



Exercise 1

■ Read the following extract and decide which words best fit in the gaps.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) bound | b) bent | c) tied | d) destined |
| 2. a) giving | b) moving | c) carrying | d) lifting |
| 3. a) excessive | b) costly | c) dear | d) precious |
| 4. a) prevent | b) restrict | c) forbid | d) preclude |
| 5. a) carried | b) bore | c) called | d) bestowed |
| 6. a) property | b) wealth | c) richness | d) affluence |
| 7. a) upshots | b) consequences | c) sequels | d) issues |
| 8. a) found | b) resided | c) lay | d) rested |
| 9. a) only | b) single | c) unique | d) save |

The Nuestra Señora de Atocha

On September 4, 1622 a flotilla of Spanish ships left Havana **Q1.** for Spain. The flotilla was **Q2.** the wealth of an empire back to Spain. Gold, silver and **Q3.** jewels from South America, including emerald and pearls. The Nuestra Señora de Atocha was the most heavily armed of the fleet and sailed at the rear of the flotilla to **Q4.** any attack. In the hope of spiritual protection she also **Q5.** the name of the holiest of shrines in Madrid. The ship also carried an unimaginable amount of **Q6.**

Unfortunately, the day after setting sail, the fleet found itself caught in a hurricane when it entered the Straits of Florida with disastrous **Q7.** On the morning of the 6th of September eight ships including the Atocha **Q8.** on the ocean floor. Out of the 265 sailors, noblemen and slaves on board **Q9.** five survived.



Exercise 2

■ Which word does not belong in the sentence?

Q1. I went to the hospital for to see a doctor.

Q2. Maria had been eaten a large amount of pasta.

Q3. I am not be able to speak Spanish even though I've studied it for two years.

Q4. He's is speaking to her about what happened last night.

Q5. They were walking by the river when they saw something that scared them, so they quickly walked back at home.

Q6. Toulouse is a main important city in France.

Q7. The children go to the school to be educated.

Q8. Music was been listened to by Paul.



Exercise 3

- Correct the sentences below (**e.g.** they may be missing a word, a word may need to be changed, or taken out of the sentence entirely, the tense may be wrong, etc...).

Q1. I has been living in Barcelona for two years now.

.....

Q2. He doesn't seem to care for the effect that his smoking is having on him.

.....

Q3. She does voluntary work in a school until she starts her university course.

.....

Q4. By 10 o'clock most of the guests went home.

.....

Q5. When I had gone home, Alison had left the house.

.....

Q6. I could find my keys yesterday, which was a relief as I had looked for hours.

.....

Q7. Calculators might not be used in the exam.

.....

Q8. He avoids to work as much as possible when he comes.

.....

Q9. I have orange juice or apple juice. What would you prefer?

.....

Q10. He said to me to go away.

.....



Exercise 4

■ Write sentences using the following vocabulary and phrasal verbs.

Q1. break off

.....

Q2. doze

.....

Q3. forecast

.....

Q4. take up

.....

Q5. cut back

.....

Q6. turn down

.....

Q7. regardless

.....

Q8. utter

.....

Q9. hang up

.....

Q10. let off

.....



Exercise 5

Phrasal verbs (1)

- Choose the correct phrasal verb, and put it into the correct tense. Remember that certain phrasal verbs may need to be separated, so don't choose two when a sentence only needs one.

let out
catch on
stop off
let through

stop over
put through
make up for
stand by

make out
send for
turn back
stand out

- Q1.** On our way from the UK to Australia, we in Beijing for one night.
- Q2.** If I forgot my best friend's birthday, I would it by buying her a more expensive present.
- Q3.** If a stretch of road I was driving along suddenly came to an end, I'd have to
- Q4.** As a child, when the head teacher me, I usually felt quite scared.
- Q5.** Some expensive shops have special security equipment to check customers before they will them
- Q6.** Airport security officers demand to see a valid boarding pass before they will a passenger to catch his flight.
- Q7.** I think I could a person's facial expressions from 100 metres away, but not with my glasses off.
- Q8.** He at the bank on the way home.
- Q9.** There are several new places to eat in the London Bridge area, but Porthole certainly from the rest.
- Q10.** When a telephone operator says "Hold on; I'll you", they're asking you to wait while they connect you.
- Q11.** Most people assume their family will be most likely to them in a crisis, but in some cases they turn out to be mistaken.
- Q12.** Cable Television took a much longer time to in the UK than it did in the United States.



Exercise 6

■ Word-building Exercise.

E.g. luck She was **lucky** to win the game as she has no talent at all.

- Q1. economy** The car cost quite a lot to buy, but it's very to run.
- Q2. interact** Children prefer museums to traditional museums because they enjoy taking part in activities and seeing what happens when they press buttons on exhibits.
- Q3. regard** He took part in the rugby match of his injuries.
- Q4. expire** Chicken is a food I definitely wouldn't eat if it was past its date.
- Q5. new** It is a pretty straightforward process to an out-of-date passport in this country.
- Q6. assign** Universities often ask their students to submit over the internet.
- Q7. adequate** Accidents in the workplace are often a consequence of safety measures.
- Q8. help** If a country had no army, it would be completely in the event of a military attack.
- Q9. moist** You must your toothbrush slightly before you brush your teeth.
- Q10. trouble** Observers in these light planes look out for potentially icebergs.
- Q11. price** The palace contains a number of antiques.
- Q12. attend** It's important for the school to monitor your lesson
- Q13. destroy** The likely outcome of a nuclear war would be the almost total of life on our planet.
- Q14. fulfil** Her ambitions had made a her a bitter, resentful and hateful woman.
- Q15. obey** It is normal for even the most child to misbehave every now and again.



Exercise 7

Phrasal Verbs (2)

- Fill the gaps with the correct phrasal verb or change its form if necessary.

Q1. My friend saw a beautiful woman in a restaurant and tried to her

- a) drop in b) chat up c) make out

Q2. Even though the crime was very severe, he easily.

- a) get off b) go off c) let off

Q3. He was one of the most expensive players the club ever bought and he has a hard time their expectations.

- a) live up to b) keep up with c) make up for

Q4. She is not the best student but she it by being the funniest.

- a) make up b) look on c) make up for

Q5. I called her secretary and she told me she would me but she never did.

- a) line up b) put through c) put away

Q6. When I was going through a bad period, my friends all me.

- a) turn up b) stay behind c) stand by

Q7. His bad behaviour and constant lying caused them to their engagement.

- a) break off b) make up c) put up

Q8. It took a while, but smartphones finally

- a) catch up b) catch on c) go off

Q9. If I missed a lot of classes, it would be difficult to the course.

- a) keep up b) look through c) keep up with

Q10. They offered me a permanent contract directly after the interview but I needed to it

- a) think over b) look up c) make out



Exercise 8

Common Noun Suffixes

- Use the correct suffix to create the noun for the indicated word in the sentence

E.g. Muhammad Ali was always bound for (*great*)
Muhammad Ali was always bound for **greatness**

Q1. The two fighters showed great (**sportsman**) at the end of the fight.

.....

Q2. During my (**child**) I had to go to school every day.

.....

Q3. The magistrate handed down his (**judge**) in a four page document to the court.

.....

Q4. Hannah looked upon her puppy with much (**fond**).

.....

Q5. The (**complex**) of her balance beam routine gave her a good chance at a medal.

.....

Q6. There was an obvious (**tense**) between the two people in the room.

.....

Q7. The (**appear**) of his father at the game was a pleasant surprise.

.....

Q8. For some sporting teams, (**sponsor**) is vitally important for their survival.

.....

Q9. John tries to go to the gym with as much (**regular**) as he can.

.....

Q10. Becky received a lot of (**encourage**) from the crowd.

.....



Exercise 9

Using "The" In A Comparative Structure

- Use the word **the** in a comparative form for the following sentences.

E.g. A Great Dane is bigger than a Poodle

Of these two dogs, a Great Dane is the bigger dog.

Q1. A Ferrari is more expensive than a Ford.

.....

Q2. An airplane is a safer form of transport than a car.

.....

Q3. Usain is faster than me.

.....

Q4. Scarlett Johansson is a more beautiful actress than Angelina Jolie.

.....

Q5. George is a better football player than Ronaldo.

.....

Q6. Australia is larger than Spain.

.....

Q7. Mt Everest is higher than Montserrat.

.....

Q8. Chinese is a more difficult language to learn than English.

.....

Q9. Sweden is further from Spain than Switzerland.

.....

Q10. Diagonal is a longer street than Seneca.

.....



Exercise 10

Phrasal Verbs (3)

- Rewrite the following sentences in other words – without using the phrasal verb.

Q1. She always **dozes off** before the end of the film.

.....

Q2. How long does it take you to **cool off/cool down** after you've lost your temper?

.....

Q3. Have you ever **passed out** because of the heat?

.....

Q4. Would you be able to **put up with** the noise if you lived near an airport?

.....

Q5. Do teenagers often **fall out with** their best friends?

.....

Q6. Does it take time for Madrid fans to **get over** a 5-0 defeat?

.....

Q7. He **takes after** his dad so much, it's like travelling back in time.

.....

Q8. I always **write up** my notes immediately after the lecture.

.....

Q9. Do most politicians **get away** with murder?

.....

Q10. I'm **cutting back on** the cigarettes I smoke now the prices have gone up again.

.....



Exercise 11

Prefix - Self

■ Match the definition with the meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Q1. Self-respect | a) Believing that you can do things well. |
| Q2. Self-service | b) Only thinking about yourself, not how it affects others. |
| Q3. Self-catering | c) Pride and confidence in oneself. |
| Q4. Self-centered | d) Feeling sorry for yourself. |
| Q5. Self-pity | e) To help yourself to things (food, petrol). |
| Q6. Self-critical | f) Tending to find faults with yourself. |
| Q7. Self-confidence | g) You have to make your own food. |



Exercise 12

The Word Heavy Meaning Intense

■ Are these sentences correct? If not, correct them.

Q1. She was late for work this morning due to the heavy traffic.

.....

Q2. My cold is heavy.

.....

Q3. He sleeps heavy.

.....

Q4. It rained so heavily that Noah had to build an ark.

.....

Q5. He drinks heavy and can't stop.

.....

Q6. After the race, the doctors took his heavy breathing seriously when he collapsed.

.....

Q7. The heavily rain caused the streets to flood.

.....

Q8. He had such a heavy cold that he had to call in sick.

.....

Q9. The baby slept heavily through the storm.

.....

Q10. The debate was a bit heavily for me, so I left the room.

.....



Exercise 13

Writing An Essay

■ Answer the following questions in full sentences.

Q1. Give me a short description of what we mean by an essay.

Q2. What kind of people are essays usually written by?

Q3. Who are essays usually written for?

Q4. How should we start an essay?

Q5. What should this include?

Q6. When we are writing the main content of our essay, what kind of things should we focus on in each paragraph?

Q7. What can we do to ensure our ideas are as clear as possible to the reader?

Q8. When we are making similar or related points, should we split them into different paragraphs?

Q9. How should we end an essay?



Exercise 14

Common Prefixes

- Fill in the gaps with one of these common prefixes **pro-**, **anti-**, **dis-** or **semi-**.

Q1. I was running along the road and suddenly tripped over andlocated my ankle.

Q2. Myvirus programme is out of date.

Q3. The team are through to thefinal.

Q4. The public are becoming moredemocracy after becoming disheartened with the dictatorship.

Q5. I thought I had put forward some good ideas in this week's meeting, but my boss completelyregarded everything I said.

Q6. He only works part-time now as he is-retired.

Q7. Some people in Scotland areindependence.

Q8. Some women useageing creams to keep their skin looking young.



Exercise 15

Not nearly, nowhere near, nothing like

- Change the following sentences to use the comparative of equality «as ... as» and the phrases **not nearly**, **nothing like** or **nowhere near**.

E.g. Sant Cugat is much smaller than Barcelona
Barcelona is nowhere near as big/large as Barcelona.

Q1. The River Ter is much shorter than the River Tagus. (*long*)

.....

Q2. A sloth is much slower than a cheetah. (*fast/quick*)

.....

Q3. The Alhambra is much newer than the Pyramids. (*old*)

.....

Q4. David was much shorter than Goliath. (*tall*)

.....

Q5. A little mouse is much lighter than an elephant. (*heavy*)

.....

Q6. A man is much weaker than a horse. (*strong*)

.....

Q7. My uncle is much poorer than Bill Gates. (*rich*)

.....

Q8. My science teacher is much stupider than Albert Einstein. (*intelligent*)

.....

Q9. Seat is much cheaper than a Bentley. (*expensive*)

.....

Q10. Mount Snowdown is much lower than Mount Kilimanjaro. (*high*)

.....



Exercise 16

Fractions

■ Write the following numbers as fractions.

Q1. 0.75

Q2. 0.4

Q3. 0.1

Q4. 0.5

Q5. 0.25

Q6. 0.33

Q7. 0.66

Q8. 0.2

Q9. 0.875

Q10. 0.143



Answers

Exercise 1

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- | | | | |
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| 2. a) giving | b) moving | c) carrying | d) lifting |
| 3. a) excessive | b) costly | c) dear | d) precious |
| 4. a) prevent | b) restrict | c) forbid | d) preclude |
| 5. a) carried | b) bore | c) called | d) bestowed |
| 6. a) property | b) wealth | c) richness | d) affluence |
| 7. a) upshots | b) consequences | c) sequels | d) issues |
| 8. a) found | b) resided | c) lay | d) rested |
| 9. a) only | b) single | c) unique | d) save |

The Nuestra Señora de Atocha

On September 4, 1622 a flotilla of Spanish ships left Havana **A1. a) bound** for Spain. The flotilla was **A2. c) carrying** the wealth of an empire back to Spain. Gold, silver and **A3. d) precious** jewels from South America, including emerald and pearls. The Nuestra Señora de Atocha was the most heavily armed of the fleet and sailed at the rear of the flotilla to **A4. a) prevent** any attack. In the hope of spiritual protection she also **A5. b) bore** the name of the holiest of shrines in Madrid. The ship also carried an unimaginable amount of **A6. b) wealth**.

Unfortunately, the day after setting sail, the fleet found itself caught in a hurricane when it entered the Straits of Florida with disastrous **A7. b) consequences**. On the morning of the 6th of September eight ships including the Atocha **A8. c) lay** on the ocean floor. Out of the 265 sailors, noblemen and slaves on board **A9. a) only** five survived.



Answers

Exercise 2

■ Which word does not belong in the sentence?

- A1. I went to the hospital **for** to see a doctor.
- A2. Maria had **been** eaten a large amount of pasta.
- A3. I am not **be** able to speak Spanish even though I've studied it for two years.
- A4. He's **is** speaking to her about what happened last night.
- A5. They were walking by the river when they saw something that scared them, so they quickly walked back **at** home.
- A6. Toulouse is a main **important** city in France.
- A7. **The** children go to **the** school to be educated.
- A8. Music was **been** listened to by Paul.



Answers

Exercise 3

- Correct the sentences below (*e.g. they may be missing a word, a word may need to be changed, or taken out of the sentence entirely, the tense may be wrong, etc...*).

A1. *I has been living in Barcelona for two years now.*

I **have** been living in Barcelona for two years now.

A2. *He doesn't seem to care for the effect that his smoking is having on him.*

He doesn't seem to care **about** the effect that his smoking is having on him.

A3. *She does voluntary work in a school until she starts her university course.*

She **is doing** voluntary work in a school until she starts her university course.

A4. *By 10 o'clock most of the guests went home.*

By 10 o'clock most of the guests **had gone** home.

A5. *When I had gone home, Alison had left the house.*

When I **went** home, Alison had left the house.

A6. *I could find my keys yesterday, which was a relief as I had looked for hours.*

I **was able to** find my keys yesterday, which was a relief as I had looked for hours.

A7. *Calculators might not be used in the exam.*

Calculators **may** not be used in the exam.

A8. *He avoids to work as much as possible when he comes.*

He avoids **work** as much as possible when he comes.

A9. *I have orange juice or apple juice. What would you prefer?*

I have orange juice or apple juice. **Which** would you prefer?

A10. *He said to me to go away.*

He **told/commanded/ordered** me to go away.



Answers

Exercise 4

■ Write sentences using the following vocabulary and phrasal verbs.

A1. *break off*

The handle of the cup broke off in my hand.

A2. *doze*

I dozed off in front of the television and had a dream about Napoleon and Josephine.

A3. *forecast*

I always watch the weather forecast in the morning before I go to work.

A4. *take up*

My son took up the violin after years of playing the guitar.

A5. *cut back*

We will have to cut back on luxuries if we are to survive the crisis.

A6. *turn down*

I turned down her offer of a job in Brunei as I don't want to leave my family.

A7. *regardless*

Regardless of his age, I will not leave him on his own if I don't trust him.

A8. *utter*

She uttered some words in her sleep which turned out to be very important to the murder case.

A9. *hang up*

The woman from the bank was so rude that I had to hang up on her.

A10. *let off*

They let him off near the castle so he would be able to walk from that point.



Answers

Exercise 5

Phrasal verbs (1)

- Choose the correct phrasal verb, and put it into the correct tense. Remember that certain phrasal verbs may need to be separated, so don't choose two when a sentence only needs one.

let out	let through	make up for	send for
catch on	stop over	stand by	turn back
stop off	put through	make out	stand out

- A1.** On our way from the UK to Australia, we **stopped over** in Beijing for one night.
- A2.** If I forgot my best friend's birthday, I would **make up for** it by buying her a more expensive present.
- A3.** If a stretch of road I was driving along suddenly came to an end, I'd have to **turn back**.
- A4.** As a child, when the head teacher **sent for** me, I usually felt quite scared.
- A5.** Some expensive shops have special security equipment to check customers before they will **let** them **out**.
- A6.** Airport security officers demand to see a valid boarding pass before they will **let** a passenger **through** to catch his flight.
- A7.** I think I could **make out** a person's facial expressions from 100 metres away, but not with my glasses off.
- A8.** He **stopped off** at the bank on the way home.
- A9.** There are several new places to eat in the London Bridge area, but Porthole certainly **stands out** from the rest.
- A10.** When a telephone operator says "Hold on; I'll **put** you **through**," they're asking you to wait while they connect you.
- A11.** Most people assume their family will be most likely to **stand by** them in a crisis, but in some cases they turn out to be mistaken.
- A12.** Cable Television took a much longer time to **catch on** in the UK than it did in the United States.



Answers

Exercise 6

■ Word-building Exercise.

e.g. luck She was **lucky** to win the game as she has no talent at all.

- A1.** *economy* The car cost quite a lot to buy, but it's very **economical** to run.
- A2.** *interact* Children prefer **interactive** museums to traditional museums because they enjoy taking part in activities and seeing what happens when they press buttons on exhibits.
- A3.** *regard* He took part in the rugby match **regardless** of his injuries.
- A4.** *expire* Chicken is a food I definitely wouldn't eat if it was past its **expiry** date.
- A5.** *new* It is a pretty straightforward process to **renew** an out-of-date passport in this country.
- A6.** *assign* Universities often ask their students to submit **assignments** over the internet.
- A7.** *adequate* Accidents in the workplace are often a consequence of **inadequate** safety measures.
- A8.** *help* If a country had no army, it would be completely **helpless** in the event of a military attack.
- A9.** *moist* You must **moisten** your toothbrush slightly before you brush your teeth.
- A10.** *trouble* Observers in these light planes look out for potentially **troublesome** icebergs.
- A11.** *price* The palace contains a number of **priceless** antiques.
- A12.** *attend* It's important for the school to monitor your lesson **attendance**.
- A13.** *destroy* The likely outcome of a nuclear war would be the almost total **destruction** of life on our planet.
- A14.** *fulfil* Her **unfulfilled** ambitions had made a her a bitter, resentful and hateful woman.
- A15.** *obey* It is normal for even the most **obedient** child to misbehave every now and again.



Answers

Exercise 7

Phrasal Verbs (2)

■ Fill the gaps with the correct phrasal verb or change its form if necessary.

- A1. My friend saw a beautiful woman in a restaurant and tried to **chat** her **up**.
- A2. Even though the crime was very severe, he **got off** easily.
- A3. He was one of the most expensive players the club ever bought and he has a hard time **living up to** their expectations.
- A4. She is not the best student but she **makes up for** it by being the funniest.
- A5. I called her secretary and she told me she would **put** me **through** but she never did.
- A6. When I was going through a bad period, my friends all **stood by** me.
- A7. His bad behaviour and constant lying caused them to **break off** their engagement.
- A8. It took a while, but smartphones finally **caught on**.
- A9. If I missed a lot of classes, it would be difficult to **keep up** the course.
- A10. They offered me a permanent contract directly after the interview but I needed to **think** it **over**.



Exercise 8

Common Noun Suffixes

- Use the correct suffix to create the noun for the indicated word in the sentence

E.g. Muhammad Ali was always bound for (*great*)
Muhammad Ali was always bound for **greatness**

A1. The two fighters showed great (*sportsman*) at the end of the fight.

The two fighters showed great sportsmanship at the end of the fight.

A2. During my (*child*) I had to go to school every day.

During my childhood I had to go to school every day.

A3. The magistrate handed down his (*judge*) in a four page document to the court.

The magistrate handed down his judgement in a four page document to the court.

A4. Hannah looked upon her puppy with much (*fond*).

Hannah looked upon her puppy with much fondness.

A5. The (*complex*) of her balance beam routine gave her a good chance at a medal.

The complexity of her balance beam routine gave her a good chance at a medal.

A6. There was an obvious (*tense*) between the two people in the room.

There was an obvious tension between the two people in the room.

A7. The (*appear*) of his father at the game was a pleasant surprise.

The appearance of his father at the game was a pleasant surprise.

A8. For some sporting teams, (*sponsor*) is vitally important for their survival.

For some sporting teams, sponsorship is vitally important for their survival.

A9. John tries to go to the gym with as much (*regular*) as he can.

John tries to go to the gym with as much regularity as he can.

A10. Becky received a lot of (*encourage*) from the crowd.

Becky received a lot of encouragement from the crowd.



Exercise 9

Using "The" In A Comparative Structure

■ Use the word **the** in a comparative form for the following sentences.

E.g. A Great Dane is bigger than a Poodle

Of these two dogs, a Great Dane is the bigger dog.

A1. A Ferrari is more expensive than a Ford.

Of these two cars, a Ferrari is the more expensive.

A2. An airplane is a safer form of transport than a car.

Of these two forms of transport, an airplane is the safer.

A3. Usain is faster than me.

Between myself and Usain, Usain is the faster.

A4. Scarlett Johansson is a more beautiful actress than Angelina Jolie.

Of these two actresses, Scarlett Johansson is the more beautiful.

A5. George is a better football player than Ronaldo.

Of these two football players, George is the better.

A6. Australia is larger than Spain.

Of these two countries, Australia is the larger.

A7. Mt Everest is higher than Montserrat.

Of these two mountains, Mt Everest is the higher.

A8. Chinese is a more difficult language to learn than English.

Of these two languages, Chinese is the more difficult to learn.

A9. Sweden is further from Spain than Switzerland.

Of these two countries, Sweden is the further from Spain.

A10. Diagonal is a longer street than Seneca.

Of these two streets, Diagonal is the longer.



Exercise 10

Phrasal Verbs (3)

■ Rewrite the following sentences in other words – without using the phrasal verb.

A1. She always *dozes off* before the end of the film.

She always falls asleep before the end of the film.

A2. How long does it take you to *cool off/cool down* after you've lost your temper?

How long does it take you to regain your temper after you've lost your temper?

A3. Have you ever *passed out* because of the heat?

Have you ever fainted because of the heat?

A4. Would you be able to *put up with* the noise if you lived near an airport?

Would you be able to tolerate the noise if you lived near an airport?

A5. Do teenagers often *fall out with* their best friends?

Do teenagers often disagree/have arguments with their best friends?

A6. Does it take time for Madrid fans to *get over* a 5-0 defeat?

Does it take time for Madrid fans to recover from a 5-0 defeat?

A7. He *takes after* his dad so much, it's like travelling back in time.

He resembles his dad so much, it's like travelling back in time.

A8. I always *write up* my notes immediately after the lecture.

I always rewrite my notes immediately after the lecture.

A9. Do most politicians *get away with* murder?

Do most politicians escape blame/punishment?

A10. I'm *cutting back on* the cigarettes I smoke now the prices have gone up again.

I'm reducing the cigarettes I smoke now the prices have gone up again.



Answers

Exercise 11

Prefix - Self

■ Match the definition with the meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A1. Self-respect | a) Believing that you can do things well. |
| A2. Self-service | b) Only thinking about yourself, not how it affects others. |
| A3. Self-catering | c) Pride and confidence in oneself. |
| A4. Self-centered | d) Feeling sorry for yourself. |
| A5. Self-pity | e) To help yourself to things (food, petrol). |
| A6. Self-critical | f) Tending to find faults with yourself. |
| A7. Self-confidence | g) You have to make your own food. |



Exercise 12

The Word Heavy Meaning Intense

■ Are these sentences correct? If not, correct them.

A1. She was late for work this morning due to the heavy traffic. ✓

A2. My cold is heavy. ✗

I have a heavy cold.

A3. He sleeps heavy. ✗

He sleeps heavily.

A4. It rained so heavily that Noah had to build an ark. ✓

A5. He drinks heavy and can't stop. ✗

He drinks heavily and can't stop.

A6. After the race, the doctors took his heavy breathing seriously when he collapsed. ✓

A7. The heavily rain caused the streets to flood. ✗

The heavy rain caused the streets to flood.

A8. He had such a heavy cold that he had to call in sick. ✓

A9. The baby slept heavily through the storm. ✓

A10. The debate was a bit heavily for me, so I left the room. ✗

The debate was a bit heavy for me so I left the room.



Exercise 13

Writing An Essay

■ Answer the following questions in full sentences.

A1. Give me a short description of what we mean by an essay.

An essay is a short piece of writing, which presents ideas on a particular topic, discusses them and comes to a conclusion about them.

A2. What kind of people are essays usually written by?

Essays are usually written by students, who are studying at college, school or university.

A3. Who are essays usually written for?

Essays are usually written for a teacher, professor, etc.

A4. How should we start an essay?

We should start an essay with an introduction paragraph.

A5. What should this include?

This should include general information that introduces the topic of the essay.

A6. When we are writing the main content of our essay, what kind of things should we focus on in each paragraph?

When we are writing the main content of our essay, we should focus on a particular point, or an aspect of a topic.

A7. What can we do to ensure our ideas are as clear as possible to the reader?

We can illustrate our main points with examples.

A8. When we are making similar or related points, should we split them into different paragraphs?

No, when we are making similar or related points, we shouldn't split them into different paragraphs. We should put them in the same paragraph.

A9. How should we end an essay?

We should end an essay with a final paragraph, which gives our own personal conclusion on the topic.



Exercise 14 Common Prefixes

■ Fill in the gaps with one of these common prefixes **pro-**, **anti-**, **dis-** or **semi-**.

- A1. I was running along the road and suddenly tripped over and **dis**located my ankle.
- A2. My **anti**virus programme is out of date.
- A3. The team are through to the **semi**-final.
- A4. The public are becoming more **pro**-democracy after becoming disheartened with the dictatorship.
- A5. I thought I had put forward some good ideas in this week's meeting, but my boss completely **dis**regarded everything I said.
- A6. He only works part-time now as he is **semi**-retired.
- A7. Some people in Scotland are **pro**-independence/**anti**-independence.
- A8. Some women use **anti**-ageing creams to keep their skin looking young.



Exercise 15

Not nearly, nowhere near, nothing like

- Change the following sentences to use the comparative of equality «as ... as» and the phrases **not nearly**, **nothing like** or **nowhere near**.

E.g. Sant Cugat is much smaller than Barcelona
Barcelona is nowhere near as big/large as Barcelona.

Q1. The River Ter is much shorter than the River Tagus. (*long*)

The River Ter is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as long as the River Tagus.

Q2. A sloth is much slower than a cheetah. (*fast/quick*)

A sloth is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as fast/quick as a cheetah.

Q3. The Alhambra is much newer than the Pyramids. (*old*)

The Alhambra is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as old as the Pyramids.

Q4. David was much shorter than Goliath. (*tall*)

David was not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as tall as Goliath.

Q5. A little mouse is much lighter than an elephant. (*heavy*)

A little mouse is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as heavy as an elephant.

Q6. A man is much weaker than a horse. (*strong*)

A man is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as strong as a horse.

Q7. My uncle is much poorer than Bill Gates. (*rich*)

My uncle is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as rich as Bill Gates.

Q8. My science teacher is much stupider than Einstein. (*intelligent*)

My science teacher is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as intelligent as Albert Einstein.

Q9. Seat is much cheaper than a Bentley. (*expensive*)

Seat is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as expensive as a Bentley.

Q10. Mount Snowdown is much lower than Mount Kilimanjaro. (*high*)

Mount Snowdown is not nearly/nothing like/nowhere near as high as Mount Kilimanjaro.



Exercise 16

Fractions

■ Write the following numbers as fractions.

A1. 0.75 **Three quarters - $\frac{3}{4}$**

A2. 0.4 **Two fifths - $\frac{2}{5}$**

A3. 0.1 **One tenth - $\frac{1}{10}$**

A4. 0.5 **One half - $\frac{1}{2}$**

A5. 0.25 **One quarter - $\frac{1}{4}$**

A6. 0.33 **One third - $\frac{1}{3}$**

A7. 0.66 **Two thirds - $\frac{2}{3}$**

A8. 0.2 **One fifth - $\frac{1}{5}$**

A9. 0.875 **Seven eighths - $\frac{7}{8}$**

A10. 0.143 **One seventh - $\frac{1}{7}$**