *noun*

a piece of metal with a hole in the middle that you put on the end of a bolt

**plane**

1 *noun* a tool with a sharp edge that you use to make the surface of wood smooth or even

2 *verb* to use a plane

**pliers** *plural noun*

a tool with two hinged parts that you use to grip small things, bend wire, etc



**power tool** *noun*

a tool that uses electricity



**sandpaper** *noun*

thick paper with a rough surface that you use to make things smooth

**saw**

1 *noun* a tool with a long metal blade that you move backwards and forwards to cut wood

2 *verb* (*saws, sawing, sawed, sawn*)  
to use a saw

**screw**

1 *noun* a small thin pointed piece of metal that you use to attach something to something else by turning it with a screwdriver

2 *verb* to attach something with a screw or screws

**screwdriver** *noun*

a tool that you use to turn a screw



**sharp** *adjective*

able to cut things

**spanner** *noun*

a tool with an end shaped to fit round a nut of a particular size

**spirit level** *noun*

a tool that you use to check that a surface or edge is level

**tool** *noun*

an object that you use to help you do something

**toolbox** *noun*

a metal or plastic box for tools such as hammers and screwdrivers

**toolshed** *noun*

a small building where tools are kept

**workbench** *noun*

a table on which you make or repair things

**workshop** *noun*

a place where things are made or repaired with tools

**wrench** *noun*

a spanner

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. Alice used a \_\_\_\_\_ to check that the picture was hanging straight.  
(1) plane (2) spirit level  
(3) ruler (4) file ( )
2. You cannot cut wood with \_\_\_\_\_ axe.  
(1) a rusty (2) an old  
(3) a blunt (4) a sharp ( )
3. This nut is too small to fit on that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) bolt (2) screw  
(3) nail (4) peg ( )
4. Jack made holes for the screws with his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) screwdriver (2) saw  
(3) chisel (4) drill ( )
5. Kate pulled out the nail with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) pair of pliers (2) pair of scissors  
(3) hammer (4) wrench ( )
6. You need a \_\_\_\_\_ to cut metal.  
(1) chisel (2) hatchet  
(3) file (4) hacksaw ( )
7. The door would not close properly, so Ben \_\_\_\_\_ the edge.  
(1) sawed (2) chopped  
(3) filed (4) planed ( )
8. The cutting part of a drill is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) piece (2) part  
(3) bit (4) blade ( )

9. Mr Green chopped up the wood with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) hatchet (2) saw  
 (3) chisel (4) hacksaw ( )
10. You cannot use \_\_\_\_\_ in here, because there is no electricity.  
 (1) a drill (2) power tools  
 (3) your radio (4) machines ( )

## Exercise 2

*For each of the following verbs, choose the noun that goes with it and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. turn  
 (1) hammer (2) plane  
 (3) chisel (4) screwdriver ( )
2. hit  
 (1) axe (2) hammer  
 (3) spanner (4) saw ( )
3. smooth  
 (1) chisel (2) hatchet  
 (3) sandpaper (4) hammer ( )
4. chop  
 (1) axe (2) pliers  
 (3) plane (4) saw ( )
5. carve  
 (1) file (2) pliers  
 (3) chisel (4) screwdriver ( )

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |               |              |         |               |
|---------------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| (A) bolted    | (B) drilled  | (C) saw | (D) plane     |
| (E) DIY       | (F) workshop | (G) cut | (H) workbench |
| (I) gardening | (J) screwed  |         |               |

Mr Carpenter is very fond of (1) \_\_\_\_\_, but unfortunately he is not very good at it. When his wife suggested that another bookshelf would be useful in the study, he went straight out to his (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden to make one. He selected a suitable piece of wood and cut it to what he thought was the right length with his (3) \_\_\_\_\_. When he took it into the house he found that it was too long to fit in the space, so he had to trim a bit off the end.

Then he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ some holes and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of brackets to the wall, to hold the shelf up. Mrs Carpenter came in and said, 'I think one of those brackets is higher than the other.' Sure enough, when Mr Carpenter put the shelf on the brackets it sloped down slightly to the left. 'It will probably be OK,' he said. 'I do not think the books will slide off.' In order to test this, he put several large books on the shelf. They did not slide off, but their combined weight was enough to pull the shelf and brackets off the wall, bringing some of the plaster with them.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Sally's father uses part of the garage as his (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and workshop. He has a large (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at one end, and underneath this there are two large (3) \_\_\_\_\_. When she was younger, Sally liked to look through these, trying to guess what the various (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and other bits and pieces were for. Now she is quite knowledgeable, though she is still a bit wary of using them herself. She would be sure to hit her finger or thumb by mistake if she tried to hammer a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ into something. And she dare not go near any of the more dangerous tools, such as the saw with its sharp (6) \_\_\_\_\_, or the electric drill when it is plugged in.

Sometimes she arranges the tools on the workbench in groups that go together. For example, next to the screwdriver she puts the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and bolts that it turns. Next to those she puts the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that fit on the end of the bolts to hold them in place. Next to those she puts the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that tightens or loosens the nuts. Or she may group together things that have a similar use, such as a plane, a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and a piece of sandpaper.



## Vocabulary

**bed** *noun*

a patch of soil with plants growing in it

**border** *noun*

a strip of soil with plants growing in it at the edge of a garden

**bush** *noun*

a plant like a small tree with branches that grow up from ground level, especially one that produces fruit or roses

**cane** *noun*

a stick made from the stem of a plant such as bamboo

**compost** *noun*

a substance that is produced when leaves, vegetable peelings, etc rot and which can be mixed with soil to make plants grow better

**decking** *noun*

a floor or platform made from flat strips of wood in a garden

**fertilizer** *noun*

a substance that you put on a bed or lawn to make plants grow better

**flowerbed** *noun*

a patch of soil with flowers growing in it

**fork** *noun*

a tool with long pointed parts at the end that you use to loosen soil, dig up plants

**gardener** *noun*

a person who is paid to look after someone else's garden

**hoe** *noun*

a long-handled tool with a small blade at the end that you use to break up or turn over soil, remove weeds, etc

**hose** *noun*

a long rubber or plastic tube that you attach to a tap to water your garden

**landscape gardener** *noun*

a person whose job is designing and creating a whole garden for someone, especially one with special features as well as plants

**lawn** *noun*

an area of short grass in a garden

**lawnmower** *noun*

a machine that you use to mow a lawn

**mow** *verb*

(mows, mowing, mowed, mown)  
to cut the grass of a lawn

**patio** *noun*

an area in a garden that is paved with flat pieces of stone

**pest** *noun*

an insect or other animal that harms the plants in a garden

**pond** *noun*

a small area of water in a garden

**prune** *verb*

to cut the ends off stems or branches to make a plant look nicer or grow better

**rake**

1 *noun* a tool with a long handle and a row of short pointed parts at the end that you use to gather fallen leaves, smooth the surface of soil, etc

2 *verb* to use a rake



**root** *noun*

the part of a plant that goes down into the ground

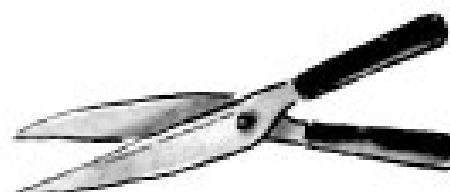
**secateurs** *plural noun*

a tool like a pair of scissors with wide blades that you use to prune plants



**shears** *plural noun*

a tool like a very large pair of scissors that you use to cut grass, hedges, etc



**shrub**

*noun*

a bush that is planted in a garden for its attractive leaves or flowers

**spray**

1 *noun* a liquid that comes quickly out of a container in a mass of tiny drops, such as one used to kill garden pests

2 *verb* to put liquid on something in a mass of tiny drops

**trowel** *noun*

a tool like a small spade with a curved blade

**tub** *noun*

a large round container that you can grow plants in

**weed**

1 *noun* a plant in your garden that you do not want and which is not meant to be there

2 *verb* to remove weeds

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. We put \_\_\_\_\_ on the lawn to make the grass grow.  
(1) compost (2) weedkiller  
(3) fertilizer (4) pesticide ( )
2. The leaves had been eaten by slugs and other \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) bugs (2) insects  
(3) snails (4) pests ( )
3. Prepare the soil with a \_\_\_\_\_ before you sow the seeds.  
(1) hoe (2) spade  
(3) trowel (4) knife ( )
4. Kate tied the plant to a \_\_\_\_\_ so that it would not be blown down by the wind.  
(1) tree (2) cane  
(3) fence (4) stem ( )
5. I removed the dead leaves from the lawn with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) mower (2) spade  
(3) fork (4) rake ( )
6. Do not throw those cabbage leaves and potato peelings away. You can use them to make \_\_\_\_\_ for the garden.  
(1) plants (2) compost  
(3) fertilizer (4) soil ( )
7. Organic gardeners do not \_\_\_\_\_ their plants with chemicals to get rid of pests.  
(1) cover (2) shower  
(3) spray (4) protect ( )

8. Mr Smith used a large \_\_\_\_\_ to dig up the bush, because a spade might have damaged its roots.
- |            |          |         |
|------------|----------|---------|
| (1) rake   | (2) hoe  |         |
| (3) trowel | (4) fork | (     ) |
9. Jane planted a rose \_\_\_\_\_ at the back of the border.
- |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| (1) bush | (2) shrub  |         |
| (3) tree | (4) flower | (     ) |
10. When you pull up a weed, make sure that you remove the \_\_\_\_\_ as well, so that the plant will not grow back again.
- |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| (1) stem | (2) leaves |         |
| (3) root | (4) stalk  | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*For each of the following verbs, choose the noun that goes with it and write its number in the brackets provided.*

- |             |            |         |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. dig      |            |         |
| (1) hoe     | (2) trowel |         |
| (3) rake    | (4) knife  | (     ) |
| 2. prune    |            |         |
| (1) bed     | (2) leaf   |         |
| (3) shrub   | (4) lawn   | (     ) |
| 3. cut      |            |         |
| (1) hoe     | (2) trowel |         |
| (3) shears  | (4) rake   | (     ) |
| 4. water    |            |         |
| (1) hose    | (2) pond   |         |
| (3) patio   | (4) tap    | (     ) |
| 5. rake     |            |         |
| (1) patio   | (2) fork   |         |
| (3) decking | (4) bed    | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

When we moved to our new house, the garden was just a large patch of bare earth. My father suggested hiring (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. an architect 2. a designer 3. a builder 4. a landscape gardener**), but my mother said that it would be better (and much less expensive) to design the garden ourselves. So we sat down together as a family to draw up a plan.

My mother wanted a patio close to the house, with a raised area of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. ground 2. lawn 3. decking 4. paving**) at one end where we could eat our meals when the weather was fine. She would decorate the patio with flowers in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. beds 2. tubs 3. vases 4. bowls**) and have hanging baskets on the walls. My father wanted to pave the whole garden, except for a circular bed of flowers and small shrubs in the middle and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. margins 2. flowerpots 3. borders 4. soil**) around the edge for larger shrubs and trees.

All my brother cared about was having a lawn where he could play football with his friends. As for me, what I wanted was a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**1. pond 2. lake 3. pool 4. puddle**), with goldfish swimming in the water and waterlilies floating on the surface. It took us a long time to sketch out a design that would keep everybody happy, but eventually we succeeded. Then began the hard work of turning the sketch into a real garden.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

Old Mr Green has a large and beautiful garden, but he is no longer fit or strong enough to look after it on his own. He has a

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ called Joe, who comes once a week to help him. Mr Green is still able to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn himself, because he has an electric (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that is very easy to use. He trims the grass around the edges with a pair of long-handled (4) \_\_\_\_\_, to keep it looking neat.

However, Mr Green's knees are now stiff with arthritis, so Joe has to do anything that involves kneeling down, such as

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ the (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Everybody says that he does a wonderful job, because there is never a weed to be seen anywhere. But they do not realize that Mr Green follows Joe around the garden, pointing out any that he has missed.

Joe also attends to some of the larger plants. Mr Green can easily (7) \_\_\_\_\_ stems and small branches with a pair of (8) \_\_\_\_\_. But if any of the trees or (9) \_\_\_\_\_ needs digging up altogether, that is a job for Joe. At the end of a hard day, the two men sit on the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ with a cup of tea or a glass of beer, discussing what will need to be done next week.

## Vocabulary

**athlete** *noun*

a person who is good at sport, especially one who takes part in athletics

**athletics** *noun*

the group of sports that involve running, jumping or throwing things

**badminton** *noun*

a game for two or four players who hit a shuttlecock across a net with rackets

**basketball** *noun*

a game played by two teams who try to make a large ball go through a high ring with a net attached to it

**beat** *verb*

(beats, beating, beat, beaten)  
to do better than your opponent or opponents in a game, race, etc

**champion** *noun*

the person or team that wins a tournament, a series of races, etc

**compete** *verb*

to take part in a game or sport and try to win

**court** *noun*

an area marked with lines where a game such as squash, badminton or basketball is played

**defeat** *verb*

to beat a person or team

**field** *noun*

a grass-covered area where a game such as football or hockey is played

**final** *noun*

the last game of a tournament, in which the two players or teams who have won all their earlier games play against each other

**game** *noun*

- 1 a type of sport in which one person or team plays against another, such as hockey or tennis
- 2 an occasion when one person or team plays against another in a sport

**games** *plural noun*

an occasion when people come together from various places to take part in many different sports

**goal** *noun*

- 1 a pair of posts and a net, that you try to get the ball into in games such as football and hockey
- 2 an act of getting the ball into the goal, or the point that you score for this

**goalkeeper** *noun*

a player who tries to stop the ball from going into the goal

**gymnast** *noun*

a person who takes part in gymnastics

**gymnastics** *noun*

a sport in which you perform exercises that involve bending, jumping, balancing, turning your body in the air, etc

**lap** *noun*

one complete round of an oval or circular track in a race

**match** *noun*

a game or series of games in football, tennis, etc

**medal** *noun*

a small round piece of metal given to the winners in certain sports, such as athletics

**Olympic Games or Olympics** *plural noun*

an occasion, once every four years, when people come together from all over the world to take part in many different sports

**opponent** *noun*

a person you compete against

**pitch** *noun*

a field or part of a field where a game such as football or cricket is played

**race** *noun*

a competition in which you try to run, swim, cycle, etc faster than everyone else

**racket** *noun*

an object that has a handle and a round end with interwoven strings, which is used to hit the ball or shuttlecock in tennis, squash and badminton

**record** *noun*

the best result that anyone has achieved in a particular race, sport, etc

**referee** *noun*

a person who makes sure that players obey the rules in football, hockey, etc

**score**

1 *noun* the number of points or goals scored by both players or teams in a game

2 *verb* to get a point or goal in a game

**shuttlecock** *noun*

a light object with feathers at the top that is used in badminton

**spectator** *noun*

a person who watches a game or sport

**sport** *noun*

an activity that involves skill and effort, which you do for fun or as a competition

**team** *noun*

a group of people who take part in a game or sport together against others

**tournament** *noun*

a number of games in which pairs of players or teams compete against each other, then the winners of those games compete against each other, and so on

**track** *noun*

a strip of ground used for racing, often in the shape of an oval or circle

**trophy** *noun*

a prize, often a silver cup, given to the competitor or team that wins a race, tournament, etc

**umpire** *noun*

a person who makes sure that players obey the rules in tennis, cricket, badminton, etc

**versus** *preposition*

used between the names of people or teams playing against each other



## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. At our school there are courts for ball games such as tennis and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) badminton (2) basketball  
(3) cricket (4) football ( )
2. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the relay race was accused of cheating.  
(1) players (2) opponents  
(3) athletes (4) spectators ( )
3. The captain of the winning team held the \_\_\_\_\_ high above his head as the crowd cheered.  
(1) prize (2) medal  
(3) ball (4) trophy ( )
4. The tennis player objected to the \_\_\_\_\_'s decision.  
(1) umpire (2) opponent  
(3) champion (4) referee ( )
5. The winner of the cycle race overtook the leader on the final \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) track (2) round  
(3) lap (4) lane ( )
6. We wanted to play squash, but all the \_\_\_\_\_ were taken.  
(1) rooms (2) seats  
(3) fields (4) courts ( )
7. The final \_\_\_\_\_ was 5-2.  
(1) total (2) result  
(3) score (4) match ( )
8. My aunt gave me a badminton \_\_\_\_\_ for my birthday.  
(1) racket (2) ball  
(3) bat (4) court ( )

9. The race had to be cancelled because heavy rain had made the \_\_\_\_\_ too slippery.
- |            |           |         |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| (1) ground | (2) field |         |
| (3) path   | (4) track | (     ) |
10. The four teams were competing for a place in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- |               |                |         |
|---------------|----------------|---------|
| (1) semifinal | (2) final      |         |
| (3) race      | (4) tournament | (     ) |

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. The side that scores the most points wins the game.
- |            |           |         |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| (1) set    | (2) group |         |
| (3) player | (4) team  | (     ) |
2. It will be Japan against China in the final.
- |            |             |         |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) versus | (2) between |         |
| (3) with   | (4) playing | (     ) |
3. There were some very good players in the team that beat us.
- |              |             |         |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) thrashed | (2) whipped |         |
| (3) defeated | (4) won     | (     ) |
4. My swimming teacher took part in the 1996 Olympics.
- |              |            |         |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| (1) raced    | (2) played |         |
| (3) competed | (4) ran    | (     ) |
5. Their star player broke his ankle and was carried off the pitch on a stretcher.
- |           |            |         |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| (1) court | (2) field  |         |
| (3) track | (4) ground | (     ) |

### Exercise 3

*Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number in the space.*

My brother Joe has been picked for the school football (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. team 2. club 3. side 4. game), to play in a match on Saturday against a school from another part of our town. It is only the second time that he has been chosen, and his performance the first time was so bad that he thought it would be his last. He was the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. goalkeeper 2. scorekeeper 3. captain 4. striker) for the school team, and their opponents won 4–3.

One of these goals was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. won 2. gained 3. lost 4. scored) when Joe tripped over the ball and sent it into the net himself. On another occasion he ran in totally the wrong direction as the ball came towards him. He said he was dazzled by the sun, but nobody believed him. For the final goal, he seemed to be in the perfect position to stop the ball. However, as he went to kick it, it bounced over his foot. All in all, he was quite relieved when the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. umpire 2. captain 3. referee 4. teacher) blew his whistle at the end of the game.

I hope that things will go better for Joe on Saturday, not just for his and the school's sake, but also for my own. After the last match everyone teased me because I am his sister, especially as I am not very good at (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (1. tennis 2. sport 3. athletics 4. playing) myself.

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

The country's annual games took place last week. Several

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ were broken in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ stadium, including the women's 800 metres and the javelin. Last year's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the men's long jump was beaten by a newcomer, Larry Leap, who is just eighteen years old. Interviewed after the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ presentation ceremony, he spoke of his hopes for the future. His performance last week should guarantee him a place in the national team for the next (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

In the swimming pool, Sally Stroke won three of the five (6) \_\_\_\_\_ she entered, and came second in the other two. She was also a member of the winning team in the freestyle relay. However, she did not manage to break any of the records set in earlier years by Diana Dive, who was unable to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ this year due to a back injury.

As always, the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ were the favourites of the (9) \_\_\_\_\_, who were filled with admiration at their grace and agility. Many girls and boys around the country, inspired by this display, will be asking their parents to register them for (10) \_\_\_\_\_ classes. Only then will they realize how much skill and effort is required to learn these exercises and perform them with such apparent ease.

## Vocabulary

**Buddhist** *noun*

a person who follows the religious teachings of Buddha

**celebrate** *verb*

to show that you are glad about something by having a festival

**Chinese Spring Festival** *noun*

a festival that celebrates the lunar New Year in China and some other countries

**Christian** *noun*

a person who believes in one God and follows the religious teachings of Christ

**Christmas** *noun*

a Christian festival celebrating the birth of Christ

**church** *noun*

a building where Christians worship

**Diwali or Divali** *noun*

the Hindu festival of lights

**Easter** *noun*

a Christian festival celebrating Christ's rising from the dead

**eve** *noun*

the day, evening or night before a festival

**faith** *noun*

- 1 believing in a God or gods
- 2 a religion

**fast**

- 1 *noun* a time when people do not eat or drink for religious reasons
- 2 *verb* to take part in a fast

**festival** *noun*

a day or period of celebration in connection with their religion

**festivities** *plural noun*

all the enjoyable activities involved in celebrating something

**firecracker** *noun*

a thing that explodes with loud noises when you set fire to it

**firework** *noun*

a thing that explodes with coloured lights and noises, and often goes high into the air, when you set fire to it

**god** *noun*

one of a number of beings that some people believe have special power over different aspects of their lives

**God** *noun*

a single being that some people believe has special power over all aspects of their lives

**goddess** *noun*

a female god

**Hindu** *noun*

a person who believes in Hinduism, worshipping many gods and goddesses

**holy** *adjective*

special for religious reasons

**Islam** *noun*

the religion of Muslims

**Jew** *noun*

a person of the Hebrew race

**mosque** *noun*

a building where Muslims worship

**Muslim** *noun*

a person who follows the religious teachings of Prophet Muhammad

**New Year** *noun*

the start of a new year, or a festival celebrating this, not necessarily on the first of January

**New Year's Eve** *noun*

the day, evening or night before New Year

**pray** *verb*

to address something to a god or God, either aloud or in your mind

**prayer** *noun*

1 the words you say when you pray

2 the act of praying

**procession** *noun*

a line of people moving along together as part of a festival

**Ramadan** *noun*

a period when Muslims fast

**religion** *noun*

the belief in a God or gods, or the following of a holy person's teachings, of a particular group of people

**religious** *adjective*

to do with religion

**sacred** *adjective*

special for religious reasons

**synagogue** *noun*

a building where Jews worship

**temple** *noun*

a building where people of some religions, such as Buddhists and Hindus, worship

**Thai water festival** *noun*

a festival in April in Thailand and some other countries, originally a celebration of the New Year

**Vesak** *noun*

a Buddhist festival celebrating the birth of Buddha

**worship** *verb*

to show your respect for a god or God by singing, praying, etc

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer for each blank and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the brackets provided.

1. The Thai \_\_\_\_\_ festival takes place in April.  
(1) spring (2) water  
(3) lantern (4) winter ( )
2. Jews worship their God in a building called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) synagogue (2) mosque  
(3) church (4) pagoda ( )
3. Diwali is a Hindu \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) festivity (2) faith  
(3) festival (4) name ( )
4. The people of the village \_\_\_\_\_ for a good harvest.  
(1) worshipped (2) asked  
(3) sang (4) prayed ( )
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the religion of Muslims.  
(1) Islam (2) Mecca  
(3) Koran (4) Ramadan ( )
6. The sky was lit up with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) firecrackers (2) lanterns  
(3) candles (4) fireworks ( )
7. On the last day of the festival, people go to the temple for silent \_\_\_\_\_ and meditation.  
(1) words (2) prayer  
(3) rest (4) thoughts ( )
8. They have a special service at their \_\_\_\_\_ on Easter Sunday.  
(1) church (2) temple  
(3) mosque (4) synagogue ( )

9. Buddhists do not \_\_\_\_\_ a God, as Christians do.  
 (1) want (2) need  
 (3) worship (4) pray for ( )
10. There is a colourful \_\_\_\_\_ through the town on the day of the carnival.  
 (1) march (2) procession  
 (3) walk (4) dance ( )

## Exercise 2

*Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word(s) and write its number in the brackets provided.*

1. The Chinese New Year is in late January or early February.  
 (1) Spring Festival (2) Winter Festival  
 (3) Water Festival (4) Lantern Festival ( )
2. This is a sacred place for Muslims.  
 (1) religious (2) special  
 (3) holy (4) favourite ( )
3. People clean and decorate their houses on the day before the festival.  
 (1) evening of (2) evening before  
 (3) eve before (4) eve of ( )
4. Everyone is invited to join in the celebrations.  
 (1) festival (2) party  
 (3) procession (4) festivities ( )
5. People of different faiths must learn to live together in harmony.  
 (1) nationalities (2) religions  
 (3) races (4) classes ( )



### Exercise 3

Choose the correct word(s) from the box and write its letter in each blank. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.

- |               |                             |                  |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (A) games     | (B) Chinese Spring Festival | (C) firecrackers |
| (D) celebrate | (E) Thai water festival     | (F) sacred       |
| (G) annual    | (H) religious               | (I) New Year     |
| (J) remember  |                             |                  |

It was the first day of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_, and there were crowds of people in the streets watching the traditional lion dance. Joe Lee found himself standing next to an English boy. 'Hi, my name is Sam,' said the boy. 'Can you tell me what this festival is all about? I have never seen anything like it before.' 'It is our (2) \_\_\_\_\_ celebration,' said Joe. 'But this is not the beginning of the year,' said Sam. 'It is the end of January. In England we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the start of the New Year on the first of January. And we do not have a colourful festival like this. Many grown-ups have parties the night before, on New Year's Eve, and sometimes they set off fireworks at midnight, which fill the sky with coloured light.'

'Our Spring Festival is for the whole family,' said Joe. 'We all got together for a big meal yesterday evening, and today we will visit other relatives and friends in the town. The celebrations will go on for several more days after this.' 'Is it a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ festival?' asked Sam. 'Not really,' replied Joe, 'but some of the customs are to do with driving evil spirits out of the house, for example with noisy (5) \_\_\_\_\_.'

## Exercise 4

*Fill each blank with the word(s) you think best. Do not use the same word(s) more than once.*

There are many different religions in the world, and each one has a different set of festivals. For (1) \_\_\_\_\_, the most important festival of the year is (2) \_\_\_\_\_, which celebrates the birth of Buddha. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ are decorated with lanterns, which are symbols of his enlightenment.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ have an annual period of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ called Ramadan. During this period they do not eat or drink anything during the day, between sunrise and sunset. At the end of the fast there is a festival, when people go to the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to pray and then get together for a special meal.

One of the best-known (7) \_\_\_\_\_ festivals is Diwali, the festival of lights, which is celebrated with lamps and fireworks. Unlike the people of some other faiths, Hindus have a number of different (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and goddesses, and Diwali is a festival in honour of the goddess of wealth and good fortune.

The two main (9) \_\_\_\_\_ festivals are Christmas, celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ, and (10) \_\_\_\_\_, the time when he was killed and rose from the dead. At Christmas people exchange presents and cards, decorate their homes, and eat traditional kinds of food. On Christmas Eve they sometimes go to their church to sing and pray together at midnight.

# Answer key

## Unit 1 Looking good

### Exercise 1

1. (3) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (2) 5. (4)  
6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (4) 9. (1) 10. (3)

### Exercise 2

1. (4) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (2)

### Exercise 3

1. (E) 2. (F) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (J)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. designers | 2. high-heeled |
| 3. jewellery | 4. necklace    |
| 5. rubies    | 6. bangles     |
| 7. rings     | 8. casual      |
| 9. make-up   | 10. earrings   |

## Unit 2 Personality and behaviour

### Exercise 1

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (2) 5. (1)  
6. (4) 7. (4) 8. (3) 9. (1) 10. (2)

### Exercise 2

1. (1) 2. (4) 3. (2) 4. (3) 5. (2)

### Exercise 3

1. (4) 2. (3) 3. (2) 4. (3) 5. (1)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. personality    | 2. extrovert |
| 3. outgoing       | 4. introvert |
| 5. chatty         | 6. shy       |
| 7. self-confident | 8. habits    |
| 9. characteristic | 10. feelings |

## Unit 3 Bad feelings

### Exercise 1

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (2)  
6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (3) 9. (4) 10. (4)

### Exercise 2

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (2)

### Exercise 3

1. (A) 2. (G) 3. (F) 4. (I) 5. (D)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

1. anxious 2. worry

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 3. afraid      | 4. in tears   |
| 5. furious     | 6. ashamed    |
| 7. upsetting   | 8. annoyed    |
| 9. embarrassed | 10. apologize |

## Unit 4 Good feelings

### Exercise 1

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (3)  
6. (3) 7. (1) 8. (4) 9. (3) 10. (2)

### Exercise 2

1. (3) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (2)

### Exercise 3

1. (1) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (2)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. cheerful  | 2. in a good mood |
| 3. glad      | 4. love           |
| 5. contented | 6. optimistic     |
| 7. proud     | 8. thrilled       |
| 9. joy       | 10. giggling      |

## Unit 5 Communication

### Exercise 1

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (2)  
6. (4) 7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (4) 10. (3)

### Exercise 2

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (3)

### Exercise 3

1. (B) 2. (I) 3. (D) 4. (H) 5. (C)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. language      | 2. communicate   |
| 3. express       | 4. communication |
| 5. sign language | 6. conversation  |
| 7. radio         | 8. messages      |
| 9. Morse code    | 10. semaphore    |

## Unit 6 Getting on with other people

### Exercise 1

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (2)  
6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (4) 10. (4)

### Exercise 2

1. (4) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (2)

**Exercise 3**

1. (1) 2. (4) 3. (2) 4. (3) 5. (1)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. relationship | 2. help        |
| 3. upset        | 4. friendly    |
| 5. argument     | 6. politely    |
| 7. disagreement | 8. offend      |
| 9. support      | 10. compromise |

**Unit 7 Illness and disease****Exercise 1**

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (4)  
6. (1) 7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (3) 10. (2)

**Exercise 2**

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (2)

**Exercise 3**

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (F) 4. (H) 5. (J)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. sick     | 2. disease      |
| 3. symptoms | 4. epidemic     |
| 5. ill      | 6. illnesses    |
| 7. headache | 8. heart attack |
| 9. rash     | 10. allergy     |

**Unit 8 Keeping fit and healthy****Exercise 1**

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (3)  
6. (3) 7. (4) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (4)

**Exercise 2**

1. (2) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (3)

**Exercise 3**

1. (3) 2. (2) 3. (2) 4. (1) 5. (4)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. health     | 2. diet      |
| 3. nutritious | 4. fat       |
| 5. obese      | 6. vitamins  |
| 7. Protein    | 8. fibre     |
| 9. ill        | 10. bacteria |

**Unit 9 At the dentist's****Exercise 1**

1. (4) 2. (4) 3. (3) 4. (1) 5. (2)  
6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (1)

**Exercise 2**

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (3)

**Exercise 3**

1. (E) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (G) 5. (I)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. dental     | 2. oral          |
| 3. plaque     | 4. decay         |
| 5. tartar     | 6. hygienist     |
| 7. milk teeth | 8. jaw           |
| 9. canines    | 10. wisdom teeth |

**Unit 10 Accidents and emergencies****Exercise 1**

1. (3) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (2) 5. (4)  
6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (4) 9. (1) 10. (3)

**Exercise 2**

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (3)

**Exercise 3**

1. (4) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (3) 5. (2)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. accident           | 2. collided    |
| 3. pile-up            | 4. casualties  |
| 5. emergency services | 6. Paramedics  |
| 7. collision          | 8. injuries    |
| 9. stretchers         | 10. ambulances |

**Unit 11 Working****Exercise 1**

1. (4) 2. (4) 3. (3) 4. (1) 5. (2)  
6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (1)

**Exercise 2**

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (4) 4. (2) 5. (3)

**Exercise 3**

1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (2)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. earn      | 2. advertisements |
| 3. employers | 4. applied for    |
| 5. interview | 6. manager        |
| 7. hours     | 8. wages          |
| 9. appointed | 10. position      |

**Unit 12 Cooking****Exercise 1**

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (3)  
6. (3) 7. (4) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (4)

**Exercise 2**

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (4) 5. (3)

**Exercise 3**

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (2)

**Exercise 4 (suggested answers)**

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. recipe | 2. ingredients |
|-----------|----------------|

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 3. slices   | 4. peel     |
| 5. Chop     | 6. wok      |
| 7. fry      | 8. stirring |
| 9. stir-fry | 10. serve   |

### Unit 13 *Eating and drinking*

#### Exercise 1

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (1) | 3. (3) | 4. (4) | 5. (4)  |
| 6. (1) | 7. (2) | 8. (1) | 9. (3) | 10. (2) |

#### Exercise 2

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (3) | 3. (2) | 4. (1) | 5. (4) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 3

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (F) | 2. (H) | 3. (I) | 4. (D) | 5. (C) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. buffet         | 2. catering   |
| 3. appetizing     | 4. host       |
| 5. hostess        | 6. tidbits    |
| 7. caterers       | 8. crockery   |
| 9. second helping | 10. delicious |

### Unit 14 *Eating out*

#### Exercise 1

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (1) | 3. (4) | 4. (1) | 5. (2)  |
| 6. (4) | 7. (2) | 8. (1) | 9. (4) | 10. (3) |

#### Exercise 2

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (3) | 3. (4) | 4. (1) | 5. (4) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 3

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (1) | 3. (3) | 4. (4) | 5. (4) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. restaurant | 2. bar     |
| 3. cocktails  | 4. menu    |
| 5. wine list  | 6. order   |
| 7. starters   | 8. courses |
| 9. bill       | 10. tip    |

### Unit 15 *Household equipment*

#### Exercise 1

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (2) | 3. (1) | 4. (3) | 5. (2)  |
| 6. (2) | 7. (1) | 8. (3) | 9. (4) | 10. (4) |

#### Exercise 2

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (2) | 3. (1) | 4. (4) | 5. (3) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 3

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (F) | 2. (J) | 3. (A) | 4. (C) | 5. (D) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. fans    | 2. air conditioning |
| 3. heater  | 4. appliances       |
| 5. fridges | 6. freezers         |

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 7. washing machines | 8. iron   |
| 9. vacuum cleaners  | 10. broom |

### Unit 16 *Household jobs*

#### Exercise 1

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (2) | 3. (1) | 4. (4) | 5. (3)  |
| 6. (3) | 7. (1) | 8. (4) | 9. (3) | 10. (2) |

#### Exercise 2

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (2) | 3. (1) | 4. (4) | 5. (3) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 3

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) | 4. (1) | 5. (4) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. cleaning   | 2. cleaner    |
| 3. dirty      | 4. dusting    |
| 5. vacuuming  | 6. fixing     |
| 7. decorating | 8. painting   |
| 9. wallpaper  | 10. gardening |

### Unit 17 *Tools*

#### Exercise 1

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (3) | 3. (1) | 4. (4) | 5. (1)  |
| 6. (4) | 7. (4) | 8. (3) | 9. (1) | 10. (2) |

#### Exercise 2

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) | 4. (1) | 5. (3) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 3

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (E) | 2. (F) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) | 5. (J) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. toolshed  | 2. workbench |
| 3. toolboxes | 4. tools     |
| 5. nail      | 6. blade     |
| 7. screws    | 8. nuts      |
| 9. spanner   | 10. file     |

### Unit 18 *Gardens and gardening*

#### Exercise 1

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (4) | 3. (1) | 4. (2) | 5. (4)  |
| 6. (2) | 7. (3) | 8. (4) | 9. (1) | 10. (3) |

#### Exercise 2

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (3) | 3. (3) | 4. (1) | 5. (4) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 3

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (3) | 3. (3) | 4. (3) | 5. (1) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. gardener  | 2. mow        |
| 3. lawnmower | 4. shears     |
| 5. weeding   | 6. flowerbeds |
| 7. prune     | 8. secateurs  |
| 9. shrubs    | 10. patio     |

## Unit 19 Games and sports

### Exercise 1

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (3)  
6. (4) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (4) 10. (2)

### Exercise 2

1. (4) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (3) 5. (2)

### Exercise 3

1. (1) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (2)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. records    | 2. athletics   |
| 3. champion   | 4. medal       |
| 5. Olympics   | 6. races       |
| 7. compete    | 8. gymnasts    |
| 9. spectators | 10. gymnastics |

## Unit 20 Religions and festivals

### Exercise 1

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (1)  
6. (4) 7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (3) 10. (2)

### Exercise 2

1. (1) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (4) 5. (2)

### Exercise 3

1. (B) 2. (I) 3. (D) 4. (H) 5. (C)

### Exercise 4 (suggested answers)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Buddhists | 2. Vesak   |
| 3. Temples   | 4. Muslims |
| 5. fasting   | 6. mosque  |
| 7. Hindu     | 8. gods    |
| 9. Christian | 10. Easter |

# ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

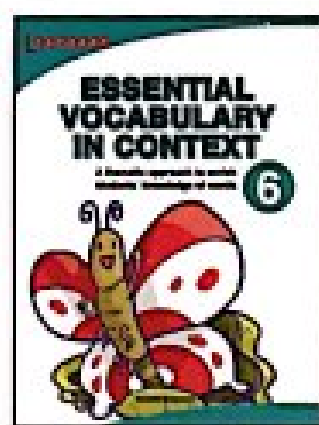
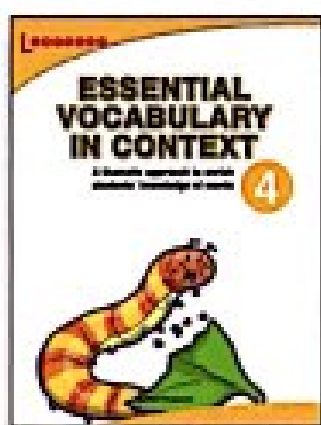
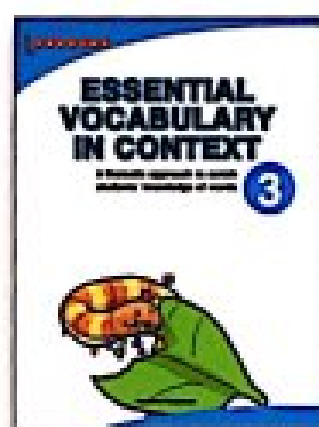
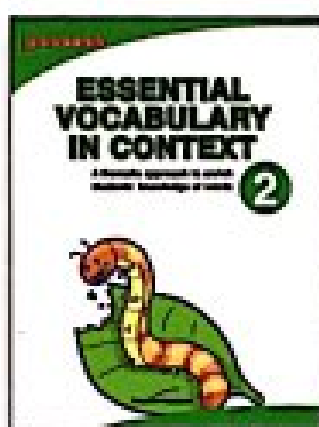
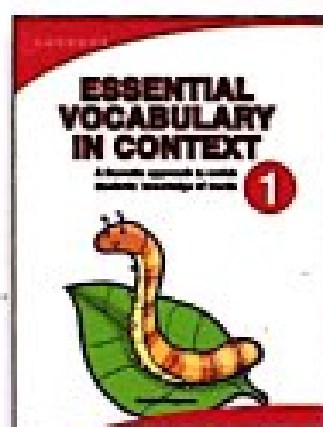
is a series of six workbooks designed for primary students or students taking English as a Foreign Language to help them learn and use common vocabulary meaningfully and effectively.

The books feature:

- use of everyday vocabulary words in context to a particular subject or situation;
- self-contained units that can be used in any order;
- units that contain word meaning, progressive differentiated exercises and different text types.

This comprehensive series is an essential vocabulary builder for all early learners of English.

Other titles in this series:



**LEARNERS**  
a division of  
**SCHOLASTIC**



Scan this QR code  
with your smartphone  
for more English  
learning resources.

www.frenenglish.ru

