

## GRAMMAR

### Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Diederick \_\_\_\_\_ glasses since he was a child.

A have worn  B has worn  C wore

- I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet when I was on holiday last year.  
A lost  B 've been losing  C 've lost
- He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money when his grandfather died.  
A 's inherited  B been inheriting  C inherited
- She \_\_\_\_\_ had a bank account for five years now.  
A had  B has  C have
- I've been playing football \_\_\_\_\_ I was six years old.  
A when  B since  C for
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been to South America?  
A ever  B yet  C before
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_? There's blue paint in your hair!  
A been painting  B painting  C painted
- It's 11.00 a.m. and I \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour of work this morning!  
A did  B 've been doing  C 've done
- In most countries motorcyclists have to wear \_\_\_\_\_ helmets now.  
A the  B a  C -
- What's the \_\_\_\_\_ way to get around London?  
A fastest  B most fast  C most fastest
- \_\_\_\_\_ best month to visit Paris is August – there's no traffic!  
A A  B The  C -
- I've had an older boss and a younger boss. \_\_\_\_\_ younger boss was much stricter.  
A The  B A  C -
- \_\_\_\_\_ children usually like sweets.  
A -  B A  C The
- Your son is \_\_\_\_\_ driver I've ever seen.  
A the worse  B worst  C the worst
- The journey didn't take as long \_\_\_\_\_ we thought.  
A that  B than  C as
- People's characters \_\_\_\_\_ on their family background.  
A are depending  B depends  C depend
- What \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend?  
A do you do  B will do you  C are you doing
- I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ speak to José any more.  
A will  B going  C going to
- She \_\_\_\_\_ eats meat or fish. She's a strict vegetarian.  
A often  B never  C sometimes
- How many cups of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ a day?  
A do you drink  B are you drinking  C you drink
- What \_\_\_\_\_ when he finishes university?  
A is he going to do  B does he do  C he does

## PRONUNCIATION

### a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A jeep  B check-in  C watch

- A watch  B rush  C station
- A catch  B coach  C crash
- A journey  B bridge  C adventure
- A the platform  B the traffic  C the Underground
- A the end  B the station  C the hour

### b Which is the stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A ex|haus|ted  B ex|haus|ted  C ex|haus|ted

- A fu|ri|ous  B fu|ri|ous  C fu|ri|ous
- A e|nor|mous  B e|nor|mous  C e|nor|mous
- A po|sit|ive  B po|sit|ive  C po|sit|ive
- A de|light|ed  B de|light|ed  C de|light|ed
- A te|rri|fied  B te|rri|fied  C te|rri|fied

## VOCABULARY

### a Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with money words.

Example: Could I \_\_\_\_\_ £10 until tomorrow, please?

A lend  B borrow  C give

- My parents have just finished paying the \_\_\_\_\_ on their house.  
A bill  B salary  C mortgage
- I want to \_\_\_\_\_ some money, so I'm looking for a high interest account.  
A invest  B raise  C earn
- Here's the money you \_\_\_\_\_ me last week – thank you.  
A lent  B borrowed  C owed
- This ring isn't \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money, but I love it!  
A cost  B afford  C worth
- I bought this book yesterday. It \_\_\_\_\_ £20.  
A spent  B cost  C charged
- We can't \_\_\_\_\_ to send our four children to private school.  
A charge  B afford  C earn
- We managed to get a \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new car.  
A loan  B mortgage  C cheque
- I want to take £10 \_\_\_\_\_ of this cash machine, but it only has £20 notes.  
A off  B by  C out

### b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with phrasal verbs.

Example: Too many cyclists go \_\_\_\_\_ red traffic lights.

A onto  B on  C through

- Look \_\_\_\_\_! There's a car coming the other way!  
A up  B out  C off
- We have to stop somewhere soon or we'll run \_\_\_\_\_ of petrol.  
A through  B off  C out
- I'll pick you \_\_\_\_\_ outside the station at 10.00.  
A over  B out  C up
- What time shall we set \_\_\_\_\_ for the airport tomorrow?  
A on  B off  C up
- They were trying to get to Vienna and ended \_\_\_\_\_ in Bratislava!  
A up  B off  C out

### c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with dependent prepositions.

Example: We're both very keen \_\_\_\_\_ cycling.

A at  B on  C for

- For my journey to work, it's hard to choose \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and the train.  
A from  B between  C with
- What do you spend most of your money \_\_\_\_\_?  
A for  B to  C on
- My sister is really good \_\_\_\_\_ maths.  
A at  B with  C after
- I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ flying.  
A from  B of  C for

### c Tick (✓) the correct prefix, A, B, or C, to make the adjective negative.

Example: mature

A un-  B im-  C il-

- reliable  
A un-  B dis-  C in-
- responsible  
A in-  B im-  C ir-
- organized  
A ir-  B dis-  C il-