Reading- Part 5

Unit 9

TRAINING

What kind of words can you put in the spaces in Part 5?
How many words do you have to choose from for each space?

A. Circle the correct prepositions to form the phrasal verbs below.

Example: Set up/ off on a journey

1. Get back / off home after a journey.	**2.** Look out / after children.
3. Go on / with the colours you're wearing.	**4.** Look around / into town.
5. Get up / on first thing in the morning.	**6.** Try out / on new clothes to see if they fit.
7. Take something away / back to a shop.	**8.** Take off / on clothes when you want to change.

EXAM TIP

IN PART 5 QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN FOUR DIFFERENT PHRASAL VERBS. THE QUESTION MAY ASK YOU TO CHOOSE EITHER THE VERB OR THE PREPOSITION.

B. Circle the correct verbs to complete the text about a shopping trip.

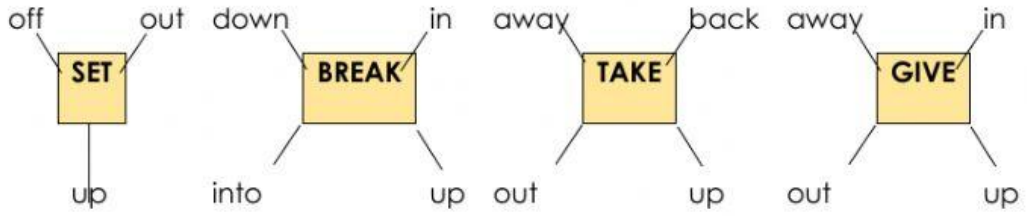
My dad and I had to **(0) go/get** up at 6 a.m. on Sunday morning so that we could **(1) set/go** off early for the town centre. My grandpa stayed at home and **(2) looked/cared** after my baby brother – he hates shopping! When we got to town, we **(3) looked/ got** around one of the big department stores. I **(4) took/ tried** on a pair of shoes, but quickly **(5) put/ took** them off again – they were far too small! Anyway, they didn't **(6) go/get** with anything I was wearing. After a bit more shopping, we went home. I was pleased to **(7) get/ take** back but Dad says she's going again tomorrow to **(8) take/ return** back a sweater she bought!

REMEMBER

TO UNDERSTAND WHAT PRONOUNS MEAN, YOU OFTEN HAVE TO READ BACK IN THE TEXT. FIND THE UNDERLINED WORDS. WHO IS WE? WHAT ARE THEY?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Make sentences using the phrasal verbs in one of these spider diagrams.



D. PET candidates often make mistakes with prepositions. Cross out and correct the preposition in each sentence.

1. I'm very keen in shopping.
2. Apologise with your mum.
3. I'd like to thank you about the letter.
4. In that moment her mother came home.
5. I was very excited for her answer.

EXAM TIP

YOU NEED TO LEARN AS MANY PHRASAL VERBS AS YOU CAN.

E. Which of these words would you use to describe the sports in the box?

scuba diving – aerobics – squash – ice hockey
competitive – individual - non-competitive – team

F. Work in pairs. Discuss which kinds of sports you prefer to take part in and why.

G. Read the text *choose your sport*. Try to fill in gaps 1 -10 without looking at any of options A, B, C or **D. Use these clues to help you.**

1. Which verb often goes with the adjective fit?
2. Which phrasal verb means *start doing* a sport or hobby?
3. Which relative pronoun can we use with things?
4. Which relative pronouns can we use with people?
5. Which noun do we use for a number of people who play a sport?
6. Which verb goes with jogging and swimming?
7. What does a tennis player use to hit the ball?
8. Which verb means doing better than all the others?
9. Which noun means something that tests your ability?
10. Where do people play tennis?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

H. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

EXAM TASK

How to become more intelligent

Many scientists believe that people who do a variety of activities can improve their intelligence. It doesn't (1) ..... how old you are, the more you learn, the stronger your brain can become.
(2)....., scientists also think the opposite is true. (3) ..... a person stops learning new things, their brain stops growing.
You can improve your brain in different (4) ..... . For example, you can read a book (5) ..... a writer you haven't read before. You can (6) ..... up a new hobby such as painting, cooking, writing stories or photography. Visiting new places is (7) ..... an excellent thing to do. Read a (8) ..... books on the subject before you go or look up information on the Internet.
If you start doing new things now, you'll soon (9) ..... a difference. You'll have more to talk about and (10) ..... will think you're an interesting person.

1	a. mind	b. worry	c. matter	d. care
2	a. so	b. because	c. while	d. however
3	a. if	b. unless	c. since	d. until
4	a. kinds	b. habits	c. methods	d. ways
5	a. with	b. by	c. for	d. to
6	a. bring	b. get	c. take	d. make
7	a. also	b. too	c. well	d. else
8	a. some	b. few	c. little	d. several
9	a. notice	b. watch	c. look	d. appear
10	a. all	b. everyone	c. anyone	d. none

I. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Advertising

When a company wants to **(0)** ..... the sales of a product, it will usually advertise. And advertisement **(1)** ..... Us what products are available and it also **(2)** ..... Us to buy a particular product.
Today's television advertisements **(3)** ..... millions of people, but the first forms of advertising were much more local. Market traders shouted out what they had for sale and large signs **(4)** ..... displayed outside shops. Modern advertising began about years ago, **(5)** ..... Factories started producing goods **(6)** ..... large quantities, before long, advertisements for a wide **(7)** ..... of products appeared in national newspapers. Nowadays, we see many different **(8)** ..... of advertisements. They can appear on the sides of vehicles and on the clothes we wear as well as on television and radio. But the **(9)** ..... of all advertisements is the same. They try to **(10)** ..... Our attention and get us to buy a particular product.

0	**A**	increase	**B**	correct	**C**	rise	**D**	create
1	**A**	indicates	**B**	tells	**C**	announces	**D**	says
2	**A**	wins	**B**	persuades	**C**	approves	**D**	suggests
3	**A**	pass	**B**	reach	**C**	spread	**D**	arrive
4	**A**	had	**B**	are	**C**	were	**D**	has
5	**A**	which	**B**	whether	**C**	why	**D**	when
6	**A**	at	**B**	in	**C**	by	**D**	for
7	**A**	range	**B**	pack	**C**	row	**D**	area
8	**A**	methods	**B**	kinds	**C**	systems	**D**	ways
9	**A**	aim	**B**	plan	**C**	attempt	**D**	wish
10	**A**	achieve	**B**	bring	**C**	attract	**D**	pull

LIVEWORKSHEETS

J. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

GALAPAGOS

These amazing islands, **(0)** ..... are1000 km off the coast of South America in the Pacific Ocean, were once volcanoes. They cooled down **(1)** ..... A long period of time to become the rocky islands that we see today.

The Galapagos are home to a **(2)** ..... variety of animals that do not live anywhere else. The climate is just right for them and the ocean **(3)** ..... all food they need.

The Galapagos are now a national park. This **(4)** ..... it possible to protect their natural beauty and the wildlife living there. Most of the islands have no human inhabitants and **(5)** ..... to them is limited. Tourists are **(6)** ..... to visit the islands by boat but cannot **(7)** ..... there overnight. **(8)** ..... Group of tourists has to be accompanied by a park guide. They can take photographs **(9)** ..... they are there but they must not **(10)** ..... anything from the islands.

0	**A**	which	**B**	who	**C**	where	**D**	whose
1	**A**	at	**B**	over	**C**	from	**D**	by
2	**A**	high	**B**	wide	**C**	deep	**D**	long
3	**A**	shows	**B**	lends	**C**	adds	**D**	supplies
4	**A**	puts	**B**	makes	**C**	allows	**D**	gets
5	**A**	path	**B**	way	**C**	access	**D**	arrival
6	**A**	agreed	**B**	welcomed	**C**	let	**D**	allowed
7	**A**	pass	**B**	stay	**C**	hold	**D**	keep
8	**A**	each	**B**	all	**C**	one	**D**	some
9	**A**	whereas	**B**	although	**C**	while	**D**	until
10	**A**	fetch	**B**	remove	**C**	place	**D**	receive

LIVEWORKSHEETS