

## Drinking

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

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| (a) A teetotaler          | 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- (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.

## Food

### Ways of Eating

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

<b>chew</b>	<b>lick</b>	<b>polish off</b>	<b>swallow</b>	<b>gnaw</b>
<b>consume</b>	<b>peck at</b>	<b>gorge</b>	<b>digest</b>	<b>bolt</b>

- (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    | (e) veal   |
| (b) beef    | (f) mutton |
| (c) bacon   | (g) ham    |
| (d) venison |            |



## 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      | (e) uneatable and inedible             |
| (b) a snack and a square meal | (f) a beer-bottle and a bottle of beer |
| (c) stale and mouldy          | (g) a starter and a dessert            |
| (d) peckish and ravenous      | (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.'

## 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?           | ... not trust?              |
| ... go to with personal problems? | ... borrow money from?      |
| ... visit on holiday?             | ... invite to your party?   |
| ... go on holiday with?           | ... 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**

## 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.**



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

# Money

## Coins, notes and banks

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

numismatist  
counterfoil  
legal tender

standing order  
counterfeit

currency  
statement

expenditure  
bounce

- (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  
mortgage

quid  
I.O.U.

hire purchase  
chickenfeed

make ends meet  
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.