Test Your Vocabulary 5 is the last in a series of five best-selling Test Your Vocabulary books. This fully revised and updated edition features 60 varied and enjoyable vocabulary tests covering the most important words and phrases needed by advanced-level students.

- 60 tests for practising essential vocabulary at advanced level
- 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
- Ideal for self-study and classroom use

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To the student

This book can really help you to increase your English vocabulary while having fun. Most of the tests cover a particular vocabulary area - for example, things in the kitchen, films and TV, IT and computers, business and industry, and so on. Others are based on word types - for example, prepositions, phrasal verbs or collective nouns. There are also tests on rhyming, words, words that sound the same and words that belong in the same group. Just choose the vocabulary area or word type you want to work on, and use the contents list to find the right test for you. Or simply choose a test because you like the look of the activity or the illustration on that page. So if you feel like doing a crossword, choose a crossword. If you feel like looking at cartoons, try one of the tests where you match a caption to a picture. Enjoying the tests is the surest way 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 harder than the ones at the beginning.

There are tip boxes for many of the tests. Some point you to other tests in the same vocabulary area. Others give cultural information related to words on that page. There are also jokes, tips on ways to learn vocabulary, and notes on spelling patterns.

To get new words fixed in your mind, 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, when you've checked your answers and looked carefully at the words you didn't know or got wrong, you can rub out your answers ready for the next time you try that test. Each test will take you between five and fifteen minutes to do the first time, but the next time you do it you will probably be much quicker.

There is no progression in difficulty within each book. However, the five books in the Test Your Vocabulary series are carefully graded from Book 1, which is for beginners, to Book 5, which is for advanced students. If you find this book is too hard for you, try the next one down.

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

Peter Watcyn-Jones and Mark Farrell

1 Animals

Write the number of the picture next to the correct word.

badger  4  hedgehog  5  slug  6
bat  7  mole  8

deer  9  newt  10  swallow  11

eel  12  otter  13  woodpecker  14

Quite a few animals keep their singular form for the plural, like sheep and fish. Most species of fish do the same: salmon, trout, cod and so on. Your dictionary should tell you irregular plural forms, so why not check the other animals on this list? Check out Test 35 for more practice with words to do with animals.
Travelling words

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

- cruise
- expedition
- flight
- hike
- journey
- outing
- package holiday
- safari
- tour
- travel
- trip
- voyage

6. Do you want to come on a day-_______ to Cambridge?

7. The annual school ________ was always to the same place, Stonehenge.

8. It was a classic _________ – flight, bus, hotel, everything included.

9. We’re planning a long _________ across the Pyrenees, taking tents and everything with us.

10. A guided _________ of Manchester? How exciting!

11. In 1953 a British / New Zealand team set out on an historic _________ to conquer the world’s greatest mountain, Everest.

12. Your _________ will include two days in the Masai Mara reserve, where you will see lions, rhinos and lots of other spectacular wildlife.

It was an awful _________ – there was lots of turbulence, and one of the cabin attendants actually fell over.

The cost of ________ has fallen steadily, which is nice for us but not great for the environment.

From Vienna to Vladivostok is a book about an amazing train ________ across Russia.

Tragically, the Titanic sank on her maiden _________.

I met my husband on a romantic _________ around the Caribbean. He was sea-sick and I nursed him.

All the words in the list are countable except travel. That means that travel has no plural form, and cannot take the indefinite article a or an. It is used when talking about the general idea rather than a particular trip. For example, there is a proverb Travel broadens the mind. Do you agree with this proverb?
3 Anagrams

Change the words in bold type so that the sentences make sense. Each of the words is an anagram of the correct word.

1. Your knowledge of computer spreadsheets will be a big seats (asset) in this job.

2. So, your relationship is going through a difficult period? Perhaps bedroom (________) is the problem, and you both need change and development.

3. They design (________) the contract, so it’s a bit late to change their minds now.

4. The trouble is that you often laid (_______) the wrong number.

5. Do I detect a thin (________) of jealousy in your tone?

6. He was a man of very strong ladies (________), but sadly he often failed to live up to them.

7. Now I know that you idle (_______) about everything. I feel used and deceived. I hate you.

8. She remained interested in politics. After she became blind, she read everything in liberal (________) she could lay her hands on.

9. Which would you prefer – the scenic outer (_______), or the more direct one taking the inner ring-road?

10. She wore a pretty cotton trouser suit, pale yellow with thin black priests (________).

11. He was angry that we failed to discuss the wide anger (________) of issues that he had raised in his report.

12. I want to study remain (_______) biology at university, because I love the sea.

13. It’s a sort of theme restaurant. There’s poetry on the walls, and the menu is written in serve (________).

14. This analysis shows up reveals (________) problems with our accounting system which will have to be sorted out.

15. Claudia spider (________) herself on her ability to handle insects and other creepy-crawlies without any fear whatsoever.

Crossword clues in newspapers are often in the form of anagrams. For example: the master is mixed up about this small river is a clue for stream. Could you solve this clue: there is something unsafe in the garden? Check out Test 30 for more practice with mixed up letters.
Phrasal verbs 1

Replace the words in brackets using a suitable phrasal verb from the box. Put the verb in the correct form.

come up with  drop in  get at  get down  get round  give away  go off  go out  go back  hand in  pass away  turn down

1. Some idiot turned off the fridge, and the milk has _____ off. (become sour)

2. He looked quite convincing dressed as a woman, but his moustache _____ him. (revealed the truth about him)

3. The game of chess originates from India and _____ about two thousand years. (is two thousand years old)

4. I need a break. All this non-stop work is _____ me. (depressing)

5. What exactly are you _____? Have I done something wrong? (trying to say)

6. No, darling, it looks terrible. I think you'll find that purple spiky hair _____ decades ago. (became unfashionable)

7. I was offered a great job in America, but I had to _____ it _____ because I'm looking after my mother. (refuse)

8. I know you're busy, but can't you just _____ for a minute and say hello to the guys? (visit briefly)

9. She's brilliant. We spent weeks on this software problem, getting nowhere. Then she arrived and _____ a solution straightaway. (thought of)

10. How can we _____ the problem of over-staffing without actually sacking people? (solve)

11. It's too late to change your mind now. You've _____ your resignation. (submitted)

12. After my husband _____ I was grief stricken for years - well, weeks anyway. (died)

Many phrasal verbs have a number of meanings. Often they have a basic meaning and then one or more idiomatic uses. For example, get down can mean simply climb or walk or jump down; then there is the idiom get down to work meaning start working seriously; then there is the meaning in this test (which you have to work out for yourself!) Check out Test 21 for more practice with phrasal verbs.
5 Describing people

Describe the people below using adjectives from the box.

clumsy    cynical    dynamic    elegant    genuine    gullible
illiterate   intellectual   intimidating   skilful   superstitious
tolerant    tough    versatile    weird

1. Dustin Hoffman can take on almost any kind of role – comic, tragic, bizarre characters, everything. **versatile**

2. My daughter believes absolutely everything you tell her. But she’s only five. __________

3. My grandfather can’t read or write. He worked on the family farm from the age of seven. __________

4. In my family we say that my brother has two left hands. He breaks everything. __________

5. My wife only wears designer clothes, and they look perfect on her. __________

6. My mother is a thinker, always discussing issues and reading. __________

7. My brother-in-law makes beautiful furniture. It’s great to watch him working. __________

8. My aunt spends her life reading horoscopes, she carries lucky charms around with her. and she never, ever walks under a ladder! __________

9. My father is an old-style communist, but he seems to get on with everybody, whatever their politics. __________

10. My niece is a bit strange. She goes around wearing all black clothes and purple lipstick. She listens to old heavy metal bands. __________

11. My sister-in-law has had lots of trouble in her life, but she survives – and nobody pushes her around. __________

12. With my uncle, ‘what you see is what you get’. He never says anything unless he means it, and he really cares about people. __________

13. My eldest son is always creating something. He’s full of energy. __________

14. My cousin Vinnie always suspects everyone’s motives. __________

15. My godmother has terribly strong views on things, and not many people dare to contradict her. __________

Be especially careful when using adjectives to describe people, if you don’t want to upset them. There are subtle differences in meaning which can cause problems. For example, tough and aggressive mean almost the same thing. However, it’s usually good to be tough, but it’s always bad to be aggressive!
Parts of the body are one of the richest sources of idioms: *She didn’t bat an eyelid* means she didn’t react to something shocking. *Spineless* means cowardly, *lacking in courage*. And there are lots of idioms with the word *heart*. Do you know any?
7 Word association
The four words in each group have something in common. What are they all connected with?

1. cell, warder, sentence, bars
2. column, circulation, tabloid, article
3. mattress, head, foot, sheet
4. bonnet, mirror, speedometer, fan
5. zodiac, moon, Mars, Sagittarius
6. hand, strap, wind, time
7. paw, fur, whiskers, claws
8. lens, shutter, digital, flash
9. wing, tail, engine, flight deck
10. frame, glass, cleaner, break
11. coffin, flowers, cemetery, corpse
12. pawn, castle, bishop, queen
13. moat, walls, tower, dungeon
14. corner, penalty, pass, transfer
15. cowshed, tractor, barn, harvest

It's not difficult to make sets of words like these for your friends to do. Just think of a theme, such as hotel, doctor, or gardener; then write down four associated words. But try not to make them too easy!

8 Opposites crossword
Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across
1. opposite of permanent (9)
2. opposite of professional (7)
3. opposite of trusting (10)
4. opposite of reliable (10)
5. opposite of compulsory (9)

Down
1. opposite of opaque (11)
2. opposite of precisely, exactly (13)
3. opposite of mean (8)
4. opposite of vertical (10)
5. opposite of junior (6)
6. opposite of inferior (8)
7. opposite of sharp (5)

Some words have two ‘opposites’: intelligent – unintelligent / stupid; honest – dishonest / deceitful. There is usually a difference between the two. For example, as an opposite of expensive, inexpensive is much more polite than cheap!
Green issues

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

biodiversity  conservation  consumption  erosion
exhaust  exploitation  fertilizer  food chain
genetically modified (GM)  hydroelectric  pesticide
rechargeable  renewable  residues  wind turbine

1. Poisons which are used on one species can enter the ______ food chain ______ and affect other species.

2. A chemical _______ may destroy harmful insects, but it often has undesirable side-effects.

3. A great deal of ________ is used to increase the yield of crops. But it then runs off into the water supply and causes other problems.

4. Your car ________ may look OK, but in fact it is part of the biggest and fastest growing global source of pollution.

5. It is important to preserve as many species of plant and animal as we can, to maintain ________.

6. Most of the wildlife of a country like Britain has long been destroyed. The priority now is the ________ of what remains.

7. Conservationists are very suspicious of ________ crops; they fear ‘genetic pollution’ of other species.

8. A ________ produces totally clean energy. But some people think they are too big, noisy and ugly.

9. Oil can only be used once, whereas ________ sources of energy like wind and the sun go on for ever.

10. Where there are mountains and rainfall, ________ energy is often a good option.

11. The use of ________ batteries, for example in personal stereos, helps to reduce waste and pollution.

12. Most fruit and vegetables need to be washed carefully, as they carry pesticide ________ on their skins.

13. The ________ of energy is very high in the rich, developed countries.

14. In many places the destruction of forest has lead to serious ________ of the soil, and sometimes to flooding.

15. The ________ of the world’s natural resources has to be carefully managed.

A few years ago only scientists used the word biodiversity. Now politicians and the public use it as though they had known it all their lives. As green issues rise to the top of the agenda, green vocabulary enters everyday language. Learn it now and be ahead of the game!
10 Word building

Use the word on the right to make a new word which fits in the sentence.

1. He was born blind; but he has always treated this so-called **disability** as a challenge. **ABLE**

2. I’m **unable** in favour of the plan, but there are still one or two points that I’m not entirely happy with. **BASE**

3. Andrea does lovely paintings, photographs and drawings. She’s just very **artistic**. **ART**

4. I think it’s very **reasonable** of the supervisor to expect us to work overtime every night this week. **REASON**

5. There is a saying in English: ‘**Act** speak louder than words.’ **ACT**

6. That rule is not **applicable** in this case. **APPLY**

7. Look at Chinese, Russian or Arabic. I think English is a **comparatively** easy language to learn. **COMPARE**

8. On no account repeat to anyone else what you have heard in this meeting. Treat it all as strictly **confidential**. **CONFIDE**

9. I don’t think their marriage will last long. They’re **quarrelling**. **CONTINUE**

10. You are now in our hands, Mr Bond. Do exactly as you are told – **obey** is punishable by instant death. **OBEY**

11. The lives of people in every country in the world are being affected by economic **global**. **GLOBAL**

12. He was extremely **helpful**. I had to do everything myself. **HELP**

13. He won silver in the discus at the Olympic Games but was **qualified** after a drugs test. **QUALIFY**

14. Industrial robots work with far greater **precision** than any human. **PRECISE**

15. You make these trivial incidents sound so **dramatic**. **DRAMA**

It has become very common to make a verb by adding -ize to an adjective (modernize, trivialize, privatize) or to a noun (hospitalize, televise, computerize). You can then usually make an abstract noun like privatization or computerization.
Ways of looking

Complete the sentences using words from the box. Put the words in the correct form.

- catch a glimpse of  catch someone’s eye distinguish glance
- look notice observe peer recognize watch

1. I only **caught a glimpse of** him, so I can’t remember the colour of his clothes. He was white and clean-shaven. That’s about it.

2. Actually I’m partly colour-blind, so I find it difficult to __________________ between similar colours.

3. __________________ at me, Mummy! I’m on the table.

4. Are you going to __________________ the Eddie Murphy film on TV tonight?

5. I kept trying to order, but the waiter was so busy that it was very difficult to __________________.

6. I was looking smart, and I joked loudly with my friends. I kept looking in her direction. But she didn’t even __________________ me.

7. She __________________ at the empty chair for a moment, then carried on sorting the letters with tears in her eyes.

8. She’d changed so much, I hardly __________________ her. She’s completely lost her figure, poor thing.

9. The old man __________________ through a gap in the closed curtains at his new neighbours.

10. ‘I’ve been __________________ your behaviour for some time,’ the police officer said. ‘What exactly are you planning to do with fifteen paint spray cans and a ladder?’

Collective nouns are a popular topic in textbooks for primary schools in Britain, especially the more unusual ones like a **school of whales**, a **pride of lions**, a **coven of witches**, a **gaggle of geese** (on land) and a **sked of geese** (in the air).
**13 The kitchen**

Write the number of the picture next to the correct word.

- aluminium foil __11__
- colander ___
- kitchen towel ___
- apron ___
- draining board ___
- rolling pin ___
- carton ___
- electric whisk ___
- sieve ___
- chopping board ___
- food processor ___
- timer ___
- cling film ___
- grater ___
- wok ___

---

**14 Prepositions 1**

Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. Giant pandas rarely breed **in** captivity.

2. My car’s not worth much – **most** £1,500 – but the insurance is still very expensive.

3. **In** general, it’s easier to learn computer skills from a person rather than from a book.

4. What would you do if I sang **in** tune? Would you stand up and walk out on me?

5. I don’t know why they got married. They have absolutely nothing **in common**. Still, maybe that’s what they like about each other.

6. Can you believe that **on** average the English drink 3.25 cups of tea per person per day?

7. Oh, what’s the word? I know it, really! It’s **on** the tip of my tongue!

8. Salaries of $1 million are **by no means** unusual on Wall Street.

9. Thank you for your interest in our company. We will file your CV and contact you **on** due course.

10. Almost all the early jazz musicians played **on** ear. Art Tatum was classically trained, but he was an exception.

11. The rent is to be paid **in** advance.

12. His name is Leonardo, or Leo **by** short.

13. This book is **by far** the best he’s ever written.

14. Work on the new software project is already **in** progress. It’s a bit late to change the structure of it now.

15. You resent this now, but it will be best for you **in the long run**, I feel sure.

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All over the English-speaking world there is a keen interest in international cuisine – Italian, Greek, Indian, French and Chinese among others. So words like *ravioli, hummus, popadum, entrecote* and *wok* have entered the language.

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Check out Test 31 for more practice with prepositions.
Write the correct letter under each cartoon.

a. Are you sure it's a goldfish, Ben?
b. I think perhaps you're overdoing the banana diet, Mr Mulholland.
c. Listen, darling, they're playing our tune.
d. Yes, but you want to be famous for what, exactly?
e. There must be an easier way to kill them, Paul.
f. Now they're all jealous of me because I conquered my paranoia.
16 Who's the boss?

Choose the correct leader, top person or manager from the box on the right.

1. a TV programme  producer
2. the United Nations  
3. a group of manual workers  
4. a shop  
5. a school  
6. kitchen staff  
7. a football team  
8. a museum  
9. a college  
10. a committee  
11. a university  
12. a company  
13. an orchestra  
14. a republic  
15. a newspaper or magazine  producer
16. a prison  
17. a fleet of ships in the navy  producer
18. a film crew  
19. a team of doctors  
20. a group of protestors  

producer

admiral
captain
chair
chef
chief executive
conductor
consultant
curator
director
editor
foreman
governor
head teacher
manager
president
principal
producer
Secretary General
spokesperson
vice chancellor

In recent years management has become the subject of university courses, countless books and endless discussion. So it is not surprising that the traditional titles of managers have changed. The managing director has become the chief executive. Heads of departments are sometimes renamed team leaders, and new words like facilitator have come in. Even if the job is the same, the old Personnel Manager feels much better being called the Human Resources Team Leader!

17 Words for numbers

Read the definitions and complete the words on the grid.

1. A mythological animal with one horn.  UNICORN
2. A period of two weeks.  
3. A combat between two people.  
4. Able to use both hands equally well.  
5. Two small telescopes joined together.  
6. A match with two teams of two tennis players.  
7. Two babies born at the same time.  
8. Three babies born at the same time.  
10. A five-sided figure.  
11. System in which 'five' is written 101.  
12. A period of ten years.  
13. A period of a hundred years.  
14. A period of a thousand years.  
15. 1,000,000 bytes (approximately).  

You may find in your dictionary that a billion means 1,000,000,000 in the USA and 1,000,000,000,000 in Britain. This is no longer true. As they often do, the British have fallen in line with American use. Well, someone had to change, as this kind of confusion could be dangerous. You need to do two things: one, learn that a billion means a thousand million; two, throw away your old dictionary and get a new one.
Confusing words

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. The dress is a bit loose around the waist, but it shouldn’t cost much to have it (changed/altered).

2. She clapped her hands gently in front of the baby’s little face, and he (blinking/winked).

3. My brother is doing (electrical/electric) engineering at university.

4. Why don’t you grow up, Dan? You’re so (childish/childlike) sometimes.

5. There’s a (rumor/reputation) going round the office that Anita and Steve are not just colleagues any more.

6. After the recession, there will be a period of growth. That is how the economic (circle/cycle) works.

7. South Wales was once a flourishing coal-mining area, but now there are hundreds of (misused/disused) coal mines in the valleys.

8. My uncle is not actually a psychiatrist, but he’s working as a (councillor/counsellor).

9. It’s hot. Let’s go and sit in the (shadow/shade) for a while.

10. I can see you next week – (eventually/possibly) on Friday, OK?

11. The tennis match was held up for five minutes as the young Australian argued with the (umpire/referee).

12. Have you any idea about the present government’s (politics/policy) on third world debt? I don’t think they have!

13. His (financial/economic) worries were solved rather dramatically when he won £2 million on the National Lottery.

14. England’s World Cup campaign is not going well. But all the criticism in the press has not helped the (morals/morale) of the team.

15. My new flat is just around the corner from the office, which is very (convenient/comfortable) for me.

The prefix mis-, as in question 7, does not simply form a negative like un-. It always bears a meaning of something wrong or incorrect. The commonest example is, of course, mistake. Whereas undiagnosed means ‘not noticed by the doctor’, misdiagnosed means ‘the doctor said it was food poisoning but in fact it was appendicitis’. Think about the differences between these pairs of words: unguided / misguided; unheard / misheard; uninformed / misinformed; unmatched / mismatched.
   Those crazy cops go back to school again – with hilarious results. The boys (and girls) in blue keep up a high-speed chase – for jokes! More people end up in custard than in custody.

2. *Alfred Square* (6.05pm LWT)
   Will Darren get out of his ‘spot of bother’ with the police? Will Pam finally tell her boyfriend what is going on behind his back? And will the feuding sisters make it up? Find out in tonight’s episode.

   A magical ride through the minarets of old Arabia. Brilliant animation, gorgeous original music and the voices of some of Hollywood’s top stars.

   A platoon of daring US soldiers go behind enemy lines in Vietnam. Not all of them make it back to base.

5. *Spring on the Wing* (8.30pm BBC 2)
   Follow the great annual migration of birds from southern Africa to Europe. Having undergone thousands of miles of hardship, many are shot for sport before they reach their destination.

   A series of killings remains unexplained – until our pretty young heroine tracks down a man who prefers humans to hamburgers. Don’t watch this on your own. Or better still, just don’t watch it!

7. *On the Sofa* (9.30pm Channel 4)
   Mike Parkins applies his charm to another glittering line-up of celebrities. Tonight’s guests include Leonardo DiCaprio, supermodel Gabrielle and singer Craig David.

   Outer space meets cyberspace as beings from the Andromeda galaxy take control of the Internet. Captain Spark and his crew are sent out on the hardest mission of their lives – to sort out the ‘bugs’.

9. *One Enchanted Evening* (1949)
   This still brings a tear to the eye, as we follow a lonely American GI and a beautiful French girl through 1940s Paris. Watch out for the kiss on top of the Eiffel Tower.

10. *The World in Focus* (10.45pm BBC 1)
    Tonight’s programme looks at the economics of renewable energy. Will it ever be possible to do without oil and gas? How much is Britain doing to develop wind and solar energy?
20 ‘She explained’ and variations

Put the following words into the correct sentences. Use each word only once.

boasted complained demanded explained
insisted lisped pleaded repeated sighed
stammered whispered yelled

5 ‘I love you, Darren,’ she __________ , pushing the dark curls away from his ear.

6 ‘I have to admit that I’m really brilliant at art and science and music. Oh, and sport,’ she __________ .

7 ‘W... w... would you mind terribly if I k... k... k... kissed you?’ he __________ .

8 ‘The company’s cash-flow crisis makes it impossible to keep you all,’ __________ the spokesperson. ‘There will be job losses, I’m afraid.’

9 ‘Please don’t kill my husband!’ __________ a tearful woman, as the government soldiers lined a group of captured rebels against a wall.

10 ‘This pasta is cold, and the sauce is too salty,’ she __________ to the waiter. ‘Have you got anything edible on the menu?’

11 ‘Yeth, that ith very pretty,’ the little girl __________ .

12 ‘Ah, well,’ he __________ . ‘That’s the end of that, I suppose. It was nice while it lasted.’

1 ‘Oh, but you can’t go yet. You really must stay for dinner,’ she __________ .

2 ‘Is anybody there?’ The silence was only broken by the wind in the trees. ‘Is anybody there?’ she __________ .

3 ‘Don’t waste my time. Where have you hidden the drugs?’ __________ the policeman.

4 ‘Come on you reds!’ __________ the crowd, as Arsenal closed in for a second goal.

Long passages of dialogue can be very repetitive if you keep using he said, she said over and over again. So exploit the words in this test to liven up your writing, and add variety. In speech, they are more commonly without quotes: we complained about the rudeness of the staff or with indirect forms: she insisted that we should eat with them.
21 Phrasal verbs 2

Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box. Put the verb into the correct form.

come round-cut out-fall apart-get out of-get round to
get through to-go on about-go over-go through with-let off-
push off-push on-push up-push up with-work out

1. She was doing over 70mph in a 30mph area, but she smiled sweetly at the policeman and he ________ her _________.
   (didn’t charge her)

2. This is madness. I don’t even fancy him, and now we’re getting married. I can’t ______________ it.
   (carry on and actually do it)

3. When he _______________ after the accident, he couldn’t recognise any of us. It was really worrying.
   (regained consciousness)

4. I’m not very fussy, but I simply can’t ______________ that wallpaper any longer. One of us will have to go.
   (tolerate, bear)

5. Let’s ______________ these figures again, shall we? They just don’t seem to add up.
   (examine)

6. I’ve been meaning to reply to her e-mail, but I just haven’t _______________ it yet. Maybe I never will!
   (found the time to do)

7. Don’t buy a cheap bike. They _______________ in weeks.
   (get broken easily)

8. _______________ the sales talk. Just tell me your lowest price.
   (omit, don’t give me)

9. I promised to go to their boring party, and now it’s very hard to _______________ it. (escape from the commitment)

10. I’m going to be in Washington for two days. I wondered if you could ________ me ________? (let me stay in your flat)

11. I don’t like going to the dentist – who does? So I’ve been ___________ it _________. (delaying, postponing)

12. You’ve changed so much. I can’t seem to ______________ you any more.
   (communicate with)

13. My girlfriend ___________ every day, but I prefer eating and watching TV. (does exercise, goes to the gym)

14. She’s not really upset, you know. She’s _____ it _____ for your benefit. (pretending, faking)

15. Oh, don’t ________________ your digital camera again. We all know it’s brilliant.
   (keep talking)

In relative clauses, what do you do with all these prepositions? Do we say: That’s the number through to which I couldn’t get? No, definitely not. Everybody says: That’s the number I couldn’t get through to. Winston Churchill was once criticized for putting prepositions at the end of a sentence, and his reply was, ‘This is the sort of English up with which I will not put.’ (This, in case you don’t know, sounds ridiculous.) Check out Test 4 for more practice with phrasal verbs.
22 Which horse won the race?

Here are the horses and betting odds for the 2.15pm race at Kempton Park:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Betting odds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIMPLY RED</td>
<td>25–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISH ‘N’ CHIPS</td>
<td>2–1 (Favourite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERALD ISLE</td>
<td>10–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISS PIGGY</td>
<td>5–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYBER BABE</td>
<td>10–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLIRTATIOUS</td>
<td>10–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTTERY LASS</td>
<td>50–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT COM</td>
<td>50–1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now read through these sentences and see if you can work out who came 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Flirtatious was in the lead with 400 metres to go.
There were only six finishers.
The horse that came second was an outsider (more than 20–1)
Lottery Lass came last.
The favourite was in the lead with only 200 metres to go.
The winning horse had odds of 10–1.
Simply Red fell at the third jump.
Miss Piggy passed the favourite 100 metres from the finish.
Cyber Babe did not finish the race.
Flirtatious came 5th.

1st ________ 2nd ________ 3rd ________

There are quite a few idioms from the world of horse racing and betting;
jockeying for position; to win by a nose; to fall at the first hurdle; to spur on; a dark horse; neck and neck. If you can’t work out the meanings of any of these, look them up.

23 Add two letters

Add two letters to each of the following words to form a new word.

1. sit → ________ sixth __________: not fifth
2. dead → ________: ten years
3. way → ________: tired of life
4. lay → ________: tall and thin
5. ripe → ________: read this and cook
6. dear → ________: dull, boring, colourless
7. come → ________: what you earn
8. rug → ________: a bit like American football
9. seen → ________: the picture is on this part of the TV
10. tend → ________: make something longer, in time or space
11. tray → ________: what traitors do
12. cell → ________: keep your wine in this
13. shop → ________: a top person in the church
14. red → ________: have babies
15. close → ________: put something in the envelope
16. fit → ________: belief in god
17. light → ________: joy
18. gap → ________: hold tight, or understand
19. miner → ________: type of drinking water – fizzy or still
20. sign → ________: give up the job
24 Crime and punishment

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

arrest bail charge committed court defence evidence fine
juvenile lawyer prosecution prove sentence verdict witness

1. The __________ lawyer said that his client didn’t intend to cause injury.

2. Drop the gun. That’s better. Now – you are under __________.

3. I know my rights. I want to phone my __________.

4. The prosecution says that my client stole millions of pounds via the internet. But where is the __________?

5. The __________ of this court is ‘guilty’. Have you anything to say?

6. Everyone knew the woman was 100% guilty, but they just couldn’t __________ it.

7. I now call my next __________, Mrs McPherson, the defendant’s mother-in-law.

8. You are a rich man, and just paying a __________ will not punish you enough. I am going to send you to prison. Let this be a lesson to you.

9. Officer, you have arrested my client. Now you must either __________ her or let her go.

10. For those under 16 there is a special __________ court.

11. The Appeal Court might reduce your __________ from four years to, say, three. But they can also increase it.

12. You can deposit £50,000 with the court, and be released on __________. But if you disappear, you will lose the money. Do you understand that?

13. If your defence lawyer is better than the __________ lawyer, you may get off.

14. This wicked man has __________ the most appalling crimes, and all decent people will agree that he should receive a very long prison sentence indeed.

15. Be in __________ at 9.30. The hearing begins at 10 o’clock, and the magistrates don’t like to be kept waiting.

The legal system in Britain seems very old-fashioned. The judges and lawyers still wear black gowns and white wigs. Lawyers have to address the judge as My Lord. So you will not be surprised that the language of the law is also rather antique, with very long sentences and bits of French and Latin thrown in.
25 IT and computers

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across
1. Little label that looks like piano keys, and is read by the computer in the supermarket. (3, 4)
4. Use this type of program for maths and accounts – good for making charts. (11)
5. Abbreviation for ‘Internet Service Provider’. (3)
7. Files are kept neat and tidy in one of these. (6)
9. Use a _______ program to write letters, reports – and poetry, if you like. (4, 10)
11. This is used for storing and retrieving lots of addresses, book titles and things like that. (8)
12. Want to put an old photo into your computer? Use one of these. (7)
13. Ouch! You can lose all your data when computers _______. (5)
14. Correct word for the ‘TV set’ with your computer. (7)

Down
2. You don’t like wires messing up your desk? Get a _______ mouse. (8)
3. Use different _______ to make your text look nice. (5)
4. No good at spelling? Use one of these! (12)
6. You shouldn’t buy _______ software – it’s illegal. (7)
7. It’s easy to _______ text on a computer (i.e. to change the font, colour, to add bold, italic etc.) (6)
8. To move text around, you can cut and _______ it. (5)
10. To put new software onto the computer. (7)
### Classifications

First put the words in the box into the right lists. Then complete a group word for each list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abstract</th>
<th>autumn</th>
<th>barrel</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>botany</th>
<th>etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>five eighths</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>cholera</td>
<td>methane</td>
<td>novelist</td>
<td>onyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectangle</td>
<td>spreadsheet</td>
<td>swallow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. spring, summer, **autumn**, winter  
2. carton, crate, **________**, can  
3. triangle, circle, **________**, square  
4. and, but, **________**, although  
5. a half, two thirds, **________**, a twelfth  
6. astronomy, biology, **________**, physics  
7. Dr. e.g., **________**, approx.  
8. amethyst, emerald, **________**, opal  
9. ammonia, carbon dioxide, **________**, ether  
10. vulture, pheasant, **________**, wren  
11. over, alter, **________**, by  
12. malaria, tuberculosis, **________**, AIDS  
13. poet, biographer, **________**, historian  
14. portrait, landscape, **________**, still life  
15. word processing, game, **________**, graphics
27 From ‘shore’ to ‘crash’

Change the word SHORE into CRASH in sixteen stages, changing one or two letters at a time. The number in brackets tells you how many letters to change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example Man Utd 2 – Arsenal 0 (1)
Frighten (1)
You can play this on a piano (1)
A large marine mammal (2)
A conjunction (1)
Body language for happiness (2)
Odour (2)
Quite hard to do correctly in English (1)
Don’t ___ children. Be strict. (2)
A country in Europe (2)
A means of transport (2)
A tiny piece of sand (1)
Make wine from this fruit (2)
Cows do this in fields (1)
Rub out (2)
(2)

You can create one of these puzzles for friends. Start with a word of about five letters (very short and very long ones don’t work). Keep changing letters to make new words until you end up with something completely different. Many words lead nowhere, unfortunately – it’s just a matter of trial and error!

28 Odd one out

Underline the odd one out on the left and write it into the correct sentence on the right.

1. bridegroom, photographer, reception, modem
2. hepatitis, hypothesis, meningitis, psoriasis
3. harvest, instalment, mortgage, deposit
4. score, bass, chord, salmon
5. historian, physicist, hypnotist, philosopher
6. bumper, heel, boot, gear
7. mobile, handset, cordless, collarless
8. lens, syringe, shutter, tripod
9. leisure, option, output, humble
10. grocer, butler, miner, grater
11. throat, trout, rib, knuckle
12. pass, score, corner, skate
13. stationery, files, recipe, copier
14. novel, navel, autobiography, poem
15. handcuffs, truncheon, tune, notebook

a. A _____ is not an academic.
b. A _____ is not a job.
c. A _____ is not part of a car.
d. A modem has nothing to do with a wedding.
e. A _____ is not a form of literature.
f. A _____ has nothing to do with the office.
g. A _____ is not part of the body.
h. A _____ has nothing to do with the police.
i. A _____ is not an illness.
j. _____ has nothing to do with phones.
k. A _____ has nothing to do with cameras.
l. A _____ has nothing to do with money.
m. _____ is an adjective, not a noun.
n. A _____ has nothing to do with music.
o. _____ has nothing to do with football.

The phrase *nothing to do with* ... is very common and useful. But the grammar that goes with it is a bit strange. You can say either *it has nothing to do with biology* or *it is nothing to do with biology.*
29 Crawling and other ways of moving

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

crawled  leapt  limped  loitered  plodded  skipped  staggered  strolled  stumbled  tramped

1. The ground was rough, and I was an inexperienced climber. I **stumbled** and fell down a crevasse, breaking both my legs.

2. The happy children **__________** along the road to school.

3. By now mortally wounded, our heroine **__________** into the smoke-filled barn to send one last radio message to her comrades.

4. They fixed his leg, but he **__________** for the rest of his life.

5. The villain **__________** casually past the car, but I saw him check out the phone inside.

6. Exhausted, and with her boots caked in mud, the vet **__________** back to her car.

7. The thieves **__________** around the front of the shop for ages before breaking in.

8. We **__________** through miles of forest looking for mushrooms.

9. After all that, I just **__________** into my sleeping-bag and went straight to sleep.

10. I was pleased to see that you all **__________** out of bed when I set the fire alarm off. Just checking!

30 Mixed up letters

Rearrange the letters in bold type to make adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. Everything about this book is **__________** - the characters, the events, the language. It actually upset me.

2. The battle scenes are not very **__________**, despite all the computer imaging that has gone into them.

3. The story-line of this novel is totally **__________**, quite literally, I couldn’t put it down.

4. This film provides a **__________** insight into the jazz scene of 1970s New York.

5. Another **__________** little tale of middle-class Londoners talking about each other. I’m tired of such novels.

6. Disability in movies can be sentimental. But this account of one young boy’s struggle with epilepsy is genuinely **__________**.

7. The film’s images of bodies being taken over by a sort of bubbling, steaming skin disease are **__________**.

8. The acting of this young Hollywood star is, as always, mildly **__________**. I apologise to his many fans, but he does get on my nerves.

9. The brushwork on this painting is delicate and **__________**, reminding me rather of Watteau.

10. The exhibition is worth visiting just for the **__________** installation by Tracey Emin. As you walk in, it hits you right between the eyes.
31 Prepositions 2

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I love going away ___ business and getting away from the family. They all drive me mad.

2. I don’t understand anything on this Thai menu. I think I’ll choose something ___ random.

3. Phone or send an e-mail. Keep ___ touch, anyway.

4. You want to go out with a guy in the office? Did you have anyone ___ mind, or do you like them all?

5. All those ___ favour ___ the proposal, please say yes now.

6. Lend you £2,000? You must be completely ___ your mind!

7. Actually, ___ second thoughts, I might be able to lend you the money. But you will have to do me a favour.

8. With credit cards and internet shopping, it’s all too easy to get ___ debt.

9. Are you ___ good terms with your probation officer?

10. I know a nice little place ___ the outskirts of town. Will you join us?

11. This device is ___ the cutting edge of technology, you realize.

12. We’re advertising it exclusively ___ our website.

13. Don’t ask me about that son of mine; ___ all I know he is in an Australian prison by now.


15. You tell me what’s ___ offer, and I will tell you if I’m interested, OK?

Prepositions are among the most difficult bits of vocabulary to learn. They don’t correspond very closely to prepositions in other languages, so they cause translation problems. It is not at all easy to sum up the “meaning” of a word like by. We think first of its place use: she’s over there by the bar. Then maybe of its use with agents: he was chosen by the committee. But there are also lots of phrases which don’t fit into those two uses: by night, bit by bit, by a long way, by name, by mistake and it’s all right by me. Check out Test 14 for more practice with prepositions.
32 Idioms

Complete the sentences using words from the box. Put the words into the correct form.

a level playing field     call it a day     can’t make head or tail of
given the sack     go down like a lead balloon     have it in for
make a meal of it     out of order     out of the blue
pull your socks up     ring a bell     talking shop

1. You can’t call off our date now – I’ve got the tickets and everything. That’s totally ____________. (unacceptable)

2. I reckon we’ve done enough. Shall we ____________? (finish)

3. Why should I look on the bright side? I’ve just been ____________. (dismissed from my job)

4. There’s no point in you coming out with us. We’ll only be ____________. (discussing work)

5. We were all stunned. Completely ____________, she said, ‘I’m leaving Reggie. The thing is, I’ve fallen in love with another man.’ (very unexpectedly)

6. You’d better ____________, my girl. At your present work-rate, you’re not going to get the grades you need. (start working hard)

7. I’m afraid I ____________ these video programming instructions. It’s probably because I’m over 15. (can’t understand at all)

8. Jimmy ‘the Bull’ Gavano. Now that name ____________. Wasn’t he a New York mafia boss? (is somewhere hidden in my memory)

9. Look, don’t ____________. All I asked you to do was tidy up some computer files, not rebuild my life for me. (make the job bigger than necessary)

10. I told that joke about the stupid policeman and it ____________. It turned out that most of them at the party were police trainees. (got a very negative reaction)

11. I do my best, but for some reason or other my boss ____________ me. (is hostile to)

12. This company is not asking for any special treatment. All we want is ____________. (the same fair deal as others)

Idioms from the world of sport are popular even with people who don’t follow sport at all: to score an own-goal, keep your eye on the ball, paddle your own canoe, it’s a knockout. Which of the idioms in the test is connected with sport? Check out Tests 39, 40 and 42 for more practice with idioms.
### The world of business and industry

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brand</th>
<th>corporate identity</th>
<th>economies of scale</th>
<th>flexible</th>
<th>forecast</th>
<th>market forces</th>
<th>output</th>
<th>productivity</th>
<th>profit margins</th>
<th>restructure</th>
<th>salaries</th>
<th>subsidiary</th>
<th>takeover</th>
<th>training</th>
<th>wages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A big German company is planning a **takeover** of British bicycle maker Rollo Ltd.

2. In agriculture, **profit margins** have been squeezed by higher fuel costs and increasing competition from imports.

3. Failing internet giant, XZL.com will **restructure** its management, with the loss of dozens of executive jobs.

4. The **wages** of workers in our factory are below average, but they do receive other benefits.

5. We plan to increase management **training** by 17% again this year, as we need to attract high quality applicants.

6. The profit **forecast** for the next half year is almost $2 billion, which is quite healthy in the view of US analysts.

7. Fizzycola is a wholly-owned **subsidiary** of Megacola, but enjoys much independence from the parent company.

8. Our emphasis this year will be investment in **brand**. We believe that the skills of the workforce are our greatest asset.

9. This company is very big and of course saves money through **forecast**. But at the same time it is difficult to manage.

10. We want to see Krunch-Bar become the best-known **brand** in the chocolate snack market.

11. The new logo and colours on our publicity brochures are important in establishing our **identity**. We need to be seen as fresh, young, dynamic – but at the same time committed to quality.

12. Our prices are pushed up and down by **market forces**, as are everyone else's. We have to work with that.

13. They are producing the same number of units as last year – in other words, **output** has remained constant.

14. We have lost a lot of staff, but we are still achieving the same output. So **profit margins** has risen – that's the key to our success.

15. Our workforce is now very **flexible**; they will take on different jobs and move from one plant to another.
Match the newspaper headlines to the short extracts from the articles. Write the correct letter in the box.

1. Audi-ya do it?
2. Boost to under-18 team
3. BROWN'S FUEL PEACE BID
4. CABINET BACKS EURO PLAN
5. PM cuts health budget
6. Poll gives lead to Greens
7. Refugee tide warning
8. Top cop quits

a. The chancellor last night attempted to calm protests over petrol prices.
b. The Chief Constable of Greater Manchester has resigned.
c. A thief demonstrated yesterday how he could steal a locked car in less than 30 seconds. That's how long it took to break into a £30,000 German saloon.
d. 'Actually such numbers are easily absorbed,' said a Home Office spokeswoman.
e. The trainee soccer players were encouraged by the £100,000 grant from the Sports Council.
f. 'Winning this election is very important for us,' said Ms Thomson.
g. Spending on hospitals will be reduced by 1.5% over the next two years.
h. The proposals now enjoy the support of the government.

Check out Tests 38 and 46 for more practice with error correction.
35 Animal parts

Label the pictures with the correct word from the box.

beak claws feathers fin hoof mane paw reins saddle scales shoe talons trunk tusk whiskers

36 What is it part of?

Complete the sentences with a word from the column on the right.

1. A viewfinder is part of
2. A frame is part of
3. A pip is part of
4. A neck is part of
5. An eye is part of
6. A petal is part of
7. A key is part of
8. A pawn is part of
9. A twig is part of
10. A beak is part of
11. An arm is part of
12. A blade is part of
13. A spine is part of
14. A barrel is part of
15. A sole is part of
16. A hard disk is part of
17. A carburettor is part of
18. A video camera is part of
19. A mast is part of
20. A check-out is part of

a camera
a needle
a book
a shoe
a supermarket
a computer
a chair
a window
a piano
a bottle
a knife
a sailing boat
a camera
a chess set
a flower
a petrol engine
a rifle
a bird
an orange
a branch
a surveillance system

Check out Test 1 for more practice with animal words.
Complete the sentences using words from the box.

allergic anaesthetic antibodies antiseptic
    crutches dermatologist diarrhoea hay fever
    infectious insomnia maternity midwife
    prescription sedative transfusion

1. It’s only a scratch, but it could get dirty. Put some **antiseptic** cream on it.

2. She was rushed to hospital in labour, but there was no room in the **maternity** ward, so she ended up in a general ward.

3. But in the end it was an easy birth, attended by a **midwife**. She didn’t see a doctor until later.

4. I’m a tough guy. You can do that little operation without **anaesthetic**. Ouch! On second thoughts, can I change my mind about that?

5. Every summer I get really bad **allergic**. It’s a shame, because I love gardens and the countryside.

6. In fact I’m **allergic** to all sorts of things – nuts, eggs, chocolate and loads more.

7. There was a delay in giving the **prescription** , as the hospital had no supplies of her blood group.

8. Before an operation, they usually give you a **anaesthetic** , which calms you down very nicely.

9. This book is so boring that it should be sold as a cure for **insomnia**.

10. I took the **prescription** to the chemist, but she couldn’t read it and had phone my doctor to find out what it said!

11. The whole family had **illness**. The queue for the toilet was terrible.

12. I’ve had some kind of ‘flu. But don’t worry – it’s past the **illness** stage by now.

13. It’s only a sprained ankle, but he’s been walking around on **crutches** for ten days.

14. This test doesn’t actually find the virus; it checks for **virus** in your system.

15. I thought this spot might be skin cancer, but the **dermatologist** told me it was nothing serious.

The names of medical specialists are similar in many languages, but the exact form – and the pronunciation – can be difficult to get right. Try saying these quickly three times – **anaesthetist**, ophthalmologist, cardiologist, paediatrician, gynaecologist, obstetrician, psychiatrist!
38 A badly written menu

The manager of this restaurant is not brilliant at English, and he has made sixteen mistakes in the menu. Underline them and correct them.

**Pasta**

parmesan Lasagna with spinach
Spaghetti with partisan cheese and tomato sauce
Spaghetti with garlic and herbs
The Chef's Special Ravioli filled with tomato and him

**Meat**

Veal in breadcrumbs
Perk cutlets
Wild Boer sausages
Venison stew
Lame chops
Scottish beef steak

**Chicken and Game**

Roast peasant (shot locally)
Roast cartridge with orange sauce
Stir-fried organic chicken with ginger and garlic

**Fish**

Grilled red mallet
Place in white wine sauce
Grilled tuna
Thai-style pawns in hot sauce

**Vegetables**

Broccoli
Beens
Cabbage
Parrots
Pleas

---

39 Idiomatic similes

Complete the similes using words from the box.

- a bat
- a bee
- brass
- clockwork
- a cucumber
- a daisy
- ditchwater
- a dodo
- a feather
- a fox
- gold
- the grave
- a hatter
- the hills
- life
- nails
- a parrot
- a picture
- a rock
- toast

1. As mad as ___ hatter ___
2. As dead as ___
3. As light as ___
4. As regular as ___
5. As blind as ___
6. As large as ___
7. As dull as ___
8. As cunning as ___
9. As hard as ___
10. As busy as ___
11. As sick as ___
12. As steady as ___
13. As pretty as ___
14. As bold as ___
15. As cool as ___
16. As warm as ___
17. As old as ___
18. As fresh as ___
19. As silent as ___
20. As good as ___

These similes are all common idioms. But original similes are also much used by poets and comedians. Wordsworth's most famous opening lines are: I wandered lonely as a cloud, That floats up high over vales and hills. Check out Tests 32, 40 and 42 for more practice with idioms.
## 40 Animal Idioms

Complete the sentences with the phrases below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>big fish in a small pond</th>
<th>pecking order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chicken-feed</td>
<td>ruffle feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinosaurs</td>
<td>teaching an old dog new tricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty nest</td>
<td>the cat that got the cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly on the wall</td>
<td>top dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill the goose that lays the golden eggs</td>
<td>barking up the wrong tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loan shark</td>
<td>wild horses couldn’t tear them apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more fish in the sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The appointment of Esther as office manager is going to **ruffle feathers**. She’s about 20 years younger than most of the staff.

2. My youngest sister has just left home and my poor parents are suffering from ____________ syndrome.

3. Mick Jagger, David Bowie, Mick Fleetwood and a few other rock ____________ will be playing at the show.

4. If possible, borrow the money from a proper bank. Don’t go to some ____________ who will charge you 75% interest, and then send a gangster round to collect the money.

5. All the lecturers in the department are officially equal, so there’s a constant struggle over who’s ____________.

6. Just accept that the neighbours had nothing to do with the death of your dog. You’re ____________, if you’ll excuse the pun.

7. In my small town I was a ____________. Now I’m in London, nobody has heard of me – I’m just one of thousands of DJs hanging round the music scene.

8. You mustn’t sell off the pizza delivery service – it’s the most profitable part of the business. If you do, you will ____________.

9. Try to forget about that stupid guy, Alice. You’re a lovely girl, and there are plenty ____________.

10. Look, in this company you don’t choose your afternoon off until the deputy manager has chosen hers, the supervisor has chosen his and I have chosen mine. There’s a strict ____________.

11. The work may be interesting and ‘rewarding’, but no-one does it for the money. The pay is ____________.

12. Ever since the first day of term those two have been inseparable; ____________.

13. On TV there was an amazing ____________ documentary about life behind the scenes in a police station. They didn’t seem to realize the camera was there.

14. Why the big, broad smile and the humming? You look like ____________.

15. You’re a retired football coach, and this job involves a lot of computer skills. So it’s a question of ____________. Are you sure you’re up to it?

---

Check out Tests 32, 39 and 42 for more practice with idioms.
41 Travel and holidays

Which responses go with these sentences? Write the correct letter in the space.

1. Did you book, Madame? ___
2. Do you know the exchange rate? _____
3. Do you have a complaint, sir? _____
4. Have you anything to declare? _____
5. How about a self-catering villa in Tunisia? _____
6. I reckon we should check in now. _____
7. Did you make an insurance claim? _____
8. Let’s get a package holiday. _____
9. Have you registered, Madame? _____
10. Please proceed to baggage reclaim. _____

a. Isn’t it a bit early? The flight’s not for another two hours.
b. Yes. We got the full value of the camera and a bit for the damaged suitcase.
c. Will you do that while I try phoning? There are three cases, remember.
d. Just this bottle of perfume. Do I have to pay duty on it?
e. Yes. One double room for four days. The name is McIntosh.
f. Isn’t that a bit unadventurous? I think it would be more fun to find hotels and transport when we get there – and it may be cheaper, too.
g. That’s a great idea. Then we can get food from the market and take it in turns cooking.
h. Yes. It seems to be impossible to regulate the air-conditioning.
i. Yes. We signed in and left our passports with you this morning.
j. Yes. It’s about 1.6 Swiss francs to the dollar.

When travelling, you often have to give your name and other information to people. It helps to spell out some words with the International Spelling Alphabet:

| Alpha | Hotel | Oscar | Victor |
| Bravo | India | Papa  | Whisky |
| Charlie | Juliet | Quebec | X-ray |
| Delta | Kilo | Romeo | Yankee |
| Echo | Lima | Sierra | Zulu |
| Foxtrot | Mike | Tango |
| Golf | November | Uniform |

(This is what airline pilots use to avoid dangerous mistakes.)

62 Test Your Vocabulary 5
42 Idioms — weather and nature

Complete the sentences with the idioms below. Where necessary, change the forms to fit the sentences.

- a drop in the ocean
- a huge outcry
- landslide victory
- a storm in a teacup
- an uphill struggle
- blown off course
- freeze out
- go with the flow
- find (your) roots
- see the wood for the trees
- the calm before the storm
- get bogged down

1. Stand back and look at the whole situation. You can’t
   \[ \text{see the wood for the trees}. \]
   (can’t get a general picture because you are confused by the detail)

2. This project has been \[ \text{a hard job without breaks} \].

3. In the end I just gave up with inger. She sort of \[ \text{me} \]
   \[ \text{was always unfriendly} \].

4. I’m not going to be difficult about this. I’ll just
   \[ \text{accept what everyone else has agreed} \].

5. As a manager, you should make the big decisions. Don’t
   \[ \text{in the detail} \].

6. We get a lot of Americans coming to Ireland to
   \[ \text{information about their ancestors} \].

7. A million dollars may sound like a lot of money, but it’s
   \[ \text{in this situation} \].
   (an insignificant amount)

8. Everyone will forget about this in no time. It’s just
   \[ \text{a crisis which looks big, but is only about a small issue} \].

9. I can assure you that this government will not be
   \[ \text{by this little piece of scandal} \].
   (forced to change direction)

10. The party became a bit self-satisfied after its
    \[ \text{in the general election} \].
    (very decisive win)

11. After that advert which showed a rabbit smoking a cigarette,
    there was \[ \text{a huge number of negative reactions} \].

12. It all seems OK now, but I fear that this is just
    \[ \text{the quiet time which precedes a serious crisis} \].

Check out Tests 32, 39 and 40 for more practice with idioms.
Write the correct letter under each cartoon.

a. Either we've been burgled, or your father lost the remote control.
b. I can't defend you if I know you are guilty. But if you don't tell me where the money is hidden, you can't afford me.
c. Don't feel intimidated, Mr Allsop.
d. That's the Burtons' farm. They're hypochondriacs.
e. They look pretty revolting. But they're very nutritious.
f. Would you remind me, Tracey – am I hiring or firing Mr Willis?
Too many words about universities

Replace the words in bold type with a single word from the box.

anthropologist archaeologist conference dissertation journal laboratory lecture paper postgraduate research sabbatical seminar sociologist specialization statistician

1. As part of our MA course, we have to do a very long essay with an element of original research (**dissertation**). The marks we get for this count towards our final result.

2. Instead of taking notes, I sometimes use a tape to record the talk given by a member of staff and attended by lots of students (**__________**).

3. Occasionally we have a discussion with a smaller number of students, chaired by a member of staff (**__________**). We have to prepare contributions, and it can be quite stressful.

4. My economics professor went to a conference in Singapore and presented a summary of a piece of research (**__________**) on free trade and exchange rates.

5. I'm afraid Doctor Kopala is not available. She is on a one-year paid break from teaching, in which research is carried out (**__________**).

6. I feel that it's important for me to attend this big meeting of academics from different places (**__________**).

7. I am preparing this paper for publication in a specialist academic magazine (**__________**).

8. I am a zoologist, but my particular area of expertise and knowledge (**__________**) is temperature control mechanisms in marine mammals. Are you interested in that?

9. Professor Blumenfeld is a person who studies the way people operate in society, the dynamics of class and so on (**__________**).

10. In Papua New Guinea I met an academic who studies humans, concentrating on traditional cultures (**__________**).

11. Egypt is a wonderful place for an academic who studies history through the physical remains of ancient civilizations (**__________**).

12. This is not just a medical question. We need a person who understands and interprets confusing mathematical data (**__________**).

13. We now work in a new building equipped with scientific equipment, set up especially for research and teaching (**__________**).

14. This department offers many higher courses, for those who already have a first degree (**__________**).

15. For a doctorate, you have to do your own original study and investigation into an aspect of your subject (**__________**).
A breath of fresh air

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

breath  clap  flash  gust  hint  moment  piece  pinch
speck  spell  stretch  strike  touch  trace  wink

1. She had an amazing stroke of luck with her website name Buy.com – an international company bought it from her for $1 million.

2. Let’s go out and get a moment of fresh air.

3. Take everything he says with a pinch of salt. Remember his story about being a karate black belt? Pure fantasy.

4. A rather insignificant speck of lightning was followed by an ear-splitting clap of thunder – it was weird.

5. This spoke of road is an accident black-spot, and no action is being taken to improve it.

6. So, the week will start with a pinch of warm weather, but don’t expect it to last.

7. At the first moment of trouble, we are out of here – right?

8. I was so worried about you – I didn’t get a spell of sleep.

9. It’s only a pinch of dust. Just splash your eye with water – and stop complaining.

10. A sudden stroke of wind pulled the tent out of our hands, and we had to start again.

11. He took the gold medal, but his stroke of glory was to be short-lived. A drug test proved positive and he was immediately stripped of the honour.

12. Come on, let me join you in this business deal. I want a piece of the action.

13. I feel that the stainless steel chairs add a touch of class to the place. Don’t you agree?

14. The police have found a speck of blood on his jacket. They are holding him for questioning.

*The most general word of this type is a bit. You can say a bit of luck, a bit of trouble, a bit of sleep, a bit of road, a bit of almost anything, in fact!"
Newspaper misprints

Underline and correct the misprints in these newspaper extracts.

1. According to a recent survey, 49% of houses in the country are not adequately insulated.

2. Customs officers were accepting brides in exchange for cooperation with the drug smugglers.

3. Satan wedding dress, white and pink, beautiful, size 14: for sale £250 o.n.o.

4. The conference was attended by Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and other groups interested in conversation.

5. The judge said she was giving a severe sentence which would act as a deterrent to others tempted by computer fraud.

6. Window, youthful 48, seeks professional man for friendship / romance.

7. The choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Liverpool, sings regularly at festivals around the country.

8. The Almahari, an Egyptian restaurant in Knightsbridge, serves exquisite deserts.

9. The company is finding it increasingly hard to get killed software engineers.

10. Mr Pertini, now in hospital with a back injury, said, ‘I was just moving the lawn – something I’ve done many times before.’

11. The party on board the yacht had to be called off, owing to the gale-force winds. Guests of up to 80mph were recorded in the area.

12. The London restaurant guide has 128 pages of useful information, gathered from various sauces.

13. Among other exotic pets, Mrs Lavender has a carrot that talks.

14. Ms Francis, writer of several bestselling novels, lives on the third story of a block of flats in Edinburgh.

15. The Atomic Energy Authority has been criticized for its management of unclear waste.

Check out Tests 34 and 38 for more practice with error correction.
Take away two letters

Take away two letters from each of the following words to make a new word.

1. disguised \(\rightarrow\) _disused_ : abandoned, no longer used
2. executive \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to kill legally
3. smooth \(\rightarrow\) __________ : black powder left by burning coal
4. deliberate \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to make free
5. feeling \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to throw roughly
6. excite \(\rightarrow\) __________ : the way out
7. install \(\rightarrow\) __________ : a shop in an open market
8. marine \(\rightarrow\) __________ : the hair on a horse’s or lion’s neck
9. remember \(\rightarrow\) __________ : someone who belongs to the club
10. mineral \(\rightarrow\) __________ : someone who digs out coal, gold etc
11. saving \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to make music with your voice
12. release \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to rent or hire
13. spine \(\rightarrow\) __________ : like a needle
14. spite \(\rightarrow\) __________ : a big hole in the ground
15. scarce \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to be concerned
16. surgeon \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to push forward all together
17. sweat \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to consume orally
18. stripe \(\rightarrow\) __________ : an excursion
19. funnel \(\rightarrow\) __________ : petrol, coal and so on
20. triangle \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to get all mixed up
21. switch \(\rightarrow\) __________ : skin irritation
22. follow \(\rightarrow\) __________ : to move smoothly, like a river

Moods, states and feelings

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

- confused
- drowsy
- faint
- fragile
- introspective
- listless
- nostalgic
- peckish
- psyched up
- relieved
- tense

1. Tiredness can kill. If you start to feel _drowsy_ when you’re driving, stop as soon as you can.
2. It’s normal to feel a little bit _________ before a performance. But you have to get over it.
3. Anyone feeling _________? I’ve made a few sandwiches, and there’s tea or juice.
4. Oh, thank goodness you’re safe! I’m so _________ . I was imagining all sorts of horrors.
5. If someone feels _________, get them to sit down straightaway as there is a danger of them falling. Stay with them, and offer them a drink of water.
6. She’s been _________ for weeks, just moping around the house. Is it a mood, or could it be something medical?
7. He’s been hurt a lot by the break-up. He’s a bit _________ at the moment, so treat him with care.
8. I’m _________ . It’s all too … I don’t know. I don’t understand what’s happening to me.
9. She’s a great coach. She manages to get the team _________ to just the right level before a game.
10. She’s going through an _________ phase, trying to come to terms with herself. Her therapist is very helpful.
11. Times are hard for many Russians, and some feel _________ about the old soviet system.
### Words beginning with **de-**

Write the words defined below in the boxes on the right.

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A formal discussion on a topic by a group of people. (n)</td>
<td><strong>D E B A T E</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Something you do when you play cards. (vb)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lacking in something. (adj)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>To pull down a building. (vb)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Device for unscrambling TV signals. (n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reliable. (adj)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>To ask (strongly) for something. (vb)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A date or time before which something must be done. (n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Government of the people, by the people, for the people. (n)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Washing-up liquid. (n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A type of seat (very popular on British beaches). (n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>You put it under your arms to stop the smell of sweat. (n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>To win a victory over someone; to beat someone. (vb)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Not accidental. (adj)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>To dislike very much. (vb)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A common meaning of **de-** as a prefix is to undo or reverse the action of the verb: *deregulate, defate, de-ice, decompress, decriminalize, decelerate.* Can you think of any more examples?
# 50 Right or wrong?

Are the words in bold type in the following sentences used correctly or not? Explain what's wrong with the ones that are not correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>right</th>
<th>wrong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A malevolent person has a heart of gold.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>He had the job before me. He was my predecessor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A road with ice on it is called a slip road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A student who doesn’t work hard enough is known as an understudy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>He has a lot of personnel and family problems.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The killer in Psycho stuffs dead birds. He’s an amateur taxidermist.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Her parents are very wealthy. Her father’s a marquee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>He works for an advertising agency. He’s a copywriter.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I had to sack her for incompetence – a very tasteless task.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>If something is fragile it means it has a sweet or pleasant smell.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>If you’re suffering from amnesia, you’ve lost your memory.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Inflammable is the opposite of flammable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>It’s not comprehensive – I mean, no – one can understand it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>She’s written fifty-eight novels. She’s really prolific.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>You’ll need to use a lot of workforce to lift that lift that piece of concrete.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs Malaprop in the 18th century play *The Rivals* by Sheridan misused so many words that such mistakes are known as *malapropisms*. For example, she said *illiterate* him from your memory (it should be *obliterate*). And she said as headstrong as an *allegory* on the banks of the Nile. What should that be?
51 Who wrote what?

Try to work out who wrote the books below. Choose from the following authors.

Anna Gramm  Dinah Mite  I C Waters  I Malone  I O More
Ivor Pett  Justin Case  Lotta Kidz  Miss T Day  Percy Vere
R U Strong  Robin Banks  Roland Coffey  Sandy Shaw  U C Friends

1. **Holidays by the Sea**
   by Sandy Shaw

2. **Get Rich Quick**
   by

3. **MiXeD Up LeTTers**
   by

4. **Never Give Up**
   by

5. **Preparing for the Unexpected**
   by

6. **Demolition with Explosives**
   by

7. **My Marriage Break-up**
   by

8. **How to Manage a Large Family**
   by

9. **Quick Breakfasts**
   by

10. **The Antarctic Ocean**
    by

11. **Test Your Muscles**
    by

12. **Why it's Good to Throw Parties**
    by

13. **Getting a BIGGER Bank Loan**
    by

14. **My Cat**
    by

15. **A Foggy Morning**
    by

Test Your Vocabulary 5
52 Homophones

In these pairs (not pairs!) of sentences, the missing words sound the same but are spelt differently.

1. Breathe in that fresh sea air.
   Prince William is the heir to the throne.

2. She won a silver ______ at the Olympics.
   Don't ______ in my affairs.

3. A ______ of shoes.
   Would you like an apple or a ______

4. She wears a lovely fresh ______ by Calvin Klein.
   $4.99? Why not add a ______ and make it five dollars?

5. We had to ______ the broken-down car to a garage.
   I dropped the box on my foot and broke my big ______

6. How much is the train ______?
   She got more than me. It's not ______

7. We can't row the boat. An ______ is missing.
   Gold is extracted from ______

8. Do you come to this ______ often?
   Sole and ______ are flat fish.

9. To be quite _______, I don't like it.
   It only costs one ______ in Paris.

10. As American as apple ______.
    The Greek letter ______ is used in maths to calculate area of a circle.

11. During the ______ of King George III.
    Take an umbrella in case of ______

12. A ______ is bigger than a rabbit.
    Comb your ______. It looks awful.

13. A building ______ is a dangerous place.
    We caught ______ of her only briefly.

14. Please come home. We have ______ you terribly.
    It's not really fog – more of a light ______

15. He ______ from side to side, as if drunk.
    They're not shiny leather – they're ______

Of course, homophones are one of the features of English that cause spelling problems. People write things like she past the exam (what is the mistake here?) Perhaps the biggest source of confusion is a group of three homophones, all of which are common words: there, their and they're.
53 One word, two meanings

Read the two definitions for each word and complete the crossword.

Across
3  a) general, including everything   b) a coat for dirty work (7)
4  a) happy, satisfied   b) what a text contains (7)
5  a) holds up a building   b) section of text in a newspaper (6)
6  a) massive and sudden political change
   b) wheel or part of a machine going round (10)
10 a) look after, repair e.g. a building   b) assert, say strongly (8)
13 a) you pass or fail it at school   b) a close check (11)
15 a) where a dead person is buried   b) very serious (5)
17 a) container for petrol, water etc
   b) military vehicle with big gun (4)
18 a) an insect that jumps   b) strange but popular English sport (7)
19 a) part of forehead   b) religious building (Hindu, Roman, etc.) (6)

Down
1  a) opposite of the city   b) a state with a flag, government, etc. (7)
2  a) a booklet with instructions   b) by hand (6)
3  a) done by a surgeon   b) the way something works (9)
5  a) being found guilty by a court   b) strong opinion (10)
7  a) an ordinary soldier   b) not public (7)
8  a) nice season of the year   b) often found inside a mattress (6)
9  a) a metal tool   b) a place to store data on the computer (4)
11 a) to say you were wrong   b) let someone in (5)
12 a) gases from a car   b) to make tired (7)
14 a) a newspaper story   b) a thing, an item (7)
16 a) not very clear   b) to become unconscious (5)

Homophones, like the ones in Test 52, are words with different spellings but the same sound. The pairs of words in this test have the same spelling and the same sound; the technical term for such words is homonyms. Most homonyms are really just different uses of the same word; for example, the historian’s revolution and the engineer’s revolution are obviously related. But some homonyms really have totally separate meanings and origins, like bear (the animal) and bear (the verb).
Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. He fell while playing tennis and __grazed__ his knee.
   a) sliced  b) grazed  c) slashed  d) skimmed

2. It is usually difficult to ____ the words of songs.
   a) overhear  b) make up  c) identify  d) make out

3. At the wedding reception, the best man ____ the side of his glass lightly with a knife to get the guests’ attention.
   a) stroked  b) tapped  c) hit  d) beat

4. Excuse me, waiter. Any chance of changing this cup? It’s ____.
   a) faulty  b) broken  c) defective  d) chipped

5. You’ll have to speak up. My great-grandmother is rather ____ of hearing.
   a) hard  b) difficult  c) unsure  d) bad

6. She was so ____ in the book she was reading that she didn’t notice me come into the room.
   a) impressed  b) mesmerized  c) fascinated  d) engrossed

7. I can’t stop now, Marisa. I’m a bit ____ for time. I’ll phone you later.
   a) lack  b) short  c) pushed  d) rushed

8. ____ will be served during the interval.
   a) Refreshments  b) Groceries  c) Nourishment  d) Supplies

9. You’re off to Sri Lanka? What an extraordinary _____. So am I.
   a) chance  b) fate  c) luck  d) coincidence

10. Two of the actors got the ____ in the middle of the performance. Typical amateurs!
    a) laughter  b) chuckles  c) giggles  d) sniggers

11. In ____ , women live longer than men in most countries.
    a) average  b) the whole  c) general  d) generally

12. You may be a good singer, but it is ____ unlikely that you will make it big. Looks are important, too.
    a) greatly  b) largely  c) highly  d) almost

13. A lot of people try to make use of ____ in the law to pay less tax.
    a) loopholes  b) shortages  c) gaps  d) clauses

14. Microsoft ____ the software industry.
    a) overcomes  b) overwhims  c) dominates  d) controls

15. Police are ____ the crime using DNA fingerprinting.
    a) researching  b) investigating  c) checking  d) inspecting

A dictionary may help you when you do this test. But with these subtle differences between words, the dictionary often lets you down; it just doesn’t give the example you need. The only way to achieve this kind of proficiency in any language is – you’ve guessed it – reading. With extensive reading, you will pick up all these subtleties painlessly – in fact, not just painlessly, but with pleasure!
55 Rhyming words

Write the answers to the following questions.

1. Which word means intelligent and rhymes with sight? __________  
2. Which word means spacious and rhymes with gloomy? __________  
3. Which word means attic and rhymes with soft? __________  
4. Which word means avarice and rhymes with need? __________  
5. Which word means kill and rhymes with weigh? __________  
6. Which word means begin and rhymes with fence? __________  
7. Which word means happen and rhymes with fit? __________  
8. Which word means wander and rhymes with home? __________  
9. Which word means huge and rhymes with pence? __________  
10. Which word means accomplish and rhymes with sleeve? __________  
11. Which word means strong and rhymes with stuff? __________  
12. Which word means encourage and rhymes withmerge? __________  
13. Which word means be hungry and rhymes with carve? __________  
14. Which word means something you say to God and rhymes with fair? __________  
15. Which word means undisciplined and rhymes with forty? __________

When you do this test, don’t forget that rhymes sound the same but may be spelt very differently. Ought rhymes with sort (and taught, tau, court), but enough doesn’t rhyme with through!

56 Verbs and nouns

Complete the phrases using words from the box.

achieve  acquire  adjourn  apply for  award  catch  celebrate  compose  confess  demolish  deny  earn  express  extinguish  forge  influence  inherit  invest  investigate  pay

1. To __________ an old building  
2. To __________ a fire  
3. To __________ a crime, a mystery  
4. To __________ a birthday, a victory  
5. To __________ a living  
6. To __________ a decision  
7. To __________ success  
8. To __________ a job, a work permit  
9. To __________ a wish, an opinion  
10. To __________ attention, someone a compliment  
11. To __________ a meeting  
12. To __________ sight of someone  
13. To __________ your guilt  
14. To __________ a fortune, a house  
15. To __________ a prize, a medal  
16. To __________ music  
17. To __________ a banknote, a passport  
18. To __________ an accusation  
19. To __________ an accused person  
20. To __________ money, capital
57 Language crossword

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across

2 Two words with the same meaning. (7)
6 Look up, rip off and check out are all ______ verbs. (7)
8 A sentence with if is known as a ______. (11)
10 The way your voice goes up and down as you speak. (10)
12 Formal word for a question form. (13)
13 For example: a, e, o. (5)
14 For example: by, through, at. (11)
15 For example: Every cloud has a silver lining. (7)

Down

1 A question which does not expect an answer. (10)
3 Verbs such as may, can, must. (5)
4 A word like and, but, while. (11)
5 For example: t, s, b, h, x. (9)
6 Eating is a present one, eaten is a past one. (10)
7 A word that sounds the same as another word, but is spelt differently and has a completely different meaning. (9)
9 A word with same letters as another word, but in a different order, e.g. danger and garden. (7)
11 For example: to meet, to kiss, to forget. (10)
12 A phrase such as call it a day. (5)
58 Crazy definitions

Match the words in the box to their rather unusual definitions.

archaeologist baby bread classic illegal intense optimist postman prune sense of humour soap three-course meal vacuum cleaner warehouse woolly jumper

1. baby: Something with a noise at one end and a smell at the other.
2. _________: Something possessed by people who laugh at your jokes.
3. _________: Something that everybody wants to have read but nobody wants to read.
4. _________: A broom with a stomach.
5. _________: A sick bird of prey.
6. _________: What you say when you are lost.
7. _________: Where campers sleep.
8. _________: A plum that has sunbathed too much.
9. _________: Someone whose career is in ruins.
10. _________: Shampoo for bald people.
11. _________: Two chips and a pea.
12. _________: Raw toast.
13. _________: Someone who gets the sack as soon as he starts work.
14. _________: A cross between a sheep and a kangaroo.
15. _________: Someone who sees a half empty bottle and says it’s half full.

Several of these definitions are based on word play or puns. That is the basis of much English-speaking humour. A girl says I’m going to pick up my prints, meaning get my photos from the shop; her friend says Which prince is that – Prince William? But beware: if overused, puns can become very irritating.

59 Match the sentences

Match the sentences 1–10 with the responses a–j.

1. Could you extend the deadline?
a. Don’t be ridiculous. I am not a spy.
2. You should get in touch with your solicitor.
b. Good – so we’ll see you on Friday.
3. I’ll have to cancel the meeting.
c. You mean – by taking bribes?
4. I’m calling to confirm our arrangement.
d. I think we should maintain altitude, with those mountains ahead.
5. The signal is fading, Captain.
e. But by how much? Only half a million dollars.
6. He’s abusing his position as a police officer.
f. Don’t be pathetic. Why not just postpone it?
7. We’re losing pressure. We’ll have to descend.
g. OK. You can have another day.
8. We’ve exceeded our targets again this year.
h. Just try to get their position, OK?
9. Why are you frowning?
i. I think I should be able to sort this out without resorting to the law.
10. You are betraying your country.
j. Oh, money worries, among other things.
### 60 British and American English

Complete the table of British and American words using words/phrases from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>car park</th>
<th>city centre</th>
<th>deck of cards</th>
<th>first floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first year undergraduate</td>
<td>garden</td>
<td>liquor store</td>
<td>pacifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postman</td>
<td>shoestring</td>
<td>term</td>
<td>trainers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AMERICAN ENGLISH</strong></th>
<th><strong>BRITISH ENGLISH</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 deck of cards</td>
<td>pack of cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 downtown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ground floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 freshman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 off-licence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 mailman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 lace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 sports shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 yard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 semester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 dummy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 parking lot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 holiday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Answers

#### Test 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>badger 4</td>
<td>otter 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat 6</td>
<td>slug 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer 1</td>
<td>sparrow 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eel 12</td>
<td>swallow 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hedgehog 2</td>
<td>woodpecker 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flight 7</td>
<td>outing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel 8</td>
<td>package holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journey 9</td>
<td>hike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voyage 10</td>
<td>tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruise 11</td>
<td>expedition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trip 12</td>
<td>safari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asset 9</td>
<td>route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boredom 10</td>
<td>stripes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signed 11</td>
<td>range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial 12</td>
<td>marine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint 13</td>
<td>verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideals 14</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lied 15</td>
<td>prides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*garden is an anagram of danger*

#### Test 4

<table>
<thead>
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<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gone off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gave ... away</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goes back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getting ... down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getting at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>went out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn ... down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>came up with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get round</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handed in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passed away</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>versatile 9</td>
<td>tolerant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gullible 10</td>
<td>weird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illiterate 11</td>
<td>tough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clumsy 12</td>
<td>genuine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegant 13</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intellectual 14</td>
<td>cynical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skilful 15</td>
<td>intimidating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superstitious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eyelash 8</td>
<td>thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyelid 9</td>
<td>shin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupil 10</td>
<td>sole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nostril 11</td>
<td>calf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iris 12</td>
<td>palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armpit 13</td>
<td>knuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vein 14</td>
<td>artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribs 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 7

<table>
<thead>
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<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prison 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astrology 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>suspicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>unreliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>voluntary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>senior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>blunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food chain 8</td>
<td>wind turbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pesticide 9</td>
<td>renewable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fertilizer 10</td>
<td>hydroelectric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhaust 11</td>
<td>rechargeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biodiversity 12</td>
<td>residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation 13</td>
<td>consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genetically 14</td>
<td>erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modified (GM) 15</td>
<td>exploitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Test 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disability 9</td>
<td>continually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basically 10</td>
<td>disobedience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artistic 11</td>
<td>globalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreasonable 12</td>
<td>unhelpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions 13</td>
<td>disqualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applicable 14</td>
<td>precision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparatively 15</td>
<td>dramatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test 29
1 stumbled  6 plodded
2 skipped    7 loitered
3 staggered  8 tramped
4 limped     9 crawled
5 strolled   10 leapt

Test 30
1 disturbing  6 moving
2 realistic   7 terrifying
3 gripping    8 irritating
4 fascinating 9 exquisite
5 dull        10 striking

Test 31
1 on        6 out of 11 at
2 at        7 on      12 at
3 in        8 into    13 for
4 in        9 on      14 at
5 in ... of 10 on    15 on

Test 32
1 out of order
2 call a day
3 given the sack
4 talking shop
5 out of the blue
6 pull your socks up
7 can't make head or tail of
8 rings a bell
9 make a meal of it
10 went down like a lead balloon
11 has it in for
12 a level playing field

Test 33
1 takeover
2 profit margins
3 restructure
4 wages
5 salaries
6 forecast
7 subsidiary
8 training
9 economics of scale
10 brand
11 corporate identity
12 market forces
13 output
14 productivity
15 flexible

Test 34
1 c     5 g
2 e     6 f
3 a     7 d
4 h     8 b

Test 35
1 mane   9 fin
2 saddle 10 scales
3 shoe   11 trunk
4 hoof   12 tusk
5 reins  13 beak
6 whiskers 14 feathers
7 paw    15 talons
8 claws

Test 36
1 l     6 n  11 f  16 e
2 g     7 h  12 j  17 o
3 r     8 m  13 b  18 t
4 i     9 s  14 p  19 k
5 a    10 q  15 c  20 d

Test 37
1 antiseptic 9 insomnia
2 maternity 10 prescription
3 midwife 11 diarrhoea
4 anaesthetic 12 infectious
5 hay fever 13 crutches
6 allergic 14 antibodies
7 transfusion 15 dermatologist
8 sedative

Test 38
Pasta
partisan – parmesan
source – sauce
him – ham

Meat
perk – pork
Boer – boar
lame – lamb
stake – steak

Chicken and Game
peasant – pheasant
cartridge – partridge

Fish
mallet – mullet
place – plaice
tuner – tuna
pawns – prawns

Vegetables
beans – beans
parrots – carrots
pleas – peas

Test 39
1 aatter  11 a parrot
2 a dodo   12 a rock
3 a feather 13 a picture
4 clockwork 14 brass
5 a bat  15 a cucumber
6 life    16 toast
7 ditchwater 17 the hills
8 a fox   18 a daisy
9 nails  19 the grave
10 a bee  20 gold

Test 40
1 ruffle feathers
2 empty nest
3 dinosaurs
4 loan shark
5 top dog
6 barking up the wrong tree
7 big fish in a small pond
8 kill the goose that lays the golden eggs
9 more fish in the sea
10 pecking order
11 chicken feed
12 wild horses couldn't tear them apart
13 fly on the wall
14 the cat that got the cream
15 teaching an old dog new tricks

Test 41
1 e     5 g  8 f
2 j     6 a  9 i
3 h     7 b  10 c
4 d

Test 42
1 see the wood for the trees
2 an uphill struggle
3 froze ... out
4 go with the flow
5 get bogged down
6 find their roots
7 a drop in the ocean
8 a storm in a teacup
9 blown off course

Test 43
1 c     3 b  5 f
2 d     4 e  6 a

Test 44
1 dissertation 9 sociologist
2 lecture   10 anthropologist
3 seminar   11 archaeologist
4 paper    12 statistician
5 sabbatical 13 laboratory
6 conference 14 postgraduate
7 journal 15 research
8 specialism

Test 45
1 stroke   8 wink
2 breath   9 speck
3 pinch    10 gust
4 flash, clap 11 moment
5 stretch  12 piece
6 spell    13 touch
7 hint     14 trace

Test 46
1 insulted – insulated
2 brides – bries
3 Satan – Satin
4 conversation – conservation
5 detergent – deterrent
6 Window – Widow
7 sins – sins
8 deserts – desserts
9 killed – skilled
10 moving – mowing
11 Guests – Gusts
12 sauces – sources
13 carrot – parrot
14 story – storey
15 unclear – nuclear

Test 47
1 disused 10 miner
2 execute 11 sing
3 soot   12 lease
4 liberate 13 pin
5 fling    14 pit
6 exit    15 care
7 stall   16 surge
8 man  17 eat
9 member 18 trip

98  Answers
comment or joke that isn’t appropriate in a certain situation. A very unpleasant task is **distasteful**.

10 Wrong. If something is **fragile**, it means it is delicate and could easily break. **Fragrant** describes a pleasant smell.

11 Right. **Amnesia** means the loss of memory.

12 Wrong. **Flammable** and **inflammable** have the same meaning.

13 Wrong. **Comprehensive** describes something that includes all the necessary facts and details. **Comprehensible** describes something that is clear or easy to understand.

14 Right. **Prolific** describes an artist or writer who produces many works of art, novels, etc.

15 Wrong. **Workforce** means the people who work in a company or industry. **Allegory should have been alligator**

**Test 51**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sandy Shaw</td>
<td>10 Roland Coffey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Robin Banks</td>
<td>11 I C Waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Anna Gramm</td>
<td>12 U R Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Percy Vere</td>
<td>13 U C Friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Justin Case</td>
<td>14 I O More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dinah Mite</td>
<td>15 Miss T Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 I Malone</td>
<td>16 Miss T Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Lotta Kidz</td>
<td>17 Miss T Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Test 52**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 air, heir</td>
<td>9 frank, franc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 medal, meddle</td>
<td>10 pie, pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pair, pear</td>
<td>11 reign, rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 scent, cent</td>
<td>12 hare, hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 tow, toe</td>
<td>13 site, sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 fare, fair</td>
<td>14 missed, mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 oar, ore</td>
<td>15 swayed, suede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 place, plaice</td>
<td>16 faint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Test 53**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 overall</td>
<td>1 country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 content</td>
<td>2 manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 column</td>
<td>3 operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 revolution</td>
<td>4 conviction</td>
</tr>
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<td>10 maintain</td>
<td>7 private</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 examination</td>
<td>8 spring</td>
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<td>15 grave</td>
<td>9 file</td>
</tr>
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<td>17 tank</td>
<td>11 admit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 cricket</td>
<td>12 exhaust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 temple</td>
<td>14 article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 deadline</td>
<td>16 faint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Test 54**

<table>
<thead>
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**Test 55**

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<td>6 commence</td>
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<td>7 occur</td>
<td>15 naughty</td>
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**Test 56**

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<td>4 celebrate</td>
<td>14 inherit</td>
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<td>5 earn</td>
<td>15 award</td>
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<td>6 influence</td>
<td>16 compose</td>
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<td>7 achieve</td>
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<td>8 apply for</td>
<td>18 deny</td>
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<td>9 express</td>
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**Test 57**

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<td>3 modal</td>
<td>4 conjunction</td>
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<td>6 conditional</td>
<td>5 consonant</td>
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<td>10 intonation</td>
<td>6 participle</td>
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<td>12 interrogative</td>
<td>7 homophone</td>
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<td>13 vowel</td>
<td>8 warehouse (where house?)</td>
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<td>14 preposition</td>
<td>9 anagram</td>
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<td>15 proverb</td>
<td>11 infinitive</td>
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**Test 58**

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<td>2 i 6 c 9 j</td>
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<td>3 classic</td>
<td>3 f 7 d 10 a</td>
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<td>4 vacuum cleaner</td>
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<td>5 illegal (ill eagle)</td>
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<td>6 warehouse (where house?)</td>
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<td>7 intense (in tents)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8 prune</td>
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<td>9 archaeologist</td>
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<td>12 bread</td>
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<td>13 postman</td>
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<td>14 woolly jumper</td>
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**Test 59**

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<td>1 deck of cards 8 trainers</td>
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<td>2 i 6 c 9 j</td>
<td>2 city centre 9 period</td>
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<td>3 first floor 10 garden</td>
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<td>4 first year 11 term</td>
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<td>5 undergraduate 12 pacifier</td>
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<td>6 liquor store 13 car park</td>
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<td>7 shoestring 14 vacation</td>
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