Describing your home

Unit 1

1. **Match these titles with the pictures.**

- block of flats / apartments
- townhouse
- country cottage

2. **What materials do you think were used to build each of these homes? Choose from the words in the box.**

steel – stone – wood – brick – grass - plastic

A



B



C



3. **Look at the words in the box. Find these things in the pictures above.**

hedge - fence - clothes line - garden - garage - lawn - path - plants - seat - chimney - gate - tools - steps - roof - walls - windows - balcony - entrance

4. **Listen to a girl talking about the homes in the pictures. Answer these questions.** **T-5**
   Which one did she use to live in?
   Which one does she live in now?
   Which one would she like to live in?

5. **Look at these words and phrases which can be used to talk about a home.**
   • Circle those which complete this sentence: My home is ...
   • Underline those which complete this sentence: My home has ...

peaceful – central heating – air conditioning – comfortable – a basement – friendly neighbours – in a lively part of town – a flat roof – a huge garden – beautiful views – a swimming pool – lots of rooms – lots of space – neat and tidy – convenient

6. **Now write Six similar sentences in your notebook which are true of your home.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. These are all rooms in a home. Check the meanings of any you don't know in your dictionary.

sitting room / living room / lounge – dining room – bathroom – toilet – basement – cellar – bedroom – hall – study / office – kitchen

Which of these rooms are in your home? Write two or three sentences, saying where these rooms are in your home. Use these words: upstairs, downstairs, opposite, next to, at the front, at the back.

8. Look at the list of furniture, household objects and electrical items in the box below.

Where do you keep these things in your home? Complete the table below using the words from the box. Some things may go in more than one row. Add another room in the final row if you wish.

shaver - hi-fi - CD player - DVD player - TV - dishwasher - frying pan - computer - video recorder - table - freezer - jug - iron - cooker - desk - washing machine - rubbish bin - sofa - toothpaste - microwave - corkscrew

1. living room	
2. kitchen	
3. bedroom	
4. dining room	
5. living room	

9. Look at the picture showing some dangers in the kitchen. Complete the sentences (1–7) by choosing a word from the box below.

1. The **_handle_** of the pan should be pointing away from the room.
2. Someone could slip and fall because there is water on the _____.
3. Sharp _____ should be kept in a drawer, away from children.
4. The _____ is too near the edge of the work surface.
5. Too many _____ are plugged in here.
6. Dangerous cleaning products should be kept in a _____, out of the reach of children.
7. Children's _____ should not be left lying on the floor.

floor – electrical items – handle – kettle – toys – cupboard – knives



LIVEWORKSHEETS

10. Read the descriptions (1–10) of things that can be found in the living room and write the word.

1. These are like pillows, and you find them on the sofa. c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2. This will give you extra light when you want to read. l _ _ _
3. You watch this when you want to relax. t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4. This is used to display flowers indoors. v _ _ _
5. In very hot weather, one of these helps keep you cool. f _ _
6. You use this to turn electrical things on and off. s _ _ _ _ _
7. This is a soft, comfortable seat for one person. a _ _ _ _ _ _ _
8. This covers the floor. c _ _ _ _ _
9. Some people have these beautiful old objects in their homes. a _ _ _ _ _ _ _
10. These are made of cloth and hang at the windows. c _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Vocabulary note

Furniture *is an uncountable noun and can never be plural: There is a lot of furniture in this house. To talk about one thing we say item of furniture or piece of furniture.*

11. Choose the correct word in each sentence (1–5).

1. We've decided to **move / change** house next year.
2. Now that the children have left home, we don't need so much **place / space**.
3. Our new house was **designed / drawn** by a famous architect.
4. The living room has beautiful **high / tall** ceilings.
5. I don't like pale colours on walls. I prefer **bright / heavy** colours.

Error warning!

place, space
Place is a countable noun: Can you find a place to put this vase please?
Space can be used as an uncountable noun like this: There isn't enough space for the vase on this shelf. There is plenty of space in the living room for the new armchair.

12. Match each object (1–5) with the place where you might find it (A–E).

1. rubbish bin	**A** on the bath
2. pillow	**B** covering your bed
3. tap	**C** in the corner of the room
4. blind	**D** covering the window
5. sheet	**E** under your head

13. Complete the definitions (1–8) with a word from the box. Then match the definition to the correct word (A–H).

1. This keeps you **warm** while you sleep.
2. You _____ at yourself in this.
3. You _____ in this.
4. This _____ you up in the morning.
5. You put _____ like books on this.
6. You _____ yourself with this.
7. You _____ your hands in this.
8. Some people _____ to this before they get up.

A RADIO
B ALARM CLOCK
C TOWEL
D BASIN
E MIRROR
F CHEST OF DRAWERS
G DUVET
H SHELF

things – wash – listen – warm – clothes – dry – look – wakes

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM PRACTICE

READING – Part 3

Look at the sentences below about the ancient Chinese art of Feng Shui. Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put A. If it is not correct, put B.

1. Feng Shui has been practised all over the world for 5000 years.
2. Feng Shui says that family members will get on better with each other if the home is properly furnished.
3. The entrance of the home should be neat and tidy.
4. The living room should be made to look as small as possible.
5. Windows in the living room should be covered.
6. Stereos and CD players should be kept in the bedroom, if possible.
7. A sheet could be used instead of a tablecloth to cover the TV.
8. Sleeping under a window is not a good idea.
9. It's important to have a good view of the bedroom door from the bed.
10. A single strong light in the bedroom is better than several soft ones.

Exam Tip

In this part of the test, the answers to the questions will come from a small part of the text only. As you do the task, underline the words or phrases that give you the answer to each question.

Feng Shui

Feng Shui is the art of arranging your home and the things in it in the best possible way. It began in China about 5,000 years ago, but recently architects and designers all over the world have started to include the idea in their work. The most important thing to understand about Feng Shui is the idea of chi, which means vital energy or life force. The art of Feng Shui is to make sure that the right objects are in the right places so that the chi can flow freely around the home. This is said to create good health and financial well-being, as well as improved relationships between parents and children and between husband and wife. You can improve your own Feng Shui by trying some of the techniques listed below.

Firstly, keep the hall of your home clear of shoes, umbrellas and other objects. This is to allow the chi to enter your home freely. If possible, put a small indoor fountain in this part of your home.

In the living room, choose furniture which is the right size for the room and arrange it so that people can move around the room comfortably. If the room is small, hang a mirror to create a feeling of space. Make sure you have blinds or curtains to prevent the chi from escaping.

The bedroom is considered a very important area in Feng Shui. It is best not to have a television or any other electrical item in here, but if you find it impossible to live without them, you can cover them with a plastic tablecloth when you have finished using them. The tablecloth must be plastic — other materials will not work. It is also important to unplug everything before you sleep. The head of the bed should be against a wall rather than under a window, as this would allow your chi to escape. You should be able to see the door easily while you are lying in bed. Place lamps by your bed for lighting instead of bright ceiling lights.

Try these simple ideas for a few months and see how much energy and happiness you can bring into your home.

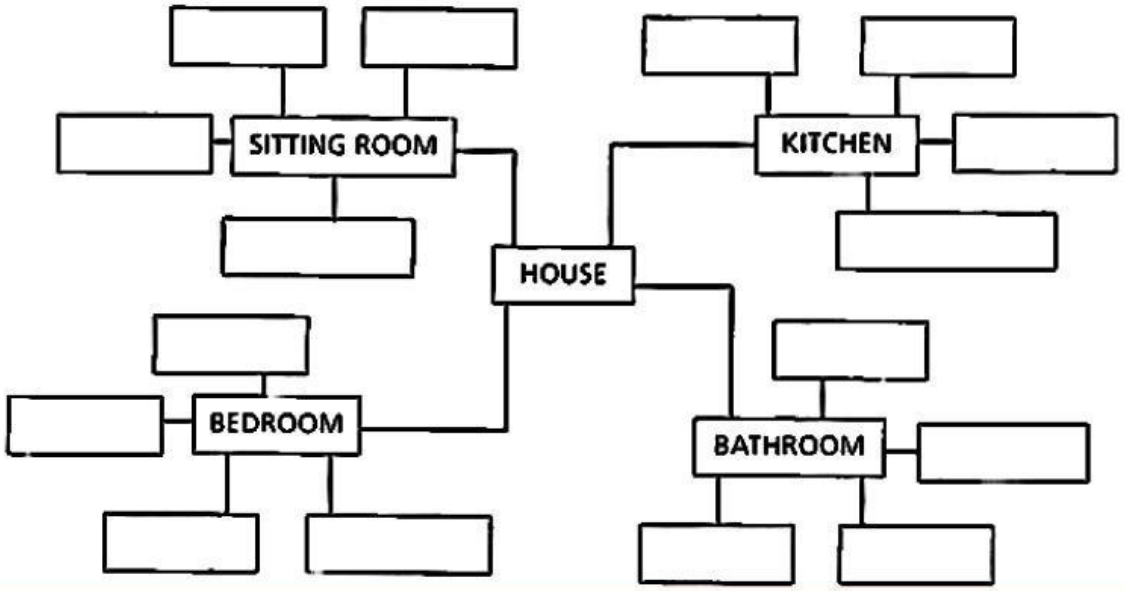
LIVEWORKSHEETS

House and home

Unit 1

1. Complete this vocabulary network with words from the box.

alarm clock • armchair • bathmat • coffee table • book • cupboard • fridge • kettle • pillow • sheets • shower • sink • sofa • towels • DVD player • wardrobe • washbasin



2. Complete the sentences with the missing words. They'll describe rooms of the house.

1. The bathroom is where you _____.
2. The bathroom is where you have a _____ or a _____.
3. A study is where you usually _____ or _____.
4. The lounge is where you _____ and _____ or _____.
5. The kitchen is where you do _____.
6. The dining room is where you usually have _____.
7. A utility room is where you often have _____.
8. A spare room is often where _____.

3. In which room do you usually do these things? Answer these questions for yourself.

1. have breakfast _____
2. listen to your CDS _____
3. feel most relaxed _____
4. think about your problems _____
5. read the newspaper _____
6. check your e-mails _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. **If you don't remember the exact word for an object you see, you can easily describe it if you can answer these questions: What is it made of? What is it used for? What does it look like? e.g. It is usually made of wood and you hang your clothes in it: *wardrobe***
Match these words with their descriptions below.

chest of drawers • dishwasher • pillow • frying pan

1. It is a machine that you usually have in the kitchen and you use it for washing cups, plates, etc.
2. It is made of metal and you use it in the kitchen. You can cook an omelette in it.
3. It is usually made of wood and you use it for keeping sheets, towels, clothes, etc. separate.
4. It is usually made of feathers and cloth and you find it on the bed. You use it for resting your head on.

5. **These are some things you can find in the kitchen or the living room. The letters are jumbled. What are they?**

1. fsao _____
2. nacitusr _____
3. kocore _____
4. itteke _____
5. hiamcrar _____
6. bopdacru _____
7. degirf _____
8. levsioetni _____
9. veon _____
10. partce _____

6. **Match the names of types of home or accommodation in the box with the pictures below.**

block of flats • bungalow • caravan • castle • cottage • house • tent



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

7. Choose adjectives from the box to describe the rooms and types of homes below.

convenient • cramped • dark • noisy • quiet • spacious • sunny • untidy

1. A bedroom with lots of things lying on the floor. _____
2. A house in a street with very little traffic. _____
3. A flat in the centre of a busy city. _____
4. A house with very small windows. _____
5. A room with too much furniture. _____
6. A house with shops and a school nearby. _____
7. A house with large rooms. _____
8. A living room that faces south. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Places and Buildings

Unit 1

1. **Read what someone says about certain places. Which places are being talked about? Choose from:**

a. a health club
b. a hotel room
c. a language school
d. an office
e. a restaurant
f. a seaside resort
g. a small town

1. It doesn't have a computer room, but every classroom has a DVD player.
2. It has its own bathroom with a bathtub and a shower. There is also cable TV.
3. There are fifteen tables in the main area and another ten on the first floor. The bar is open all day.
4. It's a beautiful place with lovely beaches. Unfortunately, it's a bit quiet in the evenings.
5. There's a desk with a telephone on it, but there is no computer. It's dark with very small windows.
6. There aren't any good cafés and it hasn't got a library. There is only one cinema.
7. It's got modern sports facilities and an Olympic-size swimming pool. You can also have an aerobics class three times a week.

2. **Can you unscramble these words? All Of them describe places you can find in the town.**

1 briraly _____
2 smumue _____
3 nabk _____
4 nowt lahl _____
5 tosp cefifo _____
6 dteeaprsin eonz _____
7 rqaeus _____
8 atrhete _____

3. **Match the words in the box with the places to visit below.**

antiques • exhibition • old CDs • arcade • artist • bargain • clothes • fence • fruit • giraffe • painting • sculpture • souvenir • drawing • elephant • lions • monkeys • stall • vegetables

ART GALLERY	WILDLIFE PARK	MARKET

"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"
LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Match names of buildings and parts of buildings with their definitions. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

attic • garage • balcony • gate • basement • letterbox • bungalow • front door • pavement • skyscraper

1. A very tall building in a big city. _____
2. A room in a building which is under the level of the ground. _____
3. A building where you can keep your car. _____
4. The path you walk on at the side of the road. _____
5. A house with only a ground floor. _____
6. A hole in a front door through which letters are delivered. _____
7. The main door to a house or building. _____
8. A small floor sticking out from the upper level of a building. _____
9. A room at the top of a house, under the roof. _____
10. A low door usually made of wood or metal, not inside a building. _____

5. Where would you see the notices below? Match them with the words on the left.

1.	In an airport waiting area	•	a. Please do not feed the animals
2.	In a library	•	b. Beware of pickpockets
3.	In a bank	•	c. Do not leave bags unattended
4.	On the door of a hotel room	•	d. Sold out
5.	Outside a public telephone	•	e. Changing rooms downstairs
6.	Outside a theatre	•	f. Silence
7.	In a zoo	•	g. Do not disturb
8.	In a department store	•	h. Out of order
9.	On the underground	•	i. Please queue other side

Compound Nouns

Unit 1

Formation

A compound noun is made up of two words which together make a new noun. The two words can be either two nouns, or an adjective and a noun, e.g. tin opener (a tool that helps you open a tin), toothbrush (a brush for cleaning your teeth), dining room (the room where you eat meals).

One or two words?

Compound nouns are usually written as two words (e.g. phone call), but sometimes they are joined by a hyphen (e.g. half-term) or written as one word (e.g. moonlight). There are no rules for this, so it is best to check your dictionary.

Pronunciation

Compound nouns are normally stressed on the first part, e.g. film star, but sometimes the stress is on both parts, e.g. fire engine. Your dictionary shows the stress in compounds.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Your own compounds

You can often form new compound nouns by changing one part of a compound form you already know. Example: film/rock/pop star, phone book/box/call.

a. Dictionary practice (Online tools version): Use an online dictionary (e.g. Cambridge Dictionary, Oxford Learner's Dictionaries) or an AI tool (ChatGPT or similar) to complete the tasks below.

1. Search the word headache in an online dictionary or AI tool.
2. How many compound words containing head- can you find?
3. Check how these compounds are written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words.
4. How many compounds can you form or find using the second part -ache?
5. Search the word fire in an online dictionary or AI tool.
6. How many compound words containing fire are listed or can be generated?
7. Check how these are written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words.
8. Search the word grandfather in an online dictionary or AI tool.
9. Is it formed from two nouns, or from an adjective and a noun?
10. How many compounds containing grand- can you find?
11. Check how these compounds are written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words.
12. Try changing the first part grand- and explore how many new compound forms you can create using different second parts.

1. **Make compound nouns by matching words from the box on the left with words from the box on the right. Then write them under one of the topics below.**

baby • bank • body • boy • car • grand • cash • cheque • ear • income • parking • pedestrian • rain • sun • swimming • traffic	account • book • children • costume • crossing • desk • glasses • guard • lights • park • rings • sitter • coat • friend • meter • tax

THINGS WE WEAR	PEOPLE	ROADS	MONEY

2. **Use the compound nouns from Exercise B to complete the following sentences.**

1. You have to pay _____ on your salary once a year. It depends on how much you earn.
2. They will come if they can find a _____ to look after their one-year-old son.
3. When I am driving, I always wear _____ if it is sunny.
4. Leave your car in the hotel _____ rather than in the street.
5. He always has the same problem at the end of each month: there is no money left in his _____.
6. Don't forget to bring your _____ with you. The beaches are fantastic here!
7. When the _____ are red, you must stop. Otherwise, you may run into another car.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. I always try to have the right amount of money to pay when I get to the _____ while shopping.
9. She married again recently and has two _____ now, a boy and a girl.
10. It's a good idea to take your _____ with you; it's usually rainy this time of year.
11. He chose a pair of beautiful diamond _____ as a birthday present for his wife.
12. The President and his family were accompanied by two of their _____ when they arrived at the opera house.
13. If you are going to park the car next to a _____, make sure you have the right money with you.
14. If you are on foot, it is easiest to cross the road at the _____.
15. My _____ gave me a bunch of red roses.
16. When he is travelling, he does not like to pay in cash, so he always has his _____ with him.

3. **Create a new compound noun by taking one word (the first or the second part) from each compound. Use your dictionary to check your answers.**
   Example: watercolour → waterfall
   toothbrush → paintbrush

1. credit card _____
2. ticket office _____
3. girlfriend _____
4. traffic jam _____
5. sunshine _____
6. saucepan _____
7. dining room _____

Countable/uncountable nouns

Unit 1

Countable nouns can have a/an or the before them. You can use them in the singular or the plural. They are usually followed by a plural verb when they are plural, e.g. apples, stairs.
Uncountable nouns cannot have a/an before them, and you cannot use them in the plural. They are always followed by a singular verb, e.g. sugar, traffic, furniture.
Some nouns can be countable with one meaning and uncountable with another.
Examples: **a hair / hair, a fish / fish, a glass / glass**

Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / A few
You can use some, any, many, and a few with plural countable nouns.
You can use some, any, and much with uncountable nouns.
You can use a lot of with both plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Are the bold italic nouns in the sentences countable (C) or uncountable (U)? Write C or U next to them.

1. Are these oranges for you? Yes, I love eating **fruit**.
2. Where can I put my **paper**? Leave it on the desk here.
3. My **hair** is getting very long. I need to get it cut.
4. There is a lot of **information** you can get from him.
5. Malcolm is looking for a new **job**. He's been out of **work** for four months.
6. He never has enough **money** at the end of the month.
7. I am going to buy a lot of new **furniture** for my new house.
8. Oh no! There is a **hair** in my tomato soup.
9. I've had too many cups of **coffee** today. I'll have some **fruit juice** now.
10. The day was wet and dark in the morning, but later we had lovely **weather**.
11. Careful! There's broken **glass** on the floor. I've just dropped my **glass** by mistake.
12. He caught a big **fish** at the lake. His wife will cook it with vegetables.
13. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have **time** for breakfast.
14. I had some interesting **experiences** while I was in Africa.
15. If you want to know the **news**, you can read the **paper**.

2. Are these sentences correct? If not, correct the mistakes.

1. Could you give me some information about the school?
2. There is usually better weather in the south of the country.
3. I had a lot of homework yesterday.
4. He gave me some very good advice.
5. All the furniture in the house is very old.
6. Are you making progress with your driving lessons?
7. The news is not very good.
8. I must find new accommodation soon.
9. He does a lot of housework at the weekend.
10. I've got some sand in my shoe.
11. The taxi driver carried my luggage to the taxi.
12. I'd like fish and chips for dinner.

3. Put a, an, the, much, or many where necessary.

1. It wasn't _____ good idea to bring the children to the party.
2. She is looking for _____ work in London.
3. I haven't got _____ luggage with me. Just this bag.
4. I often go to him for _____ advice. I haven't got _____ experience with computers.
5. Cook _____ spaghetti for 8 minutes. Then serve it with _____ tomato sauce.
6. There are _____ words I don't understand, so I'll use _____ dictionary.
7. I'll have _____ omelette with _____ mushrooms, please.
8. Peter is very busy these days. He hasn't got _____ free time.
9. The bank was crowded. There were too _____ people.
10. I had _____ onion soup and _____ bread roll for lunch.

LIVEWORKSHEETS