Drinking

1 Make sentences by connecting each person on the left below with the correct phrase on the right.

(a)	A teetotaller	serves people in a pub.
(b)	A secret drinker	runs a pub.
(c)	A social drinker	has a drink from time to time.
(d)	An occasional drinker	only drinks with other people, e.g. at parties.
(e)	An alcoholic	doesn't want other people to know he drinks.
(f)	A drunkard	drinks a lot.
(g)	A 'wino'	is often drunk.
(h)	A heavy drinker	never drinks alcohol.
(i)	A publican	produces beer in large quantities.
(j)	A barman	is addicted to alcohol.
(k)	A brewer	is a poor person, often homeless, who drinks anything, anywhere.

2 The dangers of alcoholism are very real. Put the people in the above exercise (on the left) in order of the danger they are in from alcoholism, with those in greatest danger at the top. Then draw a line between those you think are safe from alcoholism and those who might become, or already are, in danger from this disease.

3 Match each drink on the left below with its description on the right.

(a)	squash	a last (alcoholic) drink before going to bed
(b)	a cocktail	a non-alcoholic fruit drink
(c)	a nightcap	a mixture of beer and lemonade (or a similar drink)
(d)	one for the road	a mixture of wine or spirits and hot water, sugar, lemon etc.
(e)	a shandy	a refreshing non-alcoholic drink, e.g. squash, Coca-Cola
(f)	punch	a single drink of spirits
(g)	a soft drink	a mixed alcoholic drink
(h)	a short	a last drink before driving

4 From the list of drinks on the left above, choose one or more which would be a good drink for ...

... a children's party.
... an adults' party.
... a formal reception.
... someone who's going to drive.
... a last drink of the evening.
... a hot day.
... someone who is nervous before an important occasion.
... someone who is trying to give up alcohol.

5 Put each of the following words into its correct place in the sentences.

sip	**pub crawl**	**toast**	**breathalyzer**
drop	**stagger**	**booze**	**corkscrew**
intoxicated	**vineyard**	**cheers**	**hangover**

(a) Let's open another bottle of wine. Where's the _____?
(b) We went on a _____ last night. This morning I've got a terrible _____.
(c) Wine is made from grapes, which are grown in a _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(d) Here's a _____ to John and Elizabeth.
(e) Don't drink it all at once. Just _____ it.
(f) When British people drink, they often say, '_____'.
(g) The police stopped the driver and gave him a _____ test.
(h) I don't want much, please, just a _____.
(i) A slang word for alcoholic drink is '_____'.
(j) A formal word for 'drunk' is '_____'.
(k) He couldn't walk properly. He could only _____.

6 Briefly describe, as a warning of the possible dangers of alcohol, an evening in which some people start drinking and end up in a police cell. Use at least six of the words at the top of the exercise above.

7 Explain the difference in each of the following pairs.

(a) sober and drunk
(b) tipsy and drunk
(c) still orange and fizzy orange
(d) draught beer and bottled beer
(e) 'on the wagon' and teetotal
(f) vintage wine and 'plonk'
(g) a pub and an off-licence
(h) neat whisky and whisky 'on the rocks'
(i) 'Dutch courage' and 'to go Dutch'

Driving

1 Put each of the following verbs, in the past tense, in its correct place in the passage below.

accelerate	**fasten**	**pull up**	**sound**
adjust	**dip**	**release**	**skid**
apply	**indicate**	**reverse**	**start up**
check	**overtake**	**swerve**	**turn on**

Another hundred miles to go. Dark night. Heavy traffic. He glanced at the dashboard. He was OK for fuel and well within the speed-limit. He (a) _____ that he was pulling out, put his foot down, (b) _____ and (c) _____ two cars in front. It began to rain. He (d) _____ the windscreen wipers and settled back comfortably into the leather upholstery. For a moment he was mesmerised by the rhythmic movement of the wipers. He looked at the road ahead. An oncoming car! He (e) _____ his head-lights but was dazzled by the other driver's. He (f) _____ his horn. The other car seemed to be coming straight towards him! He (g) _____ to avoid it. He was confused. He (h) _____ his brakes, but (i) _____ on the wet surface. He went off the road and collided with a tree. Slowly he (j) _____ onto the road again, drove ten metres forward and (k) _____. He got out and inspected the car for damage. Some scratches on the bodywork. Dented bumper. He lifted the bonnet and (l) _____ the engine. It appeared to be OK. He got into the car again, (m) _____ his seat-belt, (n) _____ the mirror and (o) _____ the engine nervously. It purred sweetly. Good. He (p) _____ the hand-brake. The car moved forward. Another hundred miles to go.

2 Describe how you failed your driving test disastrously.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Food

Ways of Eating

1 Put each of the following verbs into its correct place in the sentences.

chew	**lick**	**polish off**	**swallow**	**gnaw**
consume	**peck at**	**gorge**	**digest**	**bolt**

(a) The children have no appetite. They just _____ their food. They hardly eat anything.
(b) My mother always used to say to me. 'Now make sure you _____ meat carefully before you _____ it.'
(c) Statistics show that we _____ more fruit and meat than 10 years ago.
(d) He has an enormous appetite. I've seen him _____ four hamburgers and a pile of chips at a sitting.
(e) As children we used to _____ ourselves on ice-cream, chips and chocolate, and then feel very sick.
(f) The starving prisoners were so desperate they would _____ any meat bones they could find.
(g) It's not good for your body to _____ your food so quickly. Eat slowly so that you can _____ it properly.
(h) He was so hungry that when he'd finished his food, he began to _____ the plate!

2 Answer the following questions using words from the list at the top of Exercise 1.

How do people eat ice-cream cones?
How do hungry people eat?
How do very greedy people eat?
How do people eat if they are not very hungry?
How do dogs eat?
What is a good, healthy way to eat meat?
What is an unhealthy way to eat, and why?

Meats

3 Some meat is given a different name from the animal it comes from. What animals do the following meats come from?

(a) pork
(b) beef
(c) bacon
(d) venison
(e) veal
(f) mutton
(g) ham

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Food preparation

4 Match each verb on the left below with the food item on the right it is most often associated with.

(a)	to pluck	cheese
(b)	to crack	an orange
(c)	to grate	a chicken
(d)	to knead	a nut
(e)	to peel	a rabbit
(f)	to skin	a joint of meat
(g)	to slice	dough
(h)	to carve	a loaf

5 Instructions as above.

(a)	to mince	cream
(b)	to shell	meat
(c)	to toss	a hard-boiled egg
(d)	to whip	eggs
(e)	to stuff	a cake
(f)	to mash	a chicken
(g)	to beat	a pancake
(h)	to ice	potatoes

6 Explain the difference between the words or phrases in each of the following pairs.

(a) starving and parched
(b) a snack and a square meal
(c) stale and mouldy
(d) peckish and ravenous
(e) uneatable and inedible
(f) a beer-bottle and a bottle of beer
(g) a starter and a dessert
(h) a restaurant and a café

COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG

The Cockneys of the East End of London devised their own slang, making words and phrases, still used, which rhymed with the normal words.

apples and pears (stairs)
trouble and strife (wife)
plates of meat (feet)
rub-a-dub (pub)
loaf of bread (head)
dicky-bird (word)
whistle and flute (suit)
frog and toad (road)
north and south (mouth)
butcher's hook (look)
Rosy Lee (tea)
Joanna (piano)

The problem, however, in trying to guess the meanings of these words is that the rhyming part is often dropped and people simply say:
'What's that? Let's have a **butcher's**.'
'Come on! Use your **loaf**!'
'That's a nice **whistle** you're wearing.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Friends

1 The following is a list of different kinds of friends (and a few associates and enemies). Put each one in the most suitable space in the sentences below. Some words must be used more than once.

acquaintance	**foe**	**associate**	**old flame**
compatriot	**partner**	**bosom pal**	**fair-weather friend**
confidant	**mate**	**pen-pal**	**colleague**
companion	***rival***		

(a) She comes from the same country as me. She's a _____.
(b) We carried on a friendship through letters. He was a _____.
(c) I'd rather not make the journey alone. I need a travelling-_____.
(d) He and I own this business together. He's my _____.
(e) She didn't know what the homework was so she asked a class-_____.
(f) I've known George for ages. We're really good old friends who spend a lot of time together. He's my _____.
(g) Henry Somers wants the manager's job and so do I. He's my _____.
(h) Wanted: sensible, well-mannered girl to act as old lady's _____.
(i) She used to be John's girl-friend. She's an _____.
(j) The assistant to a plumber, electrician or lorry driver is known as his _____.
(k) In the darkness the soldier couldn't see whether the approaching figure was friend or _____.
(l) She teaches in the same school as I do. She's a _____
(m) He seems a good friend when things are going well, but when I'm in trouble he's nowhere to be seen. I'm afraid he's a _____.
(n) He's the person to whom I tell my most personal thoughts, problems and fears. He's my _____.
(o) If you can't afford to live on your own, you'll have to find a flat-_____.
(p) I don't really know him very well. He's just an _____.
(q) I just meet him occasionally when his firm and my firm work together. He's just a business _____.

2 Which people from the list at the top of the exercise above would you ...

... talk business with?
... go to with personal problems?
... visit on holiday?
... go on holiday with?
... not trust?
... borrow money from?
... invite to your party?
... invite to your wedding?

ADJECTIVES FROM FAMOUS PEOPLE

The writer George Orwell, in *Animal Farm* and *1984,* warned of the dangers of totalitarian government, and we still describe that form of dictatorship as 'Orwellian'. Other examples of names becoming adjectives are Shakespearean, Victorian, Christian, Shavian (from Shaw) and Dickensian. Do you know the adjectives from these names? (They don't all end in '-an'.)

Churchill, Machiavelli, Napoleon, Mao, Elizabeth, Stalin, Hitler, Confucius, Lenin, Kafka, Thatcher, Freud, Ritz, Marx, Plato

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Light

1 Put each word in its correct space in the sentences below.

flicker	**twinkle**	**flash**	**glow**	**lightning**
spark	**dazzle**	**sparkle**	**flare**	**floodlight**

(a) The town council has decided to _____ the castle in summer for the benefit of tourists.
(b) Stand back when I put petrol on the fire. It will make it _____ up.
(c) I saw the _____ of a lighted cigarette in the darkness.
(d) He was killed by a _____ of _____ during a thunderstorm.
(e) The stars do not give off a constant light. They seem to _____.
(f) Put on dark glasses or the sun will _____ you and you won't be able to see.
(g) The candle flame began to _____ a little in the wind.
(h) In very dry weather just a small _____ from a passing train can start a forest fire.
(i) Look how the jewels in her crown _____ as she moves.

2 Instructions as above.

spotlight	**chandelier**	**traffic-lights**	**searchlight**
limelight	**torch**	**son et lumière**	**headlights**
footlights	**lantern**		

(a) It was too dark to drive safely without the _____ on.
(b) The bus stopped at the _____.
(c) The usherette showed us to our seats in the cinema with her _____.
(d) Every summer they have a _____ show at Edinburgh Castle for tourists.
(e) Famous people spend their lives in the _____.
(f) The _____ in a theatre are along the front of the stage.
(g) She was illuminated in the middle of the dark stage by a single _____.
(h) The anti-aircraft unit used a powerful _____ to light up the sky and show any enemy planes.
(i) The large room was very grand. It was lit by an enormous _____ containing about 200 lights.
(j) 200 years ago, if you went out at night you carried a _____, which was a candle or oil-light inside a metal and glass container.

PALINDROMES

The words **mum, toot, deed, sexes** and **redder** all read the same backwards. They are called 'palindromes', which can also be sentences or longer pieces. The first man may have introduced himself to Eve with the words, **'Madam, I'm Adam'**. Arriving in exile, Napoleon could have said, **'Able was I ere I saw Elba'**. To celebrate a great new waterway: **A man, a plan, a canal – Panama.** Others are: **Was it a cat I saw?** And finally a long one:
Doc, note, I dissent. A fast never prevents a fatness. I diet on cod.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Materials

1 Match each material on the left below with the most appropriate word, phrase or phrases on the right.

(a)	corduroy	a ship's sail, a boxing ring
(b)	canvas	church windows
(c)	denim	the roof of a shed or cheap hut
(d)	fur	comfortable soft trousers
(e)	frosted glass	jeans
(f)	stained glass	bathroom windows
(g)	corrugated iron	a woman's expensive, warm coat
(h)	straw	cutlery
(i)	brick	a man's old-fashioned light summer hat
(j)	stainless steel	a wall

2 Instructions as above.

(a)	cork	old ships
(b)	silk	packing material
(c)	suede	fine cups, saucers, dishes
(d)	linen	a wine-bottle stopper
(e)	serge	shoes, a casual jacket
(f)	corrugated cardboard	a lawn
(g)	tweed	a woman's expensive evening dress
(h)	porcelain	fine bed-sheets
(i)	timber	a man's hard-wearing sports-jacket
(j)	turf	an ordinary soldier's uniform

3 What materials, from those in the exercises above, might the following items be made of?

a football pitch
a man's tie
table-mats
the lining of a winter coat
a woman's casual skirt
tents
a household lamp base
a dentist's surgery windows
a watch-case
a table-cloth
an overcoat
a house
an oil-painting base
a woman's purse
a cheap casual jacket
a baby's toy animal

AMERICAN ENGLISH 1

Once you are accustomed to the American accent, there should be no difficulty in understanding, and being understood by, speakers of American English. Here are some common words from American vocabulary. What words would British people use in their place?

store	**apartment**	**sidewalk**	**trunk (car)**
faucet	**down-town**	**freshman**	**hood (car)**
mailman	**thumb tack**	**garbage**	**movie-theater**
candy	**gas (car)**	**elevator**	**stand in line**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Money

Coins, notes and banks

1 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the sentences below.

numismatist	**standing order**	**currency**	**expenditure**
counterfoil	**counterfeit**	**statement**	**bounce**
legal tender			

(a) You can change your _____ at any bank or large hotel.
(b) She held the note up to the light to make sure it wasn't _____.
(c) He collects coins and banknotes. He's a _____.
(d) I always fill in the _____ when I write out a cheque. Otherwise I would lose track of my _____.
(e) I don't trust him. I'm sure his cheque will _____.
(f) I pay my rent by _____. It saves me having to write a cheque every month.
(g) The bank sends me a detailed _____ every month.
(h) Don't worry. Scottish banknotes are _____ in England too.

Personal spending

2 Instructions as above.

broke	**quid**	**hire purchase**	**make ends meet**
mortgage	**I.O.U.**	**chickenfeed**	**instalments**

(a) I'm afraid I have no money at all. I'm completely _____.
(b) She finds London very expensive. She says she can't _____ on less than £100 a week.
(c) To a multi-millionaire £100 is _____.
(d) Can you lend me a couple of _____?
(e) I managed to get a _____ to buy a house. I'll be paying it back for the next 20 years.
(f) He lent me the money but he didn't trust me completely and asked me to give him an _____.
(g) I couldn't really afford the car so I got it on _____ and paid monthly _____ until it was finally mine.

3 Use at least five of the words at the top of the above exercise and any you like from Exercise 1 to describe, in a short paragraph, someone's terrible financial situation.

TYPING PRACTICE

What is special about the following sentences?

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.
Jackdaws love my big sphinx of quartz.

LIVEWORKSHEETS