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- Wide variety of tests, including crosswords, cartoons, fill-the-gaps, and many more
- Tips on learning vocabulary
- A-Z word list and full answer key
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To the student

This book will help you to learn new English words while having fun at the same time. Many of the tests use pictures – such as the tests on things in the home, food and drink, fruit and vegetables, sports equipment and clothes. Others are based on word types – for example, verbs, adjectives, prepositions and adverbs. There are also tests on pairs of words that have similar meanings, opposites, and words that people often mix up. Use the contents list to find the right test for you. Or go through the book and choose one that looks interesting or has drawings that you like. So if you feel like doing a crossword, choose a crossword. If you feel like looking at cartoons, try one of the Phrases tests where you match words to a picture. If a test is fun to do, this is one of the best ways of learning new words fast. There’s no need to start at the beginning and work through every test in the book. The tests at the end are no more difficult than the ones at the beginning.

There are tip boxes on nearly every page. They will give you extra help and information. They will also give you ideas on how to learn new words.

To really learn a new word, you will need to do each test more than once. So use a pencil to write the answers in the book when you test yourself. Then, check your answers and look carefully at the words you didn’t know or got wrong. Finally, rub out your answers ready for the next time you try that test. Each test will take you between five and fifteen minutes the first time you do it, but the next time you will probably be much quicker.

The tests in this book do not get harder as you go from Test 1 to Test 60. However, the five books in the Test Your Vocabulary series are carefully graded from Book 1 (for beginners) to Book 5, which is for advanced students. If you find this book is too easy, try the next one up. If you find it is too hard, try the next one down.

Good luck with learning the words in this book. And we hope that you will enjoy using the words in real situations once you’ve learnt them here.

Peter Watcyn Jones and Olivia Johnston

1 Things in the home

Write the numbers 1 to 12 next to the correct words.

blender
bottle opener
briefcase
broom
coat hanger
dustpan
light bulb
pepper grinder
potato peeler
suitcase
tea towel
tray

- A tea towel is something we use to dry the dishes after we have done the washing-up. In American English it is called a dish cloth.

- All but three of the items on this page are compound nouns. Some compound nouns are written as one word like briefcase, suitcase and dustpan. Some are written as two words like bottle opener and tea towel. Can you think of another compound noun ending with the word ... opener and another one ending with the word ... towel?
Adjectives: people 1

The adjectives in the box below are all in the crossword. Read the clues and complete the crossword with them.

brave generous grateful honest independent jealous
lively mature miserable patient popular proud
relaxed reliable sensible superficial warm weird

Across

1 She doesn’t think about anything seriously or have any deep feelings. She’s so _____.
6 He’s always ___. He’s never in a hurry and he’s always calm.
8 She’s the most ____ person in the school. Everybody likes her.
10 He’s very ___. If he says he’ll do something, then he does it.
13 She’s very ___. She never complains about the pain she is in all the time.
14 She always tells the truth. She’s very _____.
15 He’s a very ____ teacher. He doesn’t get cross even when he has to repeat something three times.
17 They were very ____ when we said they could stay in our house while we were away.

Down

1 He never drinks and drives. He’s too ____ to do something silly like that.
2 She’s going to travel around the world for six months on her own. She must be very _____.
3 She always has fun at parties because she’s so bright and _____.
4 He never smiles and always looks _____. I don’t know what his problem is.
5 She’s only seventeen but she seems much older. She’s very _____.

7 He makes her ____ when he looks at other girls.
9 She looks ___. Why does she always wear such strange clothes?
11 They’re very rich but they are also really ____ with their money. They give wonderful presents.
12 He got 100% in all his exams. His parents are really ____ of him.
16 She’s always ____ and friendly. You always feel welcome at her house.

The word sensible may be a ‘false friend’ for many students of English whose mother tongue has Latin roots. In English, sensible means clever in a practical way.
She won’t take any silly risks. She’s a sensible girl.
It does not mean the same as sensitive, which means easily hurt or delicate.
She can’t use soap on her face. She’s got very sensitive skin.
Don’t tease him. He’s very sensitive and you might make him cry.
3 Phrasal verbs 1

Complete each sentence with a phrasal verb in the correct tense. Sometimes you will have to separate the verb from the particle.

**phrasal verbs**

- blow up
- break down
- bring up
- cut down
- get over
- hang up
- keep on
- knock out
- let down
- pick up
- put off
- put out
- ring off
- run out of
- set out
- show off
- take off
- tell off
- turn up

1. Have you ________ that terrible cough you had last time I saw you?
2. He touched one of the sculptures in the exhibition, and the guard saw him and ________ him ________.
3. Her car ________ petrol and she had to hitchhike to a petrol station.
4. Her husband left her when the children were babies and she ________ them ________ herself.
5. I know you don’t want to talk to Jenny but it’s really important to do it today. You can’t ________ it ________ any longer.
6. Jimmy’s giving me a lift. He’s ________ me ________ tomorrow morning at eleven.
7. My little sister often ________ when we have visitors. She wants to get more attention.
8. Our car ________ on the motorway and we had to call a garage to get it fixed.
9. Our plane ________ an hour late so we landed in Rome an hour later than we’d expected.
10. Please ________ your cigarette. Can’t you see the ‘no smoking’ sign?
11. She ________ asking me for money so in the end I had to give her some.
12. Terrorists put a bomb under the bridge and ________ it ________.
13. The robber hit the bank manager over the head and ________ him ________. He was unconscious for half an hour.
14. Tony still hadn’t arrived by ten. Eventually he ________ at 11.30 with two other people.
15. We ________ on our trip quite early but there was already a lot of traffic on the road.
16. We ________ the tree in the front of our house because we didn’t get any light in our sitting room.
17. We promised to go and visit her tomorrow so we have to. We can’t ________ her ________. She’d be so disappointed.
18. We were talking on the phone and suddenly she just _________. Maybe somebody rang at her front door.

The one-word synonym of to get over (an illness) is to recover. The one-word synonym of to tell someone off is to admonish someone. Phrasal verbs are more informal and much more common even in written English than their one-word synonyms.

**Question:** What’s the difference between a nail and a boxer?

**Answer:** One gets knocked in and the other gets knocked out.
4 The body

Write the numbers 1 to 12 next to the correct words.

ankle ___ 12  chin ___  
bottom ___  elbow ___  
cheek ___  lips ___  
chest ___  stomach ___  
throat ___  thumb ___  
waist ___  wrist ___

5 Food and drink 1

Match the pairs of adjectives on the left to the nouns on the right.

1 baked or mashed ___ k
2 fried or scrambled ___  
3 brown or white ___  
4 fried or grilled ___  
5 hard or soft ___  
6 hot or mild ___  
7 plain or milk ___  
8 rare or medium ___  
9 regular or diet ___  
10 skimmed or full-cream ___  
11 single or double ___  
12 still or sparkling ___  
13 strong or weak ___  
14 sweet or dry ___  
15 tinned or fresh ___

a boiled eggs  
b bread  
c cola  
d chocolate  
e cream  
f curry  
g eggs  
h fish  
i milk  
j mineral water  
k potatoes  
l tea  
m steak  
n tomatoes  
o wine

We also talk about black or white tea and coffee, red or white wine and strong or mild cheese.
6 The house and garden

Write the numbers 1 to 16 next to the correct words.

branch 4
burglar alarm 1
bush 2
chimney 3
door handle 11
dustbin 12
flowerpot 13
French windows 14
greenhouse 15
hedge 16
hose 6
lawn 7
letterbox 8
patio 9
satellite dish 10
tap 11

In America, a garden is usually called a yard. In British English, the word yard is uncommon. It means a small paved or concrete area at the back of the house. The modern word for a paved area at the back of the house is a patio.
7 Adjectives: opposites

Match the adjectives in the box to their opposites. Then complete the sentences a) – j) with one of the adjectives on the page.

artificial broad-minded cautious delicious exciting gentle light-hearted pessimistic rational sensitive sudden tiny uninterested unlucky

1 emotional  rational
2 gigantic  
3 real  
4 dull  
5 daring  
6 narrow-minded  
7 gradual  
8 keen  
9 lucky  
10 thick-skinned  
11 serious  
12 optimistic  
13 disgusting  
14 aggressive  

a) She's a very emotional person. She's always laughing or crying or falling in love.
b) The food at the hotel was absolutely ________. None of us could eat it.
c) He is very ________. You can say anything and he won't be shocked.
d) He enjoys picking fights with people. He really is ________.
e) At first I didn't realise those roses were ________. I tried smelling one of them.
f) The improvement in his health was very ________. At first we didn't notice that he was getting better.
g) She's very ________. She's always cheerful and never gets depressed.
h) I wish I was more ________. I'd like to try surfing or going up in a hot air balloon but I'm too scared.
i) He's very ________. He always thinks something bad is going to happen to him.
j) She gets very upset if people don't like her paintings. She's terribly ________ about her work.

Tip: Test 2 on pages 2–3 also practises adjectives. The Tip on page 3 explains the difference between sensible and sensitive.
8 Crime

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

bullies burglars dealers drink driving fine gangs graffiti hooligans judge mugged robbers shoplifting speeding theft violence

1. A ______ broke into our house while we were away this weekend and stole our video.

2. Drug ______ who sell heroin to teenagers are among the worst kind of criminals.

3. Car ______ in this area is increasing. Fifty cars were stolen last week.

4. Fourteen football ______ were arrested after the match. They were fighting and throwing bottles onto the pitch.

5. He should have taken a taxi home after the party. He got stopped by the police and lost his licence for ______.

6. He was doing 80 kilometres an hour in the centre of town. He was caught ______ on a camera.

7. He's scared to walk home from school on his own because last week some ______ in the year above him broke his personal stereo.

8. If you park on a double yellow line, you might get a parking ______.

9. In court, the ______ said he should stay in prison for the rest of his life.

10. She was arrested for ______. She stole a pair of jeans and a sweater from a clothes shop.

11. Some people think that the ______ on TV and in films leads to crime.

12. The health centre wall has some big red ______ on it. They'll have to repaint the wall.

13. There was a big fight between two ______ of teenagers outside the club. Seventeen people were hurt.

14. Two armed bank ______ got away with £50,000 yesterday.

15. Two guys ______ a friend of mine recently and ran off with her handbag.

The words robbers and rob are usually used about banks, post offices and jewellery shops.

Robbers got away with £2 million from a high street bank yesterday.
Two armed men robbed a jewellery shop this morning.

When we speak about theft from a house, we usually use the words burglars, burglary and break into.

Question: Who are the strongest criminals in the world?
Answer: Shoplifters.

Question: What did the hooligan say after breaking all the windows?
Answer: I've had a smashing time.
9 Jobs

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

astronaut  caretaker  cashier  chef  diver  driving instructor
engineer  estate agent  farmer  lawyer  lifeguard  model-pilot
speech therapist  surgeon

The group of people I was friendly with at college have all got very different jobs.

1. Elana is very beautiful and slim. You've probably seen her wearing expensive clothes on the covers of magazines. She's a **model**.

2. Naomi is a **nurse**. She helps people who have problems speaking. Sometimes they've had an accident or an illness, and sometimes they were born with the problem.

3. Jo's a **doctor**. He's got a lot of fruit trees and he also keeps sheep and cows.

4. Steve is a **banker**. He loves counting money!

5. Tony looks after a big block of flats. He says being a **tenant** is great because he gets his own free flat with the job.

6. Sandra is always in her car. She's a **taxi driver**. Everyone she teaches passes their test first time.

7. Rose is a **pilot**. At the moment she flies a small plane from London to Paris three times a week.

8. Bob has the most unusual job. He's an **entertainer**. His ambition is to set up a new space station.

9. Tom is an **estate agent**. He helps people to buy and sell houses and flats.

10. Katie is a **waitress** in a big hotel. I've never eaten there but people say the food is amazing.

11. Alex repairs oil rigs underwater. He is a deep-sea **diver**.

12. Karen is a **lawyer**. She used to spend a lot of time in court but now she helps people sort out property and money when they get divorced.

13. Glenn is an **office manager** with a big telephone company. When people have problems with their phones, they call him.

14. I had to have an operation on my knee last year. My friend Luisa is a **nurse** at the Fleming Hospital and she did it.

15. Ben loves the sea. He owns a surfing shop and he also works as a **surfer** on a big beach in Cornwall. Last summer he saved a little boy from drowning.

Try consolidating your knowledge of jobs words by making an occupations word-web. Start like this:

```
professor
  teaching
  medical
  office

actor
  entertainment
  technical

JOBS
```
10 Food and drink 2

Write the numbers 1 to 12 next to the correct words.

beat ___ 6 ___
chop ___ ___
grate ___ ___
heat ___ ___
mix ___ ___
peel ___ ___

roast ___ ___
slice ___ ___
spread ___ ___
squeeze ___ ___
stir ___ ___
whip ___ ___

Beating and whipping are very similar actions. We generally say beat for eggs and whip for cream.

Question: Why are cooks cruel?
Answer: Because they are always beating eggs and whipping cream.
Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. Anyone wanting to go to the meeting, please put up your hands.
   a) take up       b) put up
   c) lift          d) rise

2. I have no brothers or sisters. I am _______ child.
   a) an only      b) one
   c) a unique     d) a single

3. I’m terribly sorry, I seem to have _______ my book at home.
   a) lost         b) forgotten
   c) left         d) hidden

4. My sister and I are always quarrelling. We just don’t seem to _______.
   a) get off      b) get together
   c) get on       d) get by

5. A lot of single parents find it difficult to _______ their children and do a job.
   a) grow up      b) take up
   c) develop      d) bring up

6. We _______ to inform you that this flight will be delayed for five hours.
   a) sorry        b) regret
   c) apologise    d) pity

7. Everyone should _______ this charity. They’re doing a lot of good work in developing countries.
   a) agree       b) support
   c) stand up    d) supply

8. I only paid £5 for this shirt. It was a real _______.
   a) luck        b) sale
   c) bargain     d) cheap

9. I always try to _______ something each month for my holidays.
   a) save        b) spare
   c) spend       d) put

10. I don’t have a job. I’m _______.
    a) lonely      b) sick
    c) unused      d) unemployed

    a) beat        b) won
    c) passed      d) lost

12. The train now standing at _______ seven has just arrived from Brighton.
    a) station     b) platform
    c) lane        d) path

If you make a lot of mistakes in this test, try writing sentences with the words that confused you. Then do the test again in a few days’ time.
12 Fruit and vegetables

Write the numbers 1 to 14 next to the correct words.

aubergine 4 coconut     peach
broccoli  2 courgette   pepper
kababage  3 cucumber    plum
cauliflower  fig      tangerine
cherry  1 onion

There are lots of fruits similar to tangerines but which have different names, for example clementines, mandarins, satsumas. Most people don’t know the difference between them and nobody really cares apart from greengrocers. The most useful general word for all of them is probably tangerine.

On the night of Christmas Eve in Britain, children hang out a sock (called a stocking, for some reason at Christmas) for Father Christmas to fill with presents while they are asleep. It’s traditional for Father Christmas to put a tangerine and some nuts at the bottom of the stocking, in the toe. The tradition originates from the time when tangerines were luxuries.
13 Getting a job

Complete the conversation with the correct words from the box.

advertisement application form career CV driving licence full-time interview offer organized part-time qualifications references sense of humour skills starting salary stressful temporary training course unemployed well-paid

A: Did you have to fill in an (1) ___________ to get your job?
B: No. I saw an (2) ___________ in the newspaper for a job as a runner for a TV company and I wrote them a letter. I also sent them my (3) ___________ with details of my education and other work experience. In my letter I said that I had always wanted a (4) ___________ in TV and was happy to start at the bottom.

A: Were you nervous when you went for your (5) ___________?
B: Yes, I was a bit. But they were very friendly and gave me a coffee.

A: What questions did they ask you?
B: They asked if I had a clean (6) ___________ because I might have to do some driving. They also wanted to know about my computer (7) ___________ and I told them I knew Word and Excel.

A: Did you need any other (8) ___________ for the job?
B: No. But I think you have to be well (9) ___________ for this kind of work, or you can’t get everything done in time. And you also need a good (10) ___________.

A: Really?
B: Yes. Because sometimes, if you didn’t laugh, you’d cry!

A: Did they (11) ___________ you the job straightaway?
B: No. They asked me for (12) ___________. They wanted the name and address of my boss at my last company. And I also gave them the name of a woman I worked for in Italy.

A: Is it a (13) ___________ job?
B: Yes. I work forty hours a week.

A: Do you make good money? Is it (14) ___________?
B: No, but I don’t mind. I’m not doing it for the money. My (15) ___________ was really low but it went up after two months.

A: Is it a permanent job or is it (16) ___________?
B: Well, I’ve got a twelve-month contract. They might renew it after that.

A: Do you find the work (17) ___________?
B: No. It’s hard work but the atmosphere is very relaxed. Anyway tell me about you. Are you still (18) ___________?

A: No, I’ve got a job at last, but it’s only (19) ___________—twenty hours a week. But they’re sending me on a (20) ___________ next week to improve my computer skills and after that they may offer me more hours.

- A runner for a TV company is someone who Metro walks or runs from place to place carrying messages.
- The word advertisement is often abbreviated to advert or ad.
- The letters CV stand for the Latin phrase curriculum vitae which means literally the racecourse of life. In American English, a CV is usually called a resume.
14 Verbs: communicating

Complete each sentence with a verb from the box in the correct form.

advertise  advise  congratulate  contact  demand  deny
explain  inform  insult  interrupt  persuade  present
remind  translate  warn  whisper

1. ‘Ssh! Don’t make a noise,’ he whispered. ‘We don’t want to wake the others up, do we?’

2. This is going to hurt a little,’ the doctor _________ her.

3. ‘We regret to _________ you that flight BA 243 is delayed for three hours.’

4. I _________ to her three times how to use my mobile, but she still couldn’t make a call.

5. I almost forgot to return the videos to the video shop. Luckily Claude _________ me.

6. I hate him. He called me a stupid idiot and _________ me in various other ways.

7. I know he copied his essay off the Internet, but he continues to _________ it.

8. She _________ me not to do the computer course but I’m still thinking of doing it because it might be useful.

9. At first I wanted to go to California on holiday but in the end we went to Maine because my sister _________ me it would be more fun. It was definitely the right choice.

10. Martha hasn’t _________ me about the trip next week. I don’t think she wants to come.

11. On Radio 6, they are _________ some very cheap flights to Florida at the moment.

12. Our first night in the hotel was terrible. The next morning we _________ to see the manager.

13. She didn’t speak a word of Spanish so I had to _________ for her when we were in Madrid.

14. We were trying to have a conversation but her little boy kept _________ us.

15. While everyone was _________ the bride and groom after the wedding, we disappeared.

16. You look a bit like the guy who _________ the TV programme Lucky Day.

Don’t forget the correct usage of the basic verbs: say, speak, talk and tell.
The verbs say, speak, talk can be used without an object:
He said that he was busy.
She spoke about her life in Africa.
They talked for hours.

These verbs can also be followed by to and an indirect object:
What did she say to you?
Who were you speaking / talking to?
The verb tell has to have an object:
I told him to leave.
She told him a lie / the truth / the answer / a story / the time.
15 Verbs: body and mind

Complete each sentence 1–16 with a verb from the box in the correct form. Then match the sentences to the correct response a)–p).

bleed blow breathe comfort cure dream examine faint hug relax rest scratch scream sneeze snore weep

1. **Breathe** in through your nose and out through your mouth.
2. Don’t ________ those mosquito bites.
3. What a fabulous cake! Can I ________ out the candles?
4. How can I stop my husband ________? He keeps me awake at night.
5. I ________ out loud when the bad guy jumped out of the cupboard.
6. I couldn’t help ________ when my old cat died.
7. I’m about to _________. Atishoo!
8. I’m going to _________ your throat. Can you open your mouth?
9. Let’s have a drink then go and _________ by the pool.
10. I’ve cut my finger. It’s _________.
11. When she saw the blood, she ________ and fell on the floor.
12. That medicine has ________ my stomach ache. I feel fine now.
13. She saw him off at the airport and they _________ and kissed for five minutes.
14. We did our best to _________ her when she heard the bad news.
15. What did you _________ about last night?
16. You look tired. Why don’t you go and _________ for an hour?

a. Bless you!
b. Yes, and you can make a wish.
c. Good idea. Don’t you love holidays!
d. Great! But you’d better not eat any rich food for a couple of days.
e. How long was she unconscious?
f. I can’t help it. They’re terribly itchy.
g. I can’t remember. But I woke up screaming.
h. I know how you feel. I cried when my dog died.
i. I’ll put a plaster on it.
j. But my nose is blocked.
k. Make him sleep in another room!
l. OK. I feel very tired after that journey.
m. OK, Dr Fernandez.
n. So did I. It was so scary.
o. Was she really upset, then?
p. How long is he going away for?

At birthday parties in Britain (and many other countries), the tradition is that if you manage to blow out all the candles on your birthday cake, you can make a wish. Some of the other occasions on which you can make a wish, in British culture, are: when you catch a leaf that is falling from a tree; when you see the first evening star; when you see the new moon for the first time; when you pull the wishbone (breastbone) of a chicken or turkey with another person until it breaks, and you get the bigger bit.
16 Verbs: relationships

Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

annoy apologize argue behave communicate criticize embarrass fancy force offend pretend regret separate share support

1. At first, I really fancied him. I found him very attractive.
2. We started going out together and we ________ everything: money, clothes and even friends.
3. After a bit he began to ________ me with some of his habits. For example, he used to whistle all the time.
4. Sometimes he ________ me in front of my friends by drinking too much and telling the same stupid jokes over and over again.
5. Once he ________ me to go camping with his parents in Wales. I hate camping and I didn’t get on with his parents.
6. We started to ________ about money. He said I was spending too much. I said he wasn’t earning enough.
7. Once he came round with his mother and she ________ me by saying my flat was a mess.
8. I told her it was none of her business but David didn’t ________ me against her.
9. I think we both ________ badly. He was lazy and passive and I was rude and aggressive.
10. I started to ________ him in front of people. I used to say he was mean with money, for example.

11. I always ________ afterwards, but he used to say, ‘It’s too late to say sorry.’
12. I hated spending any time on my own with him. I often went to the cinema in the evenings and ________ I was working late.
13. By the end of our relationship, we didn’t ________ at all. We sat in silence all the time.
14. Eventually, we ________. I haven’t seen him since 1998.
15. I don’t ________ splitting up. We weren’t happy together.

The phrase to go out with someone means to have a romantic relationship. I used to go out with Jenny’s brother when I was sixteen. In American English, the word is to date. We dated for about two years before we broke up. Are Jim and Heidi dating? They’re always together these days.
17 Word building: prefixes

A Make the opposites of these adjectives by putting the correct prefix in front of them. Choose from un-, in-, im-.

1 unattractive  7 ___healthy  13 ___polite
2 ___correct  8 ___interesting  14 ___popular
3 ___dependent  9 ___mature  15 ___possible
4 ___expensive  10 ___moral  16 ___practical
5 ___fashionable  11 ___patient  17 ___sensitive
6 ___formal  12 ___pleasant  18 ___usual

B Complete the sentences with one of the prefixed adjectives above.

1 She is so ______. She is seventeen but she acts like a six-year-old.
2 He's very ______. He doesn't get lonely although he lives on his own and takes all his holidays on his own.
3 The band's last CD was very ______. Hardly anybody bought it and they never played it on the radio.
4 The total is ______. They've charged us £15 for the fruit salad!
5 This sunny weather is very ______. It's normally cold and wet at this time of year.
6 Sally has been looking for a job for months. She looked miserable when Maria kept talking about her new job. Maria shouldn't be so ______. She should think about Sally's feelings.
7 We're having a very ______ party on Saturday evening. Come any time after nine and there's no need to dress up.
8 He can't even boil an egg or make coffee. In the kitchen he's a very ______ person.
9 Your diet is very ______. You eat too much fat and sugar and not enough fruit and vegetables.

10 She's always stealing from shops. In my opinion, she's completely ______.
11 Mes Amis is an excellent restaurant. The food is delicious and it's very ______. Even I can afford to eat there!
12 'I'm tired of waiting for this bus. Let's get a taxi.'
   'Don't be so ______. The bus will be here in another five minutes. We can't afford a taxi.'

• un: can go before any letters
• im- or in-? It's easy to decide. We only use im- before the letters m and p: immobile, improbable.
18 Around the house

Write the numbers 1 to 18 next to the correct words.

banister 11  doormat 6  padlock 9
basket 1  extractor fan 3  plate rack 10
board 5  hat stand 7  rope 14
bucket 4  hook 8  string 15
Candle 12  landing 13  strip light 17
CD rack 16  mop 18  thermometer 1

The phrase *hat stand* seems slightly odd since in Britain, most people do not wear hats or hang them up. In fact, a hat stand is the thing we hang our coats on, which usually stands in the entrance hall of a house. In American English it is called, perhaps more sensibly, a *coat stand*. 
19 Adjectives: people 2

The adjectives in the box below are all in the crossword. Read the clues and complete the crossword with them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adventurous</th>
<th>ambitious</th>
<th>eccentric</th>
<th>immature</th>
<th>moody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>obstinate</td>
<td>self-confident</td>
<td>strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sympathetic</td>
<td>talented</td>
<td>timid</td>
<td>violent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Across

1. They shouldn’t get married at eighteen. They are far too _____ to take such an important decision.

5. Clive is having another exhibition of his paintings. He’s also giving a concert next week. He is a very ____ person.

7. Tina is so _____. If I have a problem, she always listens and tries to help me.

8. At the office party, she stood in a corner and didn’t speak to anyone. She’s very quiet and ____.

9. We’ve given her lots of good advice but she won’t listen. She’s very ____.

11. Jackie is so _____. One minute she’s laughing and the next she’s sulking.

12. He’s a _____ man. He was arguing with Tom last night and he ended up pushing him against the wall and shaking him.

Down

2. My uncle cycles around town in a big red hat and long red boots. Everyone stares at him because he looks so _____.

3. She enjoys hot air ballooning and parachute jumping. She’s very ____.

4. He wasn’t nervous about starting his new job. In fact he was very ____ and felt sure that he would do it well and enjoy it.

6. Michael already owns three restaurants but he intends to own a chain of them by the time he’s thirty-five. He’s very ____.

7. Her parents are quite _____. She’s seventeen but she has to be home by ten o’clock, even at weekends.

10. He’s always asking me questions about my family and job. He’s very ____.

Here’s a way of increasing your word power. When you look up a new adjective in the dictionary, check if it has a noun form and write that down as well, for example immature (adj), immaturity (n).
20 Let’s get technical

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

backup  CD ROM  crash  download  e-card  file  folder  icon  key  keyboard  laptop  virus  website

1. ‘I can’t find the letter I wrote to Judy anywhere on this computer.’
   ‘Wasn’t it in a ______ file called Judy.doc? I think you saved it in the ______ folder called Holidays.’

2. Apparently there’s a terrible new computer ______ that can destroy all the information on your hard disk. The newspapers call it the Letter Bug.

3. I can’t afford to buy new computer games so I ______ them from the Internet.

4. Computers are great but when they ______, you can lose a lot of your data.

5. I found a really interesting ______ yesterday with details of jobs and courses abroad. It’s called www.jobshop.com.

6. If you want to open Internet Explorer, click on the ______.

7. It’s too late to send Jasmine a birthday card to arrive by ______. Let’s send her an ______ instead.

8. I’ve just bought a ______ computer so I can write letters and articles while I’m on my round the world trip.

9. The ______ is the part of the computer that you type on.

10. To get a capital letter, press the shift ______ and the letter you want.

11. We have all our dictionaries and encyclopedias on ______. They take up less space than books.

12. You should always make a ______ of the work you do on the computer. Then if the computer crashes, you won’t lose the work.

21 Toiletries, make-up and medicine

Write the numbers 1 to 14 next to the correct words.

aftershave  4  hand cream  ______

antiseptic  ______

aspirin  ______

bandage  ______

blusher  ______

cotton wool  ______

deodorant  ______

dentiflash  ______

sponge bag  ______

shampoo  ______
talcum powder  ______
22 Verbs crossword

Read the clues and complete the crossword with them.

Across
1. Formal word for leave. (6)
6. I want to _____ a surprise party for Tim. Will you help me? (8)
8. The small patch of water on the ceiling is ______. Every day it’s a bit bigger. (9)
12. Can you lend me a suitcase? I have to _____ for the weekend. (4)
13. I’ve passed all my exams. We’re going to _____ tonight. (9)
14. There’s no need to ______. We’ve got plenty of time. (4)
15. Yesterday we _____ across the lake in a little boat. (5)
16. Stones _____ if you drop them in water. (4)
17. You _____ the way and we’ll follow. (4)

Down
1. I love _____ into water. It’s more fun than jumping. (6)
2. She’s better now. She has completely _____ from her illness. (9)
3. To get fit before you go climbing, you’ll need to _____ (5)
4. I wouldn’t _____ go parachuting. I’d be too scared. (4)
5. The bull _____ me from one side of the field to the other. (6)
7. He was _____ and beaten up by a gang outside the club. (8)
8. The police are _____ for a child who disappeared from his home yesterday. (9)
9. Wood _____ on water. (6)
10. Everyone watched the soldiers as they _____ through the streets. (7)
11. Formal word for go in. (5)

The verb search is more common in written than in spoken English. It is followed by for when it means look for.
They searched for the keys in every room of the house.
It is not followed by for when it means to check a place or person.
They searched the entire room but they couldn’t find the keys.
The police searched the man but they didn’t find any guns or drugs.
23 Animals

Write the numbers 1 to 18 next to the correct words. Then put the words in the correct group. There are two words for each group.

bat ______ [4]  leopard ______  swan ______
bee ______  lizard ______  tarantula ______
crocodile ______  mosquito ______  tortoise ______
frog ______  salmon ______  tuna ______
gazelle ______  scorpion ______  turkey ______
hedgehog ______  seal ______  whale ______

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large birds</th>
<th>African mammals</th>
<th>Fish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small mammals</th>
<th>Sea mammals</th>
<th>Land reptiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insects</th>
<th>Poisonous animals</th>
<th>Animals that live in rivers (not fish)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

- The first o in leopard is silent. It is not pronounced.
- **Question:** Where do you weigh a whale?
  - **Answer:** At a whale-weigh station.

The joke, in case you didn’t understand it, is based on the fact that some English people, especially young children, pronounce r as w.
24 Compound nouns 1

A

Find words in the box to complete the compound nouns. Write each compound noun.

1. clothes peg, clothes line
2. ______ varnish, ______ file
3. ______ hanger, ______ rack
4. ______ gown, ______ table
5. ______ number, ______ directory
6. ______ brush, ______ paste
7. ______ spray, ______ clip
8. ______ phones, ______ ache
9. ______ cream, ______ glasses
10. ______ polish, ______ lace

B

Write the correct compound noun under each picture.

1. clothes line
2. ______
3. clothes peg
4. ______
25 Clothes

Write the numbers 1 to 20 next to the correct words.

apron 4 collar ___ hood ___ underwear ___
blouse ___ cuff ___ laces ___ uniform ___
bow tie ___ dungarees ___ pocket ___ vest ___
button ___ heels ___ sleeve ___ waistcoat ___
cardigan ___ hem ___ strap ___ zip ___

- A shirt can be for men or women but a blouse is for women only.
- A waistcoat is called a vest in American English. In British English, a vest is an item of underwear.
Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. His work is getting worse and worse. Unless it **improves**, he'll fail his exams in the summer.
   a) gets well  
   b) improves  
   c) increases  
   d) gets back

2. Oh dear! My watch has ____________!
   a) ended  
   b) stopped  
   c) finished  
   d) completed

3. If you are paid to work for someone, then you are ____________.
   a) a slave  
   b) unemployed  
   c) an employer  
   d) an employee

4. They didn't have a ____________ of winning against Real Madrid.
   a) luck  
   b) wish  
   c) time  
   d) chance

5. The ____________ around this town is quite beautiful.
   a) countryside  
   b) scene  
   c) nature  
   d) country

6. He's always telling me what to do. He's so ____________.
   a) cruel  
   b) bossy  
   c) helpful  
   d) charming

7. Her parents gave her everything she asked for. She was really ____________.
   a) upset  
   b) ashamed  
   c) full  
   d) spoilt

8. He's really lazy. He always ____________ doing any of the housework.
   a) gets away from  
   b) gets back from  
   c) gets over  
   d) gets out of

9. She wants to get to the top before she is thirty. She is very ____________.
   a) forward  
   b) ambitious  
   c) intelligent  
   d) advanced

10. John always arrives on time. He's so ____________.
    a) careful  
    b) boring  
    c) punctual  
    d) timeless

11. I was very ____________ for all the advice she gave me.
    a) glad  
    b) grateful  
    c) certain  
    d) pleased

12. They ____________ all night to hear the results of the election.
    a) stayed up  
    b) sat back  
    c) sat out  
    d) stayed down

- The word **grateful** is followed by the preposition **for** while **pleased** is followed by **with**.
  
  *She was grateful for the money.*
  *He was pleased with his present.*

- When **glad** means **grateful**, it is followed by **of**. When **glad** means **happy**, it is followed by **about**.
  
  *She was glad of our help.*
  *I'm glad about their engagement.*

- The word **certain** can be followed by **of** or **about**.
  
  *Are you certain of / about this?*
Match the words to the pictures. Write the letters a) to h) in the balloons.

a. Can I give you a hand?

b. Can you keep an eye on them for a minute?

c. Don't bother.

d. I wouldn't do that if I were you.

e. I'll do my best.

f. I'm afraid not. Can I take a message?

g. It wasn't my fault.

h. Sorry to keep you waiting.

To give someone a hand and to keep an eye on someone are two examples of idioms that use parts of the body.

To elbow someone means to push past them.
They elbowed their way to the front of the queue.

If we can't stand something, we can say I can't stomach it or I can't face it.

Can you guess what the idiom means in this sentence?
I listened carefully in the history lesson but I couldn't concentrate.
The teacher's words went in one ear and out the other.
28 Compound nouns 2

A. Find words in the box to complete the compound nouns. Write each compound noun.

1. business card, birthday card
2. drawing ________, safety ________
3. ear ________, key ________
4. floor ________, notice ________
5. laundry ________, picnic ________
6. pen ________, bread ________
7. pillow ________, brief ________
8. plate ________, roof ________
9. sleeping ________, hand ________
10. wall ________, news ________

B. Write the correct compound noun under each picture.

1. business card
2. birthday card

When the first noun is an -ing verb form, the compound noun will be written as two words, for example steering wheel, watering can, parking meter.
29 Sports and leisure equipment

Write the numbers 1 to 16 next to the correct words.

binoculars 4 fruit machine 6 playing cards 10
chess set 2 golf club 5 ski stick 12
dartboard 3 jukebox 7 snorkel 8
dice 1 knee pads 11 table tennis bat 14
fishing rod 13 net 9 weights 16

- Another word for table tennis is ping pong.
  Let's have a game of ping pong. Where are the ping pong balls?
- In American English a fruit machine is called a slot machine.
30 Abstract nouns

A  Make abstract nouns by matching the first part of each word with the correct ending. Choose from the following: -ment, -ance, -tion, -ence, -ship, -ly.

1 achieve ___ ment 9 experi ___ 17 perform ___
2 agree ___ 10 experi ___ 18 possibil ___
3 appear ___ 11 friend ___ 19 qual ___
4 communica ___ 12 import ___ 20 quant ___
5 confid ___ 13 informa ___ 21 relation ___
6 differ ___ 14 inven ___ 22 situa ___
7 dist ___ 15 leader ___ 23 unemploy ___
8 educa ___ 16 opportun ___ 24 viol ___

B  Complete each sentence with one of the abstract nouns.

1 Congratulations! Cycling all the way around the Mediterranean is a fantastic __achievement__.
2 Don’t take your children to see that film. There’s a lot of sex and __violence__ in it.
3 His __achievement__ has increased since he went on that public speaking course. He gave a talk to 200 people last week and he didn’t seem at all nervous.
4 I have a very good __relation__ with my boss. We get on very well.
5 There is a __quantity__ that I will be out when you get here tomorrow. If I am out, you’ll find the keys under the rubbish bin in the garden.

6 In Biology, we did an __experiment__ to see the importance of light for growing plants.
7 She’s always worried about her __appearance__. She keeps changing her hair colour and going on diets to lose weight.
8 She’s been a teacher for fifteen years. She has a lot of __experience__ with children of all ages.
9 The two sides talked all day but they couldn’t reach an __agreement__.
10 I wanted to visit Josie in New York but I didn’t get the __opportunity__. I had to go to meetings every day until late at night.
11 There is terrible __unemployment__ in this country. There are over two million people without jobs.
12 These shoes didn’t cost much but they are really good __quality__ leather and they’re handmade.
13 To start with, Martin was in charge. When he got ill, Jill took over the __leadership__ of the group.
14 Which __invention__ of the twentieth century do you think has changed people’s lives the most?
15 ‘What is the __distance__ from London to Edinburgh?’
   ‘I think its about 350 kilometres, but I’m not sure.’

There’s a story that a student of English once spelt the word fish like this: gholf. When asked why, she explained that the gh gave the sound f as in rough, the o gave the sound i as in women, and the fl gave the sound sh as in station! While it’s true that English spelling is not easy, there are patterns that you can learn like the ending -tion, which is pronounced /ʃən/.
31 Verbs: world of work

Match each worker to one of the activities they do in their job. Choose a verb from box A and a noun phrase from box B.

1. an editor edits magazines
2. an accountant
3. a comedian
4. an actor
5. a singer
6. an art restorer
7. a decorator
8. a baker
9. a college lecturer
10. a doctor
11. an immigration officer
12. a refuse collector
13. a surveyor
14. a waiter
15. a courier

A  B
---  ---
adds up  an audience
checks  cakes
makes  essays
delivers  figures
edits  land
entertains  letters and parcels
marks  magazines
measures  meals
performs  old paintings
puts up  passports and visas
records  patients
cleans  plays
serves  the rubbish
takes away  songs
treats  wallpaper

The noun refuse is pronounced differently from the verb refuse.
 refuse, with the stress on the first syllable = rubbish
 refuse, with the stress on the second syllable = say 'no' to something

32 Filling in forms

Complete the form with the correct words from the box.

birth  capitals  code  complete  forenames  ink  length
nationality  occupation  permanent  purpose  sex  signature
status  surname  telephone  temporary  title

PRESTON PARK STUDENT HEALTH CENTRE

Please (1) complete this form in BLOCK (2) in blue or black (3) .

(4) : Mongiio
(5) : Maria Liliana
Date of (6) : 11.11.75
(7) : Female / Male
(8) : Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms / Dr
Marital (9) : Single / Married / Divorced
(10) : Italian
(11) : journalist
(12) of visit: To study English at the Preston Park Language Centre
(13) address: via Rosalia, 35, 90143 Palermo, Italy
(14) address: 15 College Court Road, Brighton, Sussex
Post (15) : BN1 6UZ
(16) : 01273 487459
(17) of visit: 1 MONTH
(18) : Maria L. Mongiio
Date: 15th August 2001

Official forms often state that they should be completed in blue or black ink. This does not mean that we have to use a fountain pen with ink in it. It just means that we must not use a pencil.
33 Adjectives: things

A. Put the adjectives into the correct category in the table.

- beige  bitter  boiling  cool  cream  furry  gigantic  humid  juicy  masssive  minute  navy  oval  rectangular  ripe  rough  smooth  triangular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beige</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describing food</th>
<th>Describing weather</th>
<th>Texture</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the table above.

1. Don’t pick those apples. They aren’t _______ yet.
2. I always shave my legs in the summer. I like them to be nice and _______ when I go to the beach.
3. The temperature isn’t that high but it’s very _______ today. You start sweating as soon as you go outside.
4. I’m not thirsty. I just ate a really _______ orange.
5. Dark blue doesn’t suit me so I don’t look very nice in my uniform, which is _______ and grey.
6. I can’t read the print in that dictionary. It’s _______.
7. I gave my niece a big brown _______ teddy bear for her birthday.
8. Cats have _______ faces with the ears and the chin as the three points.
9. It’s _______ here in the summer. We spend all day relaxing in the pool.
10. Our dining room table isn’t exactly round. It’s more _______.

There is a rule for the order of adjectives when several are used together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>opinion</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>style</th>
<th>colour</th>
<th>origin</th>
<th>material</th>
<th>purpose</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>little</td>
<td>age</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>curly</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>blonde</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
<td>short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>curly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>blonde</td>
<td></td>
<td>black</td>
<td></td>
<td>party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>silk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I was bitten by a horrible little white dog.
Who’s that girl with the lovely short curly blonde hair?
She was wearing a beautiful long black silk party dress.
Where did you get those nice old French soup bowls?
Disasters

Complete the extracts from newspaper articles with the correct words from the box. Put the verbs in the correct form.

crash (verb)  disease  drought  drown (verb)  earthquake  famine  flood  hijack  hurricane  kidnap (verb)  lightning  volcano

1. Thousands of children are dying of hunger in Ethiopia. The Red Cross is distributing food in the worst areas of the ________ but ...

2. The area around Boulder, Colorado, has not seen rain for nine months. During the long ________, water supplies have been brought in by lorry ...

3. A 53-year-old policeman ________ in the River Thames at Hammersmith, West London, last night. The man, Robert Fox, dived in to rescue his granddaughter ...

4. A massive ________ shook Los Angeles yesterday, destroying hundreds of buildings and a road bridge. It measured 7.2 on the Richter Scale ...

5. A twenty-eight-year-old mother of two was in hospital last night after she was struck by ________. The woman has slight burns on her arm. ‘I was taking the dogs for a walk in the park when the storm started …’

6. The ________ of the International Airlines plane ended last night when the terrorists released all the passengers and gave themselves up to the police.

7. Doctors have no cure for the mystery ________ which is spreading across northern India. Symptoms are sore fingers and toes and a fever.

8. Scientists say that Mount Etna will erupt in the next few days. Thick smoke started to pour from the ________ this morning and ...

9. Residents of Lewes, in East Sussex, had to swim across the main street yesterday. The ________ caused by recent heavy rain is the worst for 150 years.

10. A coach full of schoolchildren ________ on the M4 motorway last night. The driver and two children were taken to hospital suffering from cuts.

11. The 12-year-old son of a wealthy businessman was ________ in New York last night. Mr Tony Brancusi, the child’s father, told journalists he had received a letter asking for $2 million for the return of his son.

12. A ________ in the Caribbean island of Nevis has killed fourteen people and left thousands homeless. ‘The wind blew the roof off my house,’ one survivor said.

Motorways in Britain are called M (for motorway) and a number, for example M1, M4, M25. We use the definite article to refer to a motorway. We were driving up the M40 on our way to Birmingham, when our car broke down.
35 Parts of a car

Write the numbers 1 to 18 next to the correct words.

aerial ______ hand brake ______ speedometer ______
bonnet ______ indicator ______ steering wheel ______
boot ______ mirror ______ tyre ______
bumper ______ number plate ______ wheel ______
engine ______ petrol cap ______ windscreen ______
gear stick ______ seatbelt ______ windscreen wipers ______

There are a number of differences in British and American English for the parts of a car. Here are some of them:

British English  American English
bonnet       hood       
boot         trunk      
number plate license plate
bumper        fender
Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1. I'm very disappointed ____ him. I thought he was a reliable person.
   a) on  b) in  c) about

2. We had some difficulty ____ persuading her to come with us.
   a) in  b) for  c) to

3. She's very self-conscious ____ her height. She thinks she's too tall.
   a) after  b) for  c) about

4. I think we should divide all the leftover drinks and food from the party ____ ourselves.
   a) with  b) for  c) among

5. His ideas about education differ quite a lot ____ mine.
   a) to  b) from  c) with

6. Be careful! There are a lot of exceptions ____ this spelling rule.
   a) of  b) for  c) to

7. I think this song was inspired ____ an old Beatles one.
   a) by  b) of  c) from

8. This is entirely ____ you and me, but I think they're going to split up soon.
   a) among  b) between  c) for

9. Apparently Suzie's reading is ____ average. In fact, she's one of the brightest in her year.
   a) above  b) over  c) in front of

10. If we put the ladder ____ that wall, I'll be able to get on to the roof.
    a) under  b) beside  c) against

11. What are you holding ____ your back? Is it a present for me?
    a) behind  b) under  c) towards

12. We saw some horrible boys throwing stones ____ a poor old dog.
    a) for  b) against  c) at

Test 43 on pages 78–79 gives more practice of the use of prepositions.
Physical appearance

Write the numbers 1 to 17 next to the correct words.

bald _____  freckles _____  scar _____
beard _____  fringe _____  side-parting _____
bun _____  middle-parting _____  stubble _____
chubby cheeks _____  moustache _____  tattoo _____
double chin _____  plait _____  wrinkles _____
earring _____  pony tail _____

In American English, a plait is called a braid and a fringe is bangs.
Who's the little girl with the braid and bangs?
38 Verbs: mostly in the mind

Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the words in the box.

admire allow compare confuse deserve disapprove intend pretend prove recognize solve suppose tease terrify trust wish

1. You aren’t ______ to park here. Can’t you see the sign?

2. She lent him the money because she ________ him to repay it. She didn’t realize he was totally dishonest.

3. Don’t tell the children ghost stories just before bed. You’ll ________ them.

4. I ________ you’d give me some advice. Please tell me what to do.

5. I didn’t want to go to the party so I ________ to have a headache.

6. I hadn’t seen her for twenty years but I ________ her immediately.

7. I really ________ of people who always drive when they could walk. It’s so bad for the environment.

8. I was ________ to finish this project last week but I don’t think I’ll finish it for another two weeks.

9. Money will ________ some of your problems but not all of them.

10. I want to ________ the prices of a few computers before I buy one.

11. People always ________ me and my sister because we are quite similar.

12. Adam is in love with Martina but he has never told her how much he ________ her.

13. Statistics ________ that women are better drivers than men. They have fewer accidents.

14. They ________ to leave at six in the morning but they didn’t get going until eleven.

15. My friends always used to ________ me about my terrible voice. That’s why I only sing in the bath now.

16. You’ve been working hard all week. I think you ________ a rest this weekend.

Librarian: No talking allowed in this library.
Schoolchildren: But we aren’t talking aloud. We’re whispering.
39 British and American English

How do Americans say these words? Choose from the words in the box.

American English

apartment  cab  chips  clerk  clock  downtown
drugstore  elevator  faucet  parking lot  restroom
round trip  sidewalk  stand in line  subway  trash

1. Can you buy some **crisps** for the picnic?
   (American English: ________ **chips** ________)

2. Don’t leave **rubbish** in the park. Take your empty drinks cans home with you.
   (American English: ________)

3. Excuse me, where’s the nearest **toilet**, please?
   (American English: ________)

4. He works as a sales **assistant** in a big department store.
   (American English: ________)

5. I can’t walk any further. Let’s take a **taxi**.
   (American English: ________)

6. I have to go to the **chemist’s** to buy some film for my camera.
   (American English: ________)

7. I’d like a **return ticket** to Bristol, please.
   (American English: ________)

8. It’s quicker to go there by **underground** than by bus.
   (American English: ________)

9. Take the **lift** to the fourteenth floor.
   (American English: ________)

10. There’s something wrong with the hot water **tap**. I can’t turn it off.
    (American English: ________)

11. We can leave the car in the **car park** behind the supermarket.
    (American English: ________)

12. We could play a game of poker if someone has a pack of cards.
    (American English: ________)

13. We had to **queue** for an hour to get tickets for the latest James Bond film.
    (American English: ________)

14. You shouldn’t cycle on the **pavement**. It’s dangerous for the people who are walking.
    (American English: ________)

15. She lives in a modern **flat** near the university.
    (American English: ________)

16. I work in a bank **in the city centre**.
    (American English: ________)

There are some possibilities for confusion when British and American people talk about food.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British English</th>
<th>American English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>crisps</strong></td>
<td><strong>chips</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chips</strong></td>
<td><strong>French fries</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
40 Cartoons 2

Match the words to the pictures. Write the letters a) to h) in the balloons.

a) Can you please sit still and stop biting your nails.
b) He's always been a bad loser.
c) I wish I hadn't already had lunch.
d) I'm sure we took a wrong turning somewhere.
e) Keep in touch.
f) Now what's all the fuss about?
g) Stand clear of the doors.
h) We're going clubbing.

On the London Underground, just before the train doors shut, there is an announcement on loud speakers: 'Stand clear of the doors. This train is about to depart.'

Very often, when the train arrives at a station, there is an announcement inside the train: 'Mind the gap.' This is a warning for passengers getting off the train, about the gap between the train door and the edge of the platform.
41 Confusing words

Underline the correct word in each of the following sentences.

1. Was it Alexander Bell who (invented / discovered) the telephone?

2. The injured man was (laying / lying) on the road close to the crashed cars.

3. Amsterdam is a city full of (channels / canals).

4. Would you (check / control) these figures, Mr Brown, just to make sure they're correct?

5. The (nature / countryside) around this town is very flat and uninteresting.

6. Could I have a (recipe / receipt) for the things I've bought?

7. Oh, Jan, could you (remember / remind) me to phone the doctor this afternoon?

8. I wonder if you'd mind (bringing / fetching) John from next door? He's wanted on the phone.

9. What (more / else) did you do in Spain, apart from swimming and sunbathing?

10. Have you made (an appointment / a meeting) to see the bank manager yet?

11. I'll have to change this jacket. I bought it to go with my blue trousers, but it doesn't (suit / match) them after all.

12. I've got no money at all. I'm completely (broken / broke).

13. He really works hard. He's so (industrious / industrial).

14. Why don't you (take / bring) your girlfriend next time? We'd love to meet her.

15. She's very (superstitious / supernatural). She never walks under ladders and she doesn't dare go out of the house on Friday 13th.

One way of sorting out the correct use and meaning of pairs of words that you find confusing is to write pairs of sentences using each of the words. When you have finished this test, try writing sentences with each of the 'wrong' words. For example, sentence 1 above illustrates the use of invented. Here is a sentence showing the use of discovered:

Marie Curie discovered two new elements: radium and polonium.
42 Verbs: opposites

A Match each verb on the left to its opposite in the box on the right.

1 accept  
2 adore  
3 attack  
4 create  
5 encourage  
6 get worse  
7 increase  
8 obey  
9 praise  
10 vanish

refuse  
appear  
criticise  
decrease  
defend  
destroy  
discourage  
disobey  
improve  
loathe

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs above.

1 Everybody was against him at the meeting. Nobody tried to  
him.
2 Her French has _________ a lot since she started having  
private lessons.
3 I absolutely _________ him and I’ll never speak to him again.  
He’s a cheat and a liar.
4 I got the part in the film thanks to Sandra. She’s the one who  
_________ me to try for it.
5 I was following Jake through the forest when suddenly he  
_________ and I couldn’t find him.
6 It’s a fantastic book. All the reviews have _________ it.
7 We offered to lend him the money but he didn’t _________ it.

8 She’s got a really naughty puppy. It never _________ her when  
she tells it to sit.
9 The fire completely _________ the building. Only one wall  
was left standing.
10 The man jumped out of the bushes and _________ me with a  
knife. It was terrifying.
11 The rent on my flat has _________ by 20% this year so I won’t  
be able to afford a holiday.
12 We always leave a light on in the house when we go out to  
_________ burglars from breaking in.

• The opposite of many verbs is formed with the prefix dis-. For example  
obey / disobey, encourage / discourage, agree / disagree, prove /  
disprove, trust / distrust, approve / disapprove, appear / disappear.
• The prefix de- sometimes means to make less, for example decrease,  
devalue, depopulate, deforest.
Prepositions are the hardest words to translate. How would you translate *on* into your language in the following sentences? Can you use the same word in your language for each of them?

1. There's a lot of traffic on the road today.
2. We met on the last day of the holidays.
3. They went on foot.
4. It had a strange effect on her.

That's why it's best to learn new prepositions in a whole sentence. Don't try to learn them as single words.
44 Types of transport

Write the numbers 1 to 18 next to the correct words.

ambulance ______  ferry ______  scooter ______
bus ______       helicopter ______  sports car ______
canoe ______     lorry ______     submarine ______
caravan ______   motorbike ______  tractor ______
coach ______     plane ______     van ______
estate car ______ rocket ______  yacht ______

- In British English we say lorry. In American English, the word is truck.
- The word scooter has two meanings:

  It is a type of motorbike. This is also called a scooter.
45 Adjectives: synonyms

In each sentence give a synonym for the words in brackets. Choose from the following:

- absurd
- anxious
- attractive
- cheerful
- coarse
- confident
- immature
- intentional
- mad
- pathetic
- relaxed
- reliable
- revolting
- starving
- weird

1. There's only one way of describing her. She is completely (crazy) ___.

2. A good friend is someone who is kind, considerate and totally (dependable) ___.

3. I wish you'd grow up! You're so (childish) ___.

4. I didn't mean to break it - it wasn't (deliberate) ___.

5. The food at the hotel was really (disgusting) ___. No one could eat it.

6. Her hands are very (rough) ___ because she spends most of her time working in the garden.

7. I could eat a horse! I'm (really hungry) ___.

8. Take those trousers off - you look (ridiculous) ___ in them!

9. We lost 6–1! You played like you were half-asleep! You were (hopeless) ___!

10. Charles has some really (strange) ___ ideas sometimes, doesn't he?

11. He's really (good-looking) ___. All the girls fancy him.

12. She's always (worried) ___ about something even when things are going well.

13. It's fun to be with him because he's so (light-hearted) ___. With him, life always seems easy.

14. He's always totally (calm) ___. I don't think he knows the meaning of the word stress.

15. Try to be more (sure of yourself) ___ when you get on the horse. It will know if you are feeling nervous.

Usually words don't have identical uses even if their meanings are very similar. One word may be more formal than the other, or there may be a shade of difference in meaning. For example, crazy, mad, insane, all have the same meaning. However, crazy is more informal than the other two words. Insane is the most formal of the three. The words crazy and mad can both be used to mean angry.
46 Phrasal verbs 2

Complete each sentence with a phrasal verb in the correct tense. Sometimes you will have to separate the verb from the particle.

break up  call off  drop out  get by  get out of  go off

go on  hold up  put up  take up  turn down  work out

1. Diane phoned and asked if we could __________ her __________ for the night. *(give her a bed)*

2. Ed and Liz have __________. Liz is going out with Colin now. *(separated)*

3. He says he’s sick of photography and he’s going to __________ painting now instead. *(start)*

4. He was doing a degree at Harvard but he __________ after falling one of his exams. *(gave up and left)*

5. I didn’t want to go to dinner with them but there was no way I could __________ it. *(find an excuse not to go to)*

6. I’m not very good at Spanish but I __________ when I was in Chile last year. *(managed to communicate)*

7. Marina was offered an amazing job in New York but she __________ it __________ because she wanted to stay in Boston. *(didn’t accept)*

8. Our flight was __________ for three hours by bad weather. *(delayed)*

9. She __________ asking me questions until in the end I had to tell her the truth. *(didn’t stop)*

10. She used to love scuba diving but she __________ it after her boyfriend got attacked by a shark. *(lost her enthusiasm for)*

11. The hotel staff had lost our booking and we had to stay somewhere else. But in the end everything __________ and we had a great time. *(came right)*

12. They’ve decided to __________ the barbecue because the weather is so bad. *(cancel)*

With many phrasal verbs, when the direct object is a noun, the noun can go before or after the particle: We’re putting up some friends for the night. OR We’re putting some friends up for the night. If the direct object of these phrasal verbs is a pronoun, the pronoun has to go before the particle: We’re putting them up for the night. NOT We’re putting up them for the night.
Things to read

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

album atlas brochure calendar catalogue comic diary
dictionary directory encyclopedia index manual map
newspaper recipe book register romantic novel timetable

1. You read a newspaper to find out what has happened recently in your own country and in the rest of the world.

2. In a ________ you find a list of things for sale, usually with photos, plus their prices.

3. An ________ shows you where towns, rivers and mountains are in all the countries of the world.

4. A ________ is a love story.

5. An ________ is a book, or a set of books, with information on many different subjects in alphabetical order.

6. You can keep a collection of photographs or autographs in an ________.

7. You look at a ________ to know the date and the month.

8. You can use a ________ to write down important dates of meetings, for example. You can also use one to keep a record of what happens in your life.

9. An ________ is an alphabetical list of names or subjects at the back of a book. It gives the pages where you can find each of these names or subjects.

10. If you have a ________ then you shouldn’t get lost.

11. When something goes wrong with your computer, you can always try to fix it yourself with the help of the ________.

12. If you want to find out the times of trains or buses, you should look at a ________.

13. A lot of people choose where to go for a holiday by looking at the pictures in a tourist ________.

14. If you want to find out how to make a particular dish, you can look in a ________.

15. If you don’t know a person’s telephone number, you can look it up in the telephone ________.

16. You look up words in a ________ to find out their meaning.

17. A ________ is a magazine with picture stories. Speech balloons from the people in the pictures show what the people are saying or thinking.

18. A teacher uses a ________ to record how often each student comes to a class.

Sometimes it’s easier to learn new words working with a friend. After you’ve done this test once, write the eighteen new words on small pieces of paper. Take turns picking a piece of paper and using the word on it in a sentence.
48 Classifications

Complete each group of words below with a word from the box. Then write the name for each group in the grid on page 89.

- bear boots burglary brochure carton darts
deoendorant earrings food from jazz knickers
mascara ostrich plastic sardine silk van well wet

1. wood, metal, glass, ___plastic___
2. slowly, better, softly, _______
3. necklace, chain, bracelet, _______
4. near, behind, under, _______
5. mugging, shoplifting, drug-dealing, _______
6. rap, classical, folk, _______
7. chess, cards, pool, _______
8. cotton, nylon, wool, _______
9. raw, sticky, disgusting, _______
10. salmon, tuna, shark, _______
11. penguin, parrot, pigeon, _______
12. seal, whale, bat, _______
13. bra, pants, vest, _______
14. tin, tub, box, _______
15. shampoo, soap, bubble bath, _______
16. blusher, lipstick, powder, _______
17. sandals, slippers, shoes, _______
18. manual, catalogue, atlas, _______
19. coach, lorry, scooter, _______
20. earthquake, hurricane, drought, _______

People usually find it easier to learn new words in a set. Try adding one more word to each of the sets on this page.
Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelled differently. What are the missing homophones in these pairs of sentences?

1. I'm going on a diet. I've put on a lot of weight.
   Please wait a minute. I won't be long.

2. I put on the ______ and the car stopped just in time.
   This kind of china ______ very easily. Be careful.

3. Would you like another ______ of cake with your tea?
   Everyone wanted the war to end and ______ to begin.

4. Can you untie the ______ in this string?
   I'm ______ very good at science. I'm better at languages.

5. I didn't tell her what was in the parcel. She ______ by feeling it.
   She was a ______ at a wedding I went to recently.

6. 'Anyone who ______ gum in class will be sent out.'
   I don't know what to ______ on this menu. There are so many good things.

7. You aren't ______ to smoke anywhere in this building.
   Sorry, I wasn't talking to anyone in particular. I was just thinking ______.

8. Are you ______ you want to go out in this horrible weather?
   Yes, I'd like to go to the beach and walk along the sea ______.

9. That man always ______ at me when I go past his shop. I don't like it.
   Don't let's take the lift. I want to walk up the ______.

10. I've never jumped ______ than that. It's my personal record.
    Where can I ______ ski boots? I don't have any of my own.

11. There were only ten ______ of seats in the hall so quite a lot of people had to stand.
    He gave me a single red ______ on Valentine's Day.

12. Don't park there. It's illegal and you might get ______.
    Where is my wallet? I can't ______ it anywhere.

13. Get me a needle and I'll ______ this button on for you.
    She didn't pay me back the money last time ______ I refused to lend her any next time she asked.

14. I've had this teddy ______ since I was three.
    We haven't yet bought any carpets for our flat. We've got ______ floorboards.

15. They've ______ the thieves who broke into our car.
    I've got to go to ______ in three weeks to be a witness.

---

Lots of silly jokes in English are based on words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Here's one of them:

**Question:** Why are people who work in a fish shop mean?

**Answer:** Their job makes them sell fish. *(selfish)*
50  Verbs: synonyms

A  Match each verb on the left to the one on the right that is closest to it in meaning.

1  arrange  organize  cheat  cheat
2  bend  contain  contain  contain
3  lower  curve  curve  curve
4  exchange  manage  manage  manage
5  include  organize  organize  organize
6  lie  realize  realize  realize
7  notice  reduce  reduce  reduce
8  save  rescue  rescue  rescue
9  spoil  ruin  ruin  ruin
10  succeed  swap  swap  swap

B  Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs above. If both verbs in a pair can go in the sentence, write them both.

1  Be careful! Very soon the road __bends/curves__ round to the right.
2  __________ down and touch your toes.
3  Have you __________ anything different about her? She’s wearing contact lenses instead of glasses.
4  I am going to __________ a leaving party for them before they move to Australia.
5  He never tells the truth. In fact, he __________ all the time.
6  I’m going to take these shoes back to the shop and __________ them for a navy pair.
7  I’m not playing with him again. He always __________ by looking at other people’s cards.

8  I’ve spent three hours trying to fix the car and all I’ve __________ in doing is getting my hands dirty.
9  She’s a hero. My son was drowning and she dived in and __________ him.
10  This bill does not __________ service.
11  The government is going to __________ the amount of tax on fuel next year.
12  This box __________ nothing but old letters and photos.
13  We didn’t __________ to do much sightseeing because it was so hot and humid all the time.
14  We had terrible rain and wind the whole time, and it __________ our holiday.
15  When we got to the airport, she suddenly __________ she’d left her passport at home.

Even when verbs have very similar meanings, they can’t always be used in the same way. For example, we can say The road bends to the right. OR The road curves to the right. But we can’t say Curve down and touch your toes. We have to say Bend down and touch your toes.
**51 Adverbs 1**

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. Use each word once only.

angrily carefully continuously easily extremely finally heavily lately luckily patiently seriously well

1. They say it's difficult to get a job in TV, but I found one **easily**.
2. You'd better take an umbrella with you. It's raining ________ at the moment.
3. It's been a really hard day today, so I should sleep ________ tonight.
4. They lived very close to the motorway, and cars and lorries ________ passed their house during the night. It was really hard to sleep sometimes.
5. 'Mind your own business!' he shouted ________.
6. ________ she had her mobile with her, so when she got lost in the forest, she was able to phone for help.
7. The weather has been ________ cold recently. In fact, this is the coldest November for over seventy-five years.
8. Have you got any idea what's happened to Annie? I haven't seen her ________.
9. He took his driving test for the seventh time and ________ managed to pass it.
10. The roads are very icy tonight, so drive ________.
11. He crashed his motorbike, but he wasn't going fast so he wasn't ________ hurt. He just cut his hand.
12. The crowd waited ________ for the movie stars to arrive.

---

**52 Anagrams**

An anagram has the same letters as another word, but in a different order. Sort out these anagrams.

1. Change tied into something you do to lose weight. **diet**
2. Change small into big shopping centres.
3. Change each into a word that means pain.
4. Change fade into a word that means you can't hear.
5. Change rested into a very hot, dry place.
6. Change sport into places where ships stop.
7. Change grown into the opposite of right.
8. Change skis into something you do with your lips.
9. Change teach into something dishonest people do.
10. Change miles into a sign of happiness.
11. Change inch into a part of the face.
12. Change drawer into a kind of prize.
13. Change cars into a mark from a deep cut that doesn't go away.
14. Change dusty into something students do.
15. Change safer into bad feelings.
16. Change boredom into a place where you sleep.

What are these words anagrams of?

- face: c a f e
- near: e r
- name: m n
- notes: e o n
- hated: d n h
- thing: n l

When you have worked them out, make up clues like this: Change 'face' into a place for a coffee. (Answer: cafe)
53  More word building

Use the words on the right to make a new word which fits the sentences.

1  At the show, the magician kept pulling rabbits out of his hat.  MAGIC
2  Their dog barks a lot but he won't hurt you. He's completely _________.  HARM
3  There's no ________ between my old bike and my new one. The new one is ten times better.  COMPARE
4  I'm fed up with your _________. You're acting like a child.  BEHAVE
5  People are usually quite shy about discussing their ________ in public.  BELIEVE
6  This juice is full of artificial flavours. It tastes totally _________.  NATURAL
7  It's been a great ________ getting to know you. I hope we meet again soon.  PLEASANT
8  Put twenty pence in the machine and you can test your _________.  STRONG
9  She's very _________. She's going to travel all around the world on her own for a whole year.  DEPEND
10  There wasn't much of a ________ on the menu so I had a pizza again.  CHOOSE
11  _________ it rained all weekend so we couldn't go on the cycling trip we'd planned.  FORTUNE
12  I have very little ________ of the hotels and restaurants in this area.  KNOW
13  We were all very impressed by the ________ of the countryside.  BEAUTIFUL
14  In _________ to being good-looking and clever, he is also very rich.  ADD
15  He's a very ________ person. He loses everything and is always late for meetings.  ORGANIZATION
16  She grew up in the country and I think she had a very happy _________.  CHILD
17  He's usually very kind and patient but just _________ he loses his temper.  OCCASION

The suffix -less often has the meaning without. For example a homeless person is someone without a home. The suffix -ful often gives the opposite meaning: thoughtless and thoughtful are opposites. Be careful, though. The opposite of homeless is not homefull!
54 Green issues

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

- artificial
- concrete
- crops
- endangered
- energy
- environment
- factory
- free range
- fuel
- organic
- pesticides
- polluted
- public transport
- traffic
- veal
- wildlife

1. Rhinos are an __________ species. We have to protect them or they will become extinct.

2. It's amazing how much ______ you can find in a city garden: foxes, hedgehogs, frogs and lots of birds and insects.

3. There's too much ______ in modern cities. Why can't we have more parks and open spaces instead of all these skyscrapers?

4. We need stricter laws to protect the ______ from the smoke and gases released by cars and factories.

5. I don't usually eat sweets. The ______ colourings and flavourings give me a headache.

6. This apple juice is ______. That means the fruit trees weren't sprayed with chemicals.

7. I only eat ______ chicken and eggs. I don't approve of chicken farms where the animals are kept in small cages.

8. Most farmers spray their ______ with ______ to stop insects eating them.

9. This farm is like a ______. The animals are treated like machines.

10. In order to produce ______, farmers take calves from their mothers when they are two weeks old and keep them in small, dark cages.

11. Oil is the main source of ______ in this country. It would be good to use cleaner sources like the wind and the sun.

12. There would be less ______ on the roads if the government made ______ cheaper.

13. Our new car is very economical on ______. It can do 100 kilometres on six litres.

14. A ship carrying oil crashed on the rocks here last year and now a lot of the coast is ______.

Try reinforcing your vocabulary in one area by making a word-web. For example, with words from this test you can make an environment word-web or a farm word-web. You could start your farm word-web like this:

- wheat
- Crops
- Animals
- sheep
- feed
- wool
- plant
- verbs
- Produce
- harvest
55 Adjectives and nouns

Choose the most suitable adjective for each noun.

- damp
- deep
- haunted
- painful
- poisonous
- stale
- steep
- sticky
- stone
- urgent
- V-necked
- well-known

1. an _____ message
2. a _____ hill
3. a _____ writer
4. a _____ snake
5. a _____ hole
6. a _____ house
7. a _____ cut
8. a _____ bread
9. a _____ cloth
10. a _____ sweater
11. _____ fingers
12. a _____ statue

Some adjectives go with particular nouns. The adjective **stale**, for example, usually goes with the noun **bread**. It can also go with **cake**, **biscuits**, **buns** and other baked food. We can’t say that meat or milk is stale. Meat can be **off** or **rotten**. Milk can be **off** or **sour**.

I had to throw the sausages away. They were off. / They were rotten. Don’t use that milk. I think it’s off.
56 Same word, different meaning

In each pair of sentences below, the missing word is the same but the meaning is different. What are the missing words?

1. **change** Let's go out tonight for a ___. I'm fed up with cooking. Have you got any ___? I've only got a £10 note.

2. ___ My brother can't stand the sight of blood. It always makes him ___. Her voice on the phone was so ___ that I could hardly hear it.

3. ___ She doesn't have a ___ account. She keeps her money under the mattress. We saw him sitting on the river ___ fishing.

4. ___ I can't ___ that man. He really gets on my nerves. We saw a ___ in the forest when we were camping in California.

5. ___ You have to ___ three egg whites to make this pudding. Argentina ___ Germany 2–0 in the final.

6. ___ I don't have to wear a ___ to work. I just go in jeans and a T-shirt. She bent down to ___ up her shoelace.

7. ___ She had a cold and the ___ of her nose was red. The waiter was really helpful so we gave him a big ___.

8. ___ She wants curtains that will ___ her carpet. It was the most exciting football ___ I've ever seen.

9. ___ Use a first-class ___ if you want the letter to arrive by tomorrow. Everyone began to ___ their feet in time to the music.

10. ___ I'm tired. I think I'll go and ___ down for a while. I didn't say that! That's a ___!

11. ___ I need to go to the gym every day to try to get into ___ again. A rugby ball is a different ___ from a football.

12. ___ She dropped my favourite china vase and it ___. I've just spent all my money on a new sound system. I am now completely ___.

13. ___ I parked my car on a double yellow line and I got a £30 ___. I heard the weather forecast and apparently it's going to be ___ today.

14. ___ One, three, five and seven are odd numbers. Two, four, six and eight are ___. I'm not going out ___ if it stops raining. I'm too cold and tired.

15. ___ I have absolutely no ___ in politics. I like art, music and literature. You can get about 6% ___ in this savings account.

16. ___ She's a good teacher because she's very ___. Doctor Fernandez has received another card from a grateful ___.

Here are some silly jokes based on words that have two meanings.
A: Have you noticed any change in me?
B: No. Why?
A: Well I've just swallowed twenty-five pence by accident.

**Question:** How do you keep cool at a football match?

**Answer:** Stand next to a fan.
57 Rhyming words

Complete the sentences. The missing words rhyme with the words in brackets.

1. There's no-one on the tennis _______. Let's go and play. (port)
2. My _______ is so sore I can hardly swallow. (goat)
3. Don't _______ your brother about his spots. He doesn't like it. (plow)
4. We can't eat this bread, it's _______. (rail)
5. The air was so dusty it made me _______. (trees)
6. The rules at this school are very _______. You have to obey them. (picked)
7. The _______ of my shirt is filthy. I must go and change. (dress)
8. It's getting very late. I _______ if they'll come now. (shout)
9. I don't wear much make-up - just lipstick and _______. (rouge)
10. I'm going to water the garden. Can you turn the _______ on, please? (toes)
11. He's got a job as a _______ in a new French restaurant. (chef)
12. Don't touch the cat. He's in a bad mood and might _______ you. (match)
13. She's a very _______ girl. She's got strange ideas about everything. (beard)
14. Alice fell off her bike last week and broke her _______. (missed)
15. Let's go into the garden and sunbathe on the _______. (born)
16. We need some _______ to tie around this broken suitcase. (soap)
17. You'd better not speak to me today. I'm in a really bad _______. (rude)
18. My brother has a _______ and he spends the whole summer sailing. (boat)
19. This house is haunted! There's a _______ in the attic. (goat)
20. Can you _______ some cheese to put on top of the pasta? (weight)

58 Adverbs 2

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Use each word once only.

absolutely annually anxiously comfortably completely deliberately fortunately happily hardly normally unexpectedly violently

1. Mike and Cathy Chambers have been _______ married for eighteen years.
2. It wasn't an accident! She did it _______. I saw her.
3. I _______ have toast and tea for breakfast but today for a change I had a boiled egg.
4. Have you seen Poppy and Dave's new house? It's _______ enormous!
5. My grandfather was sitting so _______ in the new armchair that he fell asleep.
6. When he returned to his village after fifteen years, he found that everything had _______ changed. The place wasn't a village any more - it was now a town.
7. His friends had changed so much that he _______ recognized them any more.
8. My parents arrived at my flat _______. I had no idea they were coming today.
9. There was an accident on the motorway this morning, but _______ no-one was hurt.
10. She waited _______ by the phone for news of her missing daughter.
11. I could tell he was angry because he banged his glass down on the table _______.
12. That book is published _______ but we haven't got this year's edition of it. We've only got last year's.

We form adverbs of manner by adding -ly or -ily to the adjective: carefully / carefully, angrily / angrily. When an adjective ends in -ly, we form the adverb by deleting the -e and adding -ly: simply / simply.
59 Choose the adjective

Complete the sentences on the left with the correct ending from the right.

1. A blonde girl or boy has __fair hair__.
2. An awkward person is ___________.
3. A contented person is ___________.
4. An ancient monument is ___________.
5. An extraordinary experience is ___________.
6. A nosy person is ___________.
7. A delicious meal is ___________.
8. A complicated story is ___________.
9. An imaginary illness isn't ___________.
10. A historical novel is ___________.
11. An evil dictator is ___________.
12. A multinational company has ___________.
13. A painful decision is ___________.
14. A secure shelf isn't ___________.
15. A single person is ___________.
16. A creative person is ___________.
17. A stylish girl is ___________.
18. A successful business makes ___________.
19. A vegetarian meal doesn't contain ___________.
20. An unpaid bill is a ___________.

---

60 What’s the verb?

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Use each word once only.

- break  - catch  - change  - cross  - deliver  - grow  - lose
- make  - open  - roll  - run  - share  - tell  - tie  - twist  - win

1. Roses, plants, your hair are things you ___________.
2. Letters, babies, parcels are things you ___________.
3. Trains, buses, a cold are things you ___________.
4. Doors, windows, a bank account are things you ___________.
5. Shoelaces, knots, ribbons are things you ___________.
6. Money, your mind, jobs are things you ___________.
7. A border, a road, your fingers are things you ___________.
8. A promise, a bone, a record are things you ___________.
9. Lies, stories, jokes are things you ___________.
10. A company, a race, a bath are things you ___________.
11. Your job, your memory, weight are things you ___________.
12. Competitions, prizes, battles are things you ___________.
13. A bed, a decision, a mess are things you ___________.
14. Your ankle, your knee, somebody’s words are things you ___________.
15. Dice, your eyes, cigarettes are things you ___________.
16. An opinion, a room, a taxi are things you ___________.

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Some adjectives can only go with certain nouns. We can only use the word blonde, for example, to talk about people. We can’t use it to describe the colour of an animal or thing.

- A bilingual dictionary can be very useful for a quick translation of simple words. However, you must be careful to find the right translation if a word has several meanings. For example, in English we can use the verb catch in both these sentences: I’m in a hurry, I have to catch a train, and Keep warm or you’ll catch a cold. Can you use the same word in your language?
- If somebody decides they want to have long hair, they say they are growing it.
  “Your hair’s longer than usual.”
  “Yes, I’m growing it, I haven’t had it cut for six months now.”
Answers

Test 1
blender 4
bottle opener 9
briefcase 6
broom 3
coat hanger 12
dustpan 2
light bulb 1
pepper grinder 10
potato peeler 7
suitcase 5
tea towel 8
tray 11

Test 2

Across
1 superficial 11 kept on
6 relaxed 12 blew it up
8 popular 13 knocked him out
10 reliable 14 turned up
13 brave 15 set out
14 honest 16 cut down
15 patient 17 let her down
17 grateful 18 hung up

Test 3
1 got over 12 Blackburn
2 told him off 13 knocked him out
3 ran out of 14 turned up
4 brought them up 15 set out
5 put it off 16 cut down
6 picking me up 17 let her down
7 shows off 18 hung up

Test 4

1 ankle 12 bottom 1
2 bottom 12 hip 1
3 cheek 12 chin 4
4 chin 4 12 elbow 9
5 lips 6 12 stomach 11
6 stomach 11 12 chest 10
7 chest 10 12 throat 3
8 throat 3 12 chin 4
9 chin 4 12 elbow 9
10 elbow 9 12 wrist 8
11 wrist 8 12 tap 14

Test 5
1 k potatoes 11 kept on
2 g eggs 12 blew it up
3 b bread 13 knocked him out
4 h fish 14 turned up
5 a boiled eggs 15 set out
6 f curry 16 cut down
7 d chocolate 17 let her down
8 m steak 18 hung up
9 c cola 19 tape 3
10 i milk 20 tape 3
11 e cream 12 tape 3
12 j mixed with
13 i mixed with
14 mixed with
15 mixed with
16 mixed with
17 mixed with
18 mixed with
19 mixed with
20 mixed with

Test 6
branch 4
burglar alarm 12
bush 15
chimney 8
door handle 9
dustbin 3
flowerpot 2

Test 7
1 rational 11 violence
2 tiny 12 graffiti
3 artificial 13 gangs
4 exciting 14 robbers
5 cautious 15 mugged
6 broad-minded 16 aubergine 4
7 sudden 17 broccoli 1
8 uninterested 18 cabbage 12
9 unlucky 19 cauliflower 8
10 sensitive 20 cherry 5
11 light-hearted 21 coconut 9
12 pessimistic 22 courgette 3
13 delightful 23 cucumber 2
14 dapper 24 fig 14
15 charming 25 onion 11
16 graceful 26 peach 13
17 handsome 27 pepper 6
18 immaculate 28 plum 10
19 tangerine 7 29 tangerine 7

Test 8
1 burglar 11 kept on
2 dealers 12 blew it up
3 thief 13 knocked him out
4 hooligans 14 turned up
5 drink driving 15 set out
6 driving instructor 16 cut down
7 bullies 17 let her down
8 fine 18 hung up
9 judge 19 tape 3
10 shoplifting 20 tape 3

Test 9
1 model 11 kept on
2 speech therapist 12 blew it up
3 farmer 13 knocked him out
4 cashier 14 turned up
5 caretaker 15 set out
6 driving instructor 16 cut down
7 pilot 17 let her down
8 astronaut 18 hung up
9 estate agent 19 tape 3
10 chef 20 tape 3

Test 10
6 beat 6
7 chop 3
8 peel 8
9 roast 1
10 slice 7
11 spread 10
12 squeeze 2
13 stir 12
14 whip 9

Test 11
1 b) put up
2 a) an only
3 c) left
4 a) get on
5 d) bring up
6 b) regret
7 c) support
8 b) bargain
9 a) save
10 d) unemployed
11 b) beat
12 b) platform

Test 12
aubergine 4
broccoli 1
cabbage 12
cauliflower 8
cherry 5
coconut 9
courgette 3
cucumber 2
fig 14
onion 11
peach 13
pepper 6
plum 10
tangerine 7

Test 13
1 application form 11 kept on
2 advertisement 12 blew it up
3 CV 13 knocked him out
4 career 14 turned up
5 interview 15 set out
6 driving licence 16 cut down
7 skills 17 let her down
8 qualifications 18 hung up
9 organized 19 tape 3
10 sense of humour 20 tape 3
11 offer 1
12 references 2
13 full-time 3
14 well-paid 4
15 starting salary 5
16 temporary 6
17 stressful 7
18 unemployed 8
19 part-time 9
20 training course 10

Test 14
1 whispered 11 kept on
2 warned 12 blew it up
3 informed 13 knocked him out
4 explained 14 turned up
5 reminded 15 set out
6 insulted 16 cut down
7 denied 17 let her down
8 advised 18 hung up
9 persuaded 19 tape 3
10 contacted 20 tape 3
11 advertising 1
12 demanded 2

Test 15
1 translate 11 kept on
2 interrupting 12 blew it up
3 congratulating 13 knocked him out
4 presents 14 turned up
5 rêveur 15 set out
6 Beaune 16 cut down
7 examinee 17 let her down
8 examined 18 hung up
9 relax 19 tape 3
10 bleeding 20 tape 3

Test 16
1 fancied 11 kept on
2 shared 12 blew it up
3 annoyed 13 knocked him out
4 embarrassed 14 turned up
5 forced 15 set out
6 argued 16 cut down
7 offered 17 let her down
8 supported 18 hung up
9 believed 19 tape 3
10 criticized 20 tape 3
11 apologetically 1
12 pretended 2
13 communicate 3
14 separated 4
15 regret 5

Test 17
A
1 unattractive
2 incorrect
3 independent
4 inexpensive
5 fashionable
6 formal
7 unhealthy
8 uninteresting
9 immature
10 immoral
10 experiment
11 friendship
12 importance
13 information
14 invention
15 leadership
16 opportunity
17 performance
18 possibility
19 quality
20 quantity
21 relationship
22 situation
23 unemployment
24 violence

B
1 achievement
2 violence
3 confidence
4 relationship
5 possibility
6 experiment
7 appearance
8 experience
9 agreement
10 opportunity
11 unemployment
12 quality
13 leadership
14 invention
15 distance

Test 31
1 edits magazines
2 adds up figures
3 entertains an audience
4 performs plays
5 records songs
6 cleans old paintings
7 puts up wallpaper
8 makes cakes
9 marks essays
10 treats patients
11 checks passports and visas
12 takes away the rubbish
13 measures land
14 serves meals

Test 32
1 complete
2 capitals
3 ink
4 surname
5 forenames
6 birth
7 sex
8 title
9 status
10 nationality
11 occupation
12 purpose
13 permanent
14 temporary
15 code
16 telephone
17 length
18 signature

Test 33
A
Colour
beige, cream, navy
Shape
rectangular, oval, triangular
Size
gigantic, massive, minute

Describing food
bitter, juicy, ripe

Describing weather
boiling, cool, humid

Texture
furry, rough, smooth

B
1 ripe
2 smooth
3 humid
4 juicy
5 minute
6 furry
7 triangular
8 boiling
9 oval

Test 34
1 famine
2 drought
3 drowned
4 earthquake
5 lightning
6 hijack
7 disease
8 volcano
9 flood
10 crashed
11 kidnapped
12 hurricane

Test 35
aerial 12
bonnet 1
boot 3
bumper 6
ingine 9
gear stick 18
hand brake 17
indicator 4
mirror 13
number plate 5
petrol cap 15
seatbelt 16
speedometer 14
steering wheel 2
tyre 8
wheel 7
windscreen 11
windscreen wipers 10

Test 36
1 b) in
2 a) in
3 c) about
4 c) among
5 b) from
6 c) to
7 a) by
8 b) between
9 a) above
10 c) against
11 a) behind
12 c) at

Test 37
bald 15
beard 17
bun 12
chubby cheeks 4
double chin 5
earring 14
freckles 2
fringe 1
middle-parting 9
moustache 16
plait 3
pony tail 10
scar 6
side-parting 11
stubble 7
tattoo 13
wrinkles 13

Test 38
1 allowed
2 trusted
3 terrified
4 wished
5 pretended
6 recognized
7 disapprove
8 supposed
9 solve
10 compare
11 confuse
12 admires
13 prove
14 intended
15 tease
16 deserve

Test 39
1 chips
2 trash
3 restroom
4 clerk
5 cab
6 drugstore
7 round trip
8 subway
9 elevator
10 faucet
11 parking lot
12 deck
13 stand in line

Test 40
1 h
2 g
3 b
4 d
5 a
6 f
7 e
8 c

Test 41
1 invented
2 lying
3 canals
4 check
5 countryside
6 receipt
7 remind
8 fetching
9 else
10 an appointment
11 match
12 broke
13 industrial
14 bring
15 superstitious

Test 42
A
1 refuse
2 loathe
3 defend
4 destroy
5 discourage
6 improve
7 decrease
8 disobey
9 criticize
10 appear

B
1 defend
2 improved
3 loathe
4 encouraged
5 vanished
6 praised
7 accept
8 obeyed
9 destroyed
10 attacked
11 increased
12 discouraged

Test 43
1 c) on
2 b) for
3 a) in
4 b) under
5 c) from
6 b) with
7 c) of
8 a) from
9 b) for
10 c) to
11 a) for
12 a) of

Test 44
ambulance 4
bus 9
car 6

canoe 6
caravan 15
coach 13
estate car 5
ferry 12
helicopter 16
lorry 7

motorbike 18
plane 3
rocket 10
scoter 1
sports car 8
submarine 11
tractor 17
van 2
yacht 14

Test 45
1 mad
2 reliable
3 immature
4 intentional
5 revolting
6 coarse
7 starving
8 absurd
9 pathetic
10 weird
11 attractive
12 anxious
13 cheerful
14 relaxed
15 confident

Test 46
1 put her up
2 broken
3 take up
4 dropped out
5 got out of
6 got by
7 turned it down
8 held up
9 went on
10 went off
11 worked out
12 called off

Test 49
1 weight, wait
2 braves, breaks
3 piece, peace
4 knot, not
5 guessed, guest
6 chews, choose
7 allowed, aloud
8 sure, shore
9 staves, stairs
10 higher, hire
11 rows, rose
12 fixed, find
13 sew, so
14 bear, bare
15 caught, court

Test 50
A
1 organize
2 curve
3 reduce
4 swap
5 contain
6 cheat
7 realize
8 rescue
9 ruin
10 manage
B
1 bends, curves
2 bend
3 noticed
4 arrange, organize
5 lies
6 exchange, swap
7 cheats
8 succeeded
9 saved, rescued
10 include
11 lower, reduce
12 contains

Test 51
8 strength
9 independent
10 choice
11 Unfortunately
12 knowledge
13 beauty
14 addition
15 disorganized
16 childhood
17 occasionally

Test 52
1 diet
2 malls
3 ache
4 deaf
5 desert
6 ports
7 wrong
8 kiss
9 cheat
10 smile
11 chin
12 reward
13 scar
14 study
15 fears
16 bedroom

Tip
1 café
2 earn
3 mean
4 stone
5 death
6 night

Test 53
1 magician
2 harmless
3 comparison
4 behaviour
5 beliefs
6 unnatural
7 pleasure

Test 54
1 endangered
2 wildlife
3 concrete
4 environment
5 artificial
6 organic
7 free range
8 crops, pesticides
9 factory
10 real
11 energy
12 traffic, public
13 transport
14 fuel
15 polluted

Test 55
1 urgent
2 steep
3 well-known
4 poisonous
5 deep
6 haunted
7 painful
8 stale
9 damp
10 V-necked
11 sticky
12 stone

Test 56
1 change
2 faint
3 bank
4 bear
5 boat

Test 57
1 court
2 throat
3 cease
4 stale
5 sneeze
6 strict
7 collar
8 doubt
9 powder
10 hose
11 chef
12 scratch
13 weird
14 wrist
15 lawn
16 rope
17 mood
18 yacht
19 ghost
20 grate

Test 58
1 happily
2 deliberately
3 normally
4 absolutely
5 comfortably
6 completely
7 hardly
8 unexpectedly
9 fortunately
10 anxiously
11 violently
12 annually

Test 59
1 fair
2 hair
3 clumsy
4 satisfied
5 very old
6 amazing and
7 unusual
8 very curious
9 very tasty
10 hard to follow
11 real
12 about the past
13 wicked and cruel
14 offices in many
15 countries
16 hard to make
17 about to fall down
18 unmarried
19 good at making
20 things
21 fashionable and
22 smart
23 a lot of money
24 meat
25 debt
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