

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, so 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.



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 Middlesbrough 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.

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.

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- 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

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.

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.

