NAME CLASS

11 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

ENGLISH FILE
Pre-intermediate

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word.

Example: Julie saw the Eiffel Tower when she flew **onto** / **over** / **along** Paris.

1 This is the wrong way. Turn **out** / **over** / **round** and go back.
2 I saw Aryan as I was driving **along** / **under** / **around** the High Street.
3 It doesn't talk long to get to the station if you go **into** / **over** / **through** the park.
4 The lift wasn't working so we walked **across** / **down** / **along** the stairs.
5 Rafael walked **past** / **into** / **through** me without saying hello.
6 Come **out** / **towards** / **in**, Kerry. It's lovely to see you.
7 Matt goes **into** / **past** / **through** the newsagent's every day to get a newspaper.
8 Drive **up** / **towards** / **over** the town centre. You'll see the station on your right.

8

2 Complete the dialogues with one word.

Example: **A** I was late this morning.
B So *was* I.

1 **A** I've seen this film before.
B So _____ I.
2 **A** I didn't do well in the test.
B Neither _____ I.
3 **A** I can speak three languages.
B So _____ I.
4 **A** I'm not from London.
B Neither _____ I.
5 **A** I bought a new car last year.
B So _____ I.
6 **A** I don't like cheese.
B Neither _____ I.

6

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: What are you doing? I'm *looking for my keys*.
looking my keys for looking for my keys

1 'This programme's boring.' 'Well, turn _____.'
off it it off
2 Will you _____ while I'm away?
look after my cat look my cat after
3 Thelma rang. Can you call _____ this afternoon?
back her her back
4 What time do _____ during the week?
get they up they get up
5 Your glasses are here. Why don't you put _____?
them on on them
6 Do you want me to _____ from the airport?
pick up you pick you up

6

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

4 Match the sports to the sentences.

basketball cycling windsurfing golf
motor racing ~~rugby~~ skiing

Example: You kick a ball over a goal. *rugby*

1 You ride a bike around a track. _____
2 You try to hit a small ball into a small hole. _____
3 You throw a ball through a ring which is high on the wall. _____
4 You move across water on a board. _____
5 You drive round a track. _____
6 You wear things on your feet to help you go down a mountain. _____

6

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

5 Complete the phrasal verbs.

Example: Tom's room is a mess. He never puts his clothes *away*.

1 Turn the TV _____. It's too loud.
2 Tarik doesn't get _____ with Adin. They argue all the time.
3 Can you help me to fill _____ this job application form?
4 The lesson will be _____ at half past three, then you can go home.
5 If they don't know a word, they can look it _____ in a dictionary.
6 How can I find _____ what time the museum opens?
7 When did you give _____ smoking?
8 It's quite hot. Why don't you take _____ your jacket?

8

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: You've got the same mobile phone *as* me.
like both as

1 Mark and Matthew are _____. They look exactly the same.
identical like similar
2 Sam didn't enjoy the meal and _____ did Jen.
neither so both
3 Amy looks just _____ her mum.
as like same
4 Tilly and Max are_____ good at sport.
neither both same
5 Rob hates swimming and _____ does his sister.
similar so neither
6 Their names are very _____. She's called Carla and he's called Carlo.
same like similar

6

Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the word which has a different sound.

Example: **u**p t**u**rn en**ou**gh r**u**n

1 **k**ick **i**nto g**i**ve wr**i**te
2 g**o** **o**ver **o**ff thr**o**w
3 **s**ea sk**i** thr**ee** athletics
4 **a**way h**a**ndball **a**thletics tr**a**ck
5 b**oo**t f**oo**tball fr**ui**t bl**ue**

5

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: ath|le|tics

1 nei|ther
2 i|den|ti|cal
3 si|mi|la|ri|ty
4 pe|nal|ty
5 wind|sur|fing

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Reading and Writing A

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Everyone's a winner

*Our discussion in **Live Sport** this week is how to be a good loser. Rebecca Coleman is a hockey umpire. She describes some losers' reactions, and how bad losers can learn to react positively.*

How do you react if you lose a rugby match? What do you do if you are last in a race? If you react positively when you lose, you are a good loser. If there were more sportspeople like you, my job would be a lot more enjoyable. I'm a school hockey umpire and I'm going to list a few of the reactions I've seen during hockey matches this week.

1 A 15-year-old boy missed a goal, insulted me, and hit another player.
2 A 12-year-old girl threw down her hockey stick and began to cry after her team lost the match.
3 A 17-year-old boy lay on the grass and refused to shake hands with the other team after they won the match.
4 A 14-year-old girl kicked an opponent who ran past her and scored a goal.
5 A 16-year-old boy was emotional after losing a match. He left the club and hasn't come back.

Of course, these are only a few of the negative reactions I've seen. In my opinion, there are far too many bad losers in school hockey. And they spoil the match for the other players.

So, how can bad losers learn to be good losers? Well, the first thing to remember is that sport is like life. You can't win all the time. And if you lose, you have to make sure you lose with dignity. Secondly, if your opponent scores the winning goal, learn from him. What did he do that you could try? Thirdly, losing doesn't always mean you played badly. Maybe the other team was just too good. You have to accept that sometimes you lose even if you play well. Fourthly, don't blame your defeat on someone else. And finally, remember that taking part in sport is more important than winning. Think of the other advantages of playing, and don't focus too much on the result.

Example: You are a good loser if you react positively after losing in your sport.
A True ☑ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

1 The writer gives examples of good losers she has seen this week.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 The 15-year-old boy said something bad to the writer.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

3 The 12-year-old girl said sorry to the writer.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

4 The 17-year-old boy lay down after the match.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

5 The 14-year-old girl was angry because her opponent went past her and scored.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

6 The 16-year-old boy is going to play in next week's match.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

7 Other players are leaving hockey clubs because there are too many bad losers.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

8 The writer says that life and sport are very similar.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

9 The writer says that if you lose, you have played badly.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

10 The writer says that you should focus on winning.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

☐ 10

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 How did the 16-year-old boy feel after the match?
_____

2 If you lose, how should you do it?
_____

3 If your opponent scores the winning goal, what should you do?
_____

4 If you lose, who should you blame your defeat on?
_____

5 According to the writer, what is more important than winning?
_____

☐ 5

Reading total ☐ 15

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Reading and Writing A

WRITING

'Bad losers should be disqualified.' Do you agree? Write an opinion essay. Include the following information. (100–150 words)

Paragraph one

Introduction – do you agree or not?

Paragraph two

Give two reasons

Paragraph three

Conclusion

Writing total	10

Reading and Writing total	25

LIVEWORKSHEETS

NAME CLASS

11 Listening and Speaking A

ENGLISH FILE
Pre-intermediate

LISTENING

1 Listen to the conversation. Tick (✓) A or B.

1 The first woman can't speak because she's going to pick up her children.
A True ☐ B False ☐

2 The first man always wakes up at seven.
A True ☐ B False ☐

3 The first thing he does in the morning is listen to music.
A True ☐ B False ☐

4 The second woman has more energy in the summer.
A True ☐ B False ☐

5 The second man needs his alarm clock to wake him up.
A True ☐ B False ☐

☐ 5

2 Listen to five conversations. Match the conversations with the similarity or difference they talk about (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

Conversation 1 ☐
Conversation 2 ☐
Conversation 3 ☐
Conversation 4 ☐
Conversation 5 ☐

A They love watching the children play volleyball.
B They look exactly the same.
C They drive the same car.
D They do the same job.
E They haven't got the same tastes in sport.
F They've got nothing in common.
G They aren't going out tonight with the class.

☐ 5

Listening total ☐ 10

SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

1 Are you a morning person?
2 Do you need an alarm clock to wake you up?
3 What's the first thing you do after you wake up?
4 What hours do you work / study?
5 Would you like to change your working / studying hours?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Read the information about Carrie and answer your partner's questions.

CARRIE – MORNING PERSON
Typical morning:
6.00 a.m. – wake up
6.30 a.m. – get up
6.45 a.m. – put on running clothes; go running
7.45 a.m. – put on work clothes; go to work
9.00 a.m. – turn on PC; take off jacket

3 Now make questions and ask your partner about Nick.

- morning / evening person?
- what time / get home from work?
- what / do / after / get home?
- what / do / at 6.20 p.m.?
- what / do / after that?
- what / do / at 9.30 p.m.?

Speaking total ☐ 15

Listening and Speaking total ☐ 25

LIVEWORKSHEETS