

## 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.

## 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. 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

# 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.

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# 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.

## 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.

