Unit 1: Exercise 1

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Bedsit	bunglow	flat	halls	mobile	semi-detached

1. A _____is a home inside a bigger building, usually on one floor. It's also called an apartment.
2. I live in a _____ home. It's got wheels, but it's been in the same place for years.
3. There are no stairs in my house. It's a _____ , so it's only got one floor.
4. When I was a student, I lived in the _____ of residence for a year, with hundreds of other students.
5. Our house is _____ , so it's attached to another house on one side, but not the other side.
6. The first place I lived after I left home was a _____ – a rented room. It had a bed, a table and chairs and a place to cook, so it was quite basic.

Unit 1: Exercise 2

What item would you <u>not</u> expect to find in each room of a house? Choose the correct answers. The first question has been done for you.

1. bedroom:
    - an en-suite bathroom
    - a washing machine
    - a bedside table
2. bathroom:
    - a shower unit
    - a fridge
    - a sink
    - living room:
3.
    - a garage
    - a sofa
    - a coffee table
4. study:
    - a desk
    - a lamp
    - a cellar

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5. kitchen:

   - a wardrobe
   - a fridge
   - an oven

6. dining room:

   - a patio
   - a dining table
   - a rug

Unit 1: Exercise 3

Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Bright	charming	guest	messy	remote	run-down	spacious	tidy

1. My sister's room is very _____ – she always puts everything away in the right place.
2. My flat's quite _____ . It has enough room for all my things.
3. It's a lovely _____ room. The sun shines through the wide windows all day.
4. Our house is very pretty, but it's rather _____ – it's a long way from everywhere else.
5. The kitchen is really _____ . There are dirty plates and cups everywhere.
6. We've got four bedrooms – one for my parents, one each for my brother and me, plus a _____ room for visitors.
7. It was a nice house when it was built, but it's a bit _____ now. It looks in bad condition and a lot of things need to be fixed.
8. What a _____ little house! It looks so pretty and full of character!

Unit 1: Exercise 4

Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. I live _____ myself in a bedsit.
2. There isn't enough space _____all my things.
3. My sister shares a flat _____two flatmates.
4. Our flat is _____the top floor of an apartment block.
5. I've got a nice view _____the park from my balcony.
6. My brother is _____home this afternoon.

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Unit 1: Exercise 5

Read the sentences. Select the <u>two</u> words that can go in each gap.

1. All my money goes on my flat. There's never any money left after I pay my ... / bills / rent / salary / ... every month.
2. When we bought the house, it was really run-down, but it looked a lot better after we ... / decorated / painted / removed / ... it.
3. When are you going to ... / clean / tidy / wash / ... your room? It's really messy!
4. The central heating has broken again. Can you ... / damage / fix / repair / ... it yourself, or do we need to call a plumber?
5. You can't see the house from the road. There's a tall ... / ceiling / fence / wall / ... all the way around the garden.
6. Our flat is quite small, but it feels a lot bigger now that we've ... / rearranged / remained / replaced / ... some of the furniture.

Unit 1: Exercise 6

Read the information. Then tick the ones that are stative verbs

State and action verbs
State and action verbs are verbs that refer to a state, an action or event.

With state verbs, we usually use the present simple.
Example*: I want it.*NOT *I'~~m wanting~~ it.*

With action verbs, we can use the present simple or present continuous. We use the present simple for habits and present continuous for things happening now.

Example: *I often **drive** to work but **I'm** not **driving** to work today.*

tidy

work

seem

cost

help

know

believe

decorate

build

own

use

pay

need

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Unit 1: Exercise 7

Read the information. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

Present simple and present continuous

- We use the present simple for activities (action verbs) that happen often (e.g. *I usually **drive** to work.*).
- We use the present simple for state verbs (e.g. *I **want** to go.* NOT ~~*I'm wanting to go.*~~).
- A few verbs (e.g. *live, work, think, have*) can be actions or states, with a slightly different meaning.
- We use the present continuous for activities (action verbs) that are in progress at the time of speaking (e.g. ***I'm driving** to work at the moment.*).

1. I live/ I'm living with my parents, but I'd like to leave home and live by myself in a year or two.
2. I live/ I'm living with my parents at the moment, while my own flat's being redecorated.
3. I'm afraid the lift isn't working/ doesn't work today. You'll need to use the stairs instead.
4. I don't work / I'm not working for that company now. I left that job last year.
5. We think/ We're thinking of moving to the countryside in a few years' time, but we're not sure.
6. I'm not thinking/ I don't think this is the right house. Are you sure it's the correct address?
7. It's a very small bathroom, so it isn't having/ doesn't have a bath. There's only enough room for a shower.
8. No, now's not a good time to call me. I have/ I'm having a bath at the moment. Can I call you back in twenty minutes?

Unit 1: Exercise 8

Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

Any	currently	days	longer	moment	nowadays	right	still	temporarily

A: I remember you were living in a bedsit last time I saw you. Are you _____ living there, or have you found a new place to live?

B: No, I'm not living there _____ more. _____ , I'm sharing a flat with another student. But I'm having a few problems with my flatmate at the _____ . We got on really well at first, but things aren't going so well these _____ . In fact, we're no _____ speaking to each other. So I'm _____ looking for somewhere else to live. Do you know anybody with a spare room?

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A: Well, I'm actually looking for a new flatmate _____ now. My sister's staying with me _____ , while she gets a new kitchen installed in her flat, but her room will be empty again next week. What do you think? Would you like to stay with me?

Unit 1: Exercise 9

Complete the conversation. Use the words in brackets with the present simple or present continuous. Use contractions (e.g. *isn't*), where possible. The first question has been done for you.

A: Why are you standing on that chair? (you / stand)
B: _____ the batteries in this smoke detector. (I / change)
A: Why _____ that? (you / do) _____ perfectly, isn't it? (it / still / work)
B: Yes, but _____ the batteries every six months. (I / always / change) And look – _____ . (the light / flash)
A: Oh, yes. I can see. Why _____ ? (it / flash)
B: _____ the battery's nearly flat. (that / mean) So _____ to change it. (I / definitely / need)
A: OK, _____ like a good idea. (that / sound)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Unit 2: Exercise 1

Choose the two correct sports or events for each group.

7. team games:
   - basketball
   - volleyball
   - weightlifting
8. watersports:
   - canoeing
   - kickboxing
   - rowing
9. running events:
   - badminton
   - marathon
   - sprint
10. winter sports:
    - gymnastics
    - ice hockey
    - ski jumping
11. ball games:
    - hiking
    - hockey
    - table tennis
12. fighting sports:
    - boxing
    - karate
    - triathlon

Unit 2: Exercise 2

Read the information and look at the examples. Then complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. You can use the words more than once.

You can use different adjectives to describe how much you do something or how much you like doing something.

Examples:

*I'm a **keen** musician. (= I enjoy playing music. / I'm very interested in playing music.)*
*I'm an **avid** musician. (= I spend as much time as possible playing music.)*
*I'm an **amateur** musician. (= I play music for fun / as a hobby, not for money.)*
*I'm a **dedicated** musician. (= I take my hobby very seriously; I do it as much as I can.)*

Amateur	avid	dedicated	keen

1. I enjoy gardening. I'm a _____ gardener.
2. I'm extremely interested in bird-watching. I'm an _____ bird-watcher.
3. I do photography for fun. I'm not paid for it. I'm an _____ photographer.
4. I'm very interested in mountain-climbing. I'm a _____ mountain-climber.
5. I spend all my free time blogging. I'm a _____ blogger.
6. I really like cycling. I've been told that I'm good enough to be a professional cyclist, but I prefer to be an _____ and cycle for fun.

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7. Many people think that playing video games isn't a real hobby. However, I take it very seriously. You could say that I'm a _____ gamer.
8. My friends say that I'm such a good cook I should enter a national competition for _____ cooks.
9. I'm extremely interested in collecting stamps from across the world and have a book of my collection. I've been an _____ stamp collector since I was a child.

Unit 2: Exercise 3

Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. I'm keen _____board games like chess, where you have to think a lot.
2. I'm good _____most sports, but I'm terrible at tennis.
3. I'm interested _____politics, so I spend a lot of time reading political newspapers and blogs.
4. I'm passionate _____the environment, and I'm a member of a local wildlife centre.
5. I spend all my free time building and fixing things like cars. I'm fascinated _____ anything with an engine.
6. My hobby is dressmaking. I don't spend a lot of time _____it though – just a few hours a week.

Unit 2: Exercise 4

Read the information and think carefully about the way *like*, *love* and *prefer* are used in the sentences. What does each sentence mean? Choose the correct answers.

Verb forms with *like*, *love* and *prefer*

- After some verbs (e.g. *enjoy*, *finish*), the next verb must be an *-ing* form.
  Example: *I enjoy* ***swimming***.
- After some verbs (e.g. *want*, *decide*), the next verb must be a *to*-infinitive.
  Example: *I want* ***to go***.
- After some verbs (e.g. *like*, *love* and *prefer*), both forms are possible, with a small difference in meaning.
  Example:
  I like ***swimming***. (= *I enjoy the action or experience of swimming.*)
  I like ***to swim*** *every day.* (= *Swimming is a habit or something I prefer to do.*)

1. *I like to go to the gym twice a week.*
   - The person has a lot of fun at the gym.
   - The speaker feels positive about his/her routine.
2. *I like going for long walks in the countryside.*
   - The person feels happy while he/she is walking.
   - The person thinks it's important to go for long walks.
3. *Board games are OK but I prefer playing video games.*
   - The person is happier about the fact that he/she plays video games than board games.
   - The person thinks video games are more fun than board games.
4. *I prefer to read a book before I watch the film version.*
   - The person enjoys reading books more than watching films.
   - The person thinks it's better to read the book before watching the film version of the book.
5. *I love to get up really early and take photos of the sunrise.*
   - The person enjoys the process of getting up early.
   - The person often gets up early, and enjoys being awake at that time of day.

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6. *I love playing football.*
    - The person has a good time when he/she plays football.
    - The person is happy about the fact that he/she often plays football.

Unit 2: Exercise 5

Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

Active	busy	exhausted	free	relax	running	social	stresful

A: Do you get a lot of _____ time?
B: Not really. I spend most of my time at work. I've got quite a _____ job.
A: So what do you do to _____ after a day at work?
B: I usually like to sit and watch TV. I'm always too _____ to do anything else.
A: Maybe you should take up a sport or a hobby. Then you might have a bit more energy. For example, I go _____ twice a week, and now I feel great.
B: I know what you mean, but I'm too _____ to find the time.
A: Well, that's what I thought. But I prefer to be _____ . It's good to spend time on something I actually enjoy. It's even been good for my _____ life. I've met some really great people since I started.
B: Really? OK, you've convinced me. How do I sign up?

Unit 2: Exercise 6

Complete the conversations using the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions (e.g. *wasn't*), where possible. The first question has been done for you.

1. **A:** Wow! Those are great photos. When did you take them?

B: While we *were walking* in the mountains. The views were amazing. (walk)

2. **A:** How did you hurt your back?

B: I _____ at the gym this morning, and I think I did too much! (work out)

3. **A:** I saw David this morning. He was jogging in the park.

B: Really? Why _____ ? He never goes jogging! (he / jog)

4. **A:** Why didn't you answer the phone earlier?

B: Oh, sorry. I _____ some decorating and I didn't hear the phone ring. (do)

5. **A:** I saw a lot of your friends in the park earlier. I think they were fighting.

B: They _____ , Mum. They were playing rugby. (not / fight)

6. **A:** I saw an eagle this morning while I was bird-watching.

B: Really? _____ or was it on the ground? (it / fly)

7. **A:** I don't know what to do. I didn't hear the trainer's instructions.

B: That's because you _____ when she was telling us what to do. (not / listen)

Unit 2: Exercise 7

Read the information. Then complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

Comparative forms of adjectives

- One syllable: add *-er* (e.g. *strong → stronger*; *hot → hotter*)
- One or two syllables ending in *-y*: change *-y* to *-ier* (e.g. *dry → drier*; *happy → happier*)
- Most other long adjectives: add *more* (e.g. *modern → more modern*; *difficult → more difficult*)
- Two irregular adjectives: *good → better*; *bad → worse*

Comparative forms of adverbs

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• When the adverb has the same form as a short adjective (e.g. *early*, *fast*, *hard*, *late*, *soon*), follow the same rules for adjectives.
• All other adverbs: add *more* (e.g. *clearly* → *more clearly*)
• One irregular adverb: *far* → *further/farther*

1. I wasn't very fit before I started jogging, but I'm a lot _____ now. (fit)
2. The gallery manager said I can't have an exhibition until I can take _____ photographs. (good)
3. I was much _____ when I was younger, but now I don't have much time for sports. (active)
4. Of course you've got time to go to the gym. You just need to get up 30 minutes _____ (early)
5. That was a _____ race than the one last week. I'm exhausted! (demanding)
6. The team played well, but they need to pass the ball _____ if they want to win next time. (often)
7. We started playing well, but we got _____ as the match continued. (bad)

Unit 2: Exercise 9

Read the information. Then complete the text. Use the words in the box.

caber (pronunciation: ˈkeɪ.bər)
= a long, heavy wooden pole (from the trunk of a tree) that people throw as a test of strength in traditional sports competitions in Scotland.

As	closer	far	less	more	popular	straighter	than

Throwing, or 'tossing', the caber is a very old and _____ sport in Scotland. The sport involves throwing a caber, which can be _____ long as six metres. A lot of people think the competitors have to toss the caber as _____ as possible. However, it's a lot more interesting _____ that. In fact, the aim is to throw the caber so that it turns over and lands pointing in a straight line away from the thrower. The _____ the caber is when it lands, the _____ points the competitor gets. The winner is the competitor whose caber is _____ to the '12 o'clock' mark on a clock face than the others. However, when you're throwing a caber that weighs around 80 kg, that's a lot _____ simple than it sounds!

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