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B2
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the
vocabulary
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English Usage

Upper Intermediate

Student's Book



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Andrew Betsis
Lawrence Mamas



CEF Level B2

the
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Vocabulary Files

CEF Level B2

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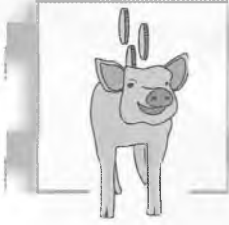
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Unit 1



economy

EXERCISE 1

Match the following into opposite pairs:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 wealth | <input type="checkbox"/> | beggar |
| 2 wholesale | <input type="checkbox"/> | loss |
| 3 millionaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | extravagance |
| 4 worthless | <input type="checkbox"/> | poverty |
| 5 economy | <input type="checkbox"/> | retail |
| 6 profit | <input type="checkbox"/> | priceless |

EXERCISE 2

Verbs

Choose the correct form of the verb in the box to complete the following:

lend borrow save spend owe repay

- 1 They still _____ the bank two thousand pounds.
- 2 You can _____ my car but make sure you bring it back in one piece!
- 3 That man _____ more on a suit than you earn in a year.
- 4 It's never wise to get into debt; the interest increases and it takes ages to _____.
- 5 Whenever I _____ you anything, I know it's probably the last I'll see of it.
- 6 She'll have to _____ enough for a deposit and pay the remainder in monthly instalments.

EXERCISE 3**Ways to pay**

There are several different words for the amounts of money that you pay in various situations. Choose from the words in the box to complete the sentences below:

fees	fares	bill	subscription	rent
------	-------	------	--------------	------

- 1 The landlord has decided to increase the _____; I don't know if I'll be able to afford to live in this flat any more.
- 2 Please make sure you don't forget to pay the annual _____; use the envelope provided and return it to the club secretary.
- 3 You'll have to pay the school _____ at the beginning of the term.
- 4 She was so shocked at the size of her _____ that she asked the phone company to check that there had been no mistake.
- 5 I've just read in the paper that bus _____ are going up again.

EXERCISE 4**Business and the economy**

Fill the gaps to complete the sentences using the words provided below:

sponsor	bankrupt	tax	finance	earnings	invest
---------	----------	-----	---------	----------	--------

- 1 When my business began to make a loss, I tried everything to improve sales but unfortunately I was declared _____ soon afterwards.
- 2 Three British athletes have succeeded in persuading British Crown, the jewellery chain, to _____ their entry to the International Athletics finals.
- 3 If I didn't have to pay so much income _____, I'd be a lot better off.
- 4 The Wall Street Journal provides details of the current shifts in the world of business and _____.
- 5 My advice is to _____ half of your inheritance on the stock market and buy a small house with the remainder.
- 6 Our joint _____ aren't sufficient to cover the cost of the mortgage and our everyday expenses.

EXERCISE 5

There are many colloquial phrases connected with money. Read the following and then decide which definition matches best in each case:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Overdrawn, i.e., owing money to the bank | <input type="checkbox"/> | under the counter |
| 2 Goods are obtained illegally or on the black market and sold at inflated prices to certain customers or acquaintances | <input type="checkbox"/> | bread/lolly/dough |
| 3 Money, cash | <input type="checkbox"/> | rolling in it |
| 4 A rash or major shopping trip | <input type="checkbox"/> | in the red |
| 5 Very well off (also: 'filthy rich') | <input type="checkbox"/> | spending spree |

EXERCISE 6

International currency units

Match the following units of currency with the country in which they are used:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 dollar | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mexico |
| 2 pound | <input type="checkbox"/> | Australia |
| 3 yen | <input type="checkbox"/> | Italy |
| 4 won | <input type="checkbox"/> | U.S.A. |
| 5 euro | <input type="checkbox"/> | Japan |
| 6 franc | <input type="checkbox"/> | Russia |
| 7 rouble | <input type="checkbox"/> | U.K. |
| 8 dollar | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sweden |
| 9 peso | <input type="checkbox"/> | India |
| 10 krona | <input type="checkbox"/> | Korea |
| 11 rupee | <input type="checkbox"/> | U.A.E. (United Arab Emirates) |
| 12 dirham | <input type="checkbox"/> | Switzerland |



EXERCISE 7

Match the currency symbols with the country:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 ₩ | <input type="checkbox"/> | Korea |
| 2 £ | <input type="checkbox"/> | USA |
| 3 € | <input type="checkbox"/> | Germany |
| 4 € | <input type="checkbox"/> | Japan |
| 5 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | UK |
| 6 ¥ | <input type="checkbox"/> | Greece |

EXERCISE 8

The following words can be combined with **money** to form compound nouns.

easy -box supply worth pocket- danger

Complete the sentences with the appropriate compound:

- 1 I didn't have to work hard at the office; it was _____ money.
- 2 Mum gives me £ 2.00 _____ money every week.
- 3 I've lost the key to my money _____.
- 4 The holiday was great value; we certainly got our money's _____.
- 5 The way he spends, you'd think he had an endless money _____.
- 6 Miners and firemen are claiming _____ money in addition to their regular wage.



Unit 2



animals

EXERCISE 1

Where are these animals kept?

1 bee

2 pig

3 hen

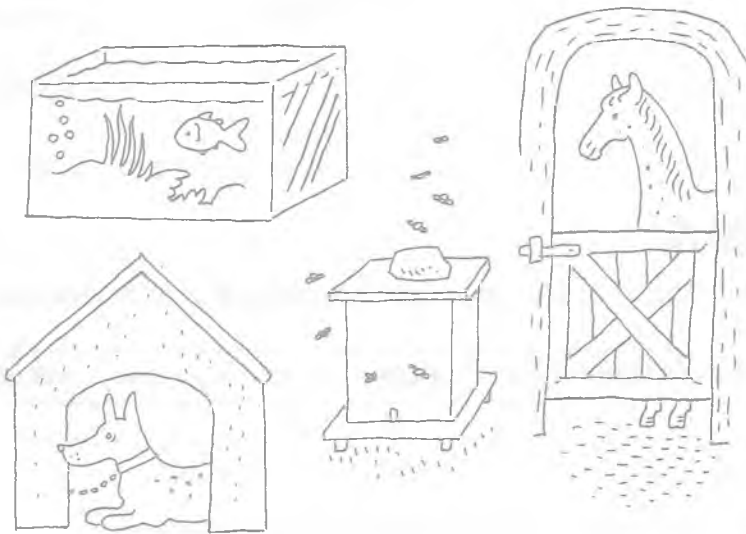
4 dog

5 fish

6 rabbit

7 horse

8 cow



- hutch
- kennel
- tank
- stable
- shed
- hive
- pen
- coop

EXERCISE 2

What names do we give to the young of these animals?
Match the animal with the correct name for its young:

1 goat

2 pig

3 hen

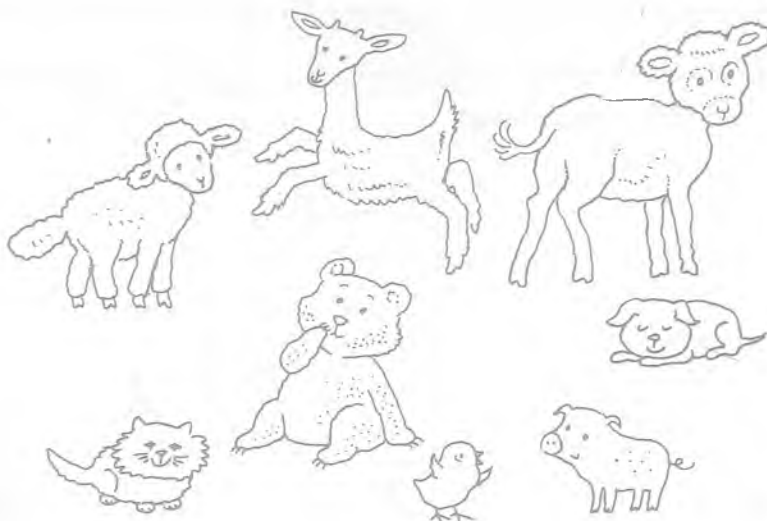
4 sheep

5 bear

6 cat

7 dog

8 cow



- piglet
- calf
- puppy
- cub
- kitten
- kid
- chick
- lamb

EXERCISE 3

Which animals produce the following materials?

MATERIAL	ANIMAL
wool	
silk	
leather	
ivory	

EXERCISE 4

Read the following paragraph and fill the gaps using the words in the box:

rate species victim remain disappeared valuable worth

Some animals have become endangered _____ because they are hunted and killed for their skins etc. which can be sold at high prices. The African elephant is one unfortunate _____ of this trade. Two hundred years ago, there were more than 10 million elephants in Africa. Today only 353,000 _____. Elephants are killed for their ivory – the hard white substance that forms their tusks – which is very _____: a dead elephant is _____ more than an African farmer earns in one year. However, if the killing continues at its present _____, in ten years' time the elephant will have _____ altogether from Africa.

EXERCISE 5

Match the following animals with their distinguishing features. Make sure you understand the meaning of all the words.

- 1 hedgehog
- 2 rhino
- 3 turtle
- 4 kangaroo
- 5 camel
- 6 cat



- shell
- whiskers
- hump(s)
- prickles
- pouch
- horn

EXERCISE 6

Animal Rights

☞ Do you know what the following abbreviations stand for? They are all organisations dedicated to the welfare of animals.

1. R.S.P.B.
2. R.S.P.C.A.
3. W.W.F.

The first is the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

The second is the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The third is the World Wildlife Fund [now the World Wide Fund for Nature].

Fill the gaps in the passage using these words:

assess protect exploitation cosmetics rabbits

Organisations such as the R.S.P.B., the R.S.P.C.A. and the W.W.F. have been set up in order to _____ our fellow creatures with whom we share the planet. Recent trends towards caring for the environment in general have increased public awareness of animal cruelty and _____. In particular, the use of animals by the _____ industry has had a very negative press. Animals such as mice and _____ are tested en masse in laboratories worldwide. Perfumes and make-up are fed to the animals, put into their eyes or rubbed into their skins to _____ the toxicity or allergenic properties of the products. Some companies have reacted against this trend by specifically marketing their cosmetics as 'free from animal testing'. These companies include the famous Body Shop and Beauty Without Cruelty.



EXERCISE 7**Animals and movement**

Humans use their legs and feet to walk – what about these animals? Use the words in the box to complete the sentences below:

trotters	fins	paws	legs	hooves
----------	------	------	------	--------

- 1 Cats don't have feet, they have _____.
- 2 The speciality at this restaurant is jellied pigs' _____.
- 3 A fish has a number of _____ on the sides of its body which help with movement and steering.
- 4 "Do horses wear shoes?" "Yes, sometimes iron horseshoes are nailed onto the bottom of the _____ for protection."
- 5 Spiders have got eight _____.

EXERCISE 8

Use the correct form of the verb in the box to describe the movements of the animals in the following sentences:

prowl	slither	gallop	leap	hover
-------	---------	--------	------	-------

- 1 The frightened horse _____ away.
- 2 The cat _____ out the chair when it saw a mouse.
- 3 Lions were _____ around near the forest, in search of prey.
- 4 Seagulls seemed to _____ above the ship.
- 5 The snake _____ off into the grass as we approached.

Unit 3



the environment

👉 Ecological issues have become more newsworthy in recent years – some say we are entering a new environment-conscious age. When Prince Charles made his famous speeches voicing his concern about damage to the ozone layer, he was called a ‘crank’* but, later, experts revealed to the general public that he had brought to their attention a growing problem. Since then, the ‘greenhouse effect’ and ‘ozone-friendly’ have become household phrases associated with our awareness of the problems. People often refer to environmental concerns as ‘green issues’ and the word ‘green’ has itself become a synonym for ecological awareness.

* **crank** – colloquial term for someone considered foolish or eccentric


EXERCISE 1

Explain the meaning of these words as they appear in the text:

WORDS	MEANING
newsworthy	
voicing	
friendly	
household	
concerns	

How can you help to protect the environment?

Every week, thousands of tonnes of household rubbish are thrown away. Much of this rubbish could be recycled, thereby saving energy, conserving resources, and cutting down pollution. For example, glass can be recycled and re-used; this is not a new idea for the glass industry. The use of bottle banks is increasing: a bottle bank is a large container provided for people to dispose of their unwanted glass bottles which are then taken to a recycling centre. Milk bottles are constantly used and re-used, as are some beer and soft drinks bottles which can often be returned to the shop from which they were bought and exchanged for a small deposit. Aerosol cans, which contain chemicals harmful to the atmosphere, have been replaced with new devices. People are now more aware of what they can do as individuals to contribute to environmental protection.

 We as consumers make choices about what we buy and these choices in turn have an effect on the state of the world in which we live.

EXERCISE 2

Shopping and ecology

Sort the following consumer guidelines (advice) into DOs and DON'Ts:

- 1 Buy products in glass or metal containers which can be re-used or recycled.

DO DON'T

- 2 Buy products made of fur, ivory or other animal skins or parts.

DO DON'T

- 3 Buy paper which has been recycled.

DO DON'T

- 4 Buy plastic containers.

DO DON'T

- 5 Use paper instead of plastic bags.

DO DON'T

- 6 Use aerosols which contain CFC gases.

DO DON'T

- 7 Return re-usable containers to the shop or take to a bottle bank.

DO DON'T

- 8 Buy products which have involved animal experimentation in their production.

DO DON'T

EXERCISE 3

Have you heard of GREENPEACE?

Read the following paragraph and then fill the gaps using the words provided below:

waste ecological animals organisation campaigns

GREENPEACE is the name of an _____ dedicated to the protection and preservation of the environment. Their _____ have informed the public about toxic _____ disposal in our seas and the dangers of extinction for _____ such as whales, dolphins, turtles and seals. They help put pressure on governments and industries to dispose of chemical waste safely and continue to increase our awareness about _____ issues.

EXERCISE 4

Match the following verbs and nouns to make phrases connected with the environment:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to launch | <input type="checkbox"/> | waste |
| 2 to become | <input type="checkbox"/> | a campaign |
| 3 to dispose of | <input type="checkbox"/> | the environment |
| 4 to protect | <input type="checkbox"/> | concern |
| 5 to voice | <input type="checkbox"/> | extinct |

EXERCISE 5

Below is a list of words in verb and noun forms. Fill the gaps to complete the list:

VERB	NOUN
to dedicate	
	preservation
	disposal
to pressurise	
	increase
to protest	

EXERCISE 6

ECO-QUIZ

plastic pollute recycling aerosols extinct

- The process by which substances are broken down to be used again or made into something else is called _____.
- _____ contain gases which are harmful to the atmosphere.
- _____ is less easy to dispose of than paper.
- If we kill animals for experimentation or for their skins, there is a danger that they could become _____.
- If we _____ the environment, we will spoil it for future generations.

EXERCISE 7

Here are some easily confused words; choose the correct one to complete the sentences which follow:

spoil
litter
rubbish
pollute
dirt

- 1 Some factories _____ the environment with toxic gases and chemical waste.
- 2 Don't _____ the beach; it's dangerous and unpleasant for others.
- 3 It is all too easy to be careless with _____; don't leave it lying around – find a bin or take it home with you.
- 4 The residents argued that a factory site in the village would _____ a particularly beautiful area of countryside.
- 5 When they cleaned off the _____, they saw an unusual pattern on the vase.



EXERCISE 8

ANAGRAMS

All of these words appeared in this unit. Can you unscramble them?

A Y F C T R O _____

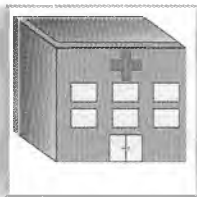
O L Y G C E O _____

E C Y R E C L _____

O E S D S I P _____

T E X N I T C _____

Unit 4



health

EXERCISE 1

Sort the following words and phrases into three categories within the context of the topic HEALTH:

consultant clinic drugs operation sister specialist
surgery plaster health centre stitches
medicine anaesthetist surgeon nursing home hospital

PLACES	TREATMENTS	PEOPLE

EXERCISE 2

Do you know, or can you find out, what the following abbreviations stand for?

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
G.P.	
M.D.	
B.P.	
O.T.	
N.H.S.	

[The answers will be given at the end of the unit.]

EXERCISE 3

The following words are all similar in some way. Which are commonly used for people and parts of the body and which for buildings and objects?

	OBJECTS, BUILDINGS	PARTS OF THE BODY, PEOPLE
cut		
damage		
hurt		
wound		
destroy		
injure		
ruin		

EXERCISE 4

Now choose the correct word to complete the following sentences:

- I _____ my finger with the knife when I was chopping the cabbage.
- Two people were killed and several seriously _____ in the explosion at the chemicals factory.
- Be careful not to _____ those pictures when you move them – they're quite fragile.
- The _____ won't take long to heal but he'll have to stay in hospital for observation.
- Luckily, she didn't _____ herself when she fell off the ladder.

Using a dictionary if you need to, write two sentences to show that you know the difference between the words **destroy** and **ruin**.

EXERCISE 5

Fill the gaps using the following words:

bumped plaster stitches bitten bruise hurt

My friend Frank is very accident-prone. When he went to visit his sick aunt in hospital, he chose the right place because unknown to him he was soon to be joining her. On his way to the hospital, he was _____ by a dog and had to have six _____ in his leg. He then decided to get the No. 47 bus to the town centre but walked into a lamp-post and _____ his head. It was nothing serious, just a _____. However, he missed the bus, so he had to walk. His shoes started to _____ him and he needed to put a _____ on his sore heel.

EXERCISE 6

Word stress

Say the following words aloud and decide where the main stress lies.

operate	operation
inject	injection
biology	biological
medicine	medicinal
transplant (verb)	transplant (noun)

EXERCISE 7

Verb usage

Match the following to form phrases:

- 1 to diagnose
- 2 to catch
- 3 to give
- 4 to have
- 5 to undergo



- birth
- an illness
- an accident
- an operation
- a disease

EXERCISE 8**Different areas/rooms in a hospital**

If you go to hospital, you will be sent to a certain area depending on the reason for your visit.

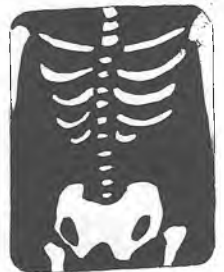
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 If you are going to have an operation, you will be sent to the _____. | <input type="checkbox"/> Maternity Ward |
| 2 Old people stay in the _____. | <input type="checkbox"/> Casualty Department |
| 3 If you are going to have a baby, you go to the _____. | <input type="checkbox"/> Operating Room |
| 4 If someone needs emergency medical aid, they go to the _____. | <input type="checkbox"/> Intensive Care |
| 5 People with very serious illnesses or injuries stay in _____. | <input type="checkbox"/> Geriatric Ward |

EXERCISE 9

Find out how much you know about treatment for health problems by completing the following sentences:

X-ray transplant antibiotics dressing penicillin

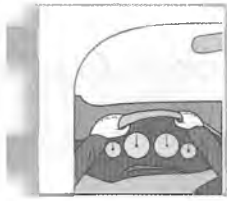
- If you have an infection, you probably need to take _____.
- Owing to the progress in technology, it is now possible to have a heart or lung _____ if a suitable donor can be found.
- Alexander Fleming discovered the drug _____.
- We suspect your hand is broken or fractured; you'll have to have an _____.
- He had quite a deep cut, so I put a _____ on it.



 Answers to Exercise 2 on abbreviations:

G.P.	General Practitioner
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
B.P.	Blood Pressure
O.T.	Operating Theatre
N.H.S.	National Health Service

Unit 5



driving

EXERCISE 1

Sort the following vocabulary items into two groups; in the first group, place items which you find inside a car and into the second group place items which you find on the outer part of a car:

headlights seat belt accelerator indicator lights bumper clutch
windscreen wipers gear lever fuel gauge choke dashboard
indicator switch windscreen horn number plate aerial

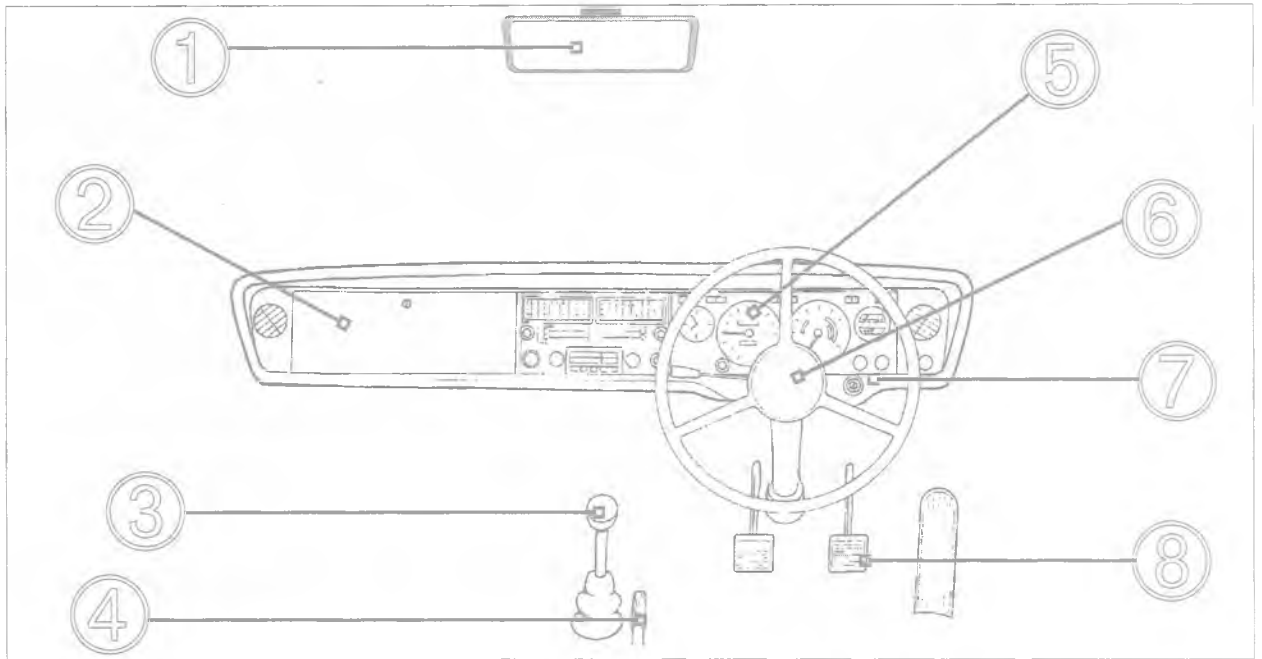
INSIDE	OUTSIDE

EXERCISE 2

Match the numbers from the diagram on the opposite page with the words below:

- steering wheel
- mirror
- brake pedal
- ignition switch





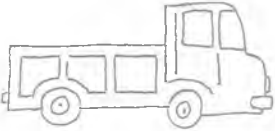
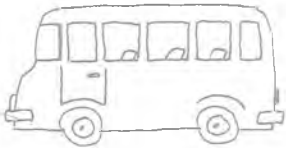
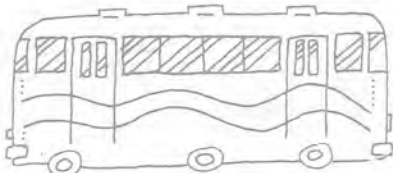
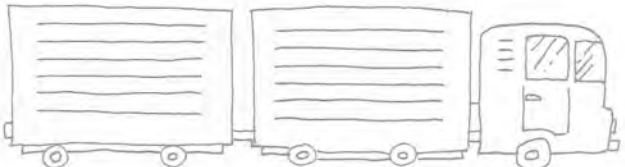
- handbrake
- speedometer
- glove compartment
- gear lever




EXERCISE 3

Put these road vehicles in order of size from largest to smallest:

coach minibus van juggernaut pick-up truck car bicycle moped

	e.g. juggernaut; very large lorry	
	pick-up truck	
		
		

EXERCISE 4

 While traffic signs remain mostly universal, there are some important differences between the rules of the road in Britain and those in other European countries. Most significantly, the British drive on the left side of the road and hence the steering wheel is located on the right-hand side in British-made cars.

The driving test in Britain used to have no written element; it was carried out by practical assessment only. Of course, that has all changed now and there is an online theory test to be taken prior to the practical. The official document which sets out the rules of the road is called 'The Highway Code' and examinees are tested orally on their understanding of driving conventions during the practical, in addition to having to complete the online theory test.

Answer the questions below by putting if you agree or if you disagree in the boxes below:

- Traffic signs are different in Britain from those in other European countries.
- In most European countries, vehicles travel on the left side of the road.
- You have to complete an internet-based assessment before doing your driving test.
- 'The Highway Code' is the name of the registration document which is compulsory for all drivers.
- The driving test in Britain was modified to introduce a new element to the exam.

EXERCISE 5

Look at the diagrams of some common road traffic signs and match them with the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No parking | <input type="checkbox"/> One way |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No entry | <input type="checkbox"/> Steep hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roundabout | <input type="checkbox"/> End of special speed limit zone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No stopping (clearway) | <input type="checkbox"/> No overtaking |



EXERCISE 6

Choose the correct verb from the following to complete the sentences below:

drive brake crash overtake park

- 1 It's forbidden to _____ a car which has stopped at traffic lights.
- 2 Never _____ where there are yellow lines on the side of the road.
- 3 I wasn't looking where I was going and before I knew it, the _____ had already occurred and there was broken glass everywhere.
- 4 People put red 'L' plates on the front and back of the car when they are learning to _____.
- 5 "This idiot came from behind and drove straight in front of me; I had to _____ suddenly to avoid a collision."

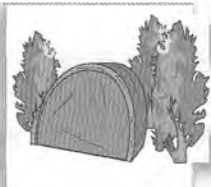
EXERCISE 7

Match the following nouns to the definitions given underneath:

bonnet licence insurance policy
boot vehicles service

- 1 Collective name for all cars, lorries, motorbikes, etc. _____
- 2 Official document which confirms legal right to drive. _____
- 3 This ensures cover in case of accident or theft. _____
- 4 Regular engine checks, oil change, general maintenance. _____
- 5 You have to lift this to look at the engine. _____
- 6 You can place your suitcase or shopping bags here. _____





holidays

EXERCISE 1

Holiday accommodation

☞ How do you decide on the type of accommodation you want when you go on holiday? As you will see when you read the text below, there is a very wide variety of accommodation to suit all tastes and all holiday styles:

In many European coastal resorts, it is common to find hotels, villas and apartments designed for the tourist market. In towns and villages around Britain and Ireland, many tourists opt for 'bed and breakfast' holiday accommodation: this means you stay as a guest in a private house or 'guest house', where a room (bed) for the night and breakfast the following morning are provided at a very reasonable price. Others prefer the 'Great Outdoors' and choose camping, taking either a tent or caravan with them to a campsite of their choice. A very cheap form of accommodation is the Youth Hostel, where facilities are shared and cost is kept to a minimum. Those who love the sea can holiday aboard a yacht or cruise liner, combining sunbathing on deck with water-sports and sight-seeing at various ports of call.

1 How many types of holiday accommodation are mentioned? Can you name them?

2 What is the main advantage of staying in a Youth Hostel?

3 What does the term 'bed and breakfast' mean?

4 Where do people sleep while staying at campsites?

5 Which types of boat are mentioned?

EXERCISE 2

Complete the following grid by inserting the correct form of the word in the space:

VERB	NOUN
choose	
	accommodation
tour	
	provision
camp	
	combination

EXERCISE 3

Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct form of the words provided below:

receptionist	full-board	guide	travel agent
self-catering	resort	package	brochure

- 1 A _____ books your holiday for you.
- 2 A _____ contains all the information to help you to decide on the kind of holiday you want.
- 3 A _____ holiday includes the cost of the flight and the accommodation.
- 4 A _____ holiday means you have to cook and clean for yourself.
- 5 A _____ answers the telephone and books guests into the hotel.
- 6 _____ means three meals a day are provided at the hotel and included in the price of your stay.
- 7 A _____ is a place designed to cater for tourists' needs.
- 8 It is often a good idea to hire a _____ to show you around the famous sights.

EXERCISE 4**Types of sea-craft**

Find out what kinds of vessel the following are and then complete the sentences below by filling in the gaps:

rowing boat	yacht	hovercraft	canoe	narrowboat
-------------	-------	------------	-------	------------

- 1 We spent our holiday on board a _____ in the Italian Riviera.
- 2 An increasingly popular choice of holiday involves hiring a _____ to explore the canals of England.
- 3 We took a _____ out on the lake in Regent's Park.
- 4 I'd love to have a go at paddling a _____.
- 5 One of the quickest ways to cross the English Channel is by _____.

EXERCISE 5**Why do people go on holiday?**

Put the following reasons in order of importance according to your personal preference:

- Change of environment
- New experiences
- To make new friends
- Excitement
- Romance
- Night life
- Freedom from constraints of family
- Break from routine
- To learn about a different culture
- To learn or use a foreign language

EXERCISE 6**Holiday advice**

Holidays should be great fun, but they can also be the cause of stress and anxiety, particularly if badly organised. Of course, no one can guard against the possibility of certain unforeseen hazards turning your dream holiday into a nightmare but there are ways to ensure that you are properly prepared before you set off, suitcase in hand. First of all, make sure you find out if any vaccinations are necessary to guard against diseases such as malaria and typhoid, particularly if travelling to Africa or Asia. Bring some first-aid equipment with you and also any essential supplies which you think may be difficult to obtain while you are away from home. Take out an insurance policy to cover sickness, accidents and theft. Find out as much as possible about the climate of your holiday destination so that you are well-prepared with appropriate clothing etc. It's wise to learn about the customs practised there and to act accordingly; it's also a good idea to learn a few basic phrases if you are going to a country where your native language is not widely spoken; Buy a small phrase book and practise before you go!

How many pieces of advice are given above? Can you list them to your partner?

Find words in the text above which may be replaced by the words in the box.

worry	
risks	
get; find	
proper	
mother tongue	
necessary	

Unit 7



britain VS usa

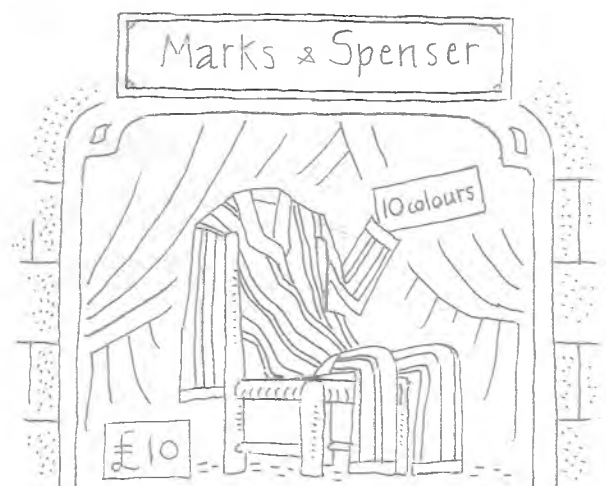
👉 Levis, Coca-Cola and Jack Daniels Whiskey are all household names in Western society and elsewhere; they also happen to be American products.

👉 American culture has a significant effect on other nations, and American vocabulary, idioms and spellings are commonly encountered in a variety of written and spoken materials.

EXERCISE 1




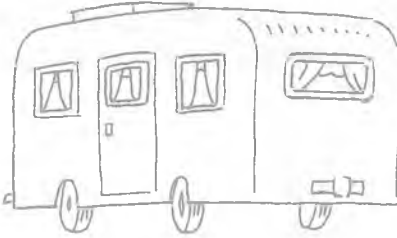
The following are examples of American English spellings. Using a dictionary where necessary, write down the British English spelling in each case:

AmE	BrE
centimeter	
center	
color	
favorite	
gray	
pajamas	
theater	
jewelry	



EXERCISE 2

Apart from such spelling differences, American English also employs a variety of alternative vocabulary. Match these American words with their British equivalents:

AmE		BrE
1 freeway		<input type="checkbox"/> bank note
2 fall		<input type="checkbox"/> motorway
3 bill		<input type="checkbox"/> jam
4 monkey wrench		<input type="checkbox"/> caravan
5 wire		<input type="checkbox"/> bonnet
6 trailer		<input type="checkbox"/> holiday
7 hood		<input type="checkbox"/> queue
8 vacation		<input type="checkbox"/> telegram
9 line		<input type="checkbox"/> spanner
10 faucet		<input type="checkbox"/> autumn
11 diaper		<input type="checkbox"/> pavement
12 jelly		<input type="checkbox"/> tap
13 sidewalk		<input type="checkbox"/> nappy
14 gas		<input type="checkbox"/> petrol

EXERCISE 3

Using a dictionary where necessary, complete the following list by providing the American English equivalents:

BrE	AmE
biscuit	
chemist's	
film	
football	
shop	
trousers	

EXERCISE 6

Look at the map and unscramble the following to find the names of 10 well-known cities in the U.K.:

- ODORFX _____
- DESLE _____
- EHSMNACTRE _____
- ODNOLN _____
- PVLOEOIRL _____
- OVDRE _____
- BMACGRDIE _____
- WGAGOLS _____
- FRIFDAC _____
- TBISRLO _____



Unit 8



tools

EXERCISE 1

Pair the following pieces of equipment used in various occupations:

1 net

2 scissors

3 pins

4 anchor

5 rake

6 truncheon

7 typewriter

8 plough



hose

tractor

compass

filing cabinet

rod

tape measure

walkie-talkie

drier

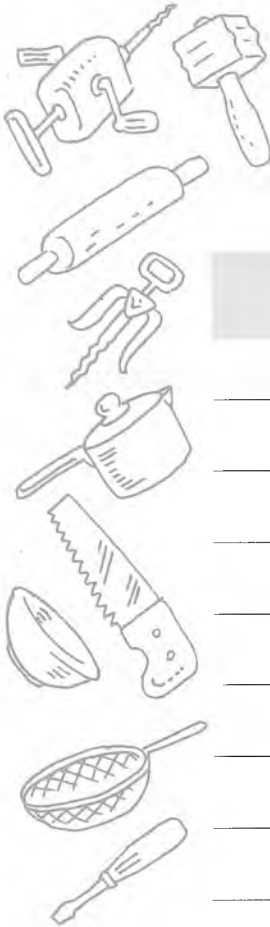
EXERCISE 2

Now match each pair with the occupation in which the objects are used by completing the grid below:

farmer		
tailor		
hairdresser		
sailor		
fisherman		
gardener		
policeman		
secretary		

EXERCISE 3

Which of the following pieces of equipment would be found in a kitchen and which in a workshop/toolshed?



- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| saucepan | saw | mallet | toolbox | cutlery |
| spanner | rolling pin | bowl | hammer | drill |
| frying pan | tea-towel | grater | screwdriver | |
| wheelbarrow | colander | oil can | corkscrew | |



KITCHEN	WORKSHOP

EXERCISE 4

Pair the following to find five everyday objects:

- 1 knitting
- 2 step
- 3 music
- 4 telephone
- 5 door



- cable
- stand
- handle
- needle
- ladder

EXERCISE 5

The following objects 'go' together in pairs but they have become muddled. Match the pairs and make sure you know the meaning of the words.

1 plug

2 nut

3 curtain

4 pillow

bolt

case

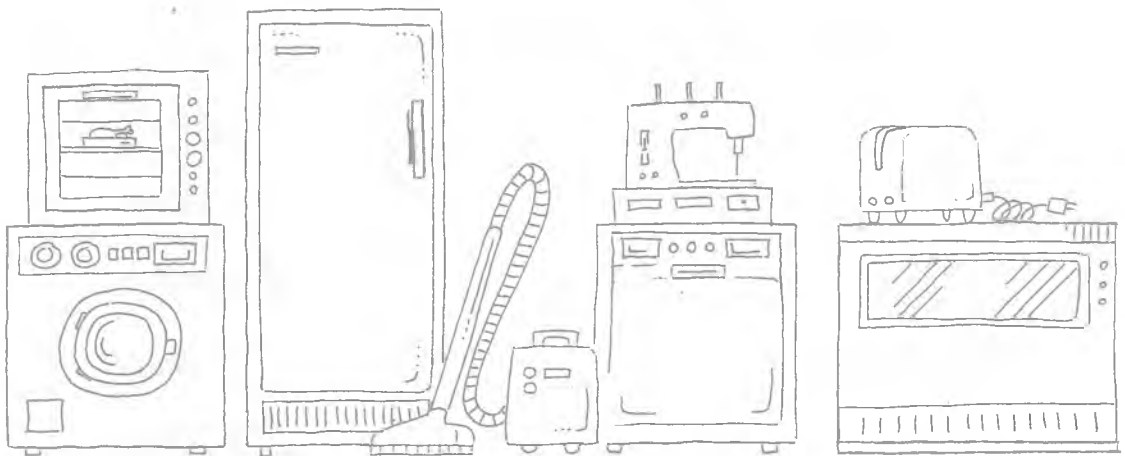
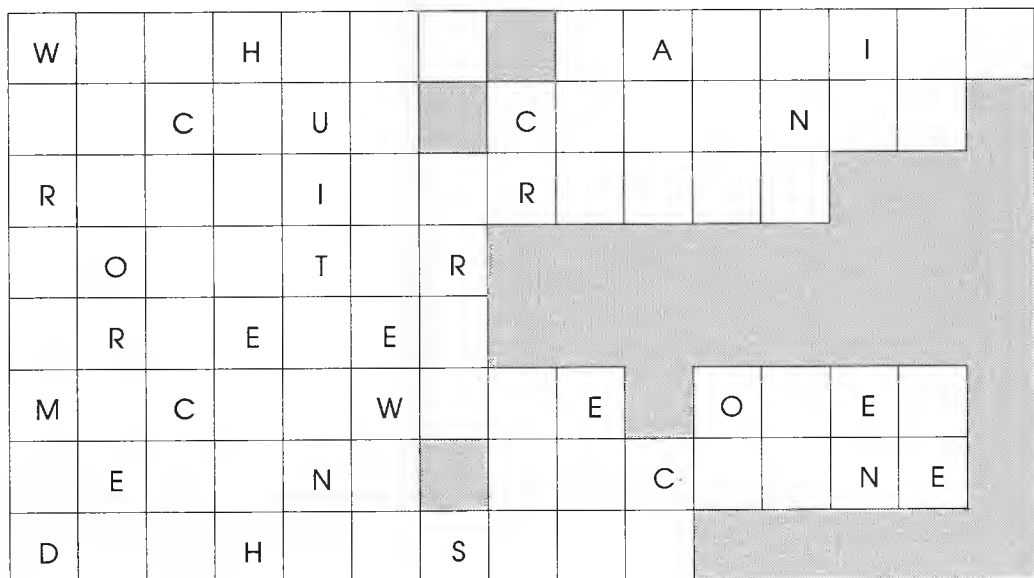
socket

rail

EXERCISE 6

Household labour-saving devices

Find eight labour-saving devices from the letters given below:

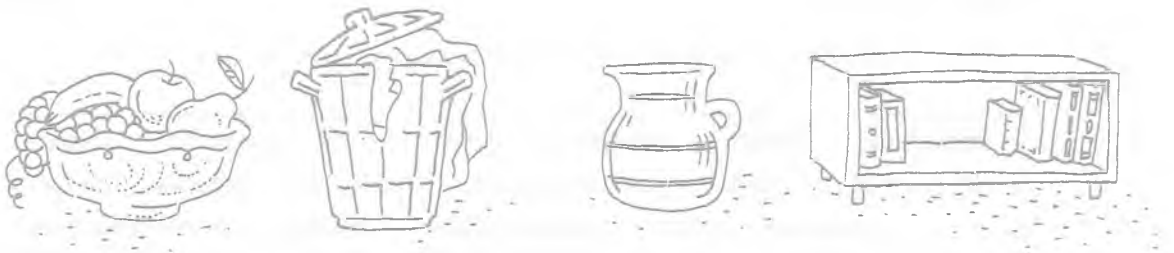


EXERCISE 7

In this unit, you have come across the words **toolbox**, **oil can** and **saucepan**. The words for each of these containers are formed by combining two nouns. Look at the words below and place in the grid to form the names of 12 common household containers:

laundry	book	shopping	pillow	milk	sugar	wastepaper
	fruit	suit	measuring	soup	water	

BOWL	BASKET	JUG	CASE



EXERCISE 8

Molly is a maid in a big hotel in Britain. Below is a list of jobs she must do today. Fill the gaps using vocabulary items from this unit:

- Put dirty sheets and pillow _____ into the _____ basket.
- Take frozen chicken out of _____ for tonight's dinner.
- Fill milk _____ and sugar _____ and place them on breakfast tables.
- Empty all wastepaper _____.
- Put _____ *pans* and _____ *pans* into the dishwasher.
- Clean staircarpet using _____ cleaner.

EXERCISE 3

Ways of looking

☞ There are many words we can use to convey attitude or feeling in the way someone looks at something/somebody. For example:
 The headmaster *scowled* at the two young deviants.
 'Scowl' is a way of looking which registers anger and disapproval.

Use the following words in the correct tense to fill the gaps in the sentences which follow:

gaze peer glance stare scan

- 1 Don't read every word of the report; _____ it quickly and note the most important points.
- 2 We had a competition in the Scouts to find out who could _____ at someone else the longest.
- 3 I _____ at my reflection in the window and walked on.
- 4 The old man was _____ into the darkness of the hole in the ground.
- 5 He _____ at her dreamily from across the crowded room.



EXERCISE 4

Ways of speaking

The following verbs match the way the sentences below were uttered. Write the verb next to the appropriate sentence.

announce exclaim demand apologise accuse
 threaten refuse boast promise explain

- 1 "I can't believe it! I've won the lottery!" _____
- 2 "The evidence may be purely circumstantial, but I'm convinced you killed your mother." _____
- 3 "Give me back my money – now!" _____
- 4 "I can only say I'm very sorry and it won't happen again." _____
- 5 "You do that and you'll suffer the consequences." _____
- 6 "You see, I've never really had time for a social life." _____
- 7 "The results of the contest will be published shortly." _____
- 8 "I scored the highest mark in the exam, as usual." _____
- 9 "No thanks, I never drink on an empty stomach." _____
- 10 "I won't forget; I give you my word." _____

EXERCISE 5

Ways of touching/holding

Match the verbs with the definitions below:

grip massage scratch stroke push

- 1 To use force in order to move something away from you. _____
- 2 To scrape or rub, especially the skin, if itchy. _____
- 3 To rub and press the body with the hands, usually to relieve stiffness in the muscles. _____
- 4 To hold something firmly. _____
- 5 To pass the hand gently across something, e.g. hair or fur. _____

EXERCISE 6

Sort the following words into two groups and place them in the appropriate box below:

clever silly brainy dull smart stupid bright
 a genius foolish thick an idiot brilliant

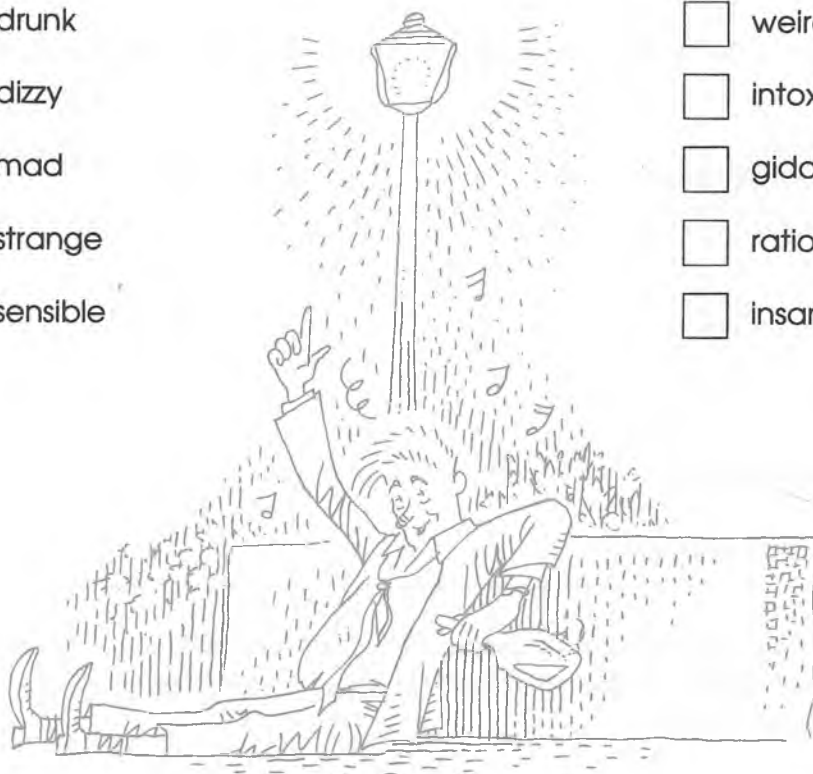
Intelligent	Unintelligent

EXERCISE 7

Look at the words below, but this time match the words on the left with the words on the right which mean almost the SAME thing:

- 1 drunk
- 2 dizzy
- 3 mad
- 4 strange
- 5 sensible

- weird
- intoxicated
- giddy
- rational
- insane





crime & punishment

EXERCISE 1

Match the following to make phrases connected with crime and punishment:

1 to commit

guilty

2 to make

a crime

3 to plead

trial

4 to punish

an accusation

5 to stand

a criminal

EXERCISE 2

Your turn to be judge!

There are several different types of legal punishment. Do you know what the following mean?

PUNISHMENT	MEANING
a fine	
a prison sentence	
a ban	
capital punishment	
a suspended sentence	

Think about the crimes mentioned below. Decide on a punishment/sentence for each crime. Think about the seriousness of the crime, who the victim is in each case, the degree of suffering involved, etc.

CRIME	SUITABLE PUNISHMENT
Shoplifting a dress worth £45	
Disturbing the peace (making noise, fighting in the street, etc.)	
Murder of a pensioner	
Not paying tax	
Driving whilst drunk	

EXERCISE 3

Match six pairs of words from the lists below:

- 1 lawyer
- 2 guilty
- 3 justice
- 4 criminal
- 5 jailed
- 6 judge



- freed
- injustice
- innocent
- client
- victim
- jury

EXERCISE 4

Fill the gaps in the following grid:

CRIME	CRIMINAL
	arsonist
burglary	
	mugger
pick-pocketing	
	robber
murder	
	drug pusher
shoplifting	

EXERCISE 5

Now complete these sentences:

- 1 Someone who steals money from banks is a bank _____.
- 2 Someone who sells drugs is a _____.
- 3 Someone who steals things from a shop is a _____.
- 4 Someone who steals from your pocket is a _____.
- 5 Someone who has killed a great number of people is a mass _____.

EXERCISE 6

Match these notorious criminals with their crimes:

1 Jack the Ripper	2 Ronald Biggs	3 William Bonney
4 Lee Harvey Oswald	5 Robin Hood	

- 1 Took part in the Great Train Robbery. _____
- 2 Assassinated President John F. Kennedy. _____
- 3 Allas Billie the Kid, a 'legendary' villain of the Wild West, who murdered 21 men before he was shot down in 1881. _____
- 4 A blood-thirsty murderer famous for his activities in Victorian London. _____
- 5 A legendary hero who stole from the rich to give to the poor. _____

EXERCISE 7

Prepositional phrases

The trial of the so-called 'Martini Murderer' took place yesterday at London's Old Bailey. Peter Cocks, a 37-year-old architect from Devon, was found guilty of setting fire to several stately homes, which he himself had designed, all located in the south-west of England. On each occasion, he telephoned the police, telling them the 'Martini Murderer' had struck again and police forensic experts found empty bottles of Martini at the scene of each crime.

Complete the rest of the text by choosing the correct preposition/particle from the choices given:

at	at	in	in	of	off	out	to	under
----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-------

When cross-examined, Cocks said he had been _____ of work for some time and frustration had driven him to drink. Things had got worse and he gradually realised he couldn't keep his Martini addiction _____ control. He was arrested _____ the scene _____ his last crime, Osbourne House in Buckinghamshire, where an _____-duty policeman saw him acting suspiciously and alerted a patrol car. The house _____ question was already ablaze but the fire brigade was quickly called _____ the scene. Cocks' wife was present _____ the trial but declined to comment: she was seen leaving the courtroom _____ tears.

Right or Wrong?

Answer the following with a ✓ :

	Right	Wrong
1 The Martini murderer was an alcoholic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Cocks set fire to more than one house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Cocks was unemployed when he committed arson.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 The policeman who arrested him was wearing a uniform.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Cocks' wife was accused of committing a crime.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

EXERCISE 8

Affixes

Which prefixes and suffixes can be used in combination with the following words?

prefixes : mis- li- un-
 suffixes : -ful -worthy -ify

- law ➤ _____
- trust ➤ _____
- lead ➤ _____
- legal ➤ _____
- just ➤ _____

Unit 11



age

☞ In many countries you are considered a child until you 'come of age' at 18 or 21. Often, however, you can legally marry when you are still technically considered a 'minor' (not an adult). It may seem illogical that you could be married and be a father or mother and yet not be of voting age.

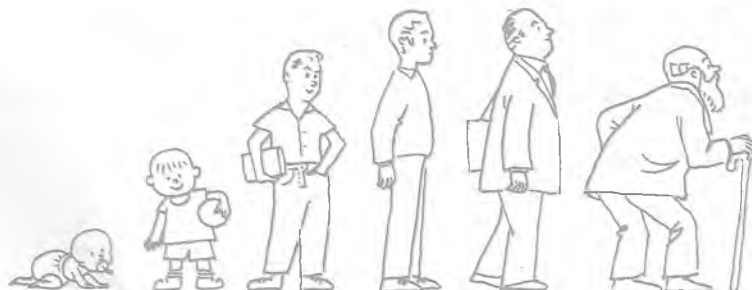
EXERCISE 1

What do you think? Should teenagers be allowed to marry? Should the age at which you can vote be changed?

EXERCISE 2

There are many English words used to define a person's age. Some definitions are more clear-cut than others. What ages do you consider to correspond to these labels?

AGE RANGE
babyhood
childhood
teens
adulthood
middle age
old age



EXERCISE 3

As people reach maturity, their interests change. The things you enjoy as a teenager are unlikely to be the same things that interest you in middle age. Of the following, which do you think are most likely to concern old people and young people respectively?

wrinkles	fashion	investment	sports cars	shopping	savings
	noise and excitement		peace and quiet		
	pension/retirement	the past	staying out late		

OLD PEOPLE	YOUNG PEOPLE

EXERCISE 4

Of the following prefixes, choose the correct one to form the opposites of the adjectives below:

il-	un-	in-	ir-	im-
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- 1 mature _____
- 2 logical _____
- 3 married _____
- 4 considerate _____
- 5 respective _____

EXERCISE 5

A **will** is a legal document declaring the identity of those to whom you wish to leave your wealth, property, belongings, etc. It must be signed by a **witness** and endorsed by a lawyer. The person who inherits or receives your property after your death is usually your next of kin. Someone who has the right to inherit money, property or a title is called an **heir** (pronounced / eə /).


Do you know the meaning of the following words?

kin	inherit	heir	will	document
-----	---------	------	------	----------

Use each of the five words above once to complete the gaps in the following sentences:

- 1 In case of accident, your next of _____ will be notified.
- 2 If grandfather dies, little Johnny will _____ his whole estate.
- 3 Uncle Geoffrey left me £5,000 in his _____.
- 4 This is a legal _____ and must be signed by all parties in the presence of a lawyer.
- 5 As Lord Alfred's only living relative, you are his sole _____ and will one day become the Earl of Hamptonshire.

EXERCISE 6

 When they retire, people often find they have a lot of time on their hands. This leads many to think about taking up a new interest or hobby and some decide to go to night school to learn a craft, a language, etc. Popular subjects are the following:

D.I.Y.

Cookery

Art/Drawing

French/Spanish/German conversation

Car Mechanics

Flower Arranging

Match the following verb and noun phrases related to night school entry:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 to apply for | <input type="checkbox"/> a weekly session |
| 2 to enrol on | <input type="checkbox"/> a fee |
| 3 to attend | <input type="checkbox"/> entrance to college |
| 4 to register | <input type="checkbox"/> a course |
| 5 to complete | <input type="checkbox"/> at the beginning of term |
| 6 to pay | <input type="checkbox"/> a registration form |

EXERCISE 7

Below are eight words and phrases connected with age. Match each with the correct definition from the list on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 ageless | <input type="checkbox"/> become legally an adult |
| 2 act your age | <input type="checkbox"/> not be legally old enough to do something |
| 3 age group | <input type="checkbox"/> be aware that you are getting older |
| 4 come of age | <input type="checkbox"/> behave in a way that is suitable for someone as old or mature as you |
| 5 be over age | <input type="checkbox"/> be too old, according to a law or particular regulations, to do something |
| 6 feel your age | <input type="checkbox"/> a number of people of similar age |
| 7 be under age | <input type="checkbox"/> the oldest or youngest age at which you are allowed to do something |
| 8 age limit | <input type="checkbox"/> never seeming to get older |



Unit 12



city

EXERCISE 1

Houses for rent – two advertisements

Read the following advertisements for rented accommodation. What differences do you notice in:

a size

b surroundings?

Which would you prefer as a home?

1	2
Attractive cottage for rent in the heart of the Staffordshire countryside. One bedroom, living room and kitchen/dining room, small bathroom. Large vegetable garden and stream running through the grounds. Quiet, peaceful surroundings.	Third-floor flat close to the town centre. Fully furnished bedroom and kitchen/dining room. Small balcony overlooking the High Street. Easy access to local shops and facilities.

EXERCISE 2

Sort the following words into two groups: those which you associate with the country and those which you associate with the city.

noise green healthy relaxation pollution traffic
entertainment quiet fashion space

COUNTRY	CITY

EXERCISE 3

Make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city. Consider the following factors:

employment	sports facilities	crime
pollution	traffic	entertainment
health problems	cost	stress level
shopping	excitement	career

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
of living in the city	



EXERCISE 4

Abbreviations

What do the following stand for?

Ave.	
Pl.	
Rd	
Sq.	
St.	

EXERCISE 5

Stating preference

Below are several ways of expressing preference. Finish each sentence to make a statement that is true for you in the context of this unit:

- 1 I'd prefer to live in the city/country because _____.
- 2 I'd like to _____.
- 3 I'd welcome the chance to _____.
- 4 I'd choose to _____.

EXERCISE 6

Easily confused words

Fill the gaps in the following with the appropriate word in a suitable form:

advantage value worth profit gain

- 1 A(n) _____ of living in the town is being close to the shops.
- 2 The job doesn't pay very well but you will _____ some valuable experience if you give it a try.
- 3 The restaurant is doing so well that this month's _____ are higher than ever.
- 4 It's not _____ spending all that money on a piece of jewellery.
- 5 The public transport service no longer provides _____ for money.

EXERCISE 7

Pair the words which are similar in meaning and then use a dictionary to find out how they differ:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 river | <input type="checkbox"/> land |
| 2 sea | <input type="checkbox"/> hill |
| 3 field | <input type="checkbox"/> wood |
| 4 forest | <input type="checkbox"/> animals |
| 5 wildlife | <input type="checkbox"/> ocean |
| 6 mountain | <input type="checkbox"/> stream |

EXERCISE 8**Where are you from?***Using these verbs, in the correct form, complete the paragraph below:*

to move house	to bring up	to grow up
to be born	to settle down	

I _____ in the year 1970. I _____ in a town in Southern Italy by my mother and grandparents. I always said I wanted to be a pilot when I _____. When I was eighteen, my family _____; we went to live by the sea. Now my mother would like me to find a good job, get married and _____.

Now write a similar paragraph about yourself, using the same verbs.

EXERCISE 9*Do you associate these words with city or country life, in general?*

forest	technology	stream	field	skyscraper
harvest	communications	wildlife	progress	

Now find them in the WORDSEARCH grid:

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

Unit 13



climate

EXERCISE 1

Below are ways to describe the wind, the sky and the rain, under various weather conditions. Sort them into three categories:

drizzle dull breeze overcast spitting gale force grey
torrent blue strong cool pouring shower clear
downpour northerly bright

wind	sky	rain

EXERCISE 2

Rain words

Match the following words with their definitions on the right:

1 drizzle

2 shower

3 sleet

4 downpour

5 hail

snow mixed with rain

fine steady rain

frozen rain falling in a shower

brief fall of rain

heavy fall of rain


EXERCISE 3

What weather conditions would you expect in the following places? Think about temperature, rainfall and seasonal changes.

The Tropics	
--------------------	--

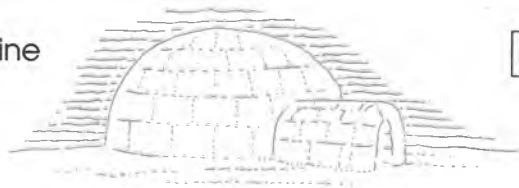
The Arctic Circle	
--------------------------	--

EXERCISE 4

 The type of living accommodation you have is to a great extent dictated by the climate of the place in which you live.

Match the types of housing below with the conditions they are built to endure:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 Danger of earthquakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Igloos |
| 2 Very low temperatures | <input type="checkbox"/> Houses built on stilts (legs) |
| 3 Areas prone to flooding | <input type="checkbox"/> Low, squat houses with deep foundations |
| 4 Fierce sunshine | <input type="checkbox"/> Houses painted white |



EXERCISE 5

Extreme weather conditions

Identify the definition which corresponds to the following words:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 1 hurricane | 2 flood | 3 gale | 4 monsoon |
|-------------|---------|--------|-----------|

- Very high winds, very dangerous for ships at sea
- Very high winds and storms causing lots of damage to buildings etc.
- Heavy rain at certain times of the year - a phenomenon of humid, tropical climates.
- High rainfall causing rivers to burst their banks and roads to disappear under water

EXERCISE 6

Do you know the names of the colours of the rainbow? Decipher them from the anagrams below (e.g. colour 6 is INDIGO):

- 1) D R E _____
- 2) R N G O A E _____
- 3) L E O W L Y _____
- 4) E R G N E _____
- 5) U B E L _____
- 6) O D G I N I _____
- 7) L V O I T E _____

EXERCISE 7

wait; await; expect

Choose the correct word from the choice of three above to complete these sentences:

- 1 According to the weather report, we can _____ rain later in the day.
- 2 It's too windy now but if you _____ until later, we'll be able to go water-skiing.
- 3 We all took shelter and settled down to _____ the arrival of the storm.

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the gaps using the words in the box:

heatwave	barometer	damp	typhoon	dry
blizzard	variable	Celsius	acclimatise	

- 1 People who travel a lot might have to _____ themselves to _____ weather conditions. If one was to visit Athens in the middle of summer, one might experience a _____ if the temperature were 45° _____.
- 2 A _____ might help someone to judge probable changes in the weather but not many people travel with one.
- 3 People spending their holidays in the Western Pacific might be unfortunate enough to get caught in a _____ making their stay rather catastrophic.
- 4 Visiting friends in Western Canada in winter might mean getting caught in a _____ making one unable to leave because of the snow and ice on the roads.
- 5 Someone who has arthritis might avoid travelling to places which are _____ because it makes their bones hurt. They might prefer to visit places which are quite _____ like the Sahara desert.



Unit 14



education

EXERCISE 1

In which order might you attend these educational establishments?

		university
		secondary school
		junior school
		college
		nursery school
		primary school
		polytechnic
		comprehensive school



Note that a **junior school** is for children from the ages of 7 to 11.

In Britain a **polytechnic** is a college for advanced full- or part-time education. Some courses may lead to a degree.

A **college** may be (a) the official title of certain public schools (e.g. Eton College), (b) an independent institution within a university (esp. Oxford and Cambridge) or (c) a specialised institution of secondary or higher education.

There are various types of qualifications which you can acquire at school, university, polytechnic, college etc.

Do you know what the following abbreviations stand for?

Abbreviation	Meaning
G.C.S.E.	
A level	
B.A.	
B.Sc.	

M.A.	
M.Sc.	
M.Phil.	
Ph.D.	

Find out if you were right or not by looking at the answers at the end of the unit.

EXERCISE 2

☞ At school, you are a **pupil**, a member of a **class** and you follow/learn certain **subjects**.

At college, polytechnic or university, you are a **student**, a member of a **department**; you follow **courses** and attend **seminars** and **lectures**.

The **prospectus** helps you to select which university you would like to attend, what courses are offered and what **qualifications** are required.

Read the following paragraph and fill the gaps with one of the words provided below:

studied schooling course entry degree

Compulsory education in Britain ceases at the age of sixteen. However, quite a large number of young people choose to continue their _____ into the sixth-form. For two years, they have the opportunity to study for A levels (Advanced level subjects): usually 2-3 subjects are _____ in depth during the two-year _____. Success in these subjects provides a possibility for _____ to a university or polytechnic to follow a _____ course.

EXERCISE 3

Now do the same with this paragraph:

grades courses information prospectus entry

Getting a place on a degree course can be quite a challenge for a school-leaver. If you don't have a particular university in mind, a _____ will help you. It has all the details about the _____ available and the _____ requirements as well as _____ about the local town or city and what facilities it has to offer. Some departments are easier to enter than others. For example, to enter medical school, you may need A and B _____ in your A-levels, whereas an Arts course may require only C and D passes.

EXERCISE 4

Choose the correct word from the choice of two given in the sentences below:

- 1 My favourite **theme/subject** is history.
- 2 I passed my test and now have a full driving **licence/diploma**.
- 3 Before I applied to Hull University, I read the **prospectus/brochure** carefully.
- 4 I have to **read/learn** the names of all the American presidents for a history test tomorrow.
- 5 When I left school, I received three **certificates/qualifications** for athletics achievements.

EXERCISE 5

Match the following verbs with the relevant noun or phrase:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 to undertake | <input type="checkbox"/> | a prospectus |
| 2 to apply to | <input type="checkbox"/> | experience |
| 3 to graduate in | <input type="checkbox"/> | research |
| 4 to consult | <input type="checkbox"/> | an exam |
| 5 to write | <input type="checkbox"/> | a discussion |
| 6 to gain | <input type="checkbox"/> | a specific subject or discipline |
| 7 to take/pass | <input type="checkbox"/> | a university |
| 8 to take part in | <input type="checkbox"/> | an essay or dissertation |

EXERCISE 6

Fill the gaps with the correct word from the choices given below:

qualifications thesis graduate lectures degree

- 1 If you have a degree, you are a _____.
- 2 G.C.S.E.s and A levels are academic _____.
- 3 To get a Ph.D., you have to submit a _____.
- 4 University courses are made up of _____ and seminars.
- 5 I have a B.A.: my _____ is in Philosophy and Theology.

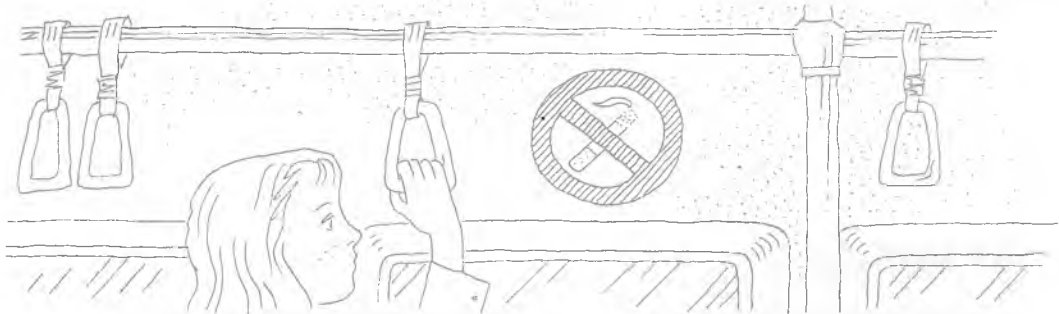
EXERCISE 7

Prohibition/Permission/Obligation

Out of the following words and expressions, choose the most suitable to complete the sentences which follow:

- must
- compulsory
- supposed to
- forbidden
- mustn't
- allowed
- disallowed
- have to
- permitted
- not allowed
- prohibited

- 1 The fans went wild when the goal was _____ by the referee.
- 2 The sign shows very clearly that smoking on the bus is _____.
- 3 A fitness test is not _____ but it is strongly advised by the board of governors.
- 4 You are _____ phone and make an appointment before you arrive at the office.
- 5 I _____ forget to pick up my coat from the dry cleaner's today.



ANSWERS to abbreviations puzzle

G.C.S.E.	= General Certificate of Secondary Education
A level	= Advanced level
B.A.	= Bachelor of Arts
B.Sc.	= Bachelor of Science
M.A.	= Master of Arts
M.Sc.	= Master of Science
M.Phil.	= Master of Philosophy
Ph.D.	= Doctor of Philosophy

Unit 15



school

EXERCISE 1

Appearance

Sort the following words into two groups and complete the grid accordingly:

flabby slim skinny obese overweight chubby
plump puny slight slender

words meaning "FAT"	words meaning "THIN" or "SMALL"

Describe somebody you know, using any of these words.

EXERCISE 2

Hairstyles

Match the following descriptions with the corresponding sketches:

1 receding 2 frizzy 3 bald 4 in plaits 5 in a bun 6 in a ponytail

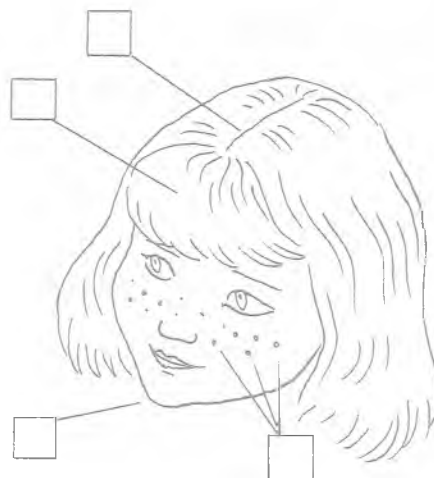
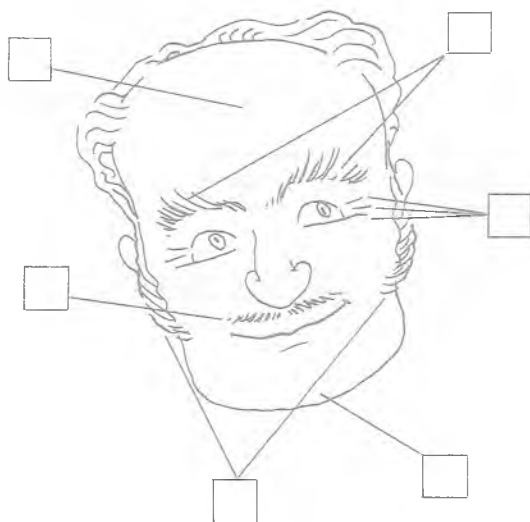


EXERCISE 3

Distinguishing features

Label the sketches below using the following vocabulary:

- 1 wrinkles 2 freckles 3 sideburns 4 fringe 5 parting 6 moustache
 7 high forehead 8 square jaw 9 bushy eyebrows 10 pointed chin



EXERCISE 4

Personality

Look at the following list of adjectives. Then form the opposites using the prefixes provided in the box:

- im- in- dis- il- ir- un-

ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE
logical	
friendly	
honest	
decisive	
modest	
responsible	

Use three of the words from the previous grid to complete the following sentences:

- 1 He won an award for bravery but he's too _____ to talk about it.
- 2 The judge condemned the joyrider's behaviour as _____ ; it was a miracle that nobody had been injured when he crashed the car.
- 3 He gave a considered analysis of the problem and proposed a solution based on a _____ argument.

EXERCISE 5

Form adjectives from the following nouns using the suffixes provided in the box:

-ish -ly -worthy -ous -ful

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
trust	
truth	
child	
courage	
friend	

Use three of these words to complete the following sentences:

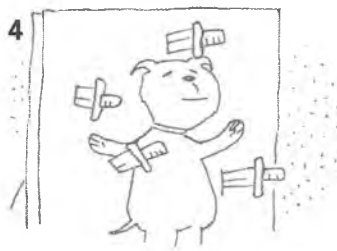
- 1 Someone has been tampering with your sales figures; are you sure your employees are entirely _____ ?
- 2 His unique display of _____ when faced with great danger won him a medal.
- 3 I never tell lies. I was brought up to be _____ at all times.

Now fill the gaps in the grid to form the verb, noun and adjective in each case:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
	friend	
		decisive
trust		
	courage	

Now match the sketches with the correct captions:

- a friendly greeting
- a difficult decision
- an award for courage
- Who's responsible for this mess?
- complete trust



EXERCISE 6

Complete the sentences below using the words in the box:

ambitious selfish materialistic vain patient eccentric

- 1 He's so _____, he can't pass a shop window without stopping to admire his reflection.
- 2 I admire her because she's _____; she wants to own her own company by the time she's thirty years old.
- 3 He talks to his plants and wears strange clothes; some people find him rather _____.
- 4 You only think about yourself – you're the most _____ person I know!
- 5 You have to be very _____ with young children, especially when they ask you the same question twenty times.
- 6 He never thinks about anything except money and all the things it can buy – he's extremely _____.

the B2 Level vocabulary files

Key Features

The **Vocabulary Files** series consists of 5 Books, 64 pages each, for CEF Levels: A1 - A2 - B1 - B2 - C1

- The aim of the series is to give students the chance to expand their vocabulary in different areas. Each unit deals with a common Vocabulary topic; the vocabulary is taught through a variety of exercises with lots of illustrations to make them more lively and interesting.
- This series can be used as **Time Fillers**; when teachers have some extra time and they need something to do to help students revise what they have already been taught. Alternatively, it can also be used to help weak students enrich their vocabulary in various common topics.
- Levels B1, B2 and C1 in this series have also been written for students who are planning to take the IELTS exam. They cover some of the main vocabulary points that IELTS candidates will need for the Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking sections of the exam. The vocabulary that students acquire in each of these books will help them to achieve the score they want in the IELTS exam.
- The 15 units in each of these books, focus on topic-specific vocabulary areas, which may be required in the IELTS exam (for example, economy, education, health, etc). Some Exercises focus on general vocabulary items, which can be used in all aspects of the English language. Many of these words are relevant to specific tasks in the IELTS exam (for example, describing how something works, writing a letter or describing a house).
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