

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

VOCABULARY

1 Use the words from the box to complete the sentences. There is one word you do not need.

attended badly broke degrees done
education qualifications secondary
undergraduates

- 1 You can get _____ by completing courses at school, college, or university.
- 2 I was very happy when school _____ up for the summer holidays.
- 3 My sister has _____ very well in her exams this year.
- 4 Those students are all _____ – they've just started at university.
- 5 Everyone in the world should be able to have a good _____.
- 6 I _____ a music course last year and learnt to play the piano and write songs.
- 7 My _____ school was a lot bigger than the school I went to from the age of five to eleven.
- 8 My cousins both want to go to university and study for _____ in Maths.

2 Complete the compound noun and match to the definition. There is one space for each letter.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 _____ board | A a book with information you need for a school subject |
| 2 _____ time | B something a teacher can write on with chalk |
| 3 _____ home | C something a teacher can write on with special coloured pens |
| 4 _____ head | D time when students can relax between lessons |
| 5 _____ class | E somewhere people stand to wait for one type of public transport |
| 6 _____ time | F a list of classes and what time they are every week |
| 7 _____ bus | G somewhere students can learn |
| 8 _____ white | H someone who runs a school |
| 9 _____ book | I when people have their midday meal |
| 10 _____ time | J exercises the teacher gives students to do at home |

GRAMMAR

3 Luisa went to visit her sister in London. Write sentences using the past perfect about what she had (✓) and hadn't (✗) done before she left home.

- 1 buy a present for her sister ✓
She _____.
- 2 find her passport ✓
She _____.
- 3 tell her neighbour about her trip ✗
She _____.
- 4 choose what to see in London ✗
She _____.
- 5 practise her English ✓
She _____.
- 6 take her cat to a friend's house ✓
She _____.
- 7 make sandwiches for the journey ✗
She _____.
- 8 forget her phone ✗
She _____.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past perfect to complete the sentences.

I went to an exhibition about cities yesterday and it (1) _____ (be) interesting because there (2) _____ (be) a lot of photographs of places I (3) _____ (see) before.

My mother (4) _____ (look) very surprised when I (5) _____ (speak) to her because I (6) _____ (come) into the kitchen without making any noise at all.

The train (7) _____ (leave) when I (8) _____ (get) to the station, so I had to take a bus instead.

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VOCABULARY

- 1** Use the words and phrases from the box to complete the sentences. There is one that you do not need to use.

abroad	check in	held up	landed	reach
sailed	tour	unpack	went away	

- We _____ for three hours before we saw land again.
- Lots of people prefer to have holidays in their own country rather than go _____.
- We must arrive at the airport early to _____ for our flight.
- We went on an interesting _____ of the castle with a guide.
- I like to _____ my bags as soon as I arrive in my hotel.
- We were late because we were _____ in traffic.
- It was a comfortable flight, but I was glad when we _____.
- I'll have a rest when we _____ the end of our journey.

- 2** Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Some of the sentences have the same words missing.

- That jacket is now on _____ at a very reasonable price.
- You'll have to go to the top of the mountain on _____ because you can't get there by car.
- Please make sure you get here on _____ today – you were late yesterday.
- We had to be on _____ half an hour before the plane took off.
- Some of the sculptures on _____ in the museum gallery were very beautiful.
- I'm really sorry I stepped on your foot – I didn't do it on _____.
- The teacher gets annoyed if we don't arrive on _____ for class.
- Did you leave that there on _____, or was it a mistake?

GRAMMAR

- 3** Write *don't have to*, *don't need to*, *have to*, *need to*, *needn't*, *should* or *shouldn't* to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- It isn't necessary for you to leave before 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
You _____ leave before 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- It's a bad idea to go out right now.
You _____ go out right now.
- It's important to follow a good diet if you want to be healthy.
You _____ follow a good diet to be healthy.
- You needn't bring any food with you.
You _____ bring any food with you.
- It's a good idea to sit down for a few minutes.
You _____ sit down for a few minutes.
- You don't have to give him any money for the ticket.
You _____ give him any money for the ticket.
- It's a bad idea to buy that jacket.
You _____ buy that jacket.
- You can only get a new passport if you fill in this form.
You _____ fill in this form if you want to get a new passport.

- 4** Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentences.

- You *need to* / *should* / *have to* / *needn't* try some of my ice cream and see if you like it.
- You *don't have to* / *shouldn't* / *need to* / *should* give me the money today, you can give it to me tomorrow.
- You *don't have to* / *needn't* / *need to* / *shouldn't* go to bed so late – you'll be exhausted tomorrow.
- You *need to* / *needn't* / *don't have to* / *shouldn't* buy some food, because we've got nothing for dinner.
- You *have to* / *don't need to* / *should* / *need to* buy a camera, I'll lend you one if you like.
- If you want to delay handing in your project, you *have to* / *should* / *needn't* / *shouldn't* ask the teacher first.
- You *shouldn't* / *should* / *needn't* / *have to* get a bus, I'll pick you up in the car.
- You *have to* / *needn't* / *shouldn't* / *don't have to* swim in the river, it's dangerous.