

Find the synonym of the following words written in capitals.

1. It was the voice of a born ORATOR.
A) addressee B) speaker C) talker
D) order E) chatter box
2. Boxing was his PROFESSION, people came and paid money to see the fight.
A) subject B) wish C) trade
D) life E) interest
3. There was something CRUEL in his voice.
A) strange B) severe C) funny
D) fresh E) worry
4. One of the novels by Jack London was "Martin Eden", in which the writer DESCRIBED his life.
A) printed B) depicted C) pointed out
D) noticed E) touched upon
5. The whole excursion took APPROXIMATELY ten hours
A) exactly B) about C) precisely
D) apparently E) respectively
6. All the local residents spent that AWFUL night in a school.
A) awkward B) average C) terrible
D) insignificant E) authentic
7. The man was staring at him, and the boy began to TREMBLE.
A) find B) move C) shiver
D) share E) escape
8. The restaurant was SUPERB, and the prices were very low, we enjoyed our holidays.
A) superficial B) excellent C) superior
D) supersonic E) expensive
9. Airline business is INCREASING nowadays.
A) enlarging B) consuming C) ratifying
D) consenting E) investing
10. At last things began to IMPROVE.
A) injure B) get better C) become worse
D) collect E) change
11. Everybody PROTESTED to be examined again.
A) were for B) were against C) were after
D) were before E) were like
12. Small children sometimes FEAR the dark.
A) are afraid of B) are terrible C) are angry
D) are in love E) are fond
13. She thought that he was BRAVE.
A) coward B) courageous C) strong
D) quiet E) powerful
14. The great Russian poet Pushkin was a REMARKABLE man.
A) careless B) clever C) hard
D) kind E) extraordinary
15. The time will come, no doubt, when a man will BE ALLOWED to be very angry only on special days.
A) be passed B) be settled C) be permitted
D) be taken E) be given
16. I want you to accept the invitation of your English DOCTOR friend.
A) boy B) physician C) physicist
D) girl E) doctrine
17. You've made 2 BAD MISTAKES in your test.
A) wrong things B) blunders C) an error
D) misprints E) slips of the tongue

18. When I met my friend she WAS VERY ANXIOUS about something.
A) took care of B) was troubled C) got angry
D) looked for E) was glad
19. She was AWFULLY sorry for her.
A) respectfully B) politely C) terribly
D) cordially E) correctly
20. Don't paint IN A HURRY.
A) exactly B) irritably C) hastily
D) specially E) really
21. An old man was their CONSTANT buyer.
A) popular B) capable C) clever
D) permanent E) attentive
22. GRADUALLY that illness had broken me down.
A) steps B) inch by inch C) now and then
D) little by little E) time after time
23. The achievements of science and technology of recent years have influenced the CAREERS of many people.
A) marketing B) trading C) professions
D) hands E) works
24. Somebody TAPPED ON the door at night.
A) knocked at B) closed C) looked through
D) came up E) took care of
25. When the police arrived the thieves TOOK TO FLIGHT leaving all the stolen things behind.
A) ran away B) take away C) did away
D) got up E) climbed on
26. Please, you are so nervous, do try to CONTAIN your anger.
A) hold back B) consume C) contact
D) consult E) come back
27. It's high time for the child TO GO TO BYE-BYES.
A) to say good bye B) to play with toys
C) to go to sleep D) to part with his parents
E) to see his friends off
28. I wonder how many similar days I should BE FORCED to spend there.
A) be heard B) be sent C) be made
D) be continued E) be rich
29. Shakespeare is sometimes called the BARD-of-the middle age.
A) poet B) writer C) poem
D) banner E) song
30. After Columbus's first voyage in 1492, the news of his DISCOVERY spread across Europe.
A) death B) treason C) exploration
D) recovery E) victory
31. The Endeavour ANCHORED in a wide bay to take water and food.
A) sailed B) started C) was seen
D) was on fire E) attached
32. Columbus was CONVINCED that the earth was round.
A) reluctant B) happy C) hesitant
D) assured E) told
33. The Greeks and other ancient Mediterranean people thought that the earth was FLAT.
A) unlimited B) oval C) plane
D) bumpy E) round
34. Arbuthnot's work is HARDLY ever real today, but, J.Bull, whom he created, is very much alive.
A) barely B) always C) constantly
D) happily E) cheerfully

35. John Bull, the nickname for the English nation, was INVENTED by a Scotsman, John Arbuthnot.
 A) made up B) given up C) borrowed
 D) shared E) removed
36. Don't try to BUTTER me. This trick of yours won't work with me.
 A) spread B) flatter C) press
 D) ban E) frighten
37. The company asked for ADDITIONAL information.
 A) emphatic B) careful C) certain
 D) further E) unusual
38. The traffic rules must be OBSERVED by everybody.
 A) seen B) heard C) followed
 D) taken E) learnt
39. Children need some RELAXATION after all those hard exams.
 A) vacation B) holidays C) time
 D) period E) rest
40. -Who's that man you spoke to just now?
 -I don't know, he is completely UNFAMILIAR to me.
 A) foreign B) strange C) unknown
 D) new E) for
41. Grey's going TO GET a splendid job.
 A) to go B) to put C) to obtain
 D) to receive E) to win
42. He is a person who understands his OBLIGATIONS and attends to them.
 A) restrictions B) annoyances C) observations
 D) hardship E) duties
43. Mount Cook, THE CROWN of the New Zealand Southern Alps, rises to 3756 meters above the surface.
 A) summit B) foot C) beauty
 D) rock E) earth
44. He was PUT TO DEATH 2 days ago.
 A) released B) left C) executed
 D) found E) disappeared
45. What EXCUSE have you got this time?
 A) matter B) problem C) factor
 D) reason E) explanation
46. The professor's INTRODUCTORY remarks concerned the development of culture in that region.
 A) preliminary B) final C) next
 D) supplementary E) useful
47. The captain of the ship LEFT his town.
 A) abandoned B) sought C) visited
 D) looked for E) left for
48. When I opened the box at home I FOUND that the shoes were not mine.
 A) talked B) sent C) recognized
 D) discovered E) called
49. I offered him a cup of coffee, which he REFUSED politely.
 A) rejected B) took C) gave
 D) finished E) obtained
50. It was a lucky CHANCE that he could do it.
 A) business B) opportunity C) matter
 D) manager E) pension
51. I want a set of books for someone who is KEEN ON reading.
 A) severe on B) quick at C) fond of
 D) sharp at E) afraid of
52. In Sydney, William Westwood was turned over to a cruel settler as AN UNPAID laborer.
 A) a paid B) a free C) an illegal
 D) an unnoticed E) a permanent
53. Our classmates often take part in different sport COMPETITIONS.
 A) events B) races C) meetings
 D) news E) things
54. A SMOOTHFACED man of forty faced me.
 A) graceful B) shaven C) beautiful
 D) famous E) handsome
55. He carried a BUNCH of flowers in his hands.
 A) bouquet B) bundle C) packet
 D) bucket E) flock
56. Tom is an INDUSTRIOUS boy.
 A) hard working B) gracious C) graceful
 D) huge E) lazy
57. Oh, my dear! I'll be back BEFORE YOU SAY JOHN ROBINSON.
 A) in an hour B) hardly C) very soon
 D) at sunset E) in some time
58. What DIARY PRODUCTS do you like to eat?
 A) creamery B) meals C) animal
 D) first course E) desserts
59. Puppies lived in a DOG-HOUSE.
 A) kennel B) barn C) cave
 D) box E) garage
60. The tickets to the theatre will be booked IN ADVANCE.
 A) later B) soon C) the next day
 D) earlier E) beforehand
61. I have no idea where the relatives on my father's side live, LET ALONE visiting them.
 A) not a single B) leave alone C) only one of
 D) not speaking of E) lonely one
62. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese EXPLORER born around 1460.
 A) traveler B) scientist C) king
 D) ruler E) conqueror
63. The Vikings liked to make up long tales about their BRAVE deeds.
 A) timid B) fearless C) past
 D) strong E) stupid
64. The daily performance was killingly DULL.
 A) unforgettable B) dutiful C) dynamic
 D) boring E) bright
65. Doctor Manson CURED a lot of miners that's why he won great popularity and respect with them.
 A) treated B) recovered C) gave
 D) took E) rescued
66. Australian aborigines are dark skinned people whose DESCENDANTS came to the continent from Asia about 25,000 years ago.
 A) predecessors B) relatives C) offsprings
 D) colonists E) supporters
67. I LIKE collecting stamps.
 A) am ill B) am good at C) am fond of
 D) am afraid of E) am proud of
68. I am a BIG FISH IN A SMALL COMPANY.
 A) to be important in a big company
 B) to be respected everywhere
 C) to be important in a small company
 D) to be estimated everywhere
 E) not to be important in a small company
69. Nobody believed his VOW because it wasn't for the first time.
 A) belief B) idea C) view
 D) oath E) opinion
70. The first colonists from England made new homes and began TO WIDEN industrial towns.
 A) establish B) waste C) broaden
 D) burden E) steal

71. He STUDIED the document for a long time.
A) read carefully B) taught C) looked at
D) examined carefully E) looked through
72. Did you manage to stop the FIGHT between those two boys?
A) show B) stage C) picture
D) talk E) struggle
73. The woman adds water to UNITE the flour and the milk.
A) connect B) make C) join
D) complex E) combine
74. I can call back the faint ODORS of the wild flowers.
A) orders B) ado C) fits
D) harmony E) fragrances
75. If the shops were not so CROWDED, the clerks would not be so tired.
A) cold B) full C) old
D) fresh E) fast
76. Her interest in people and other animals was warm, personal and FRIENDLY.
A) cordial B) antagonistic C) harmful
D) cool E) hostile
77. A dolphin asks for HELP.
A) assistance B) assistant C) support
D) provision E) sponsor
78. Edison's idea was TO CHECK the mistakes of his son.
A) to rise B) to develop C) to verify
D) to close E) to renew
- Find the synonym of the following words.**
79. Important
A) complex B) secondary C) detailed D) significant
80. Stubborn
A) shy B) obstinate C) pliable D) yielding
81. Accustomed
A) flexible B) limp C) stiff D) used to
82. Stare
A) peep B) pry C) gaze D) pause
83. Overdue
A) impending B) punctual C) prompt D) delayed
84. Keen
A) slow B) enthusiastic C) reluctant D) apathetic
85. Duty
A) obligation B) shade C) period D) native
86. Shorten
A) shrink B) thrust C) fling D) shove
87. Firm
A) soft B) solid C) uneven D) loose
88. Rubbish
A) scrap B) crump C) stone D) litter
89. Peril
A) danger B) secure C) hole D) safe
90. Flush
A) bruise B) blush C) rush D) brush
91. Bring round
A) persuade B) bring back C) bring on D) bring down
92. Bring forward
A) bring down B) bring up C) bring round D) suggest
93. Unattended
A) sluggish B) heedless C) alone D) empty
94. Group
A) parcel B) party C) package D) present
95. Task
A) lead B) donation C) summit D) mission
96. Peak
A) bottom B) summit C) rear D) front
97. Bump
A) jolt B) piece C) lump D) handle
98. Command
A) urge B) force C) order D) seize
99. Enterprise
A) hospitality B) immunity C) imagination D) undertaking
100. Resident
A) confident B) hesitant C) incident D) inhabitant
101. Identify
A) bump B) throw in C) catch D) recognize
102. Beg
A) predict B) implore C) guess D) oblige
103. Spell
A) native B) period C) shade D) obligation
104. Delight
A) sadness B) joy C) calmness D) gloom
105. Genuine
A) fake B) counterfeit C) false D) authentic
106. Damage
A) mend B) fix C) incite D) ravage
107. Use up
A) consume B) stack C) draw up D) put by
108. Behavior
A) business B) conduct C) connection D) container
109. Stationary
A) stationery B) portable C) mobile D) still
110. Walk over
A) wash up B) defeat C) keep away D) waver
111. Praise
A) blame B) commend C) censure D) criticize
112. Mystery
A) coherent B) enigma C) curious D) reverse
113. Stop
A) cease B) eliminate C) commence D) command
114. Respect
A) esteem B) belief C) scorn D) contempt
115. Splendid
A) terrible B) dreadful C) awful D) marvelous
116. Exhausted
A) anxious B) worn-out C) cheerful D) vigorous
117. Sway
A) river B) shudder C) ruin D) swing
118. Widespread
A) Infrequent B) scarce C) prevalent D) rare

119. Defect	A) advantage	B) clash	C) decay	D) drawback	145. Ban	A) produce	B) prohibit	C) create	D) happen
120. Force	A) oblige	B) eliminate	C) halt	D) liberate	146. Raw	A) rotten	B) tough	C) moldy	D) uncooked
121. Talkative	A) Know-all	B) scrupulous	C) chatty	D) fastidious	147. Lucrative	A) crucial	B) fragile	C) profitable	D) decisive
122. Precious	A) Enormous	B) vigorous	C) gorgeous	D) valuable	148. Discover	A) carry out	B) sort out	C) find out	D) bring out
123. Profession	A) celebration	B) restoration	C) attention	D) occupation	149. Simply	A) merely	B) actually	C) usually	D) frequently
124. Contrary	A) customary	B) conflict	C) common	D) opposite	150. Classify	A) tie up	B) sort out	C) stir up	D) tear up
125. Unpredictable	A) constant	B) steady	C) dense	D) volatile	151. Devious	A) scornful	B) liberal	C) honest	D) crooked
126. Row	A) contest	B) argument	C) chat	D) quiz	152. Stress	A) omit	B) emphasize	C) leave out	D) ignore
127. Hug	A) embrace	B) push	C) stab	D) poke	153. Contaminate	A) renovate	B) mend	C) purify	D) pollute
128. Ban	A) prohibit	B) produce	C) create	D) happen	154. Timetable	A) scheme	B) plot	C) schedule	D) minutes
129. Sign	A) truth	B) trace	C) truce	D) trunk	155. Slowly	A) briefly	B) gradually	C) deeply	D) mainly
130. Brag	A) enrage	B) boast	C) madden	D) infuriate	156. Harm	A) Peril	B) trouble	C) damage	D) rush
131. Disagreement	A) poise	B) conflict	C) harmony	D) stamina	157. Incidentally	A) far away	B) in any case	C) by the way	D) in my opinion
132. Enormous	A) tidy	B) shoddy	C) mini	D) huge	158. Summit	A) rear	B) bottom	C) peak	D) front
133. Hang on	A) rely on	B) hold on	C) keep on	D) count on	159. Skin	A) peel	B) pip	C) seed	D) stone
134. Take away	A) spread	B) distribute	C) hand over	D) remove	160. Walk out	A) leave	B) lay out	C) work out	D) burst out
135. Outcome	A) arrival	B) exit	C) result	D) commence	161. Glimmer	A) darken	B) shimmer	C) slit	D) shelter
136. Sufficient	A) fake	B) unreal	C) adequate	D) rare	162. Goods	A) legacy	B) heritage	C) possessions	D) patrimony
137. Maintenance	A) heritage	B) racket	C) alimony	D) extortion					
138. Material	A) supervision	B) substance	C) superstition	D) surface					
139. Run down	A) turn over	B) run over	C) find out	D) criticize					
140. Fling	A) let in	B) hold	C) hurl	D) seize					
141. Temporary	A) provisional	B) permanent	C) constant	D) enduring					
142. Go off	A) spoil	B) break	C) clear up	D) rest					
143. Remedy	A) gift	B) argument	C) reward	D) cure					
144. Seldom	A) rarely	B) frequently	C) regularly	D) often					

Find the antonym of the following words written in capitals:

1. He was an HONEST man.
A) liar B) good C) bad
D) truthful E) wonderful
2. The climate of Great Britain is MILD.
A) difficult B) strong C) severe
D) bad E) good
3. She was afraid to walk FARTHER as she knew her life was in danger.
A) mother B) out near C) near
D) nearer E) away
4. If you know one FOREIGN language it will be easier for you to learn the second one.
A) local B) modern C) popular
D) old E) native
5. Tom's father was a CRUEL man.
A) honest B) kind C) funny
D) serious E) light
6. It seemed to her that he was very DECENT.
A) dishonest B) be tired of C) fat
D) handsome E) unhealthy
7. I opened the door and saw a DECEASED man.
A) weak B) sick C) invisible
D) new born E) old
8. Tom is very LAZY. He doesn't like to do anything.
A) modest B) modern C) clever
D) energetic E) nervous
9. My sister is very SERIOUS.
A) energetic B) polite C) kind
D) intelligent E) light-minded
10. Mr. Brown decided TO PROTECT that young man.
A) to help B) to accuse C) to care
D) to shout E) to criticize
11. He lives A LONG WAY FROM his school.
A) far B) near C) late
D) behind E) in front of
12. Such trees grow only in the countries the climate of which is hot and DAMP.
A) cold B) cool C) dry
D) sunny E) windy
13. The boy was PUNISHED and he couldn't go to play with his friends.
A) encouraged B) beaten C) defended
D) invited E) overcome
14. In the 18th century England SEIZED many colonies in the old and new world.
A) captured B) freed C) occupied
D) lost E) gained
15. Father said that he could STAY AT home and work in the garden.
A) leave B) live C) be
D) leave for E) go into
16. At present all kinds of specialists need FOREIGN languages for their work.
A) old B) different C) native
D) several E) many
17. I wish you PROSPERITY.
A) success B) good luck C) happiness
D) poverty E) riches
18. She was quite ALONE among them.
A) single B) only C) adapted
D) distant E) separate
19. The FOREIGNERS were very amused when they saw this palace.
A) guests B) farmers C) natives
D) neighbors E) reporters
20. Emily was in BAD temper.
A) large B) great C) excellent
D) narrow E) miserable

21. The day before yesterday I WENT TO SEE my sick grandmother.
A) came in B) visited C) left
D) called on E) invited
22. Her character is very MILD.
A) gentle B) angry C) difficult
D) rude E) bad
23. The British seem to like their weather as it is ISLAND weather.
A) isolated B) light C) mild
D) difficult E) continental
24. I think it is a LEGAL party as it has been functioning for a long time.
A) lawful B) possible C) illegal
D) illiterate E) important
25. My mother was a KIND person.
A) cruel B) good-natured C) nice
D) bad E) merry
26. About one million Welshmen still speak NATIVE language.
A) original B) natural C) folk
D) other E) foreign
27. MODERN factories have sprung up around the city.
A) small B) new C) out of date
D) fresh E) bad
28. The Welsh ARE FULL OF idealism and good humor.
A) complete B) whole C) weak
D) lack E) empty
29. When he was nine, he ENTERED the gymnasium and became an excellent student.
A) finished B) got C) went away
D) came E) completed
30. She likes GETTING letters but dislikes writing them.
A) receiving B) taking C) sending
D) reading E) finding
31. There are many ANCIENT cities in Turkey.
A) big B) old C) fashionable
D) modern E) beautiful
32. There's a DEEP lake between these two villages.
A) shallow B) charming C) good-looking
D) handsome E) unpleasant
33. Our traditions are very ANCIENT and our people are proud of them.
A) present B) old C) modern
D) real E) young
34. I didn't know she was so LEARNED.
A) well read B) bookish C) accomplished
D) plain E) ignorant
35. One day my brother told the story to one of his FRIENDS.
A) advisers B) enemies C) assistants
D) backers E) patrons
36. Nobody knew he was leaving the country; only Anne knew the TRUTH.
A) loyalty B) honor C) belief
D) lie E) light
37. Why did they TURN him OUT?
A) dismiss B) employ C) refuse
D) free E) examine
38. This is a SHARP knife.
A) new B) slow C) blue
D) dull E) old
39. The train LEAVES ON TIME.
A) is late B) is slow C) is fast
D) express train E) is before time
40. Tom DUG OUT his money and ran away.
A) burned B) broke C) forgot
D) carried E) buried
41. I'm sorry to trouble you, but could you LEND me some sugar?
A) take B) borrow C) lend
D) buy E) show

42. Is service INCLUDED?
 A) involved B) embraced C) urged
 D) excluded E) improved
43. You spoke very RUDELY to him.
 A) slowly B) politely C) quickly
 D) warmly E) sharply
44. I told him about my plan and he at once AGREED.
 A) adored B) admitted C) affected
 D) rejected E) appointed
45. At first he HESITATED but we insisted on his telling the truth.
 A) was in two minds B) was sure C) was surprised
 D) was glad E) was offended
46. The number of champions in Russia is INCREASING from day to day.
 A) improving B) decreasing C) raising
 D) brightening E) widening
47. During his long voyage Darwin studied DIFFERENT plants and animals in all parts of the world.
 A) various B) all kinds of C) strange
 D) identical E) other
48. - Mother what is a FATHERLAND; is it the land belonging to my father?
 - Oh, no honey, it is the land of your birth.
 A) powerful state B) government C) native country
 D) settlement E) father's land
49. They ACCEPTED the invitation.
 A) accused B) admitted C) refused
 D) invited E) consented
50. Everything, INCLUDING herself, was black and white.
 A) comprising B) embracing C) entering
 D) excluding E) stimulating
51. I heard him speaking but was too tired to listen to him and CONCENTRATE.
 A) solve B) relax C) release
 D) rebuild E) resign
52. He was rather RUDE to me last night.
 A) savage B) brutal C) violent
 D) polite E) ruthless
53. They always go to school TOGETHER.
 A) with each other B) separately C) altogether
 D) common E) themselves
54. "Get me out of this", was the FEEBLE reply.
 A) wise B) polite C) strong
 D) weak E) useful
55. Mr. Mott LANDED at Harwich an hour ahead of the expedition ship in the ship's helicopter.
 A) grounded B) took off C) put down
 D) speeded E) lacked
56. My friend stopped his car and asked me to HOP IN.
 A) jump in B) get out C) give in
 D) take from E) keep out
57. It is said that a large army of young Canadians LONGS FOR knowledge, but it is not easy to obtain it with the heavy cost of education.
 A) dislikes B) desires C) craves
 D) looks for E) achieves
58. Many believed that Marlborough, the English commander, was simply PROLONGING the war for his own profit and glory.
 A) shortening B) continuing C) extending
 D) supporting E) denying
59. John Bull was described as a man of the gentleman farmer type, good natured, but easily OFFENDED.
 A) hurt B) insulted C) sick
 D) understood E) pleased
60. Rescue workers PULLED a man, and two children FROM this cold, rushing water.
 A) saved from B) took out C) pushed into
 D) removed from E) lifted up
61. I hope we get home before SUNSET.
 A) sunshine B) sunrise C) sunshade
 D) sunburst E) sunbeam
62. I spent all my money on a new pair of boots. I understand it was FOOLISH but I couldn't stop myself from doing it.
 A) nice B) pleasant C) realistic
 D) clever E) easy
63. The milk is delivered about 6 A.M so we have FRESH milk for breakfast.
 A) old B) sound C) specific
 D) dirty E) sour
64. His work was NOT INTERESTING.
 A) dull B) bright C) troublesome
 D) full E) difficult
65. "Yes, yes!", she CRIED. "I understand you don't love me"
 A) shouted B) asked C) wondered
 D) whispered E) answered
66. Can you tell me how to get to the PUBLIC Library?
 A) national B) wide C) common
 D) mutual E) private
67. All of the foreign members are OUTSTANDING people.
 A) prominent B) exceptional C) ordinary
 D) proud E) educated
68. His brother was a BRAVE soldier.
 A) courageous B) coward C) heartless
 D) clever E) noble
69. The INVISIBLE Man tells Dr. Camps about his adventures.
 A) Blind B) Noisy C) Strange
 D) Visible E) Famous
70. He WENT ON smoking, though I asked him.
 A) stopped B) started C) liked
 D) kept on E) continued
71. A great many people participated in the OPENING of the conference.
 A) closure B) beginning C) failure
 D) discussion E) permission
72. The Thames is a short river but it is wide and DEEP.
 A) small B) shallow C) long
 D) great E) big
73. Having PASSED his exams he began to look for a job.
 A) taken B) failed in C) sun burnt
 D) fought E) proved
74. She was ACCEPTED as secretary for an American Company.
 A) accused B) accomplished C) acquired
 D) announced E) rejected
75. Percy Dixon's face turned RED with anger.
 A) mad B) black C) ashamed
 D) tortured E) pale
76. All the students INCLUDING Duncan will take part in coming football match.
 A) from B) besides C) except
 D) within E) with
77. Money which is spent on education and health now is an investment for the FUTURE.
 A) tuition B) present C) delight
 D) past E) world
78. His parents were DIVORCED before his birth.
 A) engaged B) married C) accused
 D) accustomed E) used
79. His parents were very RELIGIOUS and the boy had to sing at church services.
 A) devoted B) faithful C) reluctant
 D) atheistic E) competent
80. The airport is A LONG WAY FROM the centre of the city.
 A) far from B) not far from C) in the distance
 D) remote E) distant

Find the antonym of the following words:

81. Blunt A) dismal B) sharp C) sullen D) dull	109. Absurd A) silly B) foolish C) ridiculous D) sensible
82. Prohibit A) permit B) forbid C) ban D) prevent	110. Flimsy A) strong B) evil C) weak D) minute
83. Shove A) press B) drag C) move D) thrust	111. Abbreviate A) lengthen B) shorten C) reduce D) cut
84. Compulsory A) optional B) essential C) obligatory D) necessary	112. Consume A) hoard B) use up C) sell D) exhaust
85. Profit A) toss B) benefit C) gain D) loss	113. Marvelous A) splendid B) awful C) wonderful D) magnificent
86. Liberate A) rescue B) confine C) deliver D) divorce	114. Smooth A) reckless B) savage C) solid D) rough
87. Stiff A) hard B) rigid C) limp D) firm	115. Certain A) doubtful B) generous C) hazardous D) tedious
88. Barren A) fertile B) dry C) arid D) fruitless	116. Conceal A) hide B) dream C) ban D) exhibit
89. Tough A) hard B) tender C) cruel D) violent	117. Retain A) engage B) block C) hinder D) release
90. Rebel A) mutiny B) suppress C) fight D) rise up	118. Poverty A) wealth B) lack C) need D) destitution
91. Kick off A) steer B) conclude C) commence D) start	119. Deliberate A) accidental B) planned C) calculated D) intentional
92. Innocent A) criminal B) patient C) naive D) persistent	120. Sadness A) sorrow B) glee C) depression D) bleakness
93. Fine A) lank B) skinny C) thick D) slim	121. Sober A) drunk B) cheeky C) solemn D) moderate
94. Tug A) drag B) draw C) jerk D) thrust	122. Vacant A) obscure B) occupied C) worthless D) bright
95. Agitate A) sooth B) stir up C) poke D) provoke	123. Modest A) humble B) big-headed C) passionate D) fussy
96. On purpose A) permanently B) crucially C) intentionally D) inadvertently	124. Vague A) indefinite B) distinct C) uncertain D) obscure
97. Trivial A) everyday B) significant C) worthless D) minor	125. Miserable A) gloomy B) competitive C) sorrowful D) joyful
98. Sparse A) rough B) scanty C) rare D) dense	126. Ally A) adversary B) partner C) friend D) associate
99. Dismiss A) sack B) discharge C) appoint D) fire	127. Stingy A) rude B) generous C) gaunt D) ignorant
100. Do up A) tie B) bind C) loosen D) fasten	128. Adjacent A) apart B) void C) bleak D) blank
101. Immense A) tight B) tiny C) enormous D) huge	129. Flat A) icy B) even C) bumpy D) slippery
102. Wholesale A) mortgage B) pawn C) retail D) barter	130. Impartial A) fair B) dishonest C) wicked D) biased
103. Overcast A) muddy B) misty C) level D) clear	131. Put down A) patronize B) celebrate C) commend D) refuse
104. Take on A) sack B) convey C) release D) shift	132. Tame A) docile B) mild C) wild D) primitive
105. Thorough A) crooked B) careless C) dejected D) cheerful	133. Curious A) furious B) indifferent C) decisive D) determined
106. Oppose A) combat B) resist C) support D) fight	134. Offensive A) boring B) pleasing C) disgusting D) revolting
107. Neglect A) care B) reflect C) overlook D) dare	135. Generous A) eager B) clumsy C) clever D) mean
108. Rise up A) run down B) shut down C) break down D) put down	136. Arrogant A) modest B) ignorant C) rude D) illiterate
	137. Chubby A) stout B) fat C) skinny D) gross

Find the word which is out of the logic list:

1. A) scour B) voyage C) trip D) journey
 2. A) resign B) step down C) quit D) swap
 3. A) scatter B) squash C) crush D) squeeze
 4. A) thick B) enormous C) immense D) huge
 5. A) drought B) harvest C) mow D) crop
 6. A) rescue B) slaughter C) kill D) murder
 7. A) suggest B) reiterate C) advice D) recommend
 8. A) soup B) chop C) mince D) steak
 9. A) choice B) prediction C) decision D) preference
 10. A) hold over B) slate C) run down D) slag off
 11. A) nude B) bare C) bashful D) unclothed
 12. A) proficient B) clumsy C) skilful D) expert
 13. A) shortage B) riches C) wealth D) affluence
 14. A) battle B) fight C) settlement D) combat
 15. A) wealthy B) penniless C) broke D) needy
 16. A) conclude B) question C) ask D) inquire
 17. A) entirely B) partly C) quite D) completely
 18. A) expect B) await C) disappoint D) wait for
 19. A) crease B) wrinkle C) crumple D) smooth
 20. A) entire B) accurate C) true D) exact
 21. A) imitation B) fake C) genuine D) counterfeit
 22. A) screw B) jug C) pliers D) hammer
 23. A) success B) feat C) effort D) victory
 24. A) laborer B) executive C) administrator D) manager
 25. A) enthusiastic B) eager C) reluctant D) zealous
 26. A) boycott B) ban C) embargo D) complaint
 27. A) shout B) cheer C) clap D) chant
 28. A) indifferent B) solemn C) serious D) grave
 29. A) touchy B) irritable C) nervous D) weary
 30. A) obscurity B) interval C) gap D) space
 31. A) in spite of B) owing to C) because of D) caused by
 32. A) follow B) track C) interrogate D) purse
 33. A) perform B) fail C) achieve D) accomplish
 34. A) hail B) sleet C) pond D) drizzle
 35. A) question B) conclude C) inquire D) interrogate
 36. A) innocent B) lawbreaker C) criminal D) culprit
 37. A) acquittal B) accusation C) allegation D) charge
 38. A) tired B) injured C) run down D) exhausted
 39. A) austere B) moderate C) severe D) harsh
 40. A) teapot B) cup C) tap D) kettle
 41. A) difficulty B) ease C) impediment D) obstacle
 42. A) rob B) smuggle C) strike D) hijack
 43. A) hazard B) security C) danger D) jeopardy
 44. A) apparent B) obscure C) obvious D) clear
 45. A) terminate B) end C) stop D) initiate
 46. A) unimportant B) trivial C) vital D) insignificant
 47. A) pinch B) swindle C) steal D) whim
 48. A) skip B) bounce C) bound D) kneel
 49. A) compress B) squeeze C) scatter D) crush

50. A) interest B) profit C) advantage D) confidence
 51. A) perfume B) fragrance C) flavor D) odor
 52. A) slap B) wave C) point D) wink
 53. A) book B) leaflet C) reality show D) journal
 54. A) solely B) pack C) heap D) flock
 55. A) simply B) only C) regularly D) merely
 56. A) thief B) spy C) robber D) burglar
 57. A) leave B) join C) quit D) abandon
 58. A) kick off B) begin C) reveal D) commence
 59. A) skin B) seed C) rind D) shell
 60. A) principal B) secondary C) chief D) main
 61. A) halt B) hold C) maintain D) retain
 62. A) task B) duration C) interval D) term
 63. A) brief B) extensive C) short D) summary
 64. A) vote B) coalition C) issue D) party
 65. A) fair B) unbiased C) impartial D) bigoted
 66. A) impress B) astonish C) stun D) astound
 67. A) inquire B) question C) conclude D) ask
 68. A) entire B) exact C) right D) accurate
 69. A) outset B) phase C) step D) period
 70. A) open B) candid C) sincere D) arrogant
 71. A) plainly B) evidently C) rapidly D) obviously
 72. A) shrimp B) lobster C) mussel D) pigeon
 73. A) snowy B) minty C) sunny D) cloudy
 74. A) beautiful B) shabby C) dainty D) exquisite
 75. A) ownership B) place C) position D) locality
 76. A) speedy B) rapid C) delayed D) hasty
 77. A) forbid B) prohibit C) bewilder D) hinder
 78. A) neat B) untidy C) disorderly D) sloppy
 79. A) content B) satisfied C) gloomy D) pleased
 80. A) chum B) ally C) opponent D) friend
 81. A) extreme B) excessive C) rare D) exorbitant
 82. A) settlement B) combat C) war D) battle
 83. A) chant B) yell C) clap D) shout
 84. A) outcome B) consequence C) gap D) result
 85. A) hurt B) injure C) damage D) split
 86. A) placard B) brochure C) leaflet D) catalogue
 87. A) shock B) bewilder C) astonish D) enlighten
 88. A) tremble B) quake C) squat D) quiver
 89. A) face B) crouch C) come across D) encounter
 90. A) hazard B) security C) danger D) peril
 91. A) alert B) heedless C) imprudent D) reckless
 92. A) stick B) cuddle C) attach D) adhere
 93. A) silent B) clamor C) racket D) noise
 94. A) decisive B) intelligent C) clever D) bright
 95. A) adoration B) report C) explanation D) description
 96. A) little B) wide C) tiny D) minute
 97. A) sluggish B) watchful C) attentive D) vigilant
 98. A) indebted B) fickle C) thankful D) grateful
 99. A) parade B) battle C) demonstration D) meeting
 100. A) tomb B) cradle C) grave D) cemetery

Analogies 1 - Find the Appropriate Match

1. Tooth-Dentist, Hair-_____?
 2. Pure-Purify, Short-_____?
 3. Soccer-Ball, Badminton-_____?
 4. Loose-Tight, Deep-_____?
 5. Wise-Wisdom, Rough-_____?
 6. Big-Bigger, Bad-_____?
 7. Polite-Impolite, Responsible-_____?
 8. Soccer-Field, Basketball-_____?
 9. Help-Helper, Sail-_____?
 10. Give-Given, Swell-_____?
 11. Actor-Actress, Widower-_____?
 12. Dog-Bites, Bee-_____?
 13. Feet-Socks, Hands-_____?
 14. Cats-Meow, Cows-_____?
 15. Doctors-Patients, Teachers-_____?
 16. Roof-Roofs, Wolf-_____?
 17. Careful-Carefully, Fast-_____?
 18. Circle-Round, Triangle-_____?
 19. Cat-Kitten, Pig-_____?
 20. Hyena-Mammal, Crocodile-_____?

Analogies II - Find the Appropriate Match

1. Sheep-Mutton, Pig-_____?
 2. Cow-Calf, Cat-_____?
 3. Xing-Crossing, Xmas-_____?
 4. Meat-Protein, Cake-_____?
 5. Fish-A school of, Hens-_____?
 6. Chicory-Bitter, Chocolate-_____?
 7. Deprive-Of, Attentive-_____?
 8. Hens-Eggs, Cow-_____?
 9. Oven-Kitchen, End table-_____?
 10. Elbow-Arm, Knee-_____?
 11. Pure-Purify, Soft-_____?
 12. Decide-Decision, Depart-_____?
 13. Datum-Data, Phenomenon-_____?
 14. Suitcases-Few, Luggage-_____?
 15. Dime-Ten cents, Nickel-_____?
 16. Addition-Plus, Subtraction-_____?
 17. Wise-Wisely, Hard-_____?
 18. Form-Fill out, Tank-_____?
 19. 365 days-Year, 366 days-_____?
 20. Soap-Bar of, Cigarettes-_____?

Beverages

1. What bitter black drink was invented by the Aztecs, but is now usually served made with milk and sugar?
 2. What soft drink is made of water, flavoring and sometimes ice cream and which was traditionally sold at a bar known as a fountain?
 3. What drink is usually made from grapes and is classified as red, white or rose?

- When the wine is distilled and matured it becomes ____
 - What alcoholic drink was originally made in Scotland or Ireland from grain?
 - What drink is served with milk or lemon and is made by pouring boiling water over the leaves?
 - A brown colored, carbonated alcoholic drink.
 - What word is the collective term for any or all alcoholic drinks?
 - What drink is made from the ground beans of a shrub?
 - What drink is made of yoghurt and water?

Business Expressions 1

- I thought this time things were going to be better. Losing the contract was ____ to swallow.
A) bottom line B) blue collar
C) a bitter pill D) back to the drawing board
E) blow-by-blow
 - We've lost the contract thanks to your incompetence. You really ____ , didn't you?
A) back to the drawing board B) bottlenecks
C) bottom line D) blue collar
E) blew it
 - I'd be better off stopping my legal job and doing jobs for cash. The _____ is the only way to make money these days.
A) blow-by-blow B) back to the drawing board
C) bottlenecks D) black economy
E) bottom line
 - The product didn't work in the States. As they say there, it really _____.
A) back to the drawing board B) bottlenecks
C) bombed D) blow-by-blow
E) bottom line
 - However, the same product sold really well in England. As they say there, it _____.
A) back to the drawing board B) bottlenecks
C) bottom line D) blue collar
E) went like a bomb
 - He used to work on the factory floor. Yes, he really started out as a _____ worker.
A) blue collar B) back to the drawing board
C) bottlenecks D) bottom line
E) blow-by-blow
 - There are many reasons why this should be a success. However, the _____ is that it has been a big flop.
A) bottom line B) back to the drawing board
C) bottlenecks D) blow-by-blow
E) a bitter pill
 - Production has been unable to keep pace with demand. We are doing our best to eliminate the _____.
A) blow-by-blow B) back to the drawing board
C) blew it D) a bitter pill
E) bottlenecks
 - We'll have to start again on this one. It's time to go _____.
A) blow-by-blow B) blew it
C) black economy D) bombed
E) back to the drawing board

10. Don't leave out any details. I want a full _____ account of what happened in the meeting.

 - A) blow-by-blow
 - B) blew it
 - C) black economy
 - D) bombed
 - E) went like a bomb

Business Expressions 2

1. At the start of the meeting everybody was very quiet and reserved but he told a few jokes to _____.
A) across the board B) break the ice
C) broke the news D) back to the drawing board
E) take on board
 2. He's not very quick on the uptake, it takes him quite a while to _____ new ideas.
A) on to a good thing B) take on board
C) bullish D) breathing down
E) brief
 3. We're going to have to reduce budgets in every single department. There will be _____ cuts.
A) back to the drawing board B) brief
C) on to a good thing D) brainstorm
E) across the board
 4. My boss never gives me any freedom. She's always _____ my neck.
A) broke the news B) brief
C) breathing down D) back to the drawing board
E) bullish
 5. We need a name for our new brand. The best thing is to get a few people together and try to _____ a name.
A) brief B) on to a good thing
C) broke the news D) bullish
E) brainstorm
 6. I'm very happy with our sales prospects for the next year. I'm feeling really _____.
A) bullish B) back to the drawing board
C) broke the news D) on to a good thing
E) brief
 7. We would have liked to have looked at that but that wasn't part of the _____ you set us.
A) brief B) on to a good thing
C) back to the drawing board D) breathing down
E) broke the news
 8. I've heard all about it. Sally _____ to me.
A) brainstorm B) on to a good thing
C) back to the drawing board D) breathing down
E) broke the news
 9. I'm well aware that this is potentially a good new product and that we are probably _____ with it.
A) on to a good thing B) back to the drawing board
C) brainstorm D) breathing down
E) across the board
 10. I guess this market study shows that nobody wants to buy our product. It's _____ for us.
A) back to the drawing board B) brainstorm
C) breathing down D) across the board
E) take on board
- Business Expressions 3**
1. I reckon we owe you about the same as you owe us. Why don't we just ____?
A) call his bluff B) called it a day
C) calls the shots D) chicken
E) call it quits
 2. We've been working on this for fourteen hours now. Isn't it time we ____?
A) called it a day B) call it quits
C) calls the shots D) chicken
E) call his bluff
 3. Let's face it, he decides. He's the boss so he's the one that _____.
A) called it a day B) calls the shots
C) call it quits D) chicken
E) call his bluff
4. He says he will go elsewhere if we don't lower our price but I don't think he will. I think we should _____.
A) call his bluff B) call it quits
C) called it a day D) calls the shots
E) chicken
 5. I'm sure that there is a lot of corruption in that country. If we order an internal audit we may be opening _____.
A) carry the can B) chicken
C) can't win D) chicken and egg
E) a can of worms
 6. Someone is going to have to take responsibility for this disaster. Who is going to _____.
A) can't win B) carry the can
C) chicken D) a can of worms
E) chicken and egg
 7. Whatever we do, we are going to come out badly. It's a _____ situation.
A) a can of worms B) carry the can
C) chicken D) can't win
E) chicken and egg
 8. She always likes to think things through very carefully. She likes to _____.
A) chicken and egg B) chicken
C) chew things over D) call his bluff
E) call it quits
 9. We need a loan to start the company and we need a company to get the loan. It's a _____ situation.
A) calls the shots B) chew things over
C) chicken D) call his bluff
E) chicken and egg
 10. We wanted to expand into Asia but we were a bit frightened. We were soon sorry for being so _____.
A) chicken and egg B) chicken
C) calls the shots D) chew things over
E) call it quits

Change the Words

Change the underlined word(s) to a one-word equivalent.

1. In place of a job, he's looking for a course to take.
2. Please go on. This story is very interesting.
3. I'm getting accustomed to coming here all by myself.
4. Last night a train ran into a bank of snow.
5. Don't forget to bring a pail of milk when you come home.
6. It's extremely cold outside; in the open air.
7. The champion fought better than his opponent.
8. From my hotel window I have a view of the bay.
9. She did not forgive him for his rudeness.

Count / Non-Count Food Partitives

1. Please go to the store and pick up a _____ of milk.
A) bag B) half gallon C) dozen D) pound
2. This recipe calls for a _____ of butter.
A) dozen B) tube C) stick D) can
3. My cat eats a _____ of tuna every day.
A) can B) loaf C) bottle D) bag
4. I like to drink a _____ of mineral water after I exercise.
A) pound B) stick C) teaspoon D) bottle
5. I want to make a peanut butter and jelly sandwich. But the _____ of peanut butter is empty.
A) six-pack B) jar C) head D) box
6. I need three _____ of yogurt from the dairy section.
A) tubes B) pounds C) containers D) dozens

7. If you want coffee with breakfast, you should buy a _____ of coffee tonight.
 A) gallon B) pound C) cup D) quart
8. I would like a large, green _____ of lettuce for tonight's salad.
 A) head B) jar C) can D) half a cup
9. Would you like a _____ of chocolate or vanilla ice cream?
 A) half dozen B) pint C) bag D) can
10. Pick up _____ of whole wheat bread at the bakery.
 A) half a pound B) a box C) a twelve-pack D) a loaf
11. I need _____ eggs for the Easter egg hunt.
 A) a gallon B) a quart of C) half a dozen D) a teaspoon of
12. I need a _____ of ground beef to make hamburgers for the picnic.
 A) pint B) box C) head D) pound and a half
13. We need a _____ of rice to make our special chicken and rice dish.
 A) box B) gallon C) loaf D) teaspoon
14. The _____ of toothpaste are located in the health and beauty section of the supermarket.
 A) quarts B) tubes C) pints D) sticks
15. Pick up a _____ of soda for the party tonight.
 A) head B) jar C) bag D) six-pack
16. Order _____ Swiss cheese at the deli counter.
 A) a pint B) half a pound C) a quart D) a jar
17. This recipe needs a _____ of salt.
 A) teaspoon B) loaf C) six-pack D) stick
18. Go get a _____ of bananas in the produce section at the front of the store.
 A) head B) dozen C) bunch D) pint
19. We need a _____ of orange juice for tomorrow morning.
 A) pound B) quart C) bag D) stick
20. Buy a _____ of chocolate chip cookies for dessert.
 A) bag B) half a gallon C) teaspoon D) loaf

Gender-Free Language

What are the gender-free words for the following?

1. stewardess - _____?
2. policeman - _____?
3. mailman - _____?
4. chairman - _____?
5. spokesman - _____?
6. anchorman - _____?
7. poetess - _____?
8. actress - _____?
9. housewife - _____?
10. manpower - _____?
11. wife or husband - _____?
12. mothering - _____?
13. foreman - _____?
14. salesmanship - _____?
15. man, mankind - _____?

Finish the Sentence

1. She usually is a careful driver but yesterday she had a(an) _____.
 A) accident B) happening C) incident
2. She was fishing from the river _____.
 A) cliff B) valley C) bank
3. It took him three times to pass his driving _____.
 A) competition B) match C) test

4. He took a map with him in case he got _____.
 A) lost B) found C) discovered
5. She was fired from her last _____.
 A) business B) job C) house
6. If my toothache doesn't stop, I'll go to the _____.
 A) doctor B) dentist C) hospital
7. Water expands when it _____.
 A) freezes B) thaws C) flows
8. The teacher was angry because Tom kept asking lots of stupid _____.
 A) questions B) mistakes C) answers
9. He said he was going to sail around the world in his _____.
 A) car B) parachute C) yacht
10. Wait while I rewind the _____.
 A) television B) tape C) book

Food and Nutrition Quiz

1. One of the following does not belong to this food group:
 A) banana B) beef C) peach
 D) nectarine E) prune
2. The food group in question 1 is:
 A) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
 B) Fats, Oils and Sweets Group
 C) Fruit Group
 D) Bread, Cereal, Rice and Pasta Group
 E) Milk, Yogurt, and Cheese Group
3. What food doesn't belong to this food group?
 A) chicken B) steak C) lamb
 D) crab E) kiwi
4. The food group in question #3 is:
 A) Bread, Cereal, Rice and Pasta Group
 B) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
 C) Vegetable Group
 D) Milk, Yogurt, and Cheese Group
 E) Fats, Oils and Sweets Group
5. What food doesn't belong to this food group?
 A) apricot B) squash C) zucchini
 D) potato E) broccoli
6. The food group in question 5 is:
 A) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
 B) Fruit Group
 C) Vegetable Group
 D) Fats, Oils and Sweets Group
 E) Bread, Cereal, Rice and Pasta Group
7. What food doesn't belong to this food group?
 A) chocolate milk B) cream cheese C) ice cream
 D) salad dressing E) yogurt
8. The food group in question 7 is:
 A) Fruit Group
 B) Dairy Group
 C) Vegetable Group
 D) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
 E) Fats, Oils and Sweets Group
9. What food doesn't belong to this food group?
 A) cookies B) candy C) salad dressing
 D) cherries E) butter
10. The food group in question 9 is:
 A) Dairy Group
 B) Vegetable Group
 C) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
 D) Bread, Cereal, Rice and Pasta Group
 E) Fats, Oils and Sweets Group

11. What food doesn't belong to this food group?
 A) noodles B) crackers C) scallion
 D) macaroni E) cous cous
12. The food group in question 11 is:
 A) Bread, Cereal, Rice and Pasta Group
 B) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
 C) Vegetable Group
 D) Fats, Oils and Sweets Group
 E) Fruit Group
13. Which of the following beverages has no fat, sugar, or oils?
 A) milk B) root beer
 C) coffee with cream D) iced tea unsweetened
 E) lemonade
- What Fruit...?**
- What fruit gave Sir Isaac Newton a headache and is famous in the stories of Adam and Eve?
 - What fruit was traditionally stepped on by foot to make wine?
 - What fruit is needed to make a 'Pina Colada' cocktail?
 - What fruit comes in 'bunches' and has an easy to peel yellow skin?
 - What fruit is 'Seville' famous and is used to make marmalade?
 - What red fruit is sour and used to make marmalade and juice?
 - What fruit are 'water', 'cantaloupe', and 'honeydew' all types of?
 - What fruit are people likened to if they have an excess of body fat around the hips and bottom?
 - What fruit when dried becomes a prune?
 - What fruit is used to make jam and is served with a shortcake base?

House Words

- Where do you find a toaster and a kettle?
- Where do you find pillows, blankets, and an alarm clock?
- Where do you find shampoo, soap, and a shower?
- Where do you find a T.V., a sofa and a coffee table?
- Where do you find coat hangers and clean clothes?
- Where do you find bicycles, the car and various odds and ends?
- Where do you find spades, a hose, bulbs and gardening gloves?
- Where do you find a cot, nappies or diapers, and a romper suit?
- Where do you find a washing machine, soap powder and dirty socks?
- Where do you find lavatory paper, air freshener and a seat cover?

Interjections

- Paraphrase the interjection used in the following dialogue.
 A: I've forgotten to tell John about the party.
 B: Eh?
 A) What did you say? B) Really? C) How come?
- Which of the following interjections is NOT an expression of surprise or wonder?
 A) Gee! B) Gosh! C) Boo!
- You are vegetarian and you are offered a dish of raw meat. What do you think?
 A) Ugh! B) Hurrah! C) Yippee!
- Somebody has just stepped on your toe. Which interjection would best fit the situation?
 A) Yoo-hoo! B) Ouch! C) Eh!
- You are most likely to hear or use the interjection boo _____.
 A) at a theatrical performance
 B) while listening to a political speech
 C) on both of the above mentioned occasions
- _____, Mary! Come here! I want to talk to you.
 A) Oops B) Mmm C) Hey
- 'Ta' is synonymous of _____.
 A) take it easy B) thank you C) tra-la-la

8. A: I scored 660 points at the TOEFL test!
 B: ____! That's amazing!
 A) Wow B) Aha C) Woe
9. Your children are making a lot of noise and you want to hear the news on the radio. How do you urge silence?
 A) Shh! B) Tut-tut C) Ow!
10. ____! The spinach soup is out of this world!
 A) Mmm B) Yuk C) Uh

Meat

- When the flesh of a cow or bull is used as meat it's called ____.
- This meat is sliced and served fried with eggs, sausages and bread for breakfast.
- What word is used for the meat of a pig when it's used as meat?
- Young sheep's meat is called ____.
- The flesh of a fully grown sheep is called ____.
- The flesh of a deer used for eating is known as ____.
- The collective word for the flesh of animals such as rabbits, pigeons and deer hunted for sport or food is ____.
- Roe and Caviar are the eggs of ____.
- Roosters, hens, ducks, and turkeys when bred for food or for their eggs are collectively known as ____.
- The bits considered less valuable of an animal such as the heart, wings, and liver that are used for food are known as ____.

The logic list

Complete the logic list of words.

- Shark, carp, catfish, trout _____.
 A) salamander B) toad C) frog
 D) herring E) turtle
- Piano, organ, bagpipe, violin _____.
 A) kettle B) kettledrum C) violet
 D) pinochle E) organic
- Sea, ocean, river, lake, _____.
 A) seaman B) riverside C) beach
 D) pond E) shelf
- Arm-chair, coffee-table, settee, scatter-cushion, _____.
 A) wall-unit B) walking stick C) hall-mirror
 D) coat hanger E) umbrella stand
- Oak, silver-birch, poplar, willow, _____.
 A) ashtray B) ash C) seed
 D) cork E) rubber
- Tree, trunk, root, leaf, _____.
 A) paper B) branch C) fruit
 D) roof E) mushroom
- Bread, butter, sugar, cream, _____.
 A) shark B) scholar C) kids
 D) cheese E) steam
- A hat, a cap, a scarf, a shirt, _____.
 A) an umbrella B) a shade C) trousers
 D) a bag E) a stick
- Speak, talk, tell, say, _____.
 A) run B) swim C) utter
 D) laugh E) go
- Teacher, headmaster, form mistress, principal _____.
 A) child B) pupil C) woman
 D) teenager E) man
- Worker, teacher, businessman, doctor, _____.
 A) letter carrier B) classroom C) park
 D) weather E) girl

12. Wood, metal, brick, glass, _____.
 A) ink B) clay C) sugar
 D) pepper E) fruit
13. Tree, plant, flower, bush, _____.
 A) field B) bird C) animal
 D) grass E) insect
14. Farm, village, town, city, _____.
 A) park B) harbor C) garden
 D) corner E) settlement

The most general meaning

Find the word with the most general meaning.

1. A) clever B) honest C) kind
 D) polite E) good
2. A) stories B) novels C) poems
 D) books E) tales
3. A) apple B) fruit C) pear
 D) apricot E) cherry
4. A) a cow B) a horse C) a mule
 D) an animal E) a dog
5. A) men B) women C) girls
 D) boys E) people
6. A) cabin B) palace C) house
 D) hut E) building
7. A) brick B) stone C) construction materials
 C) construction materials D) wood
 E) clay
8. A) dollars B) money C) franks
 D) sums E) pounds
9. A) dancing B) drawing C) acting
 D) art E) singing
10. A) man B) woman C) person
 D) boy E) girl

Types of Hats

1. Panama, top and felt are all types of _____.
2. Baseball players wear them and now it is fashionable to wear them backwards.
3. Worn by motorcycle riders on their heads.
4. A flat hat made of felt worn by school girls and French men.
5. It is usually white and lacy when worn by brides. It begins with the letter "V".
6. A square cloth folded in half and tied under the chin which begins with the letter "H".
7. A long piece of material wrapped around the heads of some Indian men.
8. The headgear worn by kings and queens.
9. The headgear that is attached to a coat or jacket and can be pulled up. It begins with a "H".
10. This hat is mainly worn by babies, but was originally made to keep the sun off women's faces.

Word definition

1. Someone who carries a message is _____.
 A) worker B) messenger C) peace maker
 D) foreigner E) stranger
2. A writer of verses of any kind is _____.
 A) an author B) a novelist C) a dramatist
 D) a poet E) a writer
3. A food made from milk is _____.
 A) ham B) cheese C) stew
 D) pepper E) roll
4. The part of a room you walk on is _____.
 A) ceiling B) carpet C) rug
 D) floor E) wall
5. A bulb like vegetable with a strong smell and flavor and unpleasant taste is _____.
 A) onion B) potato C) tomato
 D) carrot E) cabbage
6. The first letter of a word or a name means _____.
 A) signature B) alphabet C) voice
 D) initial E) injury
7. Someone you do not know is _____.
 A) inhabitant B) man C) woman
 D) native E) stranger
8. A sea voyage for pleasure is _____.
 A) by sea B) ship C) seashore
 D) cruise E) sea steamer
9. Someone who makes or looks after machines is _____.
 A) economist B) worker C) teacher
 D) engineer E) member
10. UFO stands for _____.
 A) Unknown Flying Object
 B) Unmanned Flying Object
 C) Unidentified Flying Object
 D) Unreal Flying Object
 E) Unrecognizable Flying Object
11. A public sale where things are sold to the people who offer the most money for them is _____.
 A) audience B) attic C) auction
 D) atlas E) astrologer
12. A very large pool of water with land all around is _____.
 A) garden B) object C) oath
 D) nut E) lake
13. Two stored buses are called _____.
 A) liners B) the underground C) street-cars
 D) double-deckers E) coaches

TEST A**What teenagers do with their money**

Thirteen-year-olds do not spend as much money as their parents suspect - at least not according to the findings of a (1) survey, *Money and Change*. The survey (2) three hundred teenagers, 13-17 years old, from (3) Britain.

By the time they (4) their teens, most children see their weekly allowance rise dramatically to an amazing national average of £5.14. Two thirds think they get (5) money, but most expect to have to do something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is (6) among teenagers. Therefore, the (7) of children (8) an effort to save for the future.

Greater access to cash (9) teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible (10) a result. The economic recession seems to have encouraged (11) attitudes to money, even in the case of children at these ages. Instead of wasting what pocket (12) they have on sweets or magazines, the 13-year-olds who took (13) in the survey seem to (14) to the situation by saving more than half (15) their cash.

1. A) late B) recent C) latest D) fresh
2. A) included B) contained C) counted D) enclosed
3. A) entire B) all over C) complete D) the whole
4. A) reach B) get C) make D) arrive
5. A) acceptable B) adequate C) satisfactory D) enough
6. A) gaining B) heightening C) increasing D) building
7. A) most B) maximum C) many D) majority
8. A) make B) do C) have D) try
9. A) among B) through C) between D) along
10. A) like B) as C) for D) in
11. A) aware B) knowing C) helpful D) cautious
12. A) cash B) money C) change D) savings
13. A) part B) place C) share D) piece
14. A) reply B) answer C) respond D) return
15. A) from B) as C) of D) for

TEST B**Becoming a nurse: the interview**

The reality of an interview is never as bad as your fears. For some (1) people imagine the interviewer is going to jump on every tiny mistake they (2). In truth, the interviewer is as (3) for the meeting to go well as you are. It is what (4) his or her job enjoyable.

The secret of a good interview is preparing for it. What you wear is always important as it creates the first impression. So (5) neatly, but comfortably. Make (6) that you can deal with anything you are (7). Prepare for questions that are certain to come up, for example: Why do you want to become a nurse? What is the most important (8) a good nurse should have? Apart from nursing, what other careers have you (9)? What are your interests and hobbies?

Answer the questions fully and precisely. (10), if one of your interests is reading, be prepared to (11) about the sort of books you like. (12), do not learn all your answers off (13) heart. The interviewer wants to meet a human (14), not a robot. Remember, the interviewer is genuinely interested in you, so the more you relax and are yourself, the more (15) you are to succeed.

1. A) reason B) idea C) explanation D) excuse

2. A) perform B) do C) make D) have
3. A) keen B) wanting C) interested D) delighted
4. A) does B) causes C) happens D) makes
5. A) dress B) wear C) put on D) have on
6. A) evident B) sure C) definite D) clear
7. A) requested B) questioned C) enquired D) asked
8. A) character B) quality C) nature D) point
9. A) thought B) regarded C) considered D) wondered
10. A) For instance B) That is C) Such as D) Let's say
11. A) say B) talk C) discuss D) chat
12. A) However B) Although C) Despite D) Therefore
13. A) at B) in C) on D) by
14. A) character B) being C) somebody D) nature
15. A) easy B) possible C) likely D) probable

TEST C**The four-minute mile**

It is the nature of athletic records that they are broken and their place is taken by new ones. Yet in many sports (1), there is a mark which is not (2) in itself, but which becomes a legend as athletes (3) to break it. The most (4) of these is the attempt to run the mile in (5) than four minutes.

In 1945, the mile record was (6) to 4 minutes, 1.5 seconds. And there, for nine years, it stuck. Then, in 1954, a medical student (7) Roger Bannister decided to try and break the record. He had been (8) for this day since running the mile in 4 minutes, 2 seconds the (9) year.

Two other runners set the pace for him, and (10) 250 yards to go he burst ahead for the finish. He wrote (11): 'My body had exhausted all its energy, but it (12) on running just the same. Those (13) few seconds seemed never-ending. I could see the line of the finishing tape. I jumped like a man making a desperate attempt to save himself from danger.' Bannister's time was 3 minutes, 59.4 seconds. (14) this record has been broken on many (15) since, Bannister's achievement will never be forgotten.

1. A) happenings B) events C) games D) matches
2. A) central B) major C) significant D) considerable
3. A) try B) try on C) try out D) try for
4. A) known B) public C) noticeable D) famous
5. A) smaller B) less C) lower D) under
6. A) broken down B) lessened
C) decreased D) brought down
7. A) entitled B) called C) nicknamed D) known
8. A) trying B) studying C) running D) training
9. A) early B) previous C) past D) former
10. A) on B) in C) with D) by
11. A) afterwards B) then C) next D) after
12. A) went B) continued C) ran D) got
13. A) last B) late C) latest D) later
14. A) But B) In spite of C) However D) Although
15. A) times B) times C) occasions D) incidents

TEST D

Traffic Lights

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signaling engineer. It was installed (1) the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It (2) like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. (3), it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident (4) further development until cars became common.

(5) traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green (6) were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-color signals, operated (7) hand from a tower in the (8) of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The (9) lights of this type to (10) in Britain were in London, on the junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925. Automatic signals were installed (11) year later.

In the past, traffic lights were (12). In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just (13) silently, but would ring bells to (14) the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been (15) by standard models which are universally adopted.

1. A) outside B) out C) out of D) outdoors
2. A) resembled B) looked C) showed D) seemed
3. A) However B) Therefore C) Although D) Despite
4. A) forbade B) disappointed C) avoided D) discouraged
5. A) New B) Recent C) Modern D) Late
6. A) methods B) ways C) systems D) means
7. A) by B) with C) through D) in
8. A) middle B) heart C) focus D) halfway
9. A) original B) primary C) first D) early
10. A) show B) appear C) happen D) become
11. A) a B) in the C) in a D) the
12. A) various B) particular C) rare D) special
13. A) change B) alter C) vary D) move
14. A) rise B) raise C) wake D) get up
15. A) reproduced B) replaced C) removed D) remained

TEST E

The best stone in the world

In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a (1) at Pedlar's Acre, south (2) the river. The family were (3) running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving (4) the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to (5) on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected (6) to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former (7), Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. The two women (8) with his recipe, and (9) in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof.

The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be (10) to survive in all weather conditions for many years. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace (11) display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. (12) mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. They (13) only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments.

After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it (14) closed. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was (15), and has never been rediscovered.

1. A) territory B) place C) ground D) plot
2. A) to B) of C) from D) than
3. A) already B) just C) yet D) however
4. A) at B) in C) to D) on
5. A) go B) carry C) get D) run
6. A) claimed B) had C) was D) would

7. A) landlord B) possessor C) owner D) tenant
8. A) experimented B) tried C) experienced D) tested
9. A) managed B) succeeded C) achieved D) completed
10. A) capable B) possible C) able D) good
11. A) still B) only C) just D) yet
12. A) Either B) Also C) Each D) Both
13. A) employed B) worked C) staffed D) teamed
14. A) lastly B) at last C) in the end D) finally
15. A) missing B) disappeared C) lost D) left

TEST F

On your bike!

If you are getting fed up wasting time looking for parking space, my (1) to you is to consider the bicycle as an alternative (2) of transport. Cycling is probably the cheapest and healthiest way of getting (3) in our congested city centers. (4) it is convenient and environmentally desirable, it can be an unattractive (5) on a cold wintry morning. It is much easier to (6) onto a nice warm bus or jump into your car, (7) the sight of cyclists as they weave their way in and out of the traffic may fill you with (8) as you sit waiting in yet (9) traffic jam. In spite of the (10) that worsening pollution is getting many people (11), causing more and more health problems, and (12) it is fashionable to express one's (13) of the environmentally safe bicycle, it is hard to (14) the danger cyclists face in sharing the road with cars. (15) cycling is not as risky as it looks at first sight, there are more and more accidents involving cyclists.

1. A) advice B) warning C) plan D) solution
2. A) method B) way C) means D) instrument
3. A) on B) through C) over D) about
4. A) Despite B) In spite C) Although D) Even as
5. A) choice B) advice C) propose D) transport
6. A) enter B) be C) travel D) get
7. A) even B) however C) though D) and
8. A) approval B) envy C) angry D) criticism
9. A) other B) more C) another D) longer
10. A) truth B) reality C) fact D) event
11. A) round B) down C) over D) together
12. A) while B) despite C) as D) in spite of
13. A) favor B) agreement C) belief D) approval
14. A) refuse B) criticize C) deny D) think
15. A) Even though B) However C) Whereas D) Although

TEST G

Picture this

Getting friends and family to pose for photos is hard enough, but how would you cope with a rabbit, an owl or a butterfly that simply (1) to keep still?

Simon King, wildlife film-maker and photographer, says you don't need any formal (2) to get started. The whole (3) is that photographing wildlife should be fun. Simon offers the following (4):

Specialize from the start. You're more likely to get good (5) sooner if you (6) on one type of wildlife - insects for instance - (7) than just going off to the woods or park with your camera and snapping whatever you see.

(8) something that isn't hard to photograph. Choosing an animal that's hard to (9), or will run away if it sees you (10) unnecessary problems. How about flowers, or a group of birds?

(11) second-hand camera shops and local papers for quality (12). You don't need to (13) a fortune - Simon started with just a second-hand camera that cost around £30. But you will need a single lens reflex camera.

Remember it's the (14) photograph that counts, not just the subject. (15) you're composing a picture and try to be as artistic as possible.

1. A) disobeys B) dislikes C) refuses D) avoids
2. A) training B) education C) exercise D) lecture
3. A) thought B) idea C) dream D) plan
4. A) lessons B) facts C) warnings D) tips
5. A) progress B) luck C) results D) events
6. A) think B) concentrate C) limit D) depend
7. A) more B) other C) better D) rather
8. A) Decide B) Pick C) Prefer D) Collect
9. A) spot B) notice C) meet D) glance
10. A) creates B) starts C) puts D) leads
11. A) Visit B) Look C) Find D) Search
12. A) instruments B) equipment C) material D) tools
13. A) cost B) make C) spend D) lose
14. A) big B) all C) whole D) full
15. A) Think B) Guess C) Invent D) Imagine

TEST H

Shopping in Japan

Unlike millions of Britons, who will not know how much the Christmas turkey, child's bicycle and the January sales have (1) them until the credit card bill arrives, the Japanese (2) to settle up before they've even (3) their shopping list.

The Japanese like to improve on every idea, even if the idea is cash. So they have been (4) about the pre-paid card. It (5) the bother of banknotes and it saves the Japanese (6) the fear of being in (7) to someone else.

It (8) with the convenient pre-paid telephone card and has (9) through train ticket cards, taxi cards, and supermarket cards all the way to McDonald's hamburgers cards.

Few Westerners can understand why anyone (10) want to give money to a supermarket or a department store (11) by buying a pre-paid card. But credit companies are held in some suspicion in Japan. People have traditionally preferred cash and will happily stroll the streets with quite large (12) of money in their pockets. The fact that street crime is fairly (13) helps.

Pre-paid cards are now as (14) as chopsticks and twice as convenient. About 500 million cards were sold in the first five years after they became (15).

1. A) lost B) cost C) charged D) priced
2. A) prefer B) desire C) enjoy D) select
3. A) written about B) written off C) written out D) written up
4. A) keen B) enthusiastic C) exciting D) eager
5. A) does away with B) does out of C) does without D) does out
6. A) of B) from C) for D) by
7. A) payment B) bill C) debt D) interest
8. A) opened B) invented C) introduced D) started
9. A) followed B) developed C) changed D) turned
10. A) would B) will C) may D) must
11. A) in time B) in front C) in future D) in advance
12. A) savings B) sums C) deposits D) masses
13. A) seldom B) slight C) rare D) slow
14. A) common B) usual C) regular D) often
15. A) prepared B) possible C) ready D) available

TEST I

The personal trainer

What does a personal trainer do?

I meet each client to discuss what he or she is looking for. It could be (1) from improving general fitness to losing - or, in a few cases, - (2) weight. I then devise a training program for them which I think will (3) them to achieve their (4). If they've had anything (5) with them, say a back (6), I speak to their doctor who will (7) me what not to do. If someone eats and drinks too much, it's easy to suggest they (8), but if that doesn't (9), I look at their diet. I prefer to train on a one-to-one (10), though I do sometimes work with (11) if they are friends and want to train together.

Who needs a personal trainer?

I think most people do. A trainer will (12) you to try (13). You achieve 20 per cent more than you could training alone, no (14) how dedicated you are. I've got a lot of Americans on my books, and I actually prefer them. (15) most Brits, who still haven't really got the idea, Americans know how to work out.

1. A) nothing B) everything C) anything D) something
2. A) adding B) gaining C) putting D) finding
3. A) help B) ensure C) let D) organize
4. A) hope B) intention C) aim D) wish
5. A) ill B) bad C) off D) wrong
6. A) wound B) hurt C) injury D) accident
7. A) persuade B) advise C) suggest D) order
8. A) cut out B) cut off C) cut back D) cut down
9. A) work B) function C) manage D) advance
10. A) way B) method C) basis D) style
11. A) crowds B) couples C) twins D) doubles
12. A) move B) push C) make D) insist
13. A) stronger B) better C) more D) harder
14. A) matter B) point C) way D) doubt
15. A) Compared B) Contrary C) Different D) Unlike

TEST J**The fall guy**

Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (1) of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. Four years later he got the chance to (2) in his first film. 'I really enjoyed working on the film,' Nick remembers, 'so I started asking how I'd (3) becoming a stuntman.' Nick couldn't just (4) as a stuntman straight away. First he had to get (5) by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. To do this he had to reach instructor (6) in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying (7) the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood.

Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals - they plan everything down to the (8) detail. 'We take the utmost (9). It's not like being an actor where you can (10) the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time.' Nick has (11) some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in Alien 3 he was (12) on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location (13) him all (14) the world, often for months (15) a time.

1. A) lesson B) experiment C) attempt D) taste
2. A) play B) practice C) perform D) show
3. A) go on B) go about C) go by D) go for
4. A) put up B) establish C) set up D) introduce
5. A) applied B) allowed C) agreed D) accepted
6. A) line B) level C) measure D) mark
7. A) in B) on C) at D) by
8. A) tiniest B) lowest C) least D) lightest
9. A) caution B) care C) attention D) guard
10. A) have B) make C) give D) take
11. A) made B) done C) led D) given
12. A) put B) caught C) set D) lit
13. A) takes B) brings C) flies D) fetches
14. A) about B) through C) across D) over
15. A) at B) on C) for D) in

TEST K**Yachtswoman**

Lisa Clayton's dream was to become the first woman in history to sail single-handed, non-stop and unassisted around the world. On 17 September 1994, she set sail in Spirit of Birmingham on what could have been the final (1) of her life. Here are some of her notes on the journey.

Day 182

The loneliness got worse (2) the day. When you haven't (3) a ship or land for four months, (4) talked to anyone, it really gets you (5). The sense of isolation is frightening.

Day 217

I (6) a lot of my trip feeling frustrated and frightened, (7) it was because of the (8) winds, a broken heater or the sharks. I remember thinking, 'This is crazy! The sun was out, the sea was (9) and here I was (10) tears! Then I saw the most wonderful (11)- a 12m whale which swam (12) the boat for hours.

Day 286

Two days before I crossed the (13) line a helicopter came out scanning the seas for me. That's when I finally thought, 'I'm going to do it.' About 50 boats escorted me into the harbor where thousands of people were waiting, (14) me on. And, as I docked, fireworks and cannons (15). It was just mad!

1. A) excursion B) travel C) journey D) tour
2. A) from B) by C) since D) at

3. A) crossed B) discovered C) passed D) joined
4. A) let alone B) not only C) without even D) not counting
5. A) back B) out C) off D) down
6. A) took B) spent C) had D) stayed
7. A) whether B) unless C) either D) if
8. A) low B) weak C) mild D) light
9. A) sparkling B) glowing C) flickering D) flashing
10. A) full of B) in C) down with D) on
11. A) scenery B) view C) sight D) outlook
12. A) alongside B) close C) besides D) ahead
13. A) ending B) final C) finishing D) last
14. A) crying B) cheering C) shouting D) screaming
15. A) broke out B) let out C) set off D) went off

TEST L**Night visitor**

She put the key in the keyhole as quietly as she could but she found it (1) as the door was old and rusty. As she (2) opened the door, it squeaked (3) on its old hinges. 'I wish they'd oil the thing a bit more (4)', she muttered to herself (5). She closed the door (6) behind her and then tiptoed (7) across the room. Unfortunately, this time it was the floorboards that betrayed her as they creaked (8) with every step she took. It had been so (9) since the old house had been built - it had (10) been about two hundred years before and for all Helen knew they had (11) replaced the original floorboards. Helen's heart began to beat (12). It was one o'clock. Helen's parents must have gone to bed (13). This was most unusual. Rarely (14) to bed before she got home. No sooner had she put her foot on the first stair (15) she heard a muffled voice call out, 'Who's there? Is that you, Helen?

1. A) hardly B) easy C) hard D) easily
2. A) slowly B) loudly C) careful D) noisy
3. A) lightly B) noisily C) softly D) gently
4. A) frequent B) oftener C) sooner D) frequently
5. A) with angry B) angry C) angrily D) from anger
6. A) shyly B) efficiently C) carefully D) fast
7. A) softly B) gentle C) finely D) shortly
8. A) aloud B) loud C) loudly D) allowed
9. A) along B) long time C) long D) a long time
10. A) probably B) certainly C) definitely D) may not
11. A) rarely B) scarcely C) never D) occasionally
12. A) fastly B) more faster C) more fast D) faster
13. A) early B) more earlier C) the earliest D) more early
14. A) they went B) they did go
C) they have gone D) did they go
15. A) then B) than C) that D) there

TEST M

A hectic time

Dear Trevor,

I know it's been ages since I wrote to you but I've been very busy (1) we decided to move into the country. The house in the village is not quite ready (2) but as you can imagine (3) the last few weeks we've had to chase up builders and plumbers and we've (4) got a long way to go.

It's been such a long time since we (5) to work on it. I've almost forgotten how long it's been exactly. We must have started it about seven years (6) and we've (7) spent a small fortune on it. We are (8) living in our rather cramped flat where you (9) us a few years ago but it (10) to get unbearable and we (11) to moving out. We are still (12) around from morning (13) night and it's been particularly hectic (14) the last week. Anyway, (15) all this was going on Karen fell and sprained her ankle which was the last thing we needed!

1. A) every time B) ever since C) while D) before
2. A) still B) already C) yet D) soon
3. A) for B) as C) while D) since
4. A) yet B) already C) nearly D) still
5. A) have started B) start C) did start D) started
6. A) before B) ago C) previous D) since
7. A) still B) not C) already D) yet
8. A) already B) still C) yet D) longer
9. A) were visiting B) have visited C) had been visited D) visited
10. A) begun B) is beginning C) begins D) begin
11. A) have looked B) looked forward C) will look forward D) are looking forward
12. A) rush B) rushed C) rushing D) be rushed
13. A) and B) into C) till D) through
14. A) during B) from C) in D) while
15. A) in B) during C) while D) for

TEST N

The mystery of the Marie Celeste

We spotted the Marie Celeste drifting in mid-Atlantic on December 5, 1872. Since the ship looked damaged, the captain said the three of us (1) board her at once (2) investigate and (3) him back any information we could get hold of. We (4) climb on board without too much difficulty but we couldn't see any sign of life anywhere. The crew of the Marie Celeste (5) have abandoned ship (6) the ship's small lifeboat was missing. Some navigational equipment which a ship of that kind (7) had on board was also missing. The crew (8) had much time to abandon ship because they had not (9) with them many of their personal possessions. Luckily, we (10) to find the ship's log which helped us a great deal in our (11). The last time the captain of the Maria Celeste had (12) an entry in the ship's log was November 21. Something extraordinary must have taken (13) between this date and December 5. The captain of the ship, Benjamin Briggs, had extensive (14) of the high seas so what had made him (15) the decision to abandon ship in the middle of nowhere?

1. A) have B) had to C) could D) ought
2. A) in order that B) so that C) in order to D) for to
3. A) take B) get C) carry D) bring
4. A) couldn't B) managed C) unable D) were able to
5. A) can't B) must C) hadn't D) could
6. A) since B) on account of C) as a result of D) owing to
7. A) shouldn't B) should have C) shouldn't have D) should be

8. A) ought not have B) must not C) couldn't have D) would have
9. A) taken B) fetched C) brought D) had
10. A) could B) able C) knew D) managed
11. A) information B) solution C) suggestion D) investigation
12. A) took B) passed C) wrote D) made
13. A) part B) care C) place D) control
14. A) qualification B) education C) experience D) travel
15. A) bring B) choose C) have D) take

TEST O

The big day

Whatever candidates may think about examiners, they are not in fact (1) monsters, dripping red ink instead of blood, but ordinary people who will do their best to pass candidates as (2) as candidates follow certain basic rules of the game. Many candidates are (3) in the First Certificate not because their English is (4) but because they are (5) about the requirements of the examination. Before you (6) for the examination, make sure you know what is expected of you; you are (7) to do well unless you answer all the questions set, and don't include (8) material. Don't start writing as (9) as you get the paper - think first, write (10)! If part of an answer is incorrect, you (11) cross it out and write the preferred answer neatly above it. If your handwriting (12) illegible, it will be difficult for the examiner to give you credit for it, (13) it is right or (14). You will also lose marks if your essay is written in an (15) style for the type of writing and intended audience.

1. A) insensible B) unsensible C) unsensitive D) insensitive
2. A) much B) far C) long D) soon
3. A) unhappy B) inaccurate C) incorrect D) unsuccessful
4. A) inadequate B) misguided C) illegible D) misunderstood
5. A) ill-informed B) informed C) disinforming D) mal-informed
6. A) will sit B) would sit C) have sat D) sit
7. A) improbably B) impossible C) unlikely D) unlucky
8. A) irrelevant B) illiterate C) indirect D) illogical
9. A) quickly B) immediately C) fast D) soon
10. A) after B) afterwards C) later D) slower
11. A) will B) would C) should D) have
12. A) was B) were C) be D) is
13. A) however B) whenever C) whether D) if
14. A) no B) none C) false D) not
15. A) unappropriate B) misappropriate C) inappropriate D) disappropriate

TEST P**Bad news**

The mass media nowadays are our main source of information about what's happening in the world and the impression one (1) from them about human (2) is pretty depressing. My blood (3) rises every time I switch the television on. Apart from gossip about (4) personalities, the picture they paint of human (5) is that they are violent and bloodthirsty. They just report crimes, violations of human rights and the way we are destroying our natural (6). They rarely report (7) in science or medicine; it's a bleak picture. Last night, there was a report about a mass (8) from a prison in Chicago during which five prison guards (9) dead as the prisoners were (10) their getaway. Then there was the story of someone who (11) gunned down by police when he went berserk and massacred ten innocent (12) in a shopping centre somewhere - again - in the United States. I see now where Hollywood (13) get their ideas from. They just turn on the news and they've got themselves a (14) scenario. It seems to me that news (15) have become a form of entertainment.

1. A) takes B) collects C) gets D) draws
2. A) nature B) character C) species D) persons
3. A) level B) impression C) pressure D) temperature
4. A) film affairs B) film business
C) show star D) show business
5. A) beings B) characters C) personalities D) people
6. A) wealth B) springs C) materials D) resources
7. A) breakaways B) break-ins
C) break-ups D) breakthroughs
8. A) break-in B) break-out C) breakthrough D) break-up
9. A) have been shot B) have shot
C) were shooting D) were shot
10. A) taking B) making C) trying D) escaping
11. A) had B) has been C) got D) was got
12. A) by-passers B) passers-by C) pedestrians D) onlookers
13. A) screenplayers B) scriptplayers
C) scenewriters D) screenwriters
14. A) ready-made B) take-away C) give away D) high class
15. A) bulletins B) broadcasters C) forecasts D) reporters

TEST R**E-mail or snail mail?**

Modern technology has brought about enormous improvements in communications and yet many people are still very worried (1) using the latest computer technology. I am often (2) to meet colleagues who still don't know what the 'e' in e-mail stands for and they are too (3) to ask.

They assume you have to be skilled (4) computers to send a message via e-mail but in fact it is (5) thing in the world. It is also (6) to send an e-mail message (7) to send an ordinary letter or a 'snail' message which also takes (8) longer. An e-mail message is only (9) more expensive than a local telephone call to send; on top of the call itself you also have to pay a fee to your 'server'. If you send a letter by (10) mail it will take a couple of days to get there whereas an e-mail will not take (11) than a few seconds. Once you become (12) to using the system you will be (13) at how much more (14) it is than other means of communication. Of course, before you have access to e-mail, you will need a fairly (15) computer, which can be quite expensive.

1. A) for B) about C) at D) with as
2. A) surprising B) irritating C) surprised D) irritated
3. A) embarrassing B) embarrassed
C) tired D) tiring
4. A) about B) into C) to D) in
5. A) simplest B) the more simple
C) simpler D) the simplest
6. A) cheaper B) more cheaper
C) cheapest D) the cheaper
7. A) as B) than C) that D) from
8. A) much B) more C) as D) lot
9. A) little B) slightly C) less D) least
10. A) second-hand B) low-paid
C) part-time D) first-class
11. A) more long B) longest C) as long D) longer
12. A) capable B) accustomed C) clever D) good
13. A) amazed B) puzzled C) experienced D) pleased
14. A) confident B) certain C) efficient D) skilful
15. A) strong B) great C) powerful D) large

AT THE AIRPORT

When you travel by air you have to get to the airport early in order to 1 about an hour before your flight. If you have a lot of luggage, you can put it in a 2 and push it to the 3 where someone will 4 your ticket and weigh your luggage. If you have 5, it can be expensive. Your heavy luggage is put on a 6 and carried away. A light bag is classed as 7 and you can take it with you on to the plane. A(an) 8 looks at your passport and a(an) 9 checks your hand luggage before you go into the 10 to wait till your flight is called. If you want to, you can buy some cheap 11 goods here. Then you see on the 12 or you hear a(an) 13 that you must 14 your plane. You go through the 15, then there is sometimes a 16 before you actually enter the plane. When all the 17 are 18, and when the captain and his crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane begins to 19 to the end of the 20. Finally, permission is received from the control tower and the plane moves faster and faster in order to 21.

1. A) check
C) board
B) check in
D) security check
2. A) on board
C) trolley
B) immigration officer
D) runway
3. A) check-in desk
C) check
B) check in
D) security check
4. A) check in
C) pass
B) check
D) depart
5. A) security guard
C) departure lounge
B) hand luggage
D) excess baggage
6. A) conveyor belt
C) security check
B) take off
D) board
7. A) excess baggage
C) runway
B) hand luggage
D) departure lounge
8. A) security guard
C) security check
B) passenger
D) immigration officer
9. A) security guard
C) security check
B) passenger
D) immigration officer
10. A) departure gate
C) departure lounge
B) departures board
D) board
11. A) announcement
C) duty free
B) security guard
D) runway
12. A) departure gate
C) departure lounge
B) departures board
D) board
13. A) announcement
C) duty free
B) security guard
D) runway
14. A) depart
C) lounge
B) guard
D) board
15. A) departure gate
C) departure lounge
B) departures board
D) board
16. A) security guard
C) security check
B) luggage
D) immigration officer
17. A) security guard
C) security check
B) passengers
D) immigration officer
18. A) on board
C) on lounge
B) on trolley
D) on runway
19. A) trolley
B) taxi
C) run
D) take on
20. A) trolley
B) taxi
C) runway
D) board
21. A) conveyor belt
C) security check
B) take off
D) board

IN THE AIR

Flying is fun. I like being in a big 1 with the 2 (stewards and stewardesses) looking after me. They walk up and down the 3 bringing meals and drinks; and if the flight is going through some 4 they warn everybody that it might be bit bumpy and ask us to fasten our 5. On a long flight I like listening to music through the 6 available to all passengers, and sometimes I have a sleep. I enjoy it all so much that I never want the plane to 7.

1. A) airliner
B) airline
C) cabin
D) land
2. A) airliners
B) aisle
C) cabin crew
D) passengers
3. A) airline
B) aisle
C) turbulence
D) land
4. A) seat belts
B) aisle
C) turbulence
D) land
5. A) seat belts
B) seats
C) belts
D) land
6. A) airliners
B) headphones
C) telephones
D) aisles
7. A) take off
B) seat
C) crew
D) land

BANK ACCOUNT

It's very simple to 1 bank 2 in Britain. There are very few 3. Just go to your local 4, 5 a few forms, and that's it. You will probably only have to pay 6 if there is no money in your account or if you borrow money from the bank, in other words if you have a(an) 7.

1. A) account
B) close
C) open
D) fill in
2. A) account
B) accountant
C) open
D) fill in
3. A) overdrafts
B) documents
C) formalities
D) openings
4. A) overdraft
B) branch
C) formalities
D) account
5. A) account
B) collect
C) open
D) fill in
6. A) account
C) formalities
B) bank charges
D) documents
7. A) overdraft
B) branch
C) formality
D) open

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

For regular everyday use most people prefer a 1 account. This normally earns no 2 but you are given a 3 book, which makes shopping and paying bills very easy. A(an) 4 account earns interest but it's not so easy to 5 your money. You sometimes have to give a week's 6.

1. A) free
B) current
C) cheque
D) withdraw
2. A) interest
B) deposit
C) notice
D) dollar
3. A) notice
B) note
C) cheque
D) withdraw
4. A) interest
B) deposit
C) finance
D) current
5. A) pay
B) invest
C) cheque
D) withdraw
6. A) notice
B) current
C) work
D) money

USING YOUR ACCOUNT

At regular intervals, perhaps monthly, you will receive a 1 from the bank, giving details of each 2 (money you put in) and 3 (money you take out). If you're not sure how much money you have in your account, you can just go to your bank and ask what your 4 is. If you have to make a regular payment, like rent, you can ask the bank to pay this amount for you automatically. This arrangement is called a 5.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A) balance
C) standing order | B) deposit
D) statement |
| 2. A) balance
C) standing order | B) deposit
D) statement |
| 3. A) withdrawal
C) standing order | B) deposit
D) statement |
| 4. A) balance
C) standing order | B) deposit
D) statement |
| 5. A) balance
C) standing order | B) deposit
D) statement |

SPENDING

Some people spend more money than they receive. In other words, their 1 is greater than their 2. If you take more money out of the bank than you have in your account, you are 3. To keep a(an) 4 of your spending, it's a good idea when you write a cheque to fill in the 5, which stays in the book. Most cheques are 6 cheques, which means that no one else can 7 them. They must be paid into someone's account.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A) expenditure
C) cash | B) income
D) record |
| 2. A) expenditure
C) cash | B) income
D) record |
| 3. A) counterfoil
C) overdrawn | B) underdrawn
D) crossed |
| 4. A) counterfoil
C) income | B) record
D) expenditure |
| 5. A) counterfoil
C) overdrawn | B) record
D) expenditure |
| 6. A) counterfoil
C) overdrawn | B) record
D) crossed |
| 7. A) expenditure
C) cash | B) income
D) overdraw |

BOOKS AND READING 1

Match each kind of book below with the kind of material you would normally find in it.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Maps | |
| 2. Exercises and diagrams etc. for school study | |
| 3. Meanings of words | |
| 4. Information about a subject | |
| 5. An exciting story of crime or adventure | |
| 6. Instructions, e.g. on how to maintain, repair and use a car | |
| 7. Tourist information and advice about a place or country | |
| 8. A list of important, famous people and details of their lives | |
- A) Guidebook
B) Dictionary
C) Manual
D) Atlas
E) Thriller
F) Textbook
G) Who's Who
H) Encyclopedia

BOOKS AND READING 2

I love books. I love to read. I'm a real 1, and I love to 2 in bookshops, just looking briefly at one book after another. I look at the 3, the photos or drawings. If there are foreign or technical words in the book, I look at the 4 at the back for their meanings (unless they're explained in 5 at the bottom of the pages) and I look at the 6 also at the back, which is a list of other books on the same subject. And I use the library a lot. I 7 two or three books a week, and I have to pay a(an) 8 if I return them late. Friends often recommend books to me, and I also read book 9 in the newspapers. I don't always agree with them, but anyway they let me know what new books are being 10.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. A) review
C) glossary
D) bookworm | B) footnote |
| 2. A) borrow
C) lend
D) publish | B) browse |
| 3. A) reviews
C) dictionaries
D) bibliographies | B) illustrations |
| 4. A) reviews
C) glossary
D) bookworm | B) footnotes |
| 5. A) pricelists
B) footnotes
C) glossaries
D) dictionaries | B) bookworm |
| 6. A) reviews
B) covers
C) contents
D) bibliography | B) illustrations |
| 7. A) borrow
B) browse
C) lend
D) book | C) time |
| 8. A) fine
B) attention
C) time | D) bookworm |
| 9. A) reviews
B) illustrations
C) pricelists
D) names | D) names |
| 10. A) created
B) produced
C) punished
D) published | D) book |

CARS AND DRIVING

The amount of petrol a car uses is called the 1 and it is measured in 2. The petrol goes in the 3. The way a car behaves (speed, brakes, acceleration etc.) is called the car's 4. We can talk about the back of a 5 (car, bus, lorry etc.) but more often we use the word 6. The speedometer, fuel gauge, and so on are called 7. To 8 means to pass another vehicle going in the same direction. If you have to go backwards, you 9. The outside surface of the car, made of metal or fiberglass, is called the 10. Make sure you 11 before turning left or right.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. A) fuel consumption
C) petrol quality | B) petrol tank
D) pipe |
| 2. A) rear
C) mpg (miles per gallon) | B) indicate
D) scales |
| 3. A) fuel consumption
C) pipe | B) petrol tank
D) tube |
| 4. A) quality
B) price | C) performance D) action |
| 5. A) truck
B) petrol tank | C) vehicle
D) overtake |
| 6. A) rear
B) indicate | C) wheel
D) reverse |
| 7. A) vehicles
B) instruments | C) performance D) body |
| 8. A) speed up
B) over speed | C) overload
D) overtaking |
| 9. A) run back
B) look back | C) return
D) reverse |
| 10. A) vehicle
B) instruments | C) indicate
D) body |
| 11. A) show
B) indicate | C) slow down
D) reverse |

A VISIT TO THE CINEMA

Fiona and I went to the 1 the other day to see 'Devil' at the Odeon. The 2 by the Daily Express 3 was good, and we decided to go to the 8 o'clock 4. When I arrived, Fiona was waiting for me in the 5, looking at a 6 for 'Devil' on the wall. We went into the 7 and sat down. I don't like to be too close to the 8 and I usually sit in the back 9 if possible, and I prefer a seat on the 10 so I can stretch my legs. Before the main film there was a Mickey Mouse 11 then a 12 for the following week's film. 'Devil' was a 13 film and I was quite terrified, but Fiona thought it was funny.

1. A) cinema B) pub C) picnic D) theater
2. A) foyer B) show C) repetition D) review
3. A) yard B) trailer C) critic D) performance
4. A) film B) action C) critic D) performance
5. A) foyer B) living room C) aisle D) office
6. A) picture B) poster C) screen D) mirror
7. A) office B) home C) auditorium D) saloon
8. A) foyer B) screen C) mirror D) review
9. A) row B) sit C) auditorium D) yard
10. A) foyer B) screen C) aisle D) review
11. A) cinema B) cartoon C) critic D) film
12. A) trailer B) repetition C) show D) artist
13. A) trailer B) comedy C) thriller D) horror

A FILM REVIEW

Marlon Brando is a superb actor and in 'On the Waterfront' he gave his finest 1. It is his best-known 2. The 3 also included Eva Marie Saint and Karl Maiden and the film's 4, Elia Kazan, never made a better film. Parts of the film were shot in the 5 in Hollywood, but a lot was made on 6 in the streets of New York, which makes it at times like a 7. The critics loved the film but it was not only a 8 success. It was a great 9 success as well, and made an enormous profit. The 10 is about a young man's attempt to be a boxing champion.

1. A) performance B) action
C) critical D) plot
2. A) comedy B) role C) film D) play
3. A) performance B) documentary
C) critics D) cast
4. A) player B) actor C) plot D) director
5. A) location B) home office C) studio D) box office
6. A) location B) role C) studio D) box office
7. A) performance B) documentary
C) critical D) trailer
8. A) perform B) role C) critical D) cast
9. A) location B) auditorium C) studio D) box office
10. A) location B) role C) plot D) director

MEDICAL STAFF AND PATIENTS

Match each of these people with the correct definition below.

1. an ordinary doctor
 2. someone who looks after sick people in hospital
 3. person who helps people with mental problems
 4. sick person receiving treatment
 5. sick person who has to stay in hospital
 6. sick person who has to visit the hospital regularly for treatment
 7. someone who operates on sick people
 8. person badly injured in an accident, fire, war
 9. person who helps at the birth of a baby
 10. person who studies to be a doctor
 11. person who specializes in one area of medical treatment
-
- A) patient
 - B) psychiatrist
 - C) in-patient
 - D) specialist
 - E) casualty
 - F) out-patient
 - G) surgeon
 - H) nurse
 - I) midwife
 - J) medical student
 - K) general practitioner

DOCTORS' SURGERIES AND HOSPITALS

When I go to the doctor, I tell the 1 my name and take a seat in the 2 room. My doctor is very busy so I have to make a(an) 3 before I go to see him. He asks me what's wrong with me, I tell him the 4 of my illness, for example high temperature, difficulty in breathing, or pains, and then he will usually 5 me. He'll listen to my heart with his 6, he'll hold my wrist to feel my 7, he'll take my 8 with his 9. The problem is usually something simple and he might give me a 10 for some medicine, which I take to the 11. Of course, if I needed more serious 12, I'd have to go to hospital. There I'd be put in a bed in a(an) 13 with 10 or 20 other people. If there were something seriously wrong with me, I might need a(an) 14.

1. A) receptionist B) chemist
C) ward D) appointment
2. A) operation B) ward C) waiting D) examine
3. A) agreement B) attempt
C) speech D) appointment
4. A) treatments B) pulse C) symptoms D) prescription
5. A) operate B) bill C) treat D) examine
6. A) periscope B) pulse C) symptom D) stethoscope
7. A) skin B) pulse C) symptoms D) blood
8. A) pulse B) temperature C) blood D) heart
9. A) meter B) barometer
C) thermometer D) kilometer
10. A) prescription B) bill
C) receipt D) medicine
11. A) receptionist B) chemist
C) biologist D) therapist
12. A) treatment B) threat C) symptom D) stethoscope
13. A) operation room B) ward
C) waiting room D) dormitory
14. A) operation B) receipt C) prescription D) examining

EDUCATION

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a 1 school, where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a 2 school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The 3 year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three 4. Schools 5 for the summer holiday in July. 6 education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are 7 which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain education is 8 from five to 16 years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to 9 schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to 10 schools, which can be very expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students 11, which means they receive their 12. At university, teaching is by 13 (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), 14 (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), 15 (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a 16 by the government to help pay their 17 and living expenses.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) primary | B) nursery | | |
| C) boarding | D) co-educational | | |
| 2. A) primary | B) graduate | C) compulsory | D) secondary |
| 3. A) academic | B) nursery school | | |
| C) graduate | D) co-educational | | |
| 4. A) fees | B) forms | C) degrees | D) terms |
| 5. A) finish | B) break up | C) over | D) run |
| 6. A) good | B) private | C) secondary | D) higher |
| 7. A) academic | B) nursery school | | |
| C) graduate | D) co-educational | | |
| 8. A) voluntary | B) forbidden | C) compulsory | D) free |
| 9. A) boarding | B) private | C) state | D) secondary |
| 10. A) primary | B) private | C) state | D) boarding |
| 11. A) break up | B) practice | C) graduate | D) lecture |
| 12. A) fees | B) tutorial | C) degree | D) certificate |
| 13. A) discussion | B) tutorial | C) lesson | D) lecture |
| 14. A) lecture | B) meeting | C) discussion | D) seminar |
| 15. A) lecture | B) meeting | C) discussion | D) seminar |
| 16. A) award | B) grant | C) certificate | D) present |
| 17. A) fees | B) expenditures | | |
| C) degree | D) total | | |

ELECTIONS

People sometimes try to 1 the result of an election weeks before it takes place. Several hundred people are asked which party they prefer, and their answers are used to guess the result of the coming election. This is called a(an) 2. Meanwhile each party conducts its election 3 with meetings, speeches, television commercials and party members going from door to door encouraging people to 4 their party. In Britain everyone over 18 is eligible to 5. The place where people go to vote in an election is called a 6 and the day of the election is often known as 7 day. The voters put their votes in a 8 box and later they are counted. The 9 with the most votes is then declared the winner.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A) vote | B) elect | C) predict | D) support |
| 2. A) opinion poll | B) campaign | C) paradox | D) elector |
| 3. A) campaign | B) ballot | C) commercials | D) summits |
| 4. A) vote | B) improve | C) predict | D) support |
| 5. A) vote | B) elect | C) predict | D) support |
| 6. A) campaign | B) ballot box | | |
| C) polling | D) polling station | | |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 7. A) vote | B) election | C) predict | D) polling |
| 8. A) election | B) ballot | C) polling | D) vote |
| 9. A) voter | B) member | C) candidate | D) president |

GOVERNMENT

In most countries, except 1 states there are several different political parties. The one with the 2 of seats normally forms the government, and the parties which are against the government are called the 3. Sometimes no single party wins enough seats, and several parties must combine together in a 4 to form a government. The principal ministers in the government form a group called the 5. The leader of this group, and of the government, is the 6. Of course, there are many different kinds of parties and governments. A socialist or communist party is often described as 7. A conservative party on the other hand, is usually said to be 8. Political situations are always changing. Sometimes in a party or between two parties there is a big argument or deep difference of opinion. This is called a(an) 9. When, on the other hand, two parties work together, this is sometimes called an 10.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A) cabinet | B) majority | C) coalition | D) one-party |
| 2. A) majority | B) alliance | C) coalition | D) opposition |
| 3. A) majority | B) alliance | C) coalition | D) opposition |
| 4. A) majority | B) alliance | C) coalition | D) opposition |
| 5. A) cabinet | B) majority | | |
| C) left-wing | D) one-party state | | |
| 6. A) cabinet minister | B) majority | | |
| C) prime minister | D) president | | |
| 7. A) right-wing | B) left-wing | C) alliance | D) coalition |
| 8. A) right-wing | B) left-wing | C) alliance | D) coalition |
| 9. A) opposition | B) coalition | C) alliance | D) split |
| 10. A) opposition | B) coalition | C) alliance | D) split |

RENTING A FLAT

The first thing I had to do in Belfast was to find somewhere to live, if possible a small, one-bed roomed 1. I didn't want to share a kitchen or toilet; I wanted to be independent in my own self-2 place. I decided I could pay a 3 of £50 a week. I couldn't find what I wanted in the newspaper 4 so I went to a(an) 5. They offered me a nice place. It was in a modern 6 on the third floor. I had to pay the agency a 7, and the 8 wanted a big 9 and 10 from my employer and bank manager.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A) apartment | B) block | C) flat | D) hotel |
| 2. A) contained | B) rent | | |
| C) fee | D) accommodation | | |
| 3. A) borrow | B) rent | C) lend | D) get |
| 4. A) advertisements | B) references | | |
| C) pictures | D) headlines | | |
| 5. A) newspaper agency | B) police officer | | |
| C) state agency | D) accommodation agency | | |
| 6. A) land | B) block | C) flat | D) room |
| 7. A) reference | B) rent | C) fee | D) deposit |
| 8. A) landlord | B) ownership | C) tenant | D) deposit |
| 9. A) advertisement | B) reference | | |
| C) flat | D) deposit | | |
| 10. A) advertisements | B) references | | |
| C) advertisements | D) deposit | | |

BUYING A HOUSE

Tony and Sheila's first home was a(an) __1__ house, one of a line of houses all connected. But several years later when they had a small child, they found it rather __2__ for three people. They wanted something more __3__ and so decided to move. They went to a(an) __4__ and looked at details of the houses he had to offer. They looked at a __5__ house (one of a pair attached to each other), liked it, and asked a __6__ to inspect it for them. He said that it was in good __7__, and they therefore decided to buy it. Luckily they sold their house quickly and soon a(an) __8__ firm was taking all their furniture and other possessions to their new home. But already, after a couple of years, they are hoping to move again. Tony's business is doing well and they want to get a(an) __9__ to design a modern, __10__ house for them, and a(an) __11__ to build it.

1. A) detached
C) cramped
B) semi-detached
D) terraced
 2. A) detached
C) cramped
B) semi-detached
D) terraced
 3. A) cramped B) detached C) spacious D) stuffy
 4. A) builder
C) architect
B) estate-agent
D) tenant
 5. A) detached
C) cramped
B) semi-detached
D) terraced
 6. A) architect B) surveyor C) tenant D) builder
 7. A) condition B) manner C) mood D) case
 8. A) builder
C) architect
B) estate-agent
D) removals
 9. A) builder
C) architect
B) estate-agent
D) landlord
 10. A) detached B) apartment C) cramped D) villa
 11. A) agent B) surveyor C) architect D) builder

EATING OUT

I'm a terrible cook. I've tried hard but it's no use. I've got lots of 1, I choose a 2. I want to cook, I read the 3. I prepare all the necessary 4 and follow the instructions. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick 5. So I often 6. I don't like grand restaurants. It's not the expense; it's just that I don't feel at ease in them. First the 7 gives me (an) 8 which I can't understand because it's complicated and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the 9. I never know how much to leave as a 10. I prefer 11 places, like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightforwardly. And I like 12 places, where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home.

ENTERTAINING AT HOME

Maureen often gives dinner parties at home. She loves 1. She lays the table: puts the 2 in the right places, sets out the plates and puts a clean white 3 at each place. For the meal itself, she usually gives her guests some kind of 4 first, for example soup or melon. Next comes the 5, which is usually meat (unless some of her guests are 6 or if they're on a special 7) with a 8 of salad. For 9 it's usually fruit or ice-cream, and then coffee. When everyone has gone home, she must think about doing the 10, as in the kitchen the 11 is full of dirty 12.

1. A) diet B) entertaining C) crockery D) side dish
 2. A) dessert B) main course C) cutlery D) side dish
 3. A) sink B) paper C) cutlery D) napkin
 4. A) main course B) dessert C) starter D) side dish
 5. A) main course B) dessert C) main course D) side dish
 6. A) vegetarian B) entertaining C) crockery D) cook
 7. A) diet B) entertaining C) cutlery D) main course
 8. A) diet B) dessert C) cutlery D) side dish
 9. A) side dish B) dessert C) starter D) main course
 10. A) washing up B) cooking C) diet D) cutlery
 11. A) refrigerator B) crockery C) cutlery D) sink
 12. A) sink B) crockery C) meal D) napkins

GAMBLING

Some people are 1 gamblers which means that they simply cannot stop 2 on horses or playing games of 3. It can be like a disease. If you're lucky, you can win a 4 but if you're unlucky it can 5 your life. And most people are unlucky. The 6 are always against the gambler. At the race course it is the 7 who win and the 8 who lose. From a game of roulette in the 9, the house makes a profit, the gambler often goes 10.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | A) punter | B) betting | C) broke | D) compulsive |
| 2. | A) playing | B) betting | C) cheating | D) racing |
| 3. | A) lucky | B) odds | C) fortune | D) chance |
| 4. | A) wreck | B) treasure | C) fortune | D) money |
| 5. | A) wreck | B) odd | C) fortune | D) improve |
| 6. | A) wrecks | B) odds | C) fortunes | D) luck |
| 7. | A) casinos | B) bookmakers | C) brokers | D) horses |
| 8. | A) punters | B) bookmakers | C) brokers | D) horses |
| 9. | A) casino | B) race | C) cafe | D) gamble |
| 10. | A) breaking | B) rich | C) broke | D) unlucky |

SMOKING

To many people smoking is not just a pleasure, it is a(an) 1. They need it, depend on it, can't stop it. If they haven't smoked for some hours, they feel a(an) 2 for a cigarette. They often 3 smoke, which means they light another cigarette immediately they have 4 the one before. Smoking is often considered 5 since many people don't like the smell of cigarettes or the sight of the smoker's 6 fingers or 7-trays full of cigarette-ends. Above all, smoking is 8 to health and in many countries a warning is printed on every 9 of cigarettes. Scientists have proved that there is a link between smoking and a disease which can be 10-cancer.

5. A) harmful B) joyful C) stained D) antisocial
 6. A) dirty B) craving C) stained D) broken
 7. A) smoke B) fire C) ash D) kitchen
 8. A) harmful B) harmless C) helpful D) useful
 9. A) carton B) packet C) box D) envelope
 10. A) harmful B) harmless C) useful D) fatal

DRINKING

Drinking habits vary. Some people don't drink alcohol at all, just 1 drinks like fruit juice. They are called 2. Others like to 3 a glass of wine slowly, just to be 4. Others like to drink glass after glass of beer, or possibly 5 such as whisky, brandy or vodka. Soon they become 6 and if they continue, they'll get 7 and wake up the next morning with a bad 8. Some people are dependent on alcohol. They can't do without it. They are 9. One thing is certain. If you drive, you shouldn't drink. Stay 10.

1. A) heavy B) bitter C) sweet D) soft
 2. A) alcoholics B) teetotalers C) sober D) soft drinkers
 3. A) dip B) tip C) sip D) rip
 4. A) antisocial B) sociable C) socialist D) spirits
 5. A) springs B) foods C) juices D) spirits
 6. A) sober B) sociable C) tipsy D) hangover
 7. A) sober B) sociable C) drunk D) tipsy
 8. A) sober B) backache C) tipsy D) hangover
 9. A) alcoholics B) teetotalers C) hangovers D) tipsy
 10. A) sober B) sociable C) tipsy D) hangover

INDUSTRY

The health of a big, developed country's 1 depends largely on its industry. Factories have to keep busy. They must 2 and sell their 3 in large quantities. 4 must make and sell ships; car 5 must make and sell cars. A period of industrial success, when everything goes well and large profits are made, is called a(an) 6. On the other hand a period when there is not much industrial activity is called a 7. To maintain a high level of production is not simple. For example Japan, a very successful industrialized country, has very few natural 8 such as oil or coal, and has to 9 them from other countries in order to keep its industries going, and thus to supply needs at home and also to 10 its goods to its overseas 11.

1. A) imports B) productions C) economy D) exports
 2. A) import B) produce C) create D) export
 3. A) shipyards B) plants C) discoveries D) products
 4. A) shipyards B) ports
C) factories D) manufacturers
 5. A) yards B) plants C) centers D) resources
 6. A) slump B) increase C) boom D) import
 7. A) export B) slump C) boom D) decrease
 8. A) markets B) products C) imports D) resources
 9. A) import B) produce C) borrow D) export
 10. A) import B) produce C) lend D) export
 11. A) markets B) bazaars C) shops D) trades

AGRICULTURE

A country which wishes to be 1 in food will encourage its 2 to produce as much as possible so that it will not be dependent on food imports. If there is not much rain, 3 must be built on rivers to provide water to 4 the land. If the land is not naturally

rich, chemical 5 must be used to make it 6. Then 7 (of wheat, rice etc.) will grow, the 8 will be good, and in addition the 9 (cattle, sheep etc.) will have grass to eat. If this does not happen, the 10 sector of the country's economy will suffer and the country will have to import food from abroad.

1. A) infertile B) fertile
C) self-sufficient D) agricultural
 2. A) farmers B) crops C) dams D) harvest
 3. A) farms B) crops C) dams D) bridges
 4. A) irrigate B) fertile C) dry D) moisturize
 5. A) fertilizers B) agriculturals C) crops D)) harvest
 6. A) unproductive B) agricultural
C) irrigated D) fertile
 7. A) corns B) plants C) crops D) flowers
 8. A) irrigation B) agriculture C) crop D) harvest
 9. A) wild animals B) crops
C) dams D) livestock
 10. A) fertilizer B) agricultural C) irrigation D) livestock

A SUMMIT MEETING

The American President and the Russian 1 have announced their intention to 2 a(an) 3 in Vienna next month. The two countries have already had 4 talks and decided on a(an) 5 for the meeting. The main 6 will be a discussion about the nuclear arms situation. At a 7 conference held in Washington yesterday a government 8 told journalists that the unfortunate 9 of last year's talks between the two countries had been caused by disagreements over arms. He said the Vienna meeting would be a chance for the two nations to 10 their differences.

1. A) spokesperson B) leader
C) citizen D) people
 2. A) settle B) declare C) ask D) hold
 3. A) summit meeting B) breakdown
C) gathering D) agenda
 4. A) settle B) preliminary C) gathering D) prime
 5. A) topic B) subject C) agenda D) time
 6. A) summit meeting B) breakdown
C) item D) agenda
 7. A) spokesperson B) leader
C) agenda D) news
 8. A) spokesperson B) leader
C) worker D) prime minister
 9. A) breakup B) breakdown
C) breakin D) breaking
 10. A) settle B) lead C) support D) hold

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Neighboring countries A and B had always had very good, close relations, but in 1992, owing to a disagreement over the exact location of the border between them, a(an) 1 began to develop. Finally, in 1994, in 2 at military activity by country B near the border, country A announced its intention to 3, 4 relations with country B. Both countries withdrew their 5 and the 6 in the two countries were closed down. It is hoped that a solution will be found and that it will be possible to 7 normal trade, cultural and diplomatic 8 as soon as possible.

1. A) resume B) agreement C) link D) split
 2. A) celebration B) protest
C) agreement D) disagreement
 3. A) break off B) break in C) break out D) break down
 4. A) educational B) sanitary C) ambassador D) diplomatic

5. A) presidents B) ministers C) ambassadors D) bureaucrats
 6. A) palaces B) embassies C) centers D) hotels
 7. A) resume B) give up C) cease D) halt
 8. A) borders B) embassies C) links D) splits

AN ARREST

A policeman was sent to 1 the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to 2 the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to 3 him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to 4 him with the 5 of the camera and cash. They took his 6 locked him in a 7 and 8 him overnight. The next morning he appeared in 9 before the 10. He took a(an) 11 and 12 not guilty. Two 13, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave 14. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was 15 guilty. He had to pay a(an) 16 of £50 and he was given a 17 of three months in prison suspended for two years.

1. A) arrest B) magistrate C) investigate D) detain
 2. A) arrest B) investigate C) charge D) save
 3. A) arrest B) plead C) handcuff D) detain
 4. A) arrest B) sentence C) detain D) charge
 5. A) thieving B) steal C) theft D) evidence
 6. A) fingerprints B) tiptoes C) handcuffs D) witnesses
 7. A) prison B) dungeon C) cell D) jail
 8. A) took B) charged C) handcuffed D) detained
 9. A) dungeon B) prison C) station D) court
 10. A) criminal B) magistrate C) lawyer D) prosecutor
 11. A) witness B) oath C) promise D) plead
 12. A) asked B) pleaded C) promised D) begged
 13. A) witnesses B) magistrates C) friends D) opponents
 14. A) criminal B) magistrate
C) investigations D) evidence
 15. A) found B) sentenced C) celled D) charged
 16. A) fine B) oath C) sentence D) money
 17. A) word B) sentence C) fine D) charge

LAW AND PUNISHMENT

If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a 1. At the end of the 2, the judge orders the twelve men and women of the 3 to retire and consider their 4 guilty or not guilty. Men or women who look after prisoners in prison are called prison officers or 5. If a person dies in unusual circumstances, a(an) 6 is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a 7. A policeman who investigates serious crime is called a 8. He wears 9 clothes, not uniform. In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the death 10.

1. A) trial B) coroner C) solicitor D) prosecutor
 2. A) trial B) event C) incident D) verdict
 3. A) inquisitive B) team C) detectives D) jury
 4. A) trial B) response C) answer D) verdict
 5. A) detectives B) coroners C) warders D) soldiers
 6. A) inquest B) trial C) verdict D) jury
 7. A) warder B) coroner C) jury D) criminal
 8. A) warder B) coroner C) detective D) jury
 9. A) colorful B) plain C) detective D) jury
 10. A) fine B) sentence C) punishment D) penalty

CLASSICAL MUSIC

While the concert 1 was filling up and the 2 were taking their seats, the 3 were tuning their 4. The famous 5 entered. He gave the audience a low 6, picked up his 7, looked briefly at the 8 which lay open in front of him, and raised his hands. The pianist placed her fingers ready over the 9 of her piano. The 10 section of the orchestra (violinists, cellists etc.) brought their 11 up, ready to play. The concert was about to begin.

1. A) area B) saloon C) stadium D) hall
 2. A) spectators B) musicians C) audience D) watchers
 3. A) spectators B) musicians C) audience D) watchers
 4. A) instruments B) tools C) devices D) apparatus
 5. A) conductor B) singer C) director D) actor
 6. A) hug B) bow C) greeting D) hello
 7. A) stick B) string C) score D) baton
 8. A) book B) notebook C) score D) baton
 9. A) keys B) buttons C) switches D) strings
 10. A) drum B) bow C) singer D) string
 11. A) keys B) sticks C) bows D) batons

POPULAR MUSIC

After the Beatles, The Rolling Stones have probably been the most successful 1 in Britain. Most of their records have gone into the 2 ten and they've had many at 3 one. But their records have usually been made in a recording 4 and I always wanted to hear them 5 at a 6. I wanted to see them perform on 7 in front of thousands of excited 8. And I did, at Earls Court in 1990. It was great. And Mick Jagger, the 9, sang all the old favorites. I couldn't hear the 10 very well because of the noise, but somehow it didn't matter.

1. A) group B) team C) squad D) vocalists
 2. A) upper B) bottom C) good D) top
 3. A) top B) best C) number D) worst
 4. A) center B) studio C) institution D) house
 5. A) live B) living C) alive D) life
 6. A) stage B) concert C) studio D) cinema
 7. A) stage B) concert C) studio D) movie
 8. A) watchers B) supporters C) fans D) spectators
 9. A) vocal B) lyrics C) actor D) vocalist
 10. A) letters B) lyrics C) words D) scripts

FAMINE AND FLOOD

If a country has no rain for a long time, this dry period is called a 1. In countries dependent on their agriculture, this can lead to a period of 2, when there is not enough food and people actually 3 (die of hunger). They die of 4. When it rains very heavily and the land is under water, this is called a 5. In this situation people and animals can 6. Sometimes 7 have to 8 food supplies to people in areas which are 9.

1. A) famine B) drown C) drought D) flood
 2. A) famine B) drown C) drought D) flood
 3. A) survive B) starve C) drop D) extinct
 4. A) starvation B) starve C) drown D) drought
 5. A) famine B) drown C) drought D) flood
 6. A) starve B) drown C) swim D) extinct
 7. A) trains B) balloons C) parachutes D) helicopters
 8. A) throw B) starve C) drop D) fly
 9. A) cut up B) cut off C) cut down D) cut in

EARTHQUAKE AND EPIDEMIC

In some parts of the world, the ground shakes from time to time. This is called a(an) 1 and if it's a bad one, the number of 2 (dead and injured people) is sometimes large. Buildings often 3 and 4 teams have to search for people who are 5 under the 6. Sometimes water supplies are affected and there is a(an) 7 of disease, called a(an) 8. 9 teams are sent by the government to help the sick. The death 10 can reach hundreds or even thousands.

1. A) casualty B) outbreak C) earthquake D) collapse
2. A) casualties B) outbreaks C) epidemics D) wounded
3. A) tremble B) outbreak C) quake D) collapse
4. A) epidemic B) quake C) rescue D) saving
5. A) pressed B) squeezed C) rescued D) trapped
6. A) rubble B) toll C) bubble D) hole
7. A) casualty B) outbreak C) abundance D) collapse
8. A) epidemic B) disaster C) illness D) outbreak
9. A) epidemic B) medical C) rescue D) quake
10. A) rubble B) toll C) result D) outbreak

FIRE

During the night it was reported that a house was 1 fire. Someone phoned the fire 2 and a fire 3 was sent to the house. One fire 4 was 5 by smoke and taken to hospital, but in half an hour the fire was 6 control and after another half hour it was finally 7. At first the police thought it was an accident, but later they found matches and a petrol can and began to suspect 8.

1. A) under B) in C) on D) out
2. A) team B) brigade C) police D) bridge
3. A) engine B) brigade C) agent D) car
4. A) engine B) brigade C) police D) man
5. A) undercome B) overgone C) overcome D) overwent
6. A) under B) over C) in D) out
7. A) put in B) put by C) put off D) put out
8. A) accident B) arson C) burglar D) robbery

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

A taxi, sometimes called a 1, is the most comfortable way to travel. You simply 2 the taxi in the street or go to a taxi 3, where there are several taxis waiting, for example at a station. At the end of your journey, you can see how much the 4 is by looking at the 5. You add a 6 to this, and that's it. Very simple. But expensive! What about taking a bus? If it has- two floors, it's called a double- 7 and you can get a good view from the top. If it has only one floor, it's called a(an) 8-decker. Most buses have a two-person 9 the 10, who drives, of course, and the 11, who takes your money. Keep your ticket because a(an) 12 might want to 13 it. You catch a bus by waiting at a bus 14. You can see where a bus is going because the 15 is written on the front. But try to avoid the 16 hour. Quicker than the bus is the underground (called the 17 in London, the 18 in New York and the 19 in Paris and many other cities). You buy your ticket at the ticket-office. Go down to the 20 on the 21 or in the 22. The train comes. The 23 doors open. You get on. You look at the map of the underground system, Very simple. For longer distances take a train or a long distance bus, usually called a 24 which is slower but cheaper. The train is very fast. Put your luggage on the 25 and sit and wait till you arrive.

1. A) rack B) tip C) lift D) cab
2. A) coach B) hail C) tube D) fare
3. A) rank B) center C) lift D) platform
4. A) price B) cost C) fair D) fare

5. A) crew B) check C) meter D) metro
6. A) rack B) tip C) lift D) cab
7. A) bus B) floor C) decker D) storey
8. A) single B) only C) one D) solo
9. A) crew B) team C) group D) metro
10. A) rider B) driver C) writer D) runner
11. A) accountant B) performer C) conductor D) inspector
12. A) accountant B) inspector C) conductor D) performer
13. A) crew B) check C) subway D) metro
14. A) center B) station C) stop D) platform
15. A) return B) destination C) name D) road
16. A) quick B) rush C) crowded D) bad
17. A) floor B) metro C) tube D) subway
18. A) subway B) lift C) metro D) tube
19. A) crew B) subway C) tube D) metro
20. A) rank B) storey C) stop D) platform
21. A) escalator B) cab C) ladder D) building
22. A) rack B) ladder C) lift D) stairs
23. A) colorful B) working C) gliding D) sliding
24. A) coach B) hail C) tube D) rack
25. A) rack B) tip C) lift D) cab

ROMANCE

Ann was a very 1 girl who often dreamed of love and marriage. She was especially 2 to a young man called Michael, who worked in the same office as she did, and he was very 3 on her too. They became friendly and one day Michael asked her to go out with him. Their first 4 was a visit to the cinema, and they both enjoyed the evening so much that they decided to 5 together regularly. Michael was a bit untidy and rather young, and Ann's parents didn't 6 of him at first, but Ann was a sensible, 7 girl and they had confidence in her. For a year or so everything went well, but then somehow they slowly began to 8, until finally they decided to 9 their 10.

1. A) realistic B) romantic C) mature D) immature
2. A) approved B) interested C) attracted D) involved
3. A) keen B) interested C) attracted D) involved
4. A) engagement B) dating C) relationship D) date
5. A) go in B) go out C) go off D) go up
6. A) approve B) interest C) attract D) involve
7. A) immature B) romantic C) mature D) crazy
8. A) settle down B) drift apart C) break in D) drift up
9. A) break down B) drift apart C) break in D) break off
10. A) relationship B) date C) marriage D) divorce

MARRIAGE

One evening, although he was nervous, Joe decided to 1 to his girlfriend, Linda. She accepted his proposal, they became 2 and he gave her a ring. After a year they had saved enough money to get married (they were both over 18 so they did not need their parents' 3). Some people have a religious ceremony with a priest, but Joe and Linda decided on a 4 ceremony in a registry office. On the day of the 5 Linda, the 6, was very calm, but Joe, the 7, was nervous. Afterwards, at the 8, speeches were made and the guests drank a 9 to the happy couple, who finally left for a 10 in Spain.

1. A) offer B) engage C) divorce D) propose
2. A) married B) engaged C) divorced D) parted

3. A) answer B) reception C) welcome D) consent
 4. A) civil B) reception C) honeymoon D) religious
 5. A) engagement B) reception C) wedding D) propose
 6. A) bride B) bridesmaid C) bridegroom D) wife
 7. A) bride B) bridesmaid C) bridegroom D) husband
 8. A) civil consent B) reception C) honeymoon D) engagement
 9. A) juice B) toast C) water D) lemonade
 10. A) wedding B) reception C) honeymoon D) engagement

GOING SHOPPING

If you want to buy a ready-made (or we sometimes say off the 1) jacket, first find the jackets in the shop and look at the 2 inside to see the size, material and make. For the price, look at the price-3. To see if it will 4 you, you can 5 the jacket in front of a mirror. If necessary a(an) 6 will help you. You pay the 7, who you will find at the 8 desk. He or she will take your money, put it in the 9 and give you your change. Make sure you also get a(an) 10, which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want to 11 it or ask for a(an) 12 of your money. In clothes shops you pay the fixed price, of course. You don't 13. Or you can wait until the 14, when many goods are reduced in price. If you don't like shops, you can stay at home, look at catalogues and newspaper advertisements and do your shopping by 15 order.

1. A) peg B) made C) record D) tag
 2. A) list B) receipt C) bill D) label
 3. A) paper B) receipt C) tag D) bill
 4. A) go B) adapt C) tag D) fit
 5. A) try up B) try in C) try on D) try out
 6. A) cashier B) assistant C) worker D) bargain
 7. A) assistant B) cashier C) worker D) bargain
 8. A) cash B) refund C) order D) sales
 9. A) till B) wallet C) bag D) case
 10. A) receipt B) paper C) label D) tag
 11. A) refund B) repay C) exchange D) label
 12. A) repay B) refund C) order D) sale
 13. A) agree B) bargain C) argue D) discount
 14. A) refund B) bargain C) exchange D) sales
 15. A) cash B) shop C) mail D) sales

SPORTS FACILITIES AND ATHLETICS

There's a big new sports centre near my home. There are football 1 tennis and basketball 2 swimming 3 a sports hall with two boxing 4 and even a skating 5. There is also a separate athletics 6, where 20,000 7 can watch the track 8 on the track and the 9 events such as jumping and throwing, in the grass centre. The 10 get ready in modern changing rooms and the 11 time and measure the events with modern equipment. A huge electronic 12 shows the results.

1. A) courts B) rings C) pitches D) pools
 2. A) pools B) courts C) rings D) pitches
 3. A) pools B) courts C) rings D) pitches
 4. A) pitches B) rings C) pools D) courts
 5. A) pools B) courts C) stadium D) rink
 6. A) pool B) court C) stadium D) ring
 7. A) audience B) spectators C) watchers D) viewers
 8. A) matches B) plays C) events D) shows
 9. A) area B) central C) track D) field

10. A) athletes B) players C) gamblers D) officials
 11. A) athletes B) viewers C) spectators D) officials
 12. A) scoreboard B) television C) video D) cinema

FOOTBALL

I play football for my local 1 against other sides in the area. Of course the 2 aren't paid, we're just 3. But anyway we 4 very hard in the evenings and we're lucky because we can use the 5 of a local school. On the day of the 6 we arrive early, change, and put on 7 suits to keep warm. Then the 8, dressed in black, calls the two 9 to the centre to 10 a coin to decide who will play in which direction. Not many people come to watch the game. We usually have a(an) 11 of only one or two hundred. But we enjoy it, whether we win, lose or 12.

1. A) group B) team C) side D) squad
 2. A) referees B) friends C) players D) spectators
 3. A) specialists B) professionals
C) referees D) amateurs
 4. A) train B) try C) coach D) test
 5. A) theater B) gymnasium C) pool D) court
 6. A) contest B) team C) play D) match
 7. A) track B) match C) play D) game
 8. A) trainer B) player C) referee D) coach
 9. A) trainers B) captains C) referees D) coaches
 10. A) fling B) give C) toss D) throw
 11. A) audience B) spectator C) group D) crowd
 12. A) draw B) tie C) defeat D) beat

TELEVISION

Mass 1 is a phrase often used to describe ways of giving information and entertainment to very large numbers of people. It includes newspapers, advertising and radio and, of course, television. In most countries people can 2 to any of three or four different 3. Do television programs influence our minds? Do they 4 us? Is the news completely 5 (neutral) or is it 6 (considered from one particular point of view)? Don't the 7 for alcohol, food and other goods condition our minds? Even the 8 going on week after week telling the story of one family or group of people sometimes make us want to copy the life-style we see on the screen. Also 9 which give people big prizes for answering simple questions can make us greedy. Some programs are watched by tens of millions of 10.

1. A) press B) information
C) media D) entertainment
 2. A) button B) switch C) control D) change
 3. A) channels B) objectives C) buttons D) medias
 4. A) indoctrinate B) switch C) treat D) motivate
 5. A) subjective B) objective C) partial D) biased
 6. A) objective B) subjective C) fair D) impartial
 7. A) products B) publications C) commercials D) comments
 8. A) movies B) documentaries
C) commercials D) soap operas
 9. A) documentaries B) soap operas
C) commercials D) quiz shows
 10. A) viewers B) spectators C) audience D) crowd

NEWSPAPERS

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the 1 it carries. A popular newspaper with a(an) 2 of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspapers are probably read just for 3. They have big 4 above the news stories, funny 5 to look at and 6 photos of violence. The 7 columns are full of stories of the private lives of famous people. No one takes the political 8 of such papers very seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no 9, serious newspapers are read principally for their news, sent to them by their 10 round the world and by the big news 11. People also *read* these newspapers for their 12 of new books, films and plays and for their 13, which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

JOURNEYS

- For general advice about travel, go to a travel _____.
A) center B) agent C) place D) manager
 - One day I would like to do the _____ by train and ship across Russia to Japan.
A) trip B) voyage C) journey D) cruise
 - We're going on a _____ of Europe, visiting 11 countries in five weeks.
A) holiday B) tour C) voyage D) flight
 - We went on a three-week _____ round the Mediterranean. The ship called at Venice, Athens, Istanbul and Alexandria.
A) trip B) holiday C) flight D) cruise
 - He once went by ship to Australia. The _____ took 4 weeks.
A) travel B) tour C) voyage D) flight
 - I'm going on a business _____ to Paris next weekend.
A) trip B) travel C) journey D) cruise
 - Air France _____ 507 from Paris to New York will be taking off in ten minutes.
A) cruise B) tour C) voyage D) flight
 - The _____ from Heathrow Airport to the centre of London takes about 45 minutes by underground.
A) flight B) trip C) journey D) cruise
 - On our first day in New York we went on a three-hour _____ of the city by bus, which showed us the main sights.
A) cruise B) tour C) voyage D) flight
 - During our stay in Paris we went on a day _____ to Disneyland.
A) trip B) travel C) journey D) cruise

ARGUMENT

I've always had a feeling of 1 towards my older brother John, because he always received more attention from our parents. There has always been 2 between us. And now that I'm more successful than he is in my job, he is 3 of me. We've never actually had a 4, just the occasional 5, but we've never got on well. And his wife likes to make things worse. She's a real 6, a nasty, argumentative, quarrelsome, 7 woman. I've heard her 8 John continually to get a better job, a bigger house, a nicer car.

SADNESS

When Susan's cat was killed by a car she burst into 1 and began to 2 so loudly that the neighbors next door heard her. She was 3 by the 4. Her mother tried to 5 her but Susan's 6 was so great that it was three days (and three 7 nights) before she began to 8 enough to eat normally. Even then she talked to no one and was silent and 9 for weeks. I think she'll always 10 her pet.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | A) sobers | B) heart | C) tears | D) grief |
| 2. | A) sob | B) tear | C) giggle | D) grief |
| 3. | A) heartdestroyed
C) heartburn | B) heartbroken
D) amazed | | |
| 4. | A) recovery | B) loss | C) lost | D) lose |
| 5. | A) comfort | B) recover | C) withdraw | D) miss |
| 6. | A) joy | B) heart | C) tear | D) grief |
| 7. | A) sleepy | B) sleepless | C) asleep | D) sleeping |
| 8. | A) recover | B) comfort | C) withdraw | D) restore |
| 9. | A) bashful | B) shy | C) withdrawn | D) outgoing |
| 10. | A) forget | B) lose | C) remind | D) miss |

BIRTH

When a woman is 1 a baby, we say that she is 2. Babies are 3 either at home or in the maternity 4 of a hospital. It is the job of a doctor or a 5 to 6 new babies. The proud 7 must soon decide what to 8 the child. For the first six months of their lives most babies are taken out in 9 and sleep in 10. At eight months or so they learn to 11 along the floor, and they can usually walk soon after their first birthday.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | A) delivering | B) calling | C) expecting | D) parenting |
| 2. | A) pregnant | B) midwife | C) maternity | D) crawling |
| 3. | A) expected | B) born | C) called | D) crawled |
| 4. | A) ward | B) center | C) point | D) institution |
| 5. | A) surgeon | B) parent | C) midwife | D) nurse |
| 6. | A) deliver | B) expect | C) bear | D) bring |
| 7. | A) pregnant | B) surgeons | C) midwife | D) parents |
| 8. | A) deliver | B) call | C) tell | D) say |
| 9. | A) cars | B) prams | C) trolleys | D) streetcars |
| 10. | A) beds | B) prams | C) cots | D) wards |
| 11. | A) sneak | B) climb | C) creep | D) crawl |

DEATH

The body of a person who has died is taken in a special car called a 1 to the 2 service, which is conducted by a 3. The relatives and friends of the 4 person, who are called the 5 are there. Then the wooden coffin is buried in a grave in the 6 or cremated in a 7. When people get older they usually make a 8 and 9 their money and other things to their family and friends. When a man dies, it is usually his 10 who 11 his property.

1. A) vehicle B) hearse C) coffin D) funeral
2. A) funeral B) cemetery C) wedding D) priest
3. A) mourner B) cemetery C) dead D) priest
4. A) mourners B) widow C) dead D) priest
5. A) mourners B) widows C) funerals D) priests
6. A) cemetery B) funeral C) deadgarden D) coffin
7. A) cemetery B) crematorium C) funeral D) vehicle
8. A) funeral B) cemetery C) widow D) will
9. A) sell B) deliver C) leave D) take
10. A) funeral B) hearse C) widow D) will
11. A) delivers B) owns C) leaves D) inherits

ADVERTISING

Advertisements are everywhere, from columns of small 1 advertisements for houses, jobs cars etc. in newspapers to big 2 on walls and enormous advertisements on 3 by the side of the road. The job of the advertising 4 is to 5 the products of the firms who employ them. They design eye- 6 advertisements and make television 7 to 8 us to buy, buy, buy.

1. A) classical B) class C) classified D) classic
2. A) hostels B) posters C) commercials D) agencies
3. A) hoardings B) commercials C) hostels D) agencies
4. A) centers B) agencies C) commercials D) agents
5. A) produce B) stick C) classify D) publicize
6. A) persuading B) keeping C) holding D) catching
7. A) classics B) agencies
C) commercials D) documentaries
8. A) persuade B) refuse C) accept D) publicize

ART

One of the most 1 things anyone can do is to make a work of art, whether it's a/an 2 making a 3 or a 4 painting pictures. 5 artists do it for their own satisfaction and pleasure, but 6 artists have to make a living from their art and they are dependent on 7 to sell their 8 in city 9. I myself have three Picassos, a Botticelli and a Van Gogh. They're 10 not originals, but they're all I can afford.

1. A) creature B) creative C) creation D) professional
2. A) carpenter B) painter C) architect D) sculptor
3. A) sculptor B) creature C) work D) sculpture
4. A) dealer B) painter C) sculptor D) architect
5. A) amateur B) specialist C) professional D) special
6. A) amateur B) novice
C) professional D) non-professional
7. A) dealers B) painters C) architects D) sculptors
8. A) galleries B) creatures C) works D) workers
9. A) galleries B) centers C) shops D) stores
10. A) models B) reproductions
C) genuine D) restores

PHOTOGRAPHY

A lot of people buy a/an 1 just to take holiday 2. They have 3 made and put them in a/an 4 or sometimes they prefer 5 which they can show on the wall or screen with a/an 6. Other people are more serious. They 7 and print their films themselves in their own darkroom at home. If they want big pictures they make 8.

1. A) printer B) scanner C) album D) camera
2. A) snaps B) slaps C) prints D) projects
3. A) prints B) slides C) albums D) cameras
4. A) printer B) slides C) album D) camera
5. A) prints B) slides C) albums D) cameras
6. A) snap B) scanner C) enlarger D) projector
7. A) build B) develop C) energize D) project
8. A) snaps B) developments
C) enlargements D) projection

MILITARY SERVICE

In some countries military service is 1. All young men and sometimes young women must spend a year or two in the 2 (In most countries nowadays they don't have to. All members of the armed services are 3) To be a soldier you join the 4 to be a sailor you join the 5 and to be an airman you join the 6. If you are good at your job and can take responsibility, you might get 7 and become a/an 8.

1. A) comfortable B) compulsory C) free D) voluntary
2. A) forces B) powers C) strengths D) storehouse
3. A) non-willing B) opposed C) volunteers D) compulsories
4. A) army B) group C) navy D) battle
5. A) army B) battle C) navy D) war
6. A) airways B) air traffic C) air power D) air force
7. A) expansion B) growth C) increase D) promotion
8. A) private B) officer C) volunteer D) soldier

POLICE

Alan is now old enough and tall enough to 1 the police 2. At first, of course, he'll be an ordinary 3 of the lowest 4. He'll wear a/an 5 and go out in the streets keeping in touch with the police station with his 6. Then he'd like to be a/an 7 in 8 investigating serious crime.

1. A) enter B) join C) rank D) connect
2. A) center B) power C) rank D) force
3. A) lieutenant B) policeman C) detective D) soldier
4. A) point B) place C) rank D) row
5. A) clothes B) jacket C) suit D) uniform
6. A) walkie-talkie
C) camera B) mobile phone
D) telephone
7. A) private B) policeman C) detective D) officer
8. A) plain clothes
C) suit B) uniform
D) trousers

SECURITY WORK

I run a ___1___ firm which offers a complete range of security services. We have ___2___ vehicles with special ___3___ windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained ___4___ to protect exhibits at art shows and jewelry displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to ___5___ your phone or ___6___ your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as ___7___ detectives and special ___8___ to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible ___9___.

1. A) police B) security C) armored D) crime
2. A) bombed B) gunned C) armored D) weaponed
3. A) bullet-proof B) gun-proof C) weapon-proof D) army-proof
4. A) kidnappers B) couriers C) guards D) burglars
5. A) pit B) tip C) pat D) tap
6. A) ask B) stop C) cut D) bug
7. A) separate B) retired C) private D) self
8. A) kidnappers B) couriers C) guards D) detectives
9. A) kidnappers B) couriers C) guards D) detectives

THE SEASIDE

Many people's idea of relaxation is to sit on a sandy ___1___ gazing at the broad ___2___ or watching the ___3___ roll in one after the other. But the sea can be dangerous and every year hundreds of bathers ___4___ either when they are carried out to sea by strong ___5___ or simply because they can't swim and find themselves out of their ___6___ with their feet no longer touching the bottom. And hundreds more have to be rescued by ___7___. If you want to ___8___ into the sea, from rocks or some other high point, make sure it's deep enough. If it's ___9___ you could seriously injure yourself. And finally, if you decide to walk along the high ___10___ overlooking the beach and the sea, don't go too near the edge.

1. A) shore B) beach C) bank D) land
2. A) waves B) shallow C) horizon D) fish
3. A) waves B) shallows C) horizons D) divers
4. A) hang B) choke C) suffocate D) drown
5. A) cliffs B) currents C) horizons D) beaches
6. A) mass B) length C) depth D) weight
7. A) lifeguards B) bathers C) lifesavers D) firefighters
8. A) swim B) jump C) drown D) dive
9. A) deep B) shallow C) long D) low
10. A) cliffs B) currents C) depths D) beaches

MOUNTAINS

The Himalayas are the best-known mountain ___1___ in the world and Mt Everest, with a ___2___ of 8,880 meters is the highest mountain. Since Edmund Hillary made the first ___3___ in 1953, ___4___ from many countries have managed to ___5___ to the ___6___. Normally they need to take ___7___ cylinders to help them breathe and other special ___8___, including ___9___ to connect themselves to each other. It's a dangerous sport and many people have lost their lives, not just on the way up but during the ___10___ as well.

1. A) ascent B) rage C) descent D) range
2. A) weight B) height C) length D) descent
3. A) jump B) peak C) ascent D) descent
4. A) mountaineers B) jumpers C) athletes D) cliffers
5. A) peak B) climb C) jump D) descent

6. A) peak B) bottom C) surface D) upwards
7. A) oxygen B) air C) water D) hydrogen
8. A) tools B) equipment C) devices D) apparatus
9. A) iron bars B) strings C) ropes D) chains
10. A) attack B) landing C) decrease D) descent

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

When you buy a television, radio or cassette recorder make sure it has a long enough ___1___. ___2___ it in at the most convenient ___3___ in your room, and then ___4___ on. You normally ___5___ the volume by turning a/an ___6___, and there are other ___7___ as well. It is probably best to ___8___ the appliance when it is not in use. If you have any trouble with it, ask a/an ___9___ to look at it or take it back to the ___10___ you bought it from.

1. A) lead B) leave C) control D) plug
2. A) adjust B) switch C) plug D) knob
3. A) control B) socket C) hole D) plug
4. A) adjust B) switch C) plug D) knob
5. A) adjust B) switch C) plug D) knob
6. A) control B) chain C) plug D) knob
7. A) leads B) sockets C) controls D) plugs
8. A) lead B) plug C) control D) unplug
9. A) fixer B) electrician C) mechanic D) repairmen
10. A) dealer B) electrician C) repairmen D) mechanic

THE TELEPHONE

How easy it is to use the telephone! Nowadays we usually don't need the ___1___ to connect us to friends in other countries. We can ___2___ the number in the telephone ___3___, pick up the ___4___ and ___5___ the number, if the number is not ___6___, we ___7___ straightforward and if it's a good ___8___ we can have a clear, easy conversation with people on the other side of the world.

1. A) dialer B) directory C) engager D) operator
2. A) look on B) look in C) look up D) look through
3. A) album B) directory C) agenda D) operator
4. A) receiver B) line C) operator D) director
5. A) dial B) call C) search D) operate
6. A) receiver B) available C) free D) engaged
7. A) get in B) get out C) get through D) get by
8. A) rope B) line C) wire D) net

COMPUTERS

So you only have a pocket ___1___ to do additions, multiplications and so on, and you want to know about real ___2___? Right. Well, the machines themselves are called the ___3___ and the programs that you feed into them are called the ___4___. If you want to see the results of what you are doing, you'll need a ___5___ or you'll have to plug in to a television set. You'll operate your machine like a typewriter by pressing keys on the ___6___. If you want a record on paper of what you're doing, you'll need a ___7___, and if you want a machine which will enable you to see, arrange, re-arrange and then print a page of material, then the machine you want is a word ___8___. You want color? Well, you can

1. A) hardware B) calculator C) keyboard D) printer
2. A) software B) screen C) computers D) word processor
3. A) hardware B) software C) driver D) printer
4. A) software B) hardware C) adapter D) scanner
5. A) software B) screen C) keyboard D) scanner

6. A) hardware B) calculator C) keyboard D) printer
7. A) hardware B) calculator C) keyboard D) printer
8. A) software B) screen C) writer D) processor

SOUNDS

- We heard a _____ of tires. It was a police-car turning a corner at top speed.
A) squeal B) clatter C) roar D) splash
 - The plates and glasses fell to the floor with a _____.
A) whistle B) rustle C) crash D) bang
 - We live near the airport and there's a terrible _____ every time a plane goes overhead.
A) squeal B) clatter C) roar D) splash
 - The day was very quiet and we could hear the _____ of leaves in the wind.
A) whistle B) rustle C) crash D) bang
 - He fell into the water with a great _____.
A) squeal B) clatter C) roar D) splash
 - I heard a _____. It sounded like a gun-shot.
A) whistle B) rustle C) crash D) bang
 - It was an enormous, heavy, old, wooden door and it used to _____ loudly when anyone opened it.
A) rumble B) creak C) whistle D) rustle
 - It was the best football match I've ever seen. Both teams played hard until the final _____.
A) rumble B) creak C) whistle D) rustle
 - The metal tray fell down the stone stairs with a _____.
A) squeal B) clatter C) roar D) splash
 - I could hear the _____ of thunder in the distance.
A) rumble B) creak C) whistle D) rustle
 - There was no sound except the quiet _____ of the air-conditioning.
A) hum B) peal C) crack D) tick
 - At every hour on the radio there are six _____ so that people can check the precise time.
A) squeaks B) pops C) pips D) cracks
 - The champagne cork finally came out with a loud _____.
A) squeak B) pop C) pips D) jingle
 - Be careful. The ice is very thin and I think I heard it _____.
A) hum B) peal C) crack D) tick
 - To celebrate the happy event, all the church bells in the town began to _____.
A) hum B) peal C) crack D) tick
 - I must oil my bike. There's a _____ somewhere in the back wheel.
A) squeak B) pop C) pip D) jingle
 - The engine of a Rolls Royce is so quiet that even when the car is going fast you can hear the clock _____.
A) hum B) peal C) crack D) tick
 - The animals had small bells round their necks, which used to _____ when they moved.
A) squeak B) pop C) pips D) jingle

ANIMAL SOUNDS

Match each animal with the sound it makes.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1- monkey | a) roar |
| ___ 2- lion | b) cluck |
| ___ 3- dog | c) meow, purr |
| ___ 4- cat | d) chatter |
| ___ 5- horse | e) crow |
| ___ 6- hen | f) bark, growl |
| ___ 7- cock | g) moo |
| ___ 8- bee | h) neigh |
| ___ 9- cow | i) buzz |
| ___ 10- sheep | j) bleat |
| ___ 11- elephant | k) bray |
| ___ 12- pig | l) hiss |
| ___ 13- donkey | m) trumpet |
| ___ 14- frog | n) grunt, squeal |
| ___ 15- snake | o) squeak |
| ___ 16- duck | p) howl |
| ___ 17- wolf | q) quack |
| ___ 18- mouse | r) croak |

HUMAN SOUNDS

- ◆ He was so nervous he could only 1, 'I...I...I... I'm please to meet you.'
 - ◆ Don't 2 all the time. Use a handkerchief and blow your nose.
 - ◆ If we are out of breath after running we 3 and 4.
 - ◆ It is said that people 5 if they sleep with their mouths open and on their backs.
 - ◆ He drank a lot of beer quickly and began to 6.
 - ◆ If you have a cold and you 7 we often say, 'Bless you'.
 - ◆ Don't speak so loud! Just 8. The children are asleep.
 - ◆ I always used to 9 in history lessons. They were so boring.
 - ◆ He can't stop talking. We always 10 with relief when he goes away.
 - ◆ Smoking always makes me 11.
 - ◆ My children 12 when I tell them they must go to bed.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. | A) stammer | B) hiccup | C) cough | D) yawn |
| 2. | A) sigh | B) pant | C) sniff | D) puff |
| 3. | A) sigh | B) pant | C) sniff | D) puff |
| 4. | A) sigh | B) pant | C) sniff | D) puff |
| 5. | A) whisper | B) groan | C) snore | D) sneeze |
| 6. | A) stammer | B) hiccup | C) cough | D) yawn |
| 7. | A) whisper | B) groan | C) snore | D) sneeze |
| 8. | A) whisper | B) groan | C) snore | D) sneeze |
| 9. | A) stammer | B) hiccup | C) cough | D) yawn |
| 10. | A) sigh | B) pant | C) sniff | D) puff |
| 11. | A) stammer | B) hiccup | C) cough | D) yawn |
| 12. | A) whisper | B) groan | C) snore | D) sneeze |

WAYS OF LOOKING

- That man does look rather strange but you shouldn't _____ at him.
A) glare B) blink C) stare D) frown
 - He made a hole in the fence so that he could _____ through without being seen.
A) peer B) blink C) wink D) peep
 - If you go out into bright sunlight after being in the dark, you sometimes _____.
A) peer B) blink C) glare D) peep
 - Small boys often stand outside the bicycle shop and _____ at the wonderful machines in the window.
A) glare B) gaze C) wink D) frown

5. We _____ if we are rather annoyed or if we are concentrating.
 A) peer B) gaze C) stare D) frown
6. Did you _____ someone pass the window a moment ago? I thought I just saw someone.
 A) wink B) glimpse C) glare D) frown
7. I thought he was serious until I saw him _____ at me to show he was joking.
 A) wink B) glimpse C) glance D) frown
8. Grandfather has very bad eyes. He has to _____ at the newspaper to read it.
 A) peer B) blink C) wink D) peep
9. I saw the motorist get out of his car and _____ furiously at the other driver who had run into the back of him.
 A) glare B) gaze C) blink D) wink
10. I saw him _____ quickly at his watch.
 A) wink B) gaze C) glance D) stare

WALKING

1. He was completely drunk. I watched him _____ across the road and fall down.
 A) crawl B) trip C) wander D) stagger
2. It's very pleasant for a tourist to _____ round a new city with no particular purpose or destination.
 A) crawl B) trip C) wander D) stagger
3. It was a lovely day so we decided to _____ in the park for an hour.
 A) stroll B) stray C) creep D) limp
4. His injured foot made him _____ badly.
 A) stroll B) stray C) creep D) limp
5. Be careful or you'll _____ on this icy bit of pavement.
 A) trudge B) dash C) slip D) march
6. Everyone was asleep when I returned so I had to _____ to my room without making a noise.
 A) stroll B) stray C) creep D) limp
7. If you join the army, you'll have to learn to _____.
 A) trudge B) stagger C) slip D) march
8. Please don't _____ away from the main group or you'll get lost.
 A) stroll B) stray C) creep D) limp
9. Before babies can walk, they can only _____ on their hands and knees.
 A) crawl B) trip C) wander D) stagger
10. I'm afraid someone will _____ over that piece of wood and fall.
 A) crawl B) trip C) wander D) stagger
11. It began to rain and we had to _____ into a shop to keep dry.
 A) trudge B) dash C) slip D) stray
12. The exhausted men had to _____ for five miles through the snow.
 A) trudge B) dash C) slip D) wander

BODY MOVEMENTS 1

Match each item on the left with the most suitable phrase on the right

- ___ 1. He flexed a) his head in disagreement
 ___ 2. He shook b) his fists angrily
 ___ 3. He clenched c) his neck to see better.
 ___ 4. He craned d) his muscles proudly
 ___ 5. He snapped e) his forehead with a handkerchief
 ___ 6. He shrugged f) his foot in time to the music
 ___ 7. He wiped g) his shoulders
 ___ 8. He folded h) his breath under water.
 ___ 9. He scratched i) his knee because it was painful
 ___ 10. He held j) his arms and relaxed.
 ___ 11. He tapped k) his head thoughtfully
 ___ 12. He rubbed l) his fingers to get attention.

BODY MOVEMENTS 2

Match each item on the left with the most suitable phrase on the right

- ___ 1. He trembled
 ___ 2. He shivered
 ___ 3. He sweated
 ___ 4. He blushed
 ___ 5. He sobbed
 ___ 6. He startled
 ___ 7. He dozed
 ___ 8. He fainted

- a) in the hot sun.
 b) with embarrassment
 c) with fear
 d) when he heard the sad news
 e) with cold
 f) after going without food for three days
 g) in surprise at the sudden noise.
 h) in his armchair after a hard day's work

BODY MOVEMENTS 3

Match each item on the left with the most suitable phrase on the right

- ___ 1. She nodded
 ___ 2. He bowed
 ___ 3. She curtseyed
 ___ 4. She waved
 ___ 5. He smiled
 ___ 6. He saluted
 ___ 7. She fidgeted
 ___ 8. He pointed

- a) when she saw her friend getting off the bus.
 b) when his commanding officer entered the room.
 c) in agreement.
 d) when she was introduced to the Queen
 e) when he was introduced to the Queen
 f) to show the shop assistant what he wanted
 g) because he was happy
 h) after sitting in the same position for so long.

CONNECTORS

We sew cloth with a ___1___ and ___2___. We tie up a parcel with ___3___. Mountaineers use ___4___ to keep together and avoid falling. To keep a baby's nappy in place we use ___5___. We use a hammer to knock a ___6___ into wood. To pin a notice to a notice board we use a paper ___7___. To keep pieces of cloth together in dressmaking we use ___8___. We keep pieces of paper together firmly with a paper ___9___. Different parts of a bicycle and other machines are kept together with ___10___ and ___11___. We use a screwdriver to put in or take out ___12___.

Large ships in port are kept in place with heavy iron ___13___. The postman keeps all the letters for one street together with a ___14___, made of elastic.

1. A) nail B) rope C) chain D) needle
 2. A) rope B) thread C) chain D) string
 3. A) rope B) thread C) chain D) string
 4. A) rope B) thread C) wire D) string
 5. A) drawing pin B) paper clip C) safety pin D) rubber band
 6. A) pin B) nail C) nut D) bolt
 7. A) drawing pin B) paper clip C) safety pin D) rubber band
 8. A) pins B) nails C) nuts D) bolts
 9. A) pin B) clip C) bolt D) band
 10. A) pins B) nails C) nuts D) clips

11. A) pins B) nails C) clips D) bolts
12. A) pins B) needles C) bolts D) screws
13. A) ropes B) threads C) chains D) clips
14. A) drawing pin B) paper clip C) safety pin D) rubber band

TOOLS

1. We cut paper or cloth with a pair of _____.
A) penknives B) knives C) scissors D) axes
2. We put in and take out screws with a _____.
A) drill B) chisel C) screwdriver D) hammer
3. We dig holes in the ground with a _____.
A) rake B) spade C) penknife D) fork
4. We make holes in wood, metal or stone with a _____.
A) drill B) chisel C) screwdriver D) hammer
5. We raise a car to change a wheel with a _____.
A) spanner B) saw C) jack D) mallet
6. We knock nails into wood with a _____.
A) drill B) chisel C) screwdriver D) hammer
7. We cut down trees with a/an _____.
A) penknife B) scissor C) scissors D) axe
8. We carve wood or stone with a _____.
A) drill B) chisel C) screwdriver D) hammer
9. We hit a chisel with a _____.
A) spanner B) saw C) jack D) mallet
10. We collect dry leaves and make earth level with a _____.
A) rake B) spade C) penknife D) fork
11. To cut string and other things, we carry in our pocket a folding _____.
A) rake B) spade C) penknife D) fork
12. We turn the earth over in the garden with a spade or _____.
A) rake B) spade C) penknife D) fork
13. We saw wood with a _____.
A) spanner B) saw C) jack D) mallet
14. We tighten or loosen nuts and bolts with a _____.
A) spanner B) saw C) jack D) mallet

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

1. The _____ of the British Royal Navy was very strong in the nineteenth century.
A) mob B) fleet C) crew D) shoal
2. Disease reduced the farmer's _____ from 90 to 65 cows.
A) flock B) bundle C) herd D) stack
3. She was attacked by a _____ of wasps.
A) pack B) swarm C) suite D) congregation
4. A _____ of shouting people overturned cars, set fire to shops and attacked a police station.
A) mob B) fleet C) crew D) shoal
5. The Irish Prime Minister occupied a _____ of rooms at the hotel.
A) pack B) swarm C) suite D) congregation
6. Some spectators in the _____ disagreed with the referee's decision.
A) bunch B) crowd C) audience D) set
7. He bought a large _____ of bananas.
A) bunch B) crowd C) audience D) set
8. The priest was very sad to see his _____ getting smaller week by week.
A) pack B) swarm C) suite D) congregation
9. Fishing boats use modern equipment to locate the _____ of fish.
A) mob B) fleet C) crew D) shoals
10. She lost her balance and fell down a _____ of steps.
A) gang B) flight C) clump D) set

11. He was the leader of a well-known _____ of criminals.
A) gang B) flight C) clump D) set
12. We sat down in the shade of a _____ of trees.
A) gang B) flight C) clump D) set
13. In spring _____ of birds arrive back in Europe after spending the winter in Africa.
A) flocks B) bundles C) herds D) stacks
14. Our picnic was completely ruined by a _____ of ants.
A) pack B) swarm C) suite D) congregation
15. He gave her a _____ of flowers.
A) bunch B) crowd C) audience D) set
16. British Airways has a _____ of 26 Boeing 747s.
A) mob B) fleet C) crew D) shoal
17. She gave a _____ of old clothes to a charity organization.
A) flock B) bundle C) herd D) stack
18. The _____ applauded the new play enthusiastically.
A) bunch B) mob C) audience D) set
19. Has anyone seen a _____ of keys? I left them somewhere.
A) bunch B) crowd C) stack D) set
20. Golf is an expensive game. You'll need a _____ of clubs.
A) bunch B) crowd C) audience D) set
21. The books were arranged in a _____ one on top of the other.
A) flocks B) bundle C) herd D) stack
22. They've bought a leather three-piece _____ - a sofa and two armchairs.
A) pack B) swarm C) suite D) congregation
23. Let's play a game. Who's got a _____ of cards?
A) pack B) swarm C) suite D) congregation
24. The cruise ship carries 150 passengers and a _____ of 85.
A) mob B) fleet C) crew D) shoal
25. The _____ of sheep was controlled by a shepherd and two dogs.
A) herd B) bundle C) set D) stack
26. For their wedding I gave them a _____ of cutlery (6 knives, 6 spoons, 6 forks etc.).
A) bunch B) crowd C) audience D) set

LAW BREAKERS 1

Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- | |
|-----------------------|
| ___ 1. an arsonist |
| ___ 2. a shoplifter |
| ___ 3. a mugger |
| ___ 4. an offender |
| ___ 5. a vandal |
| ___ 6. a burglar |
| ___ 7. a murderer |
| ___ 8. a kidnapper |
| ___ 9. a pickpocket |
| ___ 10. an accomplice |
| ___ 11. a drug dealer |
| ___ 12. a spy |
| ___ 13. a terrorist |
- a) attacks and robs people, often in the street
b) sets fire to property illegally
c) is anyone who breaks the law
d) breaks into houses or other buildings to steal
e) steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer
f) kills someone
g) deliberately causes damage to property
h) steals things from people's pockets in crowded places
i) gets secret information from another country
j) buys and sells drugs illegally
k) takes away people by force, demanding money for their return
l) helps a criminal in a criminal act
m) uses violence for political reasons

LAW BREAKERS 2

Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- ___ 1. an assassin
- ___ 2. a hooligan
- ___ 3. a stowaway
- ___ 4. a thief
- ___ 5. a hijacker
- ___ 6. a forger
- ___ 7. a robber
- ___ 8. a smuggler
- ___ 9. a traitor
- ___ 10. a gangster
- ___ 11. a deserter
- ___ 12. a bigamist

- a) causes damage or disturbance in public places
- b) hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey
- c) takes control of a plane by force & makes the pilot change course
- d) murders for political reasons or a reward
- e) is someone who steals
- f) makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures
- g) is a member of a criminal group
- h) steals money etc. by force from people or places
- i) marries illegally, being married already
- j) is a soldier who runs away from the army
- k) brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax
- l) betrays his or her country to another state

OCCUPATIONS 1

Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- ___ 1. a traffic warden
- ___ 2. a dustman
- ___ 3. a window dresser
- ___ 4. an estate agent
- ___ 5. a secretary
- ___ 6. an undertaker
- ___ 7. a bricklayer
- ___ 8. a civil servant
- ___ 9. a vet
- ___ 10. a newsagent
- ___ 11. a midwife

- a) arranges shop-window displays
- b) makes brick buildings and walls
- c) works in a government ministry
- d) controls parking and parking meters
- e) collects rubbish from people's houses
- f) treats sick animals
- g) helps people buy and sell houses
- h) sells newspapers and magazines from a shop
- i) delivers babies
- j) makes arrangements for funerals
- k) deals with office correspondence and records

OCCUPATIONS 2

Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- ___ 1. a chef
- ___ 2. an architect
- ___ 3. a librarian
- ___ 4. a fishmonger
- ___ 5. a miner
- ___ 6. a curator
- ___ 7. an interior decorator
- ___ 8. a typist
- ___ 9. a chauffeur
- ___ 10. a surgeon

- a) drives someone's car for them
- b) types letters in an office
- c) designs buildings
- d) operates on sick people
- e) cooks in a restaurant or hotel
- f) designs the insides of houses, hotels etc.
- g) runs a museum
- h) works in a library
- i) gets coal from under the ground
- j) sells fish from a shop

OCCUPATIONS 3

Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- ___ 1. an optician
- ___ 2. a clown
- ___ 3. a jockey
- ___ 4. an auctioneer
- ___ 5. an editor
- ___ 6. a docker
- ___ 7. a chiropodist
- ___ 8. a butcher
- ___ 9. a reporter
- ___ 10. a diplomat
- ___ 11. a florist

- a) rides racehorses
- b) loads and unloads ships in a port
- c) sells valuable objects at an auction
- d) makes people laugh at a circus
- e) tests people's eyes and sells glasses
- f) writes for a newspaper
- g) sells flowers from a shop
- h) represents his or her country at an embassy
- i) sells meat
- j) prepares books, newspapers etc. for publication
- k) treats people's feet

PEOPLE

Match each item on the left with the most suitable phrase on the right.

- 1. a chatterbox
- 2. a highbrow
- 3. a nosey parker
- 4. a bookworm
- 5. a film fan
- 6. a slowcoach
- 7. a lazybones
- 8. a scatterbrain
- 9. a workaholic
- 10. a fresh air fiend
- 11. a high flier
- 12. a troublemaker
- 13. a killjoy

- a) is inquisitive and pokes his or her nose into other people's business
- b) can't stop talking
- c) loves reading books
- d) is confused and forgetful
- e) is intellectual and likes serious literature, art, music
- f) loves to work
- g) is very keen on the cinema
- h) is not very active or energetic
- i) is slow
- j) causes difficulties between people
- k) seems to enjoy preventing others from enjoying themselves
- l) likes to open the windows or be outside
- m) is clever and ambitious and will get promotion and success

QUANTITIES

We buy things in different units. Match each item on the left with the most suitable item on its right.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a bar | a) of matches |
| 2. a pair | b) of soap |
| 3. a box | c) of potatoes |
| 4. a pound | d) of cloth |
| 5. a roll | e) of shoes |
| 6. an ounce | f) of milk |
| 7. a yard | g) of tobacco |
| 8. a pint | h) of film |
| 9. an acre | i) of flowers |
| 10. a bottle | j) of toothpaste |
| 11. a gallon | k) of land |
| 12. a bunch | l) of wine |
| 13. a tin | m) of sardines |
| 14. a tube | n) of petrol |
| 15. a packet | o) of jam |
| 16. a jar | p) of cigarettes |

SLANG

Replace each slang word with a word or phrase from the list.

- ✓ He smokes 30 fags 1 a day. Too many!
- ✓ He drinks a lot. He must spend twenty quid 2 a week on booze 3.
- ✓ He thought his meal was overcooked. When the waiter brought his bill he kicked up 4 a fuss and would not pay.
- ✓ I lost £500 at a casino last night. I'm absolutely skint 5.
- ✓ My mate 6 stole a car. Now he's in the nick 7.
- ✓ She got bored with her boyfriend and ditched 8 him.
- ✓ There's a good film on the telly 9 tonight, but I've got to go out. What a drag! 10
- ✓ I wouldn't like to be a copper 11 directing traffic in the street in this bad weather.

- a) alcohol
- b) made
- c) pound(s)
- d) friend
- e) cigarettes
- f) television
- g) policeman
- h) discarded
- i) nuisance
- j) prison
- k) without money

AMERICAN WORDS 1

The American words in the sentences below are printed in bold. Replace each American word or phrase with a British word or phrase from the following list.

- ✓ His mother thought he was at school but in fact he was playing hookey 1. He'll probably flunk 2 his exams.
- ✓ The kitchen faucet 3 in my apartment 4 isn't working. I'll tell the janitor 5. He'll get it fixed.
- ✓ Blue-collar workers are asking for a pay-hike 6 and longer paid vacations 7.
- ✓ The dog attacked the mailman 8 and tore his pants 9.
- ✓ Do you have a railroad schedule 10? I want an early train for Chicago tomorrow.
- ✓ A patrolman 11 reported a light-blue sedan 12 parked right across the sidewalk 13 on 3rd Street.
- ✓ She has a little baby so she has to make regular visits to the drugstore 14 to buy diapers 15.
- ✓ When the waiter handed me the check 16 after the meal, I found that I had no money!
- ✓ How much does it cost to mail 17 a letter to Australia?

- a) fail
- b) bill
- c) tap

- d) postman
- e) rise
- f) flat
- g) trousers
- h) holidays
- i) caretaker
- j) playing truant
- k) nappies
- l) pavement
- m) saloon car
- n) railway timetable
- o) chemist
- p) ordinary uniformed policeman
- q) post

AMERICAN WORDS 2

Replace each American word or phrase with a British word or phrase from the following list.

- ✓ We had to stand in line 1 at the movie-theater 2 last night.
- ✓ Our back yard 3 looks lovely in the fall 4. The leaves on the trees turn brown and red.
- ✓ He wants to major 5 in math 6 at college 7 when he leaves high school 8.
- ✓ When you stop for gas 9 at a gas station 10, they sometimes clean your windshield 11.
- ✓ We had to buy a lot at the stores 12, then we took the subway 13 home.
- ✓ The elevator's 14 broken down again, but it doesn't matter. We live on the first floor 15.
- ✓ She likes candy 16, and bread and butter with jelly 17 on it. They're bad for her teeth.
- ✓ The only money I have is a twenty dollar bill 18.
- ✓ In this district they only collect the garbage 19 once a week.

- a) petrol
- b) queue
- c) rubbish
- d) autumn
- e) sweets
- f) jam
- g) garden
- h) note
- i) lift
- j) shops
- k) underground
- l) cinema
- m) petrol station
- n) ground floor
- o) windscreen
- p) specialize
- q) mathematics
- r) secondary school
- s) university

Snonyms (Page 251)

1-B	2-C	3-B	4-B	5-B	6-C	7-C	8-B
9-A	10-B	11-B	12-A	13-B	14-E	15-C	16-B
17-B	18-B	19-C	20-C	21-D	22-D	23-C	24-A
25-A	26-A	27-C	28-C	29-A	30-C	31-E	32-D
33-C	34-A	35-A	36-B	37-D	38-C	39-E	40-B
41-C	42-E	43-A	44-C	45-E	46-A	47-A	48-D
49-A	50-B	51-C	52-B	53-A	54-B	55-A	56-A
57-C	58-A	59-A	60-E	61-D	62-A	63-B	64-D
65-A	66-C	67-C	68-C	69-D	70-C	71-D	72-E
73-E	74-E	75-B	76-A	77-A	78-C	79-D	80-B
81-D	82-C	83-D	84-B	85-A	86-A	87-B	88-D
89-A	90-B	91-A	92-D	93-C	94-A	95-D	96-B
97-A	98-C	99-D	100-D	101-D	102-B	103-B	104-B
105-D	106-D	107-A	108-B	109-D	110-B	111-B	112-B
113-A	114-A	115-D	116-B	117-D	118-C	119-D	120-A
121-C	122-D	123-D	124-D	125-D	126-B	127-A	128-A
129-B	130-B	131-B	132-D	133-D	134-D	135-C	136-C
137-C	138-B	139-B	140-C	141-A	142-A	143-D	144-D
145-B	146-D	147-C	148-C	149-A	150-B	151-D	152-B
153-D	154-C	155-B	156-C	157-C	158-C	159-A	160-A
161-B	162-C						

Antonyms (Page 255)

1-A	2-C	3-D	4-E	5-B	6-A	7-D	8-D
9-E	10-B	11-B	12-C	13-A	14-B	15-A	16-C
17-D	18-C	19-C	20-C	21-E	22-D	23-E	24-C
25-A	26-E	27-C	28-D	29-A	30-C	31-D	32-A
33-C	34-E	35-B	36-D	37-B	38-D	39-A	40-E
41-B	42-D	43-B	44-D	45-B	46-B	47-D	48-D
49-C	50-D	51-B	52-D	53-B	54-C	55-B	56-B
57-A	58-A	59-E	60-C	61-B	62-D	63-E	64-A
65-D	66-E	67-C	68-B	69-D	70-A	71-A	72-B
73-B	74-E	75-E	76-C	77-D	78-B	79-D	80-B
81-B	82-A	83-B	84-A	85-D	86-B	87-C	88-A
89-B	90-B	91-B	92-A	93-C	94-D	95-A	96-D
97-B	98-D	99-C	100-C	101-B	102-C	103-D	104-A
105-B	106-C	107-C	108-D	109-D	110-A	111-A	112-A
113-B	114-D	115-A	116-D	117-D	118-A	119-A	120-B
121-A	122-B	123-B	124-B	125-D	126-A	127-B	128-A
129-C	130-D	131-C	132-C	133-B	134-B	135-D	136-A
137-C							

The logic List (Page 258)

1-A	2-D	3-A	4-A	5-A	6-A	7-B	8-A
9-B	10-A	11-C	12-B	13-A	14-C	15-A	16-A
17-B	18-C	19-D	20-A	21-C	22-B	23-C	24-A
25-C	26-D	27-C	28-A	29-D	30-A	31-A	32-C
33-B	34-C	35-B	36-A	37-A	38-B	39-B	40-C
41-B	42-C	43-B	44-B	45-D	46-C	47-D	48-D
49-C	50-D	51-C	52-A	53-C	54-A	55-C	56-B
57-B	58-C	59-B	60-B	61-C	62-A	63-B	64-C
65-D	66-A	67-C	68-A	69-A	70-D	71-C	72-D
73-B	74-B	75-A	76-C	77-C	78-A	79-C	80-C
81-C	82-A	83-C	84-C	85-D	86-A	87-D	88-C
89-B	90-B	91-A	92-B	93-A	94-A	95-A	96-B
97-A	98-B	99-B	100-B				

Miscellaneous (Page 259)**Analogies 1 - Find the Appropriate Match**

1- Barber	2- Shorten	3- Shuttlecock
4- Shallow	5- Roughness	6- Worse
7- Irresponsible	8- Court	9- Sailor
10- Swollen	11- Widow	12- Stings
13- Gloves	14- Moo	15- Students
16- Wolves	17- Fast	18- Triangular
19- Piglet	20- Reptile	

Analogies II - Find the Appropriate Match

1- Pork	2- Kitten	3- Christmas
4- Carbohydrate	5- A brood of	6- Sweet
7- To	8- Milk	9- Living room
10- Leg	11- Soften	12- Departure
13- Phenomena	14- Little	15- Five cents
16- Minus	17- Hard	18- Fill up
19- Leap year	20- Pack/Packet of	

Beverages

1- cocoa	2- a soda	3- wine
4- brandy	5- whisky	6- tea
7- beer	8- liquor	9- coffee
10- ayran		

Business Expressions 1

1-C	2-E	3-D	4-C	5-E	6-A	7-A	8-E
9-E	10-A						

Business Expressions 2

1-B	2-B	3-E	4-C	5-E	6-A	7-A	8-E
9-A	10-A						

Business Expressions 3

1-E	2-A	3-B	4-A	5-E	6-B	7-D	8-C
9-E	10-B						

Change the Words

1- Instead	2- continue	3- used
4- snowdrift	5- bucket	6- outdoors
7- outfought	8- overlook	9- excuse

Count/Non-Count Food Partitives

1-B	2-C	3-A	4-D	5-B	6-C	7-B	8-A
9-B	10-D	11-C	12-D	13-A	14-B	15-D	16-B
17-A	18-C	19-B	20-A				

Gender-Free Language

1- flight attendant	2- police officer
3- letter carrier	4- chairperson
5- spokesperson	6- anchor
7- poet	8- actor
9- homemaker	10- workforce, personnel
11- spouse	12- parenting
13- supervisor	14- selling ability
15- people, humankind	

Finish the Sentence								Use of English (Page 264)																				
1-A 9-C	2-C 10-B	3-C	4-A	5-B	6-B	7-A	8-A	TEST A																				
Food and Nutrition Quiz																												
1-B 9-D	2-C 10-E	3-E 11-C	4-B 12-A	5-A 13-D	6-C	7-D	8-B	1-B 9-A	2-A 10-B	3-B 11-D	4-A 12-B	5-D 13-A	6-C 14-C	7-D 15-C	8-A													
What Fruit...?																												
1- apple 4- banana 7- melon 10- strawberry	2- grapes 5- orange 8- pear	3- pineapple 6- cherries 9- plum																										
House Words																												
1- in the kitchen 3- in the bathroom 5- in the closet 7- in the shed 9- in the laundry	2- in the bedroom 4- in the living room 6- in the garage 8- in the nursery 10- in the toilet																											
Interjections																												
1-A 9-A	2-C 10-A	3-A	4-B	5-B	6-C	7-B	8-A	1-A 9-C	2-B 10-C	3-A 11-A	4-D 12-D	5-C 13-A	6-C 14-C	7-A 15-B	8-A													
Meat																												
1- beef 4- lamb 7- game 10- offal	2- bacon 5- mutton 8- fish	3- pork 6- venison 9- poultry																										
The logic list																												
1-D 9-C	2-B 10-B	3-D 11-A	4-A 12-B	5-B 13-D	6-B 14-E	7-D	8-C	1-B 9-B	2-A 10-A	3-C 11-D	4-B 12-B	5-A 13-C	6-B 14-A	7-C 15-D	8-D													
The most general meaning																												
1-E 9-D	2-D 10-C	3-B	4-D	5-E	6-E	7-C	8-B	1-C 9-A	2-B 10-C	3-A 11-B	4-C 12-B	5-D 13-D	6-C 14-A	7-B 15-D	8-D													
Types of Hats																												
1- hats 4- beret 7- turban 10- bonnet	2- cap 5- veil 8- crown	3- helmets 6- headscarf 9- hood																										
Word definition																												
1-B 9-D	2-D 10-C	3-B 11-C	4-D 12-E	5-A 13-D	6-D	7-E	8-D	1-C 9-C	2-A 10-A	3-B 11-C	4-D 12-D	5-C 13-A	6-C 14-D	7-A 15-B	8-C													
TEST M																												
1-B 9-D	2-C 10-B	3-A 11-D	4-D 12-C	5-D 13-C	6-B 14-A	7-C 15-C	8-B	1-B 9-A	2-C 10-D	3-D 11-D	4-D 12-D	5-B 13-C	6-A 14-C	7-B 15-D	8-C													
TEST N																												
1-B 9-A	2-C 10-D	3-D 11-D	4-D 12-D	5-B 13-C	6-A 14-C	7-B 15-D	8-C	1-B 9-A	2-C 10-D	3-D 11-D	4-D 12-D	5-B 13-C	6-A 14-C	7-B 15-D	8-C													

TEST O									Doctors' surgeries and hospitals								
1-D	2-C	3-D	4-A	5-A	6-D	7-C	8-A	9-C	1-A	2-C	3-D	4-C	5-D	6-D	7-B	8-B	
TEST P									Education								
1-C	2-A	3-C	4-D	5-A	6-D	7-D	8-B	9-C	1-B	2-A	3-A	4-D	5-B	6-C	7-D	8-C	
TEST R									17-A	10-B	11-C	12-C	13-B	14-D	15-A	16-B	
1-B	2-C	3-B	4-D	5-D	6-A	7-B	8-A	9-B	10-D	11-D	12-B	13-A	14-C	15-C			
Everyday Vocabulary (Page 270)									Elections								
At the airport									1-C	2-A	3-A	4-D	5-A	6-D	7-D	8-B	
1-B	2-C	3-A	4-B	5-D	6-A	7-B	8-D	9-A	10-C	11-C	12-B	13-A	14-D	15-A	16-C		
In the air									Government								
1-A	2-C	3-B	4-C	5-A	6-B	7-D		9-D	1-D	2-A	3-D	4-C	5-A	6-C	7-B	8-A	
Bank Account									Renting a flat								
1-C	2-A	3-C	4-B	5-D	6-B	7-A		9-D	1-C	2-A	3-B	4-A	5-D	6-B	7-C	8-A	
Current and deposit accounts									Buying a house								
1-B	2-A	3-C	4-B	5-D	6-A			9-A	1-D	2-C	3-C	4-B	5-B	6-B	7-A	8-D	
Using your account									Eating out								
1-D	2-B	3-A	4-A	5-C				9-B	1-A	2-D	3-C	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-B	8-B	
Spending									Entertaining at home								
1-A	2-B	3-C	4-B	5-A	6-D	7-C		9-B	1-B	2-C	3-D	4-C	5-C	6-A	7-A	8-D	
Books and Reading 1									Gambling								
1-d	2-f	3-b	4-h	5-e	6-c	7-a	8-g		9-A	1-D	2-B	3-D	4-C	5-A	6-B	7-B	8-A
Books and Reading 2									Smoking								
1-D	2-B	3-B	4-C	5-B	6-D	7-A	8-A	9-A	1-A	2-B	3-A	4-B	5-D	6-C	7-C	8-A	
Cars and driving									Drinking								
1-A	2-C	3-B	4-C	5-C	6-A	7-B	8-D	9-D	1-D	2-B	3-C	4-B	5-D	6-C	7-C	8-D	
A visit to the cinema									Industry								
1-A	2-D	3-C	4-D	5-A	6-B	7-C	8-B	9-A	1-C	2-B	3-D	4-A	5-B	6-C	7-B	8-D	
A film review									Agriculture								
1-A	2-B	3-D	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-B	8-C	9-D	1-C	2-A	3-C	4-A	5-A	6-D	7-C	8-D	
Medical staff and patients									A summit meeting								
1-k	2-h	3-b	4-a	5-c	6-f	7-g	8-e	9-i	1-B	2-D	3-A	4-B	5-C	6-C	7-D	8-A	

Diplomatic relations									Television								
1-D	2-B	3-A	4-D	5-C	6-B	7-A	8-C	1-C	2-B	3-A	4-A	5-B	6-B	7-C	8-D		
An arrest									Newspapers								
1-C 9-D 17-B	2-A 10-B	3-C 11-B	4-D 12-B	5-C 13-A	6-A 14-D	7-C 15-A	8-D 16-A	1-B 9-D	2-C 10-D	3-C 11-D	4-B 12-A	5-A 13-A	6-D	7-C	8-B		
Law and punishment									Journeys								
1-C 9-B	2-A 10-D	3-D	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-B	8-C	1-B 9-B	2-C 10-A	3-B	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-D	8-C		
Classical music									Argument								
1-D 9-A	2-C 10-D	3-B 11-C	4-A	5-A	6-B	7-D	8-C	1-D	2-B	3-D	4-B	5-A	6-C	7-A	8-C		
Popular music									Sadness								
1-A 9-D	2-D 10-B	3-C	4-B	5-A	6-B	7-A	8-C	1-C 9-C	2-A 10-D	3-B	4-B	5-A	6-D	7-B	8-A		
Famine and flood									Birth								
1-C 9-B	2-A 10-C	3-B	4-A	5-D	6-B	7-D	8-C	1-C 9-B	2-A 10-C	3-B 11-D	4-A	5-C	6-A	7-D	8-B		
Earthquake and epidemic									Death								
1-C 9-B	2-A 10-B	3-D	4-C	5-D	6-A	7-B	8-A	1-B 9-C	2-A 10-C	3-D 11-D	4-C	5-A	6-A	7-B	8-D		
Fire									Advertising								
1-C	2-B	3-A	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-D	8-B	1-C	2-B	3-A	4-B	5-D	6-D	7-C	8-A		
Public Transport									Art								
1-D 9-A 17-C 25-A	2-B 10-B	3-A 11-C	4-D 12-B	5-C 13-B	6-B 14-C	7-C 15-B	8-A 16-B	1-B 9-A	2-D 10-B	3-D	4-B	5-A	6-C	7-A	8-C		
Romance									Photography								
1-B 9-D	2-C 10-A	3-A	4-D	5-B	6-A	7-C	8-B	1-D	2-A	3-A	4-C	5-B	6-D	7-B	8-C		
Marriage									Military Service								
1-D 9-B	2-B 10-C	3-D	4-A	5-C	6-A	7-C	8-B	1-B	2-A	3-C	4-A	5-C	6-D	7-D	8-B		
Going shopping									Police								
1-A 9-A	2-D 10-A	3-C 11-C	4-D 12-B	5-C 13-B	6-B 14-D	7-B 15-C	8-A	1-B	2-D	3-B	4-C	5-D	6-A	7-C	8-A		
Sports facilities and athletics									Security Work								
1-C 9-D	2-B 10-A	3-A 11-D	4-B 12-A	5-D	6-C	7-B	8-C	1-B 9-A	2-C 10-A	3-A	4-C	5-D	6-D	7-C	8-B		
Football									The Seaside								
1-B 9-B	2-C 10-C	3-D 11-D	4-A 12-A	5-B	6-D	7-A	8-C	1-B 9-C	2-B 10-D	3-C	4-A	5-B	6-A	7-A	8-B		

Electrical Appliances									Law Breakers 1								
1-A 9-B	2-C 10-A	3-B	4-B	5-A	6-D	7-C	8-D		1-b 9-h	2-e 10-l	3-a 11-j	4-c 12-i	5-g 13-m	6-d	7-f	8-k	
The Telephone									Law Breakers 2								
1-D	2-C	3-B	4-A	5-A	6-D	7-C	8-B		1-d 9-l	2-a 10-g	3-b 11-j	4-e 12-i	5-c	6-f	7-h	8-k	
Computers									Occupations 1								
1-B	2-C	3-A	4-A	5-B	6-C	7-D	8-D		1-d 9-f	2-e 10-h	3-a 11-i	4-g	5-k	6-j	7-b	8-c	
Sounds									Occupations 2								
1-A 9-B 17-D	2-C 10-A 18-D	3-C 11-A	4-B 12-C	5-D 13-B	6-D 14-C	7-B 15-B	8-C 16-A		1-e 9-a	2-c 10-d	3-h	4-j	5-i	6-g	7-f	8-b	
Animal Sounds									Occupations 3								
1-d 9-g 17-p	2-a 10-j 18-o	3-f 11-m	4-c 12-n	5-h 13-k	6-b 14-r	7-e 15-l	8-i 16-q		1-e 9-f	2-d 10-h	3-a 11-g	4-c	5-j	6-b	7-k	8-i	
Human Sounds									People								
1-A 9-D	2-C 10-A	3-D 11-C	4-B 12-B	5-C	6-B	7-D	8-A		1-b 9-f	2-e 10-l	3-a 11-m	4-c 12-j	5-g	6-i	7-h	8-d	
Ways of Looking									Quantities								
1-C 9-A	2-D 10-C	3-B	4-B	5-D	6-B	7-A	8-A		1-b 9-k	2-e 10-l	3-a 11-n	4-c 12-i	5-h 13-m	6-g 14-j	7-d 15-p	8-f 16-o	
Walking									Slang								
1-D 9-A	2-C 10-B	3-A 11-B	4-D 12-A	5-C	6-C	7-D	8-B		1-e 9-f	2-c 10-i	3-a 11-g	4-b	5-k	6-d	7-j	8-h	
Body Movements 1									American Words 1								
1-d 9-k	2-a 10-h	3-b 11-f	4-c 12-i	5-l	6-g	7-e	8-j		1-j 9-g 17-q	2-a 10-n	3-c 11-p	4-f 12-m	5-i 13-l	6-e 14-o	7-h 15-k	8-d 16-b	
Body Movements 2									American Words 2								
1-c	2-e	3-a	4-b	5-d	6-g	7-h	8-f		1-b 9-a 17-f	2-l 10-m 18-h	3-g 11-o 19-c	4-d 12-j	5-p 13-k	6-q 14-i	7-s 15-n	8-r 16-e	
Body Movements 3																	
1-c	2-e	3-d	4-a	5-g	6-b	7-h	8-f										
Connectors																	
1-D 9-B	2-B 10-C	3-D 11-D	4-A 12-D	5-C 13-C	6-B 14-D	7-A	8-A										
Tools																	
1-C 9-D	2-C 10-A	3-B 11-C	4-A 12-D	5-C 13-B	6-D 14-A	7-D	8-B										
Collective Nouns																	
1-B 9-D 17-B 25-A	2-C 10-B 18-C 26-D	3-B 11-A 19-A	4-A 12-C 20-D	5-C 13-A 21-D	6-B 14-B 22-C	7-A 15-A 23-A	8-D 16-B 24-C										