

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Marta enjoys _____ new clothes.

A to buy B must buy C buying

- I opened the door _____ who was there.
A see B saw C to see
- Milos _____ to go now. He's already late.
A 's B must C has
- I would _____ work abroad in the future.
A like to B like C to
- We stopped at a café _____ a drink and a break.
A to have B have C for have
- I don't feel like _____ breakfast this morning.
A having B have C to have
- A Is this _____?
B No, we need to find platform 8.
A ours train B our train C us train
- You'll love this book _____ you like history.
A then B if C when
- You _____ walk home at night. It's dangerous.
A should B shouldn't to C shouldn't
- I don't think you _____ tell your parents about this.
A shouldn't B should C should to
- Nandita couldn't come to my birthday party, but I went to _____.
A her B she's C hers
- He'll be really happy if we _____ him to come with us.
A invited B invite C would invite
- That's not your pen! It's _____.
A my B my one C mine
- Oh, sorry! I picked up _____ phone by mistake.
A yours B your's C your
- _____ you stop working if you were rich?
A Would B Will C Do
- How _____ have you known my sister?
A many time B much time C long
- When _____ your parents meet?
A have B has C did
- A Have you ever climbed a mountain?
B Yes, I have. It _____ in 2007.
A was B has been C been
- My mum was a teacher _____ 25 years before retiring.
A for B since C during
- If we _____ work tomorrow, we'd stay longer at the party.
A have to B didn't have to C don't have
- What _____ she do if she lost her job?
A will B would C did

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C

Example: A lose B shoes C pull

- A should B food C good
- A enough B would C just
- A must B foot C love
- A could B put C but
- A boot B look C push

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences in the biography.

Example: He was _____ in 1931.

A birth B born C die

- He went to _____ school when he was five.
A primary B secondary C university
- He _____ secondary school when he was eighteen.
A left B went to C retired
- He got _____ in a hospital.
A a job B some job C to a job
- He _____ in love when he was twenty-four.
A jumped B caught C fell
- He _____ when he was twenty-seven.
A got married B was marry C got marry
- They _____ their first child when he was thirty.
A got B had C became
- He and his wife _____ in 1970.
A have separated B were separate C separated
- They _____ two years later.
A divorce B got divorced C get divorced
- He _____ when he was sixty-five.
A retired B dead C left
- He _____ when he was seventy-eight.
A leave B died C retire

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Frank works very _____. He spent four hours on his homework!

A fast B slowly C slow

- They sang a lovely _____ song.
A sadly B sadness C sad
- The children were playing _____ in the garden.
A happy B happiness C happily
- Your room is very _____ at the moment.
A tidy B tidily C tidying
- Our team played really _____, and we won the match.
A good B well C excellent
- Our Spanish teacher speaks too _____ for me to understand.
A quick B fast C fastly

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I get _____ at 7.30 every day.

A up B down C on

- She got _____ the bus and walked home.
A on B to C off
- He left work at six and got _____ at 6.30.
A to home B the home C home
- Alex and Maria are getting _____ next year.
A married B marry C marrying
- I get _____ well with my brothers and sisters.
A on B to C off
- He studies a lot and his English is getting _____.
A best B better C the best

b Which is the stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A afternoon B afternoon C afternoon

- A phobia B phobia C phobia
- A terrified B terrified C terrified
- A mosquito B mosquito C mosquito
- A allergic B allergic C allergic
- A aggressive B aggressive C aggressive