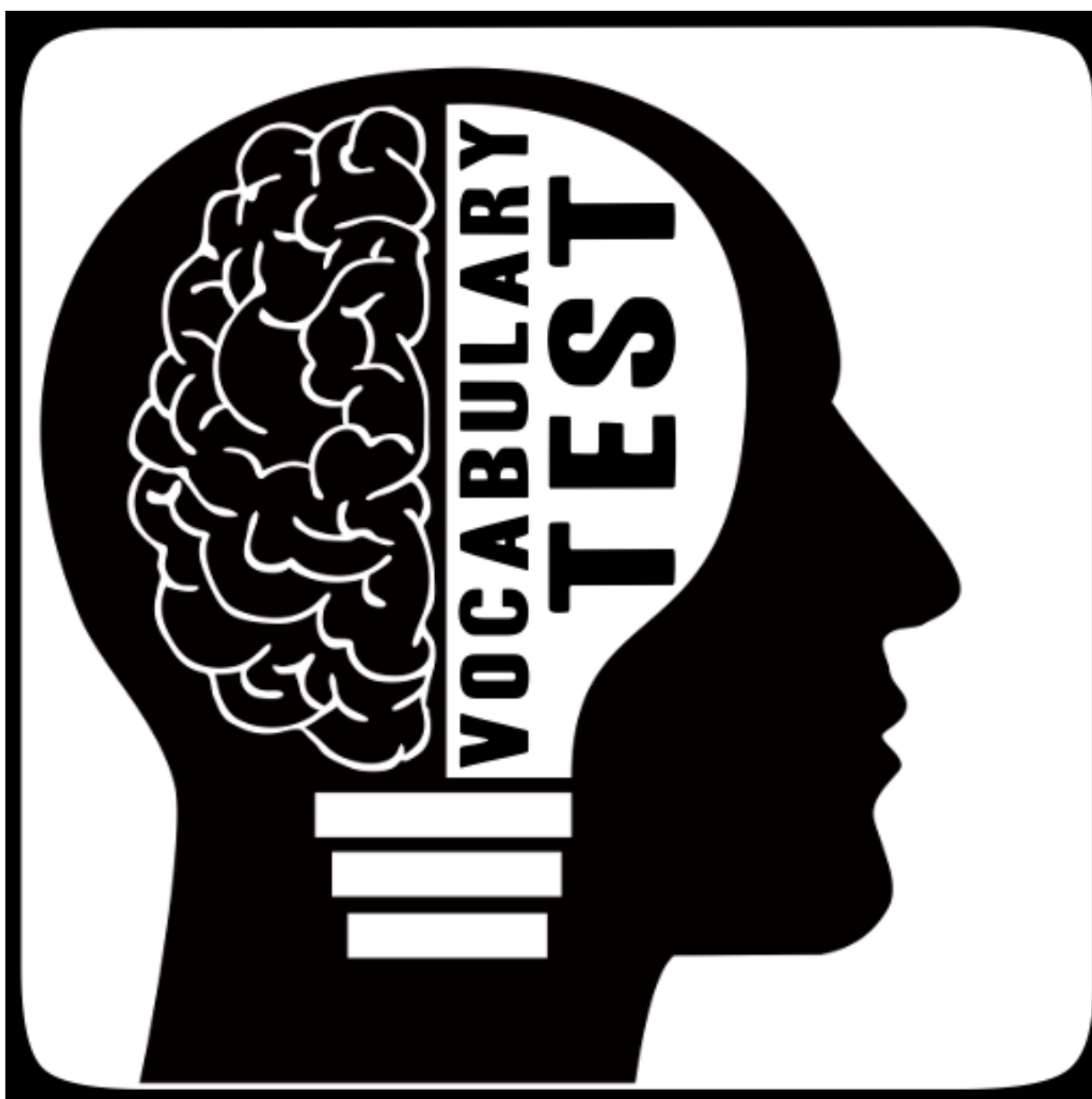


*FIVE-MINUTE VOCABULARY
QUIZZES
WITH ANSWERS*



Absolutely + adjective

Quiz topic: Absolutely

1. It's so cold in here - can you put the heating on? I'm absolutely _____!
a) chilly
b) boiling
c) cool
d) freezing
2. I'm a nurse, so sometimes I have to work night shifts. I find them so tiring, honestly, I'm usually absolutely _____!
a) exhausted
b) tired
c) sleepy
d) all of the above answers
3. Have you been on that enormous rollercoaster? It's so high and so fast, I was absolutely _____!
a) frightened
b) scared
c) terrified
d) afraid
4. We just got back from our holidays in Spain; can you believe it was too hot? Everyday it was 100 degrees or more - honestly, it was absolutely _____!
a) boiling
b) scorching
c) baking
d) all of the above answers
5. Wow - flowers! I love them, thanks - they're absolutely _____!
a) stunning
b) gorgeous
c) beautiful
d) all of the above answers
6. It's done nothing but rain for 2 days. This weather is absolutely _____!
a) wet
b) foul
c) rainy
d) raining

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Absolutely

1. It's so cold in here - can you put the heating on? I'm absolutely _____!

- a) chilly
- b) boiling
- c) cool
- d) freezing**

a) If a place is 'chilly', it's a little bit cold, e.g. 'It's a bit chilly out; put your coat on.' But which is correct - 'absolutely chilly' or 'very chilly'? We use 'absolutely' with an extreme (strong) adjective but we usually use 'very' with a base (weak) adjective. What kind of adjective is 'chilly'?

b) This means it's very, very hot. We use 'absolutely' with an extreme (strong) adjective but most often 'very' with a base (weak) adjective. What kind of adjective is 'boiling'?

c) If something is cool, it's not hot - but in a good way, e.g. 'Oh, let's go inside, it's lovely and cool in there.' But which is correct - 'absolutely cool' or 'very cool'? We use 'absolutely' with an extreme (strong) adjective but we usually use 'very' with a base (weak) adjective. What kind of adjective is 'cool'?

d) Well done! This means it's very, very cold. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective – in this case 'absolutely freezing'. The others are all base (weak) adjectives which are usually used with 'very'.

2. I'm a nurse, so sometimes I have to work night shifts. I find them so tiring - honestly, I'm usually absolutely _____!

- a) exhausted**
- b) tired
- c) sleepy
- d) all of the above answers

a) Correct! This means very, very tired. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective – in this case 'absolutely exhausted'.

b) If you use 'absolutely', you must follow it with a strong adjective, e.g. 'absolutely exhausted' or alternatively, you can say 'very tired'. Is 'tired' an extreme (strong) or a base (weak) adjective?

c) If you use 'absolutely', you must follow it with a strong adjective, e.g. 'absolutely exhausted' or alternatively, you can say 'very sleepy'. Is 'sleepy' an extreme (strong) or a base (weak) adjective?

d) Only one of the answers can be used with 'absolutely'.

3. Have you been on that enormous rollercoaster? It's so high and so fast, I was absolutely _____!

- a) frightened
- b) scared
- c) terrified**
- d) afraid

a) If you use 'absolutely', you must follow it with a strong adjective, e.g. 'terrified'. Alternatively, you can say 'very frightened' or even 'so frightened' but is 'frightened' an extreme (strong) or a base (weak) adjective?

b) If you use 'absolutely', you must follow it with a strong adjective, e.g. 'terrified'. Alternatively, you can say 'very scared' or even 'so scared' but is 'frightened' an extreme (strong) or a base (weak) adjective?

c) That's right! If you use 'absolutely', you must follow it with a strong adjective - in this case 'absolutely terrified'.

d) If you use 'absolutely', you must follow it with a strong adjective, e.g. 'terrified'. Alternatively, you can say 'really afraid' or even 'so afraid' but is 'afraid' an extreme (strong) or a base (weak) adjective?

4. We just got back from our holidays in Spain; can you believe it was too hot for us? Everyday it was 100 degrees or more - honestly, it was absolutely _____!

a) boiling

b) scorching

c) baking

d) all of the above answers

a) This means it's very, very hot. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'boiling'. But are there any other extreme adjectives to choose from?

b) This means it's very, very hot. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'scorching'. But are there any other extreme adjectives to choose from?

c) This means it's very, very hot. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'baking'. But are there any other extreme adjectives to choose from?

d) Correct! All the above adjectives are correct because they are all extreme (strong) adjectives.

5. Wow - flowers! I love them, thanks - they're absolutely _____!

a) stunning

b) gorgeous

c) beautiful

d) all of the above answers

a) This means they are very, very nice/attractive. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'stunning'. But are all the others base (weak) adjectives?

b) This means they are very, very nice/attractive. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'gorgeous'. But are all the others base (weak) adjectives?

c) This means they are very, very nice/attractive - notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'beautiful'. But are all the others base (weak) adjectives?

d) All the above adjectives are correct; notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective.

6. It's done nothing but rain for 2 days. This weather is absolutely _____!

- a) wet
- b) foul**
- c) rainy
- d) damp

a) You can say 'it's very wet' but if we say 'absolutely' we need to use an extreme (strong) adjective. Which adjective is *stronger* than the others?

b) That's right! This means it is very, very wet/horrible outside. Notice how we use 'absolutely' + an extreme (strong) adjective - in this case 'absolutely foul'.

c) You can say 'it's very rainy' but if we say 'absolutely' we need to use an extreme adjective. Which adjective is *stronger* than the others?

d) You can say 'it's very damp' but if we say 'absolutely' we need to use an extreme (strong) adjective. Which adjective is *stronger* than the others?

Quiz topic: Abstract noun endings

1. The worst thing about my job is the _____; I do the same thing day after day.
a) wisdom
b) kingdom
c) boredom
d) freedom

2. I go to the gym to build up my _____.
a) length
b) warmth
c) depth
d) strength

3. I've been seeing my girlfriend for 6 months now, I suppose it's quite a serious _____.
a) friendship
b) membership
c) companionship
d) relationship

4. I spent most of my _____ walking around the streets with other children. We were always getting into trouble!
a) childhood
b) adulthood
c) motherhood
d) neighbourhood

5. When I told her she'd passed the exam, she looked at me in total _____.
a) replacement
b) achievement
c) amazement
d) improvement

6. My son has a big _____, he's always telling stories about things which didn't happen!
a) action
b) imagination
c) illusion
d) collection

Quiz topic: Abstract noun endings

Answers:

1. The worst thing about my job is the _____; I do the same thing day after day.

- a) wisdom - wisdom is the noun from wise being knowledgeable through experience.
- b) kingdom - a land ruled by a king is known as a kingdom, e.g. The United Kingdom).
- c) boredom - boredom is the noun from bored .**
- d) freedom - freedom is the noun from free meaning liberty, not captive or a prisoner.

2. I go to the gym to build up my _____.

- a) length - length is the noun made from long, what's the noun made from strong?
- b) warmth - warmth is the adjective made from warm, what's the noun made from strong?
- c) depth - depth is the noun made from deep, what's the noun made from strong?
- d) strength - strength is the noun made from strong**

3. I've been seeing my girlfriend for 6 months now, I suppose it's quite a serious _____.

- a) friendship - if you are friends with someone, you have a friendship.
- b) membership - if you belong to a club, you are a member; the membership is the people who belong to the club.
- c) companionship - if someone is lonely, they might look for companionship, someone to keep them company.
- d) relationship - someone has a relationship with a boyfriend or girlfriend, husband or wife.**

4. I spent most of my _____ walking around the streets with other children. We were always getting into trouble!

- a) childhood - the time when you are a child is called childhood .**
- b) adulthood - the time when you are an adult is called adulthood .
- c) motherhood - the time when you are a mother is called motherhood .
- d) neighbourhood - the local area where you live is called your neighbourhood .

5. When I told her she d passed the exam, she looked at me in total _____.

- a) replacement - my printer broke last week, so I took it back to the shop and asked for a replacement.
- b) achievement - if you are able to do something difficult, you achieve something achievement is the noun.
- c) amazement - amazement is the noun from amaze – total surprise and shock.**
- d) improvement - if something gets better it improves. Improvement is the noun from improve .

6. y son has a big _____, he s always telling stories about things which didn t happen!

- a) action - action describes doing something or behaving in a certain way.
- b) imagination - you have imagination if you can form images in your mind without seeing something, or if you are very creative.**
- c) illusion - if something is an illusion, it appears real but, in fact, is not, e.g. seeing a water oasis in the middle of a desert.
- d) collection - a collection is a number of things which belong together as a group, e.g. she had an amazing stamp collection.

Across / along / over / through

1. He jumped _____ the wall.

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through

2. I've got friends right _____ the world.

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through

3. Their eyes met _____ a crowded room.

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- e) through

4. The little girl walked _____ the path until she came to her grandmother's house.

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through

5. The wolf ran _____ the forest and reached her grandmother's cottage before her.

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through

6. She's won the lottery! She's _____ the moon!

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through

ANSWERS

1. He jumped _____ the wall.

- a) across
- b) over**
- c) along
- d) through

a) We don't use across with tall or high objects such as walls. Try again!

b) Well done! over is the right answer.

c) The preposition along isn't correct, and is difficult to understand in this context. Try again!

d) hosts might be able to jump through walls, but people can't. Try again!

2. I've got friends right _____ the world.

- a) across**
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through

a) Well done. We could also say all over the world .

b) We can say all over the world , but we can't say right over the world . Try again!

c) The preposition along doesn't work in this context. Try again!

d) The preposition through doesn't work in this context. Try again!

3. Their eyes met _____ a crowded room.

- a) across**
- b) over
- c) along
- e) through

a) Well done! Here we think of the room as a broad, flat surface, so across is the right preposition to choose.

b) The preposition over doesn't work here. Try again!

c) The preposition along doesn't work here. Try again!

d) In this context, we think of the crowded room as a broad, flat surface, so through doesn't work here.

4. The little girl walked _____ the path until she came to her grandmother's house.
- a) across
 - b) over
 - c) along**
 - d) through

- a) In this sentence we think of the path as a line which the girl is following. Try again!
- b) In this sentence we think of the path as a line which the girl is following. Try again!
- c) Well done! We use the preposition along when someone is following a line, or something shaped like a line.**
- d) In this sentence we think of the path as a line which the girl is following. Try again!

5. The wolf ran _____ the forest and reached her grandmother's cottage before her.

- a) across
- b) over
- c) along
- d) through**

- a) In this context, we think of the wolf passing from one side of a space to the other side, so across doesn't work. Try again!
- b) A bird can fly over a forest, but a wolf can't run over it. Try again!
- c) Along doesn't work in this context. Try again!
- d) Well done! When we're talking about movement from one side of a space to the other side, through is the correct preposition to choose.**

6. She's won the lottery! She's _____ the moon!

- a) across
- b) over**
- c) along
- d) through

- a) Across the moon doesn't work in this context. Try again!
- b) Well done. Over the moon is an idiom, meaning delighted or very happy.**
- c) Sorry, but along the moon doesn't work. Try again!
- d) Through the moon doesn't work in this context. Try again!

Quiz topic: Adjectives describing character

1. If you want to be a teacher you have to be very _____; if someone doesn't understand something you have spend time helping them get it.

- a) stubborn
- b) patient
- c) confident
- d) shy

2. Which of the following would you NOT want your boyfriend or girlfriend to be?

- a) romantic
- b) loving
- c) caring
- d) jealous

3. Which of the following is NOT correct? 'If you want to succeed in business you have to be _____'

- a) decisive
- b) tough
- c) half-hearted
- d) strong

4. Which of the following is the 'odd one out'?

- a) cheerful
- b) happy
- c) moody
- d) happy-go-lucky

5. She's so _____, I can't remember the last time she did a day's work!

- a) hardworking
- b) conscientious
- c) diligent
- d) idle

6. She's the _____ woman I know, she prefers to spend her money on other people rather than herself.

- a) meanest
- b) most tight-fisted
- c) most stingy
- d) most generous

Quiz topic: Adjectives describing character

Answers

1. If you want to be a teacher you have to be very _____; if someone doesn't understand something you have spend time helping them get it.

- a) stubborn
- b) patient**
- c) confident
- d) shy

a) If you are stubborn, you refuse to change your ideas and opinions – you are not flexible or co-operative.

b) If you don't mind waiting for something, you are a patient person – the opposite is impatient.

c) If you are very sure about yourself and your beliefs, you are confident.

d) If you get nervous around people, especially meeting new people, you are shy.

2. Which of the following would you NOT want your boyfriend or girlfriend to be?

- a) romantic
- b) loving
- c) caring
- d) jealous**

a) This is not correct – do you want flowers, intimate dinners, and long walks on a beautiful beach?!

b) Someone who loves you is a very loving person.

c) Someone who cares for you is a very caring person.

d) If your partner doesn't want you to be friends with someone else because they are suspicious, they are jealous.

3. Which of the following is NOT correct? 'If you want to succeed in business you have to be _____'

- a) decisive
- b) tough
- c) half-hearted**
- d) strong

a) If you are decisive, you make difficult decisions easily.

b) If you are a tough person, you are mentally strong.

c) If you are 'half-hearted' you don't give something 100% - i.e. all your energy

d) The opposite of strong is weak.

4. Which of the following is the 'odd one out'?

- a) cheerful
- b) happy
- c) moody**
- d) happy-go-lucky

a) If you are cheerful, you are usually happy and optimistic.

b) This is not the correct answer.

c) If you are moody, you can change from being happy to unhappy or angry very quickly.

d) This person is optimistic and doesn't worry about things.

5. She's so _____, I can't remember the last time she did a day's work!

- a) hardworking
- b) conscientious
- c) diligent
- d) idle**

a) If you are hardworking, you work hard!

b) Conscientious people always like to do a job very well.

c) Diligent people always make sure they do a job well.

d) Idle people are very lazy – they don't like working at all.

6. She's the _____ woman I know, she prefers to spend her money on other people rather than herself.

- a) meanest
- b) most tight-fisted
- c) most stingy
- d) most generous**

a) If you are mean, you hate spending money.

b) If you are tight-fisted, you hate spending money.

c) If you are stingy, you hate spending money.

d) If you are generous, you love spending money on other people.

Animals

1. kangaroos carry their babies in a...
 - a) pocket
 - b) pouch
 - c) bag
 - d) sling

2. Male lions look different to female lions because they have...
 - a) a tail
 - b) fur
 - c) hair
 - d) a mane

3. Chickens eat food using their...
 - a) beaks
 - b) mouths
 - c) teeth
 - d) claws

4. Elephants are often killed because hunters want to sell their...
 - a) horns
 - b) tusks
 - c) antlers
 - d) fins

5. Geese, ducks and other birds are covered in...
 - a) fur
 - b) feathers
 - c) hair
 - d) spikes

6. A group of cows is called a...
 - a) pride
 - b) flock
 - c) shoal
 - d) herd

ANSWERS:

1. kangaroos carry their babies in a...
 - a) pocket
 - b) pouch
 - c) bag
 - d) sling

a) people usually have pockets on their coats or trousers. They carry things like a purse or wallet in them. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) people usually carry bags over their shoulders or on their backs. Try again!

d) people or animals who are injured often need a sling to keep their arm or leg still until it heals. Try again!
2. Male lions look different to female lions because they have...
 - a) a tail
 - b) fur
 - c) hair
 - d) a mane

a) Both male and female lions have tails. So do animals like horses, dogs, cats and mice. Try again!

b) Both male and female lions have fur. So do animals like horses, dogs, cats and rabbits. Try again!

c) people have hair, not animals. Try again!

d) This is the correct answer! Well done!
3. Chickens eat food using their...
 - a) beaks
 - b) mouths
 - c) teeth
 - d) claws

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) people have a mouth, so do some animals like horses, dogs, cats, cows and rabbits. Chickens and other birds don't. Try again!

c) people have teeth, so do some animals like horses, dogs, cats, cows and rabbits. Chickens and other birds don't. Try again!

d) Chickens and other birds have claws on their feet. Try again!
4. Elephants are often killed because hunters want to sell their...
 - a) horns
 - b) tusks
 - c) antlers
 - d) fins

a) rhinoceroses have a horn, but elephants don't. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer. Elephants' tusks are made from ivory, which people want to make beautiful objects. The trade of ivory is illegal.

c) deer have antlers on their head. They use them to fight other deer in the spring. Try again!

d) fish and mammals that live in the water, like the whales, have fins. They use them to swim. Try again!

5. eese, ducks and other birds are covered in...
- a) fur
 - b) feathers
 - c) hair
 - d) spikes
- a) Animals like cats, dogs, horses, cows and deer are covered in fur, not birds. Try again.
b) Well done! This is the correct answer.
c) eople have hair, not animals or birds. Try again!
d) Hedgehogs are covered in spikes, not birds. Try again!
6. A group of cows is called a...
- a) pride
 - b) flock
 - c) shoal
 - d) herd
- a) A group of lions is called a pride. Try again!
b) A group of sheep is called a flock. Try again!
c) A group of fish is called a shoal. Try again!
d) This is the correct answer. Well done!

Quiz topic: Appearance

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. They look ridiculous together. He's really short and she's so _____.
a) high
b) tall
c) great
d) large
2. When I saw her on her wedding day she looked absolutely _____.
a) pretty
b) beautiful
c) handsome
d) ugly
3. If you could change one thing about your appearance, what _____?
a) would you have changed
b) would you change
c) will you change
d) do you change
4. You shouldn't judge a book by its _____.
a) cover
b) plot
c) main characters
d) first page
5. Have you seen Celia's new boyfriend, he's tall, dark and _____.
a) handsome
b) gorgeous
c) good-looking
d) beautiful
6. A: _____ B: He's tall and blonde with blue eyes.
a) What does he like?
b) How does he look?
c) What does he look like?
d) How is he?

Quiz topic:

Answers:

1. They look ridiculous together he's really short and she's so _____.
a) high - se high to describe buildings not people.
b) tall - Tall is the opposite of short. Correct
c) great - reat usually means really good .
d) large - To say someone is large is a polite way of saying they are fat.

2. When I saw her on her wedding day she looked absolutely _____.
a) pretty - If you say absolutely it must be followed by an extreme (strong) adjective.
b) beautiful - If you say absolutely it must be followed by an extreme (strong) adjective. Correct
c) handsome - se handsome to describe men.
d) ugly - If you say absolutely it must be followed by an extreme (strong) adjective.

3. If you could change one thing about your appearance, what _____?
a) would you have changed - se would you have changed to talk about unreal situations in the past.
b) would you change - se would change to talk about unreal situations in the present or future. Correct
c) will you change - se will change to talk about a situation which you think is possible in the future.
d) do you change - se do change to talk about things which happen regularly.

4. You shouldn't judge a book by its _____.
a) cover - This expression means you shouldn't judge someone's character by their appearance. Correct
b) plot - You shouldn't judge someone's character by their appearance which word suggests appearance ?
c) main characters - You shouldn't judge someone's character by their appearance appearance which word suggests appearance ?
d) first page - You shouldn't judge someone's character by their appearance appearance which word suggests appearance ?

5. Have you seen Celia's new boyfriend, he's tall, dark and _____.
a) handsome - Tall dark and handsome is a fixed expression (it cannot be changed). Correct
b) gorgeous - Which word completes the fixed expression tall dark and _____ ?
c) good-looking - Which word completes the fixed expression tall dark and _____ ?
d) beautiful - Which word completes the fixed expression tall dark and _____ ?

6. A: _____ B: He's tall and blonde with blue eyes.
a) What does he like? - se this question to ask about someone's likes and dislikes.
b) How does he look? - This question is not correct.
c) What does he look like - se this question to ask about someone's appearance. Correct
d) How is he? - se this question to ask about someone's health.

Vocab describing appearances

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT correct?

I've got short black hair, but my sister's is long and _____.

- a. blonde
- b. brown
- c. yellow
- d. red

2. Which of the following is NOT correct?

As we get older, most people get _____ next to their eyes.

- a. wrinkles
- b. lines
- c. crows feet
- d. creases

3. The answer is 'She's quite tall, with long blonde hair' but what was the question?

- a. What does she look like?
- b. How is she?
- c. What's she like?
- d. What does she like?

4. Which of the following is NOT correct?

If men don't shave, they grow _____ on their chin.

- a. a 5 o'clock shadow
- b. stubble
- c. a beard
- d. a moustache

5. Which one is NOT correct?

If someone doesn't take care of their clothes, they can be described as _____.

- a. smart
- b. scruffy
- c. well-turned out
- d. well-dressed

6. Which of the following adjectives can be used with 'absolutely'?

Have you seen Marie's new boyfriend – he's absolutely _____!

- a. gorgeous
- b. good-looking
- c. handsome
- d. attractive

Vocab describing appearances

Answers

1. Which of the following is NOT correct?

I've got short black hair, but my sister's is long and _____.

a. blonde - Blonde hair is yellowish or golden in colour

b. brown - Brown hair is correct

c. **yellow - We don't say yellow hair, we say 'blonde' or 'fair' hair. Correct Answer**

d. red - Red hair is also known as 'ginger' in colour

2. Which of the following is NOT correct? As we get older, most people get _____ next to their eyes.

a. wrinkles - Wrinkles are lines we develop as we get older – also an adjective – wrinkled

b. lines - We develop lines in our face as we get older

c. crows feet - Crows feet are the lines we get next to our eyes

d. creases - **Creases are found in material, not skin. Correct answer**

3. The answer is 'She's quite tall, with long blonde hair' but what was the question?

a. **What does she look like? - This question asks for a physical description. Correct**

b. How is she? - This question asks generally about her health or well-being. 'She's fine'.

c. What's she like? - This asks about appearance and character.

d. What does she like? - This asks about her likes and dislikes e.g. she likes crime stories.

4. Which of the following is NOT correct? If men don't shave, they grow _____ on their chin.

a. a 5 o'clock shadow - A 5 o'clock shadow is another word for stubble, the start of a beard

b. stubble - Stubble is the beginning of a beard

c. a beard - A beard will grow on a man's chin

d. **a moustache - A moustache grows on a man's upper lip not his chin. Correct Answer**

5. Which one is NOT correct? If someone takes care of their clothes, they can be described as _____.

a. smart - If you are smart you take care of your clothes and appearance.

b. scruffy - **If you are scruffy you don't care about your clothes and appearance, it's the opposite of smart. Correct answer.**

c. well-turned out - If you are well-turned out, you take care of your clothes and appearance.

d. well-dressed - If you are well-dressed, you take care of your clothes and appearance.

6. Which of the following adjectives can be used with 'absolutely'?

Have you seen Marie's new boyfriend – he's absolutely _____!

a. **gorgeous - 'absolutely gorgeous' is correct as 'gorgeous' is a strong adjective. Correct**

b. good-looking - You cannot say 'absolutely good-looking'. 'Absolutely + extreme adjective' is the rule.

c. handsome - You cannot say 'absolutely handsome'. 'Absolutely + extreme adjective' is the rule.

d. attractive - You cannot say 'absolutely attractive'. 'Absolutely + extreme adjective' is the rule.

-
1. The word to describe your official status or relative importance within an organisation, especially a military force, is _____.
 - a) rank
 - b) rang
 - c) ranc
 - d) ranck
 2. Still thinking about someone's official position in the army, what would you call someone whose official status is above yours?
 - a) an inferior
 - b) a peer
 - c) a superior
 - d) a commander
 3. Find the odd one out:
 - a) sergeant
 - b) nurse
 - c) colonel
 - d) major
 4. Army officers are often sent on tours of duty, and this means living _____.
 - a) in a suitcase
 - b) on a motorway
 - c) without stop
 - d) on the move
 5. In Britain, guarding a royal residence is known among the soldiers as _____.
 - a) Deer Duty
 - b) Elk Duty
 - c) Stag Duty
 - d) Moose Duty
 6. Which one of these do you think is the largest military unit?
 - a) regiment
 - b) platoon
 - c) squad
 - d) company

ANSWERS:

1. The word to describe your official status or relative importance within an organisation, especially a military force, is _____.

a) rank - Well done, this is correct!

b) - d) - The spelling is incorrect. Try again!

2. Still thinking about someone's official position in the army, what would you call someone whose official status is above yours?

a) an inferior - This is someone whose official status is lower than yours. You need the opposite of 'inferior'.

b) a peer - This is someone whose official status is the same as yours. Try again!

c) a superior - Well done, this is correct!

d) a commander - Not everyone whose official position is higher than yours is entitled to give you commands or orders. Try again!

3. Find the odd one out:

a), c) and d) - This and two other words are only used to talk about the military.

b) nurse - Well done, this is correct! Of course there are nurses in military hospitals, but nurses also work in civilian institutions.

4. Army officers are often sent on tours of duty, and this means living _____.

a) - c) - Sorry, this is not an expression in English. Try again!

d) security - Well done, this is correct!

5. In Britain, guarding a royal residence is known among the soldiers as _____.

c) Stag Duty - Well done, this is correct!

6. Which one of these do you think is the largest military unit?

a) regiment - Well done, this is correct!

Quiz topic: War words

1. Which of the following describes a country's armed force that operates at sea?
 - a) army
 - b) air force
 - c) navy
 - d) civilians

2. Have you ever read 'War and _____' by Leo Tolstoy? It's a huge and gripping book.
 - a) peace
 - b) please
 - c) peach
 - d) peaceful

3. When the president decided to _____ the neighbouring country, it was the beginning of a long, drawn out struggle.
 - a) invasion
 - b) invade
 - c) evade
 - d) evasion

4. The _____ was broken when one of the armies started shooting again.
 - a) stopfire
 - b) stop shooting
 - c) cease shooting
 - d) ceasefire

5. What do soldiers wear in the army?
 - a) outfit
 - b) fancy dress
 - c) national dress
 - d) uniform

6. Soldiers often wear _____ so you can't see them easily.
 - a) a disguise
 - b) heavy boots
 - c) camouflage
 - d) a costume

Quiz Topic: War words

Answers:

1. Which of the following describes a country's armed force that operates at sea.

- a) army
- b) air force
- c) navy**
- d) civilians

An army fights on land.

An air force fights in planes in the sky.

A navy fights from warships or submarines at sea.

Civilians are the people who are not in the army, navy or air force.

2. Have you ever read 'War and _____' by Leo Tolstoy? It's a huge and gripping book.

- a) peace**
- b) please
- c) peach
- d) peaceful

War and peace is the correct title.

War and please is not the correct title.

War and peach is not the correct title.

War and peaceful is not the correct title.

3. When the president decided to _____ the neighbouring country, it was the beginning of a long, drawn out struggle.

- a) invasion
- b) invade**
- c) evade
- d) evasion

Invasion is the noun, what's the verb?

To invade means to use an army to enter another country and take power.

Evade means to avoid something e.g. He was convicted of evading his taxes.

Evasion is the noun from evade to avoid something, e.g. He was convicted of tax evasion.

4. The _____ was broken when one of the armies started shooting again.

- a) stopfire
- b) stop shooting
- c) cease shooting
- d) ceasefire**

Stopfire is not correct what do we call it when two armies stop firing at each other?
Stop shooting is not correct what do we call it when two armies stop firing at each other?

Cease shooting is not correct what do we call it when two armies stop firing at each other?

Ceasefire is correct – when two armies stop firing at each other.

5. What do soldiers wear in the army?

- a) outfit
- b) fancy dress
- c) national dress
- d) uniform**

An outfit is a set of clothes which go together.

Fancy dress is something you might wear if you went to a party dressed as a character.

National dress is the traditional clothes of a country.

Soldiers wear a uniform.

6. Soldiers often wear _____ so you can't see them easily.

- a) a disguise
- b) heavy boots
- c) camouflage**
- d) a costume

You wear a disguise to make you look like someone else.

Soldiers wear heavy boots but they don't make them hard to see.

Soldiers often wear camouflage e.g. green in the jungle, brown in the desert etc.

A costume might be worn by an actor in the theatre.

-
1. The word to describe your official status or relative importance within an organisation, especially a military force, is _____.
 - a) rank
 - b) rang
 - c) ranc
 - d) ranck
 2. Still thinking about someone's official position in the army, what would you call someone whose official status is above yours?
 - a) an inferior
 - b) a peer
 - c) a superior
 - d) a commander
 3. Find the odd one out:
 - a) sergeant
 - b) nurse
 - c) colonel
 - d) major
 4. Army officers are often sent on tours of duty, and this means living _____.
 - a) in a suitcase
 - b) on a motorway
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 - b) platoon
 - c) squad
 - d) company

ANSWERS:

1. The word to describe your official status or relative importance within an organisation, especially a military force, is _____.

a) rank - Well done, this is correct!

b) - d) - The spelling is incorrect. Try again!

2. Still thinking about someone's official position in the army, what would you call someone whose official status is above yours?

a) an inferior - This is someone whose official status is lower than yours. You need the opposite of 'inferior'.

b) a peer - This is someone whose official status is the same as yours. Try again!

c) a superior - Well done, this is correct!

d) a commander - Not everyone whose official position is higher than yours is entitled to give you commands or orders. Try again!

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b) nurse - Well done, this is correct! Of course there are nurses in military hospitals, but nurses also work in civilian institutions.

4. Army officers are often sent on tours of duty, and this means living _____.

a) - c) - Sorry, this is not an expression in English. Try again!

d) security - Well done, this is correct!

5. In Britain, guarding a royal residence is known among the soldiers as _____.

c) Stag Duty - Well done, this is correct!

6. Which one of these do you think is the largest military unit?

a) regiment - Well done, this is correct!

You can try this quiz online at:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/apps/iff/worldservice/quiznet/quizengine?ContentType=text/html;quiz=1358_army

Around the home

Quiz topic: Around the home

1. Which of the following would you find outdoors?

- a) a sofa
- b) a couch
- c) a settee
- d) a bench

2. "Johnny, please don't leave your clothes on the floor; hang them in the _____!"

- a) locker
- b) wardrobe
- c) cupboard
- d) cabinet

3. Which of the following is the odd one out? (think about things that you ONLY put on your bed)

- a) duvet
- b) sheet
- c) pillow
- d) cushion

4. I like my room to be _____; I hate it when it gets messy.

- a) clean and tidy
- b) tidy and clean
- c) neat and clean
- d) clean and neat

5. If you want to make a cup of tea, you should use the _____ to make the hot water.

- a) iron
- b) toaster
- c) mixer
- d) kettle

6. "I have a small bedside table next to my bed. I keep a lamp and a book on it - and of course, my _____ to wake me up in the mornings."

- a) alarm clock
- b) clock
- c) grandfather clock
- d) all of the above answers

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Around the home

1. Which of the following would you find outdoors?

- a) a sofa
- b) a couch
- c) a settee
- d) a bench**

a) A sofa is a long comfortable 'chair' for 2 or 3 people. It is also called a couch or settee and is usually found in the living room.

b) A couch is a long comfortable 'chair' for 2 or 3 people. It is also called a sofa or settee and is usually found in the living room.

c) A settee is a long comfortable 'chair' for 2 or 3 people. It is also called a sofa or couch and is usually found in the living room.

d) You will find a bench in the garden or in a park. It is a long hard seat, usually for 2 or 3 people, and is made of wood or metal.

2. "Johnny, please don't leave your clothes on the floor; hang them in the _____!"

- a) locker
- b) wardrobe**
- c) cupboard
- d) cabinet

a) You can find a locker at school or in the gym. It's a place where you can put your things and lock the door.

b) You keep your clothes in a wardrobe.

c) You have cupboards in the kitchen – very useful for storing food and dishes.

d) A cabinet is often found in the living room. It sometimes has glass doors which you can display things behind.

3. Which of the following is the odd one out? (think about things you can ONLY put on your bed)

- a) duvet
- b) sheet
- c) pillow
- d) cushion**

a) In colder countries, we often use a duvet (pronounced 'doo-vey') to keep us warm. It may be filled with feathers.

b) Most people have cotton sheets on their bed – but some have sheets made of silk!

c) Rest your head on your pillow and go to sleep! Cushions rather than pillows would be used on a sofa, for example.

d) Be careful! Cushions can be found on both sofas and beds but you only find pillows on beds.

4. I like my room to be _____; I hate it when it gets messy.

a) clean and tidy

b) tidy and clean

c) neat and clean

d) clean and neat

a) These two words go together, like 'ladies and gentlemen' or 'black and white'.

b) The two words have to go the other way round – they work together like 'ladies and gentlemen' or 'black and white'.

c) These two words have the correct meaning, but we usually use a pair of words in a set expression like 'ladies and gentlemen' or 'black and white'.

d) These two words have the correct meaning, but we usually use a pair of words in a set expression like 'ladies and gentlemen' or 'black and white'.

5. If you want to make a cup of tea, you should use the _____ to make the hot water.

a) iron

b) toaster

c) mixer

d) kettle

a) You use an iron to iron your clothes – to press them or make them smooth. 'Iron' (pronounced 'ahy-ern' – the 'R' is silent) is both a noun and a verb.

b) You use a toaster to make toast from bread – often for breakfast.

c) If you want to bake a cake, you can use a mixer to mix the ingredients

d) We use a kettle to boil water.

6. "I have a small bedside table next to my bed. I keep a lamp and a book on it - and of course, my _____ to wake me up in the mornings."

a) alarm clock

b) clock

c) grandfather clock

d) all of the above answers

a) An alarm clock is very useful if you don't want to be late for work!

b) What do we call the specific kind of clock that wakes you up in the morning?

c) A grandfather clock is a huge clock that stands on the floor, often in a hallway downstairs.

d) Only one of the clocks is used to wake us up in the morning!

Appreciating art

1. An artist often paints a picture onto _____.
 - a) a paintbrush
 - b) an easel
 - c) a canvas
 - d) a palette

2. A painting of fruit, flowers or insects is called _____.
 - a) a still-life
 - b) an abstract
 - c) a landscape
 - d) a self-portrait

3. Paintings made from millions of tiny coloured dots are typical of the _____ style.
 - a) renaissance
 - b) cubist
 - c) impressionist
 - d) pointillist

4. Sculptures made from hard stone, like marble, have to be _____ with a chisel and mallet.
 - a) modelled
 - b) carved
 - c) blended
 - d) sketched

5. The white lily flower is often _____ of purity in religious paintings.
- a) a symbol
 - b) symbolise
 - c) depict
 - d) portray
6. The painter creates an illusion of _____ by making objects smaller and less clear as they go into the distance.
- a) proportion
 - b) composition
 - c) perspective
 - d) medium

ANSWERS:

1. An artist often paints a picture onto _____.

- a) a paintbrush
- b) an easel
- c) a canvas**
- d) a palette

- a) This is incorrect. An artist uses a paintbrush to apply the paint. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. An artist rests a painting on an easel while he is painting. Try again!
- c) This is the correct answer. Well done!**
- d) This is incorrect. An artist mixes his colours on a palette. Try again!

2. A painting of fruit, flowers or insects is called _____.

- a) a still-life**
- b) an abstract
- c) a landscape
- d) a self-portrait

- a) This is the correct answer. Well done!**
- b) This is incorrect. An abstract painting is composed of shapes, colours and forms that are not usually recognisable as people, objects or animals. Try again!
- c) This is incorrect. A landscape shows scenes from nature: forests, hills, mountains, rivers and animals. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. A self-portrait is a picture of the artist, painted by the artist. Try again!

3. Paintings made from millions of tiny coloured dots are typical of the _____ style.

- a) renaissance
- b) cubist
- c) impressionist
- d) pointillist**

- a) This is incorrect. Paintings in the renaissance style were usually painted in Italy in the late 14th - early 16th century. Paintings created at this time were often religious or based on stories taken from classical texts and were very realistic in style. Try again!

- b) This is incorrect. The most famous cubist painter was Picasso. He developed the cubist style in 1908 with Braque. The cubist style is created by breaking down natural forms of the subjects into geometric shapes. Try again!
- c) This is incorrect. Impressionist painting was a style of painting that originated in France about 1870. Paintings of everyday subjects were painting outdoors, using broad brush strokes to capture the mood of a particular moment. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

4. Sculptures made from hard stone, like marble, have to be _____ with a chisel and mallet.

- a) modelled
- b) carved**
- c) blended
- d) sketched

- a) This is incorrect. Artists working with soft materials, such as clay, model objects with their hands and other tools. Try again!

b) This is the correct answer. Well done!

- c) This is incorrect. Paint colours are blended together to make different colours. For example, blue and yellow can be blended to make green. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. Artists often sketch a picture to see if their idea will work before painting it. Try again!

5. The white lily flower is often _____ of purity in religious paintings.

e) a symbol

- f) symbolise
- g) depict
- h) portray

a) This is the correct answer. Well done! You could also use the adjective 'symbolic' here.

- b) This is incorrect. 'Symbolise' is a verb. You would need to re-write the sentence so that it reads, 'The white lily flower symbolises purity in religious paintings.' Try again!
- c) This is incorrect. 'Depict' is a verb and means 'to show in a picture', e.g. the artist depicts a horse and a rider in this painting. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. 'Portray' is a verb and means 'to make a portrait of', e.g. the artist portrays his wife in this painting. Try again!

6. The painter creates an illusion of _____ by making objects smaller and less clear as they go into the distance.
- a) proportion
 - b) composition
 - c) **perspective**
 - d) medium
- a) This is incorrect. A painter must make sure that the size of the object is correct in relation to the other objects in the painting to create a realistic sense of proportion, e.g. an elephant must be bigger than a man. The elephant must be 'in proportion'. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. An artist must arrange objects and people so that they work well together in a painting. The artist often thinks about the composition of a painting before he begins. Try again!
- c) **This is the correct answer. Well done!**
- d) This is incorrect. An artist creates a 'work of art' in a particular medium. Painters can choose between the mediums of oil, gouache, acrylic, water colour, pen and ink etc. Sculptors might choose to work in the medium of clay, marble, copper, brass etc. Try again!

-
1. There's a free _____ of the artists' work in the art gallery next month.
 - a) exhibition
 - b) trade fair
 - c) advert
 - d) proposal

 2. It's difficult to say exactly what it's a picture of. There's a lot of colour but there's no clear image. It's _____ painting.
 - a) a portrait
 - b) a landscape
 - c) an abstract
 - d) a realistic

 3. This artist works with iron and steel. She makes _____ out of metal.
 - a) pottery
 - b) sculptor
 - c) sculptural
 - d) sculptures

 4. This is _____ of a wealthy merchant in Venice painted more than 300 years ago.
 - a) a facsimile
 - b) a portrait
 - c) a statue
 - d) a photocopy

 5. Three painters were considered but, in the end, Beth was the one who was _____ to paint a picture of the multi-national company's president.
 - a) requested
 - b) commissioned
 - c) offered
 - d) demanded

 6. I love the _____ of this piece. You know, the way the artist has used colour, light and his materials to create this beautiful image.
 - a) companion
 - b) commission
 - c) composition
 - d) cosmopolitan

ANSWERS:

1. There's a free _____ of the artists' work in the art gallery next month.

a) This is the right answer. Well done!

b), c) and d) This word is appropriate in a business or commercial context but you need a different word to talk about showing artistic work.

2. It's difficult to say exactly what it's a picture of. There's a lot of colour but there's no clear image. It's _____ painting.

a) This is a painting of a person. The correct answer is a word for a different type of painting.

b) This is a painting of the countryside. You need a different type of painting here.

c) This is correct. Well done!

d) This describes a painting that looks like an exact copy of the thing that it represents. The correct answer is a word for a different type of painting.

3. This artist works with iron and steel. She makes _____ out of metal.

a) You make pottery from clay. Try again.

b) This is the artist's job. The correct answer describes what she makes.

c) This is an adjective. The correct answer is a noun which describes what the artist makes.

d) This is the right choice. Well done!

4. This is _____ of a wealthy merchant in Venice painted more than 300 years ago.

a), c) and d) You need a different word to describe a painting of a person.

b) This is the right answer. Well done!

5. Three painters were considered but, in the end, Beth was the one who was _____ to paint a picture of the multi-national company's president.

b) This means she was formally chosen to do a special piece of work. Well done.

a, c) and d) You need a different verb here which means she was formally chosen to do a special piece of work.

6. I love the _____ of this piece. You know, the way the artist has used colour, light and his materials to create this beautiful image.

a) This means *friend*. The correct answer describes the way people or objects are arranged in a picture.

b) This is a special piece of work that someone was asked to create. The correct answer describes the way people or objects are arranged in a picture or painting.

c) **The composition of a picture is the way people or things are arranged in it. Well done!**

d) This means someone who has experience of a lot of different parts of the world. The correct answer describes the way people or things are arranged in a picture.

AT WORK

1. _____ is the right combination of working and having a fulfilling personal life, spending time with friends and family etc.
 - a) Work-life balance
 - b) Job-leisure correlation
 - c) Life-job equilibrium
 - d) Life-work balance
2. A condition when someone works all the time and finds it difficult to stop is called _____.
 - a) workaholism
 - b) work addicted
 - c) careerism
 - d) workaholic
3. Something that's not as important as something else can be described as a _____ issue.
 - a) second
 - b) second-class
 - c) second best
 - d) secondary
4. If in a particular workplace there is a culture of working long hours and most people do it, it is considered to be the _____ there.
 - a) normal
 - b) normality
 - c) norm
 - d) normalise
5. If you increase _____, you achieve a higher level of output within a certain time.
 - a) productive
 - b) productivity
 - c) produced
 - d) reproduce
6. It's easy to tell if someone has _____: they feel both physically and emotionally exhausted all the time.
 - a) flamed off
 - b) fired away
 - c) burnt out
 - d) arsonned

ANSWERS:

1. _____ is the right combination of working and having a fulfilling personal life, spending time with friends and family etc.
 - a) **Well done, this is correct!**
 - b) Sorry, this is not an expression in English.
 - c) Sorry, this is not an expression in English.
 - d) Sorry, the first two words are in the wrong order.

2. A condition when someone works all the time and finds it difficult to stop is called _____.
 - a) **Well done, this is correct!**
 - b) Sorry, this word combination acts as an adjective; you need a noun.
 - c) Sorry, this is when someone believes that their career is more important than anything else and will do anything to be successful in it.
 - d) Sorry, this is someone who suffers from the condition. You need a different noun to describe the condition itself.

3. Something that's not as important as something else can be described as a _____ issue.
 - a) Sorry, this is an ordinal number (e.g. first, second, third etc.). An issue can be second on the agenda of a meeting but at the same time, the most important one.
 - b) Sorry, this means not the best.
 - c) Sorry, this means not the best.
 - d) **Well done, this is correct!**

4. If in a particular workplace there is a culture of working long hours and most people do it, it is considered to be the _____ there.
 - a) Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a noun.
 - b) Sorry, this means the way things are under usual circumstances. You need another noun meaning standard or recognised behaviour.
 - c) **Well done, this is correct! The 'norm' is standard or recognised behaviour.**
 - d) Sorry, this is a verb; you need a noun.

5. If you increase _____, you achieve a higher level of output within a certain time.

- a) Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a noun.
- b) **Well done, this is correct!**
- c) Sorry, this is a participle; you need a noun.
- d) Sorry, this is a verb; you need a noun.

6. It's easy to tell if someone has _____: they feel both physically and emotionally exhausted all the time.

- a) Sorry, there is no such phrasal verb.
- b) Sorry, you need a different phrasal verb here. You say 'fire away' to encourage someone to ask you a question.
- c) **Well done, this is correct!**
- d) Sorry, this is incorrect English. 'Arson' is a noun, and cannot be used as a verb.

Banking

1. The _____ for the dollar is very good just now. We should change dollars into euros today.
 - a) interest rate
 - b) credit rating
 - c) money rate
 - d) exchange rate

2. My salary always runs out before the end of the month. Everything's so expensive just now. I don't know how I'd manage without _____.
 - a) getting my pocket money from the bank
 - b) lending money to my bank
 - c) having an overdraft
 - d) sticking to my budget

3. We've found our ideal house but we're not rich enough to be able to buy it straight away. We'll need to go to the bank to see if they'll give us _____.
 - a) interest
 - b) a deposit
 - c) some capital
 - d) a mortgage

4. We'll need to invest more _____ if we want to expand our business. You know what they say, you have to spend money to make money.
 - a) return
 - b) capital
 - c) interest rate
 - d) wages

5. We got a loan from the bank to buy a new car. We have to _____ it over the next two years.
 - a) repay
 - b) pay
 - c) return
 - d) give

6. She put all her money in a _____ savings account so she could make as much money as possible from it.

- a) credit card
- b) large return
- c) high interest
- d) low interest

ANSWERS:

1. The _____ for the dollar is very good just now. We should change dollars into euros today.

- a) interest rate
- b) credit rating
- c) money rate
- d) **exchange rate**

a) This is the amount of money charged by a bank for borrowing money from the bank or the amount a bank gives customers for saving with the bank.

b) This is a calculation of someone's ability to pay back money which they have borrowed.

c) This expression doesn't exist in English. The second word is correct but the first one isn't.

d) Correct! This is the rate at which the money of one country can be changed for the money of another country.

2. My salary always runs out before the end of the month. Everything's so expensive just now. I don't know how I'd manage without _____.

- a) getting my pocket money from the bank
- b) lending money to my bank
- c) **having an overdraft**
- d) sticking to my budget

a) Parents give children pocket money. You need another word than means a temporary loan from a bank.

b) In this example you want the bank to lend you some money temporarily, not for the bank to borrow money from you.

c) Well done! This is an agreed amount of money that a bank allows its customers to borrow for a short period of time.

d) If you stick to your budget you don't spend more money than you have but in this example, you do spend more than your income. That's why you need the bank to lend you some money temporarily.

3. We've found our ideal house but we're not rich enough to be able to buy it straight away. We'll need to go to the bank to see if they'll give us _____.

- a) interest
- b) a deposit
- c) some capital
- d) a mortgage**

a) Interest is the amount of extra money a bank gives you if you save with them.

b) A deposit is a sum of money you pay towards the total cost of something. For example if you want a loan from the bank to buy a car, the bank might ask for you to pay a 10% deposit of the total cost of the car before it gives you the loan.

c) Capital is money that is put into a business in order for the business to make more money or profit.

d) Well done! This is a special loan the bank gives you so that you can buy a house (and which you pay back to the bank over a set number of years – usually 20 or 25).

4. We'll need to invest more _____ if we want to expand our business. You know what they say, you have to spend money to make money.

- a) return
- b) capital**
- c) interest rate
- d) wages

a) This is the profit you get on money you have invested.

b) This is the right answer. This is money that is put into a business in order for the business to make more money or profit.

c) This is the amount that a bank charges on money it lends you or the amount the bank gives you if you save with it.

d) Wages are similar to salaries but are made weekly, rather than monthly.

5. We got a loan from the bank to buy a new car. We have to _____ it over the next two years.

- a) repay**
- b) pay
- c) return
- d) give

a) Correct, this means pay back.

b) You need a word with a prefix that means pay back.

c) We return books to the library but when we're talking about a loan from the bank we use a different word.

d) You can give something to someone as a present but if we're talking about a loan from the bank we use a different word.

6. She put all her money in a _____ savings account so she could make as much money as possible from it.

- a) credit card
- b) large return
- c) high interest**
- d) low interest

a) A credit card is a small plastic card which can be used to pay for things, rather than cash.

b) If you have a good savings accounts you will get a *large return* for your investment but the correct answer is a way of describing a good savings account.

c) Well done! A high interest account is one that rewards you with a lot of interest (money) for keeping your savings there.

d) The correct answer is the opposite of low interest.

Bees

1. Bees are kept in special box-like containers called _____.
 - a) bee-flats
 - b) beehives
 - c) bonnets
 - d) bee-containers
2. A _____ for bees is when there is not enough land that provides natural conditions for them to thrive, or sometimes even to survive.
 - a) lack of housing
 - b) lack of habitat
 - c) lack of available accommodation
 - d) lack of properties on the market
3. A pest is _____.
 - a) a small animal which damages crops
 - b) a small animal which is harmful to other species
 - c) an insect which damages crops
 - d) Any of the above answers
4. In the UK, what exactly is the issue with the bee population?
 - a) The number of bees is falling.
 - b) There are too many bees.
 - c) The number of bees is growing slower than expected.
 - d) None of the above.
5. Which of these is NOT a synonym of 'to be on the decline'?
 - a) to get smaller
 - b) to shrink
 - c) to pollinate
 - d) to dwindle
6. What's a shorter way of saying 'to make plants grow or produce crops'?
 - a) to sterilise
 - b) to fertilise
 - c) to pollenise
 - d) to fertalise

ANSWERS:

1. Bees are kept in special box-like containers called _____.

a), d) This word doesn't exist. Try again.

b) This is the right answer.

c) This isn't the right answer but you've come close to a good idiom: if you have a bee in your bonnet, you keep talking about something again and again because you think it is very important. Try again!

2. A _____ for bees is when there is not enough land that provides natural conditions for them to thrive, or sometimes even to survive.

a), c), d) This can only be said of people and their houses, not of bees or any other species.

b) This is the correct answer.

3. A pest is _____.

a), b), c) This is right but there are other answers that are also correct. Try to find the best one.

d) This is correct, well done!

4. In the UK, what exactly is the issue with the bee population?

a) This is the right choice. Well done!

b), c) This is not correct. Try again.

d) One of the above answers is correct. Try again.

5. Which of these is NOT a synonym of 'to be on the decline'?

a), b), d) This is a synonym of 'to be on the decline'. Try again.

c) You are right. 'To pollinate' means to carry pollen grains and make plants grow or produce crops.

6. What's a shorter way of saying 'to make plants grow or produce crops'?

a) 'To sterilise' is the opposite of the correct verb. It means to stop an organism from reproducing.

b) This is the right answer.

c) This word doesn't exist. Try again.

d) Check your spelling!

Being a star

1. If you become widely known very quickly, people may say you've experienced a _____ rise to fame.
 - a) stratospheric
 - b) stratified
 - c) stratify
 - d) stratosphere
2. Which expression means to make many people aware of / know about something or someone?
 - a) to cast the message
 - b) to pass the know
 - c) to spread the word
 - d) to communicate the phrase
3. A performer who has a very good singing voice and a tasteful manner can be called a _____.
 - a) classy action
 - b) class act
 - c) classified act
 - d) class action
4. Someone who is _____ usually has a quiet character and shows no desire for attention or admiration.
 - a) presuming
 - b) assuming
 - c) unassuming
 - d) unassuming
5. A set informal saying for an ordinary, average, not very attractive or interesting female is _____.
 - a) humble Jill
 - b) simple Jade
 - c) plain Jane
 - d) pure Joan
6. If you're an odds-on favourite to win a contest, which of the following applies to you?
 - a) you're most likely to win it
 - b) you're as likely to win it as any other contestant
 - c) you're least likely to win it
 - d) you're not going to take part in it

ANSWERS:

1. If you become widely known very quickly, people may say you've experienced a _____ rise to fame.

a) Well done, this is correct!

b) You need a different adjective here. 'Stratified' means formed into groups.

c), d) You need an adjective here. Try again!

2. Which expression means to make many people aware of / know about something or someone?

a), b) and d) There is no such expression in English. Try again.

c) Well done, this is correct!

3. A performer who has a very good singing voice and a tasteful manner can be called a _____.

a), c) and d) - This is not an expression in English. Try again!

b) Well done, this is correct! A 'class act' is someone who is regarded as an example of excellence.

4. Someone who is _____ usually has a quiet character and shows no desire for attention or admiration.

a) Sorry, you need a different adjective here. A presuming person is someone who behaves arrogantly or overconfidently by doing something they know they don't have the right to do. Try again!

b) Sorry, you need the opposite to 'assuming' here.

c) This is not a correct English word. Try again.

d) Well done, this is correct!

5. A set informal saying for an ordinary, average, not very attractive or interesting female is _____.

c) Well done, this is correct!

6. If you're an odds-on favourite to win a contest, which of the following applies to you?

a) Well done, this is correct!

Binomials

1. He's well known as someone who likes to _____ the ladies!

- a) wine and dine
- b) sink or swim
- c) give or take
- d) rant and rave

2. The government is trying to be tough on _____.

- a) here and there
- b) give and take
- c) law and order
- d) odds and ends

3. I'm _____ of her moaning about the job, if she doesn't like it she should leave.

- a) high and dry
- b) clean and tidy
- c) prim and proper
- d) sick and tired

4. You should hear him _____ at her, every night. I've thought about calling the police you know.

- a) wine and dine
- b) rant and rave
- c) give or take
- d) pick and choose

5. She's so _____, you really have to watch what you say or she'll walk out of the room.

- a) high and dry
- b) sick and tired
- c) rough and ready
- d) prim and proper

6. There were a few small villages _____, but no major city for miles around.

- a) here and there
- b) on and off
- c) back and forth
- d) up and down

Quiz topic: Binomials

Answers:

1. He's well known as someone who likes to _____ the ladies!

a) wine and dine

b) sink or swim

c) give or take

d) rant and rave

a) This means to take someone for an expensive meal because you want to make a good impression!

b) If someone leaves you to succeed or fail without helping you, they leave you 'to sink or swim'.

c) This describes a situation where people are compromising – trying to find some way of coming to an agreement – everyone has to 'give and take' a little.

d) This means to shout at someone because you are angry.

2. The government is trying to be tough on _____.

a) here and there

b) give and take

c) law and order

d) odds and ends

a) This describes something that can be found occasionally – 'There were a few small villages here and there, but no major city.'

b) This describes a situation where people are compromising – trying to find some way of coming to an agreement – everyone has to 'give and take' a little.

c) This relates to issues such as crime and police.

d) This means small, unimportant things – 'I have to sort out a few odds and ends before I can go home.'

3. I'm _____ of her moaning about the job, if she doesn't like it she should leave.

a) high and dry

b) clean and tidy

c) prim and proper

d) sick and tired

a) If someone leaves you in a situation where you are helpless you might say 'She left me high and dry without a penny in my pocket'.

b) These two words go together – it is usually an adjective e.g. 'Leave the room clean and tidy when you leave.'

c) This describes someone who doesn't like bad language or rule breaking – She's so prim and proper!

d) If you are 'sick and tired of something', you've had enough and now it's annoying you! 'I'm sick and tired of living next door to the noise!'

4. You should hear him _____ at her, every night. I've thought about calling the police you know.

a) wine and dine

b) rant and rave

c) give or take

d) pick and choose

a) This means to take someone for an expensive meal because you want to make a good impression!

b) This means to shout at someone because you are angry.

c) This describes a situation where people are compromising – trying to find some way of coming to an agreement – everyone has to 'give and take' a little.

d) These two words go together and describe having a free choice e.g. 'It's a modular course so you can pick and choose what subjects you want to do.'

5. She's so _____, you really have to watch what you say or she'll walk out of the room.

a) high and dry

b) sick and tired

c) rough and ready

d) prim and proper

a) If someone leaves you in a situation where you are helpless you might say 'She left me high and dry without a penny in my pocket'.

b) If you are 'sick and tired of something', you've had enough and now it's annoying you! 'I'm sick and tired of living next door to the noise!'

c) This describes something that is not prepared or planned properly, e.g. 'It's a bit rough and ready, but I hope you enjoy it'.

d) This describes someone who doesn't like bad language or rule-breaking.

6. There were a few small villages _____, but no major city for miles around.

a) here and there

b) on and off

c) back and forth

d) up and down

a) This means there are a few villages scattered around.

b) This means occasionally, but not regularly – they've been seeing each other on and off for years.

c) This means to and from somewhere – 'He's been back and forth to the shops all day'.

d) This means in both directions – 'I've been up and down this street 10 times today!'

Body Parts

1. My brother speaks French, German, Spanish, Russian and Mandarin. He has a real _____ for languages.
 - a) eye
 - b) nose
 - c) ear
 - d) mouth
2. Don't get in trouble when you start a new school. It's important to keep your _____ clean.
 - a) eye
 - b) nose
 - c) ear
 - d) mouth
3. "He always knows what's going on in the company" "That's because he keeps his _____ to the ground."
 - a) eye
 - b) nose
 - c) ear
 - d) mouth
4. Me and my big _____! As soon as I said it I knew it was wrong.
 - a) eye
 - b) nose
 - c) ear
 - d) mouth
5. As a journalist he has an excellent _____ for a story.
 - a) eye
 - b) nose
 - c) ear
 - d) mouth
6. He may be depressed but he never looks down in the _____.
 - a) eye
 - b) nose
 - c) ear
 - d) mouth

ANSWERS

1. My brother speaks French, German, Spanish, Russian and Mandarin. He has a real _____ for languages.

c) ear – this is correct. If you have ‘an ear for’ a language it means you can learn it quickly after hearing it.

2. Don’t get in trouble when you start a new school. It’s important to keep your _____ clean.

b) nose – this is correct. ‘To keep your nose clean’ means to behave and stay out of trouble.

3. “He always knows what’s going on in the company” “That’s because he keeps his _____ to the ground.”

c) ear – this is correct. ‘To keep your ear to the ground’ means to pay careful attention to what is happening around you.

4. Me and my big _____! As soon as I said it I remembered it was supposed to be a secret.

d) mouth – this is correct. This expression means you have said something you shouldn’t have.

5. As a journalist he has an excellent _____ for a story.

b) nose – this is correct. It means he is very good at finding stories and understanding which stories are going to be important.

6. He may be depressed but ne never looks down in the _____

d) mouth – this is correct. To look or be ‘down in the mouth’ means to look sad.

Things your body does

1. You should have seen him, he was so angry; he just stood there _____.

a) clenching his fists
b) scratching his head thoughtfully
c) shrugging his shoulders
d) nodding his head

2. The classroom heating was broken and all the students sat there _____.

a) sobbing
b) shivering
c) dozing
d) blushing

3. We've been driving for ages, can we stop and _____ our legs please?

a) walk
b) run
c) stretch
d) rest

4. Did you know that in the _____ it's quite rude to _____ to get a waiter's attention?
a) snap your fingers
b) clap your hands
c) shake hands
d) tap your feet

5. You could see the resident was nervous because he was _____ quite a lot.

a) sweating
b) sobbing
c) blushing
d) shivering

6. Which of the following is NOT possible? If I have bread for lunch I often feel really tired in the afternoon, I've even been known to _____ at my desk for 10 minutes!

a) faint
b) have a nap
c) doze off
d) have forty winks

uiz topic: Things your body does

1. You should have seen him, he was so angry; he just stood there _____.

a) clenching his fists

- b) scratching his head thoughtfully.
- c) shrugging his shoulders
- d) nodding his head

a) If you clench your fists, you make your hand into a ball – maybe because you are angry and want to hit something (or someone!)

- b) When some people think about something deeply, they scratch their heads.
- c) If you don't know the answer to something, you might shrug your shoulders.
- d) People nod their head as a way of saying yes.

2. The classroom heating was broken and all the students sat there _____.

a) sobbing

b) shivering

- c) dozing
- d) blushing

a) Sobbing means to cry, what might you do if you were very cold?

b) If you are very cold, your body starts to shake or to shiver.

- c) Doze means to kind of half sleep, probably during the day, what might you do if you were very cold?
- d) Blush means you go red because you are embarrassed, what might you do if you were very cold?

3. We've been driving for ages, can we stop and _____ our legs please?

a) walk

b) run

c) stretch

d) rest

a) Walk is not the correct answer.

b) Run is not the correct answer.

c) If you've been sitting in one place for a long time, you might want to stretch your legs i.e. go for a short walk.

d) You might rest your legs if you've been walking or standing for a long time.

4. Did you know that in the _____ it's quite rude to _____ to get a waiter's attention?

a) snap your fingers

- b) clap your hands
- c) shake hands
- d) tap your feet

a) It's more polite to catch their eye or say excuse me!

- b) People clap (their hands) to show their appreciation for someone e.g. in a theatre or after a presentation.
- c) You might shake hands with someone when you meet them.

d) You can tap your feet in time with music.

5. You could see the resident was nervous because he was _____ quite a lot.

a) sweating

b) sobbing

c) blushing

d) shivering

a) people often sweat because they are nervous or exercising a lot.

b) Sobbing means to cry, what might you do if you were very nervous?

c) Blushing means you go red because you are embarrassed, what might you do if you were very nervous?

d) Shivering means to shake because you are very cold, what might you do if you were very nervous?

6. Which of the following is NOT possible? If I have bread for lunch I often feel really tired in the afternoon, I've even been known to _____ at my desk for 10 minutes!

a) faint

b) have a nap

c) doze off

d) have forty winks

a) If you faint, you become unconscious, maybe you can't stand the heat or you haven't eaten for a long time.

b) If you have a nap you go to sleep for a short time.

c) If you doze off you go to sleep for a short time.

d) If you have forty winks you go to sleep for a short time.

Books

1. She belongs to _____. Once a month she meets up with 10 or 12 other people and they discuss a book that they've all read in the previous month.
 - a) a book circle
 - b) a reading group
 - c) a book exchange programme
 - d) a creative writing group
2. JK Rowling has sold millions of Harry Potter books. Her books are _____ for children and adults.
 - a) top of the class
 - b) chick-lit
 - c) bestsellers
 - d) most sellers
3. It's not the sort of book you'd carry around with you. But it's a perfect _____, full of gorgeous photos of Afghanistan.
 - a) address book
 - b) tea-time book
 - c) photo album
 - d) coffee-table book
4. The _____ is great. It has lots of twists and turns. You won't be able to guess what's going to happen next.
 - a) index
 - b) dedication
 - c) plot
 - d) table of contents
5. I know they're not very good books. But I want to read something light, easy, funny and romantic. Sometimes _____ is just what I need.
 - a) children's stories
 - b) chick-lit
 - c) a phone book
 - d) a cook book
6. None of us were expecting that at all. _____ when the boss gave everyone an extra day's paid holiday last week.
 - a) It was a real turn-up for the books
 - b) We tried every trick in the book
 - c) We took a leaf out of her book
 - d) We did everything by the book

ANSWERS:

1. She belongs to _____. Once a month she meets up with 10 or 12 other people and they discuss a book that they've all read in the previous month.
 - a) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.
 - b) **Well done! This is a group which meets regularly to socialise and to talk about a book everyone in the group has read recently.**
 - c) If you belong to a book exchange programme, you swap a book you've already read with one that someone else has read. Try again.
 - d) A creative writing group is for people who want to write books, poems or plays. Try again.

2. JK Rowling has sold millions of Harry Potter books. Her books are _____ for children and adults.
 - a) If you're top of the class, you're the best student in the class. Try again.
 - b) Chick-lit describes a type of book, where the stories are written by women, about women, for women to read. Try again.
 - c) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**
 - d) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.

3. It's not the sort of book you'd carry around with you. But it's a perfect _____, full of gorgeous photos of Afghanistan.
 - a), b) and c) This is not the correct type of book. Try again.
 - d) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**

4. The _____ is great. It has lots of twists and turns. You won't be able to guess what's going to happen next.

a) The index of a book is at the end of it. It's an alphabetical list of topics that are covered in an non-fiction book.

b) The dedication is at the beginning of a book. It's where the writer says in whose honour the book has been written.

c) Correct. The plot of a book is its story.

d) The table of contents is at the beginning of book and lists the parts contained in the book and the number of the page they begin on.

5. I know they're not very good books. But I want to read something light, easy, funny and romantic. Sometimes _____ is just what I need.

a), c) and d) This is not the correct type of book. Try again.

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

6. None of us were expecting that at all. _____ when the boss gave everyone an extra day's paid holiday last week.

a) Correct. This idiom means something was a surprise.

b) Sorry, this isn't the correct idiom. This one means we tried every possible way to do something. Try again.

c) Sorry, this isn't the correct idiom. This one means we copied something she did. Try again.

d) Sorry, this isn't the correct idiom. This one means we followed all the rules and did everything in a correct way. Try again.

Broadband and Internet

1. An internet system that makes it possible for many messages or large amounts of information to be sent all at the same time and very quickly is called _____.
 - a) wideweb
 - b) wideband
 - c) broadweb
 - d) broadband
2. To _____ is a phrasal verb that can mean 'to reach', 'to get delivered'.
 - a) squeeze in
 - b) tie up
 - c) get through
 - d) pass over
3. If you win something _____, you do it easily, leaving others far behind.
 - a) softly
 - b) cosily
 - c) comfortably
 - d) relaxedly
4. An _____ text is a text changed into a secret code.
 - a) incripted
 - b) encrypted
 - c) uncripted
 - d) uncripted
5. If you are a _____ person, you want to beat others, to achieve more than them.
 - a) comparative
 - b) competitive
 - c) compassionate
 - d) competent
6. A _____ is a unit of computer information.
 - a) byte
 - b) megabyte
 - c) gigabyte
 - d) any of the above

ANSWERS

1. An internet system that makes it possible for many messages or large amounts of information to be sent all at the same time and very quickly is called _____.

a), b), c) This word doesn't exist - try again.

d) This is the correct answer.

2. To _____ is a phrasal verb that can mean 'to reach', 'to get delivered'.

a), b), d) This phrasal verb has a different meaning. Try again.

c) This is the correct answer.

3. If you win something _____, you do it easily, leaving others far behind.

a), b), d) This isn't the right choice, try again.

c) This is the correct answer.

4. An _____ text is a text changed into a secret code.

a), c), d) Check the spelling and try again!

b) This is the correct answer.

5. If you are a _____ person, you want to beat others, to achieve more than them.

a), c), d) This adjective has another meaning. Try again.

b) This is the correct answer.

6. A _____ is a unit of computer information.

a), b), c) Although this is correct, there is a better answer. Try again.

d) This is the correct answer.

Business – money matters

Quiz topic: Business – money matters

1. The company's expenditure is much smaller after the latest _____ exercise.
 - a) cost-cutting
 - b) cost-limiting
 - c) cost-reducing
 - d) *All of the above answers are correct*
2. Which is *the best* answer? Companies can try to reduce how much they spend, but some _____ are fixed, e.g. rent and energy costs.
 - a) expenses
 - b) outgoings
 - c) overheads
 - d) costs
3. Since the introduction of a single _____, doing business in Europe has been much simpler.
 - a) coin
 - b) currency
 - c) money
 - d) dollar
4. Please could you issue an immediate and full _____ of any money paid.
 - a) pay me back
 - b) pay back
 - c) repay
 - d) refund
5. Many small businesses fail because they have too many _____ accounts.
 - a) outstanding
 - b) unpaid
 - c) overdue
 - d) *all of the above answers are correct*
6. Since the new chairman took over, the company has become increasingly _____.
 - a) profit
 - b) profiting
 - c) profited
 - d) profitable

Quiz topic: Business – money matters

Answers

1. The company's expenditure is much smaller after the latest _____ exercise.

a) cost-cutting

b) cost-limiting

c) cost-reducing

d) *All of the above answers are correct*

a) If you try to reduce your expenditure you might try to cut your costs – this is known as 'cost-cutting'.

b) If you try to reduce your expenditure you might try to cut your costs - how might we say this?

c) If you try to reduce your expenditure you might try to cut your costs - how might we say this?

d) Only one of these answers is correct

2. Which is *the best* answer? Companies can try to reduce how much they spend, but some _____ are fixed, e.g. rent and energy costs.

a) expenses

b) outgoings

c) overheads

d) costs

a) Which word describes the regular monthly costs a company has to pay?

b) Which word describes the regular monthly costs a company has to pay?

c) 'Overheads' describes the monthly costs a company has to pay.

d) Which word describes the regular monthly costs a company has to pay?

3. Since the introduction of a single _____, doing business in Europe has been much simpler.

a) coin

b) currency

c) money

d) dollar

a) A coin is a piece of money. Which word describes the coins and notes of a country or group of countries?

b) The dollar, euro, yen, rupee etc are all examples of different currencies.

c) Money means notes and coins. What word describes the type of money a country uses or a group of countries use?

d) Dollar, Euro and Yen are all examples of different currencies. What word describes the type of money a country uses or a group of countries use?

4. Please could you issue an immediate and full _____ of any money paid.

- a) pay me back
- b) pay back
- c) repay

d) refund

- a) If I lend you some money, you must pay me back at a later date.
- b) If someone lends you some money, you must pay them back at a later date.
- c) If someone lends you some money, you must repay them at a later date.

d) If you want your money back, ask for a refund.

5. Many small business fail because they have too many _____ accounts.

- a) outstanding
- b) unpaid
- c) overdue

d) all of the above answers are correct

- a) If an account is not paid, we can say it is 'outstanding'. What other words mean 'outstanding'?
- b) If an account is not paid, we can say it is 'unpaid'. What other words mean 'unpaid'?
- c) If an account is not paid, we can say it is 'overdue'. What other words mean 'overdue'?

d) All the answers describe an account which has not been paid.

6. Since the new chairman took over, the company has become increasingly _____.

- a) profit
- b) profiting
- c) profited

d) profitable

- a) What is the adjective from 'profit'?
- b) What is the adjective from 'profiting'?
- c) What is the adjective from 'profited'?

d) If a company makes a profit, it is a profitable company.

Business prepositions

Quiz topic: business prepositions

1. Barmaceuticals is dependant _____ profits from sales in its Asian market.

- a) in
- b) to
- c) at
- d) on

2. Recent years have seen an increase _____ the number of customers from overseas markets.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) for
- d) by

3. The telecom sector has been suffering _____ dramatically falling share prices.

- a) to
- b) by
- c) from
- d) of

4. Tesco supermarket has been placing big orders _____ local producers. This means many of their products travel fewer miles and that's good for the environment.

- a) with
- b) to
- c) for
- d) at

5. TSB bank has entered _____ merger negotiations with Northlands bank.

- a) to
- b) in
- c) into
- d) at

6. The business grew _____ 10% last year, making pre-tax profits of £2bn.

- a) at
- b) for
- c) to
- d) by

Business prepositions

1. B harmaceuticals is dependant _____ profits from sales in its Asian market.

- a) in
- b) to
- c) at
- d) on**

a) Which preposition follows 'depend' or 'is dependant'?

b) Which preposition follows 'depend' or 'is dependant'?

c) Which preposition follows 'depend' or 'is dependant'?

d) ou can say ' pharmaceuticals depends on...' or 'is dependant on...'

2. cent years have seen an increase _____ the number of customers from overseas markets.

- a) in**
- b) on
- c) for
- d) by

a) ou can say 'there has been an increase or decrease in the number of...'

b) Which preposition fits in the gap 'increase _____ the number of' or 'decrease _____ the number of'?

c) Which preposition fits in the gap 'increase _____ the number of' or 'decrease _____ the number of'?

d) Which preposition fits in the gap 'increase _____ the number of' or 'decrease _____ the number of'?

3. The telecom sector has been suffering _____ dramatically falling share prices.

- a) to
- b) by
- c) from**
- d) of

a) Which preposition follows 'suffer'? You can also use suffer + preposition in the context of an illness. or example, 'He suffers from terrible headaches'.

b) Which preposition follows 'suffer'? You can also use suffer + preposition in the context of an illness. or example, 'He suffers from terrible headaches'.

c) ou can also use 'suffer from' in the context of an illness. or example, ' e suffers from terrible headaches'.

d) Which preposition follows 'suffer'? You can also use suffer + preposition in the context of an illness. or example, 'He suffers from terrible headaches'.

4. reenco supermarket has been placing big orders _____ local producers. This means many of their products travel fewer miles and that's good for the environment.

a) with

b) to

c) for

d) at

a) Another way of saying 'to order something' is 'to place an order with somebody'

b) Another way of saying 'to order something' is 'to place an order _____ somebody' but which preposition is missing?

c) Another way of saying 'to order something' is 'to place an order _____ somebody' but which preposition is missing?

d) Another way of saying 'to order something' is 'to place an order _____ somebody' but which preposition is missing?

5. T S bank has entered _____ merger negotiations with Northlands bank.

a) to

b) in

c) into

d) at

a) We might say 'enter a room or building' but which preposition follows 'enter' in this example?

b) We might say 'enter a room or building' but which preposition follows 'enter' in this example?

c) We might say 'enter a room or building' but in this example we say 'enter into negotiations'.

d) We might say 'enter a room or building' but which preposition follows 'enter' in this example?

6. The business grew _____ 10% last year, making pre-tax profits of \$2bn.

a) at

b) for

c) to

d) by

a) If you talk about percentage growth, which preposition follows 'grow' in this example?

b) If you talk about percentage growth, which preposition follows 'grow' in this example?

c) If you talk about percentage growth, which preposition follows 'grow' in this example?

d) If you talk about percentage growth, you can say it grew by 10%.

Doing Business

1. It's so easy doing business with that company; they're so _____.
 - a) professional
 - b) slow to respond
 - c) bureaucratic
 - d) impersonal
2. Rico coffee _____ the best coffee in the world.
 - a) production
 - b) producer
 - c) produces
 - d) product
3. Which of the following abbreviations is the odd one out?
 - a) MD
 - b) CEO
 - c) PA
 - d) GMT
4. Which of the following prefixes is used to change the word 'professional' to its opposite meaning, i.e. 'amateur'?
 - a) improfessional
 - b) unprofessional
 - c) disprofessional
 - d) misprofessional
5. I didn't want a partner to work with me, I only wanted the capital investment, so I looked around for a _____ partner.
 - a) sleeping
 - b) sleepy
 - c) dormant
 - d) tired
6. *Kinco Ltd*, the big toy producer, has been buying shares in its biggest competitor, *Games are Great* in an aggressive _____.
 - a) merger
 - b) joint venture
 - c) alliance
 - d) takeover

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Doing business

1. It's so *easy* doing business with that company; they're so _____.

- a) **professional**
- b) slow to respond
- c) bureaucratic
- d) impersonal

a) **This company is very efficient and easy to deal with.**

- b) This company will take a long time to get back to you.
- c) This company has too many rules!
- d) This company treats its customers coldly.

2. Rico coffee _____ the best coffee in the world.

- a) production
- b) producer
- c) **produces**
- d) product

a) Production is the noun meaning the making of something.

b) A producer is the person who produces something.

c) **Produce is the verb.**

d) Product is the noun which means the finished goods or services.

3. Which of the following abbreviations is the odd one out?

- a) MD
- b) CEO
- c) PA
- d) **GMT**

a) The MD (or managing director) is a person. Which abbreviation is NOT a person?

b) The CEO (or chief executive officer) is a person. Which abbreviation is NOT a person?

c) A PA (or personal assistant) is a person. Which abbreviation is NOT a person?

d) **GMT stands for Greenwich meantime (the international time zone from London), the others are abbreviations for different people working in a company.**

4. Which of the following prefixes is used to change the word 'professional' to its opposite meaning, i.e. 'amateur'?

- a) improfessional
- b) unprofessional**
- c) disprofessional
- d) misprofessional

a) This is not the correct prefix.

b) A company that is 'unprofessional' can also be described as 'amateur' or 'amateurish'.

c) This is not the correct prefix.

d) This is not the correct prefix.

5. I didn't want a partner to work with me, I only wanted the capital investment, so I looked around for a _____ partner.

- a) sleeping**
- b) sleepy
- c) dormant
- d) tired

a) A sleeping partner is someone who invests in a company but has no management role – this is sometimes known as a 'silent partner'.

b) What do we call someone who invests in a company but has no management role?

c) What do we call someone who invests in a company but has no management role?

d) What do we call someone who invests in a company but has no management role?

6. *Kinco Ltd*, the big toy producer, has been buying shares in its biggest competitor, *Games are Great* in an aggressive _____.

- a) merger
- b) joint venture
- c) alliance
- d) takeover**

a) When 2 or more companies are combined together, it is described as a merger.

b) When 2 or more companies work together on a project it is called a joint venture.

c) When 2 or more companies agree to work together in certain business activities, it is called an alliance.

d) When a company buys enough shares in another company to get control of it, it is called a takeover.

Cars and Driving

1. Before you turn at a junction don't forget to _____.
 - a) calculate
 - b) demonstrate
 - c) indicate
 - d) eradicate

2. I don't like changing gears so I prefer driving _____ to _____.
 - a) a manual / an automatic
 - b) an automatic / a manual
 - c) an automated / a managed
 - d) a managed / an automated

3. When driving it's important to check your _____ regularly.
 - a) back
 - b) behind
 - c) mirrors
 - d) reflections

4. On my way here a dog ran into the road and I had to _____ to avoid it.
 - a) swerve
 - b) jump
 - c) crash
 - d) skid

5. Modern cars are very reliable but it's still usually necessary to have them _____ once a year.
 - a) cleaned
 - b) punctured
 - c) replaced
 - d) serviced

6. On Saturdays when everyone is out shopping it can be very difficult to find a parking _____.
 - a) hole
 - b) gap
 - c) space
 - d) box

ANSWERS:

1. Before you turn at a junction don't forget to _____ .
c) **indicate – this is the correct verb. It means to turn on your flashing lights which show which direction you are turning.**

2. I don't like changing gears so I prefer driving _____ to _____ .
b) **an automatic / a manual – this is correct.**

3. When driving it's important to check your _____ regularly.
c) **mirrors – this is the correct word.**

4. On my way here a dog ran into the road and I had to _____ to avoid an accident.
a) **swerve – this is correct. It means to change direction suddenly.**
b) jump – this is not right. Not many cars can jump!
c) crash – this is not right. To crash is to have an accident and this didn't happen.
d) skid – this is not the best word here. To skid is an uncontrolled action. There is a better answer.

5. Modern cars are very reliable but it's still usually necessary to have them _____ once a year.
a) cleaned – this is not right. It's not necessary to clean a car.
b) punctured – this is not right. You can puncture a tyre if you drive over something sharp, but it's certainly not something you want to happen to your car.
c) replaced – this is not right. It means to change. It's not necessary to change a car every year.
d) **serviced – this is correct. It means to have a mechanical check of your car.**

6. On Saturdays when everyone is out shopping it can be very difficult to find a parking _____ .
c) **space – this is the correct word .**

Cause and Effect

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I love living in Australia _____ the weather.
 - a. because
 - b. since
 - c. as
 - d. because of
2. The increase in the number of cars on the road has resulted _____ more and more traffic jams.
 - a. in
 - b. to
 - c. at
 - d. for
3. "He got to work really, really late 'cos he missed his train". Which cause and effect word is 'cos short for?
 - a. due to
 - b. because
 - c. as
 - d. since
4. Keith lost his job due _____ cutbacks in the department.
 - a. for
 - b. at
 - c. to
 - d. by
5. The increase in tropical storms in recent year has been _____ global warming.
 - a. put up with
 - b. put down to
 - c. set down to
 - d. put to
6. Which one is NOT correct? "He didn't turn up for the exam. _____, he failed the course."
 - a. As a result
 - b. Consequently
 - c. As a consequence
 - d. As a reason

Cause and Effect

Answers

1. I love living in Australia _____ the weather.
 - a. because - Use 'because' + subject and verb e.g. I love England because it rains all the time.
 - b. since - Use 'since + subject and verb e.g. I love England since it rains all the time.
 - c. as - Use 'as + subject and verb e.g. I love England as it rains all the time.
 - d. because of - Use 'because of' + noun e.g. I hate England because of the rain. Correct**

2. The increase in the number of cars on the road has resulted _____ more and more traffic jams.
 - a. in - You can express a cause and effect with 'result in' e.g. X results in (causes). Correct**
 - b. to - 'Result to' is not correct i.e. you cannot say X results to Y.
 - c. at - 'Result at' is not correct i.e. you cannot say X results at Y.
 - d. for - 'Result for' is not correct i.e. you cannot say X results for Y.

3. "He got to work really, really late 'cos he missed his train". Which cause and effect word is 'cos short for?
 - a. due to - 'Cos is not short for 'due to'
 - b. because - 'Cos is short for 'because' and is often used when speaking. Correct**
 - c. as - 'Cos is not short for 'as'
 - d. since - 'Cos is not short for 'since'

4. Keith lost his job due _____ cutbacks in the department.
 - a. for - 'Due for' is not correct i.e. you cannot say X happened 'due for' Y.
 - b. at - 'Due at' is not correct i.e. you cannot say X happened 'due at' Y.
 - c. to - You can say something happened because of something – or 'due to' something. Correct**
 - d. by - 'Due by' is not correct i.e. you cannot say X happened 'due by' Y.

5. The increase in tropical storms in recent year has been _____ global warming.
 - a. put up with - If you put up with something, you tolerate it e.g. I couldn't put up with the noise any longer.
 - b. put down to - Use 'put something down to' to explain a reason for something e.g. She put her headache down to the stress she was under. Correct**
 - c. set down to - This is not correct.
 - d. put to - This is not correct.

6. Which one is NOT correct? "He didn't turn up for the exam. _____, he failed the course."
 - a. As a result - 'As a result' is used to introduce a result and consequence. Correct
 - b. Consequently - 'Consequently' is used to introduce a result and consequence.
 - c. As a consequence - 'As a consequence' is used to introduce a result and consequence.
 - d. As a reason - 'As a reason' is used to introduce a reason why something happened – not what happened as a result. This the correct answer**

Childhood and Development

1. Human beings, especially when very young, need _____.
 - a) security
 - b) secure
 - c) securing
 - d) secured
2. Children who do not grow up in _____ environments may suffer from various disorders like bed-wetting.
 - a) insecure
 - b) insecurity
 - c) secure
 - d) security
3. Some children develop habits that display their _____, such as sucking thumbs.
 - a) insecure
 - b) insecurity
 - c) secure
 - d) security
4. Many children form an attachment with a particular soft toy, _____ blanket or other object, which they carry with them constantly.
 - a) insecure
 - b) insecurity
 - c) secure
 - d) security
5. The _____ span of a 3-year-old is approximately 15 minutes.
 - a) concentrate
 - b) concentrated
 - c) concentration
 - d) concentrates
6. A 3-year-old child will _____ intensely on an activity for 15 minutes, and then want to move on to something else.
 - a) concentrate
 - b) concentrated
 - c) concentration
 - d) concentrates

ANSWERS:

1. Human beings, especially when very young, need _____.
a) security - Well done, this is correct!
b) secure - Sorry, this is an adjective, but you need a noun.
c) securing - Sorry, this is a participle, but you need a noun.
d) secured - Sorry, this is a participle, but you need a noun.
2. Children who do not grow up in _____ environments may suffer from various disorders like bed-wetting.
a) insecure - Sorry, you have selected a negative word, but you need a positive one.
b) insecurity - Sorry, this is a negative noun, but you need a positive adjective.
c) secure - Well done, this is correct!
d) security - Sorry, this is a noun, but you need an adjective.
3. Some children develop habits that display their _____, such as sucking thumbs.
a) insecure - Sorry, this is an adjective, but you need a noun.
b) insecurity - Well done, this is correct!
c) secure - Sorry, this is a positive adjective, but you need a negative noun.
d) security - Sorry, you have selected a positive word, but you need a negative one.
4. Many children form an attachment with a particular soft toy, _____ blanket or other object, which they carry with them constantly.
a) insecure - Sorry, this is a negative adjective, but you need a positive noun.
b) insecurity - Sorry, you have selected a negative word, but you need a positive one.
c) secure - Sorry, this is an adjective, but you need a noun.
d) security - Well done, this is correct!

5. The _____ span of a 3-year-old is approximately 15 minutes.

- a) concentrate - Sorry, this is a verb, but you need a noun.
- b) concentrated - Sorry, this is a participle, but you need a noun.
- c) **concentration - Well done, this is correct!**
- d) concentrates - Sorry, you need a different noun form.

6. A 3-year-old child will _____ intensely on an activity for 15 minutes, and then want to move on to something else.

- a) **concentrate - Well done, this is correct!**
- b) concentrated - Sorry, this is a participle, but you need an infinitive.
- c) concentration - Sorry, this is a noun, but you need an infinitive.
- d) concentrates - Sorry, but you need an infinitive.

Childhood

1. My accent is a bit strange because I was _____ in America but I moved to the UK when I was 16.

- a) grown up
- b) brought up
- c) raised up
- d) grow

2. I _____ in a village in the country which was great because everybody knew everybody else so it was much safer than a big city.

- a) brought up
- b) raised
- c) grew up
- d) grew

3. My father owns a farm and he _____ sheep and cows.

- a) grows up
- b) brings up
- c) raises
- d) grows

4. Children _____ so fast these days. They lose their innocence so young – I blame TV! They watch all sorts of violence and bad language before they're 12 years old.

- a) bring up
- b) grow up
- c) raise
- d) grow

5. We have quite a big garden so we _____ all our own vegetables.

- a) grow
- b) bring up
- c) raise
- d) grow up

6. The countryside is a good place to _____ children because they can play outside all the time.

- a) grow up
- b) bring up
- c) grow
- d) raise

ANSWERS:

1. My accent is a bit strange because I was _____ in America but I moved to the UK when I was 16.

a) grown up – 'Grow up' can not be used in a passive sentence because it doesn't take an object.

b) **brought up** – **This is the correct answer. Well done!**

c) raised up – 'Raise' can not be used with the preposition 'up' in the context of children.

d) grow – This is not the correct verb and not the correct form as this sentence needs a past participle. Try again!

2. I _____ in a village in the country which was great because everybody knew everybody else so it was much safer than a big city.

e) brought up – This active verb needs an object in an active sentence e.g. I brought my children up in a village.

f) raised - This verb needs an object in an active sentence e.g. I raised my children in a village.

g) **grew up** – **This is the correct answer. If we are talking about the process of a child becoming an adult, we use 'grow up' not 'grow'.**

h) grew – Grow refers only to a change in size, not the process of becoming an adult.

3. My father owns a farm and he _____ sheep and cows.

a) grows up – This phrasal verb can not take an object and is not used for animals.

b) brings up – This phrasal verb is only used for children, not animals.

c) **raises** – **This is the correct answer. It is used for animals and crops.**

d) grows – This verb is used for plants and vegetables, not animals.

4. Children _____ so fast these days. They lose their innocence so young – I blame TV! They watch all sorts of violence and bad language before they're 12 years old.

- a) bring up – This phrasal verb needs an object.
- b) **grow up - This is the correct answer. If we are talking about the process of a child becoming an adult, we use 'grow up' not 'grow'.**
- c) raise – This verb needs an object.
- d) grow – Grow refers only to a change in size.

5. We have quite a big garden so we _____ all our own vegetables.

- a) **grow – This is the correct answer. Grow is for plants and vegetables and for a change in size of things or people.**
- b) bring up – This phrasal verb is used for children, not plants or vegetables.
- c) raise – This verb is used for children (the meaning is the same as 'bring up') or animals, not plants or vegetables.
- d) grow up – This verb can not be used for plants or vegetables.

6. The countryside is a good place to _____ children because they can play outside all the time.

- e) grow up – This verb can not take an object.
- f) **bring up – This is the correct answer. You can also use 'raise'.**
- g) grow – This verb can not be used to describe the process of children becoming adults.
- h) **raise – This is the correct answer. You can also use 'bring up'.**

Christmas

1. In some countries, if you are standing under the _____ at Christmas time, someone might kiss you.
 - a) mistletoe
 - b) holly
 - c) roses
 - d) pear tree
2. Santa Claus uses _____ to pull his sleigh.
 - a) raindear
 - b) reindeer
 - c) raindeer
 - d) reindear
3. ' _____ ' is an expression which is often written in Christmas cards.
 - a) Bless you!
 - b) Many happy returns!
 - c) Good luck!
 - d) Seasons Greetings!
4. At Christmas time some people _____ their houses with lots of coloured lights, a Christmas tree and tinsel.
 - a) redecorate
 - b) decorate
 - c) renovate
 - d) refurbish
5. If people don't like their Christmas presents, they can take them back to the shop and ask for _____.
 - a) compensation
 - b) a reward
 - c) a receipt
 - d) a refund
6. On January 6th British people should _____ or, according to tradition, they will have bad luck for the new year.
 - a) put the decorations up
 - b) take the decorations off
 - c) take the decorations down
 - d) put the decorations down

ANSWERS:

1. In some countries, if you are standing under the _____ at Christmas time, someone might kiss you.
 - a) **mistletoe** – **This is the correct answer. It is a plant with white berries that was used by ancient people for medicine and magic. Later it became a Scandinavian custom to kiss under it. Merry Christmas!**
 - b) holly – Sometimes people have this plant around the house at Christmas but it has red berries and is not associated with kissing. Try again!
 - c) roses – These flowers may be romantic but they are usually for Valentine's Day, not Christmas.
 - d) pear tree – This is in the song 'The Twelve Days of Christmas' but has no connection with kissing. Try again!

2. Santa Claus uses _____ to pull his sleigh.
 - a) raindear – Right word, wrong spelling!
 - b) **reindeer** – **This is the correct answer. Happy Christmas!**
 - c) raindeer – Right word, wrong spelling!
 - d) reindear – Right word, wrong spelling!

3. '_____' is an expression which is often written in Christmas cards.
 - a) Bless you! – You can say this to someone when they sneeze.
 - b) Many happy returns! – You can see this or write this in a birthday card.
 - c) Good luck! – You can see this or write this in a card for someone who is going to do something difficult or unusual, for example, taking an exam or starting a new job.
 - d) **Seasons Greetings!** – **This is the correct answer. Well done!**

4. At Christmas time some people _____ their houses with lots of coloured lights, a Christmas tree and tinsel.
- a) redecorate – This means to change the house by painting the walls or putting in new carpets.
 - b) **decorate – This is the correct answer. Merry Christmas!**
 - c) renovate – This means to make a house look new again (by repainting it, for example).
 - d) refurbish – This means to make a house look new again (by adding new curtains, for example).
5. If people don't like their Christmas presents, they can take them back to the shop and ask for a _____.
- a) compensation – This is the money you get if something has gone wrong, for example, you had an accident and it was someone else's fault.
 - b) a reward – This is what you get if you have done something good for someone.
 - c) a receipt – This is the piece of paper you get when you buy something. In some countries you need to take it to the shop if you want your money back. Try again!
 - d) **a refund – This is the correct answer. Happy Christmas!**
6. On January 6th British people should _____ or tradition says they will have bad luck for the new year.
- a) put the decorations up – This phrasal verb is what people do at the beginning of Christmas when they hang decorations around their houses. It is the opposite of the phrasal verb you need here!
 - b) take the decorations off – This phrasal verb is not used with decorations. It is normally used for clothes, e.g. to take your coat off.
 - c) **take the decorations down – This is correct. Happy Christmas!**
 - d) put the decorations down – 'Put down' is used for something you are holding in your hand. It is the opposite of 'pick up.'

Christmas

1. In Britain the Queen has made a _____ on TV every Christmas day since 1957?
 - a) sermon
 - b) talk
 - c) speech
 - d) lecture

2. I love singing Christmas _____. My favourite one is 'Silent Night'.
 - a) songs
 - b) carols
 - c) hymns
 - d) tunes

3. Christmas is a time for being with family and friends; it can be quite a _____ time for lots of people.
 - a) lonely
 - b) alone
 - c) only
 - d) single

4. Traditional nativity scenes are popular in many countries – they show the _____ of Jesus.
 - a) life
 - b) birth
 - c) born
 - d) all of the above answers

5. In Mexico and parts of Brazil, people watch a traditional _____ called "The Shepherds" – the shepherds kidnap (abduct) the baby Jesus!
 - a) play
 - b) theatre
 - c) stage
 - d) acting

6. In many countries, Christmas seems to be all about _____ shopping; buying presents, presents and more presents!
 - a) go
 - b) going
 - c) do the
 - d) doing the

Quiz topic: Christmas

1. Did you know, in Britain the Queen has made a _____ on TV every Christmas day since 1957?

- a) sermon
- b) talk
- c) speech**
- d) lecture

a) A sermon is a religious talk usually given in a church, mosque or synagogue.

b) A talk is usually informative or educational.

c) Speeches are often made by politicians and other types of leaders. They may inspire or persuade people to think a certain way.

d) A lecture is a formal educational talk, usually given in a university.

2. I love singing Christmas _____. My favourite one is 'Silent Night'.

- a) songs
- b) carols**
- c) hymns
- d) tunes

a) Christmas songs have a special name. What's your favourite Christmas _____?

b) Christmas songs are known as Christmas carols.

c) Christmas songs have a special name. What's your favourite Christmas _____?

d) Christmas songs have a special name. What's your favourite Christmas _____?

3. Christmas is a time for being with family and friends; it can be quite a _____ time lots of people.

- a) lonely**
- b) alone
- c) only
- d) single

a) If you are alone and feel sad, you feel lonely.

b) If you are 'alone', you are not with anyone else – but you are 'lonely' if you are alone and feel sad.

c) Use 'only' in this way: 'Only 2 students came to class'.

d) Use 'single' in this way 'John never got married. He was quite happy being single'.

4. Traditional nativity scenes are popular in many countries – they show the _____ of Jesus.

- a) life
- b) birth**
- c) born
- d) all of the above answers

a) This is not correct.

b) 'Birth' is a noun e.g. 'It was a difficult birth'.

c) 'Born' is an adjective. Use it in this way: 'Jesus was born in Bethlehem'

d) Only one of the answers is correct.

5. In Mexico and parts of Brazil, people watch a traditional _____ called "The Shepherds" – the shepherds kidnap (abduct) the baby Jesus!

a) play

b) theatre

c) stage

d) acting

a) When you go to the theatre, you see a play.

b) The theatre is the building. When you go to the theatre, you see a play.

c) The stage is where the actors stand.

d) Use acting in these ways: 'His acting was fantastic' or 'He's been acting since he was 3 years old'.

6. In many countries, Christmas seems to be all about _____ shopping; buying presents, presents and more presents!

a) go shopping

b) going

c) do the

d) doing the

a) 'About' is a grammatical word which is followed by an –ing form.

b) Going shopping is a popular pastime in the UK!

c) 'About' is a grammatical word which is followed by an –ing form.

d) 'Doing the shopping' usually refers to the shopping that you do on a regular basis.

Advent and Christmas

1. 'Advent' is the religious name of _____.
 - a) Christmas Eve
 - b) Christmas Day
 - c) the four weeks before Christmas
 - d) the eight weeks before Christmas
2. Preparations for Christmas start in December.
 - a) true
 - b) false
 - c) neither true nor false
 - d) answer not given
3. Most people in Britain are very religious.
 - a) true
 - b) false
 - c) neither true nor false
 - d) answer not given
4. Advent calendars never contain chocolate.
 - a) true
 - b) false
 - c) neither true nor false
 - d) answer not given
5. People in Britain usually eat turkey or goose for Christmas dinner.
 - a) true
 - b) false
 - c) neither true nor false
 - d) answer not given
6. Children send their present lists to Santa Claus or give them to their parents.
 - a) true
 - b) false
 - c) neither true nor false
 - d) answer not given

ANSWERS:

1. 'Advent' is the religious name of _____.

c) the four weeks before Christmas - this is the correct answer.

2. Preparations for Christmas start in December.

b) false - this is the correct answer. The text says, 'the preparations begin long before Advent'.

3. Most people in Britain are very religious.

b) false - this is the correct answer. The text says, 'Nowadays, many people in Britain are not very religious, but they still celebrate Christmas'.

4. Advent calendars never contain chocolate.

b) false - this is the right answer. 'The children's favourite is usually a chocolate Advent calendar'.

5. People in Britain usually eat turkey or goose for Christmas dinner.

a) true - good choice, this is correct.

6. Children send their present lists to Santa Claus or give them to their parents.

a) true - this is correct.

Cinema

1. The _____ of a British film is often shown in Leicester Square in London.
 - a) first time
 - b) first
 - c) premiere
 - d) premium
2. You will need a camera to _____ a film.
 - a) see
 - b) cine
 - c) move
 - d) shoot
3. When the director wants to stop filming, he says _____.
 - a) Hey ho!
 - b) Cut
 - c) Whoa!
 - d) Turn over!
4. A good actor can do a scene in one _____. He doesn't have to do it again and again.
 - a) take
 - b) give
 - c) time
 - d) scene
5. Many films are made in studios while others are shot _____.
 - a) out of
 - b) exterior
 - c) on location
 - d) interior
6. The finest British films can win an Oscar, a BAFTA or other _____.
 - a) oliver
 - b) award
 - c) face
 - d) prize

ANSWERS:

1. The _____ of a British film is often shown in Leicester Square in London.

c) premiere

2. You will need a camera to _____ a film.

d) shoot

3. When the director wants to stop filming, he says _____

b) Cut!

4. A good actor can do a scene in one _____. He doesn't have to do it again and again.

a) take

5. Many films are made in studios while others are shot _____.

c) on location

6. The finest British films can win an Oscar, a BAFTA or other _____.

b) award

Cleaning the House

1. To _____ clean means to deep clean your house. This usually only happens once a year.
 - a) winter
 - b) spring
 - c) summer
 - d) autumn
2. If someone is very interested or worried about something, we call them _____.
 - a) obsessive
 - b) possessive
 - c) recessive
 - d) aggressive
3. _____ means a lot of junk and stuff which is lying around your house, like newspapers, books and shoes.
 - a) caterer
 - b) crater
 - c) clutter
 - d) conker
4. If someone spends all their time cleaning and tidying, he or she is a _____.
 - a) clean freak
 - b) tidy freak
 - c) clean pedant
 - d) clean enthusiast
5. To _____ is when you throw or give away lots of things in your house you no longer need.
 - a) tidy up
 - b) clean up after someone
 - c) clear off
 - d) clear out
6. It _____ (i.e. makes you feel happier) when you have fewer things around.
 - a) raises your heart
 - b) escalates your mood
 - c) elevates your ghosts
 - d) lifts your spirits

ANSWERS:

1. To _____ clean means to deep clean your house. This usually only happens once a year.

b) Well done, this is correct!

a), c) and d) This is not the right answer. Try again!

2. If someone is very interested or worried about something, we call them _____.

a) Well done, this is correct!

b) - d) You need a different adjective here. Try again!

3. _____ means a lot of junk and stuff which is lying around your house, like newspapers, books and shoes.

a), b) and d) You need a different noun here. Try again!

c) Well done, this is correct!

4. If someone spends all their time cleaning and tidying, he or she is a _____.

a) Well done, this is correct!

b), c) and d) This is not an expression in English. Try again!

5. To _____ is when you throw or give away lots of things in your house you no longer need.

a) - c) This is an existing phrasal verb, however its meaning is different. Try again!

d) Well done, this is correct!

6. It _____ (i.e. makes you feel happier) when you have fewer things around.

a) - c) This is not an expression in English. Try again!

d) Well done, this is correct!

Climate and Climate Change

1. _____ is the process whereby the sun turns water into vapour.
 - a) condensation
 - b) evaporation
 - c) transpiration
 - d) convection

2. The ozone layer protects the earth from the harmful effects of _____ from the sun.
 - a) condensation
 - b) precipitation
 - c) evaporation
 - d) radiation

3. If sea levels continue to rise there will be _____ flooding.
 - a) widespread
 - b) congested
 - c) intense
 - d) minimal

4. The objective of the Kyoto Protocol was to achieve _____ of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.
 - a) solidarity
 - b) fluctuation
 - c) concentration
 - d) stabilization

5. _____ can result from greatly reduced rainfall due to climate change or human practices such as deforestation.
 - a) wildification
 - b) wilderness
 - c) desertification
 - d) desertness

6. A great deal of CO₂ production is the result of traffic _____.
 - a) obstruction
 - b) jamming
 - c) overcrowding
 - d) congestion

ANSWERS:

1. _____ is the process whereby the sun turns water into vapour.

a) condensation – Sorry, this is the process whereby vapour turns into water.

b) evaporation – Well done, this is correct!

c) transpiration – Sorry, this is the process whereby plants emit water.

d) convection – Sorry, this refers to the movement of warm and cool air.

2. The ozone layer protects the earth from the harmful effects of _____ from the sun.

a) condensation – Sorry, this word refers to water.

b) precipitation – Sorry, this word refers to rain and snow.

c) evaporation – Sorry, this word refers to water.

d) radiation – Well done, this is correct!

3. If sea levels continue to rise there will be _____ flooding.

a) widespread – Well done, this is correct!

b) congested – Sorry, this word does not collocate with 'flooding'.

c) intense – Sorry, this word does not collocate with 'flooding'.

d) minimal – Sorry, this word means 'very little' - you need a word which means 'a lot; in many places'.

4. The objective of the Kyoto Protocol was to achieve _____ of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.

a) solidarity – Sorry, this word refers to an agreement about responsibilities and interests among the members of a community.

b) fluctuation – Sorry, this word means 'varying levels'.

c) concentration – Sorry, you need a word that describes the level of greenhouse gas concentrations.

d) stabilization – Well done, this is correct!

5. _____ can result from greatly reduced rainfall due to climate change or human practices such as deforestation.

a) wildification – Sorry, this word does not exist in English.

b) wilderness - Sorry, you need a word to describe a situation where there is very little rain.

c) **desertification – Well done, this is correct!**

d) desertness – Sorry, this word does not exist in English.

6. A great deal of CO₂ production is the result of traffic _____.

a) obstruction – Sorry, this is not a bad choice, but one of the other words is better.

b) jamming – Sorry, choose a more 'academic' word.

c) overcrowding – Sorry, this word does not collocate with 'traffic'.

d) **congestion – Well done, this is correct!**

Adjective and noun collocations

Quiz topic: Adjective and noun collocations

1. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?
 - a) A strong exam
 - b) A strong woman
 - c) A strong cheese
 - d) A strong cigarette

2. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?
 - a) A heavy smoker
 - b) Heavy rain
 - c) Heavy metal
 - d) A heavy problem

3. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?
 - a) fair hair
 - b) A fair decision
 - c) A fair beer
 - d) A fair result

4. Which is NOT correct? They always drank _____ wine with their dinner.
 - a) red
 - b) pink
 - c) white
 - d) sweet

5. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?
 - a) A rich company
 - b) A rich dessert
 - c) A rich car
 - d) A rich text file

6. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?
 - a) A tough decision
 - b) A tough steak
 - c) Tough drink
 - d) A tough woman

Answers:

1. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?

- e) **A strong exam**
- f) A strong woman
- g) A strong cheese
- h) A strong cigarette

If an exam is difficult you can say ‘a hard exam’.

A strong woman might be referring to her physical strength or her personality.

A strong cheese has lots of flavour.

A strong cigarette might make you cough.

2. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?

- e) A heavy smoker
- f) Heavy rain
- g) Heavy metal
- h) **A heavy problem**

A heavy smoker smokes a lot.

If it's pouring with rain you can describe it as heavy rain, or you can say it's raining heavily.

Heavy metal is a type of rock music.

A problem can be serious but not heavy.

3. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?

- e) fair hair
- f) A fair decision
- g) **A fair beer**
- h) A fair result

'Fair hair' describes hair which is not dark.

A fair decision is one which is balanced and just.

If you order a fair beer the barman will not understand; ask for a pint of lager!

A fair result is when the outcome of a sporting event is justified, e.g. That was a fair result, the best team won

4. Which is NOT correct? They always drank _____ wine with their dinner.

- e) red
- f) **pink**
- g) white
- h) sweet

'Red wine' is correct English

'Pink wine' is not correct English; you say 'Rose wine' (but remember to pronounce the 'e' at the end - it's not a flower!)

'White wine' is correct English.

'Sweet wine' is correct English, the opposite of dry wine.

5. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?

- e) A rich company
- f) A rich dessert
- g) **A rich car**
- h) A rich text file

A rich company is one with a lot of money

Toffee pudding and ice-cream is a rich dessert – if you eat too much you feel sick.

You might be rich and have an expensive car, but the car can't be rich.

A rich text file is a type of document format you can use when you write something on your computer – very technical!

6. Which of the following adjective – noun collocations is NOT possible?

- e) A tough decision
- f) A tough steak
- g) **Tough drink**
- h) A tough woman

A tough decision is a difficult decision.

A tough steak is difficult to chew.

If a drink is very alcoholic we call it a 'strong' drink

If you have to face a lot of difficulties in life, it can make you tough.

Color Idioms

1. If we don't do anything to stop climate change, something really bad will happen. For me, _____.

- a) it's a white-knuckle ride
- b) it's black and white
- c) it's like a red rag to a bull
- d) it's as good as gold

2. She's easily scared. Just show her a spider and she's guaranteed to turn _____.

- a) as good as gold
- b) as white as a sheet
- c) red-handed
- d) like a red rag to a bull

3. After the party I took some friends back to the office and borrowed some of my boss's champagne. The trouble was, he was still working in the next room. He caught me _____.

- a) as good as gold
- b) worth my weight in gold
- c) in a white-knuckle ride
- d) red-handed

4. I think clocks are very useful. In fact, they're _____.

- a) worth their weight in gold
- b) as good as gold
- c) a heart of gold
- d) a white-knuckle ride

5. After he received an award, the Teacher celebrated a lot. He really _____!

- a) dyed the town red
- b) painted the town gold
- c) painted the town red
- d) dyed the city white

6. He's so kind and selfless. He's got _____.

- a) a red rag to a bull
- b) a heart of gold
- c) a white-knuckle ride
- d) someone red-handed

ANSWERS:

1. If we don't do anything to stop climate change, something really bad will happen. For me, _____.

b) This is the right answer. If we have a situation in which it's easy for someone to understand what's wrong and what's right, we say 'it's black and white'.

2. She's easily scared. Just show her a spider and she's guaranteed to turn _____.

b) This is the correct answer. If someone is very pale because they are ill or shocked or scared, we say they're as white as a sheet.

3. After the party I took some friends back to the office and borrowed some of my boss's champagne. The trouble was, he was still working in the next room. He caught me _____.

d) This is correct, well done! If you find someone doing something bad or illegal while they are doing it, we say: 'I caught him red-handed'.

4. I think clocks are very useful. In fact, they're _____.

a) This is the right choice. Well done! If something is extremely useful, we say it's worth its weight in gold.

5. After he received an award, the Teacher celebrated a lot. He really _____!

c) This is correct. If you go out to celebrate something, usually while drinking a lot of alcohol, you can say 'I painted the town red'.

6. He's so kind and selfless. He's got _____.

b) This is the right answer. If someone is very kind and helpful, we say they've got a heart of gold.

Color Expressions

1. "I feel sick." "Really? Well you do look a bit _____ ."
a) green
b) red
c) blue
d) black
2. When that car cut in front of me I just saw _____ and swore at the driver.
a) green
b) red
c) blue
d) black
3. "You can't put up my rent. Look at the contract, it's there in _____ ."
a) black and blue
b) black and white
c) white and black
d) blue and black
4. I tripped over in the street yesterday and today I'm _____ .
a) black and blue
b) black and white
c) white and black
d) blue and black
5. I said his new haircut made him look good. He spent so much on it that I had to tell a little _____ lie. It really looks awful.
a) black
b) red
c) green
d) white
6. It's a very formal event. The dress code is strictly _____ .
a) white shirt
b) black tie
c) black jacket
d) white socks

ANSWERS:

1. "I feel sick." "Really? Well you do look a bit _____."

a) **green – this is correct. If someone looks green they look ill.**

2. When that car cut in front of me I just saw _____ and swore at the driver.

b) **red – this is correct. To 'see red' means to become very angry.**

3. "You can't put up my rent. Look at the contract, it's there in _____."

a) black and blue - this is the wrong expression. This means to have a lot of bruises.

b) **black and white – this is correct. It means it has been written down in an official document.**

c) white and black – this is not correct. These are the right words but in the wrong order.

4. I tripped over in the street yesterday and today I'm _____.

a) **black and blue – this is correct. It means you have a lot of bruises.**

d) blue and black – this is not correct. These are the right words but in the wrong order.

5. I said his new haircut made him look good. He spent so much on it that I had to tell a little _____ lie. It really looks awful.

d) **white - this is correct. A white lie is a small lie that you tell so you don't hurt someone's feeling.**

6. It's a very formal event. The dress code is strictly _____.

b) **black tie – this is correct. This is the expression for when a very formal standard of dress is required.**

Common Collocations

Quiz topic: Common collocations – nouns which naturally follow verbs

1. 3 of the following nouns follow the verb 'catch' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?
 - a) catch a fish
 - b) catch a bus
 - c) catch a cold
 - d) catch a new word in English
2. "Excuse me, would you mind _____ a photo of me and my girlfriend?"
 - a) making
 - b) taking
 - c) catching
 - d) doing
3. 3 of the following nouns follow the verb 'have' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?
 - a) have a meeting
 - b) have a baby
 - c) have a cup of coffee
 - d) have business with someone
4. "Could you _____ me a favour? Would you mind answering the phone for a minute – I need to pop out to the post office."
 - a) do
 - b) make
 - c) take
 - d) all of the above answers
5. Which of the following verbs do NOT fit into this sentence: "The Health Authority has _____ its decision and will now allow the fertility treatment to go ahead."
 - a) altered
 - b) changed
 - c) moved
 - d) reversed
6. 3 of the following nouns follow the verb 'make' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?
 - a) make your bed in the morning
 - b) make progress
 - c) make a noise
 - d) make the weekly shopping

ANSWERS:

Quiz topic: Common collocations – nouns which naturally follow verbs

1. 3 of the following nouns follow the verb 'catch' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?

- a) catch a fish
- b) catch a bus
- c) catch a cold

d) catch a new word in English

a) This is not the answer because we can say: The number of fish being caught in the North Sea is decreasing.

b) This is not the answer because we can say: I usually catch the number 22 into town.

c) This is not the answer because we can say: I feel awful – I've caught a horrible cold.

d) You can say: 'I didn't catch it' if you didn't understand, but usually you *learn* or *pick up* a new word.

2. "Excuse me, would you mind _____ a photo of me and my girlfriend?"

- a) making
- b) taking**
- c) catching
- d) doing

a) You cannot *make* a photo in this situation.

b) In English we say *take* a photo.

c) You cannot *catch* a photo in this situation.

d) You cannot *do* a photo in this situation.

3. 3 of the following nouns follow the verb 'have' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?

- a) have a meeting
- b) have a baby
- c) have a cup of coffee

d) have business with someone

a) This is not the answer because we can say: Don't forget, we're having a meeting at 11.00.

b) This is not the answer because we can say: Have you heard? Jane's having a baby!

c) This is not the answer because we can say: I'm going to have a cup of coffee. Do you want one?

d) We usually use the verb 'do' with business, e.g. It's been a pleasure doing business with you!

4. "Could you _____ me a favour? Would you mind answering the phone for a minute – I need to pop out to the post office."

- a) **do**
- b) make
- c) take
- d) all of the above answers

a) If we want someone to help us, we say: 'Could you do me a favour?'

- b) What do we say if we want someone to help us?
- c) What do we say if we want someone to help us?
- d) Only one of the verb + noun combinations is correct.

5. Which of the following verbs do NOT fit into this sentence: "The Health Authority has _____ its decision and will now allow the fertility treatment to go ahead."

- a) altered
- b) changed
- c) **moved**
- d) reversed

a) *Alter* is very similar in meaning to *change* but it's used in more formal situations and can sometimes mean to 'change slightly'.

b) To 'change a decision' is a common collocation which is used in many situations, both formal and informal.

c) This is the right answer because 'move its decision' is not correct.

d) To 'reverse its decision' is often used in formal situations; it means to go back to the situation as it was BEFORE the decision was made.

6. 3 of the following nouns follow the verb 'make' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does not go together?

- a) make your bed in the morning
- b) make progress
- c) make a noise
- d) **make the weekly shopping**

a) This is not the answer because we can say: I never make my bed in the morning – I never have enough time!

b) This is not the answer because we can say: I think I'm making quite good progress in my English studies.

c) This is not the answer because we can say: Stop making so much noise! I'm trying to sleep.

d) When we talk about going to the supermarket we usually say 'do the shopping', e.g. My wife usually does the shopping when I'm at work.

Communication

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. How many languages do you _____?
a) talk
b) say
c) speak
d) tell
2. Eye contact, smiling, and the way you stand or sit are all examples of _____ language.
a) body
b) physical
c) bodily
d) animal
3. I'm fluent _____ French, Spanish and German.
a) at
b) of
c) to
d) in
4. When he _____ a speech at the wedding, he was really nervous.
a) did
b) told
c) made
d) said
5. Which of the following is another word for your native language?
a) mother tongue
b) father tongue
c) brother tongue
d) sister tongue
6. Three of the following idioms mean 'I didn't understand' which one means 'I understood very well'
a) It was all Greek to me
b) He was speaking double-dutch
c) It was as clear as crystal
d) It was as clear as mud

Answers:

1. How many languages do you _____?
a) talk - You talk about something, but not talk a language .
b) say - You say something, but not say a language .
c) speak - I speak a language, I speak Japanese. Correct
d) tell - You tell somebody something, but not tell a language .

2. Eye contact, smiling, and the way you stand or sit are all examples of _____ language.
a) body - of our communication is body language. Correct
b) physical - This is not correct. 0 of communication is not spoken but what is it called?
c) bodily - This is not correct. 0 of communication is not spoken but what is it called?
d) animal - This is not correct. 0 of communication is not spoken but what is it called?

3. I'm fluent _____ French, Spanish and German.
a) at - To be fluent at French is not correct.
b) of - To be fluent of French is not correct.
c) to - To be fluent to French is not correct.
d) in - If you speak a language very well, you are fluent in it. Correct

4. When he _____ a speech at the wedding, he was really nervous.
a) did - This is not correct. Which verb goes with speech?
b) told - This is not correct. Which verb goes with speech?
c) made - Politicians have to make lots of speeches. Correct
d) said - This is not correct. Which verb goes with speech?

5. Which of the following is another word for your native language?
a) mother tongue - You can ask someone what his or her mother tongue is. Correct
b) father tongue - This is not correct. What's another way of saying native language ?
c) brother tongue - This is not correct. What's another way of saying native language ?
d) sister tongue - This is not correct. What's another way of saying native language ?

6. Three of the following idioms mean I didn't understand which one means I understood very well
a) It was all Greek to me - It was all Greek to me means I didn't understand at all.
b) He was speaking double-dutch - He was speaking double-dutch means I didn't understand at all.
c) It was as clear as crystal - It was as clear as crystal means I understood very well. Correct
d) It was as clear as mud - It was as clear as mud means I didn't understand at all.

Compound nouns

1. Three of the words below go together with 'HEAD' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) ache
- b) line
- c) master
- d) man

2. Three of the words below go together with 'NEWS' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) reader
- b) magazine
- c) paper
- d) flash

3. Three of the words below go together with 'BIRTH' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) day
- b) mark
- c) control
- d) baby

4. Three of the words below go together with 'AIR' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) conditioning
- b) mail
- c) port
- d) pilot

5. Three of the words below go together with 'BOOK' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) shop
- b) worm
- c) maker
- d) library

6. Three of the words below go together with 'POLICE' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) person
- b) woman
- c) dog
- d) force

Quiz topic: Compound nouns

Answers

1. Three of the words below go together with 'HEAD' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) ache
- b) line
- c) master
- d) man**

a) This is not correct - a pain in the head is called a headache.

b) This is not correct - you can find headlines in newspapers at the beginning of a story. They are usually in big letters.

c) This is not correct - a headmaster is the 'manager' of a school; he or she usually doesn't do any teaching.

d) This is correct – 'headman' is not a real word.

2. Three of the words below go together with 'NEWS' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) reader
- b) magazine**
- c) paper
- d) flash

a) This is not correct - a newsreader reads the news on TV or the radio.

b) This is correct – 'newsmagazine' is not a real word.

c) This is not correct - lots of people read a newspaper everyday.

d) This is not correct - if something very important happens in the news, the TV or radio broadcaster may stop a programme and read a newsflash.

3. Three of the words below go together with 'BIRTH' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) day
- b) mark
- c) control
- d) baby**

a) This is not correct - what day is your birthday?

b) This is not correct - a birthmark is a red / brown mark which some people are born with and generally have for life.

c) This is not correct - if a couple do not want to have a baby, they may use birth control to stop the woman getting pregnant.

d) This is correct – 'birthbaby' is not a real word.

4. Three of the words below go together with 'AIR' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) conditioning
- b) mail
- c) port
- d) pilot**

a) This is not correct - air conditioning keeps a room cool when it's hot outside.
b) This is not correct - airmail is letters and parcels transported by a plane.
c) This is not correct - what's the nearest airport to your house?
d) This is correct – 'airpilot' is not a real word.

5. Three of the words below go together with 'BOOK' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) shop
- b) worm
- c) maker
- d) library**

a) This is not correct - a bookshop sells books.
b) This is not correct - a bookworm is someone who is always reading.
c) This is not correct - if you want to gamble on something, e.g. a horse, you should go to a bookmaker.
d) This is correct – 'booklibrary' is not a real word.

6. Three of the words below go together with 'POLICE' to make a new word. Which word does not make a new word?

- a) person**
- b) woman
- c) dog
- d) force

a) This is correct – 'policeperson' is not a real word.
b) This is not correct - a female police officer is a policeman.
c) This is not correct - sometimes the police use police dogs to find drugs or chase after criminals.
d) This is not correct - the police are usually organised into local police forces.

Computers and the Net

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Make sure you _____ your computer before you leave the office.

- a) close
- b) shut down
- c) restart
- d) lock up

2. How long are you going to be _____ the computer? I need to send an email.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) to
- d) on

3. Oh no! This stupid computer has _____ again!

- a) crashed
- b) broken down
- c) had an accident
- d) failed

4. I can spend the whole weekend just _____ the net.

- a) sailing
- b) swimming
- c) surfing
- d) windsurfing

5. Now we have broadband, we're _____ to the internet 24 hours a day.

- a) joined
- b) linked
- c) connected
- d) attached

6. To open a file, just _____ on it with the mouse.

- a) press
- b) cluck
- c) hit
- d) click

Quiz topic: Computers and the net

Answers:

1. Make sure you _____ your computer before you leave the office.

- a) close
- b) shut down**
- c) restart
- d) lock up

a) You can close a window on you screen but you can't close the computer.

b) When you switch off your computer we say you 'shut it down'.

c) 'Restart' means start again, e.g. if you have a problem with the computer, you might try restarting it.

d) You can lock up your house, but not your computer.

2. How long are you going to be _____ the computer? I need to send an email.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) to
- d) on**

a) This is not the correct preposition

b) This is not the correct preposition.

c) This is not the correct preposition.

d) If you are using the computer, you can say you are 'on it'.

3. Oh no! This stupid computer has _____ again!

- a) crashed**
- b) broken down
- c) had an accident
- d) failed

a) If your computer stops working properly, you can say it has 'crashed'

b) We usually talk about cars 'breaking down'

c) This is not correct

d) Someone might fail an exam, but a computer cannot fail.

4. I can spend the whole weekend just _____ the net.

- a) sailing
- b) swimming
- c) surfing**
- d) windsurfing

a) This is not the correct verb.

b) This is not the correct verb.

c) When someone uses the internet, but for pleasure not for work.

d) This is not the correct verb.

5. Now we have broadband, we're _____ to the internet 24 hours a day.

- a) joined
- b) linked
- c) connected**
- d) attached

a) This is not the correct verb

b) This is not the correct verb

c) We say you are 'connected' to the internet.

d) This is not the correct verb

6. To open a file, just _____ on it with the mouse.

- a) press
- b) cluck
- c) hit
- d) click**

a) This is not the correct verb

b) 'Cluck' is the sound a chicken makes

c) This is not the correct verb

d) You generally have to click or double-click on files to open them.

Confusing words

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. It _____ her being a teacher, I can't imagine her doing anything else.

- a) fits
- b) matches
- c) agrees
- d) suits

2. The airport is _____ on the edge of the city, next to the motorway.

- a) placed
- b) situated
- c) built
- d) existing

3. My doctor says I should _____ the number of cigarettes I smoke.

- a) reduce
- b) lower
- c) cut
- d) drop

4. The judge gave him a 10 year prison _____ for his crime.

- a) sentence
- b) period
- c) punishment
- d) time

5. I'd like a(n) _____ room for 3 nights please.

- a) individual
- b) alone
- c) single
- d) lonely

6. You can only have your money back if you can produce a _____.

- a) bill
- b) receipt
- c) ticket
- d) invoice

Answers:

1. It _____ her being a teacher, I can't imagine her doing anything else.

- a) fits
- b) matches
- c) agrees
- d) suits**

- a) If something fits you, it is the right size e.g. these shoes don't fit me – they're too small.
- b) Two things match if they go together because they are the same, e.g. her handbag matches her shoes.
- c) I agree with you if we both have the same opinion.
- d) If something suits you, it looks right for you or suits your personality.**

2. The airport is _____ on the edge of the city, next to the motorway.

- a) placed
- b) situated**
- c) built
- d) existing

- a) We don't talk about a building being placed somewhere.
- b) If we talk about the position of a building, we talk about it being situated somewhere.**
- c) We could say the airport was built somewhere, but if we talk about its present position we use a different verb.
- d) If we talk about the position of a building, we don't say 'existing'.

3. My doctor says I should _____ the number of cigarettes I smoke.

- a) reduce**
- b) lower
- c) cut
- d) drop

- a) My doctor says I should 'reduce' or 'cut down on' the number of cigarettes I smoke.**
- b) 'I should lower the number of cigarettes I smoke' is not correct.
- c) You can say 'I should cut down on the number...' but not 'cut'.
- d) 'I should drop the number of cigarettes I smoke' is not correct.

4. The judge gave him a 10 year prison _____ for his crime.

a) sentence

b) period

c) punishment

d) time

a) A prison sentence is the correct answer.

b) A prison period is not correct.

c) A prison punishment is not correct.

d) A prison time is not correct.

5. I'd like a _____ room for 3 nights please.

a) individual

b) alone

c) single

d) lonely

a) A hotel room can be double, twin but not individual.

b) A hotel room can be double, twin but not alone.

c) A hotel room can be double, twin or single.

d) A hotel room can be double, twin but not lonely.

6. You can only have your money back if you can produce a _____.

a) bill

b) receipt

c) ticket

d) invoice

a) You get a bill before you pay, e.g. in a restaurant.

b) You get a receipt after you pay – this is your 'proof of purchase'.

c) You get a ticket to go to the cinema, theatre or to catch a plane.

d) You get an invoice before you pay – similar to a bill.

Crime and Criminals

Quiz topic: Crime and criminals

1. Oh no - I've been _____! My phone was in my pocket and now it's gone!
a) stolen
b) robbed
c) thieved
d) nicked
2. There are lots of _____ in this part of the city - put your money and phone somewhere safe.
a) burglars
b) pickpockets
c) shoplifters
d) muggers
3. Very serious crimes, such as murder, are punishable by death; this is called _____ punishment.
a) corporal
b) death
c) capital
d) execution
4. When I go out at night, I usually leave a light on in the house; I think it will stop _____ breaking into my house.
a) burglars
b) pickpockets
c) shoplifters
d) all of the above answers
5. A: He killed his wife? B: Yes, he's been charged with _____.
a) manslaughter
b) homicide
c) murder
d) all of the above answers
6. Have you ever _____ the law? Before you say 'no' think of something small, perhaps like parking your car illegally?
a) break
b) broke
c) breaked
d) broken

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Crime and criminals

1. Oh no - I've been _____! My phone was in my pocket and now it's gone!

- a) stolen
- b) robbed**
- c) thieved
- d) nicked

a) In this example, the phone was stolen, but the person was robbed, i.e. you can steal something, but you can't steal someone - you rob someone.

b) In this example, the phone was stolen, but the person was robbed, i.e. you can steal something, but you rob someone.

c) 'Thief' is a noun describing someone who steals, but the verb 'to thief' is not used very often - it is better to say 'to steal something' or 'to rob someone'.

d) This verb is very informal and means 'to steal something', e.g. 'Someone nicked my wallet!'

2. There are lots of _____ in this part of the city - put your money and phone somewhere safe.

- a) burglars
- b) pickpockets**
- c) shoplifters
- d) muggers

a) A 'burglar' steals things from your house when you are not at home. What do we call someone who takes things from your pocket or bag without you seeing the crime happen?

b) A 'pickpocket' is someone who takes something from your pocket or bag without you seeing the crime happen.

c) A 'shoplifter' steals things from shops when the shop is open. What do we call someone who takes things from your pocket or bag without you seeing the crime happen?

d) A 'mugger' is a thief who threatens or uses violence against his or her victim to steal their money and other belongings. What do we call someone who takes things from your pocket or bag without you seeing the crime happen?

3. Very serious crimes, such as murder, are punishable by death; this is called _____ punishment.

- a) corporal
- b) death
- c) capital**
- d) execution

a) 'Corporal punishment' is, for example, when a teacher hits a pupil or student.

b) We say 'death penalty' or 'capital punishment'.

c) Capital punishment is also called 'the death penalty'.

d) A criminal might be 'executed' (put to death) in some countries during an 'execution', but what is the punishment called?

4. When I go out at night, I usually leave a light on in the house; I think it will stop _____ breaking into my house.

- a) burglars
- b) pickpockets
- c) shoplifters
- d) all of the above answers

a) A 'burglar' breaks into your house and steals your possessions. id you know most burglaries happen in the afternoon

- b) A 'pickpocket' steals things from your pocket or bag when you are not looking. What do we call someone who breaks into your house and steals your possessions?
- c) A 'shoplifter' steals things from shops while the shop is open. What do we call someone who breaks into your house and steals your possessions?
- d) Only one of the answers is correct. What do we call someone who breaks into your house and steals your possessions?

5. A: He killed his wife? B: Yes, he's been charged with _____.

- a) manslaughter
- b) homicide
- c) murder
- d) all of the above answers

- a) 'manslaughter' is the crime of killing someone without planning the crime in advance.
- b) 'homicide' is another word for 'murder' and is used more often in American English; 'homicide' is the act of killing someone deliberately.
- c) 'murder' is another word for homicide - the act of killing someone deliberately.

d) All the answers are crimes where one person kills another person - sometimes with advance planning or sometimes without.

6. Have you ever _____ the law? Before you say 'no' think of something small, perhaps like parking your car illegally?

- a) break
- b) broke
- c) breaked
- d) broken

- a) If you do something against the law - you 'break the law'. What's the correct verb form of 'break' in this type of 'have you ever ?' question?
- b) If you do something against the law - you 'break the law'. What's the correct verb form of 'break' in this type of 'have you ever ?' question?
- c) If you do something against the law - you 'break the law'. What's the correct verb form of 'break' in this type of 'have you ever ?' question?

d) If you do something against the law - you 'break the law'. In this type of 'have you ever ?' question, we say 'have you ever broken

Dealing with Problems

1. New Orleans is a city still _____ with the task of rebuilding itself.

- a) dabbling
- b) plying
- c) putting up
- d) grappling

2. She's recently experienced a number of personal problems but seems to be taking it all in her _____ and shows the same enthusiasm for life as ever.

- a) pride
- b) stride
- c) -
- d) hand

3. I have no idea how they will react to the news, so we'll just have to play it _____.

- a) off by heart
- b) from memory
- c) by ear
- d) safe

4. They were finally forced to _____ up to the truth. Their marriage was a failure.

- a) live
- b) give
- c) make it
- d) face

5. any governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.

- a) steps
- b) offence
- c) sides
- d) over

6. Here are some tips on the best way to _____ problem employees.

- a) hinder
- b) humiliate
- c) handle
- d) hamper

ANSWERS:

1. New Orleans is a city still _____ with the task of rebuilding itself.

- a) dabbling
- b) plying
- c) putting up
- d) grappling

a) This is incorrect. To dabble in something means to do something but not in a very serious way. Try again!

b) This is incorrect. To ply someone with something means to give someone a lot of something. Try again!

c) This is incorrect. To put up with something means to tolerate something. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

2. She's recently experienced several personal disasters but seems to be taking it all in her _____ and shows the same enthusiasm for life as ever.

- a) pride
- b) stride
- c) -
- d) hand

a) This is not the correct expression. ride is the good feeling you have when you achieve something. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) This is incorrect. To take something in means to understand something. Try again!

d) This is not the correct expression. If something is in hand this means it is being dealt with. Try again!

3. I have no idea how they will react to the news so we'll just have to play it _____.

- a) off by heart
- b) from memory
- c) by ear
- d) safe

a) This is incorrect. Off by heart means from memory. Try again!

b) This is not correct. If you play a piece of music from memory, you play it without reading the music. Try again!

c) Well done! This is the correct answer.

d) This is incorrect. To play safe means to be cautious and not take risks in what you are doing in order to avoid problems. Try again!

4. They were finally forced to _____ up to the truth. Their marriage was a failure.

- a) live
- b) give
- c) make it
- d) face

- a) This is incorrect. To live up to means to be as good as expected. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. To give up something means to stop doing something. Try again!
- c) This is incorrect. To make up something means to invent something. Try again!
- d) This is the correct answer. Well done.

5. any governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.

- a) steps
- b) offence
- c) sides
- d) over

- a) Well done! This is the correct answer.
- b) This is incorrect. To take offence means to be offended. Try again!
- c) This is incorrect. To take sides means to give your support to someone in an argument. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. To take over something means to gain control of something. Try again!

6. Here are some tips on the best way to _____ problem employees.

- a) hinder
- b) humiliate
- c) handle
- d) hamper

- a) This is incorrect. To hinder someone from doing something means to prevent someone from making progress in what they are doing. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. To humiliate someone means to make someone feel ashamed and embarrassed. Try again!
- c) Well done! This is the correct answer.
- d) This is incorrect. To hamper something means to prevent something from progressing well. Try again!

Disability. Word Formation.

1. Many countries have laws to prevent _____ against disabled people at work.
 - a) discriminate
 - b) discriminating
 - c) discrimination
 - d) discriminated
2. Some countries have laws to _____ that every workplace employs a quota of disabled staff.
 - a) ensure
 - b) ensured
 - c) ensuring
 - d) ensurance
3. It is important that modern offices are _____ to disabled employees.
 - a) access
 - b) accessed
 - c) accessing
 - d) accessible
4. Some office furniture can be _____ to take account of disabled people's needs.
 - a) adaptation
 - b) adapted
 - c) adapt
 - d) adapting
5. Sadly, in practice, many workplaces have _____ facilities for disabled people.
 - a) suffice
 - b) sufficed
 - c) sufficient
 - d) insufficient
6. Some disabled rights groups are campaigning for stiff penalties for employers who _____ in breaking the law.
 - a) persistently
 - b) persistence
 - c) persist
 - d) persists

ANSWERS:

1. Many countries have laws to prevent _____ against disabled people at work.

c) discrimination – Well done, this is correct!

2. Some countries have laws to _____ that every workplace employs a quota of disabled staff.

a) ensure – Well done, this is correct!

3. It is important that modern offices are _____ to disabled employees.

d) accessible – Well done, this is correct!

4. Some office furniture can be _____ to take account of disabled people's needs.

b) adapted – Well done, this is correct!

5. Sadly, in practice, many workplaces have _____ facilities for disabled people.

d) insufficient – Well done, this is correct!

6. Some disabled rights groups are campaigning for stiff penalties for employers who _____ in breaking the law.

c) persist – Well done, this is correct!

Disappearing

1. My wallet must be somewhere. It can't have just vanished into _____ air.

- a) the
- b) fresh
- c) thin
- d) the open

2. Many young people go _____ each year, but the majority return home safely within 24 hours.

- a) missing
- b) abroad
- c) without
- d) under

3. That morning the fog was thick, but by the afternoon it had cleared _____ and we were able to set off up the mountain.

- a) out
- b) off
- c) up
- d) down

4. After the operation, the effects of the anaesthetic will take some time to wear _____.

- a) out
- b) away
- c) down
- d) off

5. It's important that you stay out of _____ so as not to scare the animals away.

- a) vision
- b) sight
- c) order
- d) range

6. Certain animals, such as pandas and tigers, are thought to be in danger of dying _____.

- a) to
- b) for
- c) away
- d) out

ANSWERS:

1. My wallet must be somewhere. It can't have just vanished into _____ air.

- a) the
- b) fresh
- c) thin**
- d) the open

- a) This is incorrect. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. Fresh air is clean air that is good to breathe. Try again!
- c) Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- d) This is incorrect. The open air is used to refer to an outside place. Try again!

2. Many young people go _____ each year, but the majority return home safely within 24 hours.

- a) missing**
- b) abroad
- c) without
- d) under

- a) Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- b) This is incorrect. To go abroad means to go to another country. Try again!
- c) This is incorrect. To go without means to manage without something. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. To go under is used to talk about a business and means to fail. Try again!

3. That morning the fog was thick, but by the afternoon it had cleared _____ and we were able to set off up the mountain.

- a) out
- b) off
- c) up**
- d) down

- a) This is incorrect. Clear out can be used to talk about people leaving a place or about making a place clean and tidy by removing things from it. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. Clear off is an informal expression used to tell someone to go away. Try again!
- c) Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- d) This preposition does not work here. Try again!

4. After the operation, the effects of the anaesthetic will take some time to wear _____.

- a) out
- b) away
- c) down
- d) off**

a) This is incorrect. To wear something out means to use something so much that it can no longer be used. Try again!

b) This is incorrect. To wear away means to erode. Try again!

c) This is incorrect. To wear someone down means to persuade someone to agree to something by being persistent. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

5. It's important that you stay out of _____ so as not to scare the animals away.

- a) vision
- b) sight**
- c) order
- d) range

a) This is incorrect. Vision is the power of sight. Try again!

b) This is the correct answer. Well done.

c) This is incorrect. Out of order is used to talk about machines and means not working. Try again!

d) This is incorrect. Out of range means too far away to be heard, seen, or reached. Try again!

6. Certain animals, such as panda and tigers, are thought to be in danger of dying _____.

- a) to
- b) for
- c) away
- d) out**

a) This is incorrect. If you are dying to do something, this means you want to do it very much. This is informal language. Try again!

b) This is incorrect. If you are dying for something, this means you feel you cannot wait for it any longer. This is informal language. Try again!

c) This is incorrect. To die away means to fade and is used to talk about a sound. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

DO and MAKE

1. I'm sorry, I can't come out tonight. I have to _____ my homework.

- a) do
- b) make
- c) do me
- d) make me

2. Don't eat that! It'll _____ sick!

- a) do
- b) make
- c) do you
- d) make you

3. People should exercise regularly. Exercise _____ good.

- a) does
- b) makes
- c) does you
- d) makes you

4. He's a very good son. He _____ everything for his mother.

- a) does
- b) makes
- c) does him
- d) makes him

5. Where's my telephone? I want to _____ a phone call.

- a) do
- b) make
- c) do me
- d) make me

6. Will you _____ a favour?

- a) do
- b) make
- c) do me

d) make me

Answers

1. I'm sorry, I can't come out tonight. I have to _____ my homework.

a) do

b) make

c) do me

d) make me

a) 'do' is the correct verb to use with the noun 'homework'.

b) 'make' seems like a logical answer here, but we never say 'make homework'.

c) 'do' is the correct verb, but there's still a grammatical problem with this sentence.

d) We never say 'make homework' in English plus, there's another grammatical problem here.

2. Don't eat that! It'll _____ sick!

a) do

b) make

c) do you

d) make you

a) 'do' isn't the right verb to use here, and there's also a missing word in this sentence.

b) 'make' is the right verb, but there's still something missing from this sentence.

c) The grammatical structure of this sentence is correct, but the verb 'do' isn't used with the adjective 'sick'.

d) This is the correct answer.

3. People should exercise regularly. Exercise _____ good.

a) does

b) makes

c) does you

d) makes you

a) 'does' is a good verb to choose here, but there's still a grammatical problem with this sentence.

b) 'makes' isn't the right verb for this sentence plus, there's a grammatical problem here.

c) 'does you' is the correct answer.

d) If we use 'makes you', the grammar of the sentence is O but the meaning isn't clear.

4. He's a very good son. He _____ everything for his mother.

a) does

- b) makes
- c) does him
- d) makes him

a) 'does' is the correct answer.

- b) 'makes' is grammatically O , but the meaning of this sentence isn't clear.
- c) 'does' is a good verb here, but there's still a grammatical problem with this sentence.
- d) 'makes' isn't the right verb to choose here - plus, there's another grammatical problem with this sentence.

5. Where's my telephone? I want to _____ a phone call.

- a) do
- b) make**
- c) do me
- d) make me

a) In English we never say, 'do a phone call'.

b) 'make' is the correct answer.

- c) In English we don't use the verb 'do' with the noun 'phone call'. There's also another grammar problem here.
- d) 'make' is a good verb to use in this sentence, but there is a grammar problem here.

6. Will you _____ a favour?

- a) do
- b) make
- c) do me**
- d) make me

a) 'do' is a good verb to choose here, but there's still something missing from this sentence.

b) In English we never say, 'make a favour'. Also, there' s something missing from this sentence.

c) 'do me' is the correct answer.

d) The grammar of this sentence is good, but 'make' isn't the right verb.

Doctor

1. I have a terrible _____.
a) headache
b) throatache
c) heartache
d) legache
2. A device used to find out if someone has a fever or not is called a _____.
a) drip
b) stethoscope
c) syringe
d) thermometer
3. What do you call a part of a hospital where patients with a similar type of condition or illness are treated?
a) a department
b) a ward
c) an office
d) a service
4. Decide which of the following doesn't make sense in this sentence: The doctor says I need _____ to have my appendix removed.
a) an injection
b) an operation
c) surgery
d) a surgical procedure
5. Which one is different?
a) cardiology
b) oncology
c) geology
d) neurology
6. The doctor has _____ me some antibiotics.
a) subscribed
b) prescribed
c) transcribed
d) superscribed

ANSWERS:

1. 1. I have a terrible _____!

- a) **headache - this is the right answer.**
- b) throatache - this word doesn't exist. You can say, 'I've got a sore throat'.
- c) heartache - this means 'emotional pain'. With that, you would rather see a good friend than a doctor, wouldn't you?
- d) legache - this word doesn't exist. You can say, 'I've got a pain in my leg', or 'My leg hurts', or 'I've hurt my leg'.

2. A device used to find out if someone has a fever or not is called a _____.

d) thermometer - this is the correct answer.

3. What do you call a part of a hospital where patients with a similar type of condition or illness are treated?

- a) a department - you will be understood correctly if you use this word but there is a better, more precise answer.
- b) **a ward - you are right, well done.**

4. 4. Decide which of the following does NOT make sense in this sentence: The doctor says I need _____ to have my appendix removed.

- a) **an injection - you are right, you need something more serious than a simple injection, i.e. introducing some fluid into your body with a syringe, to have your appendix removed.**

5. Which one is the odd one out?

c) geology - correct. The other three answers are medical specialties. Geology is the study of the Earth and its structure.

6. The doctor has _____ me some antibiotics.

b) prescribed - this is the right answer.

Elections

1. All electors will receive a card containing details of the _____ station they should go to to vote.

- a) rolling
- b) train
- c) noting
- d) polling

2. When you go to vote, the clerk will give you a _____ paper to vote on.

- a) shallot
- b) voting
- c) ballot
- d) bill

3. In their _____ the political parties state what their intentions for the parliamentary session would be if they were to win the election.

- a) folders
- b) manifestoes
- c) brochures
- d) envelopes

4. Observers ensure that voters are not being influenced by anyone and that they are able to _____ their votes freely.

- a) past
- b) passed
- c) cast
- d) last

5. To _____ for election, a candidate must first submit a nomination paper signed by ten electors.

- a) stand
- b) bid
- c) bet
- d) sit

6. Since he did not support any of the candidates, he decided to _____.

- a) refrain
- b) delay
- c) abstain
- d) reject

ANSWERS:

1. All electors will receive a card containing details of the _____ station they should go to to vote.

- a) rolling
- b) train
- c) noting
- d) polling**

a) This is not correct. Try again!
b) A 'train station' is the place you go to to take a train. Try again!
c) This is not correct. Try again!
d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

2. When you go to vote, the clerk will give you a _____ paper to vote on.

- a) shallot
- b) voting
- c) ballot**
- d) bill

a) A 'shallot' is a small vegetable like an onion. Try again!
b) This is not correct. Try again!
c) Well done! This is the correct answer.
d) A 'bill' is a piece of paper that shows the amount of money you owe. Try again!

3. In their _____ the political parties state what their intentions for the parliamentary session would be if they were to win the election.

- a) folders
- b) manifestoes**
- c) brochures
- d) envelopes

a) A 'folder' is a flat container made of card or plastic used for storing loose pieces of paper. Try again!
b) Well done! This is the correct answer.
c) A 'brochure' is a printed document containing information about something you can buy. Try again!
d) An 'envelope' is a paper cover that you put a letter inside before sending it. Try again!

4. Observers ensure that voters are not being influenced by anyone and that they are able to _____ their votes freely.

- a) past
- b) passed
- c) cast**
- d) last

a) This is not correct. 'ast' is not a verb. Try again!

b) The verb 'pass' has many different meanings but cannot be used in this way. Try again!

c) Well done! This is the correct answer.

d) This is not correct. The verb 'last' means to continue to happen or exist. Try again!

5. To _____ for election, a candidate must first submit a nomination paper signed by ten electors.

- a) stand**
- b) bid
- c) bet
- d) sit

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) The verb 'bid' means to state how much money you are willing to pay for something. Try again!

c) The verb 'bet' means to risk an amount of money on what you predict will happen in the future. Try again!

d) This is not correct. Try again!

6. Since he did not support any of the candidates, he decided to _____.

- a) refrain
- b) delay
- c) abstain**
- d) reject

a) The verb 'refrain' means to stop yourself from doing something. Try again!

b) The verb 'delay' means to make something happen later than it was supposed to happen. Try again!

c) Well done! This is the correct answer.

d) The verb 'reject' means to refuse to accept something. It is a transitive verb and so must be used with an object. Try again!

Email

1. Can you send him the report and _____ me? From now on, I want both of you to keep me informed of how the project is going.
 - a) carbon copy
 - b) copy by
 - c) Bcc
 - d) Cc
2. '...Let's meet for lunch next week. _____ and we'll sort something out...'
 - a) Drop me a line
 - b) Send email
 - c) Please reply at your earliest convenience
 - d) Communicate with me via an electronic mail system
3. I used to get lots of _____ but since I started using that new filter I haven't had one of those get-rich-quick promises.
 - a) spam
 - b) ham
 - c) steak
 - d) fish
4. I'm not sure if this email is exactly right yet. I want to be friendly but still make her understand how serious this issue is. I'll _____ and decide tomorrow whether to send it or not.
 - a) save it as a practice
 - b) delete it
 - c) send it to her
 - d) save it as a draft
5. At work we're not allowed to send photos or _____ that are bigger than five megabytes.
 - a) clip-ons
 - b) paper clips
 - c) attachments
 - d) additions
6. The assistant in the computer shop said 'Don't open an email if you don't know who it's from. It might be a _____ which could infect your new computer.'
 - a) disease
 - b) virus
 - c) illness
 - d) germ

ANSWERS:

1. Can you send him the report and _____ me? From now on, I want both of you to keep me informed of how the project is going.

a) This is what the correct answer means but we usually just use the initials when we talk about it, rather than the full form.

b) This answer isn't correct. Try again.

c) This is short for 'blind carbon copy'. If you don't want someone to know that you've copied another person into an email you 'bcc' it.

d) This is the right answer. It's short for 'carbon copy', an old-fashioned term that means to have more than one copy of something (here, your email is copied to more than one person).

2. '...Let's meet for lunch next week. _____ and we'll sort something out...'

a) This is the correct answer. It's short and informal and just right for a friendly email.

b) This is too brisk. Try again..

c) and d) This is too formal for an informal email. Try again.

3. I used to get lots of _____ but since I started using that new filter I haven't had one of those get-rich-quick promises.

a) This is the right choice. Well done!

b), c) and d) You need a different food word here which also means unsolicited emails. Try again.

4. I'm not sure if this email is exactly right yet. I want to be friendly but still make her understand how serious this issue is. I'll _____ and decide tomorrow whether to send it or not.

a) This is almost correct but the final word is wrong. Try again.

b) This means to remove it. The correct answer means to save it but not send it yet.

c) The correct answer means to save it but not send it yet.

d) This is correct, well done!

5. At work we're not allowed to send photos or _____ that are bigger than five megabytes.

a), b) and d) This isn't correct. Try again.

c) This is the right answer.

6. The assistant in the computer shop said 'Don't open an email if you don't know who it's from. It might be a _____ which could infect your new computer.'

a), c) and d) You need a different word that means 'sickness' and also means a computer programme which stops your computer working properly. Try again.

b) This is the right answer. Well done!

Emotions

1. It always _____ him when someone reminds him of the time he failed his driving test.
a) angries
b) delights
c) set-ups
d) upsets
2. She was _____ when the doctor told her she was pregnant.
a) radio
b) radiate
c) radiant
d) radiator
3. She was really _____ with me when I accidentally broke her favourite vase.
a) angers
b) angry
c) anger
d) angrily
4. Cath smiles a lot these days. She seems so much _____ since she met Adrian!
a) happier
b) happiest
c) happy
d) happiness
5. Decide which of the adverbs below CANNOT be used in this sentence: He was _____ devastated when his wife died.
a) mostly
b) totally
c) completely
d) utterly
6. Samantha was _____ when she got the promotion. She'd been waiting for this moment for years!
a) delight
b) delighted
c) delightful
d) devastated

ANSWERS:

1. 1. It always _____ him when someone reminds him of the time he failed his driving test.

- a) angries - this is not right. 'Angry' is an adjective, not a verb.
- c) set-ups - this is not right. You need to change the order of the two parts of this word to form the verb meaning 'makes someone worried, unhappy or angry'.
- d) upsets - this is the right answer.**

2. Her husband was _____ when she told him she was pregnant.

c) radiant - this is the correct word. It means 'obviously very happy'. Well done!

3. She was really _____ with me when I accidentally broke her favourite vase.

b) angry - good choice. This is the right word in the right form.

4. Cath smiles a lot these days. She seems so much _____ since she met Adrian!

a) happier - well done! This is the right word in the right form.

5. Decide which of the adverbs below CANNOT be used in this sentence: He was _____ devastated when his wife died.

a) mostly - correct. You need a stronger adverb to go with 'devastated'.

6. Samantha was _____ when she got the promotion. She'd been waiting for this moment for years!

b) delighted - this is the right word in the right form.

Everyday offers

1. What would be a suitable reply to the following question? Fancy a bite to eat?

- a) No thanks, I've just had some.
- b) No thanks, I've just had something.
- c) No thanks, I'm not really very thirsty.
- d) No thanks, I'm trying to give up.

2. What would be a suitable reply to the following question? Would you like some more?

- a) No thanks, I'm still a bit peckish.
- b) No thanks, I couldn't eat another thing.
- c) No thanks, I'm starving.
- d) No thanks, I want to go home now.

3. What would be a suitable reply to the following question? Do you want a fag?

- a) No thanks, I don't drink.
- b) No thanks, I'm trying to give up.
- c) No thanks, I'm teetotal.
- d) No thanks, I'm trying to lose a few pounds.

4. What would NOT be a suitable reply to the following question? Fancy a drink?

- a) No thanks, I'm teetotal.
- b) Oh I think I've had one too many already.
- c) No on, one for the road.
- d) I am feeling a bit peckish.

5. What would NOT be a suitable reply to the following question? Would you like a lift home?

- a) Sure, if you're not going out of your way.
- b) That'd be great!
- c) Sorry, I haven't got enough money to pay.
- d) It's OK, I quite fancy the walk.

6. What would NOT be a suitable reply to the following question? Shall I take your bag?

- a) No it's mine!
- b) No it's fine, I can manage.
- c) It's not too heavy.

d) If you wouldn't mind, thanks.

quiz topic: Everyday offers

1. What would be a suitable reply to the following question? Fancy a bite to eat?

a) No thanks, I've just some.

b) No thanks, I've just had something.

c) No thanks, I'm not really very thirsty.

d) No thanks, I'm trying to give up.

a) Some is not the right answer here.

b) Although the question asks about a bite to eat, we answer with I've just had something

c) If you are hungry you have a bite to eat, if you are thirsty you have something to drink.

d) You can give up smoking, but it's not a good idea to give up food!

2. What would be a suitable reply to the following question? Would you like some more?

a) No thanks, I'm still a bit peckish.

b) No thanks, I couldn't eat another thing.

c) No thanks, I'm starving.

d) No thanks, I want to go home now.

a) Peckish is an informal word meaning you are hungry.

b) This is a polite way of refusing more food.

c) If you say you are starving, you are very hungry.

d) This would be considered quite rude!

3. What would be a suitable reply to the following question? Do you want a fag?

a) No thanks, I don't drink.

b) No thanks, I'm trying to give up.

c) No thanks, I'm teetotal.

d) No thanks, I'm trying to lose a few pounds.

a) In the UK a fag is a cigarette.

b) In the UK a fag is a cigarette – a lot of people are trying to give up smoking.

c) If you are teetotal you don't drink alcohol (a fag is a word for a cigarette).

d) If you are trying to lose a few pounds you are probably on some kind of a diet.

4. What would NOT be a suitable reply to the following question? Fancy a drink?

a) No thanks, I'm teetotal.

b) Oh I think I've had one too many already.

c) So on, one for the road.

d) I am feeling a bit peckish.

a) If you are teetotal you don't drink alcohol.

b) This person is probably feeling a bit drunk.

c) One last drink before you go home.

d) If you feel a bit peckish you are a little hungry.

5. What would NOT be a suitable reply to the following question? Would you like a lift home?

- a) Sure, if you're not going out of your way.
- b) That'd be great!
- c) Sorry, I haven't got enough money to pay.**
- d) It's OK, I quite fancy the walk.

- a) This reply is polite and friendly.
- b) This reply is polite and friendly.
- c) If someone offers you a lift, they are offering to take you in their car (for free!)**
- d) This reply is polite and friendly.

6. What would NOT be a suitable reply to the following question? Shall I take your bag?

- a) No it's mine!**
- b) No it's fine, I can manage.
- c) It's not too heavy.
- d) If you wouldn't mind, thanks.

- a) This would not be polite.**
- b) This reply is polite and friendly.
- c) This reply is polite and friendly.
- d) This reply is polite and friendly.

Expression with Time

1. I love Australia! _____ I visit, I wish I could move there permanently.
 - a) Many times
 - b) Every time
 - c) Some of the time
 - d) Sometimes

2. _____ he used to drink and smoke a lot but nowadays he's much healthier.
 - a) No time
 - b) All the time
 - c) There was a time
 - d) Every time

3. I've always wanted to visit Venice, in fact I'm thinking of going there _____ next year.
 - a) sometimes
 - b) any time
 - c) some of the time
 - d) sometime

4. This holiday has been great. I've had _____.
 - a) extra time
 - b) the time of my life
 - c) overtime
 - d) some of the time

5. I woke up so late this morning I didn't even _____ for a cup of tea before I went to work.
 - a) no time
 - b) all the time
 - c) have time
 - d) some time

6. _____! The exam is now over. Please put your pens down.
 - a) Time's up
 - b) No time
 - c) Any time
 - d) Overtime

ANSWERS:

1. I love Australia! _____ I visit, I wish I could move there permanently.
 - a) Sorry, this expression is wrong.
 - b) **Well done! This is correct.**
 - c) Sorry, this is the wrong answer. Try again.
 - d) Sorry, this is the wrong expression.

2. _____ used to drink and smoke a lot but nowadays he's much healthier.
 - a) Sorry, this is not the right expression.
 - b) Sorry, there is no such expression.
 - c) **Correct.**
 - d) Sorry, this is not the right expression.

3. I've always wanted to visit Venice. In fact I'm thinking of going there _____ next year.
 - a) Sorry, this is the wrong answer.
 - b) Sorry, this is not the correct answer. Try again!
 - c) Sorry, this is not the correct answer.
 - d) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**

4. The holiday has been great! I've had _____.
 - a) Wrong – this is not the correct answer
 - b) **This is the correct answer!**
 - c) This is not the correct answer. Try again.
 - d) Wrong – this is not the correct answer.

5. I woke up so late this morning I didn't even _____ for a cup of tea before I left for work.
 - a) No, you want a different expression. Try again!
 - b) Sorry, this is wrong. Try again
 - c) **This is the correct expression. Well done.**
 - d) No, you want a different expression. Try again!

6. _____! The exam is now over. Please put your pens down.

- a) **Well done. This is the correct expression.**
- b) Sorry, this is not the right expression. Try again
- c) This is nearly the correct answer. Try again!
- d) Sorry, this is not the right answer.

xpressions with *ti e*

1. I love Australia! _____ I visit, I wish I could move there permanently.
 - a) Many times
 - b) Every time
 - c) Some of the time
 - d) Sometimes
2. _____ he used to drink and smoke a lot but nowadays he's much healthier.
 - a) No time
 - b) All the time
 - c) There was a time
 - d) Every time
3. I've always wanted to visit Venice, in fact I'm thinking of going there _____ next year.
 - a) sometimes
 - b) any time
 - c) some of the time
 - d) sometime
4. This holiday has been great. I've had _____.
 - a) extra time
 - b) the time of my life
 - c) overtime
 - d) some of the time
5. I woke up so late this morning I didn't even _____ for a cup of tea before I went to work.
 - a) no time
 - b) all the time
 - c) have time
 - d) some time
6. _____! The exam is now over. Please put your pens down.
 - a) Time's up
 - b) No time
 - c) Any time
 - d) Overtime

ANSWERS:

1. I love Australia! _____ I visit, I wish I could move there permanently.
 - a) Sorry, this expression is wrong.
 - b) **Well done! This is correct.**
 - c) Sorry, this is the wrong answer. Try again.
 - d) Sorry, this is the wrong expression.

2. _____ used to drink and smoke a lot but nowadays he's much healthier.
 - a) Sorry, this is not the right expression.
 - b) Sorry, there is no such expression.
 - c) **Correct.**
 - d) Sorry, this is not the right expression.

3. I've always wanted to visit Venice. In fact I'm thinking of going there _____ next year.
 - a) Sorry, this is the wrong answer.
 - b) Sorry, this is not the correct answer. Try again!
 - c) Sorry, this is not the correct answer.
 - d) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**

4. The holiday has been great! I've had _____.
 - a) Wrong – this is not the correct answer
 - b) **This is the correct answer!**
 - c) This is not the correct answer. Try again.
 - d) Wrong – this is not the correct answer.

5. I woke up so late this morning I didn't even _____ for a cup of tea before I left for work.
 - a) No, you want a different expression. Try again!
 - b) Sorry, this is wrong. Try again
 - c) **This is the correct expression. Well done.**
 - d) No, you want a different expression. Try again!

6. _____! The exam is now over. Please put your pens down.

- a) **Well done. This is the correct expression.**
- b) Sorry, this is not the right expression. Try again
- c) This is nearly the correct answer. Try again!
- d) Sorry, this is not the right answer.

Expressions with TAKE

1. This product was a huge success. The way it _____ was really unexpected.

- a) took off
- b) took on
- c) took away
- d) took back

2. I'm just too busy at the moment, I can't think about _____ any new projects.

- a) taking off
- b) taking on
- c) taking away
- d) taking back

3. He's so funny when he _____ the boss. It sounds just like him.

- a) takes off
- b) takes on
- c) takes away
- d) takes back

4. It's broken. I'm going to have to _____ to the shop.

- a) take it off
- b) take it on
- c) take it away
- d) take it back

5. I'm really sorry about what I said, I wish I could _____ .

- a) take it off
- b) take it on
- c) take it away
- d) take it back

6. Once you pay the deposit you can _____ the same day.

- a) take it off
- b) take it on
- c) take it away
- d) take it back

ANSWERS:

1. This product was a huge success. The way it _____ was really unexpected.

a) took off. This is correct. If something 'takes off' it means it becomes very successful.

2. I'm just too busy at the moment, I can't think about _____ any new projects.

b) taking on. This is correct. To 'take something on' means to agree to do something.

This expression is often used in a work situation.

3. He's so funny when he _____ the boss. It sounds just like him.

a) takes off. This is correct. It means to impersonate someone, to copy the way they speak and act in a funny way.

4. It's broken. I'm going to have to _____ to the shop.

d) take it back. This is correct. It means to return something.

5. I'm really sorry about what I said, I wish I could _____ .

d) take it back. This is correct. If you say something bad about someone which you later are sorry about, you might wish to 'take back' what you said.

6. Once you pay the deposit you can _____ the same day.

c) take it away. This is correct. It means that you can take something with you.

Family

Quiz Topic: Family

1. When we were younger, my brother and I didn't really _____, but now we have a good relationship.
 - a) get on
 - b) get off
 - c) get away
 - d) get to

2. My brother has 2 children; the boy is my nephew and the girl is my _____.
 - a) cousin
 - b) niece
 - c) sister
 - d) aunt

3. My grandmother's mother is my _____-grandmother; (there are 4 generations)
 - a) grand
 - b) great
 - c) high
 - d) big

4. Your siblings are your _____!
 - a) parents
 - b) brothers and sisters
 - c) cousins
 - d) friends

5. I got divorced some years ago, but I still speak to my _____.
 - a) old wife
 - b) before wife
 - c) ex-wife
 - d) previous

6. Uncles, aunts, cousins, nieces and nephews are all relatives and are sometimes known as a part of our _____ family.
 - a) nuclear
 - b) outside
 - c) distant
 - d) extended

ANSWERS

Quiz Topic: Family

1. When we were younger, my brother and I didn't really _____, but now we have a good relationship.

a) get on

b) get off

c) get away

d) get to

a) If you have a good relationship, you can say you get on (well together).

b) Which multi-word verb is used to describe a relationship that's either good or difficult?

c) Which multi-word verb is used to describe a relationship that's either good or difficult?

d) Which multi-word verb is used to describe a relationship that's either good or difficult?

2. My brother has 2 children; the boy is my nephew and the girl is my _____.

a) cousin

b) niece

c) sister

d) aunt

a) My cousin is my aunt and uncle's son or daughter.

b) Well done! My brother's daughter is my niece and I'm her uncle.

c) My sister is the daughter of my parents.

d) Your aunt is your mother's or your father's sister.

3. My grandmother's mother is my _____-grandmother; (there are 4 generations)

a) grand

b) great

c) high

d) big

a) What do you call a woman who has great-grandchildren? (i.e. her grandchildren have children of their own)

b) Well done! A woman who has great-grandchildren is called a great-grandmother.

c) What do you call a woman who has great-grandchildren? (i.e. her grandchildren have children of their own)

d) What do you call a woman who has great-grandchildren? (i.e. her grandchildren have children of their own)

4. Your siblings are your _____!

a) parents

b) brothers and sisters

c) cousins

d) friends

a) Your parents are your mother and father.

b) Well done! Your brothers and sisters are your 'siblings'.

c) Your cousins are the children of your aunt and uncle.

d) Your friends are not related to you.

5. I got divorced some years ago, but I still speak to my _____.

a) old wife

b) before wife

c) ex-wife

d) previous

a) 'Old wife' is not correct.

b) 'Before wife' is not correct.

c) Well done! The woman I was married to in the past is called my 'ex-wife'.

d) 'Previous wife' is not correct.

6. Uncles, aunts, cousins, nieces and nephews are all relatives and are sometimes known as a part of our _____ family.

a) nuclear

b) outside

c) distant

d) extended

a) My mum, dad, sister and brother are part of our *nuclear* family - what do we call members of our family who are not close relatives?

b) 'Outside family' is not correct - what do we call members of our family who are not close relatives?

c) 'Distant family' is not correct - what do we call members of our family who are not close relatives?

d) Well done! Our relatives are sometimes referred to as part of our 'extended' family - and our mum, dad, sister and brother are all part of our *nuclear* family.

Feeling Angry

1. The local community is up in _____ over plans to build a new airport runway.
 - a) opposition
 - b) disagreement
 - c) arms
 - d) fists

2. As a two-year old, my youngest son would _____ a tantrum every time I tried to go anywhere without him.
 - a) fling
 - b) dribble
 - c) drop
 - d) throw

3. I don't understand what you're getting so worked _____ about. It's really not a problem.
 - a) out
 - b) up
 - c) over
 - d) against

4. He'd just found out his flight had been cancelled and was _____ with anger.
 - a) seething
 - b) teething
 - c) heating
 - d) freezing

5. I'm hoping I don't see her today – I hear she's on the _____ about the trick we played on her yesterday.
 - a) flyover
 - b) warpath
 - c) highway
 - d) battleground

6. Furious at the questions the presenter was asking him, he got up and _____ out of the studio.
 - a) crossed
 - b) strolled
 - c) stormed
 - d) sauntered

ANSWERS:

1. The local community is up in _____ over plans to build a new airport runway.
 - a) opposition – this is not correct. In English you say ‘be in opposition to something.
 - b) disagreement – this is not correct. In English you say ‘be in disagreement over something’.
 - c) **arms – this is the correct answer.**
 - d) fists – this is not correct. Your ‘fist’ is your hand when you close your fingers tightly inwards.

2. As a two-year old, my youngest son would _____ a tantrum every time I tried to go anywhere without him.
 - a) fling – this is not the correct expression. To fling something means to throw something carelessly.
 - b) dribble – this is not the correct expression. If a baby dribbles, saliva comes out of its mouth onto its chin.
 - c) drop – this is not the correct expression. To drop something means accidentally to let something fall from your hand.
 - d) **throw – this is the correct answer.**

3. I don’t understand what you’re getting so worked _____ about. It’s really not a problem.
 - a) out – this is not the correct expression. ‘Work out’ can mean to find an answer to something, or to do exercise to keep fit..
 - b) **up – this is the correct answer.**

4. He’d just found out his flight had been cancelled and was _____ with anger.
 - a) **seething – this is the correct answer.**
 - b) teething – this is not the right answer. When a baby is teething, it is getting its teeth for the first time.
 - c) heating – this is not correct.
 - d) freezing – this is not correct. ‘Freezing’ means extremely cold.

5. I'm hoping I don't see her today – I hear she's on the _____ about the trick we played on her yesterday.

a) flyover – this is not right. A 'flyover' is a raised road that takes vehicles over an area.

b) **warpath – this is the correct answer.**

c) highway – this is not right. 'Highway' is an American English word meaning a large road that vehicles can use to travel quickly from one city or town to another.

d) battleground – this is not right. A 'battleground' is a place where a battle is fought or has been fought in the past.

6. Furious at the questions the presenter was asking him, he got up and _____ out of the studio.

a) crossed – this is not right. 'Cross out' means to draw a line through something you have written because it is wrong. The adjective 'cross' means angry.

b) strolled – this is not right. 'To stroll' means to walk slowly and in a relaxed way.

c) **stormed – this is correct.**

d) sauntered – this is not right. 'To saunter' means to walk slowly and in a relaxed way.

Feeling Worried

1. With so much to do and so little time to do it all I'm feeling pretty stressed-_____ right now.
 - a) up
 - b) over
 - c) out
 - d) on
2. His heavy drinking is beginning to give us cause_____ concern.
 - a) for
 - b) at
 - c) the
 - d) of
3. Her mother was worried _____ when she didn't come home after school.
 - a) ill
 - b) groggy
 - c) poorly
 - d) sick
4. Three nights ago I had a terrible nightmare and it's been preying on my _____ ever since.
 - a) mind
 - b) ideas
 - c) brain
 - d) thoughts
5. I wasn't sure, but I had a_____ suspicion she wasn't telling us everything she knew.
 - a) biting
 - b) niggling
 - c) bothering
 - d) nibbling
6. Petra has a big _____ about the way she looks and also lacks self-confidence in many other ways.
 - a) hold-up
 - b) hold
 - c) hang-up
 - d) hang

ANSWERS:

1. With so much to do and so little time to do it all I'm feeling pretty stressed- _____ right now.

c) **out - this is the correct answer.**

2. His heavy drinking is beginning to give us cause _____ concern.

a) **for - this is the correct answer.**

3. Her mother was worried _____ when she didn't come home after school.

d) **sick - this is the correct answer.**

4. Three nights ago I had a terrible nightmare and it's been preying on my _____ ever since.

a) **mind - this is the correct answer.**

5. I wasn't sure, but I had a _____ suspicion she wasn't telling us everything she knew.

a) biting - this is not the correct expression. The adjective 'biting' means severe or cruel and is typically used to describe a wind that is painfully cold or someone's very critical comments.

b) **niggling - this is the correct answer. You can also say 'have a sneaking suspicion'.**

c) bothering - This is not the correct expression. To bother someone does mean to worry someone, but the word 'bothering' does not exist as an adjective.

d) nibbling - This is not the correct expression. To nibble means to take small bites out of something, but the word 'nibbling' does not exist as an adjective.

6. Petra has a big _____ about the way she looks and also lacks self-confidence in many other ways.
- a) hold-up - This is not the correct expression. A 'hold-up' is a delay or an act of using force to try to rob a bank, shop, etc.
 - b) hold - This is not the correct expression.
 - c) **hang-up - This is the correct answer.**
 - d) hang - This is incorrect. Hang about is a phrasal verb and means to wait in a place for no particular reason.

Festivals

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. In my town people _____ a traditional festival every year.
 - a) celebrity
 - b) celery
 - c) celebrate
 - d) celebration
2. Festivals often start with a long _____ through the streets.
 - a) march
 - b) walk
 - c) procession
 - d) stroll
3. In national festivals people often wear the traditional _____ from their country.
 - a) costume
 - b) clothes
 - c) outfit
 - d) suit
4. Which of the following is not a festival?
 - a) film festival
 - b) pagan festival
 - c) religious festival
 - d) birthday festival
5. On the 4th of July, the U.S.A. celebrates _____ day.
 - a) independance
 - b) independense
 - c) independanse
 - d) independence
6. The most popular Hindu festival is Diwali, also known as The Festival of _____.
 - a) darkness
 - b) lights
 - c) love
 - d) heaven

Answers:

1. In my town people _____ a traditional festival every year.
 - a) celebrity - Celebrity is a person who is well known for doing something what s the verb?
 - b) celery - Celery is a green vegetable very healthy!
 - c) celebrate - eople celebrate festivals, birthdays and Christmas. Correct**
 - d) celebration - Celebration is the noun what s the verb?
2. estivals often start with a long _____ through the streets.
 - a) march - A march is usually in protest to something e.g. an anti-war march.
 - b) walk - Walk is general verb how can we describe a walk in a festival?
 - c) procession - In a festival people walk through the streets – this is a procession. Correct**
 - d) stroll - Stroll describes a gentle walk taken for leisure.
3. In national festivals people often wear the traditional _____ from their country.
 - a) costume - The special clothes of a country are known as the national dress or traditional costume. Correct**
 - b) clothes - What is a special word for clothes which are the national dress?
 - c) outfit - An outfit is a set of clothes which go together e.g. I must buy a new wedding outfit
 - d) suit - A suit is a 2 piece outfit trousers / skirt and a matching jacket.
4. Which of the following is not a festival?
 - a) film festival - any towns have annual film festivals such as Cannes in France.
 - b) pagan festival - A pagan festival is one which celebrates many gods.
 - c) religious festival - any festivals are religious.
 - d) birthday festival - eople celebrate with a birthday party. Correct**
5. On the 4th of uly, the .S.A. celebrates _____ day.
 - a) independance - independance is not the correct spelling.
 - b) independense - independense is not the correct spelling.
 - c) independanse - independanse is not the correct spelling.
 - d) independence - independence is the correct spelling.**
6. The most popular Hindu festival is iwali , also known as The estival of _____
 - a) darkness - iwali is not the festival of darkness.
 - b) lights - iwali also means the festival of lights. Correct**
 - c) love - iwali is not the festival of love.
 - d) heaven - iwali is not the festival of heaven.

Films

1. I saw the _____ the new James Bond film in the cinema last week. I'm really looking forward to seeing it when it's released next month.
 - a) credits for
 - b) documentary
 - c) film of
 - d) trailer for

2. The film was set in a palace in 1850 and the _____ were fantastic. People's clothes were so much more elaborate than the ones most of us wear nowadays.
 - a) costumes
 - b) fancy dress costumes
 - c) outfits
 - d) uniforms

3. It took the actors four _____ before the director was happy with the shot.
 - a) efforts
 - b) tries
 - c) times
 - d) takes

4. The lines that actors say to each other in films is called the _____.
 - a) talking
 - b) conversation
 - c) dialogue
 - d) monologue

5. Not many actors like doing their own _____ because they're scared they'll get injured.
 - a) acting
 - b) stunts
 - c) tricks
 - d) gymnastics

6. For the battle scene the actor was in front of a _____. It was difficult for him to pretend he was fighting with thousands of other soldiers around him when there was only him being filmed.

- a) background
- b) green screen
- c) green house
- d) blue screen of death

ANSWERS:

1. I saw the _____ the new James Bond film in the cinema last week. I'm really looking forward to seeing it when it's released next month.

- a) credits for
- b) documentary
- c) film of
- d) trailer for**

a) The credits are usually shown at the end of a film and tell you the names of the main actors, director, producers and other people who worked on the film.

b) This is a non-fiction film. In this example you need the word for a short film that advertises a film that will be shown in the cinema in the next few weeks or months.

c) A film shows the complete story. In this example you need the word for a short film that advertises a film that will be shown in the cinema in the near future.

d) Correct! This is an advertisement for a film that shows some of highlights or best bits of it to encourage people to go and see the film at a later date.

2. The film was set in a palace in 1850 and the _____ were fantastic. People's clothes were so much more elaborate than the ones most of us wear nowadays.

- a) costumes**
- b) fancy dress costumes
- c) outfits
- d) uniforms

a) Well done! Costumes are what actors wear in plays or movies.

b) Fancy dress costumes are what people wear to parties when they pretend to be other people (e.g. pirates or princesses).

c) This is not the right answer for talking about clothes actors wear.

d) Soldiers and police officers wore uniforms but actors in period films wore something else.

3. It took the actors four _____ before the director was happy with the shot.

- a) efforts
- b) tries
- c) times
- d) takes**

a) You need a different but similar word to *efforts* here.

b) You need a different but similar word to *tries* here.

c) You need a different word here.

d) Correct! This is the word we use when talking about the number of tries, or attempts when making a film.

4. The lines that actors say to each other in films is called the _____ .

- a) talking
- b) conversation
- c) dialogue**
- d) monologue

a) You need a special term that's used in the cinema or theatre to describe the talking that actors do.

b) You need a special word that's used to describe a conversation in a film or in a play in the theatre.

c) Correct! This is actors' conversations in a film (and in a play in the theatre).

d) When an actor talks to him/herself or talks to the audience (but not to anyone else in the film) it's called a monologue. You need a different word here.

5. Not many actors like doing their own _____ because they're scared they'll get injured.

- a) acting
- b) stunts**
- c) tricks
- d) gymnastics

a) Most actors don't get hurt doing their own acting. You need a word here for the dangerous acts (like car chases or fires) that we see in films.

b) Well done! Stunts are the dangerous acts that we see in films.

c) Magicians do tricks. The correct answer is a word here for the dangerous acts (like car chases or fires) that we see in films.

d) This is a sport. You need a word here for the dangerous acts (like car chases or fires) that we see in films.

6. For the battle scene the actor was in front of a _____. It was difficult for him to pretend he was fighting with thousands of other soldiers around him when there was only him being filmed.

- a) background
- b) green screen**
- c) green house
- d) blue screen of death

a) You need a word for the special background used in films. This background is a plain colour and scenes are projected onto it in the later stages of production.

b) Well done! A green screen is the plain coloured background that scenes are projected onto in the later stages of production.

c) A *green house* is a glass house that you can grow flowers and vegetables in.

d) A *blue screen of death* is an expression to describe your computer when it stops working.

Talking about films

Collocations for talking about films.

1. I don't really like big Hollywood movies. I prefer art-_____ films.

- a) style
- b) house
- c) work
- d) feeling

2. I liked most of the film, but I thought the ending was a bit over-the-_____ .

- a) top
- b) mark
- c) end
- d) over

3. No, I don't want to watch a war film. I don't like to see too much blood and _____ .

- a) guts
- b) tears
- c) pain
- d) bone

4. The ending was so sad! I was in _____ of tears!

- a) lakes
- b) pools
- c) seas
- d) floods

5. It was so exciting! I was on the _____ of my seat!

- a) side
- b) end
- c) edge
- d) front

6. The camera _____ in on the actor's face.

- a) went
- b) moved
- c) turned
- d) zoomed

Answers:

1. I don't really like big Hollywood movies. I prefer art-_____ films.

- a) style
- b) house**
- c) work
- d) feeling

a) This collocation doesn't exist in English. Try again!

b) Well done! Films which are serious and artistic are often called 'art-house' films.

c) The collocation 'art-work' does exist in English, but it doesn't work here. Try again!

d) This collocation doesn't exist in English. Try again!

2. I liked most of the film, but I thought the ending was a bit over-the-_____.

- a) top**
- b) mark
- c) end
- d) over

a) Well done! If something seems excessive or 'too much', we say it is 'over-the-top'.

b) The collocation 'over-the-mark' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) The collocation 'over-the-end' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) The collocation 'over-the-over' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

3. No, I don't want to watch a war film. I don't like to see too much blood and _____.

- a) guts**
- b) tears
- c) pain
- d) bone

a) Well done! Graphic, bloody violence in films is often called 'blood and guts'.

b) The collocation 'blood and tears' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) The collocation 'blood and pain' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) The collocation 'blood and bone' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

4. The ending was so sad! I was in _____ of tears!

- a) lakes
- b) pools
- c) seas
- d) floods**

- a) The collocation 'lakes of tears' doesn't exist in English. Try again!
- b) The collocation 'pools of tears' doesn't exist in English. Try again!
- c) The collocation 'seas of tears' doesn't exist in English. Try again!
- d) Well done, this is the correct answer. If we are crying and crying and crying, we say we are in 'floods of tears'.**

5. It was so exciting! I was on the _____ of my seat!

- a) side
- b) end
- c) edge**
- d) front

- a) The collocation 'on the side of my seat' doesn't exist in English. Try again!
- b) The collocation 'on the end of my seat' doesn't exist in English. Try again!
- c) This is the correct answer. If we are really excited and 'gripped' by a film, we say we are 'on the edge of our seats'.**
- d) The collocation 'on the front of my seat' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

6. The camera _____ in on the actor's face.

- a) went
- b) moved
- c) turned
- d) zoomed**

- a) The verb 'to go' isn't the right verb to choose in this context. Try again!
- b) This is grammatically O , but there is a much better verb we can choose here. Try again!
- c) The verb 'to turn' isn't the right verb to choose in this context. Try again!
- d) This is the correct answer. When the camera moves towards something, so it appears larger and fills the screen, we say the camera 'zooms in'.**

Flying

1. An aeroplane with no engine is called _____.
 - a) a soaer
 - b) a glider
 - c) an engineless
 - d) a tug
2. I saw the bird _____ up, up, up in the sky until finally, I couldn't see it anymore.
 - a) soar
 - b) sore
 - c) sor
 - d) soare
3. What does RAF stand for?
 - a) Royal Aeroplane Federation
 - b) Republican Air Force
 - c) Royalty Air Federation
 - d) Royal Air Force
4. I had _____ when I was seven. My face and body were covered in tiny red spots and they itched like anything! I had to stay away from school so that I didn't give the disease to any of the other children.
 - a) measles
 - b) a catapult
 - c) a measle
 - d) a bird's eye view
5. From the top of the tower we had a fantastic _____ of the whole city.
 - a) bird's eye point of view
 - b) bird's eye views
 - c) bird's eye view
 - d) bird eye view
6. Hundreds of years ago armies used _____ to throw heavy stones at enemy castles and buildings.
 - a) aircrafts
 - b) catapults
 - c) gliders
 - d) engines

ANSWERS:

1. An aeroplane with no engine is called _____.

a) and c) This word doesn't exist in English. Try again.

b) This is the right answer.

d) This is a plane that pulls along another one. Try again.

2. I saw the bird _____ up, up, up in the sky until finally, I couldn't see it anymore.

a) This is the correct answer.

b) This is an adjective which means 'painful'. Try again.

c) and d) This is nearly correct but the spelling isn't quite right. Try again.

3. What does RAF stand for?

a) The first word is correct but the last two aren't.

b) The last two words are correct but the first one isn't.

c) The second word is correct but the first and last ones aren't.

d) This is correct, well done!

4. I had _____ when I was seven. My face and body were covered in tiny red spots and they itched like anything! I had to stay away from school so that I didn't give the disease to any of the other children.

a) This is the right choice. Well done!

b) A child might have a catapult (for a toy) but the correct answer is a disease that a lot of children get.

c) This is almost correct but the right answer is a plural noun, not a singular one.

d) This is what you can see from the air or high above the ground. Try again.

5. From the top of the tower we had a fantastic _____ of the whole city.

- a) There are two extra words here. Try again.
- b) The last word needs to be singular, not plural.
- c) **This is the right answer.**
- d) The first word needs to be possessive. Try again.

6. Hundreds of years ago armies used _____ to throw heavy stones at enemy castles and buildings.

- a), c) and d) This is not correct. Try again.
- b) **This is the right answer. Well done!**

Folklore Creatures

1. Which of these is NOT another name for Bigfoot?
 - a) Sasquatch
 - b) Abominable Snowman
 - c) Loch Ness monster
 - d) Yeti
2. An artist's _____ is a drawing based on what someone has described.
 - a) compression
 - b) suppression
 - c) depression
 - d) impression
3. _____ say the accident happened just before 3 pm.
 - a) eye-witnesses
 - b) onlookers
 - c) sightseers
 - d) peepers
4. Which of these does NOT mean 'out of place', 'strange and unusual'?
 - a) bizarre
 - b) incongruous
 - c) irrefutable
 - d) odd
5. The word 'definite' is synonymous to which other word?
 - a) exclusive
 - b) reclusive
 - c) conclusive
 - d) inclusive
6. The prefix 'crypto' in cryptozoology originally comes from _____ reek, but what does it mean?
 - a) unknown
 - b) hidden
 - c) mysterious
 - d) secret

ANSWERS:

1. Which of these is NOT another name for Bigfoot?

a), b) and d) are all other names for Bigfoot, an ape-like hairy animal which stands and weighs nearly two times more than the average man.

c) Loch Ness monster - this is the correct answer. It is reputed to be a dinosaur-like water creature living in a very large lake in Scotland called Loch Ness.

2. An artist's _____ is a drawing based on what someone has described.

d) impression - this is the correct answer.

3. _____ say the accident happened just before 3 pm.

a) eye-witnesses - correct. This means 'people who have seen something with their own eyes'.

b) onlookers - this is not the best answer. An onlooker is someone who watches something that is happening in a public place but is not involved in it.

c) sightseers - wrong. A sightseer is someone who is visiting interesting places, especially when they are on holiday.

d) peepers - wrong. A peeper is somebody who looks secretly at somebody or something.

4. Which of these does NOT mean 'out of place', 'strange and unusual'?

c) irrefutable - this is the right answer. It means 'impossible to prove wrong'.

5. The word 'definite' is synonymous to which other word?

c) conclusive - this is the right answer.

6. The prefix 'crypto' in cryptozoology originally comes from _____ reek, but what does it mean?

b) hidden - this is the right answer, well done.

Food & Cooking

For each of the six questions chose the one correct answer:

1. Which of the following is NOT a citrus fruit?

- a. lemon
- b. apple
- c. orange
- d. grapefruit

2. What do we call the vegetable in the picture opposite?

- a. cauliflower
- b. cabbage
- c. lettuce
- d. carrot



3. If you cook something in oil, you _____ it.

- a. boil
- b. steam
- c. fry
- d. grill

4. What do we call a small amount of food you eat if you are hungry between meals?

- a. a snack
- b. a take away
- c. a TV dinner
- d. convenience food

5. What's the name of the job in the picture?

- a. cook
- b. chef
- c. shef
- d. chief



6. I'm starving! I could eat a _____

- a. cow
- b. pig
- c. house
- d. horse

For each of the six questions chose the one correct answer:

1. Which of the following is NOT a citrus fruit?

- a. lemon - Lemon is a citrus fruit - it comes from a citrus tree.
- b. apple - Apple is a not a citrus fruit - the others come from a citrus tree. Correct**
- c. orange - Orange is a citrus fruit - it comes from a citrus tree.
- d. grapefruit - Grapefruit is a citrus fruit - it comes from a citrus tree.

2. What do we call the vegetable in the picture opposite?

- a. cauliflower - Cauliflower is the correct answer.**
- b. cabbage - Cabbage is not the correct answer.
- c. lettuce - Lettuce is not the correct answer.
- d. carrot - Carrot is not the correct answer.



3. If you cook something in oil, you _____ it.

- a. boil - If you boil something you put it in hot water.
- b. steam - If you steam something, you put it over hot water and allow the steam (vapour) to cook it.
- c. fry - If you fry something, you cook it in oil. Correct**
- d. grill - If you grill something, you cook it under the heat.

4. What do we call a small amount of food you eat if you are hungry between meals?

- a. a snack - A snack is a small amount of food you might eat if you were hungry between meals. Correct**
- b. a take away - A take-away is when you have food from a restaurant delivered to your house.
- c. a TV dinner - A TV dinner is a pre-cooked meal which you can simply put in the oven.
- d. convenience food - Convenience food is food which can be prepared very easily by adding water or putting in the microwave.

5. What's the name of the job in the picture?

- a. cook - A very professional cook is usually known as a 'chef'.
- b. chef - A very professional cook is usually known as a 'chef'. Correct.**
- c. shef - The pronunciation 'shef' is correct, but how is it spelled?
- d. chief - A 'chief' is another word for boss or person in charge, e.g. chief engineer.



6. I'm starving! I could eat a _____

- a. cow - If you are hungry, we say "I'm starving!" but not "I could eat a cow"
- b. pig - If you are hungry, we say "I'm starving!" but not "I could eat a pig"
- c. house - If you are hungry, we say "I'm starving!" but not "I could eat a house"
- d. horse - If you are hungry, we say "I'm starving! I could eat a horse". Correct**

Cooking at home

1. When you cook, it's nice to use the finest _____.

- a) mix
- b) ingredients
- c) shopping
- d) chemistry

2. The person who does the cooking is the _____...or perhaps it's your mum!

- a) cooker
- b) cook
- c) cookie
- d) cook person

3. When you are cooking, you almost always need _____.

- a) cooking holders
- b) hot makers
- c) cooker pans
- d) saucepans

4. or your _____ you could cook Spanish paella.

- a) main
- b) main sauce
- c) main course
- d) main cooking

5) If it's not raining, we can cook outside on the _____.

- a) fireplace
- b) garden
- c) barbecue
- d) cooking place

6. or _____ we can all have ice creams. Yummy!

- a) a starter
- b) desert
- c) dessert
- d) a finisher

ANSWERS:

1. When you cook, it's nice to use the finest _____.

- a) mix
- b) ingredients**
- c) shopping
- d) chemistry

a) No, this isn't the correct answer.

b) This is correct!

c) No, this isn't about buying food. There is a better answer. Try again.

d) No, this isn't about science!

2. The person who does the cooking is the _____...or perhaps it's your mum!

- a) cooker
- b) cook**
- c) cookie
- d) cook person

a) No, but this is a common mistake. You cook on a cooker. (North Americans call it a stove.)

b) This is correct!

c) No, you eat a cookie. It's a biscuit.

d) No, this isn't the right answer.

3. When you are cooking, you almost always need _____.

- a) cooking holders
- b) hot makers
- c) cooker pans
- d) saucepans**

a) No, this isn't the correct answer.

b) No, this isn't the correct answer.

c) No, but you are almost correct. Try again.

d) This is correct! (In North America, these are all called pots.)

4. or your _____ you could cook Spanish aella.

- a) main
- b) main sauce
- c) main course**
- d) main cooking

- a) No, this is not the right answer.
- b) No, but there is sauce in the aella. Try again.
- c) Correct!**
- d) No, this is not the right answer but you are almost correct. Try again.

5) If it's not raining, we can cook outside on the _____.

- a) fireplace
- b) garden
- c) barbecue**
- d) cooking place

- a) No, the fireplace is inside. Try again.
- b) No, this isn't the best answer (the preposition is incorrect).
- c) Correct! A barbecue is a metal frame on which meat, fish or vegetables are cooked outside over a fire.**
- d) No, this is not correct.

6. or _____ we can all have ice creams. Yummy!

- a) a starter
- b) desert
- c) dessert**
- d) a finisher

- a) No, this is not correct. You don't eat ice cream first, do you?
- b) No, there is sand in a desert so be careful with your spelling.
- c) This is the right answer!**
- d) No, this is not correct.

Expressions with Food

1. The driving test was easy – it was _____.
a) a crunchy biscuit
b) a piece of cake
c) a slice of gateaux
d) a piece of toast
2. He didn't seem nervous about meeting the Queen, in fact he was _____.
a) as warm as a cauliflower
b) as cold as a carrot
c) as cool as a cucumber
d) as hot as a tomato
3. At first she didn't believe his story when he was late. When she found out he had been telling the truth, she decided to _____ and say sorry.
a) drink some beer
b) eat vegetable soup
c) drink a cup of tea
d) eat humble pie
4. His new friends are a bad influence on him – they _____ to do stupid things which get him into trouble at school.
a) egg him on
b) bacon him in
c) butter him up
d) porridge him on
5. I think you'll really like the film, it's just your _____.
a) mug of coffee
b) glass of milk
c) cup of tea
d) mug of hot chocolate
6. She got 98% in her test. She's _____.
a) a clever biscuit
b) an intellectual piece of cake
c) a smart cookie
d) an intelligent piece of chocolate

ANSWERS:

1. The driving test was easy – it was _____!
 - a) Sorry, this expression is wrong.
 - b) **Well done! This is correct. To say something is a 'piece of cake' means it is very easy.**
 - c) Sorry, this is the wrong answer. Try again.
 - d) Sorry, this is the wrong expression.

2. He didn't seem nervous about meeting the Queen, in fact he was _____ .
 - a) Sorry, this is not the right expression.
 - b) Sorry, there is no such expression.
 - c) **Correct. To say someone is 'as cool as a cucumber' means that they are very calm and relaxed.**
 - d) Sorry, this is not the right expression.

3. She was sorry she had not believed his story of why he had been late. When she found out he had been telling the truth, she decided to apologise and _____
 - a) Sorry, this is the wrong answer.
 - b) Sorry, this is not the correct answer. Try again!
 - c) Sorry, this is not the correct answer.
 - d) **Well done! To 'eat humble pie' means to admit guilt.**

4. His new friends are a bad influence on him – they _____ to do stupid things which get him into trouble at school.
 - a) **This is the correct answer! To 'egg someone on' means to encourage them to do something**
 - b) wrong – this is not the correct answer
 - c) wrong – this is not the correct answer. To butter someone up means to compliment them excessively
 - d) wrong – this is not the correct answer

5. I think you'll really like the film, it's just your _____

- a) No, you want a different expression. Try again!
- b) This is not the correct answer. Try again.
- c) **This is the correct expression. If something is 'your cup of tea' it means it suits your interests and tastes.**
- d) No, you want a different expression. Try again!

6. She got 98% in her test. She's _____

- a) This is nearly the correct answer. Try again!
- b) Sorry, this is not the right word. Try again!
- c) **Well done. This is the correct expression. If someone is 'a smart cookie' it means they are clever.**
- d) Sorry, this is not the right answer.

Food and flavors

Quiz topic: Food and flavors

1. Which of the following would a vegetarian eat?

- a) pork
- b) beef
- c) lamb
- d) cabbage

2. *Waiter in a restaurant:* "How would you like your steak sir?"

Customer: " _____ please"

- a) rare
- b) medium
- c) well-done
- d) all of the above answers

3. I love eating cakes, biscuits and chocolate - the problem is they are so _____.

- a) fatty
- b) fat
- c) fattening
- d) all of the above answers

4. Mmmmm... that was absolutely _____!

- a) tasty
- b) delicious
- c) good
- d) all of the above answers

5. Li has _____; he loves cakes, chocolate, ice-cream - anything which is sweet.

- a) a sweet mouth
- b) sweet lips
- c) a sweet tooth
- d) a sweet tongue

6. Some people don't like curry from India or Thailand; they say it's too _____ - but I love it!

- a) hot and spicy
- b) spicy and hot
- c) sweet and sour
- d) sour and sweet

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Food and flavours

1. Which of the following would a vegetarian eat?

- a) pork
- b) beef
- c) lamb
- d) cabbage**

a) Vegetarians don't eat meat, and pork comes from pigs. Which of the answers is not a type of meat?
b) Vegetarians don't eat meat, and beef comes from cows. Which of the answers is not a type of meat?
c) Vegetarians don't eat meat, and lamb comes from sheep. Which of the answers is not a type of meat?
d) Vegetarians don't eat meat - cabbage is a vegetable, the others are types of meat.

2. *Waiter in a restaurant:* "How would you like your steak sir?"
Customer: " _____ please"

- a) rare
- b) medium
- c) well-done
- d) all of the above answers**

a) If you have your steak 'rare', it will be cooked for a short time and should still be a bit bloody.
b) If you have your steak 'medium', it will be cooked until it is pink in the middle but brown on the top and bottom.
c) If you have your steak 'well done', it will be cooked for a long time until it is cooked all the way through.
d) The answers all refer to different lengths of cooking time. Rare = cooked for a short time, medium = for a bit longer and well done = for the longest time.

3. I love eating cakes, biscuits and chocolate - the problem is they are so _____.

- a) fatty
- b) fat
- c) fattening**
- d) all of the above answers

a) You can describe meat as 'fatty' if it contains lots of fat.
b) 'Fat' is a noun or adjective. It is used as an adjective to describe a person. You can say 'He's fat' - but this is very direct; it's better to say 'overweight'.
c) If food makes you fat, it is fattening.
d) Which answer describes the types of food in the question which can make you fat?

4. Mmmmm... that was absolutely _____!

- a) tasty
- b) delicious**
- c) good
- d) all of the above answers

a) If you describe something as 'tasty', you can say 'it's very tasty' or 'it's really tasty'. You cannot say 'it's absolutely tasty' because 'tasty' is not a strong adjective. Are there any strong adjectives to choose from?

b) If you describe something as delicious, you can say 'it's absolutely delicious' or 'it's really delicious' - you cannot say 'it's very delicious'.

c) If you describe something as 'good', you can say 'it's very good' or 'it's really good'. You cannot say 'it's absolutely good' because 'good' is not a strong adjective. Are there any strong adjectives to choose from?

d) If you use the adverb 'absolutely', you must use a very strong adjective such as 'delicious' - 'tasty and good' are not strong adjectives.

5. Li has _____; he loves cakes, chocolate, ice-cream - anything which is sweet.

- a) a sweet mouth
- b) sweet lips
- c) a sweet tooth**
- d) a sweet tongue

a) What do we call someone who loves sweet food? We say 'they have a sweet _____?'

b) What do we call someone who loves sweet food? We say 'they have a sweet _____?'

c) If someone loves sweet food, we can say 'they have a sweet tooth'.

d) What do we call someone who loves sweet food? We say 'they have a sweet _____?'

6. Some people don't like curry from India or Thailand; they say it's too _____ - but I love it!

- a) hot and spicy**
- b) spicy and hot
- c) sweet and sour
- d) sour and sweet

a) Food such as curry or chilli is usually 'hot and spicy'.

b) We use the collocation 'hot and spicy' to describe food such as curry or chilli - we don't usually say 'spicy and hot'.

c) 'Sweet and Sour' is a combination of flavours usually found in Chinese cooking.

d) 'Sweet and Sour' - a collocation - is a combination of flavours usually found in Chinese cooking. We don't say 'sour and sweet'.

Food Preparation & Cooking

Quiz topic: food preparation and cooking

1. Which verb is the odd one out?
 - a) chop
 - b) fry
 - c) slice
 - d) dice

2. Which word completes this sentence? 'I love the food he makes, he's a really great _____'.
 - a) cook
 - b) cooker
 - c) maker
 - d) cooking

3. Which of these food preparation utensils do you not usually associate with potatoes?
 - a) a masher
 - b) a peeler
 - c) a knife
 - d) a whisk

4. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate verb: 'You should _____ the steaks under a high heat until they are well-done'.
 - a) fry
 - b) sear
 - c) heat
 - d) grill

5. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate verb: 'I'm going to _____ a cake for his birthday'.
 - a) roast
 - b) bake
 - c) cook
 - d) fry

6. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate quantity: 'Add a couple of _____ of salt, but not too much'.

- a) tablespoons
- b) pinches
- c) cups
- d) handfuls

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: food preparation and cooking

1. Which verb is the odd one out?

- a) chop
- b) fry**
- c) slice
- d) dice

a) Sorry, it's not correct. Which verb doesn't involve using a knife?

b) Correct! All of the other verbs involve using a knife to prepare food.

c) Sorry, it's not correct. Which verb doesn't involve using a knife?

d) Sorry, it's not correct. Which verb doesn't involve using a knife?

2. Which word completes this sentence? 'I love the food he makes, he's a really great _____'.

- a) cook**
- b) cooker
- c) maker
- d) cooking

a) Correct! 'Cook' is used as a noun (with an adjective, e.g. good, bad, great, terrible etc.) to describe someone's cooking ability.

b) Sorry, a cooker is what you use to cook food, usually in an oven, grill or hob.

c) Sorry, a maker is not used to describe someone who cooks.

d) Sorry, 'cooking' is not the correct form.

3. Which of these food preparation utensils do you not usually associate with potatoes?

- a) a masher
- b) a peeler
- c) a knife
- d) a whisk**

a) Sorry, you use a masher to make mashed potatoes.

b) Sorry, you use a peeler to remove the skin, or peel a potato.

c) Sorry, you use a knife to make chips from potatoes.

d) Correct! A whisk is a utensil you use to beat or whip eggs, cream etc.

4. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate verb: 'You should _____ the steaks under a high heat until they are well-done'.

- a) fry
- b) sear
- c) heat
- d) grill**

- a) Sorry, you fry something in a pan, not under heat.
- b) Sorry, 'sear' means to quickly fry something in a pan on a very high heat.
- c) Sorry, 'heat' usually refers to making something hot, not cooking.

d) Correct! You grill something under a high heat.

5. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate verb: 'I'm going to _____ a cake for his birthday'.

- a) roast
- b) bake**
- c) cook
- d) fry

- a) Sorry, we roast things like vegetables and meat, not cakes.

b) Correct! We bake cakes in an oven.

- c) Sorry, we can't use the verb 'cook' with cakes.
- d) We fry food in a pan – a bit strange for a cake!

6. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate quantity: 'Add a couple of _____ of salt, but not too much'.

- a) tablespoons
- b) pinches**
- c) cups
- d) handfuls

- a) A tablespoon is a very large spoon and would be far too much when cooking. Which word suggests a small amount?

b) Correct! A pinch of salt is a small amount that you measure between your thumb and finger.

- c) Sorry, a cup of salt would be far too much. Which word suggests a small amount?
- d) Sorry, a handful of salt would be far too much. Which word suggests a small amount?

Cooking Idioms

Quiz topic: Cooking idioms

Many words used for food preparation can be used as idioms. Can you guess the correct verb to complete each idiom?

1. The police _____ her for hours about the murder.
a) chopped
b) washed
c) diced
d) grilled

2. The situation _____ over and soon people started shouting and fighting.
a) steamed
b) boiled
c) roasted
d) sliced

3. He sat in the corner, _____ with anger about the treatment he received from his boss.
a) washing
b) boiling
c) simmering
d) peeling

4. I just let him _____ for a few hours before I told him the news.
a) dry
b) smoke
c) stew
d) bake

5. Hey, _____ down and relax... getting angry about it won't help!
a) cook
b) simmer
c) steam
d) cut

6. I don't want to listen to any more of your half-_____ ideas. Come back when you have some ideas that aren't impractical and stupid.
a) baked
b) peeled
c) rinsed
d) mashed

Cooking Idioms

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Cooking idioms

1. The police _____ him for hours about the murder.

- a) chopped
- b) washed
- c) diced

d) grilled

a) Sorry, try again. Imagine the police standing 'over' him and questioning him in a heated way.

b) Sorry, try again. Imagine the police standing 'over' him and questioning him in a heated way.

c) Sorry, try again. Imagine the police standing 'over' him and questioning him in a heated way.

d) Correct! You can imagine the police standing over him and asking him questions in a heated way.

2. The situation _____ over and soon people started shouting and fighting.

a) steamed

b) boiled

c) roasted

d) sliced

a) Sorry, try again. Hint: Which action can involve liquid spilling over the pan and creating a mess?

b) Correct! Imagine liquid boiling over and creating a mess!

c) Sorry, try again. Hint: Which action can involve liquid spilling over the pan and creating a mess?

d) Sorry, try again. Hint: Which action can involve liquid spilling over the pan and creating a mess?

3. He sat in the corner, _____ with anger about the treatment he received from his boss.

a) washing

b) boiling

c) simmering

d) peeling

a) Sorry, this is not the correct answer. We usually associate anger with heat...

b) Sorry, this is not the correct answer. Boiling suggests something more aggressive and immediately noticeable.

c) Correct! You can imagine his anger but he is just managing to hide it.

d) Sorry, this is not correct. We usually associate anger with heat...

Cooking Idioms

4. I just let him _____ for a few hours before I told him the news.

- a) dry
- b) smoke
- c) stew**
- d) bake

a) Sorry, this isn't correct. Which verb means 'to cook slowly'?

b) Sorry, this isn't correct. Which verb means 'to cook slowly'?

c) Correct! This means deliberately leaving someone to worry for a while.

d) Sorry, this isn't correct. Which verb means 'to cook slowly'?

5. Hey, _____ down and relax... getting angry about it won't help!

- a) cook
- b) simmer**
- c) steam
- d) cut

a) Sorry, this isn't correct. Imagine someone turning down the heat a little bit under a boiling pan.

b) Correct! 'Simmer down' means to calm down and 'reduce' your emotions.

c) Sorry, this isn't correct. Imagine someone turning down the heat a little bit under a boiling pan.

d) Sorry, this isn't correct. Imagine someone turning down the heat a little bit under a boiling pan.

6. I don't want to listen to any more of your half-_____ ideas. Come back when you have some ideas that aren't impractical and stupid.

- a) baked**
- b) peeled
- c) rinsed
- d) mashed

a) Correct! Well done, this is a natural expression which means an idea which is impractical or even stupid because it hasn't been thought through properly or for long enough.

b) Sorry, this isn't correct. Which verb means 'cook in an oven'?

c) Sorry, this isn't correct. Which verb means 'cook in an oven'?

d) Sorry, this isn't correct. Which verb means 'cook in an oven'?

Eating & drinking

1. He was so hungry he _____ down his bowl of pasta in minutes.
a) sent
b) horsed
c) wolfed
d) flung

2. I want to lose weight so I've decided to cut _____ cakes and biscuits.
a) up
b) off
c) short
d) out

3. He wasn't at all hungry and just sat there _____ at his food.
a) picking
b) pecking
c) pointing
d) licking

4. I'm not good at dieting. I eat sensibly all week but then _____ out on fast food at the weekend.
a) work
b) pig
c) rent
d) eat

5. I was so thirsty I _____ back three glasses of water one after the other.
a) sent
b) knocked
c) drank
d) headed

6. Eat _____ darling or you'll be late for school.
a) into
b) in
c) out
d) up

ANSWERS:

1. He was so hungry he _____ down the bowl of pasta in minutes.

- a) sent
- b) horsed
- c) wolfed
- d) flung

- a) This verb does not work here. Try again!
- b) This expression does not exist. Try again!
- c) Well done! This is the correct answer.
- d) This is incorrect. To fling something down means to throw something down. Try again!

2. The doctor has told me I should try to cut _____ cakes and biscuits.

- a) up
- b) off
- c) short
- d) out

- a) This is not the correct preposition. To cut something up means to cut something into small pieces. Try again!
- b) This is not the correct preposition. To cut something off means to remove something by cutting. Try again!
- c) This is not correct. To cut something short means to make something end sooner than originally planned. Try again!
- d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

3. He wasn't hungry and just sat there _____ at his food.

- a) picking
- b) pecking
- c) pointing
- d) licking

- a) Well done! This is the correct answer.
- b) This is not correct. Birds peck their food with their beaks. Try again!
- c) This is not correct. To point at something means to indicate something by holding your finger out towards it. Try again!
- d) This is not correct. To lick something means to move your tongue over something. Try again!

4. I m not good at dieting I eat sensibly all week but then _____ out on fast food at the weekend.

- a) work
- b) pig
- c) rent
- d) eat

- a) This is incorrect. To work out means to do exercise. Try again!
- b) This is the correct answer. Well done.
- c) This is incorrect. To rent something out means to allow someone to use something you own in return for payment. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. To eat out means to eat in a restaurant, not at home. It cannot be followed by the preposition on. Try again!

5. I was so thirsty I _____ back three glasses of water one after the other.

- a) sent
- b) knocked
- c) drop
- d) headed

- a) This is incorrect. To send something back means to return something to the place it came from. Try again!
- b) This is the correct answer. Well done.
- c) This verb does not work here. Try again!
- d) This is incorrect. To head back somewhere means to start going back towards the place you came from. Try again!

6. Eat _____ darling or you ll be late for school.

- a) into
- b) in
- c) out
- d) up

- a) This is incorrect. To eat into something means to use some of it. Try again!
- b) This is incorrect. To eat in means to eat at home, not in a restaurant. Try again!
- c) This in incorrect. To eat out means to eat in a restaurant, not at home. Try again!
- d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

Takeaway food

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. In British English we buy food to take away , but in the Am Eng they buy it _____.

- a) to go
- b) to carry
- c) to lift
- d) to eat out

2. Which of the following is not correct?

- a) fast food
- b) junk food
- c) food to go
- d) rubbish food

3. Which of the following is sweet (not savoury)?

- a) pizza
- b) a taco
- c) a doughnut
- d) sushi

4. I know they re not very healthy, but I love sausages especially in a _____.

- a) hot cat
- b) hot mouse
- c) hot dog
- d) hot horse

5. Another word for chips is _____ fries.

- a) erman
- b) Italian
- c) English
- d) rench

6. Which of the following is the odd-one-out?

- a) ketchup
- b) mustard
- c) soy sauce
- d) chopsticks

Quiz topic: Takeaway food

Answers:

1. In British English we buy food to take away , but in the S they buy it _____.

a) to go

b) to carry

c) to lift

d) to eat out

In the Am you can say I d like it to go please

In British English we buy food to takeaway, but what do they say in the S?

In British English we buy food to takeaway, but what do they say in the S?

To eat out is to eat in a restaurant.

2. Which of the following is not correct?

a) fast food

b) junk food

c) food to go

d) rubbish food

We talk about takeaway food as fast food.

If you want to say that fast food is not very healthy, you can call it junk food.

Fast food is also food to go (especially in the S)

If you want to describe fast food as unhealthy, we say junk food.

3. Which of the following is sweet (not savoury)?

a) pizza

b) a taco

c) a doughnut

d) sushi

Pizza is savoury Italian food, which of the types of food is sweet?

A taco is savoury Mexican food, which of the types of food is sweet?

A doughnut is sweet, often filled with chocolate or jam.

Sushi is from Japan and made with raw fish.

4. I know they re not very healthy, but I love sausages especially in a _____.

- a) hot cat
- b) hot mouse
- c) hot dog**
- d) hot horse

Hot cat is not correct. What do we call a sausage sandwich?

Hot mouse is not correct. What do we call a sausage sandwich?

Hot dog is correct.

Hot horse is not correct. What do we call a sausage sandwich?

5. Another word for chips is _____ fries.

- a) German
- b) Italian
- c) English
- d) French**

German fries is not correct. Which is the other word for chips ?

Italian fries is not correct. Which is the other word for chips ?

English fries is not correct. Which is the other word for chips ?

French fries is the other word for chips .

6. Which of the following is the odd-one-out?

- a) ketchup
- b) mustard
- c) soy sauce
- d) chopsticks**

Ketchup is another word for tomato sauce. Which word is not a sauce to put on your food?

Mustard is a type of spicy sauce that you put on your hamburger or hot dog. Which word is not a sauce to put on your food?

Soy sauce is a salty sauce that you sometimes put on food from Asia. Which word is not a sauce to put on your food?

You use chopsticks to eat your food, the others are all sauces to put on your food.

Football

1. Can you remember who _____ the world cup last year?

- a) did win
- b) won
- c) has won
- d) was winning

2. Which of the following does the referee use as a warning to a player who is breaking rules during a match?

- a) a yellow card
- b) a red card
- c) a sending off
- d) a telling off

3. Which of the following verb + noun collocations is NOT correct?

- a) kick the ball
- b) dribble the ball
- c) head the ball
- d) score the ball

4. It's all everyone is talking about, the whole country has been gripped by World Cup _____!

- a) fever
- b) illness
- c) flu
- d) temperature

5. How do you say the following score? '1 – 0'

- a) one zero
- b) one oh
- c) one nil
- d) one nothing

6. If a match has extra time, a single goal decides the result - this is called a _____ goal.

- a) gold
- b) golden
- c) silver
- d) bronze

Football

Answers

1. Can you remember who _____ the world cup last year?

- a) did win
- b) won**
- c) has won
- d) was winning

a) When the questions is asking about the subject of the answer (Brazil won the world cup in 2002), we ask 'Who won...?'

b) When the questions is asking about the subject of the answer (Brazil won the world cup in 2002), we ask 'Who won...?'

c) When you ask about a specific time in the past, use the past simple.

d) Use the past continuous tense to talk about something that was happening *around* a certain time, e.g. 'What were you doing at 11 o'clock last night?' 'I was sleeping'.

2. Which of the following does the referee use as a warning to a player who is breaking rules during a match?

- a) a yellow card**
- b) a red card
- c) a sending off
- d) a telling off

a) The referee shows a yellow card to warn (caution) the player not to break the rules again.

b) When the referee shows a player the red card, he has to leave the match immediately i.e. he is sent off.

c) When the referee shows a player the red card, he has to leave the match immediately i.e. he is sent off.

d) A parent may *tell* a child *off* for behaving badly.

3. Which of the following verb + noun collocations is NOT correct?

- a) kick the ball
- b) dribble the ball
- c) head the ball
- d) score the ball**

a) You kick a ball with your feet.

b) 'Dribbling the ball' is when you run with the ball at your feet.

c) If you hit the ball with your head, you 'head' the ball.

d) You can score a goal, but not score a ball.

4. It's all everyone is talking about, the whole country has been gripped by World Cup _____!

- a) **fever**
- b) illness
- c) flu
- d) temperature

a) **The country is 'gripped by World Cup fever'!**

- b) 'World Cup illness' is not correct.
- c) 'World Cup flu' is not correct.
- d) 'World Cup temperature' is not correct.

5. How do you say the following score? '1 – 0'

- a) one zero
- b) one oh
- c) **one nil**
- d) one nothing

a) 'One zero' is not correct – how do we say '0' when we talk about football scores?

b) 'One oh' is not correct – how do we say '0' when we talk about football scores?

c) **'One nil' is correct – this is how we say '0' when we talk about football scores.**

d) 'One nothing' is not correct – how do we say '0' when we talk about football scores?

6. If a match has extra time, a single goal decides the result - this is called a _____ goal.

- a) gold
- b) **golden**
- c) silver
- d) bronze

a) How do we make 'gold' into an adjective?

b) **The goal which decides the result in extra time is called a golden goal.**

c) It is not called a 'silver goal'.

d) It is not called a 'bronze goal'.

Formal and informal vocabulary

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Dear Mr. Smith, We are sorry to _____ that...
 - a) say you
 - b) let you know
 - c) inform you
 - d) explain you
2. Thank you for bringing this _____ to my attention.
 - a) thing
 - b) matter
 - c) stuff
 - d) items
3. I am extremely _____ the service I received...
 - a) dissatisfied with
 - b) dissatisfied from
 - c) cross about
 - d) cross for
4. Hi ohn, how's it going? _____ my holiday in Spain.
 - a) I am writing to give you some details regarding...
 - b) I intend to describe...
 - c) I want to tell you about...
 - d) I'd like to say you...
5. As you will see from my CV, I have _____ experience in this area.
 - a) masses of
 - b) a considerable amount of
 - c) loads of
 - d) great
6. That's all for now. See you tonight! _____ , Mary xxxx
 - a) Yours faithfully
 - b) Yours sincerely
 - c) Best wish
 - d) ove

Answers

1. Dear Mr. Smith, We are sorry to _____ that...

- a) say you
- b) let you know
- c) inform you**
- d) explain you

a) 'We are sorry to say that ' would be grammatically correct, but the word 'you' is wrong here.

b) 'let you know' is grammatically correct but too informal for this context.

c) 'inform you' is the correct answer.

d) The word 'you' is grammatically incorrect here, and the meaning of the word 'explain' isn't right for this sentence.

2. Thank you for bringing this _____ to my attention.

- a) thing
- b) matter**
- c) stuff
- d) items

a) 'thing' is grammatically correct but too informal for this sentence.

b) 'matter' is the correct answer.

c) 'stuff' is grammatically correct but too informal for this sentence.

d) 'items' is a plural noun. This sentence needs a singular noun, or an uncountable noun.

3. I am extremely _____ the service I received...

- a) dissatisfied with**
- b) dissatisfied from
- c) cross about
- d) cross for

a) 'dissatisfied with' is the correct answer.

b) We never use the preposition 'from' with the adjective 'dissatisfied'.

c) The adjective 'cross' is too informal for this context.

d) The adjective 'cross' is too informal for this context, and it normally isn't used with the adjective 'for'.

4. Hi John, how's it going? _____ my holiday in Spain.

a) I am writing to give you some details regarding...

b) I intend to describe...

c) I want to tell you about...

d) I'd like to say you...

a) This is too formal and 'businesslike' for this context.

b) This is too formal for this context.

c) 'I want to tell you about...' is the correct answer.

d) 'say you' is grammatically incorrect, and the meaning isn't right in this sentence.

5. As you will see from my CV, I have _____ experience in this area.

a) masses of

b) a considerable amount of

c) loads of

d) great

a) 'masses of' is grammatically correct but too informal for this context.

b) 'a considerable amount of' is the correct answer.

c) 'loads of' is grammatically correct but very informal; we need a formal phrase in this context.

d) In modern English, 'great' is normally used as an informal adjective meaning 'very good'.

6. That's all for now. See you tonight! _____ , ary xxxx

a) Yours faithfully

b) Yours sincerely

c) Best wish

d) ove

a) 'Yours faithfully' is too formal here.

b) 'Yours sincerely' is too formal here.

c) 'Best wish' is incorrect it should be 'best wishes'.

d) ' ove' is the correct answer.

Funeral

1. An _____ is someone who prepares the body of a person who has died. He or she helps organise funerals too.
 - a) entrepreneur
 - b) underwriter
 - c) undertaker
 - d) overtake

2. _____ is a report, usually in a newspaper, which tells of someone's death and gives details about their life.
 - a) An obituary
 - b) Lying in state
 - c) An announcement
 - d) A mortuary

3. To offer someone condolences after his or her father died you could say: _____
 - a) "I'm sorry to hear your father passed away."
 - b) "I'm sorry to hear you lost your father."
 - c) "I'm sorry to hear your father died."
 - d) Any of the above

4. Before they are buried or burned, dead people are usually put in _____.
 - a) carriages
 - b) hearses
 - c) coffins
 - d) mourning clothes

5. After the Queen Mother died, her body _____ for five days in Westminster Hall so that members of the public could go there and show their respect for her.
 - a) stayed in state
 - b) lay in state
 - c) lay in the public state
 - d) stayed in public

6. My grandma doesn't want to be buried. She says that when she dies she wants us to _____ her and scatter her ashes in the ocean.
- a) cremate
 - b) cook
 - c) fire
 - d) burn

ANSWERS:

1. An _____ is someone who prepares the body of a person who has died. He or she helps organise funerals too.

a) This is someone who starts up their own business. Try again.

b) This is someone who works in insurance. Try again.

c) This is the right answer.

d) This is a verb. You need a noun that describes someone who prepares dead bodies for funerals. Try again.

2. _____ is a report, usually in a newspaper, which tells of someone's death and gives details about their life.

a) This is the correct answer.

b) When important people (like presidents, Kings or Queens) die, they often lie in state so that members of the public go to a public place to show their respect for them.

c) The correct answer is more than an announcement of someone's death. It also includes information about the person's life and achievements.

d) This is a building, or a room in a hospital, where dead bodies are kept so that they can be examined before a funeral.

3. To offer someone condolences after his or her father died you could say: _____

a) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too.

a) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too.

a) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too.

d) Correct – all these answers are suitable ways of saying you are sorry that someone has died.

4. Before they are buried or burned, dead people are usually put in _____.

a) After a dead body is put in a special container, it might then be put in a carriage (to be transported to the funeral, for example). The correct answer is the special container. Try again.

b) After a dead body is put in a special container, it might then be put in a hearse (to be transported to the funeral, for example). The correct answer is the special container. Try again.

c) This is the right choice.

d) People who want to show they are sad that someone has died wear mourning clothes. The correct answer is a special container for a dead person.

5. After the Queen Mother died, her body _____ for five days in Westminster Hall so that members of the public could go there and show their respect for her.

a) You need a different verb here. Try again.

b) This is the right answer.

c) There are two extra words here. Try again.

d) The isn't correct. Try again.

6. My grandma doesn't want to be buried. She says that when she dies she wants us to _____ her and scatter her ashes in the ocean.

a) This is the right answer.

b) You cook food, not people. You need a different verb here.

c) The correct answer means 'fire' but we use a special word when we're talking about dead people.

d) The correct answer means 'burn' but we use a special word when we're talking about dead people.

Furniture

1. Furniture you buy that you have to assemble or put together by yourself when you get it home is called _____ furniture.
 - a) you put together
 - b) yourself-assembly
 - c) do-it-yourself
 - d) self-assembly

2. Even though this sofa is heavy, we don't have to lift it when we want to move it because it's got _____. It's so much easier to be able to push it rather than lift it.
 - a) snow tyres
 - b) castors
 - c) tyres
 - d) training wheels

3. When we move house we won't be able to take the wardrobes with us because they're _____. They're attached to the walls so they're part of the house.
 - a) semi-detached
 - b) built-in
 - c) in-built
 - d) build-in

4. We don't have a spare room so when friends come to stay they sleep on our _____ in the sitting room. It's so convenient having a couch that we can also use as a bed when we need it.
 - a) sofa bed
 - b) bunk-beds
 - c) carrycot
 - d) hammock

5. She likes to read before she goes to sleep. She always has some magazines and books on her _____ so she can reach them easily without getting out of bed.
 - a) dining table
 - b) bedside desk
 - c) bedside table
 - d) beside the bed table

6. To keep wooden furniture clean you need to _____.
- a) rinse it
 - b) wash it
 - c) muck it out
 - d) dust it

ANSWERS:

1. Furniture you buy that you have to assemble or put together by yourself when you get it home is called _____ furniture.

- a) you put together – It's true you put this type of furniture together but this is not the correct expression. Try again.
- b) yourself-assembly – It's true you assemble this type of furniture yourself but this is not the correct expression. Try again.
- c) do-it-yourself – 'Do-it-yourself' is when you redecorate your house or improve it by yourself (rather than paying someone to do it for you). You need another expression here.
- d) **self-assembly – This is the correct answer. Well done!**

2. Even though this sofa is heavy, we don't have to lift it when we want to move it because it's got _____. It's so much easier to be able to push it rather than lift it.

- a) snow tyres – You use snow tyres on your car if the roads are very icy. You need another word here for a small set of wheels that are fixed to a piece of furniture so that you can move it easily.
- b) **castors – These are small wheels that are fixed to a piece of furniture so that you can move it easily. Well done!**
- c) tyres – Tyres are the rubber covering around wheels on a car. Most cars have four tyres. You need another word here for a small set of wheels that are fixed to a piece of furniture so that you can move it easily.
- d) training wheels – Children sometimes use training wheels on their bicycles when they're first learning to ride. You need another word here for a small set of wheels that are fixed to a piece of furniture so that you can move it easily.

3. When we move house we won't be able to take the wardrobes with us because they're _____. They're attached to the walls so they're part of the house.

- a) semi-detached – If a house has another house built right beside it on one side but there isn't another house on the other side of it, the house 'semi-detached.' Try again.
- b) **built-in – This is the correct answer. Well done!**
- c) in-built – The words are in the wrong order. Try again.
- d) build-in – The second part of this word is correct but the first part isn't. Try again.

4. We don't have a spare room so when friends come to stay they sleep on our _____ in the sitting room. It's so convenient having a couch that we can also use as a bed when we need it.

a) **sofa bed – This is the correct answer.**

b) bunk-beds – Bunk-beds are two or sometimes three single beds stacked one on top of the other.

c) carrycot – A carrycot is a lightweight baby's bed with handles that you can use to carry it and a baby around in. Try again.

d) hammock – A hammock is a type of bed used especially outside, made of a net or cloth which you tie between two trees or poles so that it moves sideways through the air. Try again.

5. She likes to read before she goes to sleep so she always has some magazines and books on her _____ so she can reach them easily without getting out of bed.

a) dining table – You find this piece of furniture in the dining room, not the bedroom.

b) bedside desk – The first word is correct here but not the second. Try Again.

c) **bedside table – This the correct answer. Well done!**

d) beside the bed table – Although this describes the piece of furniture, it's not the correct name for it. Try again.

6. To keep wooden furniture clean you need to _____.

a) rinse it – After you've washed something, you rise it. You need a different cleaning verb here.

b) wash it – You wash dishes or clothes. You need a different cleaning verb here.

c) muck it out – You muck out a horse's stable. You need a different cleaning verb here.

d) **dust it – This is the correct answer.**

Future hopes and plans

Quiz topic: Future hopes and plans

1. This year, I _____ travel around Europe and see Paris, Madrid, Berlin...everywhere!
a) hope to
b) want to
c) would like to
d) all the above answers
2. After I finish my exams, _____ a long holiday; just lie on a tropical beach and relax!
a) I go to have
b) I'm going having
c) I'm going have
d) I'm going to have
3. This year I _____ to get a promotion; I'm sick of being the least important person in the office.
a) like
b) 'd like
c) 'm liking
d) all of the above answers
4. John has set his _____ on becoming a doctor; he's going to study medicine next year.
a) heart
b) head
c) mind
d) plans
5. When I leave university, _____ go and work for my father's company - I'm not sure yet.
a) perhaps I'll
b) I may
c) I might
d) all of the above answers
6. By the time _____ 25, I want to be very rich!
a) I will be
b) I am
c) I would be
d) I might be

ANSWERS

1. This year, I _____ travel around Europe and see Paris, Madrid, Berlin...everywhere!

- a) hope to
- b) want to
- c) would like to

d) all the above answers

a) You can say 'I hope to do something' when you talk about an ambition for the future - but can you talk about future plans using any of the other language?

b) You can say 'I want to do something' when you talk about an ambition for the future - but can you talk about future plans using any of the other language?

c) You can say 'I would like to do something' when you talk about an ambition for the future - but can you talk about future plans using any of the other language?

d) In fact, all of the answers are ways of talking about ambitions for the future.

2. After I finish my exams, _____ a long holiday; just lie on a tropical beach and relax!

- a) I go to have
- b) I'm going having
- c) I'm going have

d) I'm going to have

a) When we talk about future plans, we often use the structure 'going to + infinitive', e.g. "We're going to have a baby!"

b) When we talk about future plans, we often use the structure 'going to + infinitive', e.g. "We're going to have a baby!"

c) When we talk about future plans, we often use the structure 'going to + infinitive', e.g. "We're going to have a baby!"

d) When we talk about future plans, we often use the structure 'going to + infinitive', e.g. "We're going to have a baby!"

3. This year I _____ to get a promotion; I'm sick of being the least important person in the office.

- a) like
- b) 'd like**
- c) 'm liking
- d) all of the above answers

a) We use 'like' to say, for example, 'I like ice-cream' or 'I like dancing'

b) We use 'would like', for example, to say 'I'd like to get a new job' - something that you'd like to happen in the future.

c) We don't use the verb 'like' in continuous verb constructions- it belongs to a bigger group of verbs which are almost always used in simple verb constructions.

d) Only one of the answers is correct - which one suggests a specific hope in the future?

4. John has set his _____ on becoming a doctor; he's going to study medicine next year.

a) heart

b) head

c) mind

d) plans

a) If you really want to do something in the future, you can use the expression 'to set your heart on (doing) something'.

b) If you really want to do something in the future, you can use the expression 'to set your heart on (doing) something'.

c) If you really want to do something in the future, you can use the expression 'to set your heart on (doing) something'.

d) If you really want to do something in the future, you can use the expression 'to set your heart on (doing) something'.

5. When I leave university, _____ go and work for my father's company - I'm not sure yet.

a) perhaps I'll

b) I may

c) I might

d) all of the above answers

a) If you are not sure about a plan, the most natural sounding way of expressing this is 'I might', although all the answers are possible here.

b) If you are not sure about a plan, the most natural sounding way of expressing this is 'I might', although all the answers are possible here.

c) If you are not sure about a plan, the most natural sounding way of expressing this is 'I might', although all the answers are possible here.

d) If you are not sure about a plan, you can use all of the answers here, although using 'might' is much more common and sounds most natural.

6. By the time _____ 25, I want to be very rich!

a) I will be

b) I am

c) I would be

d) I might be

a) When this expression 'By the time...' refers to the future, we must use the present tense in the clause immediately after it – e.g. "By the time **they arrive**, the food will be cold."

b) When this expression 'By the time...' refers to the future, we must use the present tense in the clause immediately after it – e.g. "By the time **they arrive, the food will be cold."**

c) When this expression 'By the time...' refers to the future, we must use the present tense in the clause immediately after it – e.g. "By the time **they arrive**, the food will be cold."

d) When this expression 'By the time...' refers to the future, we must use the present tense in the clause immediately after it – e.g. "By the time **they arrive**, the food will be cold."

GET

1. He's been quite ill recently, but he seems to be _____ now.

- a) getting better
- b) getting healthy
- c) getting recovered
- d) getting good

2. Which is the logical order of events?

- a) get engaged - get divorced - get married
- b) get engaged - get married - get divorced
- c) get married - get engaged - get divorced
- d) get divorced - get married - get engaged

3. Which of the following forms of transport do you NOT 'get on'?

- a) a train
- b) a plane
- c) a taxi
- d) a bicycle

4. You can imagine how he reacted when she told him she'd crashed the car, he _____ and then started shouting!

- a) got really angry
- b) got really sad
- c) got really happy
- d) got really bored

5. Do you know what time your train gets _____? Let me know and I'll meet you at the station.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at

d) to

6. Which of the following is American English? 'Have you ever _____ lost on the New York subway - it's really confusing!'

- a) get
- b) getting
- c) got
- d) gotten

GET

1. He s been quite ill recently, but he seems to be _____ now.

- a) getting better**
- b) getting healthy
- c) getting recovered
- d) getting good

a) When someone recovers from an illness, they can get well, or get better.

- b) If we talk about someone getting healthy, we mean that they are changing their lifestyle, maybe eating better and talking more exercise.
- c) Someone can recover from an illness, but not 'get recovered'.
- d) In this case, we need to use the adverb, well or the comparative form 'better'.

2. Which is the logical order of events?

- a) get engaged - get divorced - get married
- b) get engaged - get married - get divorced**
- c) get married - get engaged - get divorced
- d) get divorced - get married - get engaged

a) You cannot get divorced before you get married - unless you are divorcing one person to marry another!

b) This is a logical order - id you know more over year olds are getting divorced than ever before

- c) first you get engaged, then you get married, then (hopefully not!) you get divorced.
- d) first you get engaged, then you get married, then (hopefully not!) you get divorced.

3. Which of the following forms of transport do you NOT get on ?

- a) a train
- b) a plane
- c) a taxi**
- d) a bicycle

a) We say 'get on a train', in fact all forms of transport except a car or taxi.

b) We say 'get on a plane', in fact all forms of transport except a car or taxi.

c) We say 'get on' with all form of transport except a car or taxi.

d) We say 'get on a bicycle', in fact all forms of transport except a car or taxi.

4. You can imagine how he reacted when she told him she d crashed the car, he _____ and then started shouting!

- a) got really angry**
- b) got really sad
- c) got really happy
- d) got really bored

a) We use 'get + adjective' to describe a change in emotion.

- b) We use 'get + adjective' to describe a change in emotion, but this adjective is not correct.
c) We use 'get + adjective' to describe a change in emotion, but this adjective is not correct.
d) We use 'get + adjective' to describe a change in emotion, but this adjective is not correct.

5. Do you know what time your train gets ____? Let me know and I'll meet you at the station.

- a) on
b) in
c) at
d) to

a) Which verb + preposition means to arrive?

b) This verb + preposition means to arrive – 'We get in at 8:00'.

c) Which verb + preposition means to arrive?

d) Which verb + preposition means to arrive?

6. Which of the following is American English? Have you ever _____ lost on the New York subway – it's really confusing!

- a) get
b) getting
c) got
d) gotten

a) What's the past participle of 'get'?

b) What's the past participle of 'get'?

c) What's the past participle of 'get'?

d) The past participle of 'get' in American English is 'gotten' – e.g. I've never gotten married.

Go, play, do or nothing?

1. Do you _____ swimming much?

- a) do
- b) play
- c) go
- d) ---

2. Which of the following is NOT possible? 'Do you fancy _____ tonight?'

- a) going clubbing
- b) going out for a drink
- c) outing
- d) going for a girls night out

3. Do you want to _____ cards?

- a) do
- b) play
- c) go
- d) ---

4. If I have chance, I'll try to _____ a bit of shopping.

- a) do
- b) play
- c) go
- d) ---

5. My French mate Freddy _____ skiing and snowboarding at least once a year.

- a) plays
- b) goes
- c) does
- d) -----

6. My grandma's _____ a course in creative writing, she's 78 you know!

- a) playing
- b) going
- c) doing
- d) -----

Quiz topic: Go, play, do or nothing?

Answers

1. Do you _____ swimming much?

- a) do
- b) play
- c) go**
- d) ---

When we talk about sports or activities ending in -ing, we often say 'go + ing'.

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When we talk about sports or activities ending in -ing, we often say 'go + ing'.

2. Which of the following is NOT possible? 'Do you fancy _____ tonight?'

- a) going clubbing
- b) going out for a drink
- c) outing**
- d) going for a girls night out

'To go clubbing' means to go to a nightclub.

If you ask someone if they want to do something, you can say 'Do you fancy +ing?'

You can't use 'out' as a verb.

When women say this, they mean 'No men allowed!!'

3. Do you want to _____ cards?

- a) do
- b) play**
- c) go
- d) ---

This is not the correct answer.

You can 'play cards' or 'have a game of cards'.

This is not the correct answer.

This is not the correct answer.

4. If I have chance, I'll try to _____ a bit of shopping.

- a) **do**
- b) play
- c) go
- d) ---

If you 'do some shopping' or 'do the shopping', you go to the market or supermarket.

If you 'do some shopping' or 'do the shopping', you go to the market or supermarket.

If you 'do some shopping' or 'do the shopping', you go to the market or supermarket.

If you 'do some shopping' or 'do the shopping', you go to the market or supermarket.

5. My French mate Freddy _____ skiing and snowboarding at least once a year.

- a) plays
- b) **goes**
- c) does
- d) -----

When we talk about sports or activities ending in -ing, we often say 'go + ing'.

When we talk about sports or activities ending in -ing, we often say 'go + ing'.

When we talk about sports or activities ending in -ing, we often say 'go + ing'.

When we talk about sports or activities ending in -ing, we often say 'go + ing'.

6. My grandma's _____ a course in creative writing, I think it's amazing at her age.

- a) playing
- b) going
- c) **doing**
- d) -----

You can 'take a course' or 'do a course' in something.

You can 'take a course' or 'do a course' in something.

You can 'take a course' or 'do a course' in something.

You can 'take a course' or 'do a course' in something.

Go, play or do?

Quiz topic: Go, play or do?

1. Do you _____ shopping often?
 - a) go
 - b) play
 - c) do
 - d) all of the above

2. I _____ football for my local team when I was younger, but I just don't have the energy anymore.
 - a) went
 - b) did
 - c) played
 - d) all of the above answers.

3. Have you ever _____ an evening course? It's a great way to make new friends.
 - a) played
 - b) gone
 - c) done
 - d) all of the above answers

4. She _____ tennis every week you know, and she must be at least 60!
 - a) plays
 - b) does
 - c) goes
 - d) all of the above answers

5. I love _____ dancing – every Saturday night you'll find me on the dance floor all night long!
 - a) doing
 - b) do
 - c) going
 - d) go

6. A friend of mine _____ Kung Fu for years, he's an expert!
 - a) has done
 - b) has been doing
 - c) did
 - d) all of the above answers

ANSWERS:

Quiz topic: Go, play or do?

1. Do you _____ swimming much?

a) **go**

b) play

c) do

d) all of the above

a) When a sport or activity ends in 'ing' we use go + ing e.g. go swimming, go skiing or even go shopping!

b) We usually use *play* with sports that use a ball – e.g. *play tennis, play golf* or *play football*.

c) We use '*do*' with certain contact sports like Karate or Judo – it is also common to use *do + a job* e.g. *do the cleaning, do the washing* or even *do your homework*!

d) Only one of the above verbs goes with the 'ing' ending of shopping.

2. I _____ football for my local team when I was younger, but I just don't have the energy anymore.

a) went

b) did

c) **played**

d) all of the above answers.

a) When a sport or activity ends in 'ing' we use *go + ing* e.g. *go swimming, go skiing* or even *go shopping*!

b) We use '*do*' with certain contact sports like Karate or Judo – it is also common to use *do + a job* e.g. *do the cleaning, do the washing* or even *do your homework*!

c) We usually use play with sports that use a ball – e.g. play tennis, play golf or play football.

d) Only one of the above verbs goes with football – which verb do we usually use with sports involving a ball?

3. Have you ever _____ an evening course? It's a great way to make new friends.

a) played

b) gone

c) **done**

d) all of the above answers

a) Which verb do we use when we talk about studying something?

b) Which verb do we use when we talk about studying something?

c) When we talk about studying something, you can 'do a course' or even 'do a class'.

d) Only one of the verbs is correct in this question.

4. She _____ tennis every week you know, and she must be at least 60!

a) plays

b) does

c) goes

d) all of the above answers

a) We usually use *play* with sports that use a ball – e.g. *play tennis, play golf or play football*

b) We use '*do*' with certain contact sports like Karate or Judo – it is also common to use *do + a job* e.g. *do the cleaning, do the washing* or even *do your homework*!

c) When a sport or activity ends in '*ing*' we use *go + ing* e.g. *go swimming, go skiing* or even *go shopping*!

d) Only one of the verbs is correct in this question

5. I love _____ dancing – every Saturday night you'll find me on the dance floor all night long!

a) doing

b) do

c) going

d) go

a) When a sport or activity ends in '*ing*' we use *go + ing* e.g. *go swimming, go skiing* or even *go shopping*!

b) When a sport or activity ends in '*ing*' we use *go + ing* e.g. *go swimming, go skiing* or even *go shopping*! In this question you also need *love + ing* – *I love going dancing*

c) When a sport or activity ends in '*ing*' we use *go + ing* e.g. *go swimming, go skiing* or even *go shopping*!

d) When a sport or activity ends in '*ing*' we use *go + ing* e.g. *go swimming, go skiing* or even *go shopping*! In this question you also need *love + ing* – *I love going dancing*

6. A friend of mine _____ Kung Fu for years, he's an expert!

a) has done

b) has been doing

c) did

d) all of the above answers

a) The present perfect tense is correct – but you can also use the past.

b) The present perfect tense is correct – but you can also use the past.

c) The past tense is correct – but you can also use the present perfect.

d) Both the past and present perfect tense are correct.

Gossip

1. As soon as she started going out with him, everyone in the office started talking about them. _____ because he's supposed to be a happily married man!
 - a) People were mouthing
 - b) Mouths were talking
 - c) Tongues were wagging
 - d) Tails were wagging
2. He's such a _____ old man! He's always telling tales and talking about people.
 - a) gossipy
 - b) gossip
 - c) juicy gossip
 - d) gossip column
3. I hate people who gossip. I don't think it's right to talk about people _____.
 - a) in front of their backs
 - b) behind their faces
 - c) to their faces
 - d) behind their backs
4. _____ Tina and Alex are getting married, again!
 - a) Have you heard?
 - b) Have you heard the latest?
 - c) Haven't you heard?
 - d) all of the above
5. _____ that the boss is leaving. I can't believe that's true. Have you heard anything about her quitting?
 - a) I talked behind her back
 - b) I heard on the grapevine
 - c) You could have heard a pin drop
 - d) I heard it in the vineyard
6. No one knows exactly what the inside of his house looks like, but _____ he has tigers and monkeys in cages in his sitting room! I'd love to see inside it, wouldn't you?
 - a) without doubt
 - b) certainly
 - c) allegedly
 - d) definitely

ANSWERS:

1. As soon as she started going out with him, everyone in the office started talking about them. _____ because he's supposed to be a happily married man!
 - a) People were mouthing – This expression doesn't exist in English. You need another expression here which means 'people were gossiping'.
 - b) Mouths were talking - This expression doesn't exist in English. You need another expression here which means 'people were gossiping'.
 - c) **Tongues were wagging – This is the correct expression which means 'people were gossiping'.**
 - d) Tails were wagging – Dogs have tails which they wag when they are happy or excited. You need a different noun here to make an expression which means 'people were gossiping'.

2. He's such a _____ old man! He's always telling tales and talking about people.
 - a) **gossipy - This is the correct adjective here.**
 - b) gossip – This is a noun. The correct answer is an adjective.
 - c) juicy gossip – If you tell someone something about other people's private lives, you tell them juicy gossip. The correct answer is an adjective which describes a person.
 - d) gossip column – This is a section of a newspaper which tells you about the social and private lives of famous people. The correct answer is an adjective which describes a person.

3. I hate people who gossip. I don't think it's right to talk about people _____.
 - a) in front of their backs – You need a different preposition here.
 - b) behind their faces – The first two words are correct here but you need a different part of the body to create an expression which means 'gossip about people without their knowing'.
 - c) to their faces – If you talk to people 'to their faces' you talk to them honestly and openly. The correct answer is the opposite of this. The correct expression means 'gossip about people without their knowing'.
 - d) **behind their backs – This is the correct answer. If you talk behind someone's back, you gossip about them without their knowing.**

4. _____ Tina and Alex are getting married, again!

- a) Have you heard? – This answer is correct but there are other options which are correct too.
- b) Have you heard the latest? – This answer is correct but there are other options which are correct too.
- c) Haven't you heard? – This answer is correct but there are other options which are correct too.

d) all of the above – This the correct answer. Well done!

5. _____ that the boss is leaving. I can't believe that's true. Have you heard anything about her quitting? –

- a) I talked behind her back – This means 'I gossiped'. The correct expression means 'I heard informally'.

b) I heard on the grapevine – This the correct answer. Well done!

- c) You could have heard a pin drop – This means there was complete silence in the room. You need a different expression here which means 'I heard informally'.
- d) I heard it in the vineyard – You need different preposition and final word to create an expression which means 'I heard informally'.

6. No one knows exactly what the inside of his house looks like, but _____ he has tigers and monkeys in cages in his sitting room! I'd love to see inside it, wouldn't you?

- a) without doubt – If something is 'without doubt', it means it's definitely true. The correct answer means 'people say it's true but we don't know if it's true or not'.
- b) certainly – 'Certainly' means it's 'definitely'. The correct answer means 'people say it's true but we don't know if it's true or not'.

c) allegedly – This the correct answer. Well done!

- d) definitely – 'Definitely' means 100% certain. The correct answer means 'people say it's true but we don't know if it's true or not'.

Grammar of Used to...

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT possible? When I lived in Spain, we ____ really late at night, maybe 10 or 11 o'clock.

- a. were used to eat
- b. ate
- c. used to eat
- d. would eat

2. Did you see the Prime Minister's speech? He _____ about debt relief in developing countries.

- a. speak
- b. spoke
- c. spoken
- d. used to speak

3. Which of the following is NOT correct? I remember our trips to the seaside when I was a little boy, we _____ all day playing in the sea.

- a. would spend
- b. used to spend
- c. spend
- d. spent

4. When Guillaume lived in France he _____ 20 cigarettes a day.

- a. used to smoke
- b. used to smoking
- c. was used to smoke
- d. used to smoked

5. Which is the best response to use in everyday conversation? "First I found living in the city very stressful, but now I guess _____."

- a. I'm used to it
- b. I 'm accustomed to it
- c. I'm familiar with it
- d. I used to

6. Jean _____ his new job last week, he's working in the new call centre downtown.

- a. used to start
- b. would start
- c. started
- d. had started

Grammar used to...

Answers

1. Which of the following is NOT possible? When I lived in Spain, we _____ really late at night, maybe 10 or 11 o'clock.

a. were used to eat - 'We were used to eat' is not possible. It is the correct answer.

b. ate - 'ate' is the past of eat.

c. used to eat - 'We used to eat' describes a past habit e.g. He used to smoke (maybe for a long time), but now he doesn't.

d. would eat - 'We would eat' describes a past habit e.g. 'We would eat really late at night'

2. Did you see the Prime Minister's speech? He _____ about debt relief in developing countries.

a. speak - 'Speak' is the present form, what's the past of speak?

b. spoke - 'Spoke' is the past of speak. Correct

c. spoken - 'Spoken' is the past participle of speak.

d. used to speak - 'Used to speak' describes a past habit - something which happened a lot.

3. Which of the following is NOT correct? I remember our trips to the seaside when I was a little boy, we _____ all day playing in the sea.

a. would spend - Use 'would + infinitive' to remember things in the past, often with a 'nostalgic vision' of the past.

b. used to spend - Use 'used to + infinitive' to talk about past habits - things which happened often.

c. spend - Spended isn't possible - what's the irregular past form of spend? Correct.

d. spent - Spent can be used to describe things which happened once or more than once.

4. When Guillaume lived in France he _____ 20 cigarettes a day.

a. used to smoke - describes a past habit. He used to smoke (maybe for a long time), but now he doesn't. Correct

b. used to smoking - 'Used to smoking' is not correct.

c. was used to smoke - 'Was used to smoke' is not correct.

d. used to smoked - 'Used to smoked' is not correct

5. Which is the best response to use in everyday conversation? "First I found living in the city very stressful, but now I guess _____."

a. I'm used to it - suggests something was (but is not now) unfamiliar or strange. Correct

b. I'm accustomed to it - is very formal - not for everyday conversation

c. I'm familiar with it - is very formal - not for everyday conversation

d. I used to - is not correct, you need to use an object after the verb i.e. I'm used to something.

6. Jean _____ his new job last week, he's working in the new call centre downtown.

a. used to start - suggests something happened regularly - he used to start at 8 am (everyday).

b. would start - suggests something happened regularly - he would start at 8 am (everyday).

c. started - is correct as this action happened only once. Correct

d. had started - is not correct - use this verb form (past perfect) to describe things which happen before another time in the past.

Grammar verb and prepositions

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Do you believe _____ ghosts?

- a. to
- b. on
- c. in
- d. of

2. I seem to spend all my money _____ rent, bills and food.

- a. about
- b. to
- c. for
- d. on

3. I prefer tea _____ coffee.

- a. to
- b. at
- c. for
- d. from

4. Southern Rail would like to apologise _____ the late running of this train.

- a. for**
- b. to
- c. about
- b. at

5. I've never heard _____ him, is he on the telly?

- a. from
- b. to
- c. of
- d. in

6. You look worried. What are you thinking _____?

- a. to
- b. about
- c. in
- d. from

Answers:

1. Do you believe _____ ghosts?

- a. to - 'Do you believe to something?' uses the wrong preposition.
- b. on - 'Do you believe on something?' uses the wrong preposition.
- c. in - 'Do you believe in something?' is correct**
- d. of - 'Do you believe of something?' uses the wrong preposition.

2. I seem to spend all my money _____ rent, bills and food.

- a. about - 'I spend all my money about something' uses the wrong preposition.
- b. to - 'I spend all my money to something' uses the wrong preposition.
- c. for - 'I spend all my money for something' uses the wrong preposition.
- d. on - 'I spend all my money on something' is correct**

3. I prefer tea _____ coffee.

- a. to - 'I prefer tea to coffee' is correct.**
- b. at - 'I prefer tea at coffee' uses the wrong preposition.
- c. for - 'I prefer tea for coffee' uses the wrong preposition.
- d. from - 'I prefer tea from coffee' uses the wrong preposition.

4. Southern Rail would like to apologise _____ the late running of this train.

- a. for - 'To apologise for something' is correct.**
- b. to - 'To apologise to something' uses the wrong preposition.
- c. about - 'To apologise about something' uses the wrong preposition.
- b. at - 'To apologise at something' uses the wrong preposition.

5. I've never heard _____ him, is he on the telly?

- a. from - 'I've never heard from him (to not know who someone is) uses the wrong preposition. 'I've
- b. to - never heard to him (to not know who someone is) uses the wrong preposition.
- c. of - 'I've never heard of him (to not know who someone is) is correct.**
- d. in - 'I've never heard in him (to not know who someone is) uses the wrong preposition.

6. You look worried. What are you thinking _____?

- a. to - 'What are you thinking to?' uses the wrong preposition.
- b. about - 'What are you thinking about?' is correct.**
- c. in - 'What are you thinking in?' uses the wrong preposition.
- d. from - 'What are you thinking from?' uses the wrong preposition.

Happiness Idioms

1. An idiomatic way of saying 'to look at something and assess, or examine it' is '_____'.
 - a) to bring stick
 - b) to get stuck
 - c) to take stock
 - d) to have stack
2. Objects that you have, as opposed to abstract things like love or happiness, can be called _____.
 - a) existing obsessions
 - b) material possessions
 - c) touchable confessions
 - d) hard solids
3. When you get what you want, your feeling is that of _____.
 - a) satisfaccion
 - b) satisfacao
 - c) satisfaction
 - d) soddisfazione
4. If you are pleased with your situation and don't want a change, you are _____.
 - a) contemplating
 - b) contempt
 - c) contents
 - d) content
5. Which of these three-letter words means 'great happiness'?
 - a) jay
 - b) joy
 - c) jam
 - d) jar
6. Something that meets your needs and expectations is _____.
 - a) fillfulling
 - b) filling
 - c) fulling
 - d) fulfilling

ANSWERS

1. An idiomatic way of saying 'to look at something and assess, or examine it' is '_____'.
c) 'To take stock' - this is correct.

2. Objects that you have, as opposed to abstract things like love or happiness, can be called ____.

b) 'Material possessions' - this is correct.

3. When you get what you want, your feeling is that of _____.

a), b) and d) Sorry, this is not a word in English, although it does exist in another European language.

c) 'Satisfaction' - this is correct.

4. If you are pleased with your situation and don't want a change, you are _____.

d) 'Content' - this is correct.

5. Which of these three-letter words means 'great happiness'?

b) 'Joy' - this is correct.

6. Something that meets your needs and expectations is _____.

d) 'Fulfilling' - this is correct.

Heart

1. If you feel sad because your boyfriend or girlfriend leaves you, you may be suffering from _____.

- a) a sore heart
- b) a painful heart
- c) heartache
- d) a pain in your heart

2. My grandma is the kindest woman I know, she'd do anything for anybody, she really has a heart of _____.

- a) gold
- b) silver
- c) steel
- d) stone

3. When I heard Fiona was going to be my new boss my heart _____, I mean we've never got on.

- a) sink
- b) sunk
- c) sinked
- d) sank

4. What does the following mean? 'When he gave up running he said it was because his heart just wasn't in it anymore'

- a) He felt ill
- b) He felt bored and not interested
- c) He wanted to move away
- d) He wanted to do something else

5. When Tony moved into his apartment in the heart of town, which part of town did he move to?

- a) The suburbs
- b) On the outskirts of town
- c) In the commuter belt
- d) The centre of town

6. We talked to each other all night and resolved some of our problems. It's good to have a proper _____ sometimes.

- a) heart-to-heart
- b) heart-to-head
- c) head-to-heart
- d) head-to-head

Answers

1. If you feel sad because your boyfriend or girlfriend leaves you, you may be suffering from _____.

- a) a sore heart
- b) a painful heart
- c) heartache**
- d) a pain in your heart

You can have a sore throat, but not a sore heart.

You can have a painful tooth, but not a painful heart.

If you feel a sense of sadness, sorrow or regret, you can say your heart aches.

If you have a pain in your heart, you may be unwell!

2. My grandma is the kindest woman I know, she'd do anything for anybody, she really has a heart of _____.

- a) gold**
- b) silver
- c) steel
- d) stone

If you are very kind, we say you have a 'heart of gold'.

'heart of silver' is not correct.

'heart of steel' is not correct.

If you have a 'heart of stone' you are unfeeling and uncaring.

3. When I heard Fiona was going to be my new boss my heart _____, I mean we've never got on.

- a) sink
- b) sunk
- c) sinked
- d) sank**

If you hear some bad news, your heart sinks. In the example sentence you need the past form of the verb 'sink'.

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If you hear some bad news, your heart sinks. In the example sentence you need the past form of the verb 'sink'.

If you hear some bad news, your heart sinks.

4. What does the following mean? 'When he gave up running he said it was because his heart just wasn't in it anymore'.

- a) He felt ill
- b) e felt bored and not interested**
- c) He wanted to move away
- d) He wanted to do something else

This is not correct.

If your heart is not in something, you feel bored and not interested.

This is not correct.

This is not correct.

5. When Tony moved into his apartment in the heart of town, which part of town did he move to?

- a) The suburbs
- b) On the outskirts of town
- c) In the commuter belt
- d) The centre of town**

'The suburbs' are the residential part of a town outside the centre.

'On the outskirts of town' means on the edge of town.

Commuters (people who travel a long way to work) live 'In the commuter belt' i.e. far from the centre of town.

If you want to describe the very centre of town, you can say 'the heart of town'.

6. We talked to each other all night and resolved some of our problems. It's good to have a proper _____ sometimes.

- a) heart-to-heart**
- b) heart-to-head
- c) head-to-heart
- d) head-to-head

A serious conversation where close friends talk honestly about their feelings is called a heart-to-heart.

What do we call a serious conversation where close friends talk honestly about their feelings?

What do we call a serious conversation where close friends talk honestly about their feelings?

What do we call a serious conversation where close friends talk honestly about their feelings?

Hobbies

1. What do you call short advertisements for new films often played at cinemas before the main film?
 - a) shorts
 - b) trailers
 - c) small films
 - d) adverts
2. What is the name of the high platform that you jump from into a swimming pool?
 - a) diving platform
 - b) dive board
 - c) diving board
 - d) diver's board
3. If you cooked a meal for a friend who is vegetarian, what would you choose?
 - a) pasta
 - b) steak
 - c) fish
 - d) hamburger
4. Where do you buy tickets at a theatre?
 - a) ticket office
 - b) box shop
 - c) box office
 - d) ticket shop
5. What do you wear to go swimming?
 - a) costume
 - b) vest
 - c) dressing gown
 - d) towel
6. Which of the following is the odd one out?
 - a) tap
 - b) jazz
 - c) salsa
 - d) reggae

ANSWERS:

1. What do you call short advertisements for new films often played at cinemas before the main film?

b) trailers - this is correct.

2. What is the name of the high platform that you jump from into a swimming pool?

c) diving board - this is correct.

3. If you cooked a meal for a friend who is vegetarian, what would you choose?

a) pasta - this is correct.

b) steak - this is not right. Vegetarians do not eat meat.

c) fish - this is not right. Vegetarians do not usually eat fish.

d) hamburger - this is not right. Vegetarians do not eat meat.

4. Where do you buy tickets at a theatre?

c) box office - this is correct.

5. What do you wear to go swimming?

a) costume - this is correct.

b) vest - this is not right. A vest is a shirt without sleeves which is worn in the summer, or for sport, or as underwear for extra warmth.

c) dressing gown - this is not right. Dressing gowns are usually worn at night.

d) towel - this is not right. Towels are used for drying yourself after swimming.

6. Which of the following is the odd one out?

a) tap - this is not right. Tap is a type of dance.

b) jazz - this is not right. Jazz is a type of dance.

c) salsa - this is not right. Salsa is a type of dance.

d) reggae - this is correct. Reggae is the odd one out because it's a type of music.

Holidays

1. When you arrive at the airport, the first thing you do is go to _____.

- a) reception
- b) the check-in desk
- c) the departure lounge
- d) the arrival desk

2. It's boring going on holiday with you, all you want to do is _____ on the beach.

- a) take the sun
- b) sunbathe
- c) take a sun bath
- d) have a bath in the sun

3. Which of the following is NOT holiday accommodation?

- a) guesthouse
- b) I'm youth hostel
- c) B B
- d) borstal

4. I love going away, but there's no place like _____.

- a) house
- b) the office
- c) home
- d) my bed

5. It was the best holiday ever! We had a _____ of time!

- a) fish
- b) shark
- c) whale
- d) great

6. The nearest town was 0 km away, I mean really in the middle of _____.

- a) nowhere
- b) somewhere
- c) anywhere
- d) everywhere

Answers:

1. When you arrive at the airport, the first thing you do is go to _____.

- a) reception
- b) the check-in desk**
- c) the departure lounge
- d) the arrival desk

You find a reception in an office or hotel.

o to the check-in desk and show your ticket.

o to the departure lounge after you check in.

The arrival desk is not correct

2. It's boring going on holiday with you, all you want to do is _____ on the beach.

- a) take the sun
- b) sunbathe**
- c) take a sun bath
- d) have a bath in the sun

Take the sun is not correct.

Sunbathe is the verb which describes lying in the sun to get brown.

Take a sun bath is not correct.

Have a sun bath is not correct.

3. Which of the following is NOT holiday accommodation?

- a) guesthouse
- b) I'm youth hostel
- c) B B
- d) borstal**

A guesthouse is a small hotel.

Youth hostels offer cheap accommodation especially for young people.

B B stands for bed and breakfast and is similar to a guesthouse.

orstal is a place that young criminal are sent to rather than to prison.

4. I love going away, but there s no place like _____.

- a) house
- b) the office
- c) home**
- d) my bed

One of the words completes the expression but house is not the correct one.
One of the words completes the expression but the office is not the correct one.
There s no place like home means being at home is my favourite place.
One of the words completes the expression but my bed is not the correct one.

5. It was the best holiday ever! We had a _____ of time!

- a) fish
- b) shark
- c) whale**
- d) great

One of the words completes an idiom meaning we had a fantastic time.
One of the words completes an idiom meaning we had a fantastic time.
We had a whale of a time means we had a fantastic time.
You can say we had a great time , but not we had a great of time

6. The nearest town was 0 km away, I mean really in the middle of _____.

- a) nowhere**
- b) somewhere
- c) anywhere
- d) everywhere

We can describe an isolated place as being in the middle of nowhere.
How do we describe a place that is very isolated?
How do we describe a place that is very isolated?
How do we describe a place that is very isolated?

Holidays at Home

1. A blend word that means 'spending a holiday at home'.
 - a) home-ation
 - b) staycation
 - c) vacstaytion
 - d) stayliday
2. An expression we use to refer to doing the same thing repeatedly.
 - a) same old, same old
 - b) same old and again
 - c) same again and old
 - d) same again, same again
3. Which country is the top European location for British people to go on holiday at the moment?
 - a) Spain
 - b) Greece
 - c) France
 - d) Turkey
4. If you have nothing to worry about, you can enjoy peace of _____.
 - a) mind
 - b) head
 - c) heart
 - d) soul
5. The feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen in the near future.
 - a) preoccupation
 - b) constipation
 - c) anticipation
 - d) emancipation
6. Making you feel free and able to behave as you like.
 - a) liberationing
 - b) liberating
 - c) freeing
 - d) freedoming

ANSWERS:

1. A blend word that means 'spending a holiday at home'.

a), c) and d) This word doesn't exist in English.

b) This is the right answer. If you don't have enough money to go to another place for your holiday - like a resort - you may start thinking of a 'staycation'.

2. An expression we use to refer to doing the same thing repeatedly.

a) This is the correct answer.

3. Which country is the top European location for British people to go on holiday at the moment?

d) This is correct, well done!

4. If you have nothing to worry about, you can enjoy peace of _____.

a) This is the right choice. Well done!

5. The feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen in the near future.

c) This is correct. If you anticipate something, you look forward to it with excitement.

6. Making you feel free and able to behave as you like.

a) and d) This is not a word in English.

b) This is the right answer.

c) This is almost correct, but there is another, better answer. Try again!

Holidays and Travel

1. The first thing to do when arranging a holiday is to decide on the _____.
 - a) location
 - b) destination
 - c) place
 - d) situation
2. Don't forget to _____ a taxi to take you to the airport.
 - a) book
 - b) buy
 - c) rent
 - d) reserve
3. Before you leave home make sure you have all your travel _____.
 - a) paper
 - b) permissions
 - c) passports
 - d) documents
4. I always _____ travel insurance for peace of mind.
 - a) take on
 - b) take off
 - c) take in
 - d) take out
5. One thing they say about travelling is that it _____ the mind.
 - a) widens
 - b) enlarges
 - c) strengthens
 - d) broadens
6. If you've travelled around many time zones you might suffer from _____.
 - a) travel-sleep
 - b) plane-tiredness
 - c) jet-lag
 - d) holiday-fatigue

ANSWERS

1. The first thing to do when arranging a holiday is to decide on the _____.

a) location this is not the best word here.

b) destination – this is the correct answer. It's the most natural word in this context.

c) place this is not the best word here.

d) situation this is not correct here.

2. Don't forget to _____ a taxi to take you to the airport.

a) book – this is the correct answer.

b) buy this is not right. You don't 'buy' a taxi for a single journey.

c) rent this is not right. We don't use the verb 'rent' with a taxi.

d) reserve this is not the best word here.

3. Before you leave home make sure you have all your travel _____.

a) paper this is not right. In the plural form it would be possible, but not singular.

b) permissions this is not correct. 'Travel permissions' is not a natural phrase.

c) passports – this is not correct. The adjective 'travel' does not go with 'passports'.

d) documents – this is the correct answer.

4. I always _____ travel insurance for peace of mind.

d) take out – this is the correct answer.

5. One thing they say about travelling is that it _____ the mind.

d) broadens – this is the correct answer. It's a fixed saying.

6. If you've travelled around many time zones you might suffer from _____.

c) jet-lag – this is the correct answer. This is the word for the tiredness you feel at strange times of the day after you have travelled across many time-zones.

Homonyms

1. I think I'll keep my coat on, I'm feeling a bit _____.
a) Chile
b) chilli
c) chilly
d) chillee
2. It was terrible, they left _____ passport in the taxi and missed the plane.
a) their
b) there
c) theyr'e
d) they're
3. For her school geography exam, she had to learn the names of all the _____ in the world.
a) sees
b) sease
c) seize
d) seas
4. The garden was full of flowers which gave off a wonderful _____.
a) scent
b) zent
c) cent
d) sent
5. She is a devout Catholic and _____ every day.
a) praze
b) praise
c) prays
d) preys
6. Rather than pay for a gym membership, he _____ his bike to work every day.
a) rowed
b) wrode
c) rode
d) road

ANSWERS:

1. I think I'll keep my coat on, I'm feeling a bit _____.

- a) Chile – Sorry, this word is the name of a South American country.
- b) chilli – Sorry, this is the wrong answer. A chilli is a spicy red pepper.
- c) **chilly – Well done! This is correct. To feel 'chilly' is to feel uncomfortably cool.**
- d) chillee – Sorry, there is no such word.

2. It was terrible, they left _____ passports in the taxi and missed the plane.

- a) **their – This is the correct answer. 'Their' means 'belonging to them'.**
- b) there – Sorry, we use the word 'there' when talking about a place that isn't here.
- c) theyr'e – This is the wrong answer - there is no such word.
- d) they're – Sorry, this is not the right expression. 'They're' is a contraction of 'they are'.

3. For her school geography exam, she had to learn the names of all the _____ in the world.

- a) sees - Sorry, this is the wrong answer. 'Sees' is the 3rd person singular of 'to see'.
- b) sease - Sorry, this is not the correct answer. There is no such word. Try again!
- c) seize - Sorry, this is not the correct answer. To 'seize' means to grab.
- d) **seas - Well done! 'Seas' is another word for 'oceans'.**

4. The garden was full of flowers which gave off a wonderful _____.

- a) **scent - This is the correct answer. A 'scent' is a nice aroma or smell.**
- b) zent – Wrong. This not the correct answer. There is no such word.
- c) cent – This is the wrong expression. A 'cent' is one hundredth of a dollar.
- d) sent - Sorry, this is not the correct answer. 'Sent' is the past tense of 'send'.

5. She is a devout Catholic and _____ every day.

a) praze – Sorry, there is no such word. Try again!

b) praise – This is not the correct answer. To 'praise' someone is to show approval.

c) **prays – This is the correct expression. Well done!**

d) preys – No, you want a different word. 'Preys is the 3rd person singular of 'to prey'. Try again!

6. Rather than pay for a gym membership, he _____ his bike to work every day.

a) rowed – Sorry, try again. 'Rowed' is the past tense of 'row' which is to move through water using oars.

b) wrote – Sorry, there is no such word. Try again!

c) **rode – This is the correct expression. 'Rode' is the past tense of 'ride'.**

d) road - Sorry, this is not the right word. This is a long hard surface for vehicles to travel along. Try another answer.

House and around the House

1. The trouble with living in a _____ is that we can hear the noisy neighbors through the walls on both sides of us.

- a) detached house
- b) semi-detached house
- c) terraced house
- d) bungalow

2. Which of the following would you probably find in the bedroom?

- a) A pillow
- b) A sofa
- c) An armchair
- d) A cushion

3. My boyfriend's dad's a builder so the plan is we _____ the flat ourselves.

- a) do down
- b) do up
- c) do in
- d) do away

4. Where do people keep their clean clothes?

- a) In a cupboard
- b) In a wardrobe
- c) In a shed
- d) In a laundry basket

5. Which of the following is NOT found on the floor?

- a) A carpet
- b) A rug
- c) Wallpaper
- d) floor

6. What do we call the money that you might borrow in order to buy a house?

- a) A loan
- b) A credit card
- c) A mortgage
- d) Hire purchase

Quiz topic: Around the house

Answers:

1. The trouble with living in a _____ is that we can hear the noisy neighbors through the walls on both sides of us.

- a) detached house
- b) semi-detached house
- c) **terraced house**
- d) bungalow

A detached house is separated from the neighboring houses.

A semi-detached house is only connected to the neighbour's house on one side.

A terraced house has connecting houses on both sides.

A bungalow is a single storey house, usually with no connecting house.

2. Which of the following would you probably find in the bedroom?

- a) **A pillow**
- b) A sofa
- c) An armchair
- d) A cushion

You probably rest your head on a pillow when you go to sleep.

You might sit next to someone on the sofa in the living room.

You might sit in an armchair in the living room.

You might sit on a cushion to make a chair more comfortable.

3. My boyfriend's dad's a builder so the plan is we _____ the flat ourselves.

- a) do down
- b) **do up**
- c) do in
- d) do away

Which phrasal verb means to renovate and redecorate a house or flat?

To do it up means renovate and redecorate a house or flat.

Which phrasal verb means to renovate and redecorate a house or flat?

Which phrasal verb means to renovate and redecorate a house or flat?

4. Where do people keep their clean clothes?

- a) In a cupboard
- b) **In a wardrobe**
- c) In a shed
- d) In a laundry basket

You could store food in a kitchen cupboard.

People keep their clothes in a wardrobe in the bedroom.

Garden tools are kept in the shed in the garden.

You put your dirty clothes in the laundry basket.

5. Which of the following is NOT found on the floor?

- a) Carpet
- b) A rug
- c) **Wallpaper**
- d) Lino

In the house a lot of people prefer carpet on the floor because it's warm and comfortable to walk on.

People sometimes place a rug in the middle of the floor to brighten up a room.

It's very popular to cover your walls in patterned wallpaper in the house.

People sometimes put lino on the floor in the kitchen, it's easy to clean if you spill anything.

6. What do we call the money that you might borrow in order to buy a house?

- a) A loan
- b) A credit card
- c) **A mortgage**
- d) Hire purchase

A loan is a more general name for money borrowed from the bank.

A credit card is used to buy things now and pay later.

You take out a mortgage specifically to buy a house.

You can often take goods home now but pay over 1 or 2 years in the future.

House & Home

1. After a meal, when you volunteer to clean the dirty dishes, what should you say?
 - a) I'll do the washing up
 - b) I'll wash up
 - c) I'll do the dishes
 - d) All of the above answers

2. We are about to have dinner:
Can you get the cutlery and _____ the table, please?
 - a) make
 - b) set
 - c) do
 - d) have

3. It took me a while to settle _____ to my new home, but now I love it!
 - a) down
 - b) up
 - c) in
 - d) for

4. Please come in, take a seat and make yourself at _____.
 - a) house
 - b) home
 - c) flat
 - d) apartment

5. Which is the odd one out?
 - a) mow the lawn
 - b) water the plants
 - c) rake up the leaves
 - d) clean the windows

6. Which of the following words completes this sentence? 'Our house is _____; we don't share the building with anyone else.'
 - a) terraced
 - b) detached
 - c) semi-detached
 - d) flat

House & Home

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: ouse and home

1. After a meal, when you volunteer to clean the dishes, what should you say?

- a) I'll do the washing up
- b) I'll wash up
- c) I'll do the dishes

d) All of the above answers are ok

- a) This is fine, but is it the only possible answer?
- b) This is fine, but is it the only possible answer?
- c) This is fine, but is it the only possible answer?

d) Correct! All of the expressions can be used for cleaning dishes.

2. We are about to have dinner:

Can you get the cutlery and _____ the table, please?

- a) make
- b) set**
- c) do
- d) have

a) 'ake the table' means 'construct' or 'build', not place cutlery or dishes on it.
Try again

b) Correct! ou can also use the verb 'lay'.

- c) This is not a natural collocation. Try again
- d) This is not a natural collocation. Try again

3. It took me a while to settle _____ to my new home, but now I love it!

- a) down
- b) up
- c) in**
- d) for

a) 'Settle down' usually means to be in a long-term relationship and start a family.

b) 'Settle up' means to pay money you owe.

c) Correct! 'Settle in' means to become comfortable and used to something.

d) 'Settle for' means to accept or agree to something that is not ideal or exactly what was wanted.

House & Home

4. Please come in, take a seat and make yourself at _____.

- a) house
- b) home**
- c) flat
- d) apartment

a) Good try, but this isn't a natural phrase. Try again

b) Correct! This is a very natural phrase when welcoming guests to your home to make them feel comfortable.

c) Good try, but this isn't a natural phrase. Try again

d) Good try, but this isn't a natural phrase. Try again

5. Which is the odd one out?

- a) mow the lawn
- b) water the plants
- c) rake up the leaves
- d) clean the windows**

a) Sorry, this isn't it. Which expression does not involve the garden?

b) Sorry, this isn't it. Which expression does not involve the garden?

c) Sorry, this isn't it. Which expression does not involve the garden?

d) Correct! All of the other expressions involve gardening.

6. Which of the following words completes this sentence? 'Our house is _____; we don't share the building with anyone else.'

- a) terraced
- b) detached**
- c) semi-detached
- d) flat

a) Sorry, a terraced house is part of a long row of houses which has neighbours on both sides, sharing walls.

b) Correct! A detached house is a stand-alone building which means that no one else shares any part of the building.

c) Sorry, a semi-detached house means a building which is split into two and holds two separate houses.

d) Sorry, a flat is often a single floor (or sometimes two floors) of a shared building, and flats are stacked on top of each other.

Housing

1. Somebody who has never owned property before but is now buying is called _____.
 - a) a first-time owner
 - b) a first-time buyer
 - c) a new host
 - d) a new buyer
2. If you already own a property but are planning to sell it and buy a new, better one, you are moving up the _____.
 - a) property ladder
 - b) ownership steps
 - c) ownership stairs
 - d) property steps
3. Complete this sentence: 'Prices have got so high, they couldn't get any higher and the _____'.
 - a) bubble has burst
 - b) bubble has bursted
 - c) balloon has bursted
 - d) glass has broken
4. If you don't have enough money to buy a property outright, you may need to take out a _____.
 - a) loan
 - b) credit
 - c) hire purchase
 - d) mortgage
5. If the value of your property is less than the money you have borrowed to pay for it, you are in a negative _____ situation.
 - a) equation
 - b) equality
 - c) equity
 - d) equilibrium
6. _____ is a recent term describing the situation when it becomes difficult to borrow money at low interest rates.
 - a) credit bunch
 - b) credit crunch
 - c) credit munch
 - d) credit punch

ANSWERS:

1. Somebody who has never owned property before but is now buying is called _____.

b) a first-time buyer - this is the correct answer.

2. If you already own a property but are planning to sell it and buy a new, better one, you are moving up the _____.

a) property ladder - this is the correct answer. The property ladder is the process of owning a property, then selling it and buying a better property.

3. Complete this sentence: 'Prices have got so high, they couldn't get any higher and the _____'.

a) bubble has burst - correct. This means that a period of time when something that has been very successful (here, housing markets) has come quickly to an end.

b) bubble has bursted - wrong. This form of the verb doesn't exist.

c) balloon has bursted - wrong. This form of the verb doesn't exist, and you need a different noun.

d) glass has broken - this is not the correct expression.

4. If you don't have enough money to buy a property outright, you may need to take out a _____.

d) mortgage - this is the right answer. A mortgage is the money that you borrow from a financial organisation, such as bank, to pay for a property.

5. If the value of your property is less than the money you have borrowed to pay for it, you are in a negative _____ situation.

c) equity - this is correct. 'Negative equity' is a situation where the value of your property is less than the money you have borrowed to pay for it. This means if you sell your property, you will not be able to repay the money you borrowed.

6. _____ is a recent term describing the situation when it becomes difficult to borrow money at low interest rates.

b) credit crunch - this is the right answer, well done. A synonymous term is 'credit squeeze'.

Idioms with 'and'

1. You need to support your ideas with facts and _____.

- a) numbers
- b) figures
- c) informations
- d) material

2. By and _____, the pupils are well-behaved.

- a) by
- b) from
- c) forward
- d) large

3. I'm sick and _____ of studying grammar!

- a) cross
- b) tired
- c) ill
- d) bored

4. I never read the instruction manual. I learned how to use the computer by trial and _____.

- a) error
- b) mistake
- c) test
- d) experiment

5. Yesterday the prime minister made an important speech on the subject of law and _____.

- a) rule
- b) legal
- c) punishment
- d) order

6. Let's settle this argument once and for _____.

- a) ever
- b) all
- c) always
- d) once

ANSWERS:

1. You need to support your ideas with facts and _____.

- a) numbers
- b) figures**
- c) informations
- d) material

a) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) 'Information' is an uncountable noun, so we can never say 'informations'.

d) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!

2. By and _____, the pupils are well-behaved.

- a) by
- b) from
- c) forward
- d) large**

a) 'By and by' is a rather old-fashioned English idiom, meaning 'sometime in the future'. Notice the tense of this sentence and try again.

b) This doesn't work here. Try again!

c) This doesn't work here. Try again!

d) Well done! 'By and large' has a similar meaning to 'in general'. In this case, the pupils are generally well-behaved, but not absolutely always.

3. I'm sick and _____ of studying grammar!

- a) cross
- b) tired**
- c) ill
- d) bored

a) This doesn't work here. Try again!

b) Well done! If you're sick and tired of something, you've had enough of it and you can't take any more.

c) This doesn't work here. Try again!

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

4. I never read the instruction manual. I learned how to use the computer by trial and _____.

- a) **error**
- b) mistake
- c) test
- d) experiment

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

- b) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!
- c) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!
- d) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!

5. Yesterday the prime minister made an important speech on the subject of law and _____.

- a) rule
- b) legal
- c) punishment
- d) **order**

- a) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!
- b) There is a grammatical mistake here. Try again!
- c) This answer isn't grammatically wrong, but there is a better collocation we can choose here. Try again!
- d) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**

6. Let's settle this argument once and for _____.

- a) ever
- b) **all**
- c) always
- d) once

- a) 'forever' is one word, not two, and in fact there's a better collocation we can use here. Try again!
- b) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- c) 'Once and for always' doesn't exist in English. Try again!
- d) 'Once and for once' doesn't exist in English. Try again!

In the Classroom

1. Students in some classrooms sit at _____ like the ones in this picture.

- a) round tables
- b) desks
- c) rows
- d) chairs

2. I've written some words on the _____.

- a) chalk
- b) boardblack
- c) blackboard
- d) writer

3. On the walls of many classrooms are _____.

- a) news boards
- b) notice boards
- c) poster
- d) poster places

4. Today we are _____ an exam.

- a) standing
- b) sitting
- c) under
- d) over

5. I don't want you to work on your own. I want you to work in_____.

- a) together
- b) pairs
- c) two
- d) group

6. If you know the answer, _____your hand.

- a) waving
- b) put
- c) put up
- d) raising

ANSWERS:

1. Students in some classrooms sit at _____ like the ones in this picture.

- a) round tables
- b) desks**
- c) rows
- d) chairs

a) No, there are no round tables in this picture.

b) You're correct.

c) You are almost correct. These are rows of the answer to this question.

d) No. You sit *on* or *on* a chair, not *at* a chair.

2. I've written some words on the _____.

- a) chalk
- b) boardblack
- c) blackboard**
- d) writer

a) No, you write with a piece of chalk.

b) No, but you are almost correct. Try again.

c) Well done. This is correct. Nowadays teachers also use whiteboards with marker pens.

d) No, this isn't correct.

3. On the walls of many classrooms are _____.

- a) news boards
- b) notice boards**
- c) poster
- d) poster places

a) You are almost correct.

b) Well done. Notice boards are for classroom work and posters.

c) No, but *posters* would be correct.

d) This sounds like it is correct, but there is a better answer.

4. Today we are _____ an exam.

- a) standing
- b) sitting**
- c) under
- d) over

a) No, but you are almost correct. Try again.

b) Well done - in British English. In North American English you take an exam.

- c) No, this is not correct.
- d) No, this is not correct.

5. I don't want you to work alone. I want you to work in_____.

- a) together
- b) pairs**
- c) two
- d) group

a) No, this is not correct.

b) Well done, this is correct! English language teachers always say this.

- c) No, this is not correct, but almost. Try again.
- d) No, this is not correct. You work in a group (you need the indefinite article).

6. If you know the answer, _____ your hand.

- a) waving
- b) put
- c) put up**
- d) raising

a) No, this is not correct, but almost.

b) No this is not correct. Try again.

c) Congratulations, this is correct.

d) No, but you could say raise, not raising. But there is a better answer.

Information

1. I like to watch the _____ so that I know what's going on in the world.

- a) information
- b) informations
- c) news
- d) notices

2. There was a _____ on the shop door saying the shopkeeper would be back in five minutes.

- a) notice
- b) poster
- c) petition
- d) advertisement

3. _____ news is a news story that is being broadcast just as the details are becoming known for the first time.

- a) local
- b) Sensational
- c) Breaking
- d) Headline

4. We have received unconfirmed _____ of fighting between rebels and government forces.

- a) notices
- b) reports
- c) data
- d) bulletins

5. Since you can't be there, I'll call you after the meeting to _____ you in on any decisions we make.

- a) tell
- b) bring
- c) let
- d) fill

6. Police have _____ the victim's family.

- a) notified
- b) briefed
- c) told off
- d) confided in

ANSWERS:

1. I like to watch the _____ so that I know what's going on in the world.

- a) information
- b) informations
- c) news**
- d) notices

a) This is incorrect. Information means knowledge or facts about something. Try again!
b) This is incorrect. Information is an uncountable noun and therefore does not have a plural form. Try again!

c) Well done! This is the correct answer.

d) This is incorrect. A notice is a written sign giving people information about something. You could read a notice but not watch a notice. Try again!

2. There was a _____ on the shop door saying the shopkeeper would be back in five minutes.

- a) notice**
- b) poster
- c) petition
- d) advertisement

a) Well done! This is correct.

b) Try again! This is not correct. A poster is a large printed picture or advertisement.
c) Try again! A petition is a document signed by people who want something to be done.
d) Try again! An advertisement is information written to promote a product.

3. _____ news is a news story that is being broadcast just as the details are becoming known for the first time.

- a) local
- b) Sensational
- c) breaking**
- d) Headline

a) This is incorrect. Local news is news about a particular area. Try again!
b) This is incorrect. Sensational means very exciting or shocking in a way that makes people interested. Try again!

c) Well done! This is the correct answer.

d) This is incorrect. Headline news means news that is interesting enough to be mentioned first on a news programme or to be on the front page of a newspaper. Try again!

4. We have received unconfirmed _____ of fighting between rebels and government forces.

- a) notices
- b) reports**
- c) data
- d) bulletins

a) This is incorrect. A notice is a written sign giving people information about something. Try again!

b) This is the correct answer. Well done.

c) This is incorrect. Data is information used for analysing something. Try again!

d) This is incorrect. A bulletin is a short news programme. Try again!

5. Since you can't be there, I'll call you after the meeting to _____ you in on any decisions we make.

- a) tell
- b) bring
- c) let
- d) fill**

a) This verb does not work here. Try again!

b) This is incorrect. To bring someone in on something means to involve someone in something. Try again!

c) This is incorrect. To let someone in on something means to allow someone to know something secret. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

6. Police have _____ the victim's family.

- a) notified**
- b) briefed
- c) told off
- d) confided in

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) This is incorrect. To brief someone means to give someone information to prepare them for doing something. Try again!

c) This is incorrect. To tell someone off means to reprimand them for doing something wrong. Try again!

d) This is incorrect. To confide in someone means to trust someone enough to tell them something private. Try again!

Intelligence Vocabulary

1. The adjective 'intelligent' has lots of synonyms (words with a similar meaning) – but which word means the opposite of intelligent?

- a. smart
- b. bright
- c. thick
- d. clever

2. If someone is very clever, we can say 'she's as bright as a _____'.

- a. bottom
- b. button
- c. light
- d. star

3. When James missed some of the course, he had to work hard to _____ the rest of the class.

- a. put up with
- b. catch up with
- c. go up with
- d. get up with

4. Which of these qualifications is *usually* taken at school and not university?

- a. BA
- b. MA
- c. GCSE
- d. PhD

5. Mark knew all the answers in the pub quiz – he's so _____.

- a. knowledgeable
- b. knowledgable
- c. knowlegeable
- d. knowlegable

6. The adjective 'stupid' has lots of synonyms (words with a similar meaning) – but which word means the opposite of 'stupid'?

- a. thick
- b. dim
- c. dull
- d. brainy

Intelligence Vocab

Answers

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer:

1. The adjective 'intelligent' has lots of synonyms (words with a similar meaning) – but which word means the opposite of intelligent?

- a. smart - Smart is a synonym of intelligent (but more informal in use)
- b. bright - Bright is a synonym of intelligent (but more informal in use)
- c. thick - Thick is a synonym of stupid (but more informal). Correct**
- d. clever - Clever is a synonym of intelligent

2. If someone is very clever, we can say 'she's as bright as a _____'.

- a. bottom - 'She's as bright as a bottom' is not correct.
- b. button - 'She's as bright as a button' is correct – it means clever and full of life.**

Correct

- c. light - 'She's as bright as a light' is not correct.
- d. star - 'She's as bright as a star' is not correct.

3. When James missed some of the course, he had to work hard to _____ the rest of the class.

- a. put up with - 'Put up with' means to suffer something – e.g. She put up with her husband.
- b. catch up with - Also an athlete behind in a race runs fast to 'catch up with' the other runners. Correct**
- c. go up with - 'Go up with' is not correct
- d. get up with - 'Get up' with is not correct

4. Which of these qualifications is *usually* taken at school and not university?

- a. BA - BA stands for Bachelor of Arts (a degree) and is taken at university.
- b. MA - MA stands for Masters of Arts (a Masters) and is taken at university.
- c. GCSE - GCSE is a general certificate taken in secondary school (often at 16). Correct**
- d. PhD - PhD stands for Doctor of Philosophy (a doctorate) and is the highest level taken at university.

5. Mark knew all the answers in the pub quiz – he's so _____.

- a. knowledgeable - 'Knowledgeable' is the correct spelling. Correct**
- b. knowledgable - 'Knowledgable' is not correct – 'e' after the 'g' makes the 'g' a soft sound.
- c. knowlegeable - 'Knowlegeable' is not the correct spelling – often we have 'dge' together.
- d. knowlegable - 'Knowlegable' is not the correct spelling – often we have 'dge' together.

6. The adjective 'stupid' has lots of synonyms (words with a similar meaning) – but which word means the opposite of 'stupid'?

- a. thick - Thick is a synonym of stupid (but more informal)
- b. dim - Dim is a synonym of stupid (but more informal)
- c. dull - Dull is a synonym of stupid (but more informal)
- d. brainy - Brainy is a synonym of intelligent (but more informal). Correct**

Jobs and work

Quiz topic: Jobs and work

1. In these days of high _____, it's often difficult for young people to find a job.

a) disemployment
b) inemployment
c) unemployment
d) inemployment
2. Before you get a job, you usually have to go for a(n) _____, when you will be asked a lot of questions about your suitability for the job.
a) questioning
b) interrogation
c) discussion
d) interview
3. I hate _____, especially ironing – it's so boring!
a) housework
b) homework
c) jobs
d) work
4. A: What do you do _____? B: I'm a teacher, I teach in a primary school.
a) for a job
b) for money
c) for a living
d) for life
5. Which adjective is the odd one out?
a) redundant
b) unemployed
c) sacked
d) promoted
6. Which of the following words is NOT connected with stopping work?
a) pensioner
b) apprentice
c) retire
d) O.A.P.

Quiz topic: Jobs and Work

Answers

1. In these days of high _____, it's often difficult for young people to find a job.

- a) disemployment
- b) imemployment
- c) unemployment**
- d) inemployment

a) If someone doesn't have a job, they are unemployed, what's the correct noun?

b) If someone doesn't have a job, they are unemployed, what's the correct noun?

c) If someone doesn't have a job, they are unemployed, so the correct noun is unemployment.

d) If someone doesn't have a job, they are unemployed, what's the correct noun?

2. Before you get a job, you usually have to go for a(n) _____, when you will be asked a lot of questions about your suitability for the job.

- a) questioning
- b) interrogation
- c) discussion
- d) interview**

a) The police might question someone if they think they have committed a crime.

b) This type of questioning is usually very aggressive and may be done, for example, in wartime.

c) This is a talk amongst some people who put forward their ideas.

d) It is usual to answer a lot of questions in a job interview.

3. I hate _____, especially ironing – it's so boring!

- a) housework**
- b) homework
- c) jobs
- d) work

a) Housework is doing jobs around the house such as cooking and cleaning.

b) Homework is extra studying which a teacher sets for a pupil to do after class.

c) 'Job' is the countable noun e.g. I have a good job, work is verb or uncountable noun e.g. I haven't had any work for ages.

d) 'Job' is the countable noun e.g. I have a good job, work is verb or uncountable noun e.g. I haven't had any work for ages.

4. A: What do you do _____? B: I'm a teacher, I teach in a primary school.

- a) for a job
- b) for money
- c) for a living**
- d) for life

- a) This is not the correct question.
- b) This is not the correct question.
- c) When we ask about someone's job, you can ask this question.**
- d) This is not the correct question.

5. Which adjective is the odd one out?

- a) redundant
- b) unemployed
- c) sacked
- d) promoted**

- a) This is one of three words all connected with losing a job – which word means to get a better job?
- b) This is one of three words all connected with losing a job – which word means to get a better job?
- c) This is one of three words all connected with losing a job – which word means to get a better job?
- d) This word means to get a better position in a company, the other 3 words are all connected with losing a job.**

6. Which of the following words is NOT connected with stopping work?

- a) pensioner
- b) apprentice**
- c) retire
- d) O.A.P.

- a) This is someone who has stopped work because they are old and is drawing his or her pension.
- b) This is someone who is starting a new job and is learning 'on the job'.**
- c) When someone stops work, we say that he or she has retired.
- d) O.A.P. stands for 'old aged pensioner' and so means someone who has stopped work because they are old.

Humor Idioms

April Fool`s Day

1. A joke which is played at someone else's expense for humour is a _____.
 - a) practical joke
 - b) practicable joke
 - c) practising joke
 - d) practised joke

2. In the UK on April Fool's Day, we are traditionally allowed to play jokes on people until what time?
 - a) midnight
 - b) midday
 - c) 4 o'clock
 - d) 8 o'clock

3. If you are taken ____ by something, you believe it's true, even though it isn't.
 - a) off
 - b) out
 - c) on
 - d) in

4. A _____ is a trick which deceives people into believing something that's not true, usually on a larger scale.
 - a) hoax
 - b) prank
 - c) joke
 - d) take-in

5. If you enjoy playing mischievous tricks on people, they may call you a _____.
 - a) prank
 - b) prang
 - c) prankster
 - d) prangster

6. Another name for a story that's not true, but presented as though it were real, is a _____.
 - a) hoax story
 - b) prank story
 - c) spoof story
 - d) practical story

ANSWERS:

1. A joke which is played at someone else's expense for humour is a _____.

a) practical joke - this is the right answer.

2. In the UK on April Fool's Day, we are traditionally allowed to play jokes on people until what time?

b) midday - this is the correct answer.

3. If you are taken _____ by something, you believe it's true, even though it isn't.

d) in - this is correct, well done!

4. A _____ is a trick which deceives people into believing something that's not true, usually on a larger scale.

a) hoax - this is the right choice. Well done!

5. If you enjoy playing mischievous tricks on people, they may call you a _____.

c) prankster - this is correct.

6. Another name for a story that's not true, but presented as though it were real, is a _____.

c) spoof story - this is the right answer.

Journalism

1. Almost any piece written in a newspaper or magazine on a particular subject can be called _____.
 - a) the news agenda
 - b) an article
 - c) a column
 - d) a page
2. _____ is a regular section of a newspaper usually written by the same person.
 - a) a column
 - b) an article
 - c) the news agenda
 - d) a page
3. If we say, 'the newspapers are _____ a certain event', it means they are reporting the news about it.
 - a) publishing
 - b) editing
 - c) covering
 - d) printing
4. When an event is so important that newspapers put their reports on it on the first page, we can use the term _____.
 - a) a front page story
 - b) a chief page report
 - c) boss of the news
 - d) hard news
5. A journalist who is the main correspondent on key stories in a certain area (e.g. business, local news etc.) and has a team of junior reporters working in the same area is a _____ reporter.
 - a) hard news
 - b) front
 - c) boss
 - d) chief
6. An 'edition' of a newspaper is _____.
 - a) its version targeted at people living in a particular area
 - b) all of its copies published at the same time
 - c) one of the many times that the newspaper is published
 - d) any of the above

ANSWERS:

1. Almost any piece written in a newspaper or magazine on a particular subject can be called _____.

a) This means the range of news stories published by a newspaper on a particular day or during a certain period of time. Try again!

b) Well done, this is correct!

c) - d) This is not the right answer. Try again!

2. _____ is a regular section of a newspaper usually written by the same person.

a) Well done, this is correct!

b) Almost any newspaper item can be called 'an article'. Articles can be written by many different people. Try again!

c) This means the range of news stories published by a newspaper on a particular day or during a certain period of time. Try again!

d) This is not the right answer. Try again!

3. If we say, 'the newspapers are _____ a certain event', it means they are reporting the news about it.

a), b), d) You need a different verb here. Try again!

c) Well done, this is correct!

4. When an event is so important that newspapers put their reports on it on the first page, we can use the term _____.

a) Well done, this is correct!

b) - c) This is not an expression in English. Try again!

d) This means factual news stories without opinion, usually dealing with serious topics or events. Hard news can often be reported on the first page but this is not the right answer to the question. Try again!

5. A journalist who is the main correspondent on key stories in a certain area (e.g. business, local news etc.) and has a team of junior reporters working in the same area is a _____ reporter.

a) Hard news reporters specialise in factual news stories without opinion, usually dealing with serious topics or events. You need a different answer - try again!

b) - c) This isn't the correct answer. Try again!

c) unstable - Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun form.

d) Well done, this is correct!

6. An 'edition' of a newspaper is _____.

a) This is correct (e.g. 'regional edition'), however there is a better, more precise answer. Try again!

b) This is correct (e.g. 'morning edition'), however there is a better, more precise answer. Try again!

c) This is correct (e.g. '123rd edition'), however there is a better, more precise answer. Try again!

d) Well done, this is correct!

Keep in Touch

1. When we talk about the postal service as opposed to electronic means of communication, we sometimes jokingly call it _____.
 - a) slug mail
 - b) woodlouse mail
 - c) worm mail
 - d) snail mail
2. If you and someone else regularly send letters to each other, you two are _____.
 - a) pencil mates
 - b) pencil pals
 - c) pen pals
 - d) pen partners
3. Which of these phrasal verbs means 'to arrive' (about a letter or a parcel)?
 - a) to send in
 - b) to come in
 - c) to come through
 - d) to send through
4. Something that is nice or pleasant to touch can be described as _____.
 - a) tactful
 - b) tactile
 - c) tactical
 - d) tactless
5. Sending letters through the post is a _____ tradition in many countries.
 - a) long-sitting
 - b) long-standing
 - c) long-hanging
 - d) long-continuing
6. 'To _____' is another way of saying 'to take time and effort to write something down'.
 - a) put pen at paper
 - b) put pen in paper
 - c) put pen on paper
 - d) put pen to paper

ANSWERS

1. When we talk about the postal service as opposed to electronic means of communication, we sometimes jokingly call it _____.

a) - c) This expression doesn't exist in English.

d) This is the correct answer.

2. If you and someone else regularly send letters to each other, you two are _____.

c) This is the correct answer.

3. Which of these phrasal verbs means 'to arrive' (about a letter or a parcel)?

c) This is the correct answer.

4. Something that is nice or pleasant to touch can be described as _____.

a), c), d) This adjective has a different meaning.

b) This is the correct answer.

5. Sending letters through the post is a _____ tradition in many countries.

a), c), d) This is not a word in English.

b) This is the correct answer.

6. 'To _____' is another way of saying 'to take time and effort to write something down'.

d) This is the correct answer.

Knowledge idioms

1. I can recite this poem without looking at it. I know it by _____ .

- a) hand
- b) mouth
- c) heart
- d) head

2. He's lived in this city all his life. He knows it like the back of his _____ .

- a) hand
- b) eyes
- c) arm
- d) head

3. She spent twenty years studying the history of London. She knows it _____ out.

- a) through
- b) inside
- c) all
- d) over

4. I'm really not interested in politics. I know _____ to nothing about it.

- a) close
- b) near
- c) nearly
- d) next

5. 'Which is the longest river in the world?' 'I haven't the _____ idea.'

- a) slight
- b) any
- c) no
- d) faintest

6. 'Can you tell me where Portsmouth Road is?' 'Sorry, I haven't got a _____.'

- a) clue
- b) faintest
- c) idea
- d) knowledge

Image: person in car, asking for directions.

ANSWERS:

1. I can recite this poem without looking at it. I know it by _____ .

- a) hand
- b) mouth
- c) heart**
- d) head

a) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

b) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) Well done! If you know something by heart, you can recite it without seeing it written down.

d) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

2. He's lived in this city all his life. He knows it like the back of his _____ .

- a) hand**
- b) eyes
- c) arm
- d) head

a) Well done! If you know an area like the back of your hand, you know it very well indeed.

b) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

3. She spent twenty years studying the history of London. She knows it _____ out.

- a) through
- b) inside**
- c) all
- d) over

a) There is a grammatical error here. Try again!

b) Well done! If you know a subject inside out, you know it thoroughly, in all its details.

c) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

4. I'm really not interested in politics. I know _____ to nothing about it.

- a) close
- b) near
- c) nearly
- d) next**

a) This sentence isn't wrong, but there is a much better collocation you can choose here. Try again!

b) This sentence isn't wrong, but there is a much better collocation you can choose here. Try again!

c) There's a grammatical error here. Think about the words 'to nothing' and try again.

d) Correct! 'Next to nothing' means 'almost nothing'.

5. 'Which is the longest river in the world?' 'I haven't the _____ idea.'

- a) slight
- b) any
- c) no
- d) faintest**

a) This doesn't work here. Try again!

b) There's a grammatical mistake here. Try again!

c) There's a grammatical mistake here. Try again!

d) Correct! If you haven't the faintest idea, this means you absolutely do not know.

6. 'Can you tell me where Portsmouth Road is?' 'Sorry, I haven't got a _____.'

- a) clue**
- b) faintest
- c) idea
- d) knowledge

a) Correct! If you haven't got a clue about something, this means you absolutely do not know.

b) 'I haven't got THE faintest' is a good phrase, but look carefully at the article here.

c) Look carefully at the article in this sentence, and try again.

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

Like

1. A: What does she look like? B: _____ tall, beautiful and has shoulder-length black hair.
 - a) She looks
 - b) She is
 - c) She looks like
 - d) She is looking
2. What's the best question for this answer? 'I like watching TV with my family and playing cricket with my friends.'
 - a) What are you like?
 - b) What do you look like?
 - c) What do you like doing?
 - d) All of the above
3. A: _____ B: Well, she's interesting and very clever. She's got a good sense of humour too.
 - a) What is she like personality?
 - b) What is she like?
 - c) What does she like doing?
 - d) What does she look like?
4. A: What does he _____? B: He loves tea but he can't stand coffee.
 - a) likes to drink
 - b) like drink
 - c) liking to drink
 - d) like to drink
5. What's the best question for this answer? 'He's tall and handsome. He's got short brown hair and dark eyes.'
 - a) What does he look like?
 - b) What is he look like?
 - c) What does he like?
 - d) None of the above
6. What do you want to know if you ask 'What is he like?' About his _____.
 - a) preferences
 - b) interests
 - c) looks
 - d) personality

ANSWERS:

1. A: What does she look like? B: _____ tall, beautiful and has shoulder-length black hair.

a) and c) You don't need the words 'like' or 'look' when you answer the question 'What does she look like?'

b) **This is the how you answer the question about someone's appearance. Well done!**

d) This tells you what's she doing right now. It doesn't tell you about her appearance. Try again.

2. What's the best question for this answer? 'I like watching TV with my family and playing cricket with my friends.'

a) and b) You need a different question to ask about someone's hobbies or interests. Try again.

c) **This is the right question to ask about someone's interests or hobbies. Well done!**

d) Only one of these options is correct. Try again.

3. A: _____ B: Well, she's interesting and very clever. She's got a good sense of humour too.

a) Although you want to ask about her personality, you don't need the word 'personality' in the question.

b) **This is the correct way to ask about someone's personality. Well done!**

c) This question is about her hobbies and interests. You need a different question if you want to ask about her personality.

d) This question is about her appearance. You need a different question if you want to ask about her personality.

4. A: What does he _____? B: He loves tea but he can't stand coffee.

a) and c) The verb 'like' needs to be in a different form here to create the question correctly.

b) You need an infinitive (to + base verb) after 'like'.

d) **This is the correct way to ask about someone's likes and dislikes. Well done!**

5. What's the best question for this answer? 'He's tall and handsome. He's got short brown hair and dark eyes.'

- a) **This is the correct way to ask about someone's appearance. Well done!**
- b) The verb 'is' is wrong. You need another one here. Try again.
- c) This question is about what he likes and dislikes. The correct one is about his appearance.
- d) One of these options is correct. Try again.

6. What do you want to know if you ask 'What is he like?' About his _____.

- a) If you want to know about his preferences, you'd ask 'What does he like?' Try again.
- b) If you want to know about his interests, you'd ask 'What does like doing?' Try again.
- c) If you want to know about his looks, you'd ask 'What does he look like?' Try again.
- d) **Correct. You want to know what type of person he is.**

Love & Relationships

Quiz topic: ove Relationships

1. I've got a new girlfriend! I've been _____ with her for about a month.
 - a) going on
 - b) going out
 - c) getting on
 - d) getting out
2. My boyfriend _____ with me last night because he said he didn't love me anymore.
 - a) broke up
 - b) broke out
 - c) broke down
 - d) broke through
3. I just want to settle _____ and start a family before I get too old.
 - a) in
 - b) through
 - c) down
 - d) up
4. We've decided to _____ the knot! The wedding is next April.
 - a) make
 - b) have
 - c) bind
 - d) tie
5. I can't believe it! My wife is _____ an affair with our neighbour. I caught them kissing last night.
 - a) doing
 - b) making
 - c) having
 - d) taking
6. I _____ in love with her the first time I saw her and we've just celebrated our 50th anniversary.
 - a) stumbled
 - b) fell
 - c) tripped
 - d) went down

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: ove Relationships

1. I've got a new girlfriend! I've been _____ with her for about a month.

- a) going on
- b) going out**
- c) getting on
- d) getting out

a) 'o on' means 'continue'. What phrasal verb means to be together as a couple?

b) Correct! The phrase 'to go out with someone' means to be in a romantic relationship with someone.

c) 'et on with' means to have a good relationship with someone. What phrasal verb means to be together as a couple?

d) 'et out' has many different meanings but none of them means to be in a relationship with someone. Try again.

2. y boyfriend _____ with me last night because he said he didn't love me anymore.

- a) broke up**
- b) broke out
- c) broke down
- d) broke through

a) Correct! To 'break up with someone' means to end your relationship.

b) 'Break out' is what prisoners do when they escape - but it doesn't mean to end a relationship with someone.

c) 'Break down' is what happens when something stops working, e.g. a car - but it doesn't mean to end a relationship with someone.

d) 'Break through' means to go through a barrier such as a wall - but it doesn't mean to end a relationship with someone.

3. I just want to settle _____ and start a family before I get too old.

- a) in
- b) through
- c) down**
- d) up

a) 'Settle in' is often used to mean 'to become comfortable', for example 'to settle in to a new job or house'. However, it doesn't mean to be in a long term relationship and have a family.

b) This is not a natural phrasal verb. Try again...

c) Correct! This phrase is often used when someone wants to be in a long term relationship and have a family.

d) 'Settle up' means to pay money you owe to somebody, but not to be in a long term relationship and have a family.

4. We've decided to _____ the knot! The wedding is next April.

- a) make
- b) have
- c) bind
- d) tie**

a) This is not a natural collocation. Try again...

b) This is not a natural collocation. Try again...

c) This is not a natural collocation. Try again...

d) Correct! 'Tie the knot' is a very common phrase which means 'to get married'.

5. I can't believe it! My wife is _____ an affair with our neighbour. I caught them kissing last night.

- a) doing
- b) making
- c) having**
- d) taking

a) This is not a natural collocation. Try again...

b) This is not a natural collocation. Try again...

c) Correct! 'To have an affair' means to have a romantic relationship with someone who is not your partner.

d) This is not a natural collocation. Try again...

6. I _____ in love with her the first time I saw her and we've just celebrated our 50th anniversary.

- a) stumbled
- b) fell**
- c) tripped
- d) went down

a) Not correct, I'm afraid. 'Stumble' means to step awkwardly but what word means to suddenly go down towards the floor helplessly? It's a word that can be used in context of love.

b) Correct! 'fall in love' is a very natural phrase to use when you can't help but feel love for another person.

c) Not correct, I'm afraid. 'Trip' means to lose your balance but what word means to suddenly go down towards the floor helplessly? It's a word that can be used in context of love.

d) The literal meaning is correct but it is not a natural collocation in this case. What other word has the same meaning?

Making an appointment

1. Receptionist: Good morning.

You: ood morning, Ive come to _____ rs Twain.

- a) visit
- b) see
- c) do business with
- d) hold a talk with

2. receptionist: Have you got a(n) _____?

- a) meeting
- b) arrangement
- c) date
- d) appointment

3. Which sounds the most natural? If afraid she s _____ at the moment.

- a) with someone
- b) engaged
- c) taken
- d) out of stock

4. Which of the following would be the most appropriate to use in a business environment? rs Smith will be a few minutes, _____.

- a) Sit down
- b) lease take a seat
- c) Take a pew
- d) Take the weight off your feet

5. On the telephone: I have an appointment with ichard ones at 2.15, but I m afraid _____.

- a) I m not at time
- b) I m running a bit late
- c) I m on time
- d) I'm out of time

6. Which of the following is NOT possible?

- a) call a meeting
- b) arrange a meeting
- c) attend a meeting
- d) appoint a meeting

Quiz topic: making an appointment

1. Receptionist: Good morning.

You: Good morning, I've come to _____ Mr Twain.

a) visit

b) see

c) do business with

d) hold a talk with

a) This is not the correct answer

b) When you have an appointment with someone you say I've come to see

c) This is not the correct answer

d) This is not the correct answer

2. Receptionist: Have you got a(n) _____?

a) meeting

b) arrangement

c) date

d) appointment

a) If you say you've come to see someone, the receptionist might ask you if you have an appointment.

b) You can arrange to do something, i.e. make a plan, but we usually say make an arrangement, not have an arrangement.

c) Make or have a date usually refers to a romantic meeting.

d) If you arrange to meet someone in business, you make an appointment.

3. Which sounds the most natural? I'm afraid she's _____ at the moment.

a) with someone

b) engaged

c) taken

d) out of stock

a) If someone is in a meeting, we can say She's with someone.

b) If you telephone someone and the line is busy we say they are engaged.

c) This is not correct.

d) This is not correct.

4. Which of the following would be the most appropriate to use in a business environment? rs Smith will be a few minutes, _____.

- a) sit down
- b) please take a seat**
- c) take a pew
- d) take the weight off your feet

a) This is too direct.

b) This is the best answer, the other responses are either too direct or too informal.

- c) This is too informal.
- d) This is too informal.

5. On the telephone: I have an appointment with Richard Jones at 2.15, but I m afraid _____.

- a) I m not at time
- b) I m running a bit late**
- c) I m on time
- d) I'm out of time

a) This is not correct.

b) This is a very natural way of saying you will be late.

- c) If you are on time, you are not late.
- d) If you are out of time, you do not have enough time to complete something.

6. Which of the following is NOT possible?

- a) call a meeting
- b) arrange a meeting
- c) attend a meeting
- d) appoint a meeting**

a) Calling a meeting is another way of saying deciding to have a meeting .

b) You can arrange a meeting or fix a meeting .

c) If you go to a meeting you can say that you have attended.

d) This is not correct. ou can make an appointment to meet someone, or arrange a meeting, but not appoint a meeting.

Management

1. Every successful business is dependent on good _____.
 - a) manages
 - b) management
 - c) managerial
 - d) manager
2. It is said that good management has always been the invisible ingredient of _____.
 - a) successfully
 - b) succeed
 - c) successful
 - d) success
3. Management gurus are people whose role is to _____ and spread around new and effective management practices.
 - a) interpretation
 - b) interpret
 - c) interpreted
 - d) interpreter
4. Peter Drucker is the management guru who _____ the notion of 'management by objectives'.
 - a) inventor
 - b) inventive
 - c) invention
 - d) invented
5. Successful gurus are adept at _____ management theory and practice response to a constantly changing world.
 - a) reformulation
 - b) reformulating
 - c) reformulate
 - d) reformulates
6. Effective management in a turbulent world is _____ the major international challenge for business.
 - a) increasingly
 - b) increasing
 - c) increased
 - d) increase

ANSWERS:

1. Every successful business is dependent on good _____.
a) manages - This is a verb, you need a noun here.
b) **management - This is correct.**
c) managerial - This is an adjective, but you need a noun.
d) manager - This is a noun that refers to a person / job. You need a general noun.

2. It is said that good management has always been the invisible ingredient of _____.
a) successfully - This is an adverb, but you need a noun.
b) succeed - This is a verb, but you need a noun.
c) successful - This is an adjective, but you need a noun.
d) **success - This is correct.**

3. Management gurus are people whose role is to _____ and spread new and effective management practices.
a) interpretation - Sorry, this is a noun, but you need a verb
b) **interpret - This is correct.**
c) interpreted - Sorry, this is a participle, but you need an infinitive
d) interpreter - Sorry, this is a noun, but you need a verb

4. Peter Drucker is the management guru who _____ the notion of 'management by objectives'.
a) inventor - This is a noun, but you need a verb
b) inventive - This is an adjective, but you need a verb
c) invention - This is a noun, but you need a verb
d) **invented - This is correct.**

5. Successful gurus are adept at _____ management theory and practice response to a constantly changing world.
a) reformulation - This is a noun, but you need a participle
b) **reformulating - This is correct.**
c) reformulate - This is a verb, but you need a participle
d) reformulates - This is a verb, but you need a participle

6. Effective management in a turbulent world is _____ the major international challenge for business.
a) **increasingly - This is correct.**
b) increasing - This is a present participle, but you need an adverb
c) increased - This is a past participle, but you need an adverb
d) increase - This is a verb, but you need an adverb

Market and Shops

1. I usually walk to _____ in the morning to get the papers and some milk. It's just five minutes away so it's really handy.
 - a) the black market
 - b) the stock market
 - c) the corner shop
 - d) a department store
2. A lot of manufacturing companies are thinking about _____ in this country. They say the wages and other costs are too expensive here.
 - a) shutting up shop
 - b) closing the shop
 - c) shutting up the shop
 - d) none of the above
3. They've opened a new _____ near my office. It's so convenient having all those shops under one roof. Whatever I need to buy I can find there.
 - a) market centre
 - b) shop mall
 - c) shopping centre
 - d) chain store
4. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions, sir? We're doing some _____ about a new kind of cereal. Can I ask you what you eat for breakfast?
 - a) market research
 - b) market questionnaire
 - c) shopping research
 - d) buying information
5. I bought this jacket for almost no money at all at _____.
 - a) a corner shop
 - b) a farmers' market
 - c) a flea market
 - d) a free market
6. No-one else was selling wooden toys like hers back then. She spotted a _____ for children's toys that were inexpensive while still being good for the environment.
 - a) gapped market
 - b) gap in the stall
 - c) hole in the market
 - d) gap in the market

ANSWERS:

1. I usually walk to _____ in the morning to get the papers and some milk. It's just five minutes away so it's really handy.

a) The black market is illegal trading in goods (for example, in war time). Try again.

b) The stock market is where people (stockbrokers) trade (buy and sell) shares in companies and businesses. Try again.

c) **Well done! This is a small local shop that sells common foods and other useful household things.**

d) A department store is a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.

2. A lot of manufacturing companies are thinking about _____ in this country. They say the wages and other costs are too expensive here.

a) **This is the right choice. Well done! 'Shutting up shop' means having to end a business activity, usually permanently.**

b) In American English you can say 'close up shop' which means having to end a business activity, usually permanently. Try again to find the correct British English expression.

c) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.

d) One of these answers is right. Try again.

3. They've opened a new _____ near my office. It's so convenient having all those shops under one roof. Whatever I need to buy I can find there.

a), b) and d) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need another one to describe a building that houses a lot of different shops.

c) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**

4. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions, sir? We're doing some _____ about a new kind of cereal. Can I ask you what you eat for breakfast?

a) **Correct. This means a survey to collect information about things that people buy or might buy in the future.**

b), c) and d) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.

5. I bought this jacket for almost no money at all at _____.

a) A corner shop is a local convenience store. Try again.

b) A farmers' market is a market in the city where producers from the countryside come to sell their food products. Try again.

c) **This is the correct answer. A flea market is a place where you can buy second-hand, old or used goods.**

d) A free market is a business term for an economic system with only a small amount of government control or intervention, in which prices and earnings are decided by the market, not by the government or the state.

6. No-one else was selling wooden toys like hers back then. She spotted a _____ for children's toys that were inexpensive while still being good for the environment.

a) , b) and c) Sorry, this isn't correct. Try again.

d) **Correct. This means an opportunity for a product or service that does not already exist.**

Marriage

1. When did he ask you to marry him? He _____ on my birthday, it was so romantic!
a) propositioned
b) presupposed
c) presumed
d) proposed
2. We're going to have a short _____. We don't want to wait a long time before we get married.
a) premarriage
b) engagement
c) fiancé
d) pre-nuptial
3. When I get married I want to walk up the _____ in a beautiful white dress.
a) path
b) corridor
c) aisle
d) gap
4. After the ceremony we're having a _____ in a country hotel.
a) receiving
b) reception
c) receipt
d) recipe
5. I'm not nervous about the wedding, but I am nervous about having to _____ a speech.
a) talk
b) make
c) say
d) speak
6. The day after we get married we're flying off on our _____.
a) wedding trip
b) retirement
c) holiday romance
d) honeymoon

ANSWERS

1. When did he ask you to marry him? He _____ on my birthday, it was so romantic!

d) proposed – this is the correct answer.

2. We're going to have a short _____. We don't want to wait a long time before we get married.

b) engagement – this is the correct answer.

c) fiancé – this is not the right answer. This is the word for a man who is going to get married

d) pre-nuptial – this is not the right answer. This is the word for a legal agreement between two people before they get married.

3. When I get married I want to walk up the _____ in a beautiful white dress.

c) aisle – this is the correct answer. It's the word for a long narrow space between rows of seats and is used particularly when talking about getting married.

4. After the ceremony we're having a _____ in a country hotel.

b) reception – this is the correct word

c) receipt – this is not right. This is a piece of paper you get when you buy something.

d) recipe – this is not right. This is the word for the instructions for how to make a particular meal.

5. I'm not nervous about the wedding, but I am nervous about having to _____ a speech.

b) make – this is the correct word. We use the expression 'to make a speech'.

6. The day after we get married we're flying off on our _____.

d) honeymoon – this is the correct answer. This is the word for the holiday taken after a wedding.

Money

1. As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.

- a) paper
- b) easy
- c) pocket
- d) wallet

2. If you go on holiday with a group of friends, it's a good idea if you all put some money in a _____ to pay for the items everyone will be sharing.

- a) purse
- b) kitty
- c) piggy bank
- d) basket

3. The size of property you can buy depends on your annual _____.

- a) income
- b) outcome
- c) outcast
- d) forecast

4. Athletes often seek _____ from large companies to help pay their expenses.

- a) leadership
- b) sponsorship
- c) membership
- d) friendship

5. You may be able to claim unemployment _____ while you are looking for work.

- a) cash
- b) payment
- c) bonus
- d) benefit

6. At the age of 65 he retired with a reasonable _____ from the company he had worked for all his life.

- a) pension
- b) pittance
- c) accommodation
- d) subsidy

ANSWERS:

1. As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.

- a) paper
- b) easy
- c) pocket**
- d) wallet

a) 'aper money' means banknotes, not coins. Try again!

b) 'Easy money' means money you earn with very little effort. Try again!

c) Well done! This is the correct answer.

d) A 'wallet' is a small, flat container used for carrying banknotes, credit cards, etc. Try again!

2. If you go on holiday with a group of friends, it's a good idea if you all put some money in a _____ to pay for the items everyone will be sharing.

- a) purse
- b) kitty**
- c) piggy bank
- d) basket

a) A 'purse' is a small container used for carrying money. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) A 'piggy bank' is a box-like container with a hole in used by children to collect and save money. Try again!

d) A 'basket' is a bag made of branches that have been woven together. Try again!

3. The size of property you can buy depends on your annual _____.

- a) income**
- b) outcome
- c) outcast
- d) forecast

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) The 'outcome' of an event or activity is the final result of it. Try again!

c) An 'outcast' is someone who has been rejected by society. Try again!

d) A 'forecast' is a prediction of what will happen in the future. Try again!

4. Athletes often seek _____ from large companies to help pay their expenses.

- a) leadership
- b) sponsorship**
- c) membership
- d) friendship

a) The 'leadership' is the person or people who are in charge of a group, a country, etc.
Try again!

b) This is the correct answer. Well done.

c) 'membership' is belonging to a group. Try again!

d) 'friendship' is when two or more people are friends with each other. Try again!

5. You may be able to claim unemployment _____ while you are looking for work.

- a) cash
- b) payment
- c) bonus
- d) benefit**

a) This expression doesn't exist ('cash' is another word for money). Try again!

b) This expression doesn't exist ('payment' is the act of paying for something). Try again!

c) A 'bonus' is an additional payment given to someone when they have worked hard. Try again!

d) This is the correct answer. Well done.

6. At the age of 65 he retired with a reasonable _____ from the company he had worked for all his life.

- a) pension**
- b) pittance
- c) accommodation
- d) subsidy

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) A 'pittance' is an extremely low amount of money that someone is paid. Try again!

c) 'Accommodation' is a place you live in or stay in. Try again!

d) A 'subsidy' is an amount of money given by an organisation or government to pay part of the cost of something. Try again!

Money and Financial vocabulary

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I don't have any cash just now. I'm _____.

- a) flat broken
- b) no money
- c) flat broke
- d) less money

2. She needs to ask her parents to lend her some money because she's already 250 _____ at the bank.

- a) overdraw
- b) overdebt
- c) overdebts
- d) overdrawn

3. Her company didn't make a profit again this year. She's really disappointed it's still _____.

- a) not make money
- b) in the red
- c) in the black
- d) no make money

4. They've found a house they really want to buy. Now they need to get a(n) _____ from the bank.

- a) mortgage
- b) interest
- c) money
- d) loan

5. He gets a gross salary of 2,000 a month but after _____ he only takes home 1,400.

- a) tax allowance
- b) tax exile
- c) income tax
- d) tax free

6. She worked really hard this year so she was given a 10% pay _____.

- a) decrease
- b) inflation
- c) extra
- d) increase

Quiz Topic: financial vocabulary

Answers:

1. I don't have any cash just now. I'm _____.

- a) flat broken
- b) no money
- c) flat broke**
- d) less money

There is no expression 'flat broken' in English.

You can say 'I have no money' but not 'I am no money'.

You can use this expression to say that you have no money.

You can say 'I have less money than someone else' but not 'I am less money'.

2. She needs to ask her parents to lend her some money because she's already 250 _____ at the bank.

- a) overdraw
- b) overdebt
- c) overdebts
- d) overdrawn**

'Overdraw' is a verb, you need the adjective from 'overdraw' here.

There is no expression 'overdebt' in English.

There is no expression 'overdebts' in English.

To be overdrawn means to spend more money than you have in your bank account.

3. Her company didn't make a profit again this year. She's really disappointed it's still _____.

- a) not make money
- b) in the red**
- c) in the black
- d) no make money

You can say 'It's still not making money' but not 'It's still not make money'.

This informal expression means 'not making a profit' or 'owing money to the bank'.

This informal expression means 'making a profit' or 'not owing money to the bank'.

You can say 'It's still not making money' but not 'It's still no making money'.

4. They've found a house they really want to buy. Now they need to get a(n) _____ from the bank.

a) mortgage

b) interest

c) money

d) loan

This is the money you can borrow from a bank usually over a long period of time, like _____ years, so that you can buy a house.

This is the money you get from a bank for saving your money with it.

You can say 'get money from the bank' but not 'a(n) money from the bank'.

You can get a loan from a bank but we usually use a more specific word when we get a long-term loan from the bank to buy a house.

5. He gets a gross salary of 2,000 a month but after _____ he only takes home 1,400.

a) tax allowance

b) tax exile

c) income tax

d) tax free

This is the amount of money you don't have to pay tax on.

A tax exile is someone who moves to another country so that s/he can pay less tax than in her/his own country.

This is the amount of tax you pay from your salary to the government.

If something is tax-free, you don't have to pay tax on it.

6. She worked really hard this year so she was given a 10 _____ pay _____

a) decrease

b) inflation

c) extra

d) increase

This means to become smaller or less. The correct answer is the opposite of this.

'Inflation' means a increase in the cost of things like petrol and food. You don't use it with 'salary'.

You can say '10 _____ extra pay' but not 'a 10 _____ pay extra'.

This means her salary increased by _____ .

Money

1. The Bank of England was _____ in 1694 on Threadneedle Street in London.
 - a) establishment
 - b) started
 - c) established
 - d) launched

2. The _____ of Bangladesh is the Taka.
 - a) currency
 - b) money
 - c) monetary
 - d) currents

3. Many people try to make money by _____ in stocks and shares.
 - a) invest
 - b) invested
 - c) investors
 - d) investing

4. Banks frequently _____ international trade.
 - a) finance
 - b) financial
 - c) pay for
 - d) buy

5. An arrangement for a deferred payment of a loan or purchase is known as _____.
 - a) monetary
 - b) credit
 - c) debit
 - d) co-operative

6. If you want to borrow a large amount of money you usually have to provide some sort of _____ - often your house.
 - a) security
 - b) guarantee
 - c) promise
 - d) precaution

ANSWERS:

1. The Bank of England was _____ in 1694 on Threadneedle Street in London.

a) establishment – Sorry, this is a noun: you need a verb

b) started – Sorry, choose a more formal word

c) established – Well done, this is correct!

d) launched – Sorry, 'launch' is appropriate for a product or service, not an organisation such as a bank

2. The _____ of Bangladesh is the Taka.

a) currency – Well done, this is correct!

b) money – Sorry, choose a more formal word

c) monetary – Sorry, this word is an adjective, and you need a noun

d) currents – Sorry, this word is not related to money

3. Many people try to make money by _____ in stocks and shares.

a) invest – Sorry – what verb form do you need after a preposition?

b) invested – Sorry – what verb form do you need after a preposition?

c) investors – Sorry – what verb form do you need after a preposition?

d) investing – Well done, this is correct!

4. Banks frequently _____ international trade.

a) finance – Well done, this is correct!

b) financial - Sorry, this word is an adjective, and you need a verb

c) pay for – Sorry, choose a more formal word

d) buy – Sorry, this is not the best choice of academic vocabulary, and the meaning is wrong

5. An arrangement for a deferred payment of a loan or purchase is known as _____.

a) monetary - Sorry, this word is an adjective, and you need a noun with a different meaning

b) credit – Well done, this is correct!

c) debit – Sorry, you need a word with the opposite meaning to this one

d) co-operative - Sorry, this word means 'working together' - you need a noun with a different meaning

6. If you want to borrow a large amount of money you usually have to provide some sort of _____ - often your house.

a) security – Well done, this is correct!

b) guarantee – Sorry, this is a good choice, but one of the other words is better

c) promise – Sorry, this is the wrong word for this situation

d) precaution – Sorry, this is the wrong word for this situation

Moon

1. '_____' is another word for anything to do with the Moon.
 - a) Moony
 - b) Moonstruck
 - c) Lunar
 - d) Solar
2. When an aircraft or spacecraft touches the surface after being airborne, we call it '_____'.
 - a) grounding
 - b) landing
 - c) soiling
 - d) earthing
3. How many people in total have walked on the Moon? (Listen to the 6 Minute English feature 'Moon landing' to check.)
 - a) 6
 - b) 8
 - c) 12
 - d) 16
4. A '_____' point is a very important event, or a culmination of a series of important events.
 - a) vitality
 - b) turn
 - c) pivot
 - d) pivotal
5. Which commonly used word deriving from Greek literally means 'a sailor through the stars'?
 - a) spaceman
 - b) astronaut
 - c) cosmosman
 - d) taikonaut
6. The term '_____ _____' describes certain books or films about an imagined future, especially one which involves space travel and other planets etc.
 - a) fictional production
 - b) futuristic documentary
 - c) imaginary art
 - d) science fiction

ANSWERS

1. '_____' is another word for anything to do with the Moon.

- a) Sorry, colloquially this means dreamy, lacking energy or concentration.
- b) Sorry, this means confused or behaving in an irrational, sometimes wild way.
- c) This is correct.**
- d) Sorry, 'solar' is another word for anything to do with the Sun.

2. When an aircraft or spacecraft touches the surface after being airborne, we call it '_____'.

- a) Sorry, if you ground an aircraft you stop or forbid it from flying (e.g. because you need to carry out some safety checks).
- b) 'Landing' is correct.**
- c) - d) This is not the right choice. Try again.

3. How many people in total have walked on the Moon? (Listen to the 6 Minute English feature 'Moon landing' to check.)

c) 12 - this is correct.

4. A '_____' point is a very important event, or a culmination of a series of important events.

- a) - c) Sorry, you need an adjective here. Try again.
- d) 'Pivotal' - this is correct.**

5. Which commonly used word deriving from Greek literally means 'a sailor through the stars'?

- a) 'Spaceman' - this word doesn't come from Greek. Try again.
- b) 'Astronaut' - this is correct.**
- c) 'Cosmosman' - this word doesn't exist.
- d) Sorry, this isn't the right answer. The word 'taikonaut', used by some English-language media organisations for space travellers from China, is a hybrid of the Chinese term 'taikong' (space) and the Greek 'naut' (sailor).

6. The term '_____ _____' describes certain books or films about an imagined future, especially one which involves space travel and other planets etc.

- a) - c) Sorry, this is wrong. Stay focussed, don't let yourself be distracted by plausible but incorrect answers - and try again.
- d) 'Science fiction' - this is correct.**

Mothers

1. She was adopted. She never met her _____. She always thought of her adopted mother as her real mum.
 - a) giving birth mother
 - b) birth mother
 - c) mother birth
 - d) mother of birth

2. Which saying means if you really need to do something, you will think of a way of doing it?
 - a) Like mother, like daughter
 - b) Keep mum
 - c) Mum's the word
 - d) Necessity is the mother of invention

3. My boss is a bit too protective. I wish she'd stop _____ and let me get on with my work myself. It's not the end of the world if I make a mistake or two.
 - a) to be mother
 - b) parenting me
 - c) mothering me
 - d) mother me

4. Most women who have children today _____. I don't know how they manage to combine going to the office and looking after their kids.
 - a) work and parent
 - b) are employed mummies
 - c) are working mothers
 - d) are work in two places parents

5. He grew up in Canada so although he can speak French well, English is his _____.
 - a) mothering tongue
 - b) mother of tongue
 - c) mother tongue
 - d) mother's tongue

6. Congratulations! Tell me everything. When's the baby due? What's it like being _____? And do you know if you're having a boy or a girl?

- a) a mother-to-be
- b) a mother-soon
- c) a mother-in-law
- d) none of the above

ANSWERS:

1. She was adopted. She never met her _____. She always thought of her adopted mother as her real mum.

- a) giving birth mother
- b) **birth mother**
- c) mother birth
- d) mother of birth

a) You have one extra word here.

b) **Correct. This means the woman who gave birth to him.**

c) The words are in the wrong order.

d) You have one extra word here and the two words you need are in the wrong order.

2. Which saying means if you really need to do something, you will think of a way of doing it?

a) Like mother, like daughter

b) Keep mum

c) Mum's the word

d) **Necessity is the mother of invention**

a) This expression means each woman is similar to her own mother. You need a different expression here.

b) You use this expression when you want someone to keep a secret. You need a different expression here.

c) You use this expression when you want to say that you'll keep something a secret. You need a different expression here.

d) **Well done! This is the correct expression.**

3. My boss is a bit too protective. I wish she'd stop _____ and let me get on with my work myself. It's not the end of the world if I make a mistake or two.

a) to be mother

b) parenting me

c) **mothering me**

d) mother me

a) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need another one which describes someone who treats you like a child, rather than an adult.

b) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need a word like *parenting* but one you use just for female parents.

c) **Right. This means the boss is being over-protective.**

d) This is almost right, you just need a different form of the first word.

4. Most women who have children today _____. I don't know how they manage to combine going to the office and looking after their kids.

- a) **are working mothers**
- b) are employed mummies
- c) work and parent
- d) are work in two places parents

a) **Correct. This means they have jobs outside the home as well as taking care of their children.**

- b) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need one that means the mothers work both in and outside the home.
- c) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need one that means the mothers work both in and outside the home.
- d) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need one that means the mothers work both in and outside the home.

5. He grew up in Canada so although he can speak French well, English is his _____.

- a) mothering tongue
- b) mother of tongue
- c) mother tongue
- d) mother's tongue

- a) The second word is correct but you need a different form in the first one.
- b) You have one extra word here.

c) **Well done. This means English is the first language he learned as a child.**

- d) The second word is correct but you don't need a possessive word in the first one.

6. Congratulations! Tell me everything. When's the baby due? What's it like being _____? And do you know if you're having a boy or a girl?

- a) a mother-soon
- b) a mother-to-be
- c) a mother-in-law
- d) none of the above

- a) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need one that means she'll be a mother soon.

b) **Correct. This means she'll be a mother soon.**

- c) Your mother-in-law is your partner's mother. You need an expression which means she'll be a mother soon.
- d) One of these answers is correct.

Multi-word Verbs

1. Which option is NOT CORRECT? "_____, I can't hear myself think!"

- a) Turn it down
- b) Turn the music down
- c) Turn down the music
- d) Turn down it

2. Which option is NOT CORRECT? "If you don't know what something means, use a dictionary to _____."

- a) look the word up
- b) look up the word
- c) look it up
- d) look up it

3. "I'm so tired, I'm really _____."

- a) looking forward the weekend to
- b) looking the weekend forward to
- c) looking forward to the weekend
- d) weekend looking forward to

4. "When we go on holiday, who's going to _____ the dog?"

- a) look for
- b) look after
- c) look up
- d) look at

5. "It takes about 2 hours, so we should _____ at about six o'clock"

- a) get it in
- b) get in it
- c) get in
- d) get on

6. Which option is NOT CORRECT? "I'll have to _____, it's killing me!"

- a) give up it
- b) give it up
- c) give up smoking
- d) give smoking up

Answers

Quiz topic: Multi-word verbs

1. Which option is NOT CORRECT? "_____, I can't hear myself think!"

- a) Turn it down
- b) Turn the music down
- c) Turn down the music

d) Turn down it

a) If the 2 parts of the verb can be separated, and you use a pronoun – you **MUST** separate the verb.

b) With some multi-word verbs you can choose to separate the 2 parts – check this in your dictionary when you look up a new verb.

c) With some multi-word verbs you can choose to separate the 2 parts. If you use a noun, you don't have to separate the 2 parts of the verb.

d) If the 2 parts of the verb can be separated, and you use a pronoun – you MUST separate the verb.

2. Which option is NOT CORRECT? "If you don't know what something means, use a dictionary to _____."

- a) look the word up
- b) look up the word
- c) look it up

d) look up it

a) With some multi-word verbs you can choose to separate the 2 parts – check this in your dictionary when you look up a new verb.

b) With some multi-word verbs you can choose to separate the 2 parts. If you use a noun, you don't have to separate the 2 parts of the verb.

c) If the 2 parts of the verb can be separated, and you use a pronoun – you **MUST** separate the verb.

d) If the 2 parts of the verb can be separated, and you use a pronoun – you MUST separate the verb.

3. "I'm so tired, I'm really _____."

- a) looking forward the weekend to
- b) looking the weekend forward to

c) looking forward to the weekend

d) weekend looking forward to

a) With multi-word parts with 3 parts you cannot separate any part – the noun object must therefore go at the end of the verb.

b) With multi-word parts with 3 parts you cannot separate any part – the noun object must therefore go at the end of the verb.

c) With multi-word parts with 3 parts you cannot separate any part – the noun object must therefore go at the end of the verb.

d) With multi-word parts with 3 parts you cannot separate any part – the noun object must therefore go at the end of the verb.

4. "When we go on holiday, who's going to _____ the dog?"

- a) look for
- b) look after**
- c) look up
- d) look at

- a) Look for means to search for something.
- b) Look after means to take care of something.**
- c) You can look up a word in a dictionary.
- d) Look at means to watch or stare.

5. "It takes about 2 hours, so we should _____ at about six o'clock"

- a) get it in
- b) get in it
- c) get in**
- d) get on

- a) The verb 'get in' meaning 'to arrive' does not have an object.
- b) The verb 'get in' meaning 'to arrive' does not have an object.
- c) The verb 'get in' means 'to arrive', often after a train or plane journey.**
- d) This is not the correct answer.

6. Which option is NOT CORRECT? "I'll have to _____, it's killing me!"

- a) give up it**
- b) give it up
- c) give up smoking
- d) give smoking up

a) If the 2 parts of the verb can be separated, and you use a pronoun – you MUST separate the verb.

- b) If the 2 parts of the verb can be separated, and you use a pronoun – you MUST separate the verb.
- c) With some multi-word verbs you can choose to separate the 2 parts. If you use a noun, you don't have to separate the 2 parts of the verb.
- d) With some multi-word verbs you can choose to separate the 2 parts – check this in your dictionary when you look up a new verb.

New Words and Expressions

1. I got this fantastic dress in the charity shop for practically no money at all. It's _____ but you'd never guess it, would you?
 - a) second-loved
 - b) pre-owned
 - c) post-owned
 - d) after-owned

2. It's my first day in my new job today. I just hope the people in the office are nice to _____!
 - a) downsize
 - b) smirts
 - c) newers
 - d) newbies

3. His company decided it had to _____ because of the economic recession and now he's unemployed.
 - a) oversize
 - b) undersize
 - c) downsize
 - d) supersize

4. This supermarket is 24/7 so it's _____.
 - a) open 24 hours every day of the week
 - b) open Monday to Friday, 9 – 5
 - c) closed at the weekends
 - d) all of the above answers

5. The more flights you go on every year, the bigger your _____ will be. And that's not good for the environment.
 - a) smirt
 - b) pants
 - c) carbon footprint
 - d) cashback

6. Don't worry I can pay for dinner. I went to the supermarket at lunchtime and got £20 _____.

- a) moneyback
- b) cashback
- c) backcash
- d) cashwithdraw

ANSWERS:

1. I got this fantastic dress in the charity shop for practically no money at all. It's _____ but you'd never guess it, would you?

a) second-owned

b) pre-owned

c) post-owned

d) after-owned

a) A dress that isn't brand new might have been *owned* by someone else but not *second-owned*.

b) Correct. This dress isn't brand new.

c) A dress that isn't brand new might have been *owned* by someone else but not *post-owned*.

d) A dress that isn't brand new might have been *owned* by someone else but not *after-owned*.

2. It's my first day in my new job today. I just hope the people in the office are nice to _____!

a) downsize

b) smirts

c) newers

d) newbies

a) Downsize means making someone unemployed. You need a different word here.

b) Smirts are people who smoke and flirt. You need a different word here.

c) This word doesn't exist in English.

d) Correct. Newbies are new people in a group (or here, in an office).

3. His company decided it had to _____ because of the economic recession and now he's unemployed.

a) oversize

b) undersize

c) downsize

d) supersize

a) You need a word with *size* in it but not *oversize*.

b) You need a word with *size* in it but not *undersize*.

c) Right. This means the company has decided to reduce the size of its workforce.

d) You need a word with *size* in it but not *supersize*.

4. This supermarket is 24/7 so it's _____ .

- a) **open 24 hours every day of the week**
- b) open Monday to Friday, 9 – 5
- c) closed at the weekends
- d) all of the above answers

a) **Correct. This means it's open all day, every day.**

- b) A 24/7 supermarket is open longer than that.
- c) A 24/7 supermarket is open at weekends.
- d) Not all of these answers are correct.

5. The more flights you go on every year, the bigger your _____ will be. And that's not good for the environment.

- a) smirt
- b) pants
- c) **carbon footprint**
- d) cashback

a) A smirt is someone who smokes and flirts. You need a different word here.

b) Your pants might get bigger if you fly a lot (because you're so lazy) but your big pants in themselves aren't bad for the environment. You need a different word here.

c) **Well done. This is the amount of carbon dioxide you produce with any action or activity (for example, flying).**

d) This is money you get from a shop or supermarket when you buy things from them. You need a different word here.

6. Don't worry I can pay for dinner. I went to the supermarket at lunchtime and got £20 _____.

- a) moneyback
- b) **cashback**
- c) backcash
- d) cashwithdraw

a) This word doesn't exist in English.

b) **Correct. This is money you get from a shop or supermarket when you buy things from them.**

c) This word doesn't exist in English.

d) You can withdraw cash from a bank or a bank machine but *cashwithdraw* isn't a word in English.

New words

1. What's the meaning of the word in *italics*? 'That band are just so **def!**'
 - a) great
 - b) awful
 - c) modern
 - d) old-fashioned
2. What's the meaning of the word in *italics*? 'This government have introduced so many **stealth taxes**'.
 - a) big taxes
 - b) small taxes
 - c) taxes which you can't see very easily
 - d) unfair taxes
3. What do we call a young woman who drinks a lot of alcohol, watches sport and acts like a young man?
 - a) alpha male
 - b) metrosexual
 - c) silver surfer
 - d) ladette
4. What's the meaning of the words in *italics*? 'We really **larged it up** on Saturday'.
 - a) went drinking and dancing
 - b) went to the cinema
 - c) went shopping
 - d) went to the gym
5. Which of the following technical words refers to an internet business?
 - a) emoticons
 - b) dot com
 - c) upload
 - d) techie
6. What's the meaning of the word in *italics*? 'I usually have an afternoon **power-nap** in the office'.
 - a) a meeting
 - b) a phone call
 - c) a short sleep
 - d) a coffee break

Quiz topic: New words

Answers

1. What's the meaning of the word in *italics*? 'That band are just so *def*!'

a) great

b) awful

c) modern

d) old-fashioned

a) *Def* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – it means great. excellent, fantastic!

b) *Def* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean awful.

c) *Def* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean modern.

d) *Def* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean old-fashioned.

2. What's the meaning of the word in *italics*? 'This government have introduced so many *stealth taxes*'.

a) big taxes

b) small taxes

c) taxes which you can't see very easily

d) unfair taxes

a) *Stealth taxes* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean big taxes.

b) *Stealth taxes* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean small taxes.

c) *Stealth taxes* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – it means taxes which are more difficult to see, i.e. not income tax, or sales tax.

d) *Stealth taxes* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean unfair taxes.

3. What do we call a young woman who drinks a lot of alcohol, watches sport and acts like a young man?

a) alpha male

b) metrosexual

c) silver surfer

d) ladette

a) *Alpha male* is a new phrase in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to the most powerful man in a group of other men.

b) *Metrosexual* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to a heterosexual man who likes fashion and shopping.

c) *Silver surfer* is a new phrase in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to an old person who uses the internet.

d) *Ladette* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to a young woman who drinks a lot of alcohol, watches sport and acts like a young man.

4. What's the meaning of the words in *italics*? 'We really ***larged it up*** on Saturday'

a) went drinking and dancing

b) went to the cinema

c) went shopping

d) went to the gym

a) *Larged it up* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – it means to have a good time at night, especially because you drink and dance a lot.

b) *Larged it up* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean to go to the cinema.

c) *Larged it up* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean to go shopping.

d) *Larged it up* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't mean to go to the gym.

5. Which of the following technical words refers to an internet business?

a) emoticons

b) dot com

c) upload

d) techie

a) *Emoticon* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to the smiley faces you can add to messages.

b) *Dot com* is a new phrase in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to a business which is internet based.

c) *Upload* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – it means to transfer information for a smaller system or computer to a larger one.

d) *Techie* is a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary – it refers to someone who is very interested in technology and computers.

6. What's the meaning of the word in *italics*? 'I usually have an afternoon ***power-nap*** in the office'

a) a meeting

b) a phone call

c) a short sleep

d) a coffee break

a) *Power-nap* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't refer to a meeting.

b) *Power-nap* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't refer to a phone call.

c) *Power-nap* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – it means to have a short sleep which gives you lots of energy later.

d) *Power-nap* is a new expression in the Oxford English Dictionary – sorry, it doesn't refer to a coffee break.

In the News

Quiz topic: In the News

1. I don't buy the same newspaper everyday; I usually read the _____ on the front page before I decide which paper to buy.
 - a) title
 - b) heading
 - c) caption
 - d) headline
2. Have you seen today's paper? It _____ they've caught those million-pound bank robbers.
 - a) writes
 - b) tells
 - c) says
 - d) talks about
3. What do we call someone who writes news stories for a newspaper?
 - a) a reporter
 - b) a journalist
 - c) a hack
 - d) all of the above answers
4. Match the following headline to one of the types of news story below: "PM BACKS PEACE PLAN"
 - a) politics
 - b) sport
 - c) business
 - d) celebrity
5. Match the following headline to one of the types of news story below: "STAR WEDS"
 - a) politics
 - b) sport
 - c) business
 - d) celebrity
6. Which Italian word do we use to describe journalists who follow famous people around and take their photograph as often as possible?
 - a) tutti frutti
 - b) confetti
 - c) pepperoni
 - d) paparazzi

ANSWERS:

Quiz topic: In the News

1. I don't buy the same newspaper everyday; I usually read the _____ on the front page before I decide which paper to buy.

- a) title
- b) heading
- c) caption
- d) headline**

- a) An essay has a title. What do we call the 'title' of a newspaper story?
- b) An essay or paragraph may have a heading. What do we call the 'heading' of a newspaper story?
- c) A caption is found underneath a photograph. What do we call the 'heading' of a newspaper story?

d) The heading or title in a newspaper is called *the headline*.

2. Have you seen today's paper? It _____ they've caught those million-pound bank robbers.

- a) writes
- b) tells
- c) says**
- d) talks about

- a) Which verb do we use to refer to a story in a newspaper?
- b) Which verb do we use to refer to a story in a newspaper?
- c) When we refer to a story in newspaper, we use the verb 'say'**
- d) Which verb do we use to refer to a story in a newspaper?

3. What do we call someone who writes news stories for a newspaper?

- a) a reporter
- b) a journalist
- c) a hack
- d) all of the above answers**

- a) Yes, a reporter may write for a newspaper or broadcast on TV & radio. But could any of the other answers also apply?
- b) Yes, a journalist usually only writes for a newspaper or magazine. But could any of the other answers also apply?
- c) Yes, a hack writes for newspapers that are generally known for printing low quality stories. But could any of the other answers also apply?
- d) That's right! There are differences in the exact nature of these jobs, but all may write news stories for newspapers. But could any of the other answers also apply?**

4. Match the following headline to one of the types of news story below: "PM BACKS PEACE PLAN"

a) politics

b) sport

c) business

d) celebrity

a) In this political story the Prime Minister is supporting (backs) a new proposal to end war (peace plan). Notice how the present simple tense is used in a newspaper headline when we would probably say 'is backing' or 'has backed' in everyday speech.

b) In this story the Prime Minister is supporting (backs) a new proposal to end war (peace plan) – which type of story is it?

c) In this story the Prime Minister is supporting (backs) a new proposal to end war (peace plan) – which type of story is it?

d) In this story the Prime Minister is supporting (backs) a new proposal to end war (peace plan) – which type of story is it?

5. Match the following headline to one of the types of news story below: "STAR WEDS"

a) politics

b) sport

c) business

d) celebrity

a) In this story, a famous person (star) is getting married (weds) – what type of story is it?

b) In this story, a famous person (star) is getting married (weds) – what type of story is it?

c) In this story, a famous person (star) is getting married (weds) – what type of story is it?

d) In this celebrity story, a famous person (star) is getting married (weds). Notice how an unusual verb is used in the present simple tense – in everyday speech we say 'got married'

6. Which Italian word do we use to describe journalists who follow famous people around and take their photograph as often as possible?

a) tutti frutti

b) confetti

c) pepperoni

d) paparazzi

a) You might have 'tutti frutti', a type of ice-cream – 'tutti fruiti' means 'many different fruits'

b) 'Confetti' are small paper shapes that you throw at the bride and groom at a wedding.

c) Have you ever eaten a pepperoni pizza? 'Pepperoni' is hot, spicy meat – delicious!

d) Paparazzi is the name given to photographers who follow and photograph famous people and then sell the photographs to newspapers.

Notices

1. Which of the following would you see in a car park?

- a) Reduce speed now
- b) Pay and display
- c) Do not alight whilst the vehicle is in motion
- d) Nothing to declare

2. What might you read on a packet of cigarettes?

- a) Please refrain from smoking in the theatre
- b) No Smoking
- c) You must be 16 to purchase cigarettes
- d) Smoking kills

3. Which of these would you see plane?

- a) Please give up this seat for the elderly
- b) Your lifejacket is under your seat
- c) Do not alight whilst the vehicle is in motion
- d) Stopping

4. Which of these would you NOT see in a shop?

- a) Shoplifters will be prosecuted
- b) Please pay here
- c) Fitting room
- d) No vacancies

5. Which sign means no children can come in?

- a) No admission to minors
- b) No animals allowed
- c) Cyclists dismount here
- d) Pedestrians only

6. Which sign might you see next to private land?

- a) No vacancies
- b) Flat to let
- c) Admission to ticket holders only
- d) Trespassers will be prosecuted

Quiz topic: Notices
Answers

1. Which of the following would you see in a car park?

- a) Reduce speed now
- b) Red and display**
- c) Do not alight whilst the vehicle is in motion
- d) Nothing to declare

This is telling you to slow down, there may be something dangerous ahead.

You should buy a ticket from the machine and put it in the car window.

Do not stand up on the bus until it has stopped.

In the airport, you have nothing that you need to show customs.

2. What might you read on a packet of cigarettes?

- a) Please refrain from smoking in the theatre
- b) No Smoking
- c) You must be 16 to purchase cigarettes
- d) Smoking kills**

Smoking is not allowed in the theatre.

Smoking is not allowed.

We will not sell you cigarettes if you are under 16.

These types of messages are getting stronger and stronger.

3. Which of these would you see plane?

- a) Please give up this seat for the elderly
- b) Put your lifejacket under your seat**
- c) Do not alight whilst the vehicle is in motion
- d) Stopping

You should give your seat to an old person.

You should put on your lifejacket if the plane is going to crash in the sea!

This means the bus is stopping at the next stop.

Do not stand up on the bus until it has stopped.

4. Which of these would you NOT see in a shop?

- a) Shoplifters will be prosecuted
- b) lease pay here
- c) fitting room
- d) No vacancies**

This means the shop will bring a legal case against you if you steal anything.

The cash desk is here.

This is where you change when you try on clothes in a shop.

A hotel may display this in the window to tell you it is full.

5. Which sign means no children can come in?

- a) No admission to minors**
- b) No animals allowed
- c) Cyclists dismount here
- d) pedestrians only

This means young people cannot go in.

This means you cannot take animals inside.

If you are riding a bike, you have to get off and push.

You can only go there if you are walking and not driving.

6. Which sign might you see next to private land?

- a) No vacancies
- b) flat to let
- c) Admission to ticket holders only
- d) Trespassers will be prosecuted**

A hotel may display this in the window to tell you it is full.

You might see this in a newspaper or shop window. Someone has a flat that they want to rent out.

You can only go in if you have a ticket.

This tells you that the land is private and the owner will bring a legal case against you if you enter.

Numbers and Maths

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. What's the maximum score in a game of darts?

- a. one hundred eighty
- b. one thousand eighty
- c. one thousand and eighty
- d. one hundred and eighty

2. How do you say the following? $12 \div 3$

- a. twelve plus three
- b. twelve multiplied by three
- c. twelve minus three
- d. twelve divided by three

3. Complete this set of numbers - first, second, third, fourth, _____

- a. fiveth
- b. fivetieth
- c. fiftieth
- d. fifth

4. The Queen of England is Elizabeth II, but how do you say 'II'?

- a. the second
- b. second
- c. two
- d. the eleventh

5. Which of the following ways of saying 6×3 is NOT correct?

- a. six times three
- b. six add three
- c. six multiplied by three
- d. six by three

6. π (pi) = 3.142, but how do you say it?

- a. 3 point 142
- b. 3 full stop 142
- c. 3 dot 142
- d. 3 thousand 142

Numbers and Maths

Answers

1. What's the maximum score in a game of darts?
 - a. one hundred eighty - after hundred you need to say 'and'
 - b. one thousand eighty - what's the difference between hundred and thousand
 - c. one thousand and eighty - what's the difference between hundred and thousand
 - d. **one hundred and eighty - after hundred you need to say 'and'. Correct**

2. How do you say the following? $12 \div 3$
 - a. twelve plus three - 'twelve plus three' is written $12 + 3$
 - b. twelve multiplied by three - 'twelve multiplied by three' is written 12×3
 - c. twelve minus three - 'twelve minus three' is written $12 - 3$
 - d. **twelve divided by three - 'twelve divided by three' is written $12 \div 3$. Correct**

3. Complete this set of numbers - first, second, third, fourth, _____
 - a. fiveth - 'fiveth' is not correct
 - b. fivetieth - 'fivetieth' is not correct
 - c. fiftieth - fiftieth = 50th
 - d. **fifth - fifth = 5th. Correct**

4. The Queen of England is Elizabeth II, but how do you say 'II'?
 - a. **the second - Elizabeth II (the second) is correct**
 - b. second - 'Elizabeth second' is not correct
 - c. two - 'Elizabeth two' is not correct
 - d. the eleventh - Elizabeth the eleventh is not correct

5. Which of the following ways of saying 6×3 is NOT correct?
 - a. six times three - You can say 6×3 as 'six times three'
 - b. **six add three - 'six add three' is written $6 + 3$. Is the correct answer.**
 - c. six multiplied by three - You can say 6×3 as 'six multiplied by three'
 - d. six by three - You can say 6×3 as 'six by three' especially if you are talking about size e.g. the room is six by three.

6. π (pi) = 3.142, but how do you say it?
 - a. **3 point 142 - When we write a decimal number we say 3 point 142. Correct**
 - b. 3 full stop 142 - Full stops are used at the end of sentences.
 - c. 3 dot 142 - We use 'dot' when we speak about internet addresses
 - d. 3 thousand 142 - If you write a number with thousand in English you use a comma e.g. 3, 142

Vocab: Old Age

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which is the odd one out?

- a. grandfather
- b. grandpa
- c. granddad
- d. stepfather

2. When I was a young boy, I can remember _____ a bath in the living room!

- a. have
- b. to have
- c. having
- d. had

3. In elections, politicians try to get old people to vote for them, it's called the _____ vote.

- a. white
- b. grey
- c. old
- d. blue

4. When you retire, the money you get from the government is called a(n) _____.

- a. allowance
- b. pension
- c. grant
- d. benefit

5. An unkind description of an old person as being too old is 'He's over the _____'.

- a. hill
- b. mountain
- c. top
- d. barrel

6. My grandma is very _____, she's always thinking of the past.

- a. memorable
- b. remembering
- c. nostalgic
- d. nostalgia

Vocab: Old Age

Answers

1. Which is the odd one out?

- a. grandfather - Grandfather is the same as grandpa and granddad, if your mother remarries you have a stepfather.
- b. grandpa - Grandpa is the same as grandfather and granddad, if your mother remarries you have a stepfather.
- c. granddad - Granddad is the same as grandfather and granddad, if your mother remarries you have a stepfather.
- d. stepfather - If your mother remarries you have a stepfather, the other are all your father's father. Correct**

2. When I was a young boy, I can remember _____ a bath in the living room!

- a. have - If you use the verb 'remember' to think about the past, it is followed by -ing.
- b. to have - If you use the verb 'remember' to think about the past, it is followed by -ing.
- c. having - If you use the verb 'remember' to think about the past, it is followed by -ing. Correct**
- d. had - If you use the verb 'remember' to think about the past, it is followed by -ing.

3. In elections, politicians try to get old people to vote for them, it's called the _____ vote.

- a. white - The white vote is not correct.
- b. grey - The old people's vote is called the grey vote. Correct**
- c. old - The old vote is not correct.
- d. blue - The blue vote is not correct.

4. When you retire, the money you get from the government is called a(n) _____.

- a. allowance - You might hear child allowance and disability allowance, but not old age allowance.
- b. pension - A pension is your income after you stop work. Correct**
- c. grant - You might get a grant to do something very specific such as studying.
- d. benefit - Benefit is a more general word to describe money the government gives you to help you.

5. An unkind description of an old person as being too old is 'He's over the _____'.

- a. hill - An unkind remark would be 'He's over the hill'. Correct**
- b. mountain - 'He's over the mountain' is not correct.
- c. top - 'He's over the top' is not correct.
- d. barrel - 'He's over the barrel' is not correct.

6. My grandma is very _____, she's always thinking of the past.

- a. memorable - If something is memorable, it is easy to remember it.
- b. remembering - is a verb form not an adjective (unusual in the continuous form).
- c. nostalgic - If someone thinks about the past, and is a bit sad they are being nostalgic. Correct**
- d. nostalgia - Nostalgia is a feeling of sadness for the past, but not the adjective.

Olympics

1. When was the first time that competitors from all five continents took part in the games?

- a) Paris 1924
- b) Antwerp 1920
- c) Stockholm 1912
- d) London 1900

2. Which African-American athlete undermined Hitler's myth of Aryan superiority by winning four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Games?

- a) Wilma Rudolph
- b) Jesse Owens
- c) Tommy Smith
- d) Luz Long

3. Which city hosted Asia's first Olympic Games?

- a) Tokyo
- b) Seoul
- c) Osaka
- d) Beijing

4. What is the name given to Beijing's new national stadium?

- a) Fishnet
- b) Wind Tunnel
- c) Cuckoo's Nest
- d) Bird's Nest

5. Who was the first person in Olympic history to win two or more medals in five different games?

- a) Sir Steve Nunn
- b) Hicham El Guerrouj
- c) O. J. Simpson
- d) Birgit Fischer

6. How many venues will be used in the 2008 Games?

- a) 41
- b) 3
- c) 22
- d) 15

ANSWERS:

1. When was the first time that competitors from all five continents took part in the games?

c) Stockholm - this is the correct answer.

2. Which African-American athlete undermined Hitler's myth of Aryan superiority by winning four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Games?

b) Jesse Owens - this is the correct answer.

3. Which city hosted Asia's first Olympic Games?

a) Tokyo - this is the correct answer.

4. What is the name given to Beijing's new national stadium?

d) Bird's Nest - this is the right answer.

5. Who was the first person in Olympic history to win two or more medals in five different Games?

d) Birgit Fischer - good choice, this is correct.

6. How many venues will be used in the 2008 Games?

b) 10 - this is the right answer, well done.

Quiz topic: On the road

1. If we leave a bit earlier, we'll miss _____ and get out of town in no time.

- a) hurry hour
- b) rush hour
- c) get your skates on hour
- d) dash hour

2. Look at that crazy driver. He must be _____ 160 kph!!

- a) driving
- b) doing
- c) making
- d) speeding

3. I'm not driving into town, there's absolutely nowhere _____.

- a) parking
- b) to park
- c) to parking
- d) car park

4. Have you ever _____ the speed limit?

- break
- broke
- broked
- broken

5. It was icy, so when I _____ the car didn't stop in time and I had a bit of an accident.

- a) break
- b) broke
- c) braked
- d) accelerated

6. Which of the directions is not appropriate for a car driver?

- a) Go straight over at the lights
- b) It's the first turning on you left, you can't miss it
- c) Cross over at the Zebra crossing
- d) If you see a big church on your left, you've gone too far

Quiz topic: On the road

Answers:

1. If we leave a bit earlier, we'll miss _____ and get out of town in no time.

a) hurry hour

b) rush hour

c) get your skates on hour

d) dash hour

What do you call the time in the morning and the evening when everyone travels at the same time and the roads are full of cars?

This is what we call the time in the morning and the evening when everyone travels at the same time and the roads are full of cars.

What do you call the time in the morning and the evening when everyone travels at the same time and the roads are full of cars?

What do you call the time in the morning and the evening when everyone travels at the same time and the roads are full of cars?

2. Look at that crazy driver. He must be _____ 160 kph!!

a) driving

b) doing

c) making

d) speeding

You can drive at 160kph, but without a preposition, you need a different verb.

You can 'do + 160 kph' e.g. My mother does 40kph everywhere!

This is not correct.

You might be stopped for speeding by the Police.

3. I'm not driving into town, there's absolutely nowhere _____.

a) parking

b) to park

c) to parking

d) car park

'Parking' is not correct, what form of the verb follows 'nowhere'?

You could say 'nowhere to go', 'something to eat' or 'anywhere to meet'.

This is not correct. What form of the verb follows 'nowhere'?

This is a noun. What form of the verb follows 'nowhere'?

4. Have you ever _____ the speed limit?

- a) break
- b) broke
- c) broked
- d) broken**

With questions beginning 'Have you ever...?' you need to use the past participle to complete the question.

With questions beginning 'Have you ever...?' you need to use the past participle to complete the question.

With questions beginning 'Have you ever...?' you need to use the past participle to complete the question.

With questions beginning 'Have you ever...?' you need to use the past participle to complete the question, i.e. 'broken'

5. It was icy, so when I _____ the car didn't stop in time and I had a bit of an accident.

- a) break
- b) broke
- c) braked**
- d) accelerated

This is the wrong verb. Which verb means to try to stop your car?

This is the wrong verb. Which verb means to try to stop your car?

'Braked' is the past of 'to brake' – to slow or stop your car.

This is the wrong verb. Which verb means to try to stop your car?

6. Which of the directions is not appropriate for a car driver?

- a) Go straight over at the lights
- b) It's the first turning on your left, you can't miss it
- c) Cross over at the Zebra crossing**
- d) If you see a big church on your left, you've gone too far

This is not the correct answer.

This is not the correct answer.

These are instructions for someone who is walking – a pedestrian.

This is not the correct answer.

Parties

1. We're having a party on Saturday. It's just a few friends, nothing fancy. Come along if you like. Just _____.
 - a) let's have a drink
 - b) bring a bottle with you to share with everyone at the party
 - c) bring a bottle
 - d) take a bottle

2. The invite says 'Help us celebrate 20 years together. 8 _____. So I guess we won't get back home before midnight!
 - a) till 9.30 PM
 - b) till late
 - c) for 8.30 PM
 - d) prompt

3. We're inviting six other couples to our _____ next month. I hope you and Jen can make it too. We'll sit down to eat about 7.30, so if you get here by 7.00 that would be great.
 - a) dinner party
 - b) fancy-dress party
 - c) office party
 - d) barbeque

4. You know the new people who just moved in next door last week? Well they've invited us to their _____ party.
 - a) hothouse
 - b) home-warming
 - c) greenhouse
 - d) house-warming

5. RSVP is short for the French 'Répondez s'il vous plaît'. If you see RSVP on an invitation it means you _____.
 - a) should bring a bottle with you to the party
 - b) should let the person having the party know if you can attend or not
 - c) mustn't reply to the invitation
 - d) don't have to reply. You can just turn up on the day

6. After the wedding ceremony, they had a lovely _____ with a meal, speeches, wedding cake and then, dancing in the evening.

- a) hen night
- b) reception
- c) stag night
- d) celebration

ANSWERS:

1. We're having a party on Saturday. It's just a few friends, nothing fancy. Come along if you like. Just _____.

- a) let's have a drink
- b) bring a bottle with you to share with everyone at the party
- c) bring a bottle**
- d) take a bottle

a) You might say this to someone to invite them to the pub. Here, you want to invite someone to an informal party you're having.

b) This is what you want the person to do but you don't have to use so many words to actually ask them.

c) Correct! This is how you invite someone to an informal party and let them know they should bring something along to share with the other guests.

d) You need a different verb here.

2. The invite says 'Help us celebrate 20 years together. 8 _____. So I guess we won't get back home before midnight!

- a) till 9.30 PM
- b) till late**
- c) for 8.30 PM
- d) prompt

a) This is a short party (perhaps a cocktail party which usually only goes on for an hour or two). The correct answer means the party will go for a long time.

b) Well done! This means the party will go on for hours. It might not even finish until the early morning!

c) This means you should arrive at the party some time between 8.00 and 8.30. The correct answer means the party will go for a long time.

d) This means you should arrive at the party at exactly 8 o'clock. The correct answer means the party will go for a long time.

3. We're inviting six other couples to our _____ next month. I hope you and Jen can make it too. We'll sit down to eat about 7.30, so if you get here by 7.00 that would be great..

- a) **dinner party**
- b) fancy-dress party
- c) office party
- d) barbeque

a) Correct! This is an evening party for a small group of people when they have a meal together in someone's house.

- b) This party is one where you dress up in a costume as a pirate, a princess or someone famous. The correct answer is a different kind of party.
- c) This is a party you have with your work colleagues, usually in the office. You need a different kind of party here.
- d) This is an informal party where you cook food outside. The correct answer is an indoor party for a small group of your friends when you cook a meal for them together.

4. You know the new people who just moved in next door last week? Well they've invited us to their _____ party.

- a) hothouse
- b) home-warming
- c) greenhouse
- d) **house-warming**

- a) You need a different expression with 'house' here.
- b) You need a different expression with 'house', not 'home' here.
- c) You need a different expression with 'house' here.

d) Correct! This is the party people have when they first move into a new house.

5. RSVP is short for the French 'Répondez s'il vous plaît'. If you see RSVP on an invitation it means you _____ .

- a) should bring a bottle with you to the party
- b) **should let the person having the party know if you can attend or not**
- c) mustn't reply to the invitation
- d) don't have to reply. You can just turn up on the day

a) Sorry, this isn't what RSVP means.

b) Well done! RSVP means that you should reply to the invitation.

- c) Sorry, this isn't what RSVP means.
- d) Sorry, this isn't what RSVP means.

6. After the wedding ceremony, they had a lovely _____ with a meal, speeches, wedding cake and then, dancing in the evening.

a) hen night

b) reception

c) stag night

d) celebration

a) This is a party a bride has with her female friends before her wedding.

b) Well done! This is the party couples have after they get married.

c) This is a party a groom has with his male friends before his wedding.

d) The correct answer is a word that means the special party a couple have after they get married.

Phobias

. I'm really afraid _____ spiders!

- a) of
- b) on
- c) at
- d) by

. Even seeing a picture of a snake makes me _____ strange.

- a) feeling
- b) felt
- c) feel
- d) to

. ice _____ !

- a) give me creeps
- b) give me the creeps
- c) give me the creep
- d) give me creep

. When I go to a high place I'm a bundle of _____

- a) nervous.
- b) nervy.
- c) nerves.
- d) nerve.

. Insects and bugs _____

- a) make my skin crawl
- b) make my skin walk
- c) make my skin run
- d) make my skin march

. Being in a crowded place makes me very _____

- a) anxiety.
- b) panic.
- c) scare.
- d) anxious.

Quiz topic: hobbies - Answers

. I'm really afraid _____ spiders!

a) of – This is the correct preposition to use after 'afraid'

- b) on
- c) at
- d) by

. Even seeing a picture of a snake makes me _____ strange.

a) feeling Incorrect the answer is a bare infinitive

b) felt - Incorrect the answer is a bare infinitive

c) feel - Correct

d) to - Incorrect the answer is a bare infinitive

. ice _____ !

a) give me creeps

b) give me the creeps – This is the correct expression

c) give me the creep

d) give me creep

. When I go to a high place I'm a bundle of _____

a) nervous. Incorrect the answer is a plural noun.

b) nervy. Incorrect the answer is a plural noun.

c) nerves. Correct

d) nerve. Incorrect the answer is a plural noun.

. Insects and bugs _____

a) make my skin crawl – This is the correct expression

b) make my skin walk

c) make my skin run

d) make my skin march

. Being in a crowded place makes me very _____

a) anxiety. Incorrect the answer is an adjective, this is a noun

b) panic. Incorrect the answer is an adjective.

c) scare. Incorrect the answer is an adjective

d) anxious. This is the correct adjective.

Try this quiz online at:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/apps/iftl/worldservice/quiznet/quizengine?ContentType=text/html;quiz=102_quiznet_phobias

Photography

1. Professional photographers use an S camera to take photos. S means single _____ reflex.

- a) monochrome
- b) lens
- c) little
- d) light

2. But nowadays you can even use a mobile phone to take_____.

- a) photography
- b) picture
- c) snapshots
- d) snappy

3. In this photograph the woman in the foreground is in focus. The man in the background is _____ focus.

- a) off
- b) out of
- c) out
- d) on

4. You can use a zoom lens to take _____ of wild animals from far away.

- a) closely
- b) close ups
- c) close ins
- d) closers

5. Use _____ photography to take pictures when it's dark.

- a) light
- b) flash
- c) bright
- d) brightly

6. Come on everyone! I want you to smile. Say_____!
- a) celery
 - b) cheese
 - c) apple
 - d) spaghetti

ANSWERS:

1. Professional photographers use an S camera to take photos. S means single _____ reflex.

- a) London
- b) lens
- c) little
- d) light

- a) No, this is not correct.
- b) Well done. The lens is the round glass in the middle of the camera.
- c) No, this is not correct. Try again.
- d) No, this is not correct. Try again.

2. But nowadays you can even use a mobile phone to take_____.

- a) photography
- b) picture
- c) snapshots
- d) snappy

- a) No, this is not correct.
- b) No, but you are almost correct. You take picture. Try again to find the correct answer.
- c) Well done. Snapshots are quick informal photos.
- d) No, but you are almost correct.

3. In this photograph the woman in the foreground is in focus. The man in the background is _____ focus.

- a) off
- b) out of
- c) out
- d) on

- a) No this is not correct, but try again.
- b) Well done.
- c) You are almost correct. Try again!
- d) No, this is not correct.

4. You can use a zoom lens to take _____ of wild animals from far away.

- a) closely
- b) close ups
- c) close ins
- d) closers

a) No, this is not correct.

b) Well done!

c) This is not correct.

d) This is not correct.

5. Use _____ photography to take pictures when it's dark.

- a) light
- b) flash
- c) bright
- d) brightly

a) No, this is not the best answer

b) Well done!

c) This is not the correct answer. Try again.

d) This is not the correct answer. Try again.

6. Come on everyone! I want you to smile. Say _____!

- a) celery
- b) cheese
- c) apple
- d) spaghetti

a) No, this is not correct.

b) Well done! Does saying this word make you smile?

c) No, this is not correct.

d) No, this is delicious, but does saying this word make you smile?

Phrasal Verbs

1. We've only been sharing the flat for a few days. We haven't _____ who's going to do which bits of housework yet.
 - a) got up
 - b) got off
 - c) worked out
 - d) put down

2. We had to get our dog _____ last week. It had stomach cancer.
 - a) got up
 - b) put down
 - c) worked out
 - d) got off

3. Can you please stop _____ in front of others? It's so humiliating!
 - a) getting me up
 - b) getting off me
 - c) putting me down
 - d) working me out

4. And please _____ me!
 - a) work your arms out
 - b) get your hands off
 - c) get up
 - d) put down

5. As a first-time offender, he _____ with a caution rather than a fine.
 - a) got off
 - b) got up
 - c) worked out
 - d) put down

6. 'To work out' can mean ...
 - a) to figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word through context
 - b) to be effective, satisfactory or to have a good result
 - c) to take strenuous and systematic exercise
 - d) any of the above

ANSWERS:

1. We've only been sharing the flat for a few days. We haven't _____ who's going to do which bits of housework yet.

c) worked out – Well done, this is correct! Here 'to work out' means 'to discuss something in order to come to an agreement'.

2. We had to get our dog _____ last week. It had stomach cancer.

b) put down – Well done, this is correct! Here, 'to put down' means 'to kill an animal humanely to end its suffering'.

3. Can you please stop _____ in front of others? It's so humiliating!

c) putting me down – Well done, this is correct! Here 'to put someone down' means 'to criticise them in public'.

4. And please _____ me!

b) get your hands off – Well done, this is correct! Here 'to get something off' means 'to remove', 'to stop touching'.

5. As a first-time offender, he _____ with a caution rather than a fine.

a) got off – Well done, this is correct! Here 'to get off' means 'to escape punishment'.

6. 'To work out' can mean ...

d) any of the above – Well done, this is correct!

Phrasal Verbs

1. It's important to do the homework the teacher gives you. If you don't, you'll _____.

- a) fall behind it
- b) fall
- c) behind fall
- d) fall behind

2. Of course the computer's not working. You haven't _____!

- a) plugged it in
- b) plugged in
- c) plugged in it
- d) plugged it

3. I think that fish was off. I don't feel well. I think I'm going to _____.

- a) set up
- b) blow up
- c) throw up
- d) chop up

4. As soon as my grandma sits in front of the TV, she _____. I don't mind really, it's just that she snores so loudly I can't hear what they're saying on the telly!

- a) nods it off
- b) nods off
- c) sleeps off
- d) nods of

5. Will you give me a hand in the kitchen? Could you _____ for me please?

- a) chop these up
- b) chop up these vegetables
- c) chop these vegetables up
- d) all of the above

6. I'm not going to _____ your bad manners anymore. Either speak to me politely or don't talk to me at all!

- a) put up with it
- b) put with up
- c) put up with
- d) put up

ANSWERS:

1. It's important to do the homework the teacher gives you. If you don't, you'll _____.

- a) fall behind it
- b) fall
- c) behind fall
- d) fall behind**

- a) This phrasal verb doesn't need an object here.
- b) You need a particle (a preposition or adverb) to complete this phrasal verb.
- c) These words are in the wrong order.

d) Correct! This phrasal verb means to fall back or fail to keep up.

2. Of course the computer's not working. You haven't _____ !

- a) plugged it in**
- b) plugged in
- c) plugged in it
- d) plugged it

a) Well done! This phrasal verb means to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the electricity supply.

- b) This phrasal verb needs an object.
- c) With this phrasal verb, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
- d) You need a particle (a preposition or adverb) to complete this phrasal verb.

3. I think that fish was off. I don't feel well. I think I'm going to _____.

- a) set up
- b) blow up
- c) throw up**
- d) chop up

- a) You need a different verb here. Try again.
- b) You need a different verb here. Try again.
- c) Correct! This phrasal verb means the food and drink in your stomach comes up and out of your mouth.**
- d) You need a different verb here. Try again.

4. As soon as my grandma sits in front of the TV, she _____. I don't mind really, it's just that she snores so loudly I can't hear what they're saying on the telly!

- a) nods it off
- b) nods off**
- c) sleeps off
- d) nods of

a) This phrasal verb does not have an object.

b) Right! This phrasal verb means to fall asleep, often during the day or when you are not supposed to be sleeping.

c) The verb sleep isn't a phrasal verb so it doesn't need a particle. The correct answer is a phrasal verb which means *sleep*.

d) This is almost correct but the spelling of the particle is wrong.

5. Will you give me a hand in the kitchen? Could you _____ for me please?

- a) chop these up
- b) chop up these vegetables
- c) chop these vegetables up
- d) all of the above**

a) This answer is correct but so are some of the others.

b) This answer is correct but so are some of the others.

c) This answer is correct but so are some of the others.

d) Correct! All of these answers are right.

6. I'm not going to _____ your bad manners anymore. Either speak to me politely or don't talk to me at all!

- a) put up with it
- b) put with up
- c) put up with**
- d) put up

a) The object in this example is *your bad manners* so you don't need another one (*it*) here.

b) Some of these words are in the wrong order.

c) Right! This phrasal verb means to patiently accept or tolerate something unpleasant.

d) You need one more word here to complete the phrasal verb correctly.

Phrasal Verbs and Particles

1. When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
a) away
b) out
c) on
d) off
2. You boy! Don't walk _____ when I'm speaking to you.
a) on
b) to
c) away
d) out
3. Ouch! He's fallen _____ his motorbike and broken his shoulder.
a) off
b) away
c) out of
d) down
4. Would you mind taking _____ your shoes when you come inside?
a) away
b) on
c) off
d) out
5. I don't feel like cooking, let's order some take-_____.
a) - out
b) - up
c) - in
d) - away
6. Can you pick _____ a few things in the supermarket? We need milk, bread and loaf rolls.
a) off
b) in
c) up
d) away

Quiz topic:

Answers:

1. When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
a) away - If you give something away, you offer something without charging for it. Correct
b) out - If you give something out, you distribute it, e.g. the teacher gave out the students books.
c) on - live on does not exist.
d) off - Something can give off a terrible smell.
2. You boy! don't walk _____ when I'm speaking to you.
a) on - You can walk on something, e.g. They went for a romantic walk on the beach.
b) to - He walked to the shops because he needed the exercise.
c) away - Walk away from someone is the opposite of walk towards to someone. Correct
d) out - You can walk out of a room, or walk out of a relationship, e.g. He walked out after 15 years of marriage.
3. Ouch! He's fallen _____ his motorbike and broken his shoulder.
a) off - You get on a bike or a horse, so therefore you fall off.
b) away - fall away is not correct.
c) out of - Out of is the opposite of in e.g. The baby fell out of the pram!
d) down - Someone can fall down, but not fall down something
4. Would you mind taking _____ your shoes when you come inside?
a) away - If you take something away, you move it to another place.
b) on - You can put on your shoes, but what's the opposite of put on?
c) off - You take off what you put on. Correct
d) out - If you take something out, you put it outside.
5. I don't feel like cooking, let's order some take-_____.
a) out - Take out is correct, but is mainly used in American English – what do we say in British English Correct
b) up - Take up is not correct.
c) in - If you take something in, you understand it. E.g. I couldn't take in the bit about computers it was too complicated.
d) away - Take-away is a verb but in this case a noun (it can also be an adjective – take-away food). Correct
6. Can you pick _____ a few things in the supermarket? We need milk, bread and loaf rolls.
a) off - pick off is not correct.
b) in - pick in is not correct.
c) up - If you pick something up you buy, collect or get it. E.g. I'll pick up the children from school.
d) away - pick away is not correct.

Planes and Flying

1. What a plane does at the beginning of a journey.
 - a) gets on
 - b) puts up
 - c) takes off
 - d) goes along
2. What a plane does at the end of a journey.
 - a) returns
 - b) grounds
 - c) lands
 - d) airports
3. Which of these is part of an aeroplane?
 - a) the undercarriage
 - b) the underwheels
 - c) the undertracks
 - d) the under-rollers
4. What's the front of a plane called?
 - a) the head
 - b) the fuselage
 - c) the nose
 - d) the tail
5. Where does the pilot sit to fly the plane?
 - a) the cockpit
 - b) the galley
 - c) the cabin
 - d) the hold
6. When you are served a meal on a plane you put it on your _____.
 - a) coffee table
 - b) tray table
 - c) plate table
 - d) tea table

ANSWERS:

1. What a plane does at the beginning of a journey.

c) **takes off - this is correct.**

2. What a plane does at the end of a journey.

c) **lands - this is correct.**

3. Which of these is part of an aeroplane?

a) **the undercarriage – this is correct. This is the word for the part of a plane that has the wheels.**

4. What's the front of a plane called?

a) the head – this is not right. It's the word for a toilet on a ship.

b) the fuselage – this is not right. This is the word for the body of a plane.

c) **the nose – this is correct.**

d) the tail – this is not right. This is the back end of a plane.

5. Where does the pilot sit to fly the plane?

a) **the cockpit – this is correct.**

b) the galley – this is not right. This is where food and drinks are prepared.

c) the cabin – this is not right. This is where the passengers sit.

d) the hold – this is not right. This is where the luggage is stored.

6. When you are served a meal on a plane you put it on your _____.

a) coffee table – this is not correct. This is a piece of furniture you might have in your house, but not on a plane.

b) **tray table – this is correct.**

Plants

1. The beautiful smell of flowers is often called a _____.

- a) smelly
- b) stink
- c) scent
- d) perfume

2. Leaves on a plant are attached to its _____ .

- a) stick
- b) stem
- c) line
- d) pole

3. A _____ protects plants from the cold.

- a) glasshouse
- b) greenhouse
- c) window shed
- d) garden house

4. Everyone loves a beautiful _____ of flowers.

- a) bouquet
- b) cluster
- c) harvest
- d) blender

5. We say that a person who is good at gardening has _____.

- a) dirty fingers
- b) green fingers
- c) plant talent
- d) flower power

6. Many of London's parks have beautiful flower_____.

- a) places
- b) yards
- c) beds
- d) fields

ANSWERS:

1. The beautiful smell of flowers is often called a _____.

- a) smelly
- b) stink
- c) scent
- d) perfume

a) No, a bad smell is smelly.

b) No, this is a really bad smell!

c) **Well done! You can use this word for nice smells.**

d) No, but you are almost right. Perfume has a nice smell.

2. Leaves on a plant are attached to its _____

- a) stick
- b) stem
- c) line
- d) branch

a) No, try again.

b) **Well done!**

c) No, this is not correct.

d) No, but you are almost correct. Leaves are attached to the branches of trees.

3. A _____ protects plants from the cold.

- a) glasshouse
- b) greenhouse
- c) window shed
- d) garden house

a) No but you are almost correct. Try again!

b) **Well done. A greenhouse keeps plants warm.**

c) No it's not the answer.

d) No, this isn't the correct name.

4. Everyone loves a beautiful _____ of flowers.

- a) bouquet
- b) cluster
- c) harvest
- d) blender

a) **Correct! And it is pronounced 'bookay'.**

b) No, this is not correct, but almost. Try again.

c) No, this is not correct.

d) No, this is not correct

5. We say that a person who is good at gardening has _____.

a) dirty fingers

b) green fingers

c) plant talent

d) flower power

a) No, this is not correct, but most gardeners have dirty fingers!

b) **Well done! In North America they say that this person has a green *thumb*!**

c) No, this is not correct.

d) No, this is not correct. (Flower power was an expression in the 1960s to talk about hippies and the peace movement.)

6. Many of London's parks have beautiful flower_____.

a) places

b) yards

c) beds

d) fields

a) No, this is not the best answer. Try again.

b) No, this is not correct.

c) **Well done!**

d) No, this is not correct.

Police

1. If you ____ someone, you persuade them to work for an organisation, e.g. to join the police.
 - a) recreate
 - b) recruit
 - c) record
 - d) recommend

2. What would you call a police officer whose day-to-day duty is to walk the local area and deal with shoplifters, street crime, domestic incidents and road accidents?
 - a) a feet petrol officer
 - b) a foot patrol officer
 - c) a food petrol officer
 - d) a feet patrol officer

3. Look again at question 2. What idiom describes this type of police duty?
 - a) on the bit
 - b) on the foot
 - c) on the feet
 - d) on the beat

4. To _____ means to successfully complete your training and/or studies.
 - a) make the grade
 - b) make a grate
 - c) make the grate
 - d) make the great

5. Police work often means irregular working hours, or _____.
 - a) schiffts
 - b) schiphts
 - c) shifts
 - d) shiphts

6. A police officer who has recently finished their training and is doing their first year of work is a _____.
 - a) probationee
 - b) probationer
 - c) probation officer
 - d) probator

ANSWERS:

1. If you ____ someone, you persuade them to work for an organisation, e.g. to join the police.

b) recruit - this is the right answer.

2. What would you call a police officer whose day-to-day duty is to walk the local area and deal with shoplifters, domestic incidents and road accidents?

a), c), d) Sorry, this is not correct. Check your spelling, pronunciation and choice of word forms, then try again.

b) a foot patrol officer - this is the correct answer.

3. Look again at question 2. What idiom describes this type of police duty?

a), b), c) Sorry. This is not an existing English idiom.

d) on the beat - this is correct, well done!

4. To _____ means to successfully complete your training and/or studies.

a) make the grade - this is the right choice. Well done!

b), c), d) Sorry. This is not an existing English idiom.

5. Police work often means irregular working hours, or _____.

a), b), d) Sorry, the spelling is wrong. Try again!

c) shifts - this is correct.

6. A police officer who has recently finished their training and is doing their first year of work is a _____.

a) and d) - these words do not exist.

b) probationer - this is the right answer.

c) probation officer - this is not the right answer. This means someone who supervises criminal offenders. Try again.

Politics

1. Almost everyone voted for the Green Party in the last election. It was a _____ for the party.
 - a) landing win
 - b) landslide victory
 - c) landslide majority
 - d) sliding triumph
2. I don't think any of the politicians really care whether the new airport gets built or not. They're all just using it as _____ to try to win votes at the next election.
 - a) a political football
 - b) an election punching bag
 - c) a political hot potato
 - d) football politics
3. After the newspapers found out that she was taking money from big business, the President had no choice. She had to _____.
 - a) hand out the resign
 - b) give out her resignation
 - c) give her resign
 - d) hand in her resignation
4. By voting in an election, the _____ decides who will win.
 - a) electorate
 - b) elect
 - c) elected
 - d) electable
5. The Prime Minister wants to continue being the leader of the country so she's _____ next year.
 - a) re-standing for election
 - b) sitting for re-election
 - c) standing for re-election
 - d) resigning from politics
6. You need to be very careful what you say in this place. Almost everyone _____. They're all trying to get ahead and will do almost anything to get a promotion.
 - a) fights for political office
 - b) plays office politics
 - c) votes in office politics
 - d) stands for office politics

ANSWERS:

1. Almost everyone voted for the Green Party in the last election. It was a _____ for the party.

a) landing win

b) landslide victory

c) landslide majority

d) sliding triumph

a), c) and d) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.

b) This is the right answer. This means the party won by a very wide margin.

2. I don't think any of the politicians really care whether the new airport gets built or not. They're all just using it as _____ to try to win votes at the next election.

a) This is the correct answer.

b) and d) This expression doesn't exist in English. The correct answer means a problem that politicians from different parties argue about and try to use so that they can get an advantage for themselves. Try again.

c) A hot potato is something you think is controversial or likely to cause arguments. But you need another expression in this answer.

3. After the newspapers found out that she was taking money from big business, the President had no choice. She had to _____.

a) The correct answer uses a slightly different expression with 'hand' and the noun from 'resign'. Try again.

b) 'Her resignation' is correct but you need a slightly different expression from 'give out'.

c) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.

d) This is correct, well done! This means she left her job and was no longer President.

4. By voting in an election, the _____ decides who will win.

a) This is the right choice. Well done!

b) This is a verb. The correct answer is a noun. Try again.

c) This is a past tense verb or an adjective. The correct answer is a noun. Try again.

d) This is an adjective. The correct answer is a noun. Try again.

5. The Prime Minister wants to continue being the leader of the country so she's _____ next year.

a) You need to add 're' (meaning 'again') to a different word in this sentence and take it off 'standing'.

b) You need a different verb with 're-election'. Try again.

c) This is the right answer. This means she wants voters to vote for her again the next time there's an election.

d) This means she's giving up her job as President. The correct answer means she wants voters to vote for her again the next time there's an election.

6. You need to be very careful what you say in this place. Almost everyone _____. They're all trying to get ahead and will do almost anything to get a promotion.

a) If you fight for political office it means you ask the voters to vote for you in an election. Try again.

b) This is the right answer. Well done!

c) and d) This is not correct. Try again.

Predict and Derivatives

1. For governments, population monitoring and _____ are a matter of considerable significance.
 - a) prediction
 - b) predictable
 - c) predicted
 - d) predictably
 2. Scientists _____ that life expectancy will increase in the future.
 - a) predict
 - b) predictable
 - c) prediction
 - d) predictability
 3. Life expectancy is, _____, longer in developed countries than it is in the developing world.
 - a) unpredictable
 - b) predictable
 - c) predicted
 - d) predictably
 4. However, increasing rates of obesity in developed countries mean that the increase in life expectancy may not be as great as originally _____.
 - a) prediction
 - b) predictable
 - c) predicted
 - d) predictably
 5. A sceptical view is that though results of research-based advances are _____, their applications in real-life situations are not.
 - a) prediction
 - b) predictable
 - c) unpredictable
 - d) predictably
 6. Issues such as famine and disease add to the _____ of life expectancy in some countries.
 - a) unpredictable
 - b) predictable
 - c) unpredictability
 - d) predictably
-

ANSWERS:

1. For governments, population monitoring and _____ are a matter of considerable significance.
 - a) **prediction – Well done, this is correct!**
 - b) predictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a noun.
 - c) predicted – Sorry, this is a participle; you need a noun.
 - d) predictably – Sorry, this is an adverb; you need a noun.

2. Scientists _____ that life expectancy will increase in the future.
 - a) **predict – Well done, this is correct!**
 - b) predictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a verb.
 - c) prediction – Sorry, this is a noun; you need a verb.
 - d) predictability – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a verb.

3. Life expectancy is, _____, longer in developed countries than it is in the developing world.
 - a) unpredictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need an adverb.
 - b) predictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need an adverb.
 - c) predicted – Sorry, this is a participle; you need an adverb.
 - d) **predictably – Well done, this is correct!**

4. However, increasing rates of obesity in developed countries mean that the increase in life expectancy may not be as great as originally _____.
 - a) prediction – Sorry, this is a noun; you need a participle.
 - b) predictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a participle.
 - c) **predicted – Well done, this is correct!**
 - d) predictably – Sorry, this is an adverb; you need a participle.

5. A sceptical view is that though results of research-based advances are _____, their applications in real-life situations are not.
- a) prediction – Sorry, this is a noun; you need an adjective.
 - b) **predictable – Well done, this is correct!**
 - c) unpredictable – Sorry, this is a negative adjective; you need a positive one.
 - d) predictably – Sorry, this is an adverb; you need an adjective.
6. Issues such as famine and disease add to the _____ of life expectancy in some countries.
- a) unpredictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a noun.
 - b) predictable – Sorry, this is an adjective; you need a noun.
 - c) **unpredictability – Well done, this is correct!**
 - d) predictably – Sorry, this is an adverb; you need a noun.

Changing meanings with prefixes

Quiz topic: Changing meanings with prefixes

1. *During a telephone call:* I'm sorry John, can I stop you there? I completely _____agree with the point you've just made.
 - a) un
 - b) mis
 - c) dis
 - d) de
2. You can't park here, it's _____legal.
 - a) il
 - b) ir
 - c) im
 - d) un
3. When you arrange to meet him, he is usually late or sometimes he doesn't come at all! I've never known anyone so _____reliable.
 - a) ir
 - b) il
 - c) im
 - d) un
4. *Written in an essay:* It is important to consider not only the advantages, but also the _____advantages.
 - a) un
 - b) dis
 - c) mis
 - d) all of the above answers
5. Do you think he's the right person for the job? I mean he's very _____experienced.
 - a) un
 - b) in
 - c) dis
 - d) All of the above answers
6. You wouldn't think he's 40; he acts like a child. I've never known anyone so _____mature.
 - a) im
 - b) ir
 - c) il
 - d) un

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Changing meanings with prefixes

1. *During a telephone call:* I'm sorry John, can I stop you there? I completely _____agree with the point you've just made.

- a) un
- b) mis
- c) dis**
- d) de

- a) What verb do we use if 2 people don't agree with each other?
- b) What verb do we use if 2 people don't agree with each other?
- c) If 2 people don't agree with each other, they *disagree*.**
- d) What verb do we use if 2 people don't agree with each other?

2. You can't park here, it's _____legal.

- a) il**
- b) ir
- c) im
- d) un

- a) If a word begins with the letter 'l', we use the prefix 'il' to make it negative.**
- b) Words beginning with 'r' *sometimes* have the prefix 'ir' for example, 'irresponsible'.
- c) Words beginning with 'p' often have the prefix 'im' for example, 'impossible'.
- d) If a word begins with the letter 'l' we use the prefix 'il' to make it negative.

3. When you arrange to meet him, he is usually late or sometimes he doesn't come at all! I've never known anyone so _____reliable.

- a) ir
- b) il
- c) im
- d) un**

- a) Words beginning with 'r' *sometimes* have the prefix 'ir' - but this example does not follow the rule!
- b) If a word begins with the letter 'l', for example 'legal', we use the prefix 'il' to make it negative - 'illegal'.
- c) Words beginning with 'p' often have the prefix 'im' - for example, 'impractical'.
- d) Words beginning with 'r' *sometimes* have the prefix 'ir' - but this example does not follow the rule. In this case we say 'unreliable'.**

4. *Written in an essay:* It is important to consider not only the advantages, but also the _____ advantages.

- a) un
- b) dis**
- c) mis
- d) all of the above answers

a) 'Unadvantages' is not correct. Try again! We speak about 'advantages and _____ advantages'?

b) 'Disadvantages' is correct. In a school essay, you might write about the advantages and disadvantages of an issue.

- c) 'Misadvantages' is not correct - 'mis' is often used to talk about something done badly or not correctly, e.g. 'misunderstand'.
- d) With these kinds of prefixes, only one answer is correct.

5. Do you think he's the right person for the job? I mean he's very _____ experienced.

- a) un**
- b) in
- c) dis
- d) All of the above answers

a) It's very difficult to know when you should use 'un' or 'in'. When you meet an adjective like this, record the correct prefix in a vocabulary book.

b) It's very difficult to know when you should use 'un' or 'in'. When you meet an adjective like this, record the correct prefix in a vocabulary book.

- c) This is not the correct answer.
- d) With these kinds of prefixes, only one answer is correct.

6. You wouldn't think he's 40; he acts like a child. I've never known anyone so _____ mature.

- a) im**
- b) ir
- c) il
- d) un

a) Words beginning with 'm' often have the prefix 'im' for example, 'immoral'.

b) Words beginning with 'r' *sometimes* have the prefix 'ir' for example, 'irresponsible'.

c) If a word begins with the letter 'l' we use the prefix 'il' to make it negative, for example 'illogical'.

d) Words beginning with 'm' often have the prefix 'im', for example, 'immoral'.

Prepositional Phrases

1. It all happened so quickly, one minute I was making chips and the next the whole kitchen was _____ fire!
 - a) on
 - b) at
 - c) by
 - d) in

2. She never means to break anything, it's always _____ accident!
 - a) at
 - b) to
 - c) for
 - d) by

3. He didn't have a job for months, but _____ the end he found work as a waiter.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) in
 - d) to

4. I was driving my car when _____ I heard a loud bang – I had driven over some glass!
 - a) all at once
 - b) at the same time
 - c) in the end
 - d) at first

5. _____! I thought the bus was never going to come.
 - a) At first
 - b) At last
 - c) In the end
 - d) At once

6. He looked so tired in class, _____ times I thought he was going to fall asleep.
 - a) to
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) at

Quiz topic: Prepositional Phrases

Answers:

1. It all happened so quickly, one minute I was making chips and the next the whole kitchen was _____ fire!

- e) **on**
- f) at
- g) by
- h) in

If something is burning, you can say it is 'on fire'.

If something is burning, it is not 'at fire'.

If something is burning, it is not 'by fire'.

If something is burning, it is not 'in fire'.

2. She never means to break anything, it's always _____ accident!

- e) at
- f) to
- g) for
- h) by**

'at accident' is not correct.

'to accident' is not correct.

'for accident' is not correct.

You can do something accidentally or 'by accident'.

3. He didn't have a job for months, but _____ the end he found work as a waiter.

- e) at
- f) on
- g) **in**
- h) to

If something happens eventually, after a long time, you cannot say it happened 'at the end'.

If something happens eventually, after a long time, you cannot say 'it happened 'on the end'.

If something happens eventually, after a long time, you can say 'in the end' it happened.

If something happens eventually, after a long time, you cannot say it happened 'to the end'.

4. I was driving my car when _____ I heard a loud bang – I had driven over some glass!

- e) **all at once**
- f) at the same time
- g) in the end
- h) at first

If something happens suddenly and unexpectedly, you can say it happened 'all at once'.

In this case you want to stress that the second action happened suddenly and unexpectedly.

If you want to say that something happened after a long time, you can say it happened eventually or 'in the end'.

Use this if you want to put things in order, e.g. 'At first I thought this, but now I've changed my mind'.

5. _____! I thought the bus was never going to come.

- e) At first
- f) **At last**
- g) In the end
- h) At once

What do you say when something happens after waiting a very long time?

When something happens after waiting a very long time, you say 'At last!'

What do you say when something happens after waiting a very long time?

What do you say when something happens after waiting a very long time?

6. He looked so tired in class, _____ times I thought he was going to fall asleep.

- e) to
- f) in
- g) on
- h) **at**

'to times' is not correct; which phrase means 'occasionally' or 'sometimes'?

'in times' is not correct; which phrase means 'occasionally' or 'sometimes'?

'on times' is not correct; which phrase means 'occasionally' or 'sometimes'?

'at times' is correct; this phrase means 'occasionally' or 'sometimes'.

Prepositional Phrases

1. I couldn't believe it, there was hardly anyone in the cinema, but this big man came and sat right _____ I couldn't see a thing!

- a) behind me
- b) in front of me
- c) next to me
- d) beside me

2. I felt quite nervous when she said I should sit _____ on the sofa!

- a) next to her
- b) in front of her
- c) behind her
- d) opposite her

3. When we were little at school, we used to sit _____ while the teacher read us a story.

- a) in the floor
- b) on the floor
- c) at the floor
- d) to the floor

4. Could you move your car? You're _____ of the entrance!

- a) on the way
- b) to the way
- c) at the way
- d) in the way

5. How do you feel now you've passed? I bet you feel _____!

- a) on top of the world
- b) behind the world
- c) next to the world
- d) in front of the world

6. I need to get some cash. Do you think we might pass a bank _____?

- a) in the way
- b) to the way
- c) on the way
- d) at the way

Prepositional phrases

Answers

1. I couldn't believe it, there was hardly anyone in the cinema, but this big man came and sat right _____ I couldn't see a thing!

- a) behind me
- b) in front of me**
- c) next to me
- d) beside me

If someone is *behind* you, they are at the back of you.

Isn't it annoying when a tall person sits *in front of* you in the cinema

If someone is *next to* you, they are *beside*.

If someone is *beside* you, they are *next to* or *beside*.

2. I felt quite nervous when she said I should sit _____ on the sofa!

- a) next to her**
- b) in front of her
- c) behind her
- d) opposite her

If someone is *next to* you, they are *beside*.

If someone sits *behind* you, you are looking at the back of their head.

If someone is *behind* you, they are at the back of you.

If someone is *opposite* you, they are facing or across from you.

3. When we were little at school, we used to sit _____ while the teacher read us a story.

- a) in the floor
- b) on the floor**
- c) at the floor
- d) to the floor

This is not the correct prepositional phrase.

***on* is the correct preposition in this prepositional phrase.**

This is not the correct prepositional phrase.

This is not the correct prepositional phrase.

4. Could you move your car? You're _____ of the entrance!

- a) on the way
- b) to the way
- c) at the way
- d) in the way**

Which prepositional phrase can we use to describe someone who is blocking our way?

Which prepositional phrase can we use to describe someone who is blocking our way?

Which prepositional phrase can we use to describe someone who is blocking our way?

If you are blocking someone's way, you are *in the way* and you should *get out of the way* !

5. How do you feel now you've passed? I bet you feel _____!

- a) on top of the world**
- b) behind the world
- c) next to the world
- d) in front of the world

If you feel wonderful you can say *feel on top of the world*

What prepositional phrase completes this expression meaning 'I feel wonderful'?

What prepositional phrase completes this expression meaning 'I feel wonderful'?

What prepositional phrase completes this expression meaning 'I feel wonderful'?

6. I need to get some cash. Do you think we might pass a bank _____?

- a) in the way
- b) to the way
- c) on the way**
- d) at the way

This prepositional phrase is incorrect.

This prepositional phrase is incorrect.

If you are passing one place whilst going to another place, you pass it *on the way* .

This prepositional phrase is incorrect.

Problem Words

1. I read the newspaper every day to keep up with _____ events.

- a) real
- b) actual
- c) current
- d) actually

2. This book is so good – soon people will be describing it as a _____ novel.

- a) class
- b) classic
- c) classical
- d) classically

3. I thought for a long time, and _____ the end I decided to take the job.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) to

4. I've been given a really exciting _____ to go and study in China.

- a) chance
- b) opportunity
- c) possibility
- d) probability

5. I sometimes find it difficult to _____ social gatherings with my wife's family.

- a) fit to
- b) fit in at
- c) suit
- d) suit myself to

6. He was an extremely _____ child; he would get upset very easily.

- a) sensible
- b) sensate
- c) sense
- d) sensitive

ANSWERS

1. I read the newspaper every day to keep up with _____ events.

- a) real - 'Real' is the opposite of 'imaginary'. There's a better word we can choose here.
- b) actual - In English 'actual' doesn't refer to something that's happening at the moment; it means something like 'real'.
- c) current - Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- d) actually - 'Actually' is an adverb, and we need an adjective here.

2. This book is so good – soon people will be describing it as a _____ novel.

- a) class - This word doesn't work here.
- b) classic - Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- c) classical - 'Classical' normally refers to ancient Greece or Rome.
- d) classically - This word is an adverb. We need an adjective here.

3. I thought for a long time, and _____ the end I decided to take the job.

- a) in - Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- b) on - This doesn't work here.
- c) at - 'At the end' is normally followed by 'of', and it doesn't work in this context.
- d) to - This doesn't work here.

4. I've been given a really exciting _____ to go and study in China.

- a) chance - This word doesn't work here.
- b) opportunity - Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- c) possibility - This word doesn't work here.
- d) probability - This word doesn't work here.

5. I sometimes find it difficult to _____ social gatherings with my wife's family.

a) fit to - This doesn't work here.

b) fit in at - Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) suit - This word doesn't work here.

d) suit myself to - This phrase doesn't work here.

6. He was an extremely _____ child; he would get upset very easily.

a) sensible - 'Sensible' means reasonable or rational. The meaning doesn't work in this sentence.

b) sensate - 'Sensate' is a relatively unusual, technical word, which means 'having physical sensations'. The meaning doesn't work in this sentence.

c) sense - 'Sense' is a noun or a verb. We need an adjective here.

d) sensitive - Well done! This is the correct answer.

Transport

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Where do you find taxis waiting in a queue in London? (if you're lucky!)

- a. taxi rank
- b. taxi stand
- c. taxi stop
- d. taxi station

2. What is the underground train system called in New York City?

- a. The Metro
- b. The Underground
- c. The Subway
- d. The Tube

3. The 11:19 Express to London Victoria is now standing at _____ 4.

- a. quay
- b. stand
- c. track
- d. platform

4. I hate travelling in the _____ when everyone is going to work – you can't even get a seat most days!

- a. busy hour
- b. rush hour
- c. hurry hour
- d. crowded hour

5. Have you seen the paper today? Train _____ are going up *again*, and they're so expensive as it is!!!

- a. fees
- b. prices
- c. fares
- d. tickets

6. A pilot flies a plane, a captain sails a ship, but what does a cabby drive?

- a. train
- b. bus
- c. taxi
- d. you crazy!

Vocab Public Transport

Answers

1. Where do you find taxis waiting in a queue in London? (if you're lucky!)

a. taxi rank - Taxi rank is the (British) English word for a place where taxis wait for customers. Correct

b. taxi stand - Taxi stand is the (US) English word for a place where taxis wait for customers

c. taxi stop - Taxi stop is not correct.

d. taxi station - Taxi station is not correct.

2. What is the underground train system called in New York City?

a. The Metro - Metro is the name for many underground train services around the world, but not in NYC.

b. The Underground - The Underground is the name for the transport system in London.

c. The Subway - If you want to get from Brooklyn to Manhattan, you could take the Subway. Correct

d. The Tube - The Tube is the informal name for the Underground in London.

3. The 11:19 Express to London Victoria is now standing at _____ 4.

a. quay - A quay is found in a marina or port.

b. stand - A stand is the US word for a place where taxis wait.

c. track - The track is the actual lines which the train runs on (in British English).

d. platform - The platform is where you get on and off a train. Correct

4. I hate travelling in the _____ when everyone is going to work – you can't even get a seat most days!

a. busy hour - Busy hour is not correct.

b. rush hour - The busy travelling time in the morning & evening is called rush hour. Correct.

c. hurry hour - Hurry hour is not correct.

d. crowded hour - Crowded hour is not correct.

5. Have you seen the paper today? Train _____ are going up *again*, and they're so expensive as it is!!!

a. fees - You pay fees to a school for private education.

b. prices - Prices is a general word – which word do we use for buses or trains?

c. fares - Train fares is correct – you can use it to talk about buses or trains. Correct

d. tickets - The cost of tickets goes up, but the tickets don't go up.

6. A pilot flies a plane, a captain sails a ship, but what does a cabby drive?

a. train - A train is driven by a train driver (very logical!)

b. bus - A bus is driven by a bus driver (very logical!)

c. taxi - A taxi (or cab) is driven by a cabby. Correct

d. you crazy! - Taxi drivers do sometimes drive you crazy with their non-stop talk, but which form of transport do they drive?

Quantifying

1. Her classes are always full because she's a _____.
 - a) very well teacher
 - b) very good teacher
 - c) teacher very well
 - d) teacher very good

2. He's my favourite singer. He _____.
 - a) very well sings
 - b) very good sings
 - c) sings very well
 - d) sings very good

3. I always go on holiday to Spain because I like the beach _____.
 - a) a lot
 - b) too much
 - c) very well
 - d) lots of

4. I'm not worried about the financial crisis because I have _____ money in the bank.
 - a) many
 - b) a lot of
 - c) a lots of
 - d) much

5. He didn't win because he didn't play _____.
 - a) enough good
 - b) good enough
 - c) enough well
 - d) well enough

6. He didn't win because he's not _____.
 - a) a good enough player
 - b) a well enough player
 - c) a player good enough
 - d) a player well enough

ANSWERS:

1. Her classes are always full because she's a _____.

- a) very well teacher– 'Well' is an adverb and can not be used to describe a teacher as 'teacher' is a noun. You need the adjective form here. Try again!
- b) **very good teacher – This is the correct answer. Adjective + noun.**
- c) teacher very well – 'Well' is an adverb and can not be used to describe a teacher as 'teacher' is a noun. You need the adjective form here. Also the word order is wrong. Try again!
- d) teacher very good – You have got the right word but it is in the wrong place. Adjectives don't come after nouns in English.

2. He's my favourite singer. He_____.

- a) very well sings – You have got the right word but it is in the wrong place. Adverbs don't come before verbs in English.
- b) very good sings – 'Good' is an adjective and can not be used to describe the verb 'sing'. You need the adverb form here. Also the word order is wrong. Try again!
- c) **sings very well – This is the correct answer. Well done! Verb + adverb.**
- d) sings very good – 'Good' is an adjective and can not be used to describe the verb 'sing'. You need an adverb here.

3. I always go on holiday to Spain because I like the beach _____.

- a) **a lot – This is the correct answer. 'A lot' should go at the end of the sentence and shows 'how much' e.g. I like the beach a lot/ a bit/ quite a lot.**
- b) too much – This is the wrong answer. 'Too much' has a negative meaning e.g. 'I like the beach too much so this is a problem for me' or 'I am addicted to the beach'.
- c) very well – This is the wrong answer. 'Well' is an adverb but we do not usually use it with the verb 'like'. 'Well' does not show 'how much' but only 'how' e.g. He drives well/fast/carefully.
- d) lots of – This can not be used at the end of a sentence to describe a verb. It is used before nouns e.g. There are lots of people in London.

4. I'm not worried about the financial crisis because I have _____ money in the bank.
- a) many – This is not the right answer. 'Money' is uncountable so can not be quantified with 'many' which is only for countable nouns.
 - b) **a lot of – This is the correct answer. 'quantifier + noun' e.g. some/ a little money.**
 - c) a lots of – This is not correct. The 's' on the end of 'lots' means it can not have 'a' in front of it as 'a' is used for singular objects. A common mistake, especially in writing.
 - d) much – This is the wrong answer. 'Much' is used with uncountable nouns like 'money' but not in positive sentences. We can use it in negative sentences and questions only e.g. Do you have much money? No, I don't have much money.

5. He didn't win because he didn't play _____.
- a) enough good – The answer can not be an adjective and the word order is wrong. Try again!
 - b) good enough – Remember, 'good' is an adjective not an adverb and we need to describe the verb 'play'.
 - c) enough well – Right words, wrong order. Try again!
 - d) **well enough – This is the correct answer. Verb + adverb + enough.**

6. He didn't win because he's not _____.
- a) **a good enough player – This is correct. Well done! Adjective + enough + noun.**
 - b) a well enough player – You need an adjective here because you are describing the noun 'player' not a verb.
 - c) a player well enough – Wrong word order and you need an adjective not an adverb because you are describing the noun 'player' not a verb.
 - d) a player well enough – Right words, wrong order. Try again!

Quantity expressions

1. A house in this area can cost _____ much as 500,000.

- a) so
- b) as
- c) too
- d) this

2. I wish I could help, but there's not a great _____ I can do.

- a) thing
- b) stuff
- c) that
- d) deal

3. _____ all my old classmates are married with children now.

- a) most
- b) approximately
- c) nearly
- d) near

4. It's so hot! The temperature must be _____ over 100 degrees!

- a) clear
- b) well
- c) almost
- d) much

5. irtually _____ of my colleagues ever take a weekend off.

- a) none
- b) some
- c) most
- d) all

6. The lecture starts at 6:00 _____. atecomers will not be admitted.

- a) sharp
- b) around
- c) precise
- d) suddenly

ANSWERS:

1. A house in this area can cost _____ much as 500,000.

- a) so
- b) as**
- c) too
- d) this

- a) This doesn't work here. Try again!
- b) Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- c) This doesn't work here. Try again!
- d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

2. I wish I could help, but there's not a great _____ I can do.

- a) thing
- b) stuff
- c) that
- d) deal**

- a) This doesn't work here. Try again!
- b) 'Stuff' is uncountable. Notice the article in this sentence and try again!
- c) This doesn't work here. Try again!
- d) Well done! This is the correct answer.**

3. _____ all my old classmates are married with children now.

- a) most
- b) approximately
- c) nearly**
- d) near

- a) This doesn't work here. Try again!
- b) This doesn't work here. Try again!
- c) Well done! This is the correct answer.**
- d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

4. It's so hot! The temperature must be _____ over 100 degrees!

- a) clear
- b) well**
- c) almost
- d) much

a) This doesn't work here. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) This doesn't work here. Try again!

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

5. Virtually _____ of my colleagues ever take a weekend off.

- a) none**
- b) some
- c) most
- d) all

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) This is incorrect. Think about the word 'ever' in this sentence and try again!

c) This is incorrect. Think about the word 'ever' in this sentence and try again!

d) This is incorrect. Think about the word 'ever' in this sentence and try again!

6. The lecture starts at 6:00 _____. Latecomers will not be admitted.

- a) sharp**
- b) around
- c) precise
- d) suddenly

a) Well done! ' : sharp' means 'precisely : '.

b) This is incorrect. We could say 'around 6:00' but not '6:00 around'. Try again!

c) There is a grammatical mistake here. Try again!

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

Sadness

1. id you know Tim has left anine? Yeah, she's completely _____ you know.

- a) heartbreaked
- b) heartbroke
- c) heartbroken
- d) heartbreak

2. When he told her it was over, she burst into _____.

- a) grief
- b) tears
- c) crying
- d) song

3. I tried to _____ her, but she just couldn't stop crying.

- comfort
- comfortable
- sympathy
- sympathize

4. Which of the following is the odd-one-out?

- a) weep
- b) sob
- c) cry
- d) giggle

5. Christmas can be a _____ time if you don't have a close family.

- a) alone
- b) unique
- c) lonely
- d) solo

6. hillis offered oan a _____ to cry on after her husband's death.

- a) arm
- b) shoulder
- c) hand
- d) leg

Quiz topic: Sadness

Answers:

1. Did you know Tim has left anine? Yeah, she's completely _____ you know.

- a) heartbreaked
- b) heartbroke
- c) heartbroken**
- d) heartbreak

'Heartbreaked' does not exist.

To make an adjective, you need to use the past participle adjective 'break, broke _____'?

If you are very upset and disappointed about something which has happened, we say you are heartbroken.

'Heartbreak' is the verb. What's the adjective?

2. When he told her it was over, she burst into _____.

- a) grief
- b) tears**
- c) crying
- d) song

Grief is deep sadness often caused by death but you can't 'burst into grief'.

If you start crying suddenly, you 'burst into tears'.

If you are sad you might cry, but you can't burst into crying.

You can 'burst into song', but it's more likely you are happy than sad.

3. I tried to _____ her, but she just couldn't stop crying.

comfort
comfortable
sympathy
sympathize

If someone is upset you can try to comfort someone by putting your arm round them and listening.

Comfortable is an adjective which might describe a sofa or old pair of jeans.

You can give someone sympathy if you express sorrow or pity at someone else's problems.

You can sympathize t someone if you express sorrow or pity at someone else's problems.

4. Which of the following is the odd-one-out?

- a) Weep
- b) Sob
- c) Cry
- d) iggle**

'Weep' is a type of crying, which word is not a way of crying?

'Sob' is a type of crying, which word is not a way of crying?

Which word is not a way of crying?

' iggle' is a type of laughter, the other words are ways of crying.

5. Christmas can be a _____ time if you don't have a close family.

- a) alone
- b) unique
- c) lonely**
- d) solo

Someone might be alone, but how do they feel?

If something is unique there are no others like it in the world.

If someone is alone and sad, they might feel lonely.

If someone does something solo, they do it alone e.g. a solo crossing of the Atlantic.

6. Billie was offered a _____ to cry on after her husband's death.

- a) arm
- b) shoulder**
- c) hand
- d) leg

If you support someone in their time of need, you offer them what to cry on?

If you support someone in their time of need, you offer them a shoulder to cry on.

If you support someone in their time of need, you offer them what to cry on?

If you support someone in their time of need, you offer them what to cry on?

Sailing

-
1. He's very _____. He wants to get promoted as soon as he can. He works hard and is always looking for ways to put himself forward. He wants to be a managing director by the time he's 30.
- a) amoral
 - b) ambivalent
 - c) ambidextrous
 - d) ambitious
2. When she divorced him, they couldn't agree on anything. In the end they had to go to court where there was a _____ to decide who should have the house and who should look after the children.
- a) final arbiter
 - b) superchild
 - c) legal battle
 - d) rat race
3. A raging debate is _____.
- a) a very hot meal
 - b) a very intense public discussion
 - c) a very romantic date
 - d) None of the above
4. The sudden increase in the price of rice has _____ protests around the country.
- a) fuelled
 - b) caused
 - c) sparked
 - d) Any of the above answers
5. Final arbiters are people who _____.
- a) in the end, decide to sail round the world
 - b) are the last to decide on what children should do in school and outside of it
 - c) have the official (and often the moral right) to take a decision in a dispute or disagreement
 - d) decide where public debates should take place

6. A _____ is when parents push their children into becoming the youngest to do something very difficult.
- a) rat race to become a 'superchild'
 - b) three-legged race
 - c) mousetrap
 - d) mousetrap to become a three-legged race

ANSWERS:

1. He's very _____. He wants to get promoted as soon as he can. He works hard and is always looking for ways to put himself forward. He wants to be a managing director by the time he's 30.

a) This word describes someone who doesn't have any morals or standards of how to behave well.

b) This word describes someone who is unsure about how to feel about something.

c) This word describes someone who is able to do something just as well with one hand (say, their left one) as with the other (the right one).

d) This is the right answer.

2. When she divorced him, they couldn't agree on anything. In the end they had to go to court where there was a _____ to decide who should have the house and who should look after the children.

a), b) and d) This is not the correct answer. The right answer describes a fight or disagreement in court, in front of a judge. Try again.

c) This is the correct answer.

3. A raging debate is _____.

a) 'raging' can mean 'very hot' but a debate isn't the same as a meal. Try again.

b) This is the right answer. Well done!

c) This isn't correct. Try again.

d) One of the above answers is correct. Try again.

4. The sudden increase in the price of rice has _____ protests around the country.

a, b) and c) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too. Try again.

d) This is the right choice. Any of the options above can be used here. Well done!

5. Final arbiters are people who _____.

a) 'Final' can mean 'in the end' but the rest of this answer isn't correct. Try again.

b) 'Final' can mean 'the last' but the rest of this answer isn't correct. Try again.

c) This is the correct option. Well done!

d) This isn't correct. Try again.

6. A _____ is when parents push their children into becoming the youngest to do something very difficult.

a) This is the right answer.

b) This is a running race where two people make three 'legs' from their 4 legs by tying two of their legs together. Try again.

c) This is a device you can use to catch and kill a mouse in your house. Try again.

d) This is a combination of two options in this quiz but it's not correct. Try again.

Make , Let , Allow

1. If we behave badly in class, our teacher _____ stay late and do extra work.

- a) must
- b) lets us
- c) allows us to
- d) makes us

2. My daughter's school _____ the children to wear jeans and T-shirts not like in my day!

- a) makes
- b) lets
- c) has to
- d) allows

3. I hate school, the teachers make us _____ so much homework every day!

- a) do
- b) doing
- c) to do
- d) did

4. On Friday afternoons our teacher sometimes lets us _____ home early.

- a) go
- b) to go
- c) going
- d) went

5. When I was a boy we were made _____ correct school uniform at all times!

- a) wear
- b) to wear
- c) wearing
- d) wore

6. Excuse me sir, are we allowed _____ dictionaries into the exam?

- a) take
- b) to take
- c) taking
- d) took

Make, let and allow

Answers:

1. If we behave badly in class, our teacher _____ stay late and do extra work.

- a) must
- b) lets us
- c) allows us to
- d) makes us**

It's the students who must stay late and do extra work – not the teacher.

If you let someone do something, you allow it or give permission.

If you allow someone to do something, you let them do something or give permission.

If you make someone do something, you say you have to do it ; you give them no choice.

2. My daughter's school _____ the children to wear jeans and T-shirts – not like in my day!

- a) makes
- b) lets
- c) has to
- d) allows**

If you make someone do something you say they have to do it, but in this case the children have permission to do something.

The verb 'let' means give permission, but it is followed by a verb without 'to': let someone do something.

'Has to' is not correct.

If you allow someone to do something, you give permission – it is followed by the infinitive: allow someone to do something.

3. I hate school, the teachers make us _____ so much homework every day!

- a) do**
- b) doing
- c) to do
- d) did

The verb 'make' is unusual as it is followed by 'do' without the infinitive: make someone do something.

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4. On Friday afternoons our teacher sometimes lets us _____ home early.

- a) go
- b) to go
- c) going
- d) went

Let someone do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Let someone do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Let someone do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Let someone do something is the correct sentence pattern.

5. When I was a boy we were made _____ correct school uniform at all times!

- a) wear
- b) to wear
- c) wearing
- d) wore

Make someone do something is correct, but here the passive voice is be made to do something, using the infinitive.

Make someone do something is correct, but here the passive voice is be made to do something, using the infinitive.

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Make someone do something is correct, but here the passive voice is be made to do something, using the infinitive.

6. Excuse me sir, are we allowed _____ dictionaries into the exam?

- a) take
- b) to take
- c) taking
- d) took

Allow someone to do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Allow someone to do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Allow someone to do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Allow someone to do something is the correct sentence pattern.

Science and Invention

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. When I grow up I want to be an _____ and make a time machine to visit the future.

- a. **inventor**
- b. invention
- c. invent
- d. inventive

2. Christopher Columbus _____ the Americas by accident.

- a. invented
- b. revealed
- c. found out
- d. **discovered**

3. Marie Curie was a _____ famous for her work with radioactivity.

- a. scientist
- b. seintist
- c. sceintist
- d. **scientist**

4. Which is the odd one out?

- a. Psychiatrist
- b. Psychologist
- c. **Physiotherapist**
- d. Psychoanalyst

5. Which of the following NOT a measurement of temperature?

- a. Celsius
- b. Fahrenheit
- c. **Watt**
- d. Centigrade

6. What does I.T. stand for?

- a. Interesting Teacher
- b. **Information Technology**
- c. Intellectual Technology
- d. Informative Tutorial

Science and Invention

Answers

1. When I grow up I want to be an _____ and make a time machine to visit the future.
a. inventor - An inventor is a person who invents things – makes new machines and 'gadgets'. Correct
b. invention - An invention is a new machine or tool, what do you call the person who invents?
c. invent - Invent is a verb – to make a new machine or object – what do you call the person who invents?
d. inventive - Inventive is an adjective to describe someone who thinks of new or clever ways to do something.
2. Christopher Columbus _____ the Americas by accident.
a. invented - Something doesn't exist before you invent it.
b. revealed - You might reveal a secret.
c. found out - You usually find out information.
d. discovered - Columbus discovered the Americas. Correct
3. Marie Curie was a _____ famous for her work with radioactivity.
a. sientist - Sientist is not the correct spelling
b. seintist - Seintist is not the correct spelling
c. sceintist - Sceintist is not the correct spelling
d. scientist - Scientist is the correct spelling.
4. Which is the odd one out?
a. Psychiatrist - The beginning of the word 'psych' comes from 'psyche' meaning the mind. – which word means 'body'?
b. Psychologist - The beginning of the word 'psych' comes from 'psyche' meaning the mind. – which word means 'body'?
c. Physiotherapist - The beginning of the word 'physio' means body – the others all mean 'the mind'. Correct
d. Psychoanalyst - The beginning of the word 'psych' comes from 'psyche' meaning the mind. – which word means 'body'?
5. Which of the following NOT a measurement of temperature?
a. Celsius - Celsius is a measurement of temperature.
b. Fahrenheit - Fahrenheit is a measurement of temperature.
c. Watt - Watt is a measurement of electrical power. Correct
d. Centigrade - Centigrade is a measurement of temperature.
6. What does I.T. stand for?
a. Interesting Teacher - I.T. doesn't stand for Interesting Teacher.
b. Information Technology - I.T. stands for Information Technology. Correct
c. Intellectual Technology - I.T. doesn't stand for Intellectual Technology
d. Informative Tutorial - I.T. doesn't stand for Informative Tutorial

Shapes vocabulary

or each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. What shape is a football?

- a) a sphere
- b) a cube
- c) a pyramid
- d) a cone

2. The pentagon is the US defence building in Washington, but how many sides does the building have?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

3. Inside a square there are 4 _____ angles.

- a) correct
- b) right
- c) wrong
- d) left

4. Which of the following shapes has three sides?

- a) triangle
- b) circle
- c) square
- d) rectangle

5. What do we call the line from the centre to the edge of a circle?

- a) circumference
- b) diameter
- c) radius
- d) line

6. In many games we throw a dice (a six sided object), but what shape is it?

- a) a cube
- b) a sphere
- c) square
- d) a pyramid

Quiz topic: Shapes vocabulary

Answers:

1. What shape is a football?

a) a sphere

b) a cube

c) a pyramid

d) a cone

A football is a sphere or spherical.

A cube is a 3-dimensional square.

Think of pyramids in ancient Egypt.

Think of an ice-cream cone, a circle at one end and a point at the other.

2. The pentagon is the US defence building in Washington, but how many sides does the building have?

a) 3

b) 4

c)

d) 6

What number does the prefix penta mean?

What number does the prefix penta mean?

The prefix penta means 5. The pentagon is a five-sided building.

What number does the prefix penta mean?

3. Inside a square there are 4 _____ angles.

a) correct

b) right

c) wrong

d) left

What do we call a 90° angle?

A 90° angle is called a right angle.

What do we call a 90° angle?

What do we call a 90° angle?

4. Which of the following shapes has three sides?

a) triangle

b) circle

c) square

d) rectangle

Tri means three, think of tricycle – a bicycle with wheels.

A circle has only one side - with no beginning and no end!

A square has 4 sides of equal length.

A rectangle has 4 sides, like a long square .

5. What do we call the line from the centre to the edge of a circle?

a) circumference

b) diameter

c) radius

d) line

The circumference is the line around the edge of the circle.

The diameter is a line going across the circle and through the centre.

The radius is a line going from the centre of a circle to the edge.

A line is incorrect.

6. In many games we throw a dice (a six sided object), but what shape is it?

a) a cube

b) a sphere

c) square

d) a pyramid

A cube is a 3-dimensional sided object – think of a sugar cube.

The Earth is a sphere shape.

A square has 4 sides and is 2-dimensional.

Think of pyramids in ancient Egypt.

Shopping Expressions

1. I'm off to the shops and I'm really going to splash the
 - a) credit
 - b) sale
 - c) plastic
 - d) cheque

2. The sales are great! Every year in January I shop till I
 - a) drip.
 - b) pip.
 - c) pop.
 - d) drop.

3. To find the best price it's a good idea to shop
 - a) about.
 - b) around.
 - c) above.
 - d) a bit.

4. Sometimes to get what you want you have to pay through the
 - a) nose.
 - b) eyes.
 - c) ears.
 - d) mouth.

5. Even when I can't spend anything I still enjoy ...
 - a) window looking.
 - b) shop windowing.
 - c) window shopping.
 - d) window buying.

6. These days I buy lots of things
 - a) offline
 - b) inline
 - c) byline
 - d) online

ANSWERS:

1. I'm off to the shops and I'm really going to splash the
 - a) credit. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - b) sale. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - c) **plastic. Well done – this is correct. It means using your credit card a lot**
 - d) cheque. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression

2. The sales are great! Every year in January I shop till I
 - a) drip. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - b) pip. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - c) pop. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - d) **drop. Well done – this is the correct expression**

3. To find the best price it's a good idea to shop
 - a) about. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - b) **around. Well done – this is correct. It means visiting different shops looking for the same thing**
 - c) above. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - d) a bit. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression

4. Sometimes to get what you want you have to pay through the
 - a) **nose. Well done, this is correct. It means paying a lot for something**
 - b) eyes. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - c) ears. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - d) mouth. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression

5. Even when I can't spend anything I still enjoy ...
 - a) window looking. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - b) shop windowing. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - c) **window shopping. Well done – this is the correct expression**
 - d) window buying. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression

6. These days I buy lots of things
 - a) offline. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - b) inline. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - c) byline. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - d) **online. Well done – this is correct. It means buying things through the internet**

Shopping

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 - a) credit
 - b) sale
 - c) plastic
 - d) cheque

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ANSWERS:

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 - a) offline. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - b) inline. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - c) byline. Sorry – this isn't the correct expression
 - d) **online. Well done – this is correct. It means buying things through the internet**

Sleep

1. Time to get up _____. Didn't you hear your alarm ringing?
 - a) sleeping head
 - b) sleeping face
 - c) sleepy head
 - d) sleepy face

2. She gets up early during the week for work, so on Sundays she doesn't get up until 11 o'clock. She really likes _____. She feels rested after a long sleep.
 - a) having a long lie-in
 - b) oversleeping
 - c) having a sleepover
 - d) sleepwalking

3. When we were on holiday the hotel was on a really noisy street. I _____ because of all the noise. It wasn't a very relaxing holiday. I'm exhausted!
 - a) slept like a log
 - b) couldn't get to sleep
 - c) slept like a baby
 - d) none of the above

4. If you make the slightest noise in the house, her mum wakes up. Her dad is the complete opposite. He's a really _____ sleeper. He sleeps through anything!
 - a) heavy
 - b) big
 - c) loud
 - d) light

5. He's been very worried about his job recently and hasn't been sleeping well. He wakes up at 2 o'clock in the morning and then can't get back to sleep. All he wants is _____.
 - a) a well sleep
 - b) a well night's rest
 - c) a good night's sleep
 - d) the good nights' sleep

6. I had a terrible _____ last night. I dreamt that I was late for an exam, I had no clothes on and I was being chased down the street by this huge monster. I wonder what that means.
 - a) nightfright
 - b) fright dream
 - c) dream scare
 - d) nightmare

ANSWERS:

1. Time to get up _____. Didn't you hear your alarm ringing?
 - a) Sorry, the second word is correct but the first one isn't.
 - b) Sorry, this expression doesn't exist in English. Try again.
 - c) **Well done! This is an informal way of saying (usually to children) that it's time to get out of bed.**
 - d) Sorry, the first word is correct but the second one isn't.

2. She gets up early during the week for work, so on Sundays she doesn't get up until 11 o'clock. She really likes _____. She feels rested after a long sleep.
 - a) **This is the right choice. Well done!**
 - b) This means sleeping later than you were supposed to (maybe you set your alarm for 8 o'clock but didn't get up until 9 o'clock and you were late for work).
 - c) If a child stays the night at his or her friend's house, that's a sleepover.
 - d) If you get out of bed and walk around while you're still asleep, that's sleepwalking.

- 3 When we were on holiday the hotel was on a really noisy street. I _____ because of all the noise. It wasn't a very relaxing holiday. I'm exhausted!
 - a) and c) This expression means you slept really well. You need an expression that means you didn't sleep at all well.
 - b) **Well done! This is the correct answer.**
 - d) One of these answers is right. Try again.

4. If you make the slightest noise in the house, her mum wakes up. Her dad is the complete opposite. He's a really _____ sleeper. He sleeps through anything!
 - a) **This means once he's asleep, he stays asleep and nothing disturbs him.**
 - b) c) and d) You need a different adjective here.

5. He's been very worried about his job recently and hasn't been sleeping well. He wakes up at 2 o'clock in the morning and then can't get back to sleep. All he wants is _____.

a), b) and d) Sorry, there is no such expression in English. Try again!

c) **This is the correct answer. 'A good night's sleep' means to sleep restfully throughout the night and not waken up till morning.**

6. I had a terrible _____ last night. I dreamt that I was late for an exam, I had no clothes on and I was being chased down the street by this huge monster. I wonder what that means.

a) , b) and c) Sorry, this isn't correct. Try again.

d) **Correct - This means a bad dream.**

Space

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. If you are over the moon about something, how do you feel?
 - a. very happy
 - b. very sad
 - c. stressed
 - d. bored

2. Did you know Pluto is _____ planet from the Sun.
 - a. the farrest
 - b. the most far
 - c. the furthest
 - d. the farer

3. The Sun is at the centre of our _____ system.
 - a. sunny
 - b. solar
 - c. sun
 - d. sunshine

4. On stepping on the moon, Neil Armstrong said "That's one small step for man, one _____ leap for mankind"
 - a. huge
 - b. enormous
 - c. giant
 - d. massive

5. Do you believe in _____? You know, creatures from another planet.
 - a. foreigners
 - b. strangers
 - c. aliens
 - d. outsiders

6. U.F.O stands for 'unidentified flying object', but what's another name for this type of spaceship.
 - a. Flying saucer
 - b. Flying plate
 - c. Flying cup
 - d. Flying hat

Vocabulary: Space

Answers

1. If you are over the moon about something, how do you feel?

a. **Very happy. Correct**

2. Did you know Pluto is _____ planet to the Sun.

a. The farrest - The adjective 'far' is irregular when it is comparative or superlative.

b. The most far - With short adjectives, put -est on the end to make them superlative.

c. **The furthest- The adjective 'far' is irregular when it is comparative or superlative. Correct**

d. The farer - This form is not correct

3. The Sun is at the centre of our _____ system.

a. Sunny - Sunny is an adjective from Sun, but it is used to describe the weather e.g. what a lovely sunny day!

b. **Solar - Solar is a more technical adjective from Sun e.g. solar system, or solar power. Correct**

c. Sun - Sun is a noun, but not an adjective.

d. Sunshine - Sunshine is a noun used to describe weather, e.g. we had 10 hours of sunshine yesterday.

4. On stepping on the moon, Neil Armstrong said "That's one small step for man, one _____ leap for mankind"

c. **giant. Correct**

5. Do you believe in _____? You know, creatures from another planet.

a. Foreigners - Foreigners come from another country, not another planet.

b. Strangers - Strangers are people that you don't know.

c. **Aliens - Aliens come from another planet (maybe!). Correct**

d. Outsiders - Outsiders are people outside a social circle.

6. U.F.O stands for 'unidentified flying object', but what's another name for this type of spaceship.

a. **Flying saucer - We sometimes call U.F.O. s 'flying saucers' because of their shape. Correct**

STABLE and its Derivatives

1. The rate of infection has fluctuated in past years but now appears to be _____ as there has been little change recorded recently.

- a) stabilization
- b) stabilizing
- c) stability
- d) stabilizes

2. Some structural weaknesses have been found and so the bridge has been closed while _____ work is undertaken.

- a) stabilization
- b) unstable
- c) stability
- d) stable

3. The country's reputation for political _____ and banking secrecy make it very attractive to private investors.

- a) stable
- b) stabilization
- c) stability
- d) stabilizes

4. After the earthquake, many buildings were _____ and had to be demolished.

- a) unstable
- b) unstabilizes
- c) stable
- d) stabilization

5. Increasing use of cocaine may lead to sleeplessness, emotional _____ and feelings of paranoia.

- a) stabilises
- b) stabilisation
- c) unstable
- d) instability

6. The aircraft cabin is usually _____ at less than atmospheric pressure, so the oxygen content is less than usual.

- a) instability
 - b) stabilised
 - c) stabilises
 - d) stabilisation
-

ANSWERS:

1. The rate of infection has fluctuated in past years but now appears to be _____ as there has been little change recorded recently.

a) stabilisation - Sorry, this is a noun: you need a participle.

b) stabilising - Well done, this is correct!

c) stability - Sorry, this is a noun: you need a verb form.

d) stabilises - Sorry, this is the wrong form: you need a participle.

2. Some structural weaknesses have been found and so the bridge has been closed while _____ work is undertaken.

a) stabilisation - Well done, this is correct!

b) unstable - Sorry, this word has the wrong meaning, and you need a noun, not an adjective.

c) stability - Sorry, you need a different noun form.

d) stable - Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun form.

3. The country's reputation for political _____ and banking secrecy make it very attractive to private investors.

a) stable - Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun form.

b) stabilisation - Sorry, you need a different noun form.

c) stability - Well done, this is correct!

d) stabilises - Sorry, this is a verb: you need a noun form.

4. After the earthquake, many buildings were _____ and had to be demolished.

a) unstable - Well done, this is correct!

b) unstabilises - Sorry, this word does not exist.

c) stable - Sorry, this word has the wrong meaning.

d) stabilisation - Sorry, this word has the wrong meaning, and you need an adjective, not a noun.

5. Increasing use of cocaine may lead to sleeplessness, emotional _____ and feelings of paranoia.

a) stabilises - Sorry, this is a verb: you need a noun form.

b) stabilisation - Sorry, the meaning is wrong, and you need a different noun form.

c) unstable - Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun form.

d) instability - Well done, this is correct!

6. The aircraft cabin is usually _____ at less than atmospheric pressure, so the oxygen content is less than usual.

a) instability - Sorry, this is a noun, and you need a participle.

b) stabilised - Well done, this is correct!

c) stabilises - Sorry, you need a participle.

d) stabilisation - Sorry, this is a noun, and you need a participle.

Statistics

1. Do you think _____ of people visit *BBC Learning English* from home, school or work?

- a) most
- b) the most
- c) majority
- d) the majority

2. Which word is NOT correct? Did you know _____ 20,000 books were lost on the London underground last year?

- a) exactly
- b) just over
- c) around
- d) about

3. Did you know water forms 50 _____ 60% of your body weight?

- a) to
- b) at
- c) from
- d) a

4. Which of the following is the odd one out?

- a) a third
- b) 33%
- c) a half
- d) 1 in 3

5. After a dramatic rise in house prices last year, this year saw the trend reverse when prices actually _____ slightly.

- a) fall
- b) fell
- c) felt
- d) fallen

6. Which word is the odd one out? The number of students passing the exam _____ dramatically.

- a) increased
- b) rose
- c) went up
- d) declined

Quiz topic: Statistics

1. Do you think _____ of people visit *BBC Learning English* from home, school or work?

- a) most
- b) the most
- c) majority
- d) the majority**

- a) 'Most of people' is not correct – you need to say 'most people...'
- b) 'The most of people' is not correct – you need to say 'most people...'
- c) 'Majority of people...' is not correct.

d) You could also say 'the vast majority of people...'

2. Which word is NOT correct? Did you know _____ 20,000 books were lost on the London underground last year?

- a) exactly**
- b) just over
- c) around
- d) about

a) Use 'exactly' to say something is not 'more or less' but precisely this number.

- b) Which word expresses a figure which is not exact or precise?
- c) Which word expresses a figure which is not exact or precise?
- d) Which word expresses a figure which is not exact or precise?

3. Did you know water forms 50 _____ 60% of your body weight?

- a) to**
- b) at
- c) from
- d) a

a) We write 50 – 60% and say 'fifty to sixty percent'

- b) We write 50 – 60%, but how do we say it?
- c) We write 50 – 60%, but how do we say it?
- d) We write 50 – 60%, but how do we say it?

4. Which of the following is the odd one out?

- a) a third
- b) 33%
- c) a half**
- d) 1 in 3

- a) Which word is a fraction which describes more than a third?
- b) Which word is a fraction which describes more than 33%?

c) You could also say 50% or 1 in 2.

- d) Which word is a fraction which describes more than 1 in 3?

5. After a dramatic rise in house prices last year, this year saw the trend reverse when prices actually _____ slightly.

- a) fall
- b) fell**
- c) felt
- d) fallen

a) What's the past tense of the verb 'to fall'?

b) This is the past tense of the verb 'fall'.

c) This is the past of the verb 'feel'. What's the past tense of the verb 'to fall'?

d) This is the past participle of the verb 'fall'. What's the past tense?

6. Which word is the odd one out? The number of students passing the exam _____ dramatically.

- a) increased
- b) rose
- c) went up
- d) declined**

a) 'Increased' means the same as 'rose' or 'went up'. Which word means the opposite i.e. 'decreased' or 'went down'?

b) 'Rose' means the same as 'increased' or 'went up'. Which word means the opposite i.e. 'decreased' or 'went down'?

c) 'Went up' means the same as 'increased' or 'rose'. Which word means the opposite i.e. 'decreased' or 'went down'?

d) 'Declined' means 'decreased' or 'went down'; the others mean the opposite.

Stopping to Work

1. At the age of 55 he took early _____ and moved to the country.
 - a) redundancy
 - b) retirement
 - c) notice
 - d) leave

2. The contract states that an employee must give 90 days _____ of their intention to leave the company.
 - a) holiday
 - b) leave
 - c) information
 - d) notice

3. Partners at the law firm may take a 3 month _____ after 10 years of service.
 - a) sabbatical
 - b) trip
 - c) nap
 - d) time out

4. I was made _____ last year when the company I was working for went bankrupt.
 - a) off
 - b) retired
 - c) redundant
 - d) out

5. A woman can choose to start her maternity _____ any time after the beginning of the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth.
 - a) holiday
 - b) leave
 - c) retirement
 - d) wear

6. He hasn't had a job since he was _____ for stealing money from the office.
 - a) soaked
 - b) accused
 - c) promoted
 - d) sacked

ANSWERS:

1. At the age of 55 he took early _____ and moved to the country.

a) Redundancy – this is not right. ‘Redundancy’ is when a company stops someone’s employment because there is not enough work.

b) **retirement – this is the correct answer**

c) notice – this is not right. ‘Notice’ is when you tell your company that you are leaving your job.

d) leave – this is not right. This is another word for holiday.

2. The contract states that an employee must give 90 days _____ of their intention to leave the company.

d) **notice – this is the correct answer.**

3. Partners at the law firm may take a 3 month _____ after 10 years of service.

a) **sabbatical – this is correct.**

b) trip – this is not right. A trip is a short journey.

c) nap – this is not right. A nap is a short sleep.

d) time out – this is not right. ‘Time out’ does mean a period of time when you stop working but it is an uncountable noun and is not used with the indefinite article ‘a’.

4. I was made _____ last year when the company I was working for went bankrupt.

c) **redundant – this is correct.**

5. A woman can choose to start her maternity _____ any time after the beginning of the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth.

b) **leave – this is the correct expression.**

6. He hasn't had a job since he was _____ for stealing money from the office.

a) soaked – this is not right. The word 'soaked' is an adjective meaning completely wet.

b) accused – this is not right. We say 'accuse someone of something'. We do not use the preposition 'for' with this verb.

c) promoted – this is not right. If someone is promoted they are given a higher position at work.

d) **sacked – this is correct.**

Swine Flu

1. The World Health Organization says swine flu has spread to almost every country in the world. Swine flu is now _____.
 - a) a global warming
 - b) world wide web pandemic
 - c) a world fashion
 - d) a global pandemic
2. Swine flu affects your breathing and your lungs. It's a _____.
 - a) respiratory
 - b) respiratory disease
 - c) respire disease
 - d) respiratory diseased
3. One of the main _____ of swine flu is a high temperature.
 - a) symptoms
 - b) components
 - c) feelings
 - d) ingredients
4. Swine flu can be _____ person to person by coughing and sneezing.
 - a) spread from
 - b) passed by
 - c) spread to
 - d) passed to
5. Most people who have swine flu will _____. They will be able to return to work or school after about a week.
 - a) cover again fully
 - b) make a full recovery from
 - c) fully recover
 - d) be fully recover
6. Most countries have large supplies of _____ drugs. These can fight harmful viruses like swine flu.
 - a) none-viral
 - b) against-viral
 - c) un-viral
 - d) anti-viral

ANSWERS:

1. The World Health Organization says swine flu has spread to almost every country in the world. Swine flu is now _____.

- a) The correct answer has 'a global' in it but not 'warning'. Try again.
- b) The correct answer has 'pandemic' in it but not 'world wide web'. Try again.
- c) This isn't correct. Try again.
- d) Well done, this is correct!**

2. Swine flu affects your breathing and your lungs. It's a _____.

- a) You need another word here after 'respiratory'.
- b) This is the right answer. Well done!**
- c) 'Respire' is a verb. You need an adjective here.
- d) 'Diseased' is an adjective. You need a noun here.

3. One of the main _____ of swine flu is a high temperature.

- a) Well done, this is correct word we use to talk about feeling of illness caused by a disease.**
- b) c) and d) This isn't correct. Try again!

4. Swine flu can be _____ person to person by coughing and sneezing.

- a) Well done, this is correct!**
- b) c) and d) You need a different preposition. Try again!

5. Most people who have swine flu will _____. They will be able to return to work or school after about a week.

- a) You need a different verb which means 'get better'.
- b) You don't need the preposition 'from' here.
- c) Well done, this is correct!**
- c) You don't need the verb 'be' here.

6. Most countries have large supplies of _____ drugs. These can fight harmful viruses like swine flu.

- a) b) and c) You need a different prefix here. Try again!
- d) Well done, this is correct!**

Taking a course

1. It was a very _____ course, but we managed to get through it.
a) strong
b) heavy
c) strict
d) demanding
2. My boss has decided to send me to China to do a _____ course in Mandarin. It's very intensive - _____ hours every day for 10 days.
a) crash
b) fast
c) speed
d) high-speed
3. I'm _____ a course in flower arranging next week; I thought it would be interesting and a good way to meet people.
a) doing
b) going on
c) taking
d) all of the above answers
4. If you apply to a university in the _____ or Australia, you might get a _____ offer of a place on the course; the university may require you to pass the IELTS exam or go on a short English language course.
a) condition
b) conditional
c) conditioned
d) conditioning
5. Excuse me, I wonder if you could help me? Do you _____ Business English courses at your school?
a) run
b) give
c) study
d) all of the above answers
6. Universities are now running more _____ courses than they did in the past; that is, courses that prepare you for a particular job or career path. I even saw a course for golf course management!
a) vocation
b) vocational
c) vacation
d) vacational

Quiz topic: Taking a course

1. It was a very _____ course, but we managed to get through it.

- a) strong
- b) heavy
- c) strict
- d) demanding**

- a) You could describe a course as being 'tough', 'hard' or 'difficult', but not strong.
- b) You could say there was 'a heavy workload', but you cannot say the course was heavy.
- c) You could say the teacher was 'strict', but you cannot say the course was strict.
- d) You could describe a course as being 'demanding', 'tough', 'hard' or 'difficult'.**

2. My boss has decided to send me to China to do a _____ course in Mandarin. It's very intensive - 8 hours every day for 10 days.

- a) crash**
- b) fast
- c) speed
- d) high-speed

- a) If you do a course which is very intensive over a short time, it is called 'a crash course'. The idea is to learn quickly.**
- b) What do we call a course which is designed to teach as much as possible in a short space of time?
- c) What do we call a course which is designed to teach as much as possible in a short space of time?
- d) What do we call a course which is designed to teach as much as possible in a short space of time?

3. I'm _____ a course in flower arranging next week; I thought it would be interesting and a good way to meet people.

- a) doing
- b) going on
- c) taking
- d) all of the above answers**

- a) You could say 'I'm doing a course' - but are any of the other answers also possible?
NB You cannot say 'I'm making a course'
- b) You could say 'I'm going on a course' - but are any of the other answers also possible?
NB You cannot say 'I'm making a course'
- c) You could say 'I'm taking a course' - but are any of the other answers also possible?
NB You cannot say 'I'm making a course'
- d) All of the above answers are possible. NB You cannot say 'I'm making a course'**

4. If you apply to a university in the _____ or Australia, you might get a _____ offer of a place on the course; the university may require you to pass the IE TS exam or go on a short English language course.

- a) condition
- b) conditional**
- c) conditioned
- d) conditioning

a) 'Condition' is the noun - here we need to use the adjective form as it is used to describe the offer.

b) The university may make you a conditional offer.

- c) 'Conditioned' is an adjective, but it is connected with psychology and the mind. Which word describes an offer from a university?
- d) 'Conditioning' is a noun connected with psychology and the mind. Which word describes an offer from a university?

5. Excuse me, I wonder if you could help me? o you _____ Business English courses at your school?

- a) run**
- b) give
- c) study
- d) all of the above answers

a) 'Run a course' is the correct answer - in a more formal way you could say 'deliver a course'

- b) This is not a correct verb + noun combination. Which verb describes what the school does?
- c) A student can study a course, but which verb describes what the school does?
- d) Only one verb makes a good verb + noun combination with course. Which verb describes what the school does?

6. Universities are now running more _____ courses than they did in the past; that is, courses that prepare you for a particular job or career path. I even saw a course for golf course management!

- a) vocation
- b) vocational**
- c) vacation
- d) vacational

a) You could describe a career as your 'vocation' - it's what you have always wanted to do. How do you make the adjective to describe a course which prepares you for your career?

b) ' vocational' is the adjective describing a course which prepares you for a specific career.

- c) ' vacation' is another word for a holiday. Which word could we use to talk about a course that prepares you for a particular career?
- d) This word does not exist.

Talking about problems

1. Like most married couples, we've had our ups and _____ over the years.

- a) slumps
- b) falls
- c) dips
- d) downs

2. The main _____ block in the negotiations has been the lack of trust on both sides.

- a) grumbling
- b) stumbling
- c) fumbling
- d) mumbling

3. We had some teething _____ with the new server but it seems to be fine now.

- a) problems
- b) distress
- c) difficulties
- d) dilemmas

4. I realised too late that my question about the plans for their wedding was likely to open a _____ of worms. I'd already been told they couldn't agree on anything.

- a) tin
- b) box
- c) jar
- d) can

5. A technical _____ has delayed the launch of the space shuttle.

- a) catch
- b) snag
- c) hitch
- d) hassle

6. The _____ circle of drugs and crime destroys families and ruins lives.

- a) malicious
- b) vicious
- c) ferocious
- d) everlasting

ANSWERS:

1. Like most married couples, we've had our ups and _____ over the years.

- a) slumps
- b) falls
- c) dips
- d) downs

a) This is not the correct expression. The noun slump means a sudden reduction in prices or a period of time when a country's economy is not doing well. It is not used to talk about relationships. Try again!

b) This is not the correct expression. The word fall has many different meanings but is not used to talk about relationships. Try again!

c) This is not the correct expression. The noun dip can be used to talk about a slight reduction in something, but is not used to talk about relationships. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer. If you say that something has had its ups and downs, you mean that it has been involved in positive experiences and negative experiences.

2. The main _____ block in the negotiations has been the lack of trust on both sides.

- a) grumbling
- b) stumbling
- c) fumbling
- d) mumbling

a) This is not the correct expression. The verb grumble means to complain. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer. A stumbling block is an obstacle that prevents progress from being made.

c) This is not the correct expression. To fumble with something means to move something about in your hands in an awkward or clumsy way. Try again!

d) This is not the correct expression. To mumble means to speak quietly and without pronouncing your words clearly.

3. We had some teething _____ with the new server but it seems to be fine now.

- a) problems
- b) distress
- c) difficulties
- d) dilemmas

a) Well done! This is the correct answer. Teething problems are the small problems something can have at the beginning.

b) This is not the correct expression. Distress is the feeling of being very unhappy or upset. Try again!

- c) This is not the correct expression. The word difficulty can be used in many different ways to talk about a problem, but not in this expression. Try again!
- d) This is not the correct expression. A dilemma is when someone cannot decide what the right thing to do is. Try again!

4. I realised too late that my question about the plans for their wedding was likely to open a _____ of worms I'd already been told they couldn't agree on anything.

- a) tin
- b) box
- c) jar
- d) can

- a) This is not a correct collocation. Try again!
- b) This is not a correct collocation. Try again!
- c) This is not a correct collocation. Try again!
- d) This is the correct answer. A can of worms is an informal expression that means a very problematic situation. Well done.

5. A technical _____ has delayed the launch of the space shuttle.

- a) catch
- b) snag
- c) hitch
- d) hassle

- a) This is not correct. A catch is an unseen problem with something that seems very good. Try again!
- b) This is not correct. A snag is a small problem with something. Try again!
- c) This is the correct answer. Well done.
- d) This is not correct. The noun hassle is an informal word meaning problems that are annoying because they are inconvenient or unpleasant to deal with. Try again!

6. The _____ circle of drugs and crime destroys families and ruins lives.

- a) malicious
- b) vicious
- c) ferocious
- d) everlasting

- a) This is not correct. The adjective malicious describes an action that is unkind and spiteful. Try again!
- b) Well done! This is the correct answer.
- c) This is not correct. The adjective ferocious means extremely violent. Try again!
- d) This is not correct. The adjective everlasting means continuing for a long time. Try again!

Talking vaguely

1. I'm very lazy. I only go to the gym once in a _____ moon.

- a) new
- b) full
- c) black
- d) blue

2. I see her from time to _____, but she's often busy with work these days.

- a) time
- b) place
- c) another
- d) times

3. O , I'll see you at the pub in an hour _____ so.

- a) and
- b) so
- c) or
- d) like

4. We're free most of the weekend, but we've got a few odds and _____ to do on Sunday morning.

- a) ends
- b) evens
- c) extras
- d) items

5. We're free most of the weekend, but we've got a few bits and _____ to do on Sunday morning.

- a) things
- b) stuff
- c) pieces
- d) ends

6. ' id you enjoy the party?' 'Well, kind _____ .'

- a) off
- b) of
- c) like
- d) or

Image: party

ANSWERS:

1. I'm very lazy. I only go to the gym once in a _____ moon.

- a) new
- b) full
- c) black
- d) blue**

a) The 'new moon' is the moon at its narrowest or 'youngest' stage. We don't use 'new moon' in this idiom. Try again!

b) The 'full moon' is the moon when it appears completely circular. We don't use the phrase 'full moon' in this idiom. Try again!

c) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) Well done! 'Once in a blue moon' means very rarely.

2. I see her from time to _____, but she's often busy with work these days.

- a) time**
- b) place
- c) another
- d) times

a) Well done! 'From time to time' means occasionally.

b) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

3. O , I'll see you at the pub in an hour _____ so.

- a) and
- b) so
- c) or**
- d) like

a) This doesn't work here. Try again!

b) This doesn't work here. Try again!

c) Well done! 'Or so' has a similar meaning to 'about' or 'approximately'.

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

4. We're free most of the weekend, but we've got a few odds and _____ to do on Sunday morning.

a) ends

b) evens

c) extras

d) items

a) Well done! ' odds and ends' means vague, unspecified items.

b) We can talk about odd numbers (1,3,5 etc.) and even numbers (2,4,6 etc.) but this doesn't work in this context. Try again!

c) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

5. We're free most of the weekend, but we've got a few bits and _____ to do on Sunday morning.

a) things

b) stuff

c) pieces

d) ends

a) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

b) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) Correct! ' its and pieces' means the same as 'odds and ends' in question .

d) We can say 'odds and ends' but not 'bits and ends'. Try again!

6. ' id you enjoy the party?' 'Well, kind _____ .'

a) off

b) of

c) like

d) or

a) We can't use 'off' in this context. Try again!

b) Well done! In this case, the second speaker enjoyed the party to some extent, but not completely.

c) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

d) This idiom doesn't exist in English. Try again!

Technology words

1. A teenager who spends all day in front of a computer screen is called a _____.
 - a) screenager
 - b) cybersickness
 - c) ciberwidow
 - d) e-cash
2. If you buy something from the internet, you don't use cash, you use _____.
 - a) dot com
 - b) e-cash
 - c) travellers cheques
 - d) dollars
3. A business which operates only on the internet is called a _____.
 - a) e-cash
 - b) dot com
 - c) keypal
 - d) cybersickness
4. He spent all day yesterday surfing the net, now he says he's tired. There must be a touch of _____.
 - a) dot com
 - b) cybersickness
 - c) screenager
 - d) keypal
5. What do we call someone who keeps in touch with someone in another country by email?
 - a) keypal
 - b) penpal
 - c) screenager
 - d) dot com
6. What do we call a woman whose husband uses the internet too much?
 - a) Cyberwidow
 - b) dot com
 - c) widow
 - d) housewife

Quiz topic: Technology words

Answers:

1. A teenager who spends all day in front of a computer screen is called a _____.
a) This new word describes a teenager who is always in their bedroom using the computer. Correct
b) If you spend too much time in front of the computer, you might start to suffer from cybersickness – feeling tired and ill.
c) If a woman's husband dies, she is called a widow; a cyberwidow loses her husband to the internet.
d) If you buy something on the internet, you pay with e-cash - virtual money.
2. If you buy something from the internet, you don't use cash, you use _____.
a) A dot com is a company which trades only on the internet.
b) If you buy something on the internet, you pay with e-cash - virtual money. Correct
c) People used travellers cheques in the past when they travelled abroad.
d) Dollars are a type of currency.
3. A business which operates only on the internet is called a _____.
a) e-cash.
b) dot com. Correct
c) keypal.
d) Cybersickness.
4. He spent all day yesterday surfing the net, now he says he's tired – must be a touch of _____.
a) A dot com is a company which trades only on the internet.
b) If you spend too much time in front of the computer, you might start to suffer from cybersickness – feeling tired and ill. Correct
c) This new word describes a teenager who is always in their bedroom on the computer.
d) In the old days, children were pen pals, they wrote letters to friends overseas, now they are keypals; they do it by email.
5. What do we call someone who keeps in touch with someone in another country – by email?
a) In the old days, children were pen pals, they wrote letters to friends overseas, now they are keypals; they do it by email. Correct
b) In the old days, children were pen pals, they wrote letters to friends overseas, now they do it by email – what do we call them?
c) This new word describes a teenager who is always in their bedroom using the computer.
d) A dot com is a company which trades only on the internet.

6. What do we call a woman whose husband uses the internet too much?
- a) **If a woman s husband dies, she is called a widow; a cyberwidow loses her husband to the internet. Correct**
 - b) A dot com is a company which trades only on the internet.
 - c) If a woman s husband dies, she is called a widow, what do we call a woman who loses her husband to the internet?
 - d) A housewife is a woman who stays home to look after the children and house.

Teenagers

1. Teenagers have to learn how to _____ school studies with spending time with their friends.
 - a) jingle
 - b) jiggle
 - c) jungle
 - d) juggle
2. If two people instantly like each other and become friends, you can say they _____.
 - a) hit each other
 - b) hit it off
 - c) hit out at each other
 - d) hit it out
3. A teenager about her best friend and herself: 'The fact that we have _____ shows how close we are to each other - we're like sisters'.
 - a) regular clashes
 - b) constant fights
 - c) occasional tiffs
 - d) frequent quarrels
4. Jeans and T-shirts can be worn by both boys and girls. They are _____ clothes.
 - a) monosex
 - b) unisex
 - c) polysex
 - d) any sex
5. Teenagers often talk about things that are _____ them - in other words, irritating them.
 - a) hugging
 - b) bugging
 - c) mugging
 - d) tugging
6. A common colloquial word for someone who is modern, stylish and always stays calm is _____.
 - a) chilly
 - b) tepid
 - c) lukewarm
 - d) cool

ANSWERS

1. Teenagers have to learn how to _____ school studies with spending time with their friends.

d) juggle – this is the correct answer.

2. If two people instantly like each other and become friends, you can say they _____.

a) hit each other - this is incorrect. This means they have a physical fight.

b) hit it off – this is the correct answer.

c) hit out at each other – this is not the right answer. This means they strongly criticise each other.

d) hit it out – this is not the right answer. You need a different preposition at the end.

3. A teenager about her best friend and herself: 'The fact that we have _____ shows how close we are to each other - we're like sisters'.

c) occasional tiffs – this is the correct answer. A 'tiff' is a minor quarrel, and 'occasional' means they don't happen very often.

4. Jeans and T-shirts can be worn by both boys and girls. They are _____ clothes.

b) unisex – this is the correct word.

5. Teenagers often talk about things that are _____ them - in other words, irritating them.

b) bugging – this is the correct word.

6. A common colloquial word for someone who is modern, stylish and always stays calm is _____.

b), c) - this isn't the right answer. This describes someone who shows little enthusiasm.

d) cool – this is the correct answer.

Telling the time

Quiz topic: Telling the time

1. How do you say the following time? 3:30
 - a) it's half past three
 - b) it's thirty past three
 - c) it's three and thirty
 - d) it's three and a half

2. How do you say the following time? 16:00
 - a) it's sixteen hours
 - b) it's four o'clock
 - c) it's sixteen
 - d) All of the above answers are correct

3. How do you say the following time? 3:45
 - a) it's three forty five
 - b) it's quarter to four
 - c) it's quarter to
 - d) All of the above answers are correct

4. How do you say the following time? 6:02
 - a) it's just beyond six
 - b) it's just gone six
 - c) it's just over six
 - d) it's just further past six

5. How do you say the following time? 2:57
 - a) it's nearly three o'clock
 - b) it's just before three o'clock
 - c) it's just coming up to three o'clock
 - d) All of the answers are correct

6. In the army, they are very exact about time; how would a soldier express the following? 16:00
 - a) Four o'clock in the afternoon
 - b) Sixteen hundred hours
 - c) Four PM
 - d) About four

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Telling the time

1. How do you say the following time? 3:30

- a) **it's half past three**
- b) it's thirty past three
- c) it's three and thirty
- d) it's three and a half

a) **You can say 'quarter past', 'half past' or 'quarter to' when saying the time.**

- b) You can say *'three thirty'* or *'half past three'*
- c) Don't say *'and'*
- d) This is not correct

2. How do you say the following time? 16:00

- a) it's sixteen hours
- b) **it's four o'clock**
- c) it's sixteen
- d) All of the above answers are correct

a) Don't use *'hours'* to tell the time

b) **When it is 'on the hour' we say o'clock**

- c) This is not correct
- d) Only one of the answers is correct

3. How do you say the following time? 3:45

- a) it's three forty five
- b) it's quarter to four
- c) it's quarter to
- d) **All of the above answers are correct**

a) You can say *'it's three forty five'*, *'it's quarter to four'* or just *'it's quarter to'*

b) You can say *'it's three forty five'*, *'it's quarter to four'* or just *'it's quarter to'*

c) You can say *'it's three forty five'*, *'it's quarter to four'* or just *'it's quarter to'*

d) **Well done! You can say 'it's three forty five', 'it's quarter to four' or just 'it's quarter to'**

4. How do you say the following time? 6:02

a) it's just beyond six

b) it's just gone six

c) it's just over six

d) it's just further past six

a) Choose a different word other than '*beyond*'

b) If it's 2 or 3 minutes past the hour, you can say '*it's just gone six*'

c) Choose a different word other than '*over*'

d) Choose a different word, rather than '*further past*'

5. How do you say the following time? 2:57

a) it's nearly three o'clock

b) it's just before three o'clock

c) it's just coming up to three o'clock

d) All of the answers are correct

a) You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

b) You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

c) You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

d) Correct! You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

6. In the army, they are very exact about time – how would a soldier express the following? 16:00

a) Four o'clock in the afternoon

b) Sixteen hundred hours

c) Four PM

d) About four

a) We might say it like this, but in the army it is often said more exactly.

b) Well done! In the army, they are very exact about time – sixteen hundred hours is correct.

c) We might say it like this, but in the army it is often said more exactly.

d) We might say it like this, but in the army it is often said more exactly.

TENNIS

or each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. At Wimbledon, John McEnroe was famous for playing great tennis and arguing with the _____.
a) referee
b) umpire
c) adjudicator
d) judge
2. How do we say the score 15 0 ?
a) fifteen nought
b) fifteen zero
c) fifteen love
d) fifteen nil
3. Modern tennis _____ give players more power when they hit the ball.
a) bats
b) clubs
c) sticks
d) racquets
4. Where do people play tennis?
a) a tennis court
b) a tennis pitch
c) a tennis pool
d) a tennis track
5. The _____ at Wimbledon often queue for hours to get tickets.
a) audience
b) spectators
c) viewers
d) watchers
6. If a player wins Wimbledon and the US, Australian and French open championships, they win the _____.
a) Grand Central
b) Grand Slam
c) Grand Prix
d) Grand Prize

Quiz topic:

Answers:

1. At Wimbledon, John McEnroe was famous for playing great tennis and arguing with the _____.
a) referee - You find a referee in other sports such as football what do we call the referee in tennis?
b) umpire - The umpire makes final decisions, e.g. to decide if the ball was out or not. Correct
c) adjudicator - An adjudicator makes decisions in a formal dispute e.g. in an industrial dispute.
d) judge - A judge makes legal decisions in court.
2. How do we say the score 15 0 ?
a) fifteen nought - fifteen nought is not correct.
b) fifteen zero - fifteen zero is not correct.
c) fifteen – love – fifteen – love is correct.
d) fifteen nil - fifteen nil is not correct we use nil to talk about football scores.
3. Modern tennis _____ give players more power when they hit the ball.
a) bats - You play table-tennis or baseball with a bat.
b) clubs - You play golf with a set of clubs.
c) sticks - Sticks is not correct.
d) racquets - You play tennis with a racquet or racket (both spellings are correct). Correct
4. Where do people play tennis?
a) a tennis court - Tennis is played on a tennis court. Correct
b) a tennis pitch - Football is played on a football pitch.
c) a tennis pool - People swim in a swimming pool.
d) a tennis track - Motor racing or running takes place on a track.
5. The _____ at Wimbledon often queue for hours to get tickets.
a) audience - People who watch a play in the theatre are the audience.
b) spectators - People who watch sport are called spectators.
c) viewers - People who watch TV are viewers.
d) watchers - Some people are bird watchers they see how many different varieties of bird they can find.
6. If a player wins Wimbledon and the US, Australian and French open championships, they win the _____.
a) Grand Central - The main train station in New York is called Grand Central Station.
b) Grand Slam - All major tennis tournaments make up the Grand Slam. Correct
c) Grand Prix - The Grand Prix is a series of formula car races around the world.
d) Grand Prize - Grand Prize is not correct.

Texting

1. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *cul8r*

- a) See you at 8 o'clock
- b) Looking forward to seeing you soon
- c) See you soon
- d) See you later

2. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *cu2nite*

- a) See you later
- b) See you tonight
- c) See you soon
- d) See you at 2 o'clock

3. What emotion does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *:-)*

- a) angry
- b) confused
- c) happy
- d) sad

4. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *gonna bl8*

- a) I'm going to be late
- b) I'll be there at 8 o'clock
- c) I'll see you soon
- d) I love you

5. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *ru@school?*

Image: school

- a) I hate school
- b) I failed my exam
- c) I'm late for school
- d) Are you at school?

6. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *LOL*

- a) Laughing out loud
- b) I'm crying
- c) I'm going to be late
- d) I love you lots

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Texting on your mobile

1. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *cul8r*

- a) See you at 8 o'clock
- b) Looking forward to seeing you soon
- c) See you soon
- d) See you later**

- a) Try saying the individual letters 'C' and 'U'. Then read 'l8r' as a word, pronouncing the number in the middle.
- b) Try saying the individual letters 'C' and 'U'. Then read 'l8r' as a word, pronouncing the number in the middle.
- c) Try saying the individual letters 'C' and 'U'. Then read 'l8r' as a word, pronouncing the number in the middle.

d) Well done!

2. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *cu2nite*

- a) See you later
- b) See you tonight**
- c) See you soon
- d) See you at 2 o'clock

- a) Try saying the individual letters 'C' and 'U'. Then read '2nite' as a word, pronouncing the number before 'nite'.

b) Well done!

- c) Try saying the individual letters 'C' and 'U'. Then read '2nite' as a word, pronouncing the number before 'nite'.
- d) Try saying the individual letters 'C' and 'U'. Then read '2nite' as a word, pronouncing the number before 'nite'.

3. What emotion does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *:-)*

- a) angry
- b) confused
- c) happy**
- d) sad

- a) Turn your head to look at the symbols from the right hand side – what kind of face do you see?

- b) Turn your head to look at the symbols from the right hand side – what kind of face do you see?

c) Well done!

- d) Turn your head to look at the symbols from the right hand side – what kind of face do you see?

4. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *gonna bl8*

a) I'm going to be late

b) I'll be there at 8 o'clock

c) I'll see you soon

d) I love you

a) Well done!

b) 'Gonna' means 'going to', 'b' means 'be' and 'l8' means 'late' – look at the sound of '8' and put an 'l' before it.

c) 'Gonna' means 'going to', 'b' means 'be' and 'l8' means 'late' – look at the sound of '8' and put an 'l' before it.

d) 'Gonna' means 'going to', 'b' means 'be' and 'l8' means 'late' – look at the sound of '8' and put an 'l' before it.

5. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *ru@school?*

a) I hate school

b) I failed my exam

c) I'm late for school

d) Are you at school?

a) Try saying the individual letters 'R' and 'U'. '@' means 'at'.

b) Try saying the individual letters 'R' and 'U'. '@' means 'at'.

c) Try saying the individual letters 'R' and 'U'. '@' means 'at'.

d) Well done!

6. What does the following mobile text (cell phone SMS) abbreviation mean? *LOL*

a) Laughing out loud

b) I'm crying

c) I'm going to be late

d) I love you lots

a) Well done! LOL means 'laughing out loud'! (a big laugh)

b) What could the letters LOL stand for?

c) What could the letters LOL stand for?

d) What could the letters LOL stand for?

Royal Concert Hall

1. The whole of the area of a theatre or concert hall where the audience sits is the _____.
 - a) tier
 - b) stalls
 - c) gallery
 - d) auditorium
2. The Royal Albert Hall has a rounded, or hemispherical, roof. What do we call such a roof?
 - a) a saddleback
 - b) a flat roof
 - c) a dome
 - d) a spire
3. The Royal Albert Hall is sometimes referred to as the nation's _____.
 - a) local pub
 - b) village inn
 - c) village hall
 - d) dance floor
4. Because it can seat over 5,000 people, the Royal Albert Hall can be called a _____.
 - a) medium-size hall
 - b) grand-scale venue
 - c) tall space
 - d) wide place
5. A net-like material that looks like a mesh formed by metal threads crossing over each other is a _____.
 - a) metal cloth
 - b) wire gauze
 - c) wire material
 - d) metal fabric
6. The annual series of about 70 concerts performed in the Royal Albert Hall is called the _____.
 - a) Pros
 - b) Cons
 - c) Props
 - d) Proms

ANSWERS

1. The whole of the area of a theatre or concert hall where the audience sits is the _____.

a) - c) This is a part of the area where the audience sits, not the whole of it.

d) This is the correct answer.

2. The Royal Albert Hall has a rounded, or hemispherical, roof. What do we call such a roof?

a), b), d) This is a different type of roof.

c) This is the correct answer.

3. The Royal Albert Hall is sometimes referred to as the nation's _____.

c) This is the correct answer. A 'village hall' is a building within a village which is owned by and run for the local community, hosting various social events.

4. Because it can seat over 5,000 people, the Royal Albert Hall can be called a _____.

b) This is the correct answer.

5. A net-like material that looks like a mesh formed by metal threads crossing over each other is a _____.

b) This is the correct answer.

6. The annual series of about 70 concerts performed in the Royal Albert Hall is called the _____.

d) This is the correct answer.

Theater

1. In theatres in Stratford you can see the _____ of William Shakespeare.
 - a) films
 - b) plays
 - c) acts
 - d) books
2. London theatre - _____ love to watch shows in the West End.
 - a) seeers
 - b) watchers
 - c) goers
 - d) stayers
3. Famous actors appear _____ stage in dozens of theatres.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
 - d) on top of the
4. If you like singing and dancing then you should see a _____.
 - a) sing-song
 - b) musical
 - c) musico
 - d) lovely
5. All the actors in a show are called the _____.
 - a) group
 - b) cast
 - c) actees
 - d) band
6. A performance usually has an _____ when the audience can have refreshments.
 - a) interruption
 - b) interval
 - c) interminable
 - d) intermolecular

ANSWERS:

1. In theatres in Stratford you can see the _____ of William Shakespeare.

a) films - You would normally see a film in a British cinema, not a theatre.

b) plays – This is the correct word!

c) acts - An act is a section of a performance. Often there are three acts.

d) books - Perhaps there are books in the theatre as well, but this isn't the best answer.

2. London theatre - _____ love to watch shows in the West End.

a) seeers – This isn't a word in English

b) watchers - This isn't the best answer for this question.

c) goers – Correct. They go to the theatre, so they are theatre-goers!

d) stayers – This is not the right word here.

3. Famous actors appear ____ stage in dozens of theatres.

b) on – This is the correct preposition

4. If you like singing and dancing then you should see a_____

b) musical – this is the correct word

5. All the performers in a show are called the _____.

a) group – This is not the right answer

b) cast – This is the correct word

c) actees – This is not an English word

d) band - A band is only a group of musicians, not actors and dancers.

6. A performance usually has an _____ when the audience can have refreshments.

b) interval – Correct. (In North America this break would be called an intermission.)

Time

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Mr Talbot is always late for class, we never start _____ time.

- a. to
- b. in
- c. at
- d. on

2. I'm terribly sorry but Dr Rafi is out seeing patients _____ the moment.

- a. in
- b. at
- c. on
- d. for

3. What do we call someone who likes getting up early in the morning?

- a. An early fish
- b. An early dog
- c. An early bird
- d. An early cat

4. He got to the exam just _____ time, they were about to start writing.

- a. to
- b. in
- c. at
- d. on

5. What do we call someone who prefers to stay up late at night?

- a. A night owl
- b. A night bird
- c. A night eagle
- d. A night parrot

6. I'll see you _____ next Saturday.

- a. on
- b. at
- c. in
- d. ----

Time

Answers

1. Mr Talbot is always late for class, we never start _____ time.
a. to - 'to time' is not the correct answer.
b. in - 'in time' means in order to do something e.g. we arrived in time to catch the 9:05 train.
c. at - 'at time' is not the correct answer.
d. on - 'on time' means to do something at the correct time e.g. be on time (don't be late). Correct

2. I'm terribly sorry but Dr Rafi is out seeing patients _____ the moment.
a. in - 'in the moment' is not correct
b. at - 'at the moment' is correct e.g. He's out at the moment, can you call back? Correct
c. on - 'on the moment' is not correct
d. for - we use 'for the moment' to emphasise that it is a temporary situation and may change e.g. For the moment we're just friends

3. What do we call someone who likes getting up early in the morning?
a. An early fish - An 'early fish' is not correct.
b. An early dog - An 'early dog' is not correct.
c. An early bird - An 'early bird' is someone who likes getting up early in the morning. Correct
d. An early cat - An 'early cat' is not correct.

4. He got to the exam just _____ time, they were about to start writing.
a. to - 'to time' is not the correct answer.
b.in - 'in time' means in order to do something e.g. we arrived in time to catch the 9:05 train. Correct
c. at - 'at time' is not the correct answer.
d. on - 'on time' means to do something at the correct time e.g. be on time (don't be late)

5. What do we call someone who prefers to stay up late at night?
a. A night owl - If you prefer to stay up late at night you are a night owl (an owl is a bird which sleeps during the day and is awake at night) Correct
b. A night bird - A night bird is not correct.
c. A night eagle - A night eagle is not correct.
d. A night parrot - A night parrot is not correct.

6. I'll see you _____ next Saturday.
a. on - 'On next Saturday' is not correct.
b. at - 'At next Saturday' is not correct.
c. in - 'In next Saturday' is not correct.
d. ---- - '--- next Saturday' is correct. If you use 'this, next, or last' do not use a preposition. Correct

Time

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. You can say the following time in different ways. But which of the following is NOT possible? 'My plane leaves at 22:15'

- a. ten fifteen
- b. quarter past ten
- c. fifteen past ten
- d. twenty-two fifteen

2. I won't be able to come to class, I've got an interview for MacDonalds _____ 6 o'clock.

- a. at
- b. in
- c. to
- d. for

3. Do you want to come swimming _____ Saturday?

- a. at
- b. in
- c. to
- d. on

4. Which is the odd one out? The exam will start at 3 o'clock _____ - so don't be late!

- a. on the dot
- b. sharp
- c. or thereabouts
- d. exactly

5. How long does the film _____? I have to be home by ten.

- a. run
- b. durate
- c. pass
- d. last

6. The police arrived _____, the robbers had disappeared.

- a. just in time
- b. in the nick of time
- c. at the last minute
- d. too late

Vocab: Time

Answers:

1. You can say the following time in different ways. But which of the following is NOT possible? 'My plane leaves at 22:15'
 - a. ten fifteen - 'My plane leaves at 22:15 (ten fifteen)' is correct.
 - b. quarter past ten - 'My plane leaves at 22:15 (quarter past ten)' is correct.
 - c. fifteen past ten - 'fifteen past ten' is not correct – you can say 'ten fifteen' or 'quarter past ten'. It is the correct answer**
 - d. twenty-two fifteen - 'My plane leaves at 22:15 (twenty-two fifteen)' is correct

2. I won't be able to come to class, I've got an interview for MacDonalds _____ 6 o'clock.
 - a. at - With specific times we use preposition 'at'. Correct**
 - b. in - With specific times we don't use preposition 'in'
 - c. to - With specific times we don't use preposition 'to'
 - d. for - With specific times we don't use preposition 'for'

3. Do you want to come swimming _____ Saturday?
 - a. at - With days of the week, we don't use 'at'
 - b. in - With days of the week, we don't use 'in'
 - c. to - With days of the week, we don't use 'to'
 - d. on - With days of the week, we use 'on'. Correct**

4. Which is the odd one out? The exam will start at 3 o'clock _____ - so don't be late!
 - a. on the dot - Which word or expression doesn't mean 'exactly'?
 - b. sharp - Which word or expression doesn't mean 'exactly'?
 - c. or thereabouts - The other words and expressions mean exactly – 'or thereabouts' means roughly (not exactly). Correct**
 - d. exactly - Which word or expression doesn't mean 'exactly'?

5. How long does the film _____? I have to be home by ten.
 - a. run - A film runs every day for 2 or 3 weeks.
 - b. durate - 'Durate' doesn't exist as a verb, only the noun 'duration' exists.
 - c. pass - 'Pass' is not the correct answer.
 - d. last - 'How long does it last?' is the answer. Correct**

6. The police arrived _____, the robbers had disappeared.
 - a. just in time - This idiom means the police arrived early enough to catch the criminals – in fact they were too late.
 - b. in the nick of time - This idiom means the police arrived early enough to catch the criminals – in fact they were too late.
 - c. at the last minute - This idiom means the police arrived early enough to catch the criminals – in fact they were too late.
 - d. too late - The idioms mean the police arrived early enough to catch the criminals – in fact they were too late.**

Time & money

1. I'd love to help, but I just can't _____ the time right now.

- a) spare
- b) have
- c) save
- d) spend

2. You couldn't _____ me a fiver, could you?

- a) waste
- b) spare
- c) afford
- d) run out of

3. I don't get paid for ages and I've _____ money already!

- a) wasted
- b) saved
- c) spent
- d) run out of

4. I'd really like to buy a new car, but I'm afraid I just _____ one.

- a) saved
- b) can't afford
- c) wasted
- d) ran out of

5. Sheena decided to _____ for a new bike by putting half of her pocket money in a piggy bank every week.

- a) spend
- b) waste
- c) save
- d) invest

6. I couldn't finish the exam, I was just too _____ time.

- a) run out of
- b) short of
- c) spent
- d) wasted

Quiz topic: Time & money

Answers:

1. I'd love to help, but I just can't _____ the time right now.

a) spare

b) have

c) save

d) spend

If you don't have enough time to do something, you can say 'I can't spare the time right now'.

You can say 'I don't have the time' or 'I can't spare the time'

If you do something quickly, you save time, but in this case he doesn't have enough time.

You can spend time doing something, but in this case he doesn't have enough time.

2. You couldn't _____ me a fiver, could you?

a) waste

b) spare

c) afford

d) run out of

If someone spends money on something with no value, you might say 'What a waste of money!'

You can use 'spare' as a verb to mean 'lend money'.

If you can't afford something, you don't have enough money to buy it.

If you use all your money or your time you have run out (of it).

3. I don't get paid for ages and I've _____ money already!

a) wasted

b) saved

c) spent

d) run out of

If someone spends money on something with no value, you might say that they are 'wasting' their money.

The opposite of 'spend money' is 'save money'.

You can only spend money or time ON something.

If you use all your money or your time you have run out (of it).

4. I'd really like to buy a new car, but I'm afraid I just _____ one.

- a) saved
- b) **can't afford**
- c) wasted
- d) ran out of

The opposite of spend money is save money.

If you can't afford something (or to do something) you don't have enough money. You can also say 'I can't afford the time'.

If someone spends money on something with no value, you might say that they are 'wasting' their money.

If you use all your money or your time you have run out (of it).

5. Sheena decided to _____ for a new bike by putting half of her pocket money in a piggy bank every week.

- a) spend
- b) waste
- c) **save**
- d) invest

You can only spend your time or money ON something.

You can only waste your time or money ON something useless.

You can save time and money by not spending it! You can also 'save up' for something.

You can invest time and money now, hoping to benefit from it later.

6. I couldn't finish the exam, I was just too _____ time.

- a) run out of
- b) **short of**
- c) spent
- d) wasted

You can 'run out of time' (a verb) but in this case she was 'short of time' (an adjective)

If you are 'short of time' you don't have enough time to do something.

You can only spend your time or money ON something. In this case she didn't have enough time.

You can only waste your time or money ON something useless. In this case she didn't have enough time.

Telling the time

Quiz topic: Telling the time

1. How do you say the following time? 3:30
 - a) it's half past three
 - b) it's thirty past three
 - c) it's three and thirty
 - d) it's three and a half

2. How do you say the following time? 16:00
 - a) it's sixteen hours
 - b) it's four o'clock
 - c) it's sixteen
 - d) All of the above answers are correct

3. How do you say the following time? 3:45
 - a) it's three forty five
 - b) it's quarter to four
 - c) it's quarter to
 - d) All of the above answers are correct

4. How do you say the following time? 6:02
 - a) it's just beyond six
 - b) it's just gone six
 - c) it's just over six
 - d) it's just further past six

5. How do you say the following time? 2:57
 - a) it's nearly three o'clock
 - b) it's just before three o'clock
 - c) it's just coming up to three o'clock
 - d) All of the answers are correct

6. In the army, they are very exact about time; how would a soldier express the following? 16:00
 - a) Four o'clock in the afternoon
 - b) Sixteen hundred hours
 - c) Four PM
 - d) About four

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Telling the time

1. How do you say the following time? 3:30

- a) **it's half past three**
- b) it's thirty past three
- c) it's three and thirty
- d) it's three and a half

a) **You can say 'quarter past', 'half past' or 'quarter to' when saying the time.**

- b) You can say '*three thirty*' or '*half past three*'
- c) Don't say '*and*'
- d) This is not correct

2. How do you say the following time? 16:00

- a) it's sixteen hours
- b) **it's four o'clock**
- c) it's sixteen
- d) All of the above answers are correct

a) Don't use '*hours*' to tell the time

b) **When it is 'on the hour' we say o'clock**

- c) This is not correct
- d) Only one of the answers is correct

3. How do you say the following time? 3:45

- a) it's three forty five
- b) it's quarter to four
- c) it's quarter to
- d) **All of the above answers are correct**

a) You can say '*it's three forty five*', '*it's quarter to four*' or just '*it's quarter to*'

b) You can say '*it's three forty five*', '*it's quarter to four*' or just '*it's quarter to*'

c) You can say '*it's three forty five*', '*it's quarter to four*' or just '*it's quarter to*'

d) **Well done! You can say '*it's three forty five*', '*it's quarter to four*' or just '*it's quarter to*'**

4. How do you say the following time? 6:02

- a) it's just beyond six
- b) it's just gone six**
- c) it's just over six
- d) it's just further past six

a) Choose a different word other than '*beyond*'

b) If it's 2 or 3 minutes past the hour, you can say '*it's just gone six*'

c) Choose a different word other than '*over*'

d) Choose a different word, rather than '*further past*'

5. How do you say the following time? 2:57

- a) it's nearly three o'clock
- b) it's just before three o'clock
- c) it's just coming up to three o'clock
- d) All of the answers are correct**

a) You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

b) You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

c) You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

d) Correct! You can say any of the following: *it's nearly / just before / just coming up to three o'clock*

6. In the army, they are very exact about time – how would a soldier express the following? 16:00

- a) Four o'clock in the afternoon
- b) Sixteen hundred hours**
- c) Four PM
- d) About four

a) We might say it like this, but in the army it is often said more exactly.

b) Well done! In the army, they are very exact about time – sixteen hundred hours is correct.

c) We might say it like this, but in the army it is often said more exactly.

d) We might say it like this, but in the army it is often said more exactly.

Children's toys

1. My daughter loves ponies. We certainly can't afford to buy her one but we bought her a _____ which she pretends is her very own real pony.

- a) rocking horse
- b) robot
- c) doll's house
- d) moving pony

2. Children like to pretend to be someone else a nurse, a fairy, a train driver. They love _____.

- a) dressing
- b) dressing up
- c) dressing down
- d) up dressing

3. I still love watching _____ shows. Even though you can see the strings I still like to believe the dolls really can walk and talk.

- a) poppet
- b) puppet
- c) puppet
- d) pupett

4. A _____ is such a simple toy. A round piece of wood or plastic and some string. Yet keeping the toy going up and down is such fun!

- a) doll
- b) skipping rope
- c) hula-hoop
- d) yo-yo

5. Children like playing with _____ but even adults use them too. Boxers like to use them to keep fit.

- a) building blocks
- b) skipping ropes
- c) colouring-in books
- d) marbles

6. She's only two but she loves her _____. She likes cuddling him and stroking his soft fur.

- a) doll's house
- b) doll
- c) robot
- d) teddy bear

ANSWERS:

1. My daughter loves ponies. We certainly can't afford to buy her one but we bought her a _____ which she pretends is her very own real pony.

a) rocking horse

- b) robot
- c) doll's house
- d) moving pony

a) Correct! This is a toy that looks like a horse and that rocks back and forth.

- b) This is a toy that looks like a machine that you can make do things.
- c) This is a small or miniature house that children play with.
- d) This describes what the toy does (i.e. it moves back and forth) but the name of the toy is different.

2. Children like to pretend to be someone else a nurse, a fairy, a train driver. They love _____.

- a) dressing
- b) **dressing up**
- c) dressing down
- d) up dressing

a) dressing means putting on your usual clothes, rather than putting on different clothes and pretending to be someone else.

b) Well done! Dressing up is what children do when they put on different clothes and pretend to be someone else.

- c) dressing down means wearing less formal clothes than usual.
- d) This expression doesn't exist in English. These words are in the wrong order.

3. I still love watching _____ shows. Even though you can see the strings I still like to believe the dolls really can walk and talk.

- a) poppet
- b) puppet
- c) **puppet**
- d) pupett

a) poppet is an endearing word you might call a child or someone you love.

b) The spelling of this word isn't correct.

c) Well done! A puppet is a toy that you control by pulling on strings connected to its head and body.

d) The spelling of this word isn't correct.

4. A _____ is such a simple toy. A round piece of wood or plastic and some string. Yet keeping the toy going up and down is such fun!

- a) doll
- b) skipping rope
- c) hula-hoop
- d) yo-yo**

a) A doll is a child's toy that looks like a small person or baby.

b) A skipping rope is a piece of thick string that you can jump over.

c) A hula-hoop is a large plastic ring that you can play with by putting it around your waist and moving your body so that it spins.

d) Correct! A yo-yo is a toy that you roll up and down on a string that is tied to your hand.

5. Children like playing with _____ but even adults use them too. Boxers like to use them to keep fit.

- a) building blocks
- b) skipping ropes**
- c) colouring-in books
- d) marbles

a) Building blocks are pieces of wood or plastic which children play with to build things. Boxers don't usually use them to keep fit.

b) Well done! Skipping ropes are pieces of thick string that you can jump over, which both children and adults can use.

c) Colouring-in books are books with black and white pictures in them which children use to make colourful with pens and crayons. Boxers don't usually use them to keep fit.

d) Marbles are small glass balls which children play with. Boxers don't usually use them to keep fit.

6. She's only two but she loves her _____. She likes cuddling him and stroking his soft fur.

- a) doll's house
- b) doll
- c) robot
- d) teddy bear**

a) A doll's house is a very small toy house that children play with. It doesn't have fur on it.

b) A doll is a child's toy that looks like a small person or baby. It doesn't usually have fur.

c) A robot is a toy that's made of plastic or metal. It doesn't usually have fur.

d) Well done! A teddy bear is a soft toy that looks like a bear.

Traffic

1. You and your friend are in your car on a road where there are so many other cars you hardly move. Suddenly your friend's mobile rings - someone wants to know where she is. She might say, '_____'.
 - a) I am stricken with traffic
 - b) I am struck by traffic.
 - c) I am stuck in traffic.
 - d) I am stuck-up.
2. Talking about a road with too many cars, complete this sentence: 'The traffic is very ____'.
 - a) hard
 - b) heavy
 - c) difficult
 - d) uneasy
3. 'A traffic _____' is when a lot of vehicles are close together and can't move or can only move very slowly.
 - a) confiture
 - b) compote
 - c) jam
 - d) marmalade
4. When traffic moves in a crazy, disorganised way, we may call it '____'.
 - a) misery
 - b) trouble
 - c) calamity
 - d) chaos
5. In certain busy areas you have to pay a charge for driving your car. What is it called?
 - a) A congestion fee
 - b) A congestion charge
 - c) An overcrowding fee
 - d) An overcrowding charge
6. Waiting in traffic can be very boring. Which of these does NOT mean 'very boring'?
 - a) long and monotonous
 - b) not interesting or exciting
 - c) tedious
 - d) frustrating

ANSWERS

1. You and your friend are in your car on a road where there are so many other cars you hardly move. Suddenly your friend's mobile rings - someone wants to know where she is. She might say, '_____'.
a) and b) Sorry, this expression does not exist.
c) This is correct.
d) Sorry, 'stuck-up' is used disapprovingly to describe someone who is too proud and considers himself or herself to be very important.

2. Talking about a road with too many cars, complete this sentence: 'The traffic is very ____'.
b) 'Heavy' - this is correct.

3. 'A traffic ____' is when a lot of vehicles are close together and can't move or can only move very slowly.
c) 'Jam' - this is correct.

4. When traffic moves in a crazy, disorganised way, we may call it '____'.
a) - c) Sorry, this is not the best word to use. Try again.
d) 'Chaos' - this is correct.

5. In certain busy areas you have to pay a charge for driving your car. What is it called?
a) 'A congestion fee' - although most people will understand what you mean by this, there is another, more accurate answer.
b) 'A congestion charge' - this is correct. The aim of congestion charges is usually to reduce traffic.
c) and d) Sorry, this expression does not exist.

6. Waiting in traffic can be very boring. Which of these does NOT mean 'very boring'?
a) - c) Sorry, this is just another way of saying 'very boring'.
d) 'Frustrating' - this is correct. It means 'very annoying, because it stops you achieving something that you want to achieve'.

Trains and Railways

1. The next train leaves from that _____.

- a) shelf
- b) platform
- c) walk
- d) table

Image: train at platform

2. That guy is travelling without a ticket. He hasn't paid! He's a fare _____

- a) bandit
- b) dodger
- c) waster
- d) thief

Image: suspicious looking character

3. This train is always _____ time.

- a) exact
- b) on
- c) down
- d) at

Image: train travelling or a clock

4. I'm coming back today and so could I have a _____ ticket?

- a) come back
- b) single
- c) one way
- d) return

Image: ticket hall window

5. I'm late because my train was _____ .

- a) delayed
- b) early
- c) on time
- d) tomorrow

Image: train track

6. Trains _____ between London and Paris through a tunnel.

- a) run
- b) track
- c) leave
- d) send

Image: Eurotunnel photo

ANSWERS:

1. The next train leaves from that _____.

- a) shelf
- b) platform**
- c) walk
- d) table

a) You put books on a shelf but not a train!

b) Well done! The platform is where you stand to wait for a train.

c) A walk can be a small path but there are no trains there.

d) A table is not for trains.

2. That guy is travelling without a ticket. He hasn't paid! He's a fare _____.

- a) bandit
- b) dodger**
- c) waster
- d) thief

a) A bandit is an old-fashioned word for thief.

b) Well done! dodger means avoid and this man is trying not to be seen by a ticket inspector.

c) He isn't wasting a ticket. He is trying to get a free ride on the train.

d) He is not stealing anything.

3. This train is always _____ time.

- a) exact
- b) on**
- c) down
- d) at

a) You need a time preposition here. Exact is an adjective.

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) This not correct. You need a time preposition here.

d) This is the wrong time preposition.

4. I'm coming back today and so could I have a _____ ticket?

- a) come back
- b) single
- c) one way
- d) return**

- a) This is a nice name for a ticket, but it is not correct.
- b) You can only go one way with a single ticket.
- c) You can't come back with a one way ticket.
- d) Well done!**

5. I'm late because my train was _____ .

- a) delayed**
- b) early
- c) on time
- d) tomorrow

- a) Well done! Perhaps there was snow on the tracks and so you were late.**
- b) You wouldn't be late if the train was early! Unless you missed it.
- c) You wouldn't be late if that happened.
- d) Your train was tomorrow and so you are late today??!

6. Trains _____ between London and Paris through a tunnel.

- a) run**
- b) track
- c) leave
- d) send

- a) Well done! Here run means travel.**
- b) This is incorrect. Trains run on a track.
- c) The preposition between would be incorrect. You could say trains leave from London.
- d) You send a letter, not a train.

Travel Vocab

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. My parents are going a luxury _____, 10 days sailing around the Mediterranean – how lovely!

- a. flight
- b. cruise
- c. journey
- d. trip

2. How long does it _____ to fly from Singapore to Bangkok?

- a. duration
- b. last
- c. take
- d. go

3. What time does your train _____? (arrive)

- a. get on
- b. get into
- c. get at
- d. get in

4. When I flew to Capetown, I was _____ to business-class – champagne all the way!

- a. upgraded
- b. promoted
- c. increased
- d. risen

5. If you go on a walking holiday in the countryside, which bag would be most practical?

- a. A handbag
- b. A suitcase
- c. A backpack
- d. A day bag

6. John wanted to go travelling, but he didn't have much money so he decided to _____ around the UK.

- a. hitch-hike
- b. auto-stop
- c. car-stop
- d. get a lift

Travel Vocab

Answers

1. My parents are going a luxury _____, 10 days sailing around the Mediterranean – how lovely!

a. flight - 'Flight' is the noun from 'fly' and is a journey on a plane.

b. cruise - A cruise is a holiday taken on a boat. Correct

c. journey - 'Journey' is a noun that describes going from one place to another.

d. trip - When we talk about 'trip' we often think of 'business-trip' or 'day-trip'.

2. How long does it _____ to fly from Singapore to Bangkok?

a. duration - 'Duration' is a noun – it describes the period of time that something exists – use it in a written or formal way.

b. last - 'It lasted a long time' means it continued to be used or available for a long time.

c. take - 'Use this verb' to describe how much time you need to do something. Correct

d. go - 'Go' is not correct.

3. What time does your train _____? (arrive)

a. get on - This is not correct.

b. get into - This is not correct.

c. get at - This is not correct.

d. get in - The train gets in at 8 o'clock (arrives) is the correct answer.

4. When I flew to Capetown, I was _____ to business-class – champagne all the way!

a. upgraded - 'Upgraded to business-class' is the correct answer.

b. promoted - You might be promoted in your job (given a higher position)

c. increased - Use increase to describe something getting higher e.g. the number of people flying is increasing every year.

d. risen - Rise (rose risen) is a synonym of increase. Use it to describe something getting higher.

5. If you go on a walking holiday in the countryside, which bag would be most practical?

a. A handbag - Women carry handbags to carry their purse, make-up, keys etc

b. A suitcase - A suitcase is more practical if you are staying in a hotel and not moving around every day.

c. A backpack - A backpack is practical for a walking holiday – you carry it on your back. Correct

d. A day bag - A day bag is useful for carrying things you need for one day.

6. John wanted to go travelling, but he didn't have much money so he decided to _____ around the UK.

a. hitch-hike - When you stand by the road and wait for someone to stop and take you somewhere, it's called hitch-hiking. Correct

b. auto-stop - Auto-stop is the name in many countries – but what's it called in English?

c. car-stop - Car-stop is not correct.

d. get a lift - You could get a lift from someone but what's to verb to describe the activity?

University Vocabulary

- . Which of the following is NOT correct? I can't come out tonight, I have to _____ my essay tomorrow morning and I've only just started it!
 - a) hand in
 - b) hand out
 - c) submit
 - d) give in

- . Professor Anderson's a great speaker. Although there are 150 people listening to his _____, you feel like he's talking directly to you.
 - a) presentation
 - b) lecture
 - c) seminar
 - d) tutorial

- . Which informal verb means 'to study very hard' I'll really have to _____ the books this weekend
 - a) study
 - b) read
 - c) hit
 - d) learn

- . What do you call a weekly meeting of students and a tutor, who come together to discuss an aspect of the course?
 - a) A presentation
 - b) A lecture
 - c) A seminar
 - d) A tutorial

- . A: 'I'm finding the course really difficult'
B: 'Well why don't you discuss it with your tutor when you have your _____ on Thursday?'
 - a) presentation
 - b) lecture
 - c) seminar
 - d) tutorial

- . I think Sarah just could cope with the workload of university _____ a young family, maybe _____ was the most sensible decision she could have made.
 - a) dropping off
 - b) dropping in
 - c) dropping to
 - d) dropping out

University vocabulary Answers

- . Which of the following is NOT correct? I can't come out tonight, I have to _____ my essay tomorrow morning and I've only just started it!

- a) hand in
- b) hand out**
- c) submit
- d) give in

You can 'hand in', 'submit' or 'give in' an essay.

When something is 'handed out' it is distributed, e.g. Could you hand out these papers to the class please

- . Professor Anderson's a great speaker. Although there are 150 people listening to his _____, you feel like he's talking directly to you.

- a) presentation
- b) lecture**
- c) seminar
- d) tutorial

A presentation is usually given by one student to other members of the course and a tutor who then go on to discuss the issues raised.

In a lecture, the professor or lecturer talks to a large group of students in a lecture theatre. The students listen and take notes and may ask questions at the end.

In a seminar, a small group of students meets with their tutor on a weekly basis to discuss an aspect of the course.

A tutorial is a one-to-one meeting with a tutor to discuss the student's progress on the course and whether they are having any problems.

- . Which informal verb means 'to study very hard?' I'll really have to _____ the books this weekend.

- a) study
- b) read
- c) hit**
- d) learn

You can study a book, but which verb means to study hard?

You can read a book, but which verb means to study hard?

If you 'hit the books' you study very hard – note that this is used more in American English and is informal.

Which verb means to study hard?

- . What do you call a weekly meeting of students and a tutor, who come together to discuss an aspect of the course?

- a) A presentation
- b) A lecture
- c) A seminar**
- d) A tutorial

A presentation is usually given by one student to other members of the course and a tutor who then go on to discuss the issues raised.

In a lecture, the professor or lecturer talks to a large group of students in a lecture theatre. The students listen and take notes and may ask questions at the end.

In a seminar, a small group of students meets with their tutor on a weekly basis to discuss an aspect of the course.

A tutorial is a one-to-one meeting with a tutor to discuss the student's progress on the course and whether they are having any problems.

- . A: 'I'm finding the course really difficult' B: 'Well why don't you discuss it with your tutor when you have your _____ on Thursday?

- a) presentation
- b) lecture
- c) seminar
- d) tutorial**

A presentation is usually given by one student to other members of the course and a tutor who then go on to discuss the issues raised.

In a lecture, the professor or lecturer talks to a large group of students in a lecture theatre. The students listen and take notes and may ask questions at the end.

In a seminar, a small group of students meets with their tutor on a weekly basis to discuss an aspect of the course.

A tutorial is a one-to-one meeting with a tutor to discuss the student's progress on the course and whether they are having any problems.

- . I think Sarah just couldn't cope with the workload of university and a young family, maybe _____ was the most sensible decision she could have made.

- a) dropping off
- b) dropping in
- c) dropping to
- d) dropping out**

If you 'drop off', you fall asleep I dropped off in the middle of his boring lecture

If you 'drop in', you call at someone's house. I thought I'd drop in as I was passing

'drop to' is not correct.

If you leave a course without completing it, you drop out. Someone can also be a college 'drop-out'.

Vary and its Derivatives

1. The weather conditions in New York _____ from hot and dry in summer to cold and snowy in winter.
 - a) various
 - b) variety
 - c) vary
 - d) variable

2. These changes occur for a _____ of reasons.
 - a) various
 - b) variety
 - c) vary
 - d) variable

3. The _____ in temperature and humidity can impact negatively on health.
 - a) variable
 - b) variety
 - c) variations
 - d) invariable

4. Doctors in the region are _____ inundated with sick patients in the winter months.
 - a) variable
 - b) invariably
 - c) variations
 - d) invariable

5. However, there are _____ precautions which people can take to prevent colds and flu.
 - a) various
 - b) variety
 - c) variation
 - d) vary

6. However, the results can be _____, so people over the age of 65 are advised to have a yearly flu vaccination.
 - a) vary
 - b) variety
 - c) variation
 - d) variable

ANSWERS:

1. The weather conditions in New York _____ from hot and dry in summer to cold and snowy in winter.

- a) various Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a verb.
- b) variety Sorry, this is a noun: you need a verb.
- c) vary – Well done, this is correct!**
- d) variable Sorry, this is a adjective: you need a verb.

2. These changes occur for a _____ of reasons.

- a) various Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun.
- b) variety – Well done, this is correct!**
- c) vary Sorry, this is an verb: you need a noun.
- d) variable Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun.

3. The _____ in temperature and humidity can impact negatively on health.

- a) variable Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun.
- b) variety Sorry, you need a different noun.
- c) variations – Well done, this is correct!**
- d) invariable Sorry, this is an adjective: you need a noun.

4. Doctors in the region are _____ inundated with sick patients in the winter months.

- a) variable Sorry, this is an adjective: you need an adverb.
- b) invariably – Well done, this is correct!**
- c) variations Sorry, this is a noun: you need an adverb.
- d) invariable Sorry, this is an adjective: you need an adverb.

5. However, there are _____ precautions which people can take to prevent colds and flu.

- a) various – Well done, this is correct!**
- b) variety Sorry, this is a noun: you need an adjective.
- c) variation Sorry, this is a noun: you need an adjective.
- d) vary Sorry, this is a verb: you need an adjective.

6. However, the results can be _____, so people over the age of 65 are advised to have a yearly flu vaccination.

- a) vary Sorry, this is a verb: you need an adjective.
- b) variety Sorry, this is a noun: you need an adjective.
- c) variation Sorry, this is a noun: you need an adjective.
- d) variable – Well done, this is correct!**

Verb and Preposition Agreement

1. I really enjoy my new English class, we discuss _____ really interesting topics like music, pop stars and fashion!

- a) about
- b) at
- c) (no preposition)
- d) to

2. What did you think _____ the film? Did you enjoy it?

- a) of
- b) on
- c) no preposition
- d) to

3. It was so embarrassing, I didn't have enough money to pay _____ the meal.

- a) (no preposition)
- b) at
- c) to
- d) for

4. She left _____ work at 6.30 this morning. I was still sleeping!

- a) to
- b) at
- c) for
- d) (no preposition)

5. I'm not sure if I can come tonight, it depends _____ the babysitter.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) no preposition
- d) to

6. Dear Mr Smith, Thank you _____ informing me of your current position. I would like to

- a) for
- b) no preposition
- c) to
- d) in

Answers:

1. I really enjoy my new English class, we discuss _____ really interesting topics like music, pop stars and fashion!

- a) about
- b) at
- c) (no preposition)**
- d) to

discuss about something is not correct.

discuss at something is not correct.

discuss something (with no preposition) is correct.

discuss to something is not correct.

2. What did you think _____ the film? Did you enjoy it?

- a) of**
- b) on
- c) no preposition
- d) to

What did you think of it is asking for your opinion.

Think on something is not correct.

Think is followed by a preposition.

Think to something is not correct.

3. It was so embarrassing, I didn't have enough money to pay _____ the meal.

- a) (no preposition)
- b) at
- c) to
- d) for**

pay the meal is not correct.

pay at the meal is not correct.

pay to the meal is not correct.

pay for the meal is correct.

4. She left _____ work at 6.30 this morning I was still sleeping!

- a) to
- b) at
- c) for**
- d) (no preposition)

She left to work is not correct.

She left at work is not correct.

She left for work is correct – she left one place *for* another.

She left work means she finished work for the day and went somewhere else.

5. I'm not sure if I can come tonight, it depends _____ the babysitter.

a) in

b) on

c) no preposition

d) to

depend in something is not correct.

depend on something is correct.

depend something (with no preposition) is not correct.

depend to something is not correct.

6. Dear Mr. Smith, Thank you _____ informing me of your current position. I would like to

a) for

b) no preposition

c) to

d) in

Thank you for doing something is correct.

Thank you doing something (with no preposition) is not correct.

Thank you to doing something is not correct.

Thank you in doing something is not correct.

Verb + Preposition

Quiz topic: Verb + preposition

1. In Mr Smith's class we often discuss _____ really interesting topics, you know - politics, religion, the environment!
a) about
b) of
c) to
d) --- (no preposition)

2. I love listening _____ classical music, I find it really relaxing.
a) about
b) at
c) to
d) --- (no preposition)

3. I don't understand what this means - can you explain _____?
a) me this word
b) this word me
c) this word to me
d) this word at me

4. She asked _____ me to help her with the homework.
a) --- (no preposition)
b) to
c) at
d) on

5. I applied _____ 10 jobs last week, but I haven't got one interview!
a) to
b) for
c) at
d) about

6. What did you think _____ the film? Did you like it?
a) about
b) of
c) in
d) all of the above

Quiz topic: Verb + preposition

1. In Mr Smith's class we often discuss _____ really interesting topics, you know - politics, religion, the environment!

- a) about
- b) of
- c) to

d) --- (no preposition)

a) 'To discuss *about* something' is not correct.

b) 'To discuss *of* something' is not correct.

c) 'To discuss *to* something' is not correct.

d) Correct! You can 'discuss politics', 'discuss religion' or discuss anything at all - don't use a preposition!

2. I love listening _____ classical music, I find it really relaxing.

- a) about
- b) at

c) to

d) --- (no preposition)

a) 'Listen about music' is not correct - choose a different preposition.

b) 'Listen at music' is not correct - choose a different preposition.

c) Well done! 'Listen to music' is correct - always use the verb and preposition together, e.g. 'What are you listening to?'

d) 'Listen music' is not correct - with this verb, we must use a preposition.

3. I don't understand what this means - can you explain _____?

- a) me this word
- b) this word me

c) this word to me

d) this word at me

a) You cannot say 'explain me' - you need an object + preposition: 'explain it to me'.

b) You cannot say 'explain it me' - you need an object + preposition: 'explain it to me'.

c) This is correct! We say 'explain something to someone'.

d) You cannot say 'explain something at me' - you need a different preposition.

4. She asked _____ me to help her with the homework.

a) --- (no preposition)

- b) to
- c) at
- d) on

a) Well done! We say 'ask someone' to do something - not ask to someone, so you don't need a preposition.

- b) You cannot 'ask to someone' to do something - is this verb followed by a preposition?
- c) You cannot 'ask at someone' to do something - is this verb followed by a preposition?
- d) You cannot 'ask for someone' to do something' - is this verb followed by a preposition?

5. I applied _____ 10 jobs last week, but I haven't got one interview!

a) to

b) for

- c) at
- d) about

a) You can 'apply to a company', but you 'apply for a job', e.g. I am applying for the position of researcher which was advertised in this week's Daily News.

b) You can 'apply to a company', but you 'apply for a job', e.g. I am applying for the position of researcher which was advertised in this week's Daily News.

c) You can 'apply to a company', but you 'apply for a job', e.g. I am applying for the position of researcher which was advertised in this week's Daily News.

d) You can 'apply to a company', but you 'apply for a job', e.g. I am applying for the position of researcher which was advertised in this week's Daily News.

6. What did you think _____ the film? Did you like it?

a) about

b) of

- c) in
- d) all of the above

a) We use 'think about' to consider something, e.g. What are you thinking about?

b) We use 'think of' when we give our opinions, e.g. I didn't think much of it (I didn't like it)

c) 'Think in' something is not correct.

d) Only one of the answers is correct.

Verb and Prepositions

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer:

1. You've been talking about asking her out for weeks, what are you waiting ____?
a. to
b. in
c. at
d. for
2. Yeah, Mr Bennett is our history teacher, he's nice but I never know what he's talking _____.
a. of
b. on
c. about
d. over
3. I've finally decided to call _____ Simon, I want to know how he feels.
a. ---
b. to
c. at
d. in
4. People say he works _____ the CIA, and he carries a gun!
a. at
b. for
c. with
d. in
5. What kind of music do you like listening ____?
a. to
b. at
c. ---
d. for
6. What did you discuss _____ at the meeting?
a. on
b. over
c. about
d. ---

Verb and Prepositions

Answers

1. You've been talking about asking her out for weeks, what are you waiting ____?
a. to - The preposition goes at the end of the question, but 'wait to something' is not correct.
b. in - The preposition goes at the end of the question, but 'wait in something' is not correct.
c. at - The preposition goes at the end of the question, but 'wait at something' is not correct.
d. for - The preposition goes at the end of the question - 'wait for something' is correct.

2. Yeah, Mr Bennett is our history teacher, he's nice but I never know what he's talking _____.
a. of - Notice how the preposition comes at the end of the sentence - 'talking of' is not correct.
b. on - Notice how the preposition comes at the end of the sentence - 'talking on' is not correct.
c. about - Notice how the preposition comes at the end of the sentence - 'talking about' is correct.
d. over - Notice how the preposition comes at the end of the sentence - 'talking over' is not correct.

3. I've finally decided to call _____. Simon, I want to know how he feels.
a. --- - **'To call someone' (without preposition) is correct.**
b. to - 'To call to someone' is not correct.
c. at - 'To call at someone' is not correct.
d. in - 'To call in someone' is not correct.

4. People say he works _____ the CIA, and he carries a gun!
a. at - You can say 'work at + place' e.g. he works at the local factory - but 'work for' someone or an organisation.
b. for - We say 'work for' an organisation or someone e.g. he works for Paul. Correct
c. with - You can work with someone, but not an organisation.
d. in - You can say 'he works in a bar' but not for an organisation or large company.

5. What kind of music do you like listening ____?
a. to - The preposition goes at the end of the question, we say 'listen to music / something'. Correct
b. at - The preposition goes at the end of the question, but 'listen at music / something' is not correct.
c. --- - The preposition goes at the end of the question, but 'listen music / something' is not correct.
d. for - The preposition goes at the end of the question, but 'listen for music / something' is not correct.

6. What did you discuss _____ at the meeting?
a. on - 'Discuss on' is not correct.
b. over - 'Discuss over' is not correct.
c. about - 'Discuss about' is not correct.
d. --- - 'Discuss ---' is correct - don't use any preposition with this verb.

Vocab Expression with “get”

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I tried ringing her all morning but I couldn't get _____.
a. down
b. up
c. over
d. through
2. My dad's been unemployed for 6 months, it's really getting him _____.
a. over
b. down
c. by
d. up
3. Sorry I'm late, I was so tired I just couldn't get _____ this morning.
a. down
b. up
c. over
d. by
4. Hmm, the kids are very quiet, I wonder what they're getting _____ to?
a. down
b. by
c. up
d. through
5. I don't think you really get _____ the death of a parent.
a. down
b. over
c. by
d. through
6. I find it hard to get _____ on my salary, I'm always penniless by the end of the month.
a. through
b. over
c. by
d. up

Vocab Expression with “get”

Answers

1. I tried ringing her all morning but I couldn't get _____.
a. down - If something 'gets you down', it makes you feel depressed.
b. up - 'Get up' means get out of bed – be careful, the opposite is not 'get down'.
c. over - To 'get over something' means to recover from either an illness or a death.
d. through - 'Get through' means 'be connected, usually on the phone. Correct

2. My dad's been unemployed for 6 months, it's really getting him _____.
a. over - To 'get over something' means to recover from either an illness or a death.
b. down - If something 'gets you down', it makes you feel depressed. Correct
c. by - 'To get by' means to survive on a small amount of money.
d. up - 'Get up' means get out of bed – be careful, the opposite is not 'get down'.

3. Sorry I'm late, I was so tired I just couldn't get _____ this morning.
a. down - If something 'gets you down', it makes you feel depressed.
b. up - 'Get up' means get out of bed – be careful, the opposite is not 'get down'. Correct
c. over - To 'get over something' means to recover from either an illness or a death.
d. by - 'To get by' means to survive on a small amount of money.

4. Hmmm, the kids are very quiet, I wonder what they're getting _____ to?
a. down - If something 'gets you down', it makes you feel depressed.
b. by - 'To get by' means to survive on a small amount of money.
c. up - 'Get up to something' means 'do something you shouldn't be doing'. Correct
d. through - 'Get through' means 'be connected, usually on the phone.

5. I don't think you really get _____ the death of a parent.
a. down - If something 'gets you down', it makes you feel depressed.
b. over - To 'get over something' means to recover from either an illness or a death. Correct
c. by - 'To get by' means to survive on a small amount of money.
d. through - 'Get through' means 'be connected' usually on the phone.

6. I find it hard to get _____ on my salary, I'm always penniless by the end of the month.
a. through - 'Get through' means be connected, usually on the phone.
b. over - To 'get over something' means to recover from either an illness or a death.
c. by - 'To get by' means to survive on a small amount of money. Correct
d. up - 'Get up' means get out of bed – be careful, the opposite is not 'get down'.

Vocab Language around the World

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. The _____ language is spoken in many countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Morocco, Tunisia etc...
 - a. Arab
 - b. Arabian
 - c. Arabic
 - d. Arabesque

2. If you were in Amsterdam, what language would you hear?
 - a. Dutch
 - b. Deutsch
 - c. Hollandaise
 - d. Netherlish

3. In England, they speak English - but what do they speak in Thailand? (Pronounce the 'th' as a 't')
 - a. Thalian
 - b. Thailish
 - c. Thai
 - d. Thailic

4. Which of the following is NOT correct?
 - a. Chinese
 - b. Japanese
 - c. Portuguese
 - d. Germanese

5. Sergey comes from Russia so his _____ tongue is Russian.
 - a. father
 - b. mother
 - c. sister
 - d. brother

6. A 'siesta' is a little sleep in the afternoon, but which language does it come from?
 - a. Spanish
 - b. Spannish
 - c. Spanish
 - d. Spanner

Vocab Language around the World

Answers

1. The _____ language is spoken in many countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Morocco, Tunisia etc...
 - a. Arab - An Arab is someone whose language is Arabic and they have their origin in the Middle East.
 - b. Arabian - Arabian is the adjective connected with Arabia.
 - c. **Arabic - Arabic is a very widely spoken language. Correct**
 - d. Arabesque - Arabesque is a position in ballet!

2. If you were in Amsterdam, what language would you hear?
 - a. **Dutch - Amsterdam is the capital of Holland, where they speak Dutch. Correct**
 - b. Deutsch - Deutsch is German for German!
 - c. Hollandaise - Hollandaise is a sauce made from eggs - nice with vegetables!
 - d. Netherlish - Netherlish doesn't exist.

3. In England, they speak English - but what do they speak in Thailand? (Pronounce the 'th' as a 't')
 - a. Thalian - 'Thalian' is not correct.
 - b. Thailish - 'Thailish' is not correct.
 - c. **Thai - The Thai people speak Thai. Correct**
 - d. Thailic - 'Thailic' is not correct.

4. Which of the following is NOT correct?
 - a. Chinese - In China they speak Chinese.
 - b. Japanese - In Japan they speak Japanese.
 - c. Portuguese - In Portugal they speak Portuguese
 - d. **Germanese - In Germany they speak German. The correct answer**

5. Sergey comes from Russia so his _____ tongue is Russian.
 - a. father - 'Father tongue' is not correct.
 - b. **mother - 'Mother tongue' is correct - your native language.**
 - c. sister - 'Sister tongue' is not correct.
 - d. brother - 'Brother tongue' is not correct.

6. A 'siesta' is a little sleep in the afternoon, but which language does it come from?
 - a. Spanish
 - b. Spannish
 - c. **Spanish - Correct**
 - d. Spanner

Vocab Phrasal Verbs with “go”

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Yuck, this milk stinks! I think it's gone _____.
 - a. on
 - b. off
 - c. up
 - d. down

2. Do you think this bag goes _____ my jacket?
 - a. with
 - b. for
 - c. to
 - d. at

3. Sorry I'm late, the film went _____ longer than I thought.
 - a. over
 - b. in
 - c. on
 - d. off

4. The police suspected him of carrying drugs so they went _____ his bag – but they found nothing.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. across
 - d. through

5. When couples have a baby they often have to go _____ a holiday for a year or two.
 - a. with
 - b. without
 - c. to
 - d. on

6. Phillis was so angry, she went _____ without saying a word – I haven't seen her since.
 - a. on
 - b. off
 - c. to
 - d. at

Vocab Phrasal Verbs with “go”

Answers

1. Yuck, this milk stinks! I think it's gone _____.
 - a. on - 'Gone on' is not correct. Which word means it has gone bad?
 - b. off - If food has gone off, you cannot eat it because it is too old. Correct**
 - c. up - 'Gone up' is not correct. Which word means it has gone bad?
 - d. down - 'Gone down' is not correct. Which word means it has gone bad?

2. Do you think this bag goes _____ my jacket?
 - a. with - If one thing looks good with another, it 'goes with' it. Correct**
 - b. for - 'Goes for' is not correct. Which word means one thing looks good with another?
 - c. to - 'Goes to' is not correct. Which word means one thing looks good with another?
 - d. at - 'Goes at' is not correct. Which word means one thing looks good with another?

3. Sorry I'm late, the film went _____ longer than I thought.
 - a. over - 'Went over' is not correct. Which word means 'continue'?
 - b. in - 'Went in' is not correct. Which word means 'continue'?
 - c. on - The film went on (continued) longer than I thought. Correct**
 - d. off - 'Went off' is not correct. Which word means 'continue'?

4. The police suspected him of carrying drugs so they went _____ his bag – but they found nothing.
 - a. on - 'Go on' is not correct. Which word means 'search'?
 - b. in - 'Go in' is not correct. Which word means 'search'?
 - c. across - 'Go across' is not correct. Which word means 'search'?
 - d. through - If you search something, you 'go through' it. Correct**

5. When couples have a baby they often have to go _____ a holiday for a year or two.
 - a. with - 'Go with' is not correct. Which word means you stop having something which you usually have?
 - b. without - If you 'go without' something, you have to stop having something which you usually have. Correct**
 - c. to - 'Go to' is not correct. Which word means you stop having something which you usually have?
 - d. on - You 'go on' holiday, but which verb fits the logical meaning of the sentence. i.e. you stop having something which you usually have?

6. Phillis was so angry, she went _____ without saying a word – I haven't seen her since.
 - a. on - 'Go on' is not correct. Which word means 'leave'?
 - b. off - She went off (left) without saying a word. Correct**
 - c. to - 'Went to' is not correct. Which word means 'leave'?
 - d. at - 'Went at' is not correct. Which word means 'leave'?

Vocab Suffix able/ible

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. My car is very _____ it's never broken down.
 - a. edible
 - b. inedible
 - c. unreliable
 - d. reliable

2. This steak is completely _____, it's cold and tough.
 - a. unreliable
 - b. reliable
 - c. edible
 - d. inedible

3. Sue's handwriting is _____, she usually has to type letters.
 - a. flexible
 - b. inflexible
 - c. comprehensible
 - d. incomprehensible

4. Is this sweater _____ or do I have to get it dry-cleaned?
 - a. washable
 - b. changeable
 - c. washible
 - d. adjustable

5. My working hours are very _____, I have to arrive exactly on time.
 - a. changeable
 - b. inflexible
 - c. flexible
 - d. inflexible

6. Water in the UK is _____, you can take it directly from the tap.
 - a. drinkable
 - b. undrinkable
 - c. curable
 - d. incurable

Vocab Suffix able/ible

Answers

1. My car is very _____ it's never broken down.

- a. edible - If something is edible, you can eat it - Most insects are edible, some are delicious!
- b. inedible - If something is inedible, you cannot eat it - e.g. The inedible mushroom Hydnellum Caeruleum (now you know!)
- c. unreliable - If something (or someone) is unreliable, you cannot rely or depend on it, e.g. her ex-boyfriend was always late.
- d. reliable - If something is reliable, you can depend or rely on it. Correct**

2. This steak is completely _____, it's cold and tough.

- a. unreliable - If something (or someone) is unreliable, you cannot rely or depend on it, e.g. her ex-boyfriend was always late.
- b. reliable - If something is reliable, you can depend or rely on it.
- c. edible - If something is edible, you can eat it - Most insects are edible, some are delicious!
- d. inedible - If something is inedible, you cannot eat it - e.g. The inedible mushroom Hydnellum Caeruleum (now you know!) Correct**

3. Sue's handwriting is _____, she usually has to type letters.

- a. flexible - If something is flexible, you can change it easily.
- b. inflexible - If something is inflexible, you cannot change it easily.
- c. comprehensible - If something is comprehensible, you can understand it.
- d. incomprehensible - If something is incomprehensible, you can't understand it. Correct**

4. Is this sweater _____ or do I have to get it dry-cleaned?

- a. washable - If something is washable, you can wash it. Correct**
- b. changeable - We often say the UK weather is changeable, sunny one moment, rainy the next!
- c. washible - Both 'able' & 'ible' occur as suffixes - there are no rules - learn the spelling!
- d. adjustable - If something is adjustable, you can change it so that it fits / suits or is comfortable e.g. an adjustable office chair.

5. My working hours are very _____, I have to arrive exactly on time.

- a. changeable - We often say the UK weather is changeable, sunny one moment, rainy the next!
- b. inflexible - If something is inflexible, you cannot change it easily. Correct**
- c. flexible - If something is flexible, you can change it easily.
- d. inflexible - Both 'able' & 'ible' occur as suffixes - there are no rules - learn the spelling!

6. Water in the UK is _____, you can take it directly from the tap.

- a. drinkable - If something is drinkable, you can drink it - a formal word is 'potable'. Correct**
- b. undrinkable - If something is undrinkable, you can't drink it - a formal word is 'non-potable'.
- c. curable - If an illness is curable, it can be cured, the person can be made well. Some illnesses are curable,
- d. incurable - If an illness is incurable, it cannot be cured, the person cannot be made well. Some illnesses are incurable.

Vowels

1. Which word comes next? Said, led, read (past tense), _____. (Tip: Try saying them out loud to hear the sound.)
 - a) breed
 - b) bread
 - c) Brad
 - d) braid
2. Which word comes next? Me, three, ski, _____.
 - a) plea
 - b) play
 - c) ploy
 - d) ply
3. Which word comes next? Toad, sewed, mowed _____.
 - a) mod
 - b) mood
 - c) mode
 - d) moored
4. Which word comes next? Year, here, beer _____.
 - a) dare
 - b) wear
 - c) we're
 - d) were
5. Which word comes next? Fruit, suit _____.
 - a) quite
 - b) biscuit
 - c) suite
 - d) boot
6. Which word comes next? Square, care, fair _____.
 - a) are
 - b) wear
 - c) near
 - d) liar

ANSWERS:

1. Which word comes next? Said, led, read (past tense), _____.

a) breed – Double 'e' makes a long sound e.g. 'need', 'feed'.

b) **bread – This is the correct answer because 'ea' can sometimes be pronounced as a short sound e.g. 'breakfast', 'dead'. A less common spelling of this sound is 'ai' e.g. 'said'.**

c) Brad – This is a short 'a' sound e.g. 'cat', 'man', 'can'.

d) braid – This is a long 'a' sound e.g. 'play', 'May'.

2. Which word comes next? Me, three, ski, _____.

a) **plea – This is the correct answer. Well done! The letters 'ea' can sometimes be pronounced as a long 'e' sound e.g. 'please', 'speak'. A less common spelling of this sound is seen in 'ski'.**

b) play – This is a long 'a' sound e.g. 'May', 'day'.

c) ploy – This is a different sound e.g. 'boy', 'toy'.

d) ply – 'ly' makes a long 'e' sound when it is at the end of words of more than one syllable e.g. 'happily', 'friendly'. Here, in a one syllable word, it makes a sound like 'eye', 'I', 'why'.

3. Which word comes next? Toad, sewed, mowed _____.

a) mod – This is a different sound. It makes a short sound e.g. 'rod', 'god'.

b) mood – This is a longer sound like the sound in 'food' and 'do'.

c) **mode – This is the correct answer because 'o + consonant + e' usually makes a long 'oh' sound e.g. 'phone'. There are also a small number of past tense verbs ending in 'ow' or 'ew' e.g. 'sowed', 'sewed', 'towed'. Other spellings of this sound are 'oa' e.g. 'boat', 'moan'.**

d) moored – This is a different sound. It has an 'r' sound in it which can be like 'or' or a longer 'oor' sound depending on the type of accent a person learns e.g. Scottish English.

4. Which word comes next? Year, here, beer _____.

- a) dare – This is the wrong sound because 'a + consonant + e' often makes a sound like 'care', 'where' 'there'.
- b) wear – This is the wrong sound. Sometimes 'ea' makes a sound like 'where' but the two letters 'ea' make a lot of different sounds in English and you have to learn the words individually.
- c) **We're – This is the correct answer. The short form of 'we are' is pronounced to sound like 'here'.**
- d) were – This is the wrong sound because 'er' usually makes a sound like 'her', 'verb'.

5. Which word comes next? Fruit, suit_____.

- a) quite – Here the 'u' is only there because 'q' is always followed by 'u' in English spelling making a /kw/ sound. So it does not affect the 'i' which follows the common rule of 'i + consonant + e' = a sound like 'I' and 'eye' e.g. 'like', 'white'.
- b) biscuit – This is the wrong sound and is a word often pronounced wrongly by non-native speakers. It should be pronounced /biskit/ with two short vowel sounds without a /kw/ sound.
- c) suite – This is the wrong sound. As this word comes to us from French its pronunciation is the same as for 'sweet'.
- d) **boot – This is the correct answer. 'Fruit', 'suit' and 'juice' are commonly pronounced wrongly but should all have the same sound as 'boot' which has a long 'oo' sound like in 'do'.**

6. Which word comes next? Square, care, fair _____.

- a) are – Words with the letters 'are' in them e.g. 'care', 'dare' usually fit this pattern but the word 'are' doesn't. Here it is like 'car', 'far'.
- b) **wear – This is correct. Well done! Remember 'ea' has a lot of possible sounds so be careful!**
- c) near – This is the wrong sound. It sounds like 'year' and 'here'.
- d) liar – This is the wrong sound and is a combination of two short vowel sounds 'i + a' e.g. 'diary', 'frier'. But 'a + i' is one long vowel sound e.g. 'fair', 'air'

Weather

1. What's another way of saying 'It's raining very heavily'?
 - a) It's chucking it down.
 - b) It's pouring.
 - c) Nice weather for ducks!
 - d) All of the above.
2. Which of these definitely means 'the temperature is below 0°C'?
 - a) It's bitterly cold.
 - b) It's frosty.
 - c) It's quite chilly.
 - d) It's freezing.
3. If a wind blows towards the South, what do we call it?
 - a) Northern wind
 - b) North, or Northerly wind
 - c) South wind
 - d) Southern wind
4. Talking about the weather, which of these is not always interchangeable with 'very hot'?
 - a) a heatwave
 - b) boiling
 - c) scorching
 - d) sweltering
5. Which of these is a type of wind?
 - a) shower
 - b) drizzle
 - c) downpour
 - d) none of the above
6. Thinking of the strength of a wind, which is the odd one out?
 - a) blowy
 - b) breezy
 - c) blustery
 - d) high winds

ANSWERS:

1. What's another way of saying 'It's raining very heavily'?
d) All of the above – this is correct.
2. Which of these definitely means 'the temperature is below 0°C'?
b) It's frosty – this is correct. The rest just mean 'it's very cold'.
3. If a wind blows towards the South, what do we call it?
a) and d) These expressions do not exist.
b) North, or Northerly wind – this is correct. This is a wind coming from the North and blowing towards the South.
c) South wind – this is not correct. This is a wind coming from the South and blowing towards the North.
4. Talking about the weather, which of these is not always interchangeable with 'very hot'?
a) a heatwave – this is correct. The rest are adjectives meaning 'very hot', while this is a noun meaning 'a period of extremely hot and dry weather that lasts for several days or even weeks'.
5. Which of these is a type of wind?
d) none of the above - this is correct. All of the above describe a type of rain.
6. Thinking of the strength of a wind, which is the odd one out?
b) breezy – this is correct. A breeze is a light wind; all the others describe rather strong winds.

The weather

quiz topic: The weather

1. Let's go to the beach, it's a lovely _____ day.

- a) sunny
- b) sunshine
- c) sun
- d) sunshining

2. Driving in the car: 'Slow down! You can't see a thing in this _____'

- a) ice
- b) fog
- c) wind
- d) drizzle

3. Brrrrrr! It's so cold, it must be _____ 30 degrees outside.

- a) below
- b) under
- c) lower
- d) minus

4. Have you got an umbrella? _____ again!

- a) it's throwing it down
- b) it's raining cats and dogs
- c) it's pouring (down)
- d) all of the above answers

5. hew! It's too hot to go outside, it's absolutely _____.

- a) boiling
- b) scorching
- c) baking
- d) all of the above answers

6. According to myth and legend, if you can find the end of a rainbow, what will you discover?

- a) gold
- b) silver
- c) jewellery
- d) money

The weather

1. Let's go to the beach, it's a lovely _____ day.

- a) **sunny**
- b) sunshine
- c) sun
- d) sunshining

a) **You could say 'it's a sunny day' or simply 'it's sunny'.**

b) 'Sunshine' is a noun, e.g. I love to feel sunshine on my face.

c) 'Sun' is a noun. You could say 'We haven't seen the sun for days'.

d) You cannot make a verb in this way.

2. Driving in the car: 'Slow down! You can't see a thing in this _____'

- a) ice
- b) **fog**
- c) wind
- d) drizzle

a) Ice makes the roads dangerous to drive on, but which type of weather will make it difficult to see?

b) **'fog' or 'foggy weather' makes it difficult to see. A light fog is called 'mist'.**

c) Driving can be dangerous in the wind, but which type of weather will make it difficult to see?

d) 'drizzle' is a very light rain, which type of weather will make it difficult to see?

3. Brrrrrr! It's so cold, it must be _____ 30 degrees outside.

- a) below
- b) under
- c) lower
- d) **minus**

a) You can say '30 degrees below' but not 'below thirty degrees'.

b) This is not the correct answer. How do we say '-30 C'?

c) This is not the correct answer. How do we say '-30 C'?

d) **'- 30 C' minus thirty degrees (centigrade).**

4. Have you got an umbrella? _____ again!

- a) it's throwing it down
- b) it's raining cats and dogs
- c) it's pouring (down)
- d) **all of the above answers**

a) You can say 'it's throwing it down' when you want to say it's raining heavily but you want to sound more informal. But are any of the other answers correct?

b) This is correct, but not often said these days. It is better to say, 'it's pouring' or 'it's throwing it down'. But are any of the other answers correct?

c) 'It's pouring (down)' means it's raining heavily. But are any of the other answers correct?

d) The above answers all mean it's raining or it's raining heavily.

5. hew! It's too hot to go outside, it's absolutely _____.

a) boiling

b) scorching

c) baking

d) all of the above answers

a) You can say 'it's absolutely boiling' but which of the other answers are also possible?

b) You can say 'it's absolutely scorching' but which of the other answers are also possible?

c) You can say 'it's absolutely baking' but which of the other answers are also possible?

d) In fact, all of the answers describe very hot weather.

6. According to myth and legend, if you can find the end of a rainbow, what will you discover?

a) gold

b) silver

c) jewellery

d) money

a) According to old stories, if you go to the end of a rainbow, you will find a pot of gold – do you think it's true

b) According to old stories, if you go to the end of a rainbow, you will find something valuable, but not silver.

c) According to old stories, if you go to the end of a rainbow, you will find something valuable, but not jewellery.

d) According to old stories, if you go to the end of a rainbow, you will find something valuable, but not money.

Where people live

Quiz topic: Where people live

1. John lives on the 22nd floor of that _____; he has such an amazing view of the town.
 - a) caravan
 - b) terraced house
 - c) block of flats
 - d) detached house
2. My daughter has just bought this enormous _____ in the country. It's so quiet, the nearest neighbours are half a mile away.
 - a) block of flats
 - b) detached house
 - c) semi-detached house
 - d) terraced house
3. What a sweet little _____. I love the flowers around the door – it looks like a picture on a box of chocolates!
 - a) cottage
 - b) caravan
 - c) camper van
 - d) semi-detached house
4. In the UK, it is very common for 2 houses to be built so that they are joined together. What are these type of houses called?
 - a) detached houses
 - b) semi-detached houses
 - c) terraced houses
 - d) cottages
5. My friend's mum is selling her house. She's planning to buy a _____ and drive around the world.
 - a) cottage
 - b) camper van
 - c) maisonette
 - d) flat
6. I live in a little _____ near the town centre. It's tiny; in fact I have only one room plus a bathroom and a kitchen.
 - a) terraced house
 - b) bedsit
 - c) studio flat
 - d) cottage

ANSWERS:

Quiz topic: Where people live

1. John lives on the 22nd floor of that _____; he has such an amazing view of the town.

- a) caravan
- b) terraced house
- c) block of flats**
- d) detached house

a) A caravan is a holiday home on wheels that you attach to your car and pull along behind you.

b) A terraced house is joined to two other houses, one on each side.

c) A block of flats is a tall building containing many flats (or apartments). In the US it is called an apartment block.

d) A detached house stands alone; there are no neighbours' houses joined to it.

2. My daughter has just bought this enormous _____ in the country. It's so quiet, the nearest neighbours are half a mile away.

- a) block of flats
- b) detached house**
- c) semi-detached house
- d) terraced house

a) A block of flats is a tall building containing many flats (or apartments). In the US it is called an apartment block.

b) A detached house stands alone; there are no neighbours' houses joined to it.

c) When 2 houses are built together so that they're joined together, they are called semi-detached houses.

d) A terraced house is joined to two other houses, one on each side.

3. What a sweet little _____. I love the flowers around the door – it looks like a picture on a box of chocolates!

- a) cottage**
- b) caravan
- c) camper van
- d) semi-detached house

a) Cottages are usually found in the country, are old and pretty and aren't joined to any other houses. They often have flowers around the door and may even have a roof made of a type of dried grass called 'thatch'.

b) Some people like to take a mini-home with them when they go on holiday; they attach a caravan to their car and pull the caravan along behind them.

c) A camper van is sometimes called a mobile home; it is like a mini-home on wheels that you drive and take on holiday.

d) When 2 houses are built together so that they're joined together, they are called semi-detached houses.

4. In the UK, it is very common for 2 houses to be built so that they are joined together. What are these type of houses called?

- a) detached houses
- b) semi-detached houses**
- c) terraced houses
- d) cottages

a) A detached house stands alone; there are no neighbours' houses joined to it.

b) When 2 houses are built together so that they're joined together, they are called semi-detached houses.

c) A terraced house is joined to two other houses, one on each side.

d) Cottages are usually found in the country, are old and pretty and aren't joined to any other houses. They often have flowers around the door and may even have a roof made of a type of dried grass called 'thatch'.

5. My friend's mum is selling her house – she's planning to buy a _____ and drive around the world.

- a) cottage
- b) camper van**
- c) maisonette
- d) flat

a) Cottages are usually found in the country, are old and pretty and aren't joined to any other houses. They often have flowers around the door and may even have a roof made of a type of dried grass called 'thatch'.

b) A camper van is sometimes called a mobile home; it is like a mini-home on wheels that you drive and take on holiday.

c) A maisonette is a flat or apartment which is on 2 floors.

d) A flat is all on one floor and is called an apartment in the US. It has no upstairs, but sometimes has a garden if it's a garden flat or a garden that can be shared with other people.

6. I live in a little _____ near the town centre. It's tiny; in fact I have only one room plus a bathroom and a kitchen.

- a) terraced house
- b) bedsit
- c) studio flat**
- d) cottage

a) A terraced house is joined to two other houses, one on each side.

b) A bedsit doesn't usually have a separate kitchen; you cook, eat and sleep in the same room and share a kitchen and bathroom with other people in the building.

c) A studio flat is very small (one room) flat with a separate kitchen and bathroom which you don't have to share with anyone else.

d) Cottages are usually found in the country, are old and pretty and aren't joined to any other houses. They often have flowers around the door and may even have a roof made of a type of dried grass called 'thatch'.

Whoever, whatever, wherever...

1. _____ you go in Spain, you can always find delicious food.

- a) whoever
- b) whatever
- c) whenever
- d) wherever

2. In British universities, no subjects are compulsory. Students can study _____ they want.

- a) wherever
- b) whatever
- c) however
- d) whoever

3. _____ I have enough free time, I like to get out of the city and go walking in the countryside.

- a) whenever
- b) however
- c) whatever
- d) whichever

4. I'll be home all afternoon. Call _____ you like.

- a) however
- b) whoever
- c) whatever
- d) whenever

5. I'll never understand this, _____ hard I try!

- a) however
- b) whichever
- c) whenever
- d) whatever

6. 'Who shall we invite to the party?' 'I don't mind. Invite _____ you want.'

- a) whenever
- b) whatever
- c) whoever
- d) wherever

Answers:

1. _____ you go in Spain, you can always find delicious food.

- a) whoever
- b) whatever
- c) whenever
- d) **wherever**

- a) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!
- b) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!
- c) Good idea, but not correct. Think carefully about the preposition in this sentence.
- d) **Correct, well done!**

2. In British universities, no subjects are compulsory. Students can study _____ they want.

- a) wherever
- b) **whatever**
- c) however
- d) whoever

- a) This word is grammatically OK but there's a better answer. Re-read the question and try again!
- b) **Correct, well done!**
- c) This word is grammatically OK but there's a better answer. Re-read the question and try again!
- d) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

3. _____ I have enough free time, I like to get out of the city and go walking in the countryside.

- a) **whenever**
- b) however
- c) whatever
- d) whichever

- a) **Correct, well done!**
- b) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!
- c) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!
- d) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

4. I'll be home all afternoon. Call _____ you like.

- a) however
- b) whoever
- c) whatever
- d) whenever**

a) This word is grammatically O but there's a better answer. e-read the question and try again!

b) This word is grammatically O but there's a better answer. e-read the question and try again!

c) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

d) Correct, well done!

5. I'll never understand this, _____ hard I try!

- a) however**
- b) whichever
- c) whenever
- d) whatever

a) Correct, well done!

b) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

c) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

d) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

6. 'Who shall we invite to the party?' 'I don't mind. Invite _____ you want.'

- a) whenever
- b) whatever
- c) whoever**
- d) wherever

a) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

b) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

c) Correct, well done!

d) This word doesn't work in this sentence. Try again!

Winter

1. The weather hasn't been very cold this year. I think we're in for quite a _____.
 - a) mild winter
 - b) calm winter
 - c) mild cold
 - d) weak season

2. It's _____ today. I'm freezing!
 - a) cold snap
 - b) bitterly winter
 - c) bitterly cold
 - d) perish

3. The children really want to see snow this year. They're hoping for a _____.
 - a) Jack Frost Christmas
 - b) Christmas white
 - c) snow Christmas
 - d) white Christmas

4. The weather forecast says there's _____ coming in later today. Be sure to put on plenty of warm clothes. It's going to be pretty chilly out there.
 - a) parky
 - b) a cold front
 - c) the Arctic
 - d) a light breeze

5. Every year birds migrate so that they can _____ in a warmer place.
 - a) live forever
 - b) winter
 - c) relocate
 - d) settle

6. Jim's friends and family are very religious. They think divorce is wrong. When he split up with his wife they stopped talking to him. They left him _____.
 - a) in the cold shoulder
 - b) in the cold
 - c) out in the cold
 - d) in the hot water

ANSWERS:

1. The weather hasn't been very cold this year. I think we're in for quite a _____.

a) This is the right answer. Well done! It means the weather in winter isn't very cold.

b) You need a different adjective from 'calm' in this expression to describe a winter that isn't very cold.

c) You need a different noun from 'cold' in this expression for a winter that isn't very cold.

d) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again for an expression that means 'a winter that isn't very cold.'

2. It's _____ today. I'm freezing!

a) A 'cold snap' describes sudden, cold weather. For example, you can say 'there was a sudden cold snap last week', but you can't say 'it's cold snap.' Try again.

b) You need a different noun from 'winter' with 'bitterly' to describe very cold weather.

c) This is correct. Well done!

d) You can describe how cold it is by saying 'it's perishing' but not 'it's perish' Try again.

3. The children really want to see snow this year. They're hoping for a _____.

a) Jack Frost is a fictional character that is supposed to create very icy weather. You need a different word with 'Christmas' that means 'snow at Christmas time.' Try again.

b) The words are in the wrong order. Try again.

c) You need another word from 'snow' in this expression which means 'snow at Christmas time.' Try again.

d) This is the right choice. Well done!

4. The weather forecast says there's _____ coming in later today. Be sure to put on plenty of warm clothes. It's going to be pretty chilly out there.

a) This is an informal word for 'cold'. Here, you need an expression which describes cold weather that follows warm weather.

b) This is the right choice. Well done!

c) The Arctic is the most northern part of the world, which is very cold. Try again.

d) A light breeze is a not very strong wind. Here, you need an expression which describes cold weather that follows warm weather.

5. Every year birds migrate so that they can _____ in a warmer place.

a) The correct answer means 'live somewhere during the winter months', not 'live there for the rest of your life.'

b) 'Winter' is usually used as a noun but it can also (as here) be used as a verb to mean 'live somewhere warm during the winter months'. Birds, as well as people, can 'winter.'

c) and d) This means 'go somewhere new and live there for a very long time.' The correct answer means 'live somewhere only during the winter months.'

6. Jim's friends and family are very religious. They think divorce is wrong. When he split up with his wife they stopped talking to him. They left him _____.

a) You 'give someone the cold shoulder' (if you are unfriendly to him or her) but you can't 'leave someone in the cold shoulder.' Try again.

b) This expression doesn't exist in English. You need one more word to create the correct idiom.

c) Well done! This idiom means no one is being friendly to him.

d) He can be 'in hot water' (meaning to be trouble for doing something wrong) but not 'left in the hot water'. Try again.

Word stress

1. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
Do you know how to pronounce this word? I find pronunciation quite difficult, don't you?

- a) PRonounce / PRonunciation
- b) proNOUNCE / proNUNciation
- c) proNOUNCE / pronunciaTION
- d) PRonounce / pronunciaTION

2. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
She's been taking photographs for years. She's a brilliant photographer.

- a) PHOtographs / phoTOGrapher
- b) phoTOgraphs / phoTOGrapher
- c) PHOtographs / PHOtographer
- d) phoTOGrpahs / phoTOGrapher

3. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
He likes studying geography. The geographic features of different counties interest him.

- a) geoGRAgraphy / geoGRAphic
- b) geOgraphy / geoGRAphic
- c) geoGRAgraphy / geOgraphic
- d) geOgraphy / geOgraphic

4. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
Her boss is really critical. No matter what she does, he always finds something to criticise.

- a) criticAL / CRIticise
- b) CRItical / CRIticise
- c) CRItical / criticISE
- d) criticAL / criticISE

5. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
My granddad is so dependable. If I have a problem, I can depend on him to give me good advice.

- a) DEPendable / DEPend
- b) depENDable / DEPend
- c) depENDable / depEND
- d) dependAble / depEND

6. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.) It was the first democratic election there for years. Almost everyone was happy to see democracy return in their country.

- a) demOcratic / demOcracy
- b) demoCRAtic / demOcracy
- c) demoCRAtic / demoCRAcY
- d) demOcratic / demoCRAcY

ANSWERS:

1. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
Do you know how to pronounce this word? I find pronunciation quite difficult, don't you?

a), b) and d) This isn't correct. Try again.

c) The verb and the noun here have different stress patterns. Well done!

2. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
She's been taking photographs for years. She's a brilliant photographer.

a) These two words have different stress patterns. Well done!

b) Both these words are wrong. Try again.

c) The first word is correct but the second one isn't. Try again.

d) The second word is correct but the first one isn't. Try again.

3. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
He likes studying geography. The geographic features of different counties interest him.

a) The second word is correct but the first one isn't. Try again.

b) These two words have different stress patterns. Well done!

c) Both these words are wrong. Try again.

d) The first word is correct but the second one isn't. Try again.

4. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
Her boss is really critical. No matter what she does, he always finds something to criticise.

a) The second word is correct but the first one isn't.

b) Correct! Both these words have the same stress pattern.

c) The first word is correct but the second one isn't.

d) Both these words are wrong. Try again.

5. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
My granddad is so dependable. If I have a problem, I can depend on him to give me good advice.

a) Both these words have the same stress pattern, but not this one. Try again.

b) The first word is correct but the second one isn't. Try again.

c) Correct! Both these words have the same stress pattern.

d) The second word is correct but the first one isn't. Try again.

6. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.)
It was the first democratic election there for years. Almost everyone was happy to see democracy return in their country.

a) The second word is correct but the first one isn't. Try again.

b) These two words have different stress patterns. Well done!

c) The first word is correct but the second one isn't. Try again.

d) Neither of these words is correct. Try again.

Words and expressions with 'hand'

1. Something that is old or already used can be called _____.
 - a) first-hand
 - b) second-hand
 - c) third-hand
 - d) fourth-hand
2. If you experience something _____, you experience it yourself.
 - a) first-hand
 - b) second-hand
 - c) third-hand
 - d) fourth-hand
3. If you give someone a _____ hand, you give them what they need, you help them.
 - a) helping
 - b) assisting
 - c) giving
 - d) rescuing
4. If a situation gets _____, it means you can no longer control it.
 - a) on every hand
 - b) off your hands
 - c) in hand
 - d) out of hand
5. 'To win hands _____' means 'to win very easily, with little or no effort'.
 - a) on
 - b) off
 - c) down
 - d) up
6. If something _____ hands, it passes from one owner to another.
 - a) swaps
 - b) changes
 - c) exchanges
 - d) alters

ANSWERS:

1. Something that is old or already used can be called _____.

b) second-hand - this is the correct answer.

2. If you experience something _____, you experience it yourself.

a) first-hand - this is the correct answer.

3. If you give someone a _____ hand, you give them what they need, you help them.

a) helping - this is the correct answer.

4. If a situation gets _____, it means you can no longer control it.

a) on every hand - this isn't the right answer. 'On every hand' means 'to or from everywhere'.

b) off your hands - this isn't the right answer. 'Off your hands' means 'no longer your responsibility'.

c) in hand - this isn't the right answer. If something is in hand, it is at your disposal or under your control.

d) out of hand - this is the right answer.

5. 'To win hands _____' means 'to win very easily, with little or no effort'.

c) down - good choice, this is correct.

6. If something _____ hands, it passes from one owner to another.

b) changes - this is the right answer, well done.

Work

Quiz topic: Work

1. What do you do for _____?

- a) a job
- b) work
- c) a living
- d) all of the above answers

Image: someone doing a manual job?

2. Which of the following are reasons for not going to work?

- a) I've been fired!
- b) I've been made redundant.
- c) I'm on maternity leave.
- d) all of the above answers

Image: job centre

3. A: What do you do? B: I'm _____ teacher.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) ----
- d) all of the above answers

Image: teacher

4. Look how much _____ tax I've paid this month!

- a) income
- b) wage
- c) salary
- d) earnings

Image: money / payslip

5. Which is the odd one out?

- a) They've hired him
- b) They've taken him on
- c) They've given him the job
- d) They've let him go

Image: job interview

6. I need an assistant - I'm up to _____ with work.

- a) my eyes
- b) my ears
- c) here
- d) all of the above answers

Image: someone unhappy in office work

Quiz topic: Work

1. What do you do for _____?

- a) a job
- b) work
- c) a living**
- d) all of the above answers

a) If you ask someone about their job, you can say 'What do you do?' or one of the above answers - try again!

b) If you ask someone about their job, you can say 'What do you do?' or one of the above answers - try again!

c) If you ask someone about their job, you can say 'What do you do ' or 'What do you do for a living '

d) Only one of the answers is correct.

2. Which of the following are reasons for not going to work?

- a) I've been fired!
- b) I've been made redundant.
- c) I'm on maternity leave.
- d) all of the above answers**

a) You can say 'I've been fired' or 'I've been sacked' - it means you have lost your job perhaps because you did something wrong.

b) If you are made redundant, you lose your job because the company doesn't *need* you anymore.

c) If women have a baby, they usually have paid time off work called *maternity leave*. If a man has time of work it is called *paternity leave*.

d) You can say 'I've been fired' or 'I've been sacked' - it means you have lost your job perhaps because you did something wrong. If you are made redundant, you lose your job because the company doesn't need you anymore. If women have a baby, they usually have paid time off work called maternity leave. If a man has time of work it is called paternity leave.

3. A: What do you do? B: I'm _____ teacher.

- a) a**
- b) the
- c) ----
- d) all of the above answers

a) When you tell someone your job, say 'I'm a teacher' or 'I'm an engineer.'

b) You would say 'the teacher' if you are being specific about someone in particular, e.g. 'He's the teacher who taught my brother.'

c) When you tell someone your job, say 'I'm a teacher' or 'I'm an engineer.'

d) Only one of the answers is correct.

4. Look how much _____ tax I've paid this month!

a) income

b) wage

c) salary

d) earnings

a) The tax paid on our wages or salary is called income tax.

b) What do we call the tax that we pay on our wages or salary?

c) What do we call the tax that we pay on our wages or salary?

d) What do we call the tax that we pay on our wages or salary?

5. Which is the odd one out?

a) They've hired him

b) They've taken him on

c) They've given him the job

d) They've let him go

a) If a company hires you, they give you a job.

b) If a company takes you on, they give you a job.

c) Three of the answers above mean to give someone a job, which one means the opposite?

d) If you let someone go, you fire or sack them - the other three answers mean to give someone a job.

6. I need an assistant - I'm up to _____ with work.

a) my eyes

b) my ears

c) here

d) all of the above answers

a) If you have too much work, and not enough time, you can say 'I'm up to my eyes with work' - but are any of the other answers correct too?

b) If you have too much work, and not enough time, you can say 'I'm up to my ears with work' - but are any of the other answers correct too?

c) If you have too much work, and not enough time, you can say 'I'm up to here with work' - but are any of the other answers correct too?

d) If you have too much work, and not enough time, you can use any of the expressions above.

Quiz topic: Expressions with 'would'

1. A: It's so hot! Would you like a drink of water? B: I wouldn't _____!

- a) care
- b) like
- c) want
- d) mind

2. I don't think I'm going to take the exam, I haven't done any studying and it'd just be _____.

- a) no point
- b) no reason
- c) a waste of time
- d) a waste

3. I know I can lose my temper easily, I'd be the _____.

- a) one to confess
- b) first to tell it
- c) first to say it
- d) first to admit it

4. A: Do you fancy going out for a drink? B: Actually, I'd _____, if you don't mind.

- a) prefer not
- b) rather not
- c) don't want
- d) like to

5. A: Do you fancy going to see a movie tonight? B: That'd be _____! I'd love to.

- a) great
- b) awful
- c) terrible
- d) dreadful

6. A: I think it's going to rain again. B: It wouldn't _____ me, it hasn't stopped all week!

- a) amaze
- b) surprise
- c) shock
- d) astonish

Quiz topic: Expressions with 'would'

Answers:

1. A: It's so hot! Would you like a drink of water? B: I wouldn't _____!

- a) care
- b) like
- c) want
- d) mind**

- a) This is not correct.
- b) This is not correct.
- c) This is not correct.

d) You can use this expression to indicate you want something.

2. I don't think I'm going to take the exam, I haven't done any studying and it'd just be _____.

- a) no point
- b) no reason
- c) a waste of time**
- d) a waste

- a) You can also say 'There's no point (in) doing it'
- b) This is not correct.

c) You can also say 'There's no point (in) doing it'

- d) This is not correct.

3. I know I can lose my temper easily, I'd be the _____.

- a) one to confess
- b) first to tell it
- c) first to say it
- d) first to admit it**

- a) This is not correct.
- b) This is not correct.
- c) This is not correct.

d) Use this to say something negative about yourself.

4. A: Do you fancy going out for a drink? B: Actually, I'd _____, if you don't mind.

- a) prefer not
- b) rather not**
- c) don't want
- d) like to

a) You need to say 'I'd prefer not to'

b) 'I'd rather not' means you don't want to do something.

- c) This is not correct.
- d) This is not correct.

5. A: Do you fancy going to see a movie tonight? B: That'd be _____! I'd love to.

- a) great**
- b) awful
- c) terrible
- d) dreadful

a) Use this expression to respond to a suggestion you like.

- b) Which adjective is positive i.e. meaning something good?
- c) Which adjective is positive i.e. meaning something good?
- d) Which adjective is positive i.e. meaning something good?

6. A: I think it's going to rain again. B: It wouldn't _____ me, it hasn't stopped all week!

- a) amaze
- b) surprise**
- c) shock
- d) astonish

a) This is part of a fixed expression – which word completes the expression?

b) This is part of a fixed expression – it means 'I expect it will happen' and we use it to agree with someone.

- c) This is part of a fixed expression – which word completes the expression?
- d) This is part of a fixed expression – which word completes the expression?

1. 'C ' stands for 'curriculum vitae' - a latin expression meaning _____.
 - a) current life
 - b) hard life
 - c) living story
 - d) life story
2. Your C should be _____ and _____ - only put in information which you think is important for the job.
 - a) concise / relentless
 - b) consize / relevant
 - c) concise / relevant
 - d) coincide / reverend
3. A good C should have a clear _____ and lots of _____ space.
 - a) white / layout
 - b) outline / black
 - c) layout / white
 - d) outlay / white
4. A good C should include as much information as possible: true or false?
 - a) false: you should select information carefully.
 - b) false: you should include as little information as possible.
 - c) True.
 - d) Neither true nor false.
5. The most important features are that your C is _____ to read and looks good.
 - a) simple
 - b) light
 - c) easy
 - d) effortless
6. A good C won't guarantee a good job, but it could help you get _____.
 - a) a discussion
 - b) an interview
 - c) a panel
 - d) a board

ANSWERS:

1. 'C ' stands for 'curriculum vitae' - a latin expression meaning _____.

d) life story - this is the right answer.

2. Your C should be _____ and _____ - only put in information which you think is important for the job.

a) concise / relentless - the second adjective is incorrect: it means 'intense'. You need the adjective meaning 'connected with the subject'.

b) consize / relevant - the first word is spelled incorrectly.

c) concise / relevant - both words are correct, well done!

d) coincide / reverend - both words are incorrect, although they sound similar to the ones you need. Try again.

3. A good C should have a clear _____ and lots of _____ space.

a) white / layout - the words are in the wrong order. Try again.

b) outline / black - both words are incorrect. Try again.

c) layout / white - well done, this is the right choice.

d) outlay / white - this is almost correct. You need to swap the two parts of the first word to form a noun meaning 'the design of a printed page'. ('Outlay' means 'spending'.)

4. A good C should include as much information as possible: true or false?

a) also: you should select information carefully - this is the right answer.

b) also: you should include as little information as possible - it is false, but for a different reason. Try again.

5. The most important features are that your C is _____ to read and looks good.

c) easy - this is the correct answer.

6. A good C won't guarantee a good job, but it could help you get _____.

b) an interview - this is the right answer.

You are what you wear

Quiz topic: You are what you wear

1. It takes me a long time to _____ for work in the morning; I never know what to wear!
a) get dressed
b) dress myself
c) dress
d) dress up
2. Which of the following do people usually wear on their feet in the house?
a) shoes
b) slippers
c) boots
d) trainers
3. Which of the following is the odd-one-out?
a) a necklace
b) a bracelet
c) a ring
d) a belt
4. When I was at school, we had very strict rules about the school _____ ; tie, jacket, hat -everything!
a) gear
b) costume
c) outfit
d) uniform
5. Which of the following is usually worn only by women?
a) trousers
b) blouse
c) suit
d) jacket
6. Do you think this hat _____ me? I'm not sure if it's a good colour for me.
a) fits
b) matches
c) suits
d) goes with

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: You are what you wear

1. It takes me a long time to _____ for work in the morning; I never know what to wear!

a) get dressed

b) dress myself

c) dress

d) dress up

a) This is the correct answer.

b) Young children cannot 'dress themselves', but the correct answer here is 'get dressed'.

c) 'Dress' used as a verb is very old-fashioned. What's a more modern way of saying this?

d) Children sometimes 'dress up'; they put on clothes and pretend to be someone or have a particular job. And when adults are going somewhere special, e.g. to a wedding, they also get 'dressed up'.

2. Which of the following do people usually wear on their feet in the house?

a) shoes

b) slippers

c) boots

d) trainers

a) Shoes are usually worn outside.

b) Slippers are usually worn around the house.

c) Boots are usually worn outside especially during wet and cold weather.

d) Trainers (also called 'sneakers' or 'sports shoes') are usually worn to play sport or as casual footwear.

3. Which of the following is the odd-one-out?

a) a necklace

b) a bracelet

c) a ring

d) a belt

a) A necklace is a piece of jewellery that's worn around your neck. Which item **isn't** a piece of jewellery?

b) A bracelet is a piece of jewellery that's worn around your wrist. Which item **isn't** a piece of jewellery?

c) A ring is a piece of jewellery that's worn on your finger. Which item **isn't** a piece of jewellery?

d) A belt is worn around your waist and is thought of as 'an accessory' while the other items are all pieces of jewellery.

4. When I was at school, we had very strict rules about the school _____ ; tie, jacket, hat -everything!

- a) gear
- b) costume
- c) outfit
- d) uniform**

a) 'Gear' is an informal word (often used by young people) to describe clothes, e.g. "I really like your new gear – it's cool!"

b) Actors wear a 'costume' in the theatre, for example.

c) 'An outfit' is a set of clothes that's worn together, e.g. "I've been shopping today and I bought a completely new outfit; suit, shirt, tie, belt, shoes and socks!"

d) 'Uniforms' are worn by schoolchildren, policemen, soldiers, nurses etc.

5. Which of the following is usually worn only by women?

- a) trousers
- b) blouse**
- c) suit
- d) jacket

a) In many countries, both men and women now wear trousers.

b) A 'blouse' is basically a shirt for women.

c) Both men and women wear suits, although a women's suit is usually a jacket and skirt.

d) Jackets are worn by both men and women.

6. Do you think this hat _____ me? I'm not sure if it's a +good colour for me.

- a) fits
- b) matches
- c) suits**
- d) goes with

a) If something 'fits' you, it's the right size for you.

b) A woman's bag might 'match' her shoes (e.g. the same colour, fabric and/or design), but we cannot say something matches someone.

c) If something is the right colour or design for someone, then you can say 'It suits you'.

d) A man's tie might 'go with' his suit and shirt (be a complimentary colour and/or design), but we cannot say something goes with someone.