Useful language Comparatives

4 Complete the sentences with the expressions for comparison in the box.

the worst	less interested	a lot more slowly	far better	
as expensive as	more difficult	the most	much older	~~newer than~~

Example: *Your school bag is* newer than *mine. I bought mine ages ago.*

1 Callum is ..... than me at history. He gets high scores in all the tests.
2 That was ..... film I've ever seen. I wished we hadn't bothered watching it.
3 I'm definitely ..... in art than in music – I hate painting and going to galleries.
4 My friend cycles ..... than I do, so he's generally late for school.
5 This dress wasn't ..... you might think. I bought it in a sale.
6 The harder I try to produce a good drawing, the ..... it seems to be.
7 That's .....money I've ever spent on a book. I just hope it's worth it!
8 The last house Sam lived in was brand new, but where he lives now is ..... – it was built in the last century!

Useful language Phrasal verbs

5 Match phrasal verbs 1–10 with the correct meaning a–k. Use a dictionary if necessary.

0	clear up	**a**	manage even though you haven't got something you need
1	cut down on	**b**	end in a successful way
2	take care of	**c**	reach someone ahead who's going faster
3	get round to	**d**	improve, get better
4	leave out	**e**	invent
5	do without	**f**	argue and stop being friends with someone
6	work out	**g**	find the time to do something
7	catch up with	**h**	trust someone
8	fall out	**i**	not include
9	rely on	**j**	look after, keep an eye on
10	make up	**k**	reduce

6 Complete the sentences using the correct form of phrasal verbs from Exercise 5.

1 I hope the weather ..... soon. We want to go to the beach!
2 I still haven't ..... doing my homework. I'd better do it tonight!
3 Tom was a long way ahead, but Sam ran and ..... him.
4 Sasha and Jackie have ..... again. They're not speaking to each other.
5 Ned has to stay at home and ..... his younger sister on Wednesday evenings.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Test 1 Exam practice — Reading and Use of English • Part 4

For questions **25–30**, 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 **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Tip! Make sure the second sentence means *exactly* the same as the first – read it carefully.

Example:

0 Karen didn't really want to go to the party.

FORWARD

Karen wasn't really ..... to the party.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going', so you write:

Example:	**0**	LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on your answer sheet**.

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25 The film wasn't nearly as good as the book.
MUCH
The book .....the film.

26 I haven't had time to tidy up my bedroom.
ROUND
I haven't ..... up my bedroom.

27 Jake couldn't carry on cycling along the road until he'd fixed his brakes.
STOP
Jake had .....his brakes before he could carry on cycling along the road.

28 I'd rather watch football than play it.
PREFER
I ..... playing it.

29 'I'm sorry I missed your birthday party,' Ben told Sam.
APOLOGISED
Ben ..... his birthday party.

30 I can only come if Mum says it's OK.
UNLESS
I can't ..... me permission.

Advice

*26 Think of a phrasal verb that includes the word **round**. What construction might you need after it? **-ing** or **to**?*

*27 Do you need **stop to do** or **stop doing**? Which has the right meaning for this context?*

*30 Remember that **unless** often acts as the negative of **if**. You also have to find a verb to go with **permission** that means **says it's OK**.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS