



Expressions with get



1. **DEFINITIONS:** Look at the expressions in bold in box A and choose a suitable definition for that expression in box B.

A

1. I think Ben got out of bed on the wrong side this morning.
2. We're planning a little get-together of people from the office.
3. The manager began the meeting with a few comments and then got down to brass tacks.
4. Jan and Richard get on like a house on fire.
5. Rory and Jeannie are getting married? Get away with you!
6. You'll get the sack if you talk to the boss like that.
7. That humming noise is really getting on my nerves.
8. He's got a nerve to ask for a day off.
9. I rang the shops to try and find a new dishwasher, but got nowhere.
10. When she asked him for money, he told her to get lost.
11. OK everyone, we're a bit late so let's get going.
12. Got it!
13. Do you think he got my meaning?
14. Get a grip on yourself - you've got an interview in half an hour.
15. The president is having to get to grips with the failing economy.
16. If they don't get their act together, they'll miss the last date for entries to the competition.
17. How can I get him off my back?
18. If I don't get a rise soon, I'll start looking for another job.
19. I've got out of the habit of eating chocolates.
20. Rainy weather always gets me down.

B

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. to be unsuccessful | K. to receive an increase in salary |
| B. a meeting of friends | L. to try to control yourself; to try to be less emotional |
| C. to stop pestering someone | M. to start discussing the real problem |
| D. to understand. | N. Don't try to make me believe that. |
| E. to be dismissed from a job. | O. to start the day badly |
| F. not to do something any more | P. to make someone sad |
| G. to start to deal with something | Q. to organise yourself properly |
| H. Go away. Leave me alone. | R. to annoy someone |
| I. over-confidence or rudeness | S. I've solved the problem |
| J. to start | T. to be very friendly with each other |

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2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES: Complete these sentences with an expression from the previous section. You may need to change the verb form and the pronoun (e.g., he, she) in some of the sentences.

1. We're best friends. We _____.
2. I don't have much money. I hope I _____ soon.
3. 12 across. 10 letters beginning with a 'd'. A book which lists words. Aha! _____!
A dictionary, of course!
4. Our boss is in a terrible mood. I think he must have _____.
5. I feel really unhappy in my job. It's really _____.
6. _____! I don't believe you've won the lottery!
7. I'm studying Japanese and I'm just beginning to _____ the grammar.
8. I'm having a little _____ at my place tonight. Would you like to join us?
9. You want me to lend you my car after you crashed it the last time I lent it to you? You've _____!
10. I was so angry with him I told him to _____.
11. We should _____ and talk about the real problems that are affecting the company.
12. Stop being so emotional. _____!
13. I told my boss I thought he was incompetent. A few days later, I _____. I still haven't found another job.
14. You really should _____ of smoking so much - it's very bad for you.
15. He told me that my music really _____.
16. We're _____ with this problem. Let's take a break and come back to it later on.
17. She's always following me around and telling me what to do. I wish she would _____.
18. The boss told me to _____ or I would lose my job.
29. I'm not sure they understood me. I hope they _____.
20. If we don't _____ soon, we'll miss the train.



The media



1. Look at the clues, and use them to help you rearrange the letters in **bold** in the sample sentences. The first letter of each word has been underlined. Use these words to complete the crossword. You will find a lot of the answers in the clues to the other sentences.

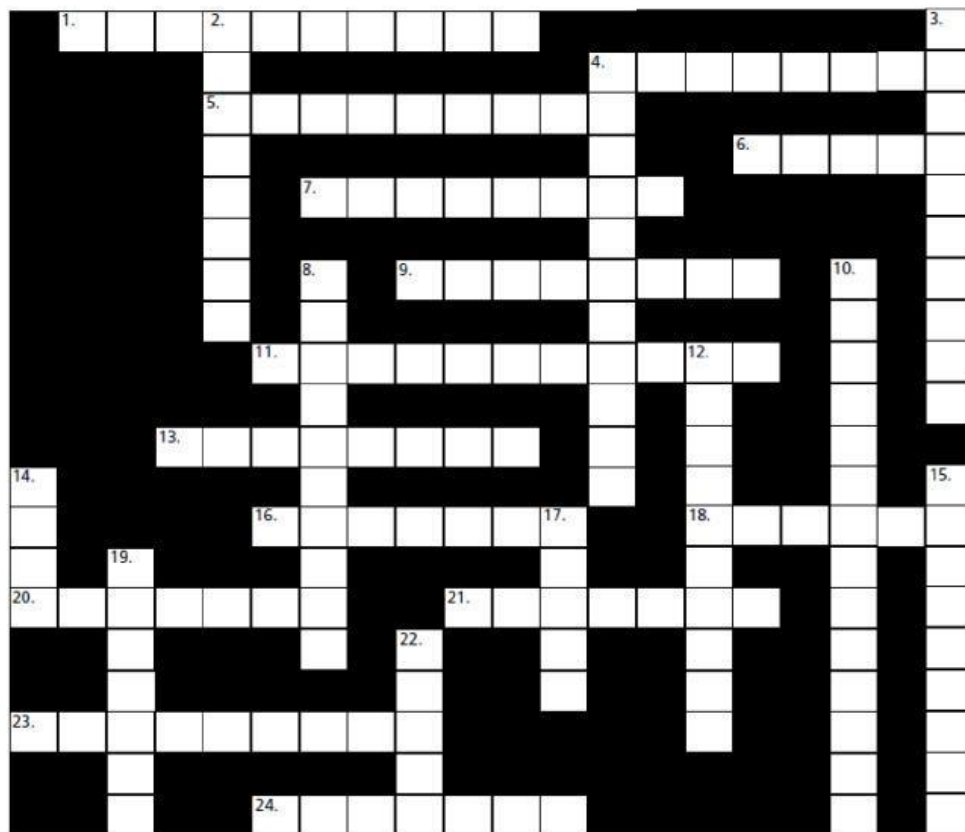
Clues across (→)

1. A person who writes for newspapers or other periodicals.
The **aojurtl**sn asked the police chief some difficult questions.
4. The amount of space (in a newspaper) or time (on television) that is given to a story or piece of news.
There wasn't much **ogveer**ca of the Arsenal-Liverpool match.
5. Photographers who follow famous people to take pictures of them for newspapers.
They were followed by the **rapaap**ziz from the theatre to the hotel.
6. A routine placed in a computer program which destroys or corrupts files.
I think there's a **sriv**u on the computer.
7. The people watching a TV programme or listening to a radio broadcast.
The football match attracted an **endace**ui of almost 20 million.
9. To move information or programs from a computer network to an individual computer.
Is it illegal to **aownld**od music from the Internet?
11. A factual film about a real subject.
Did you see the **mocdur**tayen about South Africa on BBC1 last night?
13. Words in large letters on the front page of a newspaper.
Have you seen this **dhene**ali: QUEEN IN RAP GUN VIDEO SHOCK?
16. A frequency band for radio or TV, or a station using this band.
The news is on **aneh**Cnl 4 at 7 o'clock.
18. A journalist in charge of a newspaper, or a person who gets a radio or TV programme ready.
He wrote to the **etordi** of 'The Times' to complain about the story they had printed.
20. An important item in a TV news programme, or an important article on a special subject in a newspaper.
I read an interesting **urefe**at on the future of information technology.
21. To bring out a book or a newspaper for sale.
They were asked not to **bliph**us the book, but went ahead anyway.
23. A TV or radio show.
Last night we watched a **rammroge**p on life in 17th century France.
24. A collection of related pages on the internet, created by a company or individual.
If you want to know more about Bloomsbury books, visit their **siwtee**b at www.bloomsbury.com.

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Clues down (↓)

2. A journalist who writes reports of events for a newspaper or TV programme.
The BBC sent a **ptero** to cover the earthquake.
3. The action to ban newspapers, books or films, or part of them.
The government imposed strict press **epns** to stop rumours being spread.
4. The number of copies of a magazine, newspaper, etc, which are sold.
The paper has a **irc** of almost 2 million.
8. A newspaper with a large page size.
The problem with a **bhrd** is that it's difficult to read on the bus.
10. Important events (often political) that are happening now.
A lot of children study **ctreurn faafirs** as part of their educational curriculum.
12. The number of people who read a newspaper.
The paper targets a young **shrdpereai** who are tired of the usual broadsheets.
14. To explore websites on the Internet in no particular order.
Most people **furs** the internet as a way of relaxing.
15. A radio or TV programme, or a verb which means 'to send out on radio or TV'
The programme will be **tbacroasd** on Monday at 8 o'clock.
17. An untrue written statement which can damage someone's reputation.
It can be very difficult to sue a newspaper for **blile**.
19. A newspaper with a small page size.
The Sun is the most widely-read **dloatbi** in Britain.
22. A collective word for newspapers.
You shouldn't believe everything you read in the **rpses**.



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Get 1



1. The word **get** is used a lot in English. Look at the following sentences and replace the words in **bold** with a suitable verb which you will find hidden in the word grid opposite. There is an example at the beginning.

0. I haven't heard from you for ages; did you **get** my last letter? receive
1. I want to **get** a good grade in my FCE. _____
2. As people **get** older, they tend to need less sleep. _____
3. He told me a joke, but I didn't **get** it. _____
4. I decided to **get** a new bicycle. _____
5. We're a bit late. I think we should **get** going. _____
6. She's so lazy. It really **gets** me. _____
7. We didn't **get** to London until after dark. _____
8. If you **get** dinner, I'll wash up afterwards. _____
9. I have a summer job, but I don't **get** much. _____
10. I managed to **get** my brother to help me with my homework. _____
11. I've left my dictionary in the classroom. Could you **get** it for me? _____
12. My computer has been broken for a few days. I must **get** it repaired. _____
13. I didn't **get** to see my teacher before the exam. _____
14. I usually **get** off work at about five o'clock. _____
15. The party lasted for ages, and we didn't **get** away until almost midnight. _____
16. I don't think we'll **get** anywhere with this idea. _____
17. Cold, wet weather **gets** me down. _____
18. If you want to **get** into university, you'll have to work hard. _____
19. We decided to **get** together after work. _____

A	R	B	D	E	P	R	E	S	S	E	S	S	D	F
M	E	E	T	N	G	H	J	U	K	A	L	M	N	B
A	C	C	Q	T	H	W	E	C	R	R	E	A	C	H
N	E	O	L	E	A	V	E	C	A	N	N	O	Y	S
A	I	M	C	R	V	V	B	E	O	N	B	T	U	F
G	V	E	H	J	E	L	P	E	R	S	U	A	D	E
E	E	S	T	A	R	T	Q	D	I	W	Y	E	R	T
V	C	X	Z	A	C	H	I	E	V	E	T	R	E	C
F	I	N	I	S	H	X	P	R	E	P	A	R	E	H
Y	T	U	N	D	E	R	S	T	A	N	D	U	Y	F

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Get 2



1. The following sentences all use **get**. Look at the definition which follows each one, and decide whether it is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). There is an example at the beginning (0).
0. James and Tony get along with each other.
James and Tony don't like each other. T / F
1. Joanne is getting over her illness.
Joanne is recovering from her illness. T / F
2. Alice is getting on at university.
Alice is going to start university. T / F
3. The teacher gave us a test, and I managed to get out of it.
I received a good grade. T / F
4. Janet got her own back on Susan for breaking her camera.
Janet took revenge on Susan. T / F
5. Mr Walton must be getting on for sixty.
Mr Walton is over sixty years old. T / F
6. I tried to get through to the sales department, but was cut off.
I tried to visit the sales department. T / F
7. I couldn't get into the book I was supposed to read for the FCE.
I couldn't find the book I was supposed to read for the FCE. T / F
8. Sometimes, Jeanette gets my back up.
Sometimes, Jeanette annoys me. T / F
9. This homework is really difficult. Let's get it over with.
Let's not do this homework. T / F
10. Mark is always getting at me.
Mark is always criticizing me. T / F
11. He stole lots of money, and got away with it.
He stole lots of money, and ran away. T / F
12. Whatever I say to Bob, I can't seem to get through to him.
Bob can't hear me. T / F
13. I think Sean got out of bed on the wrong side this morning.
I think Sean woke up late this morning. T / F
14. When I tried to explain the situation to Rebecca, she got hold of the wrong end of the stick.
Rebecca misunderstood me. T / F
15. The teacher told me to get my act together.
The teacher told me to get myself organized and start working. T / F
16. "Come on! Get a grip on yourself!"
"Stop misbehaving!" T / F
17. "Get away!"
"I don't believe you!" T / F
18. Get a life!
"Start looking after yourself." T / F

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Media



1. Put the words below into their correct box according to the type of media they relate to. In several cases, one word may fit into more than one box. There is an example in each box.

website • quiz • reporter • tabloid • advertisement • chat show • log on
 • turn on • headline • domain • editor • game show • e-mail • novel
 • download • documentary • paperback • weather forecast • programme
 • turn off • broadcast • broadsheet • feature • print • chapter
 • log off • circulation • turn over • channel • publish • commercial •
 hardback • horoscope • serial • soap opera • journalist • server •
 current affairs • small ads • series • sitcom • station • author

1. Television and radio	2. Newspapers and magazines
3. Books	4. The internet

2. Read these descriptions and decide what is being talked about. You will find the answers in the list on the previous page. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. This is a good place to consider if you want to buy or sell something. If you want to rent a room or a house, you should look here first. small ads
1. They have a very important job keeping us informed about what is happening around the world. Some of them are very brave, bringing us stories from areas where there is a war or natural disaster. But sometimes they just write rubbish and invade our privacy.

2. I prefer these because they have longer, more informative articles and are more serious than the tabloids. Also, they're not full of rubbish! _____
3. They only last for a minute or so, but some of them are actually better than the programmes they interrupt. Some of them are very good at persuading you to go out and buy their products or services. _____

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4. It's such a good way to communicate with people. It's much quicker than sending them a letter, and it's cheaper than phoning them, especially if they live a long distance away. _____
5. There are millions of them. Some of them provide you with very valuable information, and it's great to have so much information at your fingertips. Unfortunately, it can sometimes be difficult to find exactly what you want, and if you spend too long accessing them, it can become expensive. _____
6. It's on three times a week, and follows the lives of a group of students who live together. It always ends at an exciting moment and you have to wait for the next episode to find out what happens next. _____
7. Who is my favourite? Probably Graham Greene. His stories were always exciting, and he had such a vivid imagination. A lot of his stories were made into films. _____
8. I watched one last night. It was about Columbus' first voyage to the Americas. It had been well researched, and the narrator gave lots of interesting information. There's one on tonight about tigers in India that I want to see. _____
9. There are five of these in Britain. Of course, if you have cable or satellite, you can watch hundreds of others from around the world. _____
10. I read mine every day, but I don't really believe in them. I'm an Aries, you see, and we're not very superstitious people. _____
11. There are over 70 in this book. I'm only on 6! _____



Advertising, computers, telephoning



1. Match these different ways of advertising (1–5) with their dictionary definitions (A–E). Which one can be either written or spoken?

1. catalogue... 2. commercial break... 3. mailshot... 4. poster... 5. slogan...

A. noun — a short, easily remembered phrase used to advertise an idea or product.	C. noun — a large printed picture, photograph, or notice which you stick or pin to a wall or board.	E. noun — a short set of advertisements between TV or radio programmes.
B. noun — a list, usually in the form of a book, of things you can buy, often by mail order.	D. noun — the posting of material to a lot of people at one time.	

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2. Read advertisement A and decide which of these slogans best matches the content.

A. An island with something for everyone	B. An island open to the future
Come to Sicily and experience its amazing colours, stunning landscapes and delicious, healthy food.	Come to Sicily and experience the bright colours, beautiful landscapes and tasty food.
Visit the city of Catania, which is a perfect combination of spectacular 17th-century architecture, lively nightlife and musical traditions.	Visit the city of Catania, which is a combination of 17th-century architecture, busy nightlife and traditions.
Relax on fine, golden, sandy beaches watched over by Europe's biggest active volcano, Mount Etna.	Relax on the nice beaches watched over by the volcano, Mount Etna.
Last but not least, enjoy the wonderful flavours of top-quality products such as olives, pistachio nuts, honey, vegetables and dried fruit.	Last but not least, enjoy the good flavours of products such as olives, pistachio nuts, honey, vegetables and dried fruit.

3. Now read advertisement B and compare it with A. Underline the differences.

4. Complete the table with the words used in the adverts to describe the nouns. Which advert most makes you want to visit Sicily? Why?

	Advert A	Advert B		Advert A	Advert B
Colours:			Traditions:		
Landscapes:			Volcano:		
Food:			Beach:		
Architecture:			Flavours:		
Nightlife:			Products:		

5. Advert A uses the phrase *perfect combination*. Tick five adjectives in the box you could use instead of perfect. Why did you not choose the others?

agreeable	•	extraordinary	•	fantastic	•	magical	•	nice	•	pleasant	•	remarkable	•	unique
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6. Some of these sentences should contain **only** instead of **unique**. Correct them.

1. I'm the unique person in my class who has been to Alaska.

2. This sculpture is unique and that's why it's so valuable.

3. This is the unique opportunity I have to see this film.

4. The band produces a unique combination of sounds on this track.

Error Warning

Both **unique** and **only** mean "the only one", but **unique** is used for something very special or unusual: This recipe is **unique** because I invented it myself.

7. Complete this advert with information about your country. Try to use the adjectives from 4 and 5.

Come to _____ and experience its _____,
_____ and _____.
Visit the city of _____, which is a perfect combination of
_____ and _____.
Relax _____.
Enjoy _____.

8. Read these phrases from a radio advert. Decide which word best fits each gap.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Direct Books has a special _____ just for you.
A. offer B. advertising C. publicity | 7. We also offer a _____ allowing you to return any book within seven days.
A. compromise B. protection C. guarantee |
| 2. To _____ advantage of this offer, put your order in now.
A. make B. take C. have | 8. We will give you a _____ refund.
A. sufficient B. full C. whole |
| 3. We're giving you a unique _____ to save money.
A. possibility B. occasion C. opportunity | 9. Postage and packing is _____ free.
A. extremely B. very C. absolutely |
| 4. We're offering up to 40% _____ selected books.
A. off B. lower C. down | 10. You'll receive a free mystery gift worth at _____ £5.
A. least B. less C. most |
| 5. It's only for a _____ period.
A. limited B. little C. reduced | 11. If you're looking for a _____ book, please contact us.
A. particular B. personal C. peculiar |
| 6. _____ you pay is the price of your books.
A. Only B. All C. Just | |

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9. Now listen and check your answers. 6a

10. Read the text from Direct Books' internet website and put the correct word in each gap.

Nouns: bestsellers – basket – home page – keyword – password – support	Adjectives: online – secure Verbs: browse – click – enter – sign
You can (1) <u>browse</u> for books under the main subject categories. Look for a specific book using the search box on the (2) _____ or type in a (3) _____ (e.g. rugby). To check out the latest (4) _____ and to see what's coming up, just go to the webpage for that sport. Shopping from directbooks.co.uk is (4) _____. You should (5) _____ in using your email address and you will be asked for a (6) _____. Add your books to your shopping (7) _____ and then (8) _____ on "Checkout". We will give you a personal account after you have placed your first order to allow you to enter your personal and card details every time. Your account (9) _____ so that you don't have to (10) _____ your personal and card details every time. Click "Help" on our website or call 0845 678944 for (11) _____.	

11. Call sometimes means "to phone" and sometimes means "to visit" (usually a short, spontaneous visit). What does call mean in these sentences? Write Phone or Visit next to each sentence.

- I'll **call on** Paolo next time I pass his flat. visit
- Don't forget to **call** when you get there. _____
- I'll **call in** when I have time. _____
- She **called** Alan **back** but he'd already sold the ticket. _____
- We **called by** but you were out. _____

12. PHRASAL VERBS: Put the correct word in each space to make a phrasal verb.

away – off – out – over – for
- Shall I call <u>for</u> you and then we can go together? - I didn't notice Suzi until she called _____ my name. - The match was called _____ because of bad weather. - He was called _____ on business. - I called Jon _____ because I wanted to introduce him to my friends.

13. Listen to Tanya's messages. For each person choose the correct option (A–F): 6b

Lara _____ Mum _____ Joe _____ Sarah _____ Dad _____ Peter _____	Which person A. tried to speak to Tanya yesterday? B. has hardly any credit? C. got a wrong number? D. couldn't get a signal? E. will ring again? F. will send a text message?
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14. PHRASAL VERBS: Put a verb in each gap to make phrasal verbs.

1. hang up = put the phone down
2. _____ through = be connected
3. _____ up = call or phone
4. get _____ off = lose the connection
5. _____ up = answer
6. _____ back = return a call

EXAM PRACTICE

WRITING Part 2: essay

Read a model answer to an exam question. Underline the advantages and disadvantages the student mentions.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of computers?

The main advantage of computers is that it's easy to find out information.ice how to travel somewhere. This means that people don't need to look in books or newspapers. However, there is sometimes too much information available. Also, when we read facts on the internet, we don't always know what is true.

A further disadvantage is that people throw their computers away after a few years. This results in a lot of waste. There are a number of advantages for children such as being able to play games. In addition, they can learn many more facts like how to do their homework too much time on the computer.

It is easier to stay in touch with friends by email and another advantage is that you can send photos. But people send emails rather than talk to each other. I sometimes think people rely on computers too much and if a computer goes wrong, for instance in a hospital, it might be dangerous.

In conclusion, I think computers improve our lives in lots of ways and the advantages are more important than the disadvantages.

Look at the groups of words and expressions below. They are all from the model answer. Find them and highlight them. Which group of words and expressions is used:

to explain something? to give an opposite opinion? to introduce the next argument? to give examples?

A ... such as , /... like ... , /for instance ...

B however, ... / but ...

C this means that... / this leads to... / this results in...

D the main advantage of that... / in addition,

A further / another advantage is that... / there are a number of disadvantages of...

Write an answer like the one above to the following exam question. Use the words and expressions you have learnt.

You've had a discussion in your English class about the use of mobile phones. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay answering the following question.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?

Write 120 to 180 words.

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