

FOCUS

WORD STORE

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PREPOSITIONS		PHRASAL VERBS	WORD BUILDING	KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS	IRREGULAR VERBS
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Multiple-choice cloze

- 1 For questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Exchange programmes

Every year lots of students ⁰ _____ on exchange programmes and stay with students in other countries. This practice was first inspired ¹ _____ volunteers who helped in other countries in war time.

There are special organisations that help schools plan these and it can be a wonderful ² _____. Students stay with teenagers of the ³ _____ age, who are often ⁴ _____ in the same things. Sometimes students ⁵ _____ a short time in the other country – maybe two or three weeks – but in some countries students go for longer periods. They can go for as long as a year and also ⁶ _____ at a school or college in the other country.

Exchange programmes are good ⁷ _____ you meet people from different countries and also learn about living in another country. Of course, it's an excellent way to practise and improve a foreign language at the same time as having ⁸ _____ !

Before going on an exchange, it's important for the school to choose ⁹ _____ right teenager for you to stay with. You ¹⁰ _____ to fill in forms about your personality, family, interests and pastimes.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 0 A do | B take | C make | D go |
| 1 A of | B from | C by | D with |
| 2 A example | B experience | C event | D impression |
| 3 A common | B same | C near | D exact |
| 4 A keen | B passionate | C serious | D interested |
| 5 A leave | B make | C are | D spend |
| 6 A go | B study | C pass | D stay |
| 7 A for | B because | C and | D that |
| 8 A fun | B joke | C laugh | D smile |
| 9 A a | B some | C any | D the |
| 10 A must | B should | C need | D will |

Key word transformations

- 2 Read the sentences about Jane and her friend Tommy. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

- 0 Jane lives near Tommy.
Jane doesn't live very far from Tommy.
- 1 Tommy is very sporty and is keen on swimming.
Tommy is very sporty and enjoys _____.
- 2 He says that he was inspired by his grandfather because he was an Olympic swimmer.
He says that _____ him because he was an Olympic swimmer.
- 3 Jane tries not to watch Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
Jane avoids _____ Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
- 4 Jane doesn't think it's a good idea for Tommy to train every day.
Jane thinks Tommy _____ every day.
- 5 Jane would like to play golf, but she hasn't got enough money to buy all the equipment.
Jane would like to play golf, but she can't _____ buy all the equipment.

WORD STORE 1A

Adjective antonyms

POSITIVE	≠	NEGATIVE
1 <u>caring</u>	≠	selfish
2 cheerful	≠	
3	≠	lazy
4 modest	≠	
5	≠	shy
6	≠	crazy

WORD STORE 1B

Negative prefixes *un-, in-, ir-, dis-*

1 experienced ≠	<u>inexperienced</u>
2 fair ≠	
3 honest ≠	
4 popular ≠	
5 responsible ≠	

WORD STORE 1C

Adjective + preposition

1 disappointed <u>with</u>	
2 good	
3 interested	
4 involved	
5 keen	
6 passionate	
7 serious	
8 responsible	

REMEMBER THIS

It is OK for questions to end in a preposition:
What are you interested in?

WORD STORE 1D

Negative prefixes: *un-, in-, dis-*

1 <u>cooperative</u>	≠ uncooperative
2	≠ unhealthy
3	≠ disloyal
4	≠ insensitive
5	≠ unfit
6	≠ unsuccessful

WORD STORE 1E

Word families

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1 bravery	<u>brave</u>
2 generosity	
3 laziness	
4 loyalty	
5 modesty	
6 responsibility	

WORD STORE GLOSSARY

Words to learn

PARTS OF SPEECH

adjective – e.g. good, red, shy

adverb – e.g. well, badly, often

article – a/an, the

noun – e.g. table, advice, uniform

numeral – e.g. one, two, first, second

preposition – e.g. at, in, under

pronoun – e.g. it, we, him

verb – e.g. teach, learn, remember

OTHER TERMS

antonym – e.g. caring ≠ selfish

collocation – e.g. go home, find a solution

compound noun – e.g. website, text message

partitive – e.g. can of cola, box of chocolates

phrasal verb – e.g. switch on, find out, give up

synonym – e.g. big = large

WORD BUILDING

prefix – e.g. unfit, dishonest

suffix – e.g. successful, employment

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

- 1 Tom gets angry easily. He's the most ____ person I know.
A selfish B emotional C bad-tempered
- 2 I think Sophie is a bit ____ – she never buys birthday presents for her family.
A shy B mean C serious
- 3 Damien's very ____ . He wants to become someone important and have lots of money.
A lazy B honest C ambitious
- 4 Zoe loves meeting and talking to people. I'd like to be as ____ as she is.
A clever B outgoing C honest
- 5 Adam's hard-working, but you shouldn't give him too much ____ . He's afraid of making decisions.
A loyalty B generosity C responsibility
- 6 Sheldon is very ____ about the project. He wants to know everything about it.
A adorable B miserable C enthusiastic
- 7 Paul always expects the worst to happen – he's very ____ .
A dull B arrogant C pessimistic
- 8 She does a lot of voluntary work, but she's very ____ and doesn't want to talk about it.
A brave B caring C modest
- 9 My parents know I'm a bit ____ in the morning, so we never talk much on the way to school.
A unfit B grumpy C cowardly
- 10 Sarah is really good ____ chess.
A of B at C about
- 11 When I was younger, I was keen ____ playing tennis.
A at B in C on
- 12 After twenty years of teaching, Mrs Jones is still ____ it. And her students always enjoy the classes too.
A obsessed with
B disappointed with
C passionate about
- 13 I like ____ jeans, but this pair is too tight even for me. I'll try a bigger size.
A casual B skinny C designer
- 14 I think you should wear a suit and a ____ for a job interview.
A tie B hoodie C uniform
- 15 Our company can't afford to ____ any risks at the moment.
A take B make C spend
- 16 Peter is on ____ – he's got an ear infection.
A television B antibiotics C credit
- 17 How did people keep their food cold before ____ ?
A robots
B refrigerators
C washing machines
- 18 Twenty years ago people used to work on big ____ computers.
A digital B desktop C electronic
- 19 A lot of people ____ him on Twitter.
A splash B follow C download
- 20 Does your friend write a ____ about his life?
A blog B virus C menu
- 21 Yesterday you sent me an email, but you forgot to ____ the photos. Can you send them again?
A visit B attach C download
- 22 Do you ever ____ this website? There are a lot of cool articles.
A go B visit C switch
- 23 This ____ will help you find some useful websites.
A text message
B search engine
C Internet server
- 24 Can you help me ____ my Facebook profile?
A spend B update C switch on
- 25 Sorry, my battery ____ while I was calling you.
A hung up
B went dead
C scrolled down
- 26 Alexander Fleming ____ his most important discovery in 1928.
A did B made C found
- 27 This ecological organisation is trying to ____ the planet for future generations.
A collect B observe C preserve
- 28 A few days after the ____ of a new weather satellite, it stopped working.
A launch B gravity C parachute
- 29 There weren't any doctors on ____ at the hospital last night.
A duty B space C board
- 30 We still haven't ____ out why the experiment didn't work.
A run B carried C figured

WORD STORE 2A

Compound nouns – computers

- 1 broadband
- 2 desktop computer
- 3 l_____ s_____
- 4 k_____
- 5 laptop
- 6 password
- 7 s_____ e_____
- 8 s_____ n_____
- 9 t_____ m_____
- 10 u_____
- 11 w_____

REMEMBER THIS

Compound nouns can be two words (e.g. *text message*) or one word (e.g. *username*).

WORD STORE 2B

Collocations – computers

- 1 click _____ on an icon
- 2 _____ music
- 3 _____ somebody on Twitter
- 4 _____ online
- 5 _____ a document
- 6 _____ a website

WORD STORE 2C

Phrasal verbs – technology

- 1 click on _____ = open a computer document or program using the mouse
- 2 _____ = end a phone call
- 3 _____ = start using a computer system
- 4 _____ = move information up a computer screen
- 5 _____ = move information down a computer screen
- 6 _____ = make a computer start working

WORD STORE 2D

Word families

NOUN	VERB
1 analysis	analyse
2 discovery	<u>discover</u>
3 _____	evolve
4 exploration	_____
5 imagination	_____
6 observation	_____
7 preservation	_____
8 protection	_____
9 _____	solve

WORD STORE 2E

Collocations

VERBS		NOUNS
find	fix	crazy events
follow	get	home a problem
go	raise	<u>a solution</u> your hand

- 1 find a solution _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Multiple-choice cloze

- 1 For questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

A frightening experience

One of my ⁰_____ hobbies is acting and I've done a lot of plays with my school and ¹_____ club. When I started acting, I didn't ²_____ to get nervous and I was really confident. I could learn and remember lots of lines with no problems! Then one night I was acting ³_____ a fantastic play called *Shadowlands*. It's about how the ⁴_____ C.S Lewis, who wrote *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, fell in love with an American poet called Joy. It's a very ⁵_____ play and Joy dies at the end. I was playing Joy and right in the middle of the second ⁶_____ I forgot my words. It was terrible! Afterwards everyone said that my performance was great, but I was really disappointed ⁷_____ myself.

Now I concentrate much ⁸_____ when I'm on stage, but I've never forgotten that moment. I still enjoy acting, but I don't look ⁹_____ to going on stage as much as I used to. It's more frightening ¹⁰_____ taking an English exam!

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 A nice | B popular | <u>C favourite</u> | D successful |
| 1 A poetry | B drama | C film | D comedy |
| 2 A use | B always | C usually | D find |
| 3 A on | B for | C with | D in |
| 4 A actor | B artist | C novelist | D character |
| 5 A relaxing | B moving | C excellent | D funny |
| 6 A act | B chapter | C setting | D album |
| 7 A on | B for | C by | D with |
| 8 A more hard | B harder | C hardly | D hardest |
| 9 A toward | B across | C forward | D over |
| 10 A that | B than | C as | D to |

Key word transformations

- 2 Read the sentences about a trip to a science exhibition. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

- 0 I had to wait in a long queue to get into the exhibition, but that was OK.
I didn't mind waiting in a long queue to get into the exhibition.
- 1 I arrived back from the exhibition a few moments ago.
I _____ back from the exhibition.
- 2 I sat down to read the exhibition guide and Dylan came in.
While I _____ the exhibition guide, Dylan came in.
- 3 The exhibition last year was more boring than this one.
The exhibition last year wasn't _____ this one.
- 4 There were some photographs of toys from 100 years ago.
There were some photographs of toys that children _____ play with 100 years ago.
- 5 The books in the gift shop were too expensive for me to buy.
I didn't _____ money to buy any of the books in the gift shop.

WORD STORE 3A

Types of writers

Forms of writing	Person
1 book review	<i>literary critic</i>
2 classical music	
3 newspaper article	
4 novel	
5 play	
6 poetry	
7 screenplay/script	
8 song	

WORD STORE 3B

Types of books



WORD STORE 3C

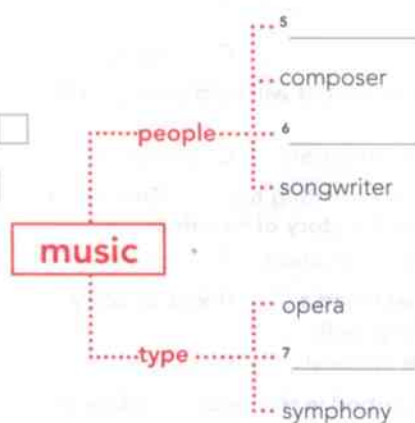
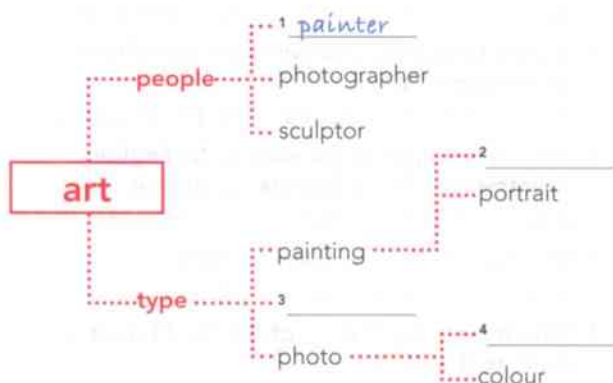
'A part of a whole'

- 1 an act in a play / a poem
- 2 a chapter in a book / a song / a novel
- 3 an episode of an album / a sitcom
- 4 a scene in a film / a poem / a play
- 5 a track on an album / a sitcom
- 6 a verse in a film / a song / a poem

WORD STORE 3D

Art and music

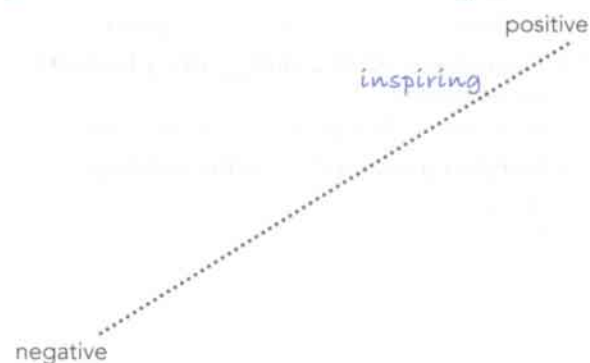
sculpture	black and white	song
painter	band	singer
	landscape	



WORD STORE 3E

Adjectives with positive or negative meanings

amusing	boring	emotional
entertaining	funny	inspiring
moving	predictable	relaxing
unoriginal	unrealistic	



For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

- 1 Mrs Jennings is working on a new painting in her ____.
A stage B studio C exhibition
- 2 Every ____ needs a lot of different brushes.
A painter B sculptor C photographer
- 3 During this course you will learn some basic techniques of oil ____.
A painting B sculpture C photography
- 4 The main subject of his work is the English countryside – he's a famous ____ painter.
A portrait B abstract C landscape
- 5 My brothers like watching ____ films.
A act B action C acting
- 6 Where can I buy the ____ of the film? I want to listen to it at home.
A storyline B soundtrack C screenplay
- 7 She has already refused to play the ____ of a police officer.
A role B plot C dialogue
- 8 Watch this horror film. It will hold your ____ till the end!
A setting B attention C animation
- 9 My grandmother is writing her ____ . She wants to tell everyone the story of her life.
A album B adaptation C autobiography
- 10 Last night we watched a ____ . It was so scary that I didn't sleep well.
A thriller B musical C western
- 11 The events described in this book ____ place in Scotland.
A see B take C are
- 12 This film is ____ – you can't watch it if you're under eighteen.
A classic B X-rated C award-winning
- 13 They're classical musicians, so they don't play ____ .
A operas B symphonies C jazz
- 14 Their new song is number one in the music ____ .
A charts B awards C festival
- 15 I'm going to watch a new ____ of my favourite series tonight.
A article B sitcom C episode
- 16 Mary has got a small ____ in this building.
A cottage
B bungalow
C studio apartment
- 17 There are other houses joined on either side of a ____ house.
A terraced B detached C semi-detached
- 18 This apartment must cost a lot. It's right in the ____, next to the market square.
A suburbs B city centre C countryside
- 19 I don't like working in ____ offices. There are no walls and you can hear everything.
A spacious B open-plan C impressive
- 20 The windows are big, so the house has got lots of natural ____ .
A light B view C wonders
- 21 It's cold inside because the ____ doesn't work.
A cooker B worktop C central heating
- 22 It isn't a good idea to keep these flowers on a sunny ____ .
A roof B couch C windowsill
- 23 We need to put a new ____ on the floor in the living room.
A carpet B ceiling C cupboard
- 24 She got to the top of the ____ and looked back at the people below.
A stairs B ceiling C floorboard
- 25 When the weather is good, we often have lunch on the ____ .
A path B patio C pond
- 26 You can keep your bicycle in the ____ behind the house.
A shed B balcony C wardrobe
- 27 Who ____ the ironing in your family?
A has B does C makes
- 28 I'd like to make a ____ about this phone. I bought it here last week, but it doesn't work.
A noise B decision C complaint
- 29 It's difficult to drive here because the streets are very ____ .
A cosy B narrow C awesome
- 30 We're planning to visit the ____ of the ancient city of Pompeii.
A reefs B ruins C slums

WORD STORE 4A

Describing houses

Type of house

a bungalow, a cottage, a detached house,
a semi-detached house, a terraced house,
a flat, ¹ an eco-house

Location

in the city centre, in the suburbs, in a village,
near the sea, ² _____, ³ _____

Building materials

brick, concrete, ⁴ _____, ⁵ _____,
⁶ _____

Description

modern, traditional, spacious, ⁷ _____,
⁸ _____, ⁹ _____

WORD STORE 4B

Things inside and outside a house

Inside

- 1 bookcase ☐
- 2 carpet ☐
- 3 cooker ☐
- 4 cupboard ☐
- 5 floorboards ☐
- 6 kitchen sink ☐
- 7 shelves ☐
- 8 stairs ☐
- 9 windowsill ☐
- 10 wood-burner ☐
- 11 worktop ☐

Outside

- 12 back door ☐
- 13 front door ☐
- 14 path ☐
- 15 patio ☐
- 16 pond ☐
- 17 porch ☐
- 18 shed ☐
- 19 stone wall ☐

WORD STORE 4C

Phrases with make and do

make	do
a decision	your homework
<u>a noise</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

WORD STORE 4D

Adjective order

cotton	lovely	old
single	wooden	yellow

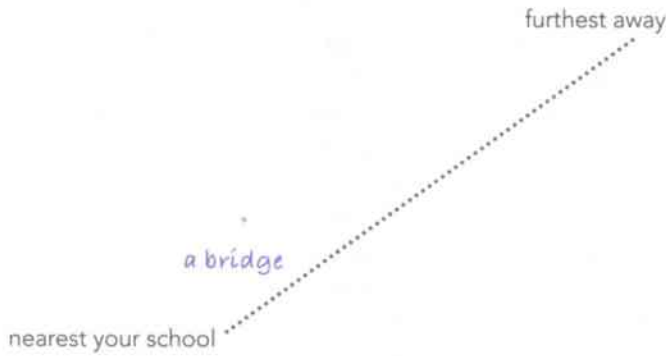
article	opinion	size/age	colour	material	make/type	noun
1 an	-		-	<u>wooden</u>		bed
2 a	-	large			-	duvet
3 a	-	-	blue	-	teddy	bear

WORD STORE 4E

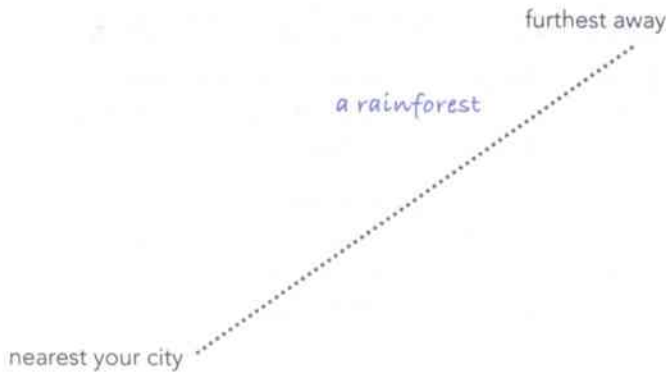
Places in the city and in the country

a beach	a bridge	a canyon
the coast	a harbour	an island
a monument	a mountain	a rainforest
a reef	a river	a ruin
a square	a statue	a temple
		a valley

In the city



In the country



Multiple-choice cloze

- 1 For questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Where did you grow up?

Read some of our readers' stories.

I have a lot of great memories of the house ⁰____ I grew up. Now we live ¹____ the suburbs, but when I was little, my dad got a job in the countryside and we lived in a big old house on the ²____ of a village. We lived there for ten years and I used to go to the village school. We were ³____ the sea and my friends and I often explored the beach and the caves in the cliffs. The area is famous ⁴____ its beaches and white cliffs and it was the ⁵____ for a popular TV series last year!

I loved that old house. Some people think it's lonely to be in the countryside, but I ⁶____ being on my ⁷____ sometimes. If I got ⁸____ out at school, I could go up to my bedroom and look out of the window. I had a breathtaking ⁹____ from there across the fields and to the sea. It was very relaxing. I was really miserable when we ¹⁰____ to the town!

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0 A which | B whose | C where | D who |
| 1 A on | B in | C by | D over |
| 2 A side | B centre | C edge | D part |
| 3 A at | B over | C close | D near |
| 4 A of | B on | C with | D for |
| 5 A plot | B setting | C place | D soundtrack |
| 6 A wanted | B decided | C hoped | D enjoyed |
| 7 A alone | B self | C own | D single |
| 8 A stressed | B nervous | C worried | D upset |
| 9 A scene | B sight | C view | D picture |
| 10 A changed | B transported | C moved | D travelled |

Key word transformations

- 2 Read the sentences a student wrote about his classmate, Hannah. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

- 0 I've known my classmate Hannah for five years.
I first met my classmate Hannah five years ago.
- 1 Hannah and I learnt French in that classroom.
That's the _____ Hannah and I learnt French.
- 2 Hannah's a lot better than me at French and she helps me in class.
I'm not _____ Hannah at French and she helps me in class.
- 3 We've arranged to do our homework together this evening.
We're _____ together this evening.
- 4 It might rain later, so we'll take the bus home instead of walking.
If _____ later, we'll take the bus home instead of walking.
- 5 Hannah and I are going to decide soon what we'll do at the weekend.
We haven't _____ what we'll do at the weekend.

WORD STORE 5A

Phrasal verbs

- 1 carry on = continue
- 2 _____ = get a place (at university)
- 3 _____ = be friendly with
- 4 _____ = get out of bed
- 5 _____ = see sb
- 6 _____ = start wearing
- 7 _____ = remove

WORD STORE 5B

Education

- 1 classmate = a person from your class
- 2 _____ = necessary
- 3 _____ = busy and tiring
- 4 _____ = study sth for a short period
- 5 _____ a subject (e.g. English) = study a subject
- 6 _____ a subject = stop doing a subject
- 7 learn sth _____ = memorise
- 8 _____ an exam = be successful in an exam
- 9 _____ an exam = prepare for an exam
- 10 _____ a lesson = miss a lesson

REMEMBER THIS

take/do an exam

pass an exam ✓✓✓😊

fail an exam ✗✗✗😞

WORD STORE 5C

Phrases with get

get + adjective/past participle = become

- 1 get better
- 2 get cold
- 3 get dark
- 4 get ready
- 5 get late
- 6 _____

get + noun = obtain/receive

- 7 get a present
- 8 get a reply
- 9 get a text message
- 10 _____
- 11 _____

get (to) + noun = arrive

- 12 get there
- 13 get to London
- 14 get to work
- 15 get to the station
- 16 _____
- 17 _____

REMEMBER THIS

get home

get **to** schoolget **to the** station

WORD STORE 5D

More phrases with get

get a lot out of sth get a tattoo
get ill get into trouble
get nervous get rid of sth

- 1 Young people can get a lot out of a gap year. For example, learn a language or learn a new skill.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

WORD STORE 5E

Word families

NOUN	VERB
1 <u>collection</u>	<u>collect</u>
2 <u>decision</u>	_____
3 <u>donation</u>	_____
4 <u>education</u>	_____
5 <u>exhaustion</u>	_____
6 <u>explanation</u>	_____
7 <u>isolation</u>	_____
8 <u>provision</u>	_____

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

- 1 Sally wants to study ___ and work as a doctor.
A Law B Design C Medicine
- 2 As a student of ___, you should travel to other countries to see the most impressive buildings.
A Science B Geography C Architecture
- 3 In this country, school education is ___ for children between six and sixteen years old.
A literate B demanding C compulsory
- 4 In my opinion, learning new things ___ heart is not the best method.
A by B on C with
- 5 What's wrong with Ann? Her ___ are very low this term.
A grades B abilities C subjects
- 6 The school ___ is always full. The food is tasty and quite cheap.
A gate B canteen C playground
- 7 The university has confirmed that ___ will go up next year.
A field trips
B tuition fees
C entrance exams
- 8 My brother causes a lot of problems and always gets ___ trouble.
A into B with C out of
- 9 I got rid ___ all my textbooks when I finished school.
A at B of C with
- 10 I usually get ___ with my teachers quite well.
A on B up C into
- 11 This course is very useful. I'm really getting ___ of it.
A a lot out B exhausted C a good job
- 12 Someone has made a big ___ to the school. We've got enough money now to buy some new computers.
A solution B decision C donation
- 13 I can't help you this time. You have to do your homework on your _____.
A best B own C conditions
- 14 I'm sure he will ___ his promise.
A get B take C keep
- 15 On Sundays I usually try to relax and chill ___ in front of the TV.
A up B out C myself
- 16 Tim is an estate _____. He sells flats and houses.
A assistant B agent C instructor
- 17 The shower is not working. Please call the _____.
A plumber B carpenter C mechanic
- 18 Sally loves young kids. She's a great _____.
A lifeguard
B childminder
C secondary school teacher
- 19 Ann works at a swimming pool. She's a _____.
A lifeguard B hairdresser C childminder
- 20 In my opinion, the best ___ for this job is someone who can speak English and French.
A employer B candidate C supervisor
- 21 It's too late to apply ___ this job.
A at B on C for
- 22 I can work only twenty hours a week, so I'm looking for a ___ job.
A manual B holiday C part-time
- 23 I'm afraid Rebecca is too optimistic about her chances of _____. She has to wait till next year.
A position B promotion C profession
- 24 My dad wants to ___ when he is sixty-five.
A retire B finish C take off
- 25 Peter would like to work ___ advertising.
A at B in C for
- 26 We usually have to ___ a lot of overtime in December.
A do B get C make
- 27 You don't have to come to the office every day. It's OK to work _____.
A from home
B with your hands
C as part of a team
- 28 Alison hopes she will be ___-paid in the future.
A well B high C average
- 29 Your salary is dependent ___ your results.
A at B on C with
- 30 We can offer you a good salary and a lot of _____.
A skills B benefits C conditions

WORD STORE 6A

work + prepositions

I'm	+ job
	1 <u>I'm a plumber.</u>
I'm in	+ area of business
I work in	2 _____
I work in	+ place
I work at	3 _____
I work for	+ type of company
	4 _____
I work for	+ named company
I work at	5 _____
I work for	+ person
	6 _____

WORD STORE 6B

Collocations – terms and conditions

Money

be	1 well-paid
	2 <u>badly paid</u>
	3 _____
	4 _____
earn/get	5 _____
	6 _____
get	7 _____
	8 _____

Hours

	9 _____
	10 _____
do/work	11 _____
	12 _____
	13 _____

Holidays

get/have/take	14 _____
	15 _____

WORD STORE 6C

Confusing words – job vs work

apply for	
have	
look for	
start	
finish	
	1 a _____
	2 _____
3 _____	for a foreign company from home in advertising in an office outside with your hands

WORD STORE 6D

Compound nouns – jobs

bus	driving	estate	office
shop	skiing	taxi	travel
1 <u>bus</u>			
2 _____			
3 _____			
4 _____			
5 _____			
6 _____			
7 _____			
8 _____			
			driver
			agent
			assistant
			instructor

WORD STORE 6E

Phrasal verbs

1 find <u>out</u>	= discover
2 give _____	= stop using
3 set _____	= start (a business/organisation)
4 sum _____	= summarise
5 throw _____	= get rid of
6 work _____	= find a satisfactory way of doing sth

Multiple-choice cloze

- 1 For questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Warning to shoppers!

Are you ⁰ _____ to the sales this week? Are you hoping to ¹ _____ up a bargain or two? The police advice today is to be very careful. It's a busy time for criminals. Yesterday more than twenty people ² _____ thefts from one big store. ³ _____ had taken wallets, purses and cash. Shoplifters were also hard at work! The store lost several ⁴ _____ of expensive perfume and other small items from the shelves.

During the sales, the stores are so busy ⁵ _____ it is very easy for thieves. ⁶ _____ shops employ extra security during this time, it is hard to spot the thieves. So, be careful and if you see anyone ⁷ _____, tell us immediately. Many people think that taking money and small things like this isn't ⁸ _____ big problem. They're wrong. Crimes like this will be ⁹ _____. So, please keep your eyes open. We need ¹⁰ _____ to help stop this problem.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 A visiting | B going | C buying | D shopping |
| 1 A lift | B pick | C find | D choose |
| 2 A informed | B told | C reported | D accused |
| 3 A Burglars | B Vandals | C Pickpockets | D Muggers |
| 4 A jars | B cans | C packets | D bottles |
| 5 A that | B so | C than | D as |
| 6 A But | B Although | C However | D Unfortunately |
| 7 A taking | B stealing | C burgling | D removing |
| 8 A the | B one | C a | D so |
| 9 A sentenced | B judged | C punished | D searched |
| 10 A victims | B suspects | C officers | D witnesses |

Key word transformations

- 2 Read the sentences about going to the cinema. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

- 0 I last went to the cinema six months ago.
I haven't been to the cinema for six months.
- 1 It took us a long time to decide which film to see.
We spent a lot _____ which film to see.
- 2 We have redecorated our house.
Our house _____.
- 3 We were surprised because there weren't many people in the cinema.
We were surprised because there were only _____ in the cinema.
- 4 They made the film in China.
The film _____ in China.
- 5 In your situation, I would ask for a refund.
If I _____, I would ask for a refund.

WORD STORE 7A

Shops and services

electrical goods

1 light bulbs

2 vacuum cleaners

entertainment

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

health and beauty

6 _____

7 _____

home and garden

8 carpets

9 _____

services

10 post office

11 _____

sport and leisurewear

12 swimwear

13 _____

WORD STORE 7B

Partitives

1 a bottle of perfume/shampoo/ _____

2 a _____ of flowers/grapes/ _____

3 a _____ of cola/tomatoes/ _____

4 a _____ of jam/instant coffee/ _____

5 a _____ of biscuits/tea/ _____

6 a _____ of jeans/skis/ _____

WORD STORE 7C

Useful phrases – shopping

1 can't afford it = not have enough money

2 _____ = get your money back

3 _____ = look at things in shop windows but not buy anything

4 _____ = offer big price reductions on everything

5 _____ = save the piece of paper which shows you have bought sth

6 _____ = on promotion at a low price

7 _____ = find things that cost much less than normal

REMEMBER THIS

go shopping = shopping for pleasure**do the shopping** = buying food and things for the house

WORD STORE 7D

Collocations

VERBS

do do

make protect

reduce

+

NOUNS

the environment a living

the shopping poverty

some research

1 do some research – Before I buy a present for somebody, I do some research.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

WORD STORE 7E

Word families

NOUN

ADJECTIVE

1 anger

angry

2 _____

creative

3 _____

elegant

4 _____

greedy

5 _____

honest

6 _____

jealous

7 _____

mysterious

8 _____

passionate

9 _____

secure

10 _____

wealthy

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

- 1 The ___ in West Street doesn't have fresh meat on Mondays.
A baker's B butcher's C greengrocer's
- 2 An American company wants to build a shopping ___ with 100 shops in our city.
A mall B store C market
- 3 You can buy a ___ at a jeweller's.
A doll B ring C scarf
- 4 A lot of people visit this ___ to see the dolphin show.
A theatre B museum C aquarium
- 5 Use your ___ if you want to listen to music. Dad's sleeping.
A light bulb
B headphones
C game console
- 6 You don't need to take any shampoo or toothpaste. There will be some ___ in the hotel room.
A toiletries
B replacements
C electrical goods
- 7 You use a vacuum cleaner to clean _____.
A hands B carpets C windows
- 8 Leisurewear describes clothes for _____.
A a job interview
B a wedding ceremony
C an informal situation
- 9 Phil spends too much money because he buys things ___ impulse.
A at B in C on
- 10 Excuse me, can I ___ these shoes?
A fit B suit C try on
- 11 I'm afraid this book is out of ___, but we'll get more copies next week.
A size B stock C package
- 12 I'm sorry, these jackets have ___. Please ask next week.
A tried on B sold out C exchanged
- 13 Excuse me, what's the ___ on this yoghurt? I can't see it.
A refund B delivery C sell-by date
- 14 Keep the ___ – you'll need it if you take the shoes back to the shop.
A purse B receipt C service
- 15 Some people try to avoid paying _____.
A taxes B savings C corruption
- 16 ___ is a serious problem here – three million people are without work.
A Terrorism
B Community
C Unemployment
- 17 How often do you have ___ elections in your country?
A capital
B general
C constitutional
- 18 ___ is not legal in most countries of the world.
A Peace B Slavery C Freedom
- 19 The Nobel Prize winner ___ a moving speech yesterday.
A told B made C talked
- 20 Sarah Pullman is running a ___ to become Prime Minister.
A race B trade C campaign
- 21 In 1996, someone tried to ___ the president. Luckily, he wasn't badly hurt.
A separate B humiliate C assassinate
- 22 In the 1960s, there were a lot of cases of _____. Some people didn't have the same rights as other citizens.
A education
B segregation
C discrimination
- 23 She was caught trying to ___ two bottles of perfume.
A rob B hack C shoplift
- 24 Someone has broken ___ two houses in my neighbourhood this month.
A at B out C into
- 25 The ___ rate is very low – no one has been killed in the city for a long time.
A theft B murder C vandalism
- 26 If you see a crime, you can ___ it by phoning this free number.
A deal B report C commit
- 27 A group of car ___ have stolen almost 100 cars in Madrid this month.
A thieves B robbers C dealers
- 28 The Supreme Court has decided that Mrs Smith is ___ – she has to go to prison now.
A equal B guilty C illegal
- 29 John has to do 90 hours of community _____.
A system B service C identity
- 30 I saw a car accident, so I'm a ___ now.
A judge B victim C witness

WORD STORE 8A

Crime and criminals

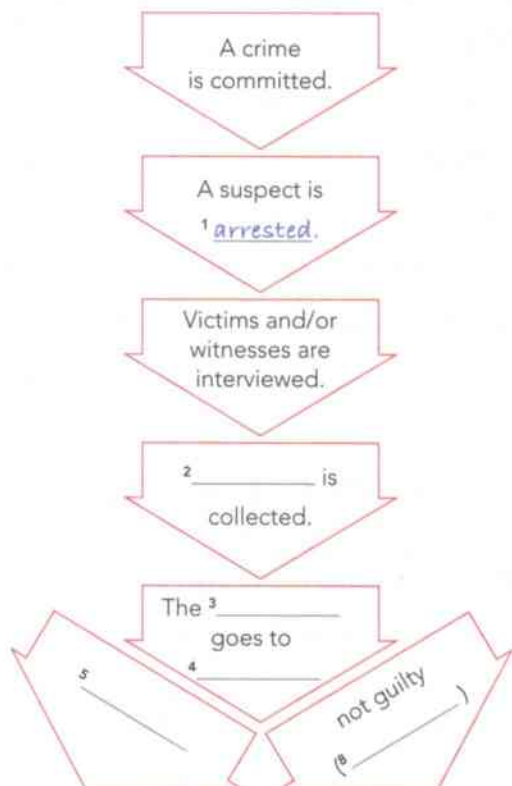
CRIME	CRIMINAL	VERB
1 <u>arson</u>	arsonist	set fire to sth
2 _____	burglar	burgle a house
3 _____	drug dealer	deal drugs
4 _____	mugger	mug sb
5 _____	murderer	murder sb
6 _____	pirate	pirate software (CDs, DVDs, etc.)
7 _____	robber	rob sb/a place
8 _____	shoplifter	shoplift
9 _____	thief	steal sth
10 _____	vandal	vandalise

REMEMBER THIS

rob + a person or a place*He robbed me. They robbed a bank.***steal + a thing***He stole my mobile. They stole £1 million.*

WORD STORE 8B

The justice system



WORD STORE 8C

People involved in a crime case

- 1 a criminal = sb who commits crimes
- 2 a _____ = sb who decides on sentences in court
- 3 a _____ = sb who arrests suspects and collects evidence
- 4 a _____ = sb who the police think is guilty
- 5 a _____ = sb who suffered from a crime
- 6 a _____ = sb who saw a crime

WORD STORE 8D

Antonyms

POSITIVE	≠	NEGATIVE
1 fascinating	≠	<u>boring</u>
2 _____	≠	fake
3 tell the truth	≠	_____
4 _____	≠	false

WORD STORE 8E

Word families

NOUN	VERB
1 assassination	<u>assassinate</u>
2 _____	discriminate
3 humiliation	_____
4 _____	segregate
5 separation	_____

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS IN PHRASES

AT

- at all:** The place hasn't changed at all.
at college/school/university: My sister's at Leeds University.
at first: At first he seemed strict, but now I really like him.
at home: I stayed at home and watched television.
at the (bus) stop: I get off at the next stop.
at the age of: Jamie won his first tournament at the age of fifteen.
at the beginning: At the beginning of each lesson there is usually a revision exercise.
at the door: There is someone at the front door; can you answer it, please?
at the end: Rob's moving to Maine at the end of May.
at the weekend (BrE)/on the weekend (AmE): I like to play golf at the weekend.
at work: She met her husband at work.

BY

- by car/train/bus:** Did you come by car?
by credit card: It's more convenient for me to pay by credit card.
by heart: Do you know your speech by heart?

FOR

- for a while:** At last, he could relax for a while.
for ages: I haven't seen Lorna for ages.
for dinner/lunch/dessert: What are we having for dessert?
for free: Kylie's fixing my car for free.
for instance: She's totally unreliable – for instance, she often leaves the children alone in the house.
for your information: For your information, I've worked as a journalist for six years.

FROM

- from beginning to end:** The trip was a disaster from beginning to end.
from time to time: We see each other from time to time.

IN

- in a good/bad mood:** You're in a good mood today!
in a hurry: I can't talk now – I'm in a hurry.
in bed: I lay in bed reading.
in business: The company has been in business for over twenty years.
in cash: He had about £200 in cash in his wallet.
in common: I found I had a lot in common with Mary.
in contact with: Have you kept in contact with any of your school friends?
in court: Wilkins had to appear in court as a witness.
in fact: I know her really well; in fact, I had dinner with her last week.
in favour of: Are you in favour of the death penalty?
in front of: Kelly sat down in front of the mirror.
in January/February, etc.: She started working there in January.
in love: Lucy knew she was in love.
in my opinion: In my opinion, he made a right decision.
in need: We must care for those in need.
in shape: What do you do to keep in shape?
in the area: Dad grew up in the Portland area.
in the background: In the background you can see the school.
in the corner: Jo was sitting in the corner of the room.
in the end: In the end, we decided to go to Florida.
in the foreground: There were three figures in the foreground.

- in the future:** In the future, people will be able to travel to other planets.
in the middle: Why's your car parked in the middle of the road?
in the south/north/east/west: They lived in a small town in the south.
in the world: You're the best dad in the world!
in total: In total, the journey took about eight hours.

ON

- on (the) screen:** He hates watching himself on screen.
on a planet: Is there life on other planets?
on a shelf: Put it back on the top shelf.
on a website: Responses will be posted on the website.
on an island: No cars are allowed on the island.
on board: There are four children on board the ship.
on duty: When does he come on duty?
on earth: It's the most beautiful place on earth.
on foot: We set out on foot to explore the city.
on holiday: She was going on holiday to France.
on impulse: I bought this dress on impulse, and I'm not sure if I like it now.
on my/your, etc. way: Could you get some milk on your way back home from work?
on offer: Butter is on offer this week.
on sale: Don's found a really good CD player on sale.
on the coast: They've rented a cottage on the coast.
on the one hand, ... on the other hand, ...: On the one hand, they work slowly, but on the other hand, they always finish the job.
on the phone: Turn the TV down – I'm on the phone!
on the/your left/right: It's the first door on your left.
on time: In Japan the trains are always on time.
on TV: What's on TV?
on your own: Did you make that all on your own?

OTHER

- according to:** According to Angela, he's a great teacher.
because of: We weren't able to have the picnic because of the rain.
in response to: I am writing in response to your advertisement.
to my mind: The Internet, to my mind, represents information exchange at its best.
in/with reference to: I am writing to you with reference to the job opening in your department.
instead of: Why don't you do something instead of just talking about it?
out of stock: I'm sorry, that swimsuit is completely out of stock in your size.
thanks to: We're late, thanks to you.

PREPOSITIONS AFTER NOUNS

- answer to:** Mark never got an answer to his letter.
attention to: Her work shows great attention to detail.
attitude to/towards: He has a very old-fashioned attitude to women.
candidate for: Sara seems to be a good candidate for the job.
cure for: There's no easy cure for poverty.
degree in: Applicants must have a degree in Engineering.
effect on: What effect would a new road have on the village?
fact about: The book is full of interesting facts about the World Cup.
idea about: Bill has some strange ideas about women.
opinion about/on: Can I ask your opinion about something?

PREPOSITIONS

prize for: The prize for best photography has been won by a young Dutch photographer.
reason for: Did he give any reason for leaving?
solution to: The solution to the puzzle is on page 14.
sympathy for: I have no sympathy for Joan – it's her own fault.
time for: Come on, it's time for bed.

PREPOSITIONS AFTER ADJECTIVES

afraid of: Small children are often afraid of the dark.
annoyed with: Are you annoyed with me just because I'm a bit late?
capable of: Do you think he's capable of murder?
connected with: Police think the killings may be connected with each other in some way.
crazy about: Lee's crazy about cats.
dependent on: Starting salary is dependent on experience.
different from: New York and Chicago are very different from each other.
disappointed with: Local residents were disappointed with the decision.
excited about: The kids are getting really excited about our trip to California.
famous for: France is famous for its wine.
good at: Andrea is very good at languages.
guilty of: These men are guilty of murder.
interested in: All she's interested in is boys!
involved in: How many people are involved in the decision-making process?
keen on: I'm not very keen on their music.
loyal to: The army has remained loyal to the government.
negative about: She's been very negative about school lately.
obsessed with: William is obsessed with making money.
passionate about: I've always been passionate about football.
proud of: Her parents are very proud of her.
ready for: I don't think Joey is ready for school yet.
related to: Are you related to Paula?
responsible for: She's responsible for the day-to-day running of the department.
sensitive to: Good teachers are sensitive to their students' needs.
similar to: Your shoes are similar to mine.
sorry about/for: Sorry about all the mess!
tired of: I'm tired of her stupid comments.

PREPOSITIONS AFTER VERBS

adapt to: Old people find it hard to adapt to life in a foreign country.
add to: Add one egg to the mixture.
agree on: We're still trying to agree on a date for the wedding.
agree with: I agree with Karen. It's much too expensive.
appeal to: The new programme should appeal to our younger viewers.
apply for: Kevin's applied for a job in Atlanta.
argue with: They are always arguing with each other.
ask about: Visitors usually ask about the history of the castle.
ask for: Some people don't like to ask for help.
attach to: Please attach a photograph to your application form.
borrow from: You are allowed to borrow six books from the library at a time.
care about: He doesn't care about anybody but himself.

click on: Double click on 'OK'.
communicate with: They communicated with each other using sign language.
compare with/to: He has been compared to John F. Kennedy.
compete against/with: We've had to cut our prices in order to compete with big supermarkets.
complain about: She often complains about not feeling appreciated at work.
disagree with: Roth doesn't like anybody who disagrees with him.
donate to: Our school donated £500 to the Red Cross.
exchange for: Can I exchange this shirt for a smaller one?
fiddle with: I could see she was nervous because she was fiddling with her hair.
fight against: He fought against racism all his life.
fight for: Women fought for the right to vote.
focus on: In his speech he focused on the economy.
graduate from: Ruth has just graduated from Princeton.
help with: Dad, can you help me with my homework?
invite to: Who should we invite to the party?
judge by: You should never judge people by their looks.
know about: He knows a lot about cars.
learn about: We only learned about the accident later.
learn from: The student will learn from experience about the importance of planning.
listen to: Have you listened to these tapes yet?
look at: The doctor looked at the cut on her head.
pay for: How much did you pay for that watch?
prepare for: I haven't even begun to prepare for tomorrow's test.
report on: She was sent to report on the floods in Bangladesh.
revise for: She's revising for her history exam.
sentence to: He was sentenced to six years in prison.
separate from: Separate the egg yolk from the white.
share with: I shared a room with her at college.
socialise with: We're colleagues, but we don't socialise.
speak with: I need to speak with you before you leave.
spend on: I spent £40 on these shoes.
stare at: Stop staring at me!
start with: The festivities started with a huge fireworks display.
steal from: Someone stole £250 from the office yesterday.
study for: I've only got one week left to study for my exams.
thank for: We'd like to thank everybody for all the wedding presents.
think about: Have you thought about which subjects you want to study at university?
vote for: Seventy percent of the population voted for independence.
wait for: He had to wait forty minutes for a bus.
work at: I used to work at Burger King.
work for: Heidi works for a firm in Toronto.
work in: The studies were undertaken by people working in education.

PHRASAL VERBS

Translate the phrasal verbs.

believe in – _____ : Do you believe in ghosts?
 break into – _____ : They broke into the room through the back window.
 call in – _____ : The department store have called in the police to investigate.
 care for – _____ : Angie stopped working to care for her mother.
 carry on – _____ : You'll make yourself ill if you carry on working like this.
 carry out – _____ : Teenagers carried out a survey on attitudes to drugs.
 cheer up – _____ : He bought her some flowers to cheer her up.
 chill out – _____ : We spent most of the holiday chilling out on the beach.
 come back – _____ : When is your sister coming back from Europe?
 come from – _____ : His mother came from Texas.
 come round – _____ : Paul is coming round to my house for tea.
 come up with – _____ : They still haven't come up with a name for the baby.
 deal with – _____ : Who's dealing with the new account?
 depend on – _____ : The length of time spent exercising depends on the sport you are training for.
 figure out – _____ : Detectives are still trying to figure out what happened.
 fill in – _____ : He asked me to fill in a tax form.
 find out – _____ : We never found out her name.
 get away – _____ : The two men got away in a red car.
 get into – _____ : You'll have to work harder if you want to get into college.
 get on (with) – _____ : She doesn't get on with her mother at all.
 get out – _____ : How did the dog get out of the garden?
 get together – _____ : We must get together for a drink sometime.
 get up – _____ : I have to get up at 6 a.m. tomorrow. / _____ : Corinne got up slowly and went to the window.
 give out – _____ : Give out the leaflets as they're leaving the club.
 give up – _____ : Vlad has given up trying to teach me Russian.
 go back – _____ : I'll never go back to my old school.
 go out – _____ : How long have you two been going out?
 go with – _____ : Does red wine go with chicken?
 grow up – _____ : I grew up in Glasgow and went to school there.

hand over – _____ : The thief was caught and handed over to the police.
 hang up – _____ : She said, 'Good night,' and hung up.
 hear from – _____ : Have you heard from Jane?
 hurry up – _____ : Hurry up! We're late.
 keep out – _____ : My coat is really warm and it keeps the rain out.
 light up – _____ : Her face lit up.
 log off – _____ : Before you turn off the computer, make sure you log off.
 log on – _____ : Log on to Facebook.
 look after – _____ : We look after Rodney's kids after school.
 look for – _____ : He looked for the file, but he couldn't find it.
 look forward to – _____ : I'm really looking forward to going to Japan.
 look up – _____ : If you don't know the word, look it up in the dictionary.
 pick up – _____ : We can pick up French radio stations from here. / _____ : What time should we pick you up at the airport?
 put on – _____ : Let's put some music on. / _____ : Put your coat on – it's cold.
 put up – _____ : The kids put up a tent in the garden. / _____ : We've put up lots of posters advertising the concert.
 run away – _____ : Jo's run away from home.
 run out (of) – _____ : We've run out of sugar!
 sell out – _____ : The tickets are all sold out.
 set up – _____ : In 1976 he set up his own import-export business.
 stay in – _____ : Let's stay in and watch TV.
 stay up – _____ : We stayed up to watch the late-night movie.
 sum up – _____ : So, to sum up, we need to organise our time better.
 take off – _____ : If you don't want to go, I can take your name off the list.
 take out – _____ : I have to take the dog out.
 throw out – _____ : I'm going to organise this cupboard and throw out all my old photographs.
 try on – _____ : Would you like to try this top on?
 try out – _____ : Let's try out our new camera.
 turn down – _____ : Can you turn your radio down? I'm trying to work.
 turn off – _____ : Turn off the TV – it's dinner time.
 wake up – _____ : I woke up at 5 a.m. this morning.
 work out – _____ : He still hasn't worked out which college he's going to.

WORD BUILDING

PREFIXES

Common prefixes

Prefix	Examples
co- (= with, together)	cooperate, coordinate
inter- (= between)	international, intercontinental
multi- (= one)	multinational, multiracial
pre- (= before)	prehistoric, pre-school
re- (= again)	rewrite, retake
semi- (= half)	semi-detached, semi-final

SUFFIXES

Noun suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-ment	government, employment
-ion/-tion/-sion	protection, decision
-ation/-ition	exploration, accommodation
-ence/-ance	experience, performance
-ty/-ity	generosity, loyalty
-ness	laziness, sweetness
-ing	setting, acting
-al	chemical
-age	courage
-y	modesty, discovery
-sis	analysis, diagnosis
-ure	culture, architecture
-hood	neighbourhood, childhood
-dom	freedom, kingdom
-er/-or	producer, sculptor
-ist	journalist, novelist
-ant/-ent	flight attendant, estate agent
-an/-ian	comedian, mathematician
-ee	employee

Prefixes that give an opposite meaning

Prefix	Examples
dis-	dishonest, disloyal
il-	illegal, illiterate
im-	impossible, impatient
in-	insensitive, inexperienced
ir-	irresponsible, irregular
non-	non-profit, non-stop
un-	uncooperative, unfit

Adjective suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-al	emotional, loyal
-ic	energetic, realistic
-ive	sensitive, cooperative
-ful	successful, cheerful
-less	homeless, hopeless
-ous	ambitious, generous
-y	healthy, crazy
-ly	cowardly, friendly
-able/-ible	responsible, predictable
-ed	interested, crowded
-ing	boring, hard-working

Adverb suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-ly	badly, eventually

Verb suffixes

Suffix	Examples
-ise/ize (Am.E.)	realise, memorise
-en	widen, brighten
-ify	identify, notify

KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS

Consonants

- p pen, copy, happen
b back, bubble, job
t tea, city, button
d day, ladder, odd
k key, school, duck, cool
g get, giggle, ghost
- tʃ church, match, nature
dʒ judge, age, soldier
- f fat, coffee, tough, physics
v view, heavy, move
θ thing, author, path
ð this, other, smooth
s soon, cease, sister
z zero, zone, roses, buzz
ʃ ship, sure, station
ʒ pleasure, vision
h hot, whole, behind
- m more, hammer, sum
n nice, know, funny, sun
ŋ ring, long, thanks, sung
l light, valley, feel
r right, sorry, arrange
- j yet, use, beauty
w wet, one, when, queen

Vowels

- ɪ kit, bid, hymn
e dress, bed
æ bad, cat, trap
ɒ lot, odd, wash
ʌ love, but, duck
ʊ foot, good, put
- i: sea, feel, machine
eɪ face, day, steak
aɪ price, high, try
ɔɪ boy, choice
- u: two, blue, goose
əʊ goat, show, no
aʊ mouth, now
ɪə near, here, serious
eə fair, various, square
ɑ: start, father
ɔ: thought, law, north
ʊə cure, poor
ɜ: nurse, stir
i happy, radiation, glorious
ə about, common
u situation, annual, influence

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
be [bi:]	was/were [wɒz/wɜ:]	been [bi:n]
become [bi'kʌm]	became [bi'keɪm]	become [bi'kʌm]
begin [bi'ɡɪn]	began [bi'ɡæn]	begun [bi'ɡʌn]
break [breɪk]	broke [braʊk]	broken ['brəʊkən]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]
burn [bɜ:n]	burned [bɜ:nd]/ burnt [bɜ:nt]	burned [bɜ:nd]/ burnt [bɜ:nt]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [tʃəʊzn]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
dig [dɪɡ]	dug [dʌɡ]	dug [dʌɡ]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamed [dreɪmt]/ dreamt [dreɪmt]	dreamed [dreɪmt]/ dreamt [dreɪmt]
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [drɪvn]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ:lɪn]
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'ɡɒt]	forgotten [fə'ɡɒtn]
forgive [fə'ɡɪv]	forgave [fə'ɡeɪv]	forgiven [fə'ɡɪvn]
get [get]	got [ɡɒt]	got [ɡɒt]
give [ɡɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['ɡɪvn]
go [ɡəʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]
grow [ɡrəʊ]	grew [ɡru:]	grown [ɡrəʊn]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [hɪdn]
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]
learn [lɜ:n]	learned [lɜ:nd]/ learnt [lɜ:nt]	learned [lɜ:nd]/ learnt [lɜ:nt]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]
lie [laɪ]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]
light [laɪt]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden [rɪdn]
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
smell [smel]	smelled [smeld]/ smelt [smelt]	smelled [smeld]/ smelt [smelt]
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊkən]
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]
spill [spɪl]	spilled [spɪld]/ spilt [spɪlt]	spilled [spɪld]/ spilt [spɪlt]
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen ['stəʊlən]
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
take [teɪk]	took [tu:k]	taken ['teɪkən]
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]
tear [teə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]
wake [weɪk]	woke [wəʊk]	woken ['wəʊkən]
wear [weə]	wore [wɜ:]	worn [wɜ:n]
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtn]

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