English in Use – Key word transformations

6 Complete the sentences using the word given. Use between two and five words.

STRATEGY POINT

Read the whole sentence, then look at the key word. Think of the structure tested (e.g. passive, reported, etc). Use the given word to complete the second sentence. Use between two to five words in each gap.

1 I would prefer it if nobody answered my phone for me.
want I don't ..... my phone for me.

2 She forgot everything I told her.
anything She ..... I told her.

3 I didn't know anyone at the conference.
nobody There was ..... at the conference.

4 Mark asked me the price of a fax machine.
much Mark asked me ..... to buy a fax machine.

5 The operator asked him if he wanted any more information.
else The operator asked him if ..... he wanted to ask.

6 I'm sure Steve didn't mean to upset you.
intention I'm sure Steve ..... you.

7 Everyone thinks Ann will get a promotion soon.
expected Ann ..... a promotion soon.

8 He has a good relationship with his parents.
gets He ..... with his parents.

English in Use – Open cloze

7 Fill each gap with **one** word.

STRATEGY POINT

- Read the text quickly once, without paying attention to the gaps.
- Read again carefully, trying to fill each gap. The missing words can be: adverbs, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, etc. If you can't find the answer for a gap, move on to the next one and return later.
- When you've finished, read the text again to see if your answers are grammatically correct and make sense in the sentence and the text.

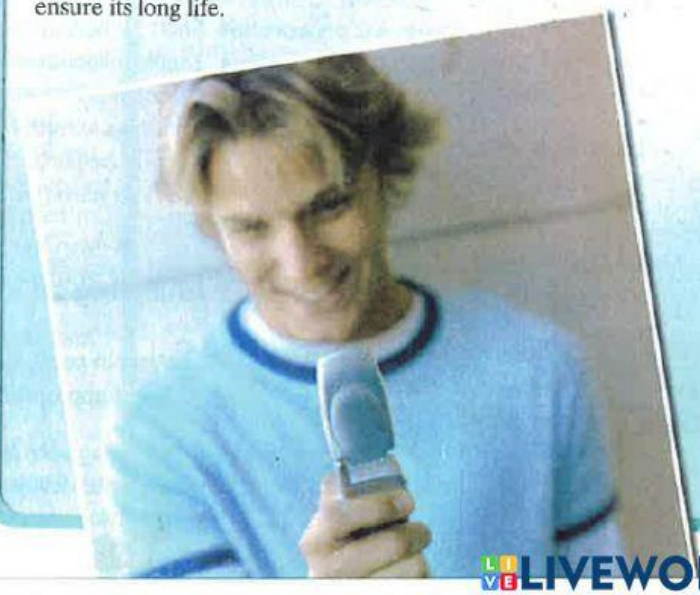
Text messages

Can you remember where you **0)** *were* when the first text message **1)** ..... sent in the UK? You can't? I'm not surprised. Nor **2)** ..... anyone else. But it's an unpredictable world, and nothing has been less predicted **3)** ..... the rise of text messaging. It came from nowhere to become **4)** ..... fastest growing phenomenon **5)** ..... recent times.

Over 2 million text messages are sent **6)** ..... hour in the UK. The mobile phone industry claims **7)** ..... 95% of them arrive within 10 seconds 'in normal circumstances'. Texting has opened up an entirely new area **8)** ..... communication that didn't exist before - brief messages for **9)** ..... there is a huge demand but which don't need the fuss of a written letter.

Texting has become a means **10)** ..... parents to maintain contact with **11)** ..... children, for grandparents to bond with grandchildren, for television to interact with the audience. It is a marketing tool of huge potential for companies which, for the first time, can build up profiles of individual users and target them **12)** ..... special offers.

Texting has not been successful simply because it enables you to communicate with others by phone without speaking, but because it is brief and no one expects any of the usual formalities. Its simplicity may ensure its long life.

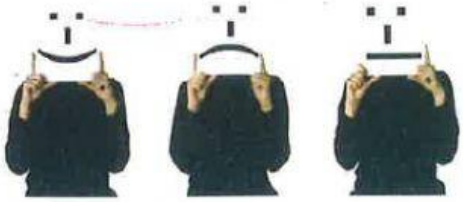


LIVEWORKSHEETS

Language Focus

Moods and Emotions

1 a. Look at the list of adjectives below. Which are positive/negative?



• depressed • cheerful • generous • stressed
• frustrated • calm • glad • relaxed • joyful
• aggressive • happy • lonely • worried • angry
• nervous • sad • excited • furious • shy • tense
• lazy • optimistic • proud • terrible • funny

b. Rewrite the following sentences as many times as you can using the adjectives in the list to replace the words in bold.

1 Jack is in a **good/bad** mood today.
2 Maria feels/is feeling **sad/happy** today.

Physical Sensations

2 a. Match the feelings to the physical sensations, then make sentences, as in the example.

Feelings	Physical sensations
angry	butterflies in the stomach
frightened	heart pounding
excited	sweaty palms
hungry	rush of adrenaline
stressed	stomach rumbling
nervous	red face

I was so angry my face was red.

b. What feeling does someone in your country express when they: • clench their fist • frown • drum their fingers • lick their lips • raise their eyebrows • wrinkle their nose?

In my country people clench their fist to show they are angry.

Expressing feelings

3 a. Cross out the words in the box which don't go with the verb 'feel'.

FEEL

• fear • lonely • astonished
• stressed • sick • irritable • alive
• angry • offended • frustrated • hungry
• better • panic • strong • healthy
• obsessive

b. When do you usually feel like that? Discuss.

A: I always feel stressed when I have to take an exam. What about you?
B: I feel stressed when I go to the dentist's.

4 a. Listen to five people talking about different situations. Match each speaker to the way they feel.

A They're dreading a visit from their cousin.
B They're looking forward to their friend coming.
C They find student life fascinating.
D They miss their friend.
E They like having friends over for dinner.

Speaker 1 ☐
Speaker 2 ☐
Speaker 3 ☐
Speaker 4 ☐
Speaker 5 ☐

b. In pairs, use verbs/phrases from the statements above to talk about the times you experience similar feelings.

A: When do you dread something?
B: On school days, I dread waking up in the morning.

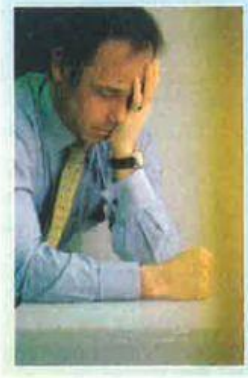
Extreme Adjectives

5 In pairs, use the adjectives from the list to act out short exchanges.

• furious • overjoyed • exhausted • delighted
• appalling • filthy • heartbroken • fantastic
• huge • delicious • terrified

A: You must be tired.
B: Tired! I'm exhausted!

1 You must be pleased.
2 You must have been scared.
3 You look angry.
4 The food was bad.
5 She seems happy with her exam results.
6 Sarah seemed upset.



6 Underline the correct form of the adjective.

1 The music in that restaurant was quite **relaxed/relaxing**.
2 I was very **pleased/pleasing** that you decided to join us.
3 The children were very **depressed/depressing** when the field trip was cancelled.
4 I find horror films quite **terrified/terrifying**.

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5 How **surprising/surprised** he's not home yet!
6 They were very **excited/exciting** when their team won the football match.

Idioms and fixed phrases

7 a. What character qualities are these animals associated with? Look at the pictures and complete the idioms.



1 as brave as a(n) *lion*
2 as wise as a(n) .....
3 as stubborn as a(n) .....
4 as cunning as a(n) .....
5 as quiet as a(n) .....
6 as sick as a(n) .....
7 as proud as a(n) .....
8 as slow as a(n) .....

b. Now match the adjectives from above with their opposites below.

• flexible • straightforward • modest
• foolish • quick • cowardly • noisy • healthy

c. How would you describe the people below using the idioms from Ex. 7a?

Someone who

- takes a long time to do something .....
- is intelligent and well informed .....
- has no fear and is ready to face danger .....
- does things behind people's backs .....
- is very arrogant .....

Words often confused

8 Underline the correct item.

1 Since I've moved out, I do **miss/lose** my parents.
2 He could feel his anger **growing/heating**.
3 It feels **strange/strangely** to be here.
4 I felt **as/like** a child again.
5 He finds it difficult to **express/tell** his feelings.
6 She is trying to hide her **true/authentic** feelings.
7 She always wants to **please/enjoy** other people.
8 I'm sorry I've **injured/hurt** your feelings.

Phrasal Verbs

Appendix 2

9 a. Fill in ***up*** or ***down*** to complete the sentences. Then, explain the phrasal verbs in bold.

1 She's been quite depressed recently. This holiday will really **cheer** her .....
2 **Calm** .....! Things aren't as bad as they seem!
3 Things are **easing** ..... a bit at work. I won't have to work so late from now on.
4 I don't like watching sad films. They always **get** me .....
5 You have been so stressed lately; you must relax and **loosen** ..... a bit or you will get ill.
6 Bob really **let** me ..... . I was counting on him to complete the project on time.
7 **Open** ..... a bit and tell me how you feel.
8 It's been such a tiring day, let's go to the cinema and **wind** ..... .

b. Use phrasal verbs from above to decide what you would say to someone who:

1 you are relying on
2 looks depressed
3 won't tell you what is wrong
4 seems to be overworking

Prepositions

Appendix 1

10 Fill in: ***for, at, of, in, about, to, by, with***. Then make sentences.



1 afraid ..... sth;
2 amused ..... sth;
3 angry ..... sb;
4 annoyed ..... sb ..... sth;
5 anxious ..... sth;
6 ashamed ..... sb;
7 bored ..... sth/sb;
8 brilliant ..... sth;
9 close ..... sb;
10 delighted ..... sth;
11 disappointed ..... sth/sb;
12 excited ..... sth;
13 faithful ..... sb;
14 friendly ..... sb;
15 frightened ..... sth;
16 furious ..... sb ..... sth;
17 grateful ..... sb ..... sth; 18 jealous ..... sb;
19 nervous ..... sth; 20 pleased ..... sb;
21 proud ..... sth; 22 rude ..... sb;
23 sensitive ..... sth; 24 upset ..... sth

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