Confusing pairs and false friends

Unit 1

1. **Confusing pairs are two words which have a similar meaning to each other, but are used in a different way.**
   or Are related to the same topic, but have a different meaning.
   or Look similar, but have a different meaning

   False friends are words in English which have a similar-looking word in another language but which have a different meaning.

   Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word.

1. actually / now
   - Please can we go home _____ ?
   - It looks quite small, but _____ it is over 5 metres high.
2. advice / advise
   - My grandfather gave me a very useful piece of _____.
   - I _____ you to put all your money into a deposit account.
3. affect / effect
   - The cuts in spending will have a serious _____ on the hospital.
   - The strike will seriously _____ the train service.
4. already / yet
   - I haven't seen her _____ this morning.
   - I've _____ done my shopping.
5. afraid of / worried about
   - I am _____ snakes.
   - She's _____ the baby; he doesn't look very well.
6. avoid / prevent
   - The police will _____ anyone from leaving the building.
   - You should travel early to _____ the traffic jams.
7. beside / besides
   - Come and sit down _____ me.
   - _____ managing the shop, he also teaches in the evening.
8. bring / fetch
   - It's your turn to _____ the children from school.
   - Don't forget to _____ the books to school with you.
9. chance / possibility
   - Our team has a good _____ of winning tonight.
   - There is always the _____ that the plane will be early.
10. channel / canal
    - You can take a boat trip around the _____ s of Amsterdam.
    - Can you switch the television to _____ 4 for the news?
    - England and France are separated by the _____.
11. conduct / direct
    - Von Karajan will _____ the Berlin Symphonic Orchestra at the concert.
    - It took two policemen to _____ the traffic.

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12. continuous / continual
    - She has been in _____ pain for three days.
    - I am getting fed up with her _____ complaints.
13. driver / chauffeur
    - The _____ brought the Rolls Royce to the hotel's main entrance.
    - He's got a job as a bus _____.
14. formidable / wonderful
    - They had a _____ holiday by a lake in Sweden.
    - The castle is surrounded by _____ walls and gates.
15. fun / funny
    - I didn't have much _____ on my birthday.
    - He made _____ faces and made the children laugh.
16. go / play
    - Shall we _____ jogging or swimming?
    - Neither. Let's _____ tennis.
17. come along with / follow
    - Would you like to _____ me to the cinema tonight?
    - Make sure the dog doesn't _____ me to the shops.
18. harm / damage
    - Don't _____ my sunglasses if you borrow them.
    - He didn't mean to _____ your little girl.
19. invent / discover
    - Did Alexander Fleming _____ penicillin?
    - When did she _____ the new computer terminal?
20. job / work
    - He goes to _____ every day on his bicycle.
    - She's got a _____ in the supermarket.
21. kind / sympathetic
    - You should always be _____ to little children.
    - I'm very _____ to her problems.
22. lay / lie
    - I'm very tired; I'll just go and _____ down for a few minutes.
    - My father is going to _____ a new carpet in the dining room.
23. lend / borrow
    - Can I _____ you car to go to the shops?
    - He asked me if I would _____ him £5 till Monday.
24. nature / countryside
    - We must try to protect _____ and the environment.
    - The English _____ is beautiful in spring.
25. pass / take
    - She had to _____ her driving test three times before she was able to _____.
26. practice / practise
    - You need more _____ before you're ready to take the exam.
    - Don't forget to _____ your phrasal verbs.
27. priceless / valueless
    - Be very careful with that painting; it's _____.

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- Her jewels were all imitations; they were quite _____.

28. principal / principle
    - She refuses to eat meat on _____.
    - The _____ wants to see you in her office.
    - The country's _____ products are paper and wood.
    - We talked about the _____ s of nuclear physics.
29. raise / rise
    - Does the sun _____ in the east or the west?
    - The airline are going to _____ their fares again next year.
30. recipe / receipt
    - Goods cannot be exchanged unless a sales _____ is shown.
    - I gave her an Indian _____ book for her birthday.
31. remember / remind
    - Would you _____ me to finish early tonight?
    - Did you _____ to switch off the kitchen light?
32. scenery / view
    - I adore the beautiful _____ in the Lake District.
    - You can get a good _____ of the sea from the church tower.
33. sensible / sensitive
    - She's very _____ and is easily upset.
    - Staying indoors was a _____ thing to do in this terrible weather.
34. take / bring
    - Can you _____ this cheque to the bank for me please?
    - Can I _____ my girlfriend here for tea?

Relationships

Unit 1

1. **Task 1. A LOVE STORY: part 1**
   Complete the first part of the story below using the words and expressions in the box.

tie the knot • split up • engagement • got engaged • courting • living in sin • got on • wined and dined • attracted to • proposed • chatted her up • fallen in love • asked her out • drift apart • cohabiting • go out

Laurence first met Carol at a party and was immediately 1. _____ her. He 2. _____ and at the end of the evening 3. _____ to dinner at a nearby restaurant. She accepted his offer and the next evening he 4. _____ her in style, with champagne and delicious, exotic foods. They 5. _____ well with each other,

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decided to meet again and then started to 6. _____ on a regular basis. Laurence's granny was delighted that he was 7. _____ at last. It wasn't long before they realised that they had 8. _____ with each other.
A few months later, they bought a flat and moved in together. Laurence's granny disapproved of them 9. _____, but Laurence explained that 10. _____ was quite normal these days. One day, Laurence decided to ask Carol to marry him, so after a romantic meal, he got down on one knee and 11. _____ to her. They 12. _____ and the next day announced their 13. _____ to their friends and family. Their parents were delighted that they had decided to 14. _____ Laurence's friends weren't so sure, however, and all agreed that they would 15. _____ and 16. _____ long before the wedding.

2. **Task 2. A LOVE STORY: part 2**
   Read the second part of the story and choose the correct word for each number

A week or so before the wedding, Laurence went out on a 1. **stag night / bull night / lion night** with his male friends, while Carol enjoyed her 2. **chicken party / duck party / hen party** with her female friends.
At last, the big day arrived. Laurence and Carol had wanted to get married in a 3. **registered office / registry office / regimental office**, but their parents insisted on a traditional church wedding. The church was packed, friends and family of the 4. **bride / bright / blight** on the left, friends and family of the 5. **gloom / groom / doom** on the right. Laurence sat nervously at the front with his 6. **beast man / bent man / best man**, who was carrying the 7. **wedding rings / wedding rinks / wedding rims** in his pocket. The organist started playing the 8. **Wedding March / Wedding Crawl / Wedding Stagge**r and Carol walked up the 9. **aisle / I'll / all**, accompanied by her father and followed by the 10. **brightmaids / bridesmaids / bride's mates**. The priest conducted the ceremony and, after Laurence and Carol had exchanged 11. **cows / vows / vowels**, pronounced them husband and wife.

3. **Task 3. THE PEOPLE IN YOUR LIFE**
   Match the words in the box with the definitions 1 – 10

best friend • acquaintance • fiancé / fiancée • housemate • workmate • ex-girlfriend / boyfriend • ex-husband / wife • roommate • classmate • colleague • relative / relation • (steady) girlfriend / boyfriend • flatmate

1. Somebody you are going out with.
2. Somebody you used to go out with.
3. Somebody you used to be married to.
4. Somebody you are going to marry.
5. Somebody you work with (two possible answers)
6. Somebody you share accommodation with (three possible answers)
7. Somebody you know well and get on very well with.
8. Somebody you share lessons at school with.
9. Somebody you know, but not very well.
10. A member of your family.

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4. **Task 4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS**
Match the sentences on the left with a suitable response on the right. Use your dictionary to look up the meanings of the words and expressions in bold.

1. They were going to get married, but at the last moment Allison **broke it off**. 2. I've got lots of friends, but only one real **soul mate**. 3. How do you get on with your **in-laws**? 4. Didn't you meet your future wife on a **blind date**? 5. I'm sorry you and Melanie have split up, but don't worry; there are **plenty more fish in the sea**. 6. Don't go out with him; he's a real **ladykiller**! 7. Sally came to the party with her latest **toy boy.** 8. Your new secretary is a bit of a **flirt**, isn't she? 9. Is Meg still **on the shelf**? 10. Chris and Jo's marriage is **on the rocks**. 11. How do you get on with your **exboyfriend**? 12. Are you **divorced**?	A. Me too. We have similar feelings and get on really well. B. She certainly is. She likes attracting the attention of all the men in the office. C. Not yet, but we are separated. D. Yes. My friends arranged it for me. E. That's true; I should get out a bit and meet more people. F. Although we don't go out together any more, we're still good friends. G. Poor Ian! He must have been really upset. H. Really? I thought they were getting on so well together. I. I know. He seems to spend all his time chatting up women. J. Not well, I'm afraid. They've never forgiven me for marrying their son. K. No. Haven't you heard? She met the man of her dreams a few weeks ago. L. I'm not surprised. She's always preferred younger men.

Confusing words

Unit 1

1. **Complete the following sentences with the correct word. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

0. My teacher gave me some very useful _____ . **advice/advise**
1. Twenty years ago, very few people owned computers, but _____ a lot of people have them. **actually/now**
2. My poor pronunciation sometimes _____ my ability to communicate in English. **affects/effects**
3. I haven't seen her _____ this morning. **already/yet**
4. I have always been _____ snakes and spiders. **worried about/afraid of**
5. My limited vocabulary _____ me from getting a good grade in the B2 exam. **avoided/prevented**
6. At three o'clock, I _____ the children from school. **bring/fetch**
7. If you learn the vocabulary in this book, you have a better _____ of passing the B2 exam. **chance/possibility**

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8. My English isn't so good. I'm always making _____ mistakes. **continuous/continual**
9. Last summer we had a _____ holiday in Italy. **formidable/wonderful**
10. 'Did you enjoy the party?' 'Yes, it was _____'. **fun/funny**
11. I _____ swimming and running every day. **go/play**
12. Molly asked me if I would like to _____ her to the cinema. **go with/follow**
13. You can borrow my car, but if you _____ it, I'll never talk to you again! **harm/damage**
14. I like working here. It's a good _____ **job/work**
15. She's such a _____ girl; she's always helping people. **kind/sympathetic**
16. I asked him to _____ me $20 until Monday. **borrow/lend**
17. My mother asked me to _____ the table. **lay/lie**
18. I love being in the _____ in spring. **countryside/nature**
19. I thought the painting was worth a lot of money, but in fact it was _____. **priceless/worthless**
20. I sat on the beach at dawn and watched the sun _____. **raise/rise**
21. When we go to town, could you _____ me to buy some milk? **remember/remind**
22. From the top of the hill, you have a marvellous _____ of the town. **view/scenery**
23. He's a _____ boy and gets upset easily. **sensible/sensitive**
24. When you come to school tomorrow, don't forget to _____ your dictionary. **bring/take**

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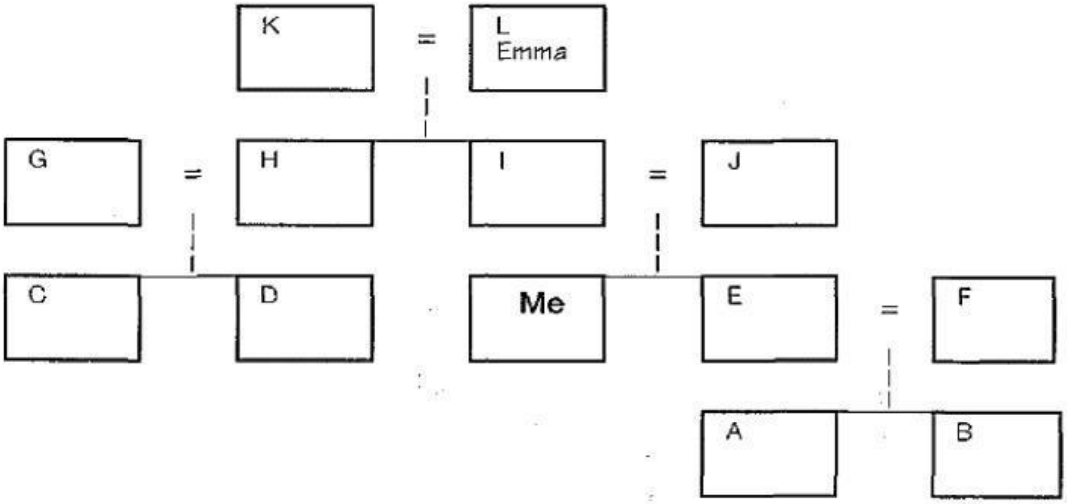
Friends and relations 1

Unit 1

1. **Read the text below, and write the names in the family tree using the key words in bold to help you. One of them has been done as an example.**



I come from a fairly close-knit family, although we don't always get on too well. I am very *close* to my **grandmother**, Emma, especially as we *have a lot in common*, but I've recently *fallen out with* my **grandfather**, John. Their **son** is my **father**, Bob. He's quite old-fashioned, and we don't always *see eye to eye*; I know I should *look up to* him as a role model, but the fact is I *don't respect* him very much. On the other hand, I *worship* my **mother**, Maureen; she's kind, caring and very tolerant of others. I have one younger **sister**, Sally, who I'm quite *fond of*, and I *admire* my **brother-in-law**, Andrew, who is a very talented painter. I have a precocious **nephew**, Tony, who I'm a *bit fed up with*, and a lovely little **niece**, Claudia, whom I *adore*. My father has a sister — my **aunt** Sue. I *respect* her, as she's had to put up with a lot of hardship in life, especially being married to my **uncle** Stanley, who treats her terribly. I must confess I *loathe* him. I also *despise* his son, my **cousin** Stuart, who takes after his father. My older **cousin** Claire, on the other hand, I *idolise*.

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2. **Read the text again and write the names of the different people in the appropriate box below, depending on how the writer feels about them. Use the words and expressions in italics to help you. One has been done as an example.**

The writer feels positive about these people	The writer feels negative about these people
Emma (his grandmofher)	

Friends and relations 2

1. **Complete the sentences on the left with an appropriate word or expression on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

0.	Laurence and I get on really well and do absolutely everything together. He is ...	... my ex-girlfriend.
1.	I know Bob, but not very well. He is ...	... my fiancée.
2.	Jenny and I work together in the same office. She is ...	... my workmate.
3.	Jane and I announced our engagement last week and plan to get married in the summer. She is ...	... my flatmate.
4.	Clare and I used to go out together. She is ...	... just good friends.
5.	Susie and I have been going out together now for a few months. She is ...	... my best friend.
6.	Jordi attends the same English lessons as me. He is ...	... my steady girlfriend.
7.	Sarah works alongside me on the production line in a factory. She is ...	... a good friend.
8.	John and I share an apartment in the city. He is...	... my classmate.
9.	I often go out with Ben to the cinema or the pub. He is...	... an acquaintance.
10.	Andy and I are going out together, but we haven't told anybody yet. In fact, if anyone asks, we say that we are ...	... my colleague.

In the exam...

You may be asked to talk about your family and friends in the Speaking Test or write about them in the Writing Paper. In addition to saying who they are, you can give information about their ages and occupations, their personalities, what they look like, and what kind of relationship you have with them, etc. You may also be asked to give an example of why, for example, you get on well with your best friend, or describe something that you did with your friends or family (for example, a story about a day out you had).

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Personal life and experience

1. Choose the correct word in each sentence. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. In my **early / low / young** thirties, I had enough money to buy a house.
1. I **am born / was born / was being born** in 1965.
2. My parents died when I was a **baby / young / small**.
3. I was **trained / grown up / brought up** by my grandmother.
4. My grandmother had to **support / prop / carry** us with the **money** she made working in a shop.
5. Of course, we didn't have much money and lived in terrible **poor / poverty / poorly**.
6. Naturally, we both dreamed that one day we would live a life of **luxurious / luxury / luxuriously**.
7. My grandmother always **said / believed / thought** that one day we would be **wealthy / wealthily / wealth**.
8. As a **children / young / child**, I didn't fit in with the other kids because I didn't have the things they had.
9. This got worse when I was a **teenager / teenage / teenaged**.
10. I left school in my **middle teens / mid teens / central teens**.
11. My grandmother was disappointed that I had decided to **drop into / drop down from / drop out of** school.
12. Shortly after this, she began to suffer from poor **healthily / health / healthy**.
13. As a result, she was forced to **retire / retirement / retired**.
14. With her small pension, we weren't very **well on / well out / well off**.
15. Nevertheless, we managed to **get by / get off / get out**.
16. Despite our poor circumstances, I had **ambitious / ambition / ambiguity** and decided to apply for a good **job / work / employ**.
17. For a few months I was **unemployment / unemployed / workless**.
18. I had the **possibility / opportunity / opportune** to go to college, but I didn't have enough money.
19. I **took on / took out / took up** photography as a hobby.
20. I then started **job / work / employ** as an assistant to a photographer.
21. The photographer and I **got together / got on / got out** well and I enjoyed the work.
22. I managed to **put by / put off / put out** a little money, which I kept in the bank.
23. After a few years, I **gave away / gave out / gave up** this job.
24. With the money I had saved, I **started up / started out / started on** my own photographic studio.
25. My venture **did well / made well / did good** and I was able to open another studio.
26. I continued living with my grandmother as she wasn't well enough to live **lone / alone / lonely**.

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In the exam...

You may need to talk or write about your own life and experiences, or those of another person. The information you give doesn't have to be true, although it is usually easier to talk about things that actually happened to you. When talking or writing about yourself, you may also need to include information about your family and friends, your education, your hobbies and other interests, and where you live or come from.

Family and relationships, celebrations, friends

1. Complete the sentences with the relationship words below.

classmates • neighbours • colleagues • penfriends • flatmates • a married couple • step-sisters • nephew • sisters-in-law

1. Our mothers are sisters. We're _____.
2. We share an office. We're _____.
3. My parents are divorced. My dad has just married Claire's mum. Claire and I are _____.
4. We had our wedding anniversary last week. We're _____.
5. I'm married to Mary's brother. Mary and I are _____.
6. We share a flat. We're _____.
7. We sit next to each other at school. We're _____.
8. We live next door to each other. We're _____.
9. My sister has a son and a daughter. They're my _____ and niece.
10. We write to each other but we've never met. We're _____.

2. People who belong to the same family are called relatives. Look at 1–10 above. Which of the people are related to each other?

Error warning

When we talk about how we feel about other people, we can say we have a **good or bad relationship**:
I have a good/bad relationship with my sister. **NOT**: *I ~~have a good/bad relation with my sister~~.*

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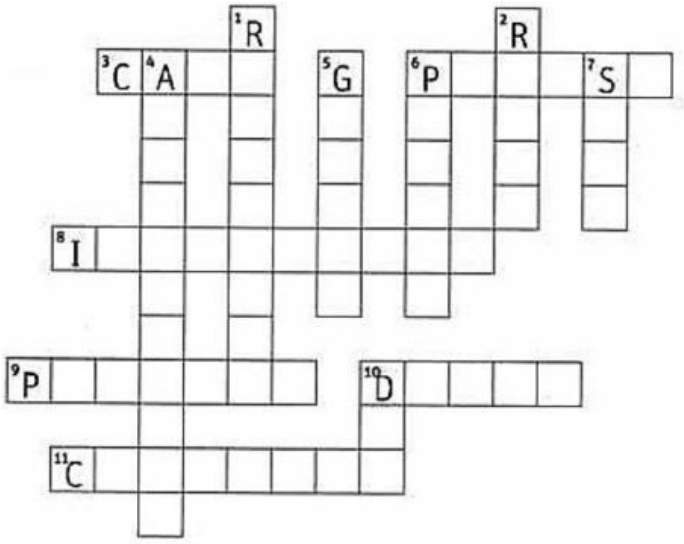
3. Read the letters about two different weddings and put the missing words into the crossword.

Dear Bill,
I'm glad you got the **[8 across]** to my brother's wedding and that you're able to come. It will be a traditional wedding and will take place in the garden of the bride's family.
The wedding **[10 down]** will begin with the groom arriving there on a horse. The **[11 across]** starts with the couple bowing to each other and to the **[6 across]**. You will have to be patient as there are no chairs!
The bride and groom will both wear colourful traditional clothes and all my relatives will probably wear traditional clothes, but the other **[5 down]** will just dress smartly. However, don't dress informally or wear black.
After the wedding we'll go to a restaurant to have a traditional lunch. You can give the couple any kind of **[9 across]**, but we usually give money.
If you want to take **[6 down]** of the couple, you can, but you shouldn't go too close.

Dear Satya,
I'm so pleased you're coming to my sister's wedding in our village. She's getting married on the same day as my parents' silver wedding **[4 down]** — they've been married for 25 years.
So first of all, everybody will go to the Town Hall for a civil **[11 across]**, and then we'll go to the village church where the bride and groom will exchange gold **[2 down]**.
In the church, the bride's family sit on one side and the groom's on the other. My sister is going to wear a long white **[10 across]**, and the groom will wear a **[7 down]**.
Most people dress formally and some women wear hats. On the way out of the church, everyone throws rice or flower petals over the couple for good luck.
Then we'll go to the **[1 down]**, which will be in a hotel nearby. There'll be lots to eat and drink and a **[3 across]**, which is cut by the bride and groom.
If you want to bring a **[9 across]**, most people buy something for the couple's new home.



Vocabulary note

We get/are married/engaged **to** someone.
We get/are divorced **from** someone.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. **Here are some Photos of the weddings. Can you guess which country they are in?**

5. **Read both letters again and find the answers to these questions. Underline the parts of the text where you find the answers.**

1. Where will it take place?
2. How will the day begin?
3. What will happen next?
4. What will people wear?
5. Where will people eat?
6. Do people give presents? If so, what?

6. **Listen to four people talking about a friendship. How well do they know the person they are talking about? Write A, B, or C in the gaps. 10a**

Speaker 1 ____ **Speaker 2** ____ **Speaker 3** ____ **Speaker 4** ____
A. Very well **B.** Quite well **C.** Not well at all

7. **Here are some phrases from the recordings. Put one verb in each gap. Then listen again to check.**

enjoy – make – fell – spoken – get – got – told – keep – had – fell – get – lost – make – make

Speaker 1
I (1) _____ out with Mike over money.
We haven't (2) _____ to each other for three months.
I should (3) _____ in touch with him to (4) _____ up
We (5) _____ each other everything.

Speaker 2
I (6) _____ in love with her.
We (7) _____ on well together.
I'd really like to (8) _____ to know her.

Speaker 3
We (9) _____ in touch for a while.
We (10) _____ each other's company.
We (11) _____ in touch now.

Speaker 4
12. I don't (12) _____ friends easily.
13. We (13) _____ things in common.

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8. **Read again what Speaker 1 and Speaker 3 said. Which adjectives do they use with friend(s)?**

We were very _____ friends.
He was my _____ friend.
Our fathers were _____ friends.
Jasmine and I became _____ friends.

9. **COMMON EXPRESSIONS: There are lots of fixed phrases with get. Three of them are in Exercise 7. Write them here.**

get _____ together
get in _____
get to know _____

10. ***Get* sometimes has a similar meaning to become. Can you replace become with get in any of these sentences? Write the correct form of get in the sentences where it fits.**

1. Jasmine and I became good friends.
   _____
2. That singer is becoming more and more popular.
   _____
3. The speaker became nervous when he realized he'd forgotten his notes.
   _____
4. I never expected to become a millionaire.
   _____

11. **Choose the correct word for each gap in this essay called "New Friends."**

My family recently moved to a new town and it was the beginning of the summer holidays. My **(1) parents / relatives** were both busy at work and I didn't know anyone, so I decided to join some dancing classes as I thought it might be a way to **(2) know / meet** people. But when I got there I nearly went home again, as there seemed to be lots of married **(3) couples / pairs**. Then I realised that was the class for **(4) traditional / typical** dances and I wanted to learn modern dance. When I found the correct room, some people came to talk to me and I soon **(5) got / made** friends. After a few days I realised that I wasn't very good at dancing. But then I never expected to **(6) get / become** a brilliant dancer. All I wanted was to **(7) get / learn** to know some people. I found out one girl was a **(8) neighbour / colleague** who lived in the next flat to ours and we had lots of things **(9) in / on** common. She is now my **(10) top / best** friend. We see **(11) each other / the other** every day. We get **(12) on / with** well together and we never fall **(13) down / out**. And one of my friends is now married **(14) with / to** someone she met at that class.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM PRACTICE

Exam Tip

The examiner will ask you some questions about your life. Make sure you can talk about yourself, your interests and your family.

SPEAKING – Part 1

1 **Think about your answers to these questions.**

- Who are the most important people in your life? Why?
- Do you and your friends share the same ideas?
- Who is your best friend? What is he/she like?

2 Listen to what a student says, then look at this recording script and underline some useful words and expressions. 10b

My family are the most important people in my life because I know they will always be there for me, but mostly we get on well together and enjoy each other's company. My friends are also important. Most of my friends like doing the same things as me – shopping, watching TV, and films. A few of my friends are in the swimming team with me, so we have that in common. Mostly we have the same ideas about things, but we sometimes fall out over something small. My best friend is Meena. I've known her since I was five years old. We live next door to each other, and we tell each other everything. She's really good fun and very kind.

3 Record yourself answering the questions above. Listen to the recording and try to improve what you said.

SPEAKING – Part 2

Look at the two photographs in exercise 4 and compare and contrast them.
How are the two weddings different? Think about the answers to these questions below.

- Who can you see?
- Where are the people?
- What is happening?
- How are they feeling?
- Which kind of wedding would you prefer?

LISTENING – Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about a family party. For questions 1–5, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says about the party. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. 10c

A. The arrangements were unclear.
B. It was less formal than expected.
C. The quality of the food was poor.
D. There wasn't enough for the children to do.
E. The location was unsuitable for some people.
F. There wasn't enough space.

Speaker 1	1 ☐
Speaker 2	2 ☐
Speaker 3	3 ☐
Speaker 4	4 ☐
Speaker 5	5 ☐

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Exam Tip

The speakers may all mention something which is relevant to the statement (e.g., children or food), but only one speaker will say something which exactly matches the question.

WRITING – Part 2: Letter

This is part of a letter you have received from your English friend, **Kim**. Write a reply giving her the information she asks for. **Write 120–180 words.**

...and now I'm doing a project on family celebrations in different countries. Could you tell me about a family celebration you've been to recently? It could be about a wedding or a party. Tell me what happened and why.

Thanks,
Kim

LIVEWORKSHEETS