

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 5. Now match each of the idioms (1–6) to one of the explanations (A–F).

Idioms	Explanations
1. do something on the run	A. go from one generation to the next
2. run wild	B. make yourself tired by working too much
3. people's feelings run high	C. do something without stopping what you're already doing
4. run yourself into the ground	D. behave in an uncontrolled way
5. run round in circles	E. be very active without succeeding in doing much
6. run in the family	F. people are very excited

## 6. PHRASAL VERBS - Choose the correct phrasal verb in these sentences.

1. If you criticise people, you run them down / run over them.
2. If you encounter a problem, you run up against / run through it.
3. When you meet someone unexpectedly in the street, you run across / run over them.
4. If you want someone to explain something to you, you ask them to run out of / run through the details with you.
5. When children are very naughty, their parents run up against / run out of patience.
6. If you're very busy, you're always running around / running down.

## 7. Complete these sentences so they are true for you.

1. I don't like running people down because...
2. If I run up against a problem, I...
3. If I run across a friend when I'm out shopping, ...
4. I ask someone to run through something again if I...
5. I run out of patience very quickly when I...
6. I find I'm always running around when...

## 8. Write the correct verb for each activity: go, play or do.

cycling	jogging	aerobics
badminton	skateboarding	hockey
table tennis	sailing	martial arts
yoga	walking	athletics
skiing	snorkelling	baseball
snowboarding	surfing	skating
squash	rugby	swimming
climbing	running	volleyball
judo	diving	football
gymnastics	hiking	ice hockey

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 9. TRUE or FALSE? Correct the sentences if they are wrong.

1. Golf is played with clubs on a course.
2. You play squash on a court with a racket.
3. You play hockey on a pitch using a stick.
4. You go skating at a rink, and take your skates with you.
5. Tennis is played on a clay court or a grass court, but you always need a racket.
6. Good skateboarders use a ramp.
7. Baseball is played with a bat.
8. Footballers wear boots on their feet.

## 10. Listen to three people talking about different sports/activities. Which sports do they describe? 9a

Speaker 1 ..... Speaker 2 ..... Speaker 3 .....

## 11. Now write four sentences in your notebook about a sport you play. Say how you feel about it, what you do and what equipment you use.

## 12. COMMON EXPRESSIONS Complete these sentences with the correct form of *win* or *beat*.

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ the favourites in the second round, and went on to \_\_\_\_\_ the semi-final.
2. After years of training, Alison finally \_\_\_\_\_ her great rival in the final and \_\_\_\_\_ the trophy.
3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a gold medal in the 10,000 metres, \_\_\_\_\_ the world record by two seconds.
4. Fitzpatrick went on to \_\_\_\_\_ the race, \_\_\_\_\_ his rival by a tenth of a second.
5. There is no one to \_\_\_\_\_ them now — they're bound to \_\_\_\_\_ the cup.

### Vocabulary note

We use **win** for **winning competitions and prizes**: win a race, win a semi-final, win a cup, win a medal, win a trophy.

We use **beat** for **defeating people or breaking records**: beat another team, beat an opponent, beat a rival, beat a record, beat a time. You can also **beat** someone at a game or sport: My brother always beats me at chess.

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 13. IDIOMS Match the beginnings of these sentences (1-5) with the endings (A—E).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. We left very early in the morning                      | A. but it turned out <b>to be a winner</b> .            |
| 2. I was going to buy Mum a watch for her birthday,       | B. but I think <b>we can win her round</b> .            |
| 3. Constanza doesn't want to take a long-haul flight      | C. but <b>if you can't beat them, join them</b> .       |
| 4. At first, I didn't want to go clubbing with the others | D. but my sister <b>Helena beat me to it</b> .          |
| 5. Everyone laughed at his idea of selling kites          | E. but <b>we still didn't manage to beat the rush</b> . |

## EXAM PRACTICE

### USE OF ENGLISH Part 4

For these questions, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

0. The burglar quietly entered the house through the back window. **CREPT**  
The burglar crept into the house through the back window.
1. It took John's boss a long time, but he explained all the details of the contract to him. **RUN**  
It took John's boss a long time \_\_\_\_\_ all the details of the contract with him.
2. I tried to be the first in the bathroom this morning, but my sister got there first. **BEAT**  
I tried to be the first in the bathroom this morning, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The builders faced many problems when they started laying the foundations of the house. **RUN**  
The builders \_\_\_\_\_ of problems when they started laying the foundations of the house.
4. I think Susie inherited her musical ability from her mother and grandmother. **RUNS**  
I think being musical \_\_\_\_\_ family.

### SPEAKING Part 2

Look at the two photographs. Think about vocabulary to describe them. When you are ready, take a minute to describe the two photographs.

- What is the sport?
- What is happening in the picture?
- What are the people wearing?
- What equipment are they using?
- How are they feeling?
- What are the differences between the two sports?



*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

100



# Transport, travel, holidays



1. The vocabulary in the box is from the text below. Is the text about a journey by train, car, plane, bus or underground?

seat • check-in • headset • conveyor • pass • gate • crew • belt • departure •  
refreshments • control • security • ~~passport~~ • board

Read the text below and complete it with the correct words from the box.

First of all, don't forget to pack your ticket and your (1) passport in your hand luggage. When you arrive at the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ desk, your bags will be weighed and put on a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ belt. You will be given a boarding (4) \_\_\_\_\_, allocated a seat and told to go to the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ lounge.

To get there, you will pass through passport (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ check. Look at the departure (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in the lounge so you know which (9) \_\_\_\_\_ number you must go to when it's time to board.

The cabin (10) \_\_\_\_\_ will direct you to your (11) \_\_\_\_\_ when you board, and you have to fasten your seat (12) \_\_\_\_\_ before take-off. You will be served (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and most companies provide an entertainment system with a (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

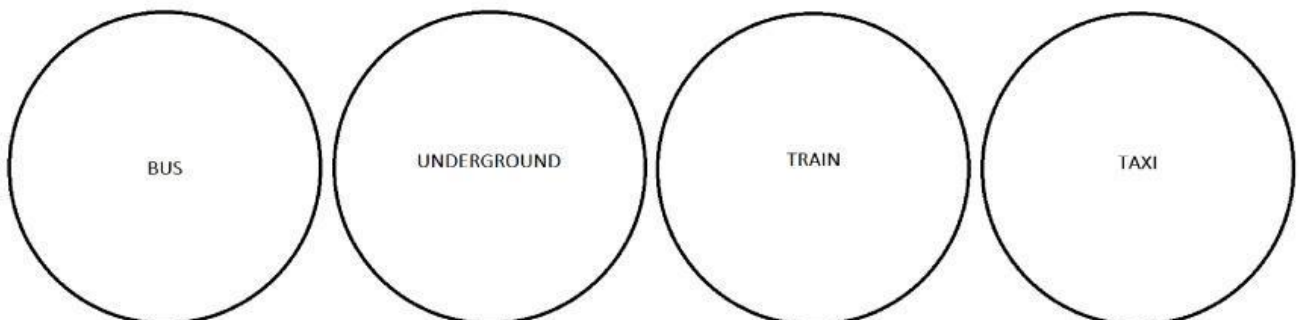
Choose the best word to complete the title for the text.

Making your first journey/crossing/flight/trip

2. Listen and check you have filled in the gaps correctly. 11a  
3. Listen to a short description of four other journeys. What type of travel is each person describing? 11b

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 .....

4. Read the recording script for 11b and underline all the words related to each kind of travel. Then put them in the correct circle below. Highlight any words which appear in more than one circle.



*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 5. Use the words below to complete the sentences.

hotel – travel – luggage – suitcase – equipment – money – storm – camera – guidebook  
– accommodation – weather – information – car – journey – transport – coin

1. There's no need to take a lot of luggage when you travel — you should be able to pack all your clothes into one \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We searched for \_\_\_\_\_ on the internet and eventually found a really nice hotel in the city centre.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ was very changeable while we were on holiday, and at the end of the week we had a big \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You don't have to take much \_\_\_\_\_ on a walking holiday apart from waterproof boots and clothing, but it's a good idea to take a digital \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to take pictures.
5. You don't need to have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ with you when you travel, but make sure you've got a \_\_\_\_\_ for the trolley at the airport.
6. I'd always enjoyed all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_, but by the time I'd finished a long motorway \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland in thick snow and icy winds, I'd changed my mind!
7. I wanted some \_\_\_\_\_ about the city, so I went into a bookshop and bought a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Public \_\_\_\_\_ in Barcelona was excellent, so I never used my \_\_\_\_\_ to get around.

## 6. Answer the questions in the questionnaire below.

Reader survey		
It's holiday time ...		
<p><b>1 How do you usually travel when you go on holiday?</b> A by car B by train C by plane</p>	<p><b>3 What kind of holiday do you usually take?</b> A an activity holiday B a beach holiday C a sightseeing holiday</p>	<p><b>5 Where do you stay on holiday?</b> A in a hotel or guesthouse B at a relative or friend's home C on a campsite</p>
<p><b>2 Where do you usually go for a holiday?</b> A to visit friends and family B to a city or resort in your own country C to a city or resort abroad</p>	<p><b>4 What do you like doing on holiday?</b> A visiting galleries, museums and archaeological sites B getting fit and doing some exercise C just relaxing and taking it easy</p>	<p><b>6 What is the best thing about having a holiday?</b> A getting away from routine B getting to know new places C getting together with friends</p>

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

7. Listen to a man and a woman talking about the kind of holidays they like. Write the answers they would give to the questionnaire on p 51 below. 11c

**Man**      1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....

**Woman**   1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....

## Vocabulary note

**Travel** can be a verb or a noun. When it is a noun, it is uncountable and describes the activity of travelling:

*Air travel is becoming increasingly popular.*

We use **journey** to describe going from one place to another. It is a countable noun.

*The journey from home to work takes two hours.*

We use **trip** to describe a short journey somewhere when you go for a short time and then come home. It is a countable noun.

*My friend and I went on a weekend trip to Amsterdam.*

## 8. What do you think? Complete the answers to the questions.

1. Is it better to book a holiday at the last minute or well in advance?  
I think it's better to \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_
2. Would you prefer to go on a package tour or travel independently?  
I'd always prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_
3. Would you rather stay in a small guesthouse or a luxurious five-star hotel?  
I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

## 9. Complete the sentences using travel, journey or trip.

1. In August I'm going on a trip to Mexico City with my wife.
2. They set off on the difficult \_\_\_\_\_ before dawn and they didn't arrive until after dark.
3. Drive carefully and have a safe \_\_\_\_\_ home!
4. He's away on a business \_\_\_\_\_ all next week, but I'll give him the message when he returns.
5. I know rail \_\_\_\_\_ takes longer than going by plane, but I really enjoy it.
6. I'm really looking forward to my \_\_\_\_\_ to New Zealand. I'll have lots to talk about when I get back.
7. My parents have always said that \_\_\_\_\_ makes you more independent.
8. How long is your \_\_\_\_\_ to college each morning?

*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

103

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 10. PHRASAL VERBS

Some phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Look at how *set out* is used in these sentences. Match each sentence 1–4 with one of the meanings below.

1. He **set out** to find the cave he'd seen marked on an old map. \_\_\_\_
2. He **set** the main points of his report **out** clearly, so we could all understand it. \_\_\_\_
3. Alison **set** the chairs **out** so that everyone could see the speaker. \_\_\_\_
4. We **set out** for the airport before it got light. \_\_\_\_

- A. arrange something neatly
- B. do something with a clear aim or intention
- C. give well organised written information
- D. begin a journey

11. Look at these other phrasal verbs with *set*. Match each sentence 1–4 with one of the meanings A–D below.

1. The stormy weather **set in** on Monday, and it was still raining four days later. \_\_\_\_
2. When we opened the boot, it **set off** the car alarm. \_\_\_\_
3. He **set up** a helpgroup called NightWatch for people who had problems sleeping. \_\_\_\_
4. I took my bike to the shop because I've got no idea how to **set about** repairing a puncture. \_\_\_\_

- A. an action caused something to happen
- B. something unpleasant started which continued for a long time
- C. something was established
- D. to start to do something

## EXAM PRACTICE

### SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Look at the drawings below.



Answer the questions. Write some notes and then use them to help you speak about the pictures.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of each holiday?
- Try to think of something to say about each picture.
- Which holiday would you prefer to go on and why?
- Where did you spend your last holiday? What did you do?

Listen a model answer. 11d

*“Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way”*

104

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## USE OF ENGLISH Part 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

0 There are a few details in the report that need explaining. **INFORMATION**  
There is a little \_\_\_\_\_ in the report that needs explaining.

1 We travelled from Edinburgh to London by car. **JOURNEY**  
We went on a \_\_\_\_\_ from Edinburgh to London by car.

2 My friend and I took a short break in Copenhagen last week. **TRIP**  
My friend and I went \_\_\_\_\_ in Copenhagen last week.

3 I'd like to fix the washing machine, I don't know where to. **SET**  
I've got no idea how \_\_\_\_\_ the washing machine.

4 Have you succeeded in booking a room in London yet? **ACCOMODATION**  
Have you managed \_\_\_\_\_ in London yet?

## WRITING Part 2: article

You see the following announcement in an international magazine.

<p><b>THE LONGEST JOURNEY</b></p> <p>What is the longest journey you have ever done? Write an article describing your journey, explaining how you felt about it and why you were doing it. The best articles will be published next month.</p>	<p>Try to make your article as lively and interesting as you can. Use idioms and expressions, say something amusing or ask a question.</p>
--	--

Write 120 – 180 words

*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

105