Cambridge in Action

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

1 Nicholas has an excellent command of the Swedish language.
FLUENTLY
Nicholas _____ _____.

2 We suspect Mark wasn't given the part as he is too shy.
DUE
Mark probably wasn't given the part _____ _____.

3 Could I borrow one of your dresses for tonight's dinner?
ME
Would you be kind enough _____ one of your dresses for tonight's dinner?

4 Can you confirm that this passport is valid?
THE
Can you confirm _____ this passport?

5 The managing director seemed very impressed by Joanne's CV.
FIND
The managing director seemed to _____ _____.

6 Your apology means nothing if you're not planning to change your ways.
IS
Your apology _____ _____ you're planning to change your ways.

7 Jason said that he hadn't copied his essay from the Internet.
HAVING
Jason _____ _____ his essay from the Internet.

8 Polly learnt to swim from a former Olympic medallist.
TO
Polly _____ by a former Olympic medallist.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Unit 3

Michigan in Action

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 Will you ___ all these books and papers to my office, please?
a fetch
b bring
c take
d set

2 'Is Leah OK?'
'Yes, we spent hours ___ about her problem and she seems to feel better now.'
a talking
b speaking
c discussing
d listening

3 'Are your cousins getting a taxi from the airport?'
'No, I'm going to ___ them.
a take **b** fetch
c bring **d** go

4 All those in favour of the motion, please ___ your hands.
a raise **b** rise
c rose **d** arouse

5 'Waiter, we're not happy with the taste of the soup.'
'___, Katie. There's nothing wrong with the soup.'
a Speak up **b** Talk nonsense
c Talk about it **d** Speak for yourself

6 'Have you researched your family tree?'
'Oh, yes. I love ___ and I spend hours looking through old records and photos!'
a genes **b** genealogy
c genealogists **d** genetic

7 Many European countries are dealing with ___ numbers of immigrants, due to financial instability in their homelands.
a precedent **b** unprecedented
c precedence **d** preceding

8 I'm sure your cat will soon get used to her new ___.
a surrounded **b** surrounding
c surround **d** surroundings

9 It was unfair of the head teacher to accuse the children of being ___. It was their first day at school and they had very little knowledge of the English language.
a disobedient **b** obediently
c obeying **d** disobeyed

10 'What was my essay like, Miss Hardy?'
'Not very good. I'm afraid you'll have to ___ it.'
a redo **b** undo
c overdo **d** do

11 Julie is an extremely ___ person; she doesn't worry about the important things in life.
a materialism
b materialist
c immaterial
d materialistic

12 The expedition was totally ___ and did not live up to my expectations; I expected so much more having read the brochure.
a unexciting
b unexcited
c excitingly
d excitement

13 Your ___ towards my new job bothers me. Aren't you interested in anything I do?
a differentiation **b** indifferent
c difference **d** indifference

14 Can you please ___ down and raise your right arm, so I can complete the examination.
a lay **b** lie
c lying **d** laid

15 I can't believe the thieves ___ so much jewellery – they took everything we had in the shop.
a robbed **b** stole
c had **d** picked

16 'I can't come to your party because my cousin is staying with me next weekend.'
'Why not bring your cousin ___, too?'
a back **b** here
c with **d** along

17 The change in Oliver's attitude towards pay cuts was ___. As our superior, he had always listened to and supported our demands.
a unexplained **b** explanatory
c inexplicable **d** explanation

18 Please answer all the questions ___.
a truthfully **b** truthful
c true **d** truly

19 As a result of the captain's ___, the ship came extremely close to hitting a large rock just off the coast of Sicily.
a care **b** carelessness
c carefully **d** careless

20 The ___ weather conditions meant that we were able to sail right around the island before sunset.
a favoured **b** favourite
c favourable **d** favour

LIVEWORKSHEETS

URBAN LIFE

Vocabulary in Action

A **Circle the correct words.**

1 The **outskirts** / **central business district** is where you will find a city's offices and companies and where the main economic and commercial activity take place.

2 Because many city-dwellers in Britain have small or non-existent gardens, they can rent a(n) **allotment** / **farmers' market**, which is a plot of land on the edge of town where they can grow vegetables and fruit.

3 On an **industrial estate** / **inner city** small factories and manufacturing outlets are grouped together near facilities such as transport networks, electricity and storage areas.

4 It's common to find large hypermarkets and superstores on the **outdoors** / **outskirts** of a city, where there is easy access for shoppers and plenty of parking space.

5 Some **residential areas** / **recreation grounds** can be very expensive to live in if the housing there consists of detached homes with their own extensive gardens.

6 Although living in the **downtown** / **suburbs** has the advantage of being quiet and having good schools and shops, it can be tiring when you have to commute a long way into the city centre for work every day.

7 A **housing estate** / **retirement home** is an area where all the houses have been built by the same developer. They tend to look very similar and be designed in a similar style.

8 The word '**ghetto**' / '**heartland**' describes a run-down inner city area where people, often of the same nationality or race, live together in conditions of extreme poverty.

B **Match the descriptions with the words for different kinds of buildings.**

block of flats **bungalow** **council housing** **semi-detached house**
sky-scrapers **slums** **terraced houses**

1 Homes in this area are built of plain concrete or breeze blocks, have no running water or electricity and have windows made of plastic sheeting. _____

2 This house has only one storey and all the rooms are on the same level. _____

3 These homes are in a row and all look the same. They are typical in British towns and cities. _____

4 This house is joined to and shares its central wall with the next-door property. _____

5 These incredibly high buildings usually contain offices and businesses. They can be found in the centre of any modern city. _____

6 In the UK, the state provides this kind of subsidised housing for people on low incomes so that everybody can afford to rent a house. _____

7 This is a building with lots of storeys, and on each floor there is at least one apartment. _____



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Unit 3

C **The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct words.**

1 Las Vegas is a **downtown** city which spreads out into the desert for miles in every direction. _____

2 Houses are cheap in this **provincial** area because few people want to live somewhere with poor amenities and a soaring crime rate. _____

3 It's good fun to walk around Ludlow's **boarded-up** town centre on a busy market day and look at the fruit, flowers, china, herbs and plants which are for sale. _____

4 The houses in this street are **bustling** and within a few weeks the council will be bringing in bulldozers to raze them to the ground. _____

5 Although Hereford is a small, **inner-city** city, you can find many of the shops and facilities you would expect from a much larger urban area. _____

6 The empty shops with their **run-down** windows and graffiti-covered walls are a sorry sight. _____

7 This **sprawling** housing estate has become a hotbed of crime and police are working with community groups to create more opportunities for young people to work and socialise safely. _____

8 The **condemned** area of New Orleans is famous for its eateries and music clubs where both famous and lesser-known jazz musicians entertain the customers. _____

D **Rewrite the sentences, replacing the parts in bold with these words and phrases. Make any other changes necessary.**

asylum seekers deported flee hostility influx marginalised quota uprooted

1 Police raided a housing estate in Middlesborough and arrested twelve illegal immigrants who were subsequently **made to leave the country**.

_____

_____

2 In the early twentieth century, country dwellers tended to gravitate towards urban areas, in an attempt to **escape from** rural poverty.

_____

_____

3 The current financial crisis **has taken** many people **away** from their traditional homes and forced them to seek work in the city.

_____

_____

4 Britain recorded a large **incoming flow** of immigrants during the 1950s and 60s.

_____

_____

5 This hostel in the centre of the city is home to a group of **people wanting to stay legally in the country** who will stay there until their claims have been processed.

_____

_____

6 Incomers to a city neighbourhood, may face **unfriendly behaviour** on the part of the locals, until they integrate successfully into the community.

_____

_____

7 The USA has a strict annual **limited number** for the number of green cards it issues to foreign applicants.

_____

_____

8 Unfortunately, in some cities, children of immigrants continue to be **left out of the main stream** at school and the process of integration can therefore be a slow one.

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E **Match the words 1–8 with the definitions a–h.**

1 This is where two or more roads meet. ☐
2 Cars must stop here to let people go by. ☐
3 Go through this tunnel to pass below a busy road. ☐
4 This is where cars can cross the train tracks. ☐
5 You're not allowed to park on these markings. ☐
6 This is a road set high on a bridge. ☐
7 You have to pay this to use the road. ☐
8 Put money into these machines and park your car. ☐

a a level crossing
b a flyover
c parking meters
d a pedestrian crossing
e an underpass
f double yellow lines
g toll
h a junction

F **Complete the sentences with words from exercise E.**

1 Bryn never remembers to put money into the _____ and is always being given tickets by the traffic warden. He's had to pay lots of fines.
2 Remember to keep some change in your purse so you can pay the _____ on the motorway.
3 You can get to the other side of this busy main road by using the _____; it's quicker and safer than trying to dodge the traffic although there are quite a lot of steps.
4 Don't park on those _____ or you'll be fined by the local traffic warden.
5 There are no traffic lights at this busy _____, so look carefully right and left before you pull out.
6 As we approached the _____ in our car, a loud bell rang out to let us know that a train was coming and the gates descended slowly to stop the cars.
7 The city planners have decided to build a _____ here to lighten the burden of traffic in this area – cars will drive up and over it to reach the downtown area.
8 Don't run across the road! Go to the _____ and press the button. The lights will change and you'll be able to cross there safely.

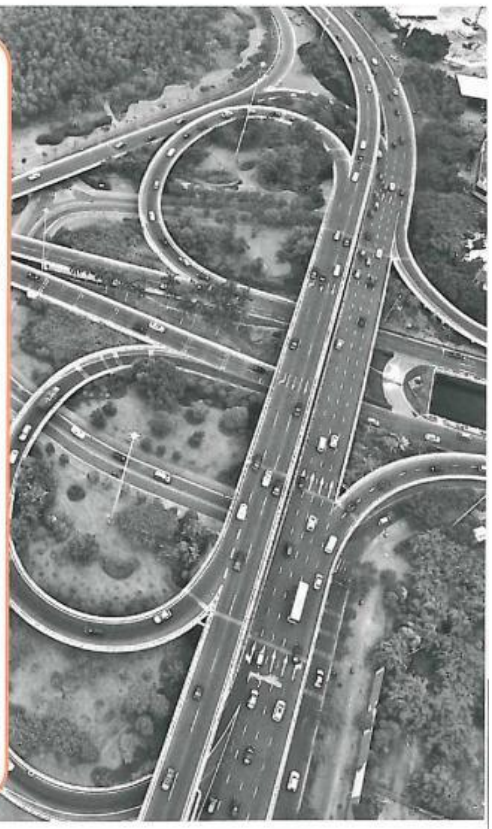
G **Circle the correct words.**

The history of cities

(1) Mechanisation / Urbanisation is the process by which people move from the countryside towards **(2) by-pass / built-up** areas such as towns or cities.

The earliest cities came into being in ancient times, but these ancient cities had no **(3) recreation / sanitation** facilities and rubbish and human waste was left in the streets. However, our planet was mostly a **(4) rural / retail** world until the nineteenth century. In Western Europe, the move away from the countryside was driven by **(5) industrialisation / transportation**. In the USA, immigration from Ireland, Italy and other countries played a **(6) pivotal / cosmopolitan** role. In 1800, only three percent of the world's population lived in cities, today more than half the world's citizens live in cities.

In today's modern cities, traffic **(7) jam / congestion** is a huge problem, especially during the **(8) rat race / rush hour**. Where large **(9) ring roads / alleys** connect with older, narrower city streets, **(10) dead-ends / bottlenecks** quickly occur. Some commuters use **(11) park-and-ride / traffic calming** facilities, whereby they leave their cars on the outskirts of the city and take the bus into the centre. Others share vehicles with friends or colleagues in **(12) public transport/ car-pooling** schemes in order to save both money and energy.



LIVEWORKSHEETS