

## GRAMMAR

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

Example: I \_\_\_\_\_ answer my phone because I was in a concert.  
A can't  B couldn't  C wasn't able

- I'd love to \_\_\_\_\_ ride a horse.  
A be able to  B can  C be possible to
- You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phone when you're in a 'quiet zone'.  
A haven't to  B mustn't  C don't have to
- I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to dance salsa very well.  
A could  B be able  C been able
- Hurry up! We \_\_\_\_\_ be late.  
A should  B mustn't  C don't have to
- You \_\_\_\_\_ start eating before everyone else – it's bad manners.  
A are able  B don't have to  C shouldn't
- I have a problem with my mobile phone. What \_\_\_\_\_ do?  
A should I to  B I should  C should I
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ much money when they were first married.  
A didn't had  B haven't had  C didn't have
- She turned off the TV and then she \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
A went  B had gone  C was going
- When we were children, we \_\_\_\_\_ spend all our money on sweets.  
A used to  B usually  C use to
- The referee stopped the match because someone \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle on the pitch.  
A had threw  B was throwing  C had thrown
- I \_\_\_\_\_ get nervous when I took exams at school.  
A use to  B used to  C usually
- Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ live when you were a student?  
A use to  B used to  C to
- I couldn't concentrate because my colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ lots of noise.  
A did make  B were making  C to make
- We \_\_\_\_\_ have our breakfast in the garden in the summer.  
A use to  B used to  C any more
- The best-selling book was written \_\_\_\_\_ an ex-footballer.  
A with  B by  C from
- Alan \_\_\_\_\_ work in computing. His computer skills are terrible.  
A can't  B might  C mustn't
- That \_\_\_\_\_ be Marco's sister, but I'm not sure.  
A must  B can't  C might
- I think this bread \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
A baked  B was baked  C was baking
- The castle has \_\_\_\_\_ in several historical films.  
A used  B use  C been used
- This shop \_\_\_\_\_ on Tuesday and Friday next week.  
A closed  B will be closed  C is being closed

## PRONUNCIATION

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

Example: A sure  B sugar  C music

- A sport  B score  C work out
- A pleasure  B used to  C usually
- A hurt  B draw  C caught
- A shirt  B serve  C warm up
- A practise  B various  C lose

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

Example: A ex|ci|ting  B ex|ci|ting  C ex|ci|ting

- A per|mi|ssion  B per|mi|ssion  C per|mi|ssion
- A em|ba|rra|ssing  B em|ba|rra|ssing  C em|ba|rra|ssing
- A frus|tra|ted  B frus|tra|ted  C frus|tra|ted
- A dis|a|ppoin|ting  B dis|a|ppoin|ting  C dis|a|ppoin|ting
- A a|ppro|pri|ate  B a|ppro|pri|ate  C a|ppro|pri|ate

## VOCABULARY

### a Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with adjectives.

Example: This exercise is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A tire  B tiring  C tired

- When was the last time you felt \_\_\_\_\_ watching a film?  
A boring  B bore  C bored
- I get very \_\_\_\_\_ in winter when it's cold and dark.  
A depressed  B depress  C depressing
- What's the most \_\_\_\_\_ film you've seen?  
A frightening  B frightened  C frighten
- Marta was \_\_\_\_\_ by the modern art in the town hall.  
A exciting  B excited  C excite
- I feel \_\_\_\_\_ if I can't do something.  
A frustrate  B frustrating  C frustrated

### Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the compound nouns.

Example: shop \_\_\_\_\_  
A assistant  B helper  C seller

- science \_\_\_\_\_  
A film  B script  C fiction
- \_\_\_\_\_ effects  
A scene  B special  C subtitle
- \_\_\_\_\_ film  
A action  B active  C acting
- sound \_\_\_\_\_  
A music  B track  C set
- \_\_\_\_\_ film  
A historical  B history  C historically

### b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with a word related to people you know.

Example: I have a close \_\_\_\_\_ called Nina.  
A friendship  B friend  C colleague

- Greg and Jane are such a lovely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A friend  B couple  C partner
- Farouk is my \_\_\_\_\_ – we've lived together for three years.  
A colleague  B classmate  C flatmate
- Chris is my \_\_\_\_\_ – we're getting married next month.  
A ex  B fiancé  C close friend
- I don't really enjoy my job but I like my \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A colleagues  B classmates  C partners
- I'm not going out with Tania but we are very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A close partners  B close colleagues  C close friends

### c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with a verb about relationships.

Example: Jim \_\_\_\_\_ last week and we're getting married in June.  
A proposed  B got in touch  C broke up

- We \_\_\_\_\_ on very well right from the beginning.  
A got  B kept  C had
- Perhaps that's because we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in common.  
A get  B have  C keep
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Riku at university.  
A got to know  B lost touch  C broke up
- Although Annalise moved to the USA, we still \_\_\_\_\_.  
A lose touch  B keep in touch  C keep touch
- We never \_\_\_\_\_ – we always agree about everything.  
A argue  B lose touch  C break up