

Multiple-choice cloze

1 Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best completes each gap.

There is one example.

Exchange programmes

Every year lots of students ⁰ _____ on exchange programmes and stay with students in other countries. This practice was first inspired ¹ _____ volunteers who helped in other countries in war time.

There are special organisations that help schools plan these and it can be a wonderful ² _____. Students stay with teenagers of the ³ _____ age, who are often ⁴ _____ in the same things. Sometimes students ⁵ _____ a short time in the other country – maybe two or three weeks – but in some countries students go for longer periods. They can go for as long as a year and also ⁶ _____ at a school or college in the other country.

Exchange programmes are good ⁷ _____ you meet people from different countries and also learn about living in another country. Of course, it's an excellent way to practise and improve a foreign language at the same time as having ⁸ _____ !

Before going on an exchange, it's important for the school to choose ⁹ _____ right teenager for you to stay with. You ¹⁰ _____ to fill in forms about your personality, family, interests and pastimes.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 0 | A do | B take | C make | <u>D go</u> |
| 1 | A of | B from | <u>C</u> by | D with |
| 2 | A example | <u>B</u> experience | C event | D impression |
| 3 | A common | <u>B</u> same | C near | D exact |
| 4 | A keen | B passionate | C serious | <u>D</u> interested |
| 5 | A leave | B make | C are | <u>D</u> spend |
| 6 | A go | <u>B</u> study | C pass | D stay |
| 7 | A for | <u>B</u> because | C and | D that |
| 8 | <u>A</u> fun | B joke | C laugh | D smile |
| 9 | A a | B some | C any | <u>D</u> the |
| 10 | A must | B should | <u>C</u> need | D will |

Sentence transformation

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

Use no more than three words.

- 0 Jane lives near Tommy.
Jane doesn't live very far from Tommy.
- 1 I sat down to read a magazine and Dylan came in.
While I was reading a magazine, Dylan came in.
- 2 There were some photographs of toys from 100 years ago.
There were some photographs of toys that children used to play with 100 years ago.
- 3 Jane tries not to watch Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
Jane avoids watching Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
- 4 Tommy swims so fast – it's amazing!
Tommy is a fast swimmer – it's amazing!
- 5 Jane would like to play golf, but she hasn't got enough money to buy all the equipment.
Jane would like to play golf, but she can't afford to buy all the equipment.
- 6 Jane took some photos while Tommy was practising.
Jane took some photos during Tommy's practice.

WORD STORE 1A | Personality

POSITIVE ≠ NEGATIVE

- 1 caring ≠ selfish
- 2 cheerful ≠ miserable
- 3 generous ≠ mean
- 4 hard-working ≠ lazy
- 5 outgoing ≠ shy
- 6 sensible ≠ silly

WORD STORE 1B | un-, in-, im-, ir-, dis-

- 1 adventurous ≠ unadventurous
- 2 dependent ≠ independent
- 3 honest ≠ dishonest
- 4 polite ≠ impolite
- 5 popular ≠ unpopular
- 6 responsible ≠ irresponsible
- 7 sensitive ≠ insensitive
- 8 wise ≠ unwise

WORD STORE 1C | Questions with like

be + like > personality

What is he/she like?

- 1 She's wise, sensitive and has a lot of experience.
(adjective)

look + like > appearance

What does he look like?

- 2 He's got tattoos and long hair. (noun phrase)

like as a verb

What do you like?

- 3 I like being with young people. (noun phrase)

WORD STORE 1D | -ive, -ative, -able, -ing

{ act adapt communicate imagine inspire protect }

-ive

- 1 active
- 2 communicative
- 3 protective

-ative

- 4 imaginative

-able

- 5 adaptable

-ing

- 6 inspiring

WORD STORE 1E | Verb + preposition

- 1 care / think / worry **about**
- 2 believe **in**
- 3 depend / focus **on**
- 4 listen **to**
- 5 connect / deal **with**

MY WORD STORE

My top five words from Unit 1

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

WORD STORE GLOSSARY

Words to learn

PARTS OF SPEECH

adjective – e.g. good, red, shy

adverb – e.g. well, badly, often

article – a/an, the

noun – e.g. table, advice, uniform

numeral – e.g. one, two, first, second

preposition – e.g. at, in, under

pronoun – e.g. it, we, him

verb – e.g. teach, learn, remember

OTHER TERMS

antonym – e.g. caring ≠ selfish

collocation – e.g. go home, find a solution

compound noun – e.g. website, text message

partitive – e.g. can of cola, box of chocolates

phrasal verb – e.g. switch on, find out, give up

synonym – e.g. big = large

WORD BUILDING

prefix – e.g. unfit, dishonest

suffix – e.g. successful, employment