

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ
Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

Кафедра английской филологии и методики преподавания английского
языка

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TESTS

СБОРНИК ЗАДАНИЙ И УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПО ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ
КУРСУ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОГО РЕЧЕВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

Рекомендовано к изданию Редакционно-издательским советом
государственного образовательного учреждения
высшего профессионального образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

Оренбург 2009

УДК 802.0 (07)
ББК 81.2 Англ я7
Ц 40

Рецензент
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Ц 40 **Цепунова, О.А.**
Tests: сборник заданий и упражнений по практическому курсу
иноязычного речевого общения / О.А. Цепунова.- Оренбург:
ГОУ ОГУ, 2009.-46 с.

“Tests” – сборник тестовых заданий по практическому курсу иноязычного речевого общения, цель которого – контроль усвоения изученного материала.

Сборник предназначен для практических занятий по дисциплинам «Практический курс I иностранного языка», «Практикум по культуре речевого общения» для студентов лингвистических специальностей: 031201 – Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур, 031202 – Перевод и переводоведение, 031001 – Зарубежная филология.

ББК 81.2 Англ я7

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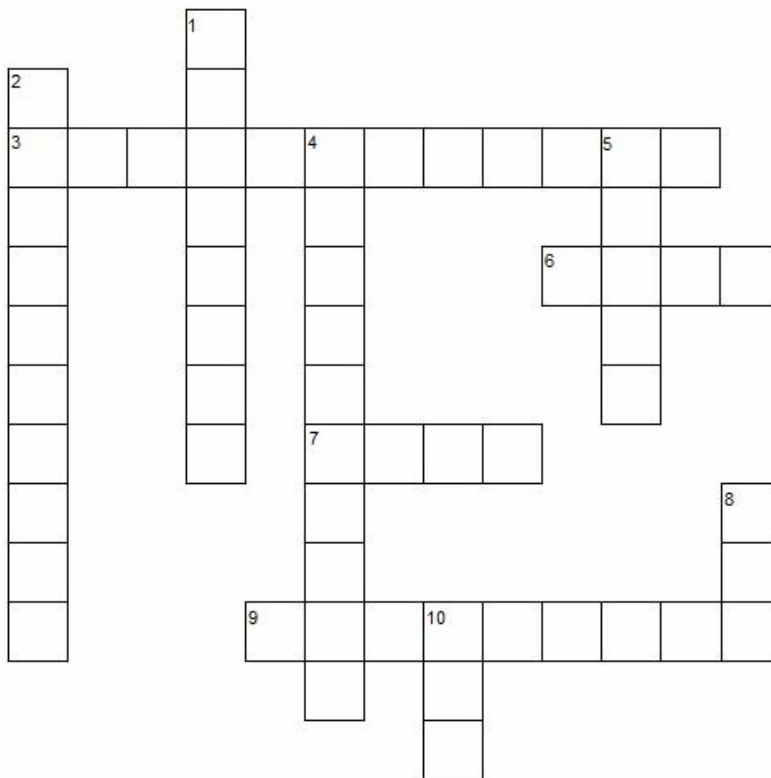
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1 Unit 1 Family life



1.1 Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across:

- 3 Someone you know, but not very well.
6 A woman that a man is married to.
7 A ___ sister is a girl / woman whose father / mother has married your father / mother.
9 Someone you work with.

Down:

- 1 Someone you are very close to because you share the same emotions and interests.
2 If you're on the same ___ as someone, you both see things in a similar way.
4 Do you like to make a good first ___ when you first meet people?
5 When you like someone as soon as you meet them, you ____.
8 When we share a similar view, we see ___ to eye.

10 To have a ___ in common.

1.2 Put the correct preposition.

1. She definitely takes ___ her mother. 2. I always looked ___ to my oldest brother when I was little. 3. He loved growing ___ in the country. 4. She annoyed me because she was always showing ___. 5. They were brought ___ with a very sound values. 6. We got ___ with each other right away. 7. They went ___ together for five years. 8. I don't know why they suddenly split ___. 9. I hate falling ___ with my friends. 10. They made ___ with each other quickly after their row.

1.3 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in the space in each line. There is an example in the beginning (0).

TRIPLETS

Unlike most of my friends I grew up in a big, (0) ...noisy..., happy family so (1), when I got married, I wanted to have lots of children. The trouble was that my husband and I were not very (2) In fact we were quite poor so it came as an (3) shock when I had triplets. Everyone in the family was very (4)..... of course and the babies were absolutely (5), but it was not easy. Small children are extremely (6) and three little girls running around the house made me feel (7) because I was afraid they might hurt themselves. There were (8) moments of course and we were both extremely (9) that our children were happy, (10), and such good friends for one another. In the end, the money was not important!

0 NOISE

3 AWE

6 ACT

9 THANK

1 NATURE

4 SUPPORT

7 NERVE

10 HEALTH

2 WEALTH

5 ADORE

8 FUN

1.4 Read the article and answer the multiple-choice questions.

Genealogy, or researching your family tree, is a hobby that can rapidly develop into an obsession. Before you start looking for your own ancestors, read this advice from genealogist Maria McLeod.

The first question to ask yourself is why you want to research your family tree. Genealogy is not about discovering that you are the heir to the throne of an unknown country. It's about finding out more about yourself. For most people the important question is 'why am I like I am?'. You might not look like other members of your immediate family and you want to know where your green eyes or curly hair come from. You may be curious about why you have such a quick temper or are utterly hopeless at mathematics. You may even be suffering from a medical condition and want to know if something in your genetic makeup has caused it.

Another common motive for researching your family tree is that you plan to visit the place that your ancestors come from and you secretly hope that you will find some long lost cousins with whom you can share your memories. There can be few more exciting things than meeting a distant cousin who is living on the other side of

the globe and finding that she looks just like your younger sister. But you should also bear in mind that they may not necessarily want to have anything to do with you. Sometimes there are skeletons in the cupboard that you and your branch of the family are unaware of, but which are still fresh in the minds of your more distant relatives.

This brings up an important aspect of this kind of research that some people do not anticipate. Of course you want to find out about yourself and what makes you 'you', but you may not be so keen on discovering some unpleasant facts about your relatives. Your ancestors were human beings too and there is no reason to expect them to have led blameless lives. It is all part of your own history, after all, and if you are going to do the research, you should accept this fact and understand that you can not change it.

Once you are clear about your motives, you need to take a moment to think about just how many ancestors you might have and how far back you intend to go. You have, no doubt, thought about your parents' parents and your parents' parents' parents; you may even know quite a bit about them. But go back ten generations and the picture becomes much more complicated. To begin with, many more people are involved. You can work **it** out for yourself. You may be descended from no fewer than 1024 people through ten generations and that means that there are a lot of different individuals to trace and stories to check. This can mean that you spend hours going through official records, either in person at the records office or on the Internet. Are you prepared for such a huge task?

Simply starting the search can be overwhelming and right now you are probably asking yourself 'Where do I begin?'. I have prepared a report which will put you on the right path to finding your family history. When you get this report, you will have a step-by-step method to follow. The report tells you where to begin and what kind of items you are searching for. It will also provide you with a great way to organise what you find so that future generations will benefit from your search. There will be dead ends and false trails that will have you tearing your hair out but once you start to experience a little success, you will be hooked. And, with my report, you will experience success. I guarantee it!

1. According to Maria McLeod, which of the following is not a valid reason for researching your family tree?

- A You think you may have a hereditary illness.
- B You want to know if any of your ancestors looked like you.
- C You suspect you may have royal relatives.
- D You think you may have a similar character to your ancestors.

2. Why might some relatives be reluctant to meet you?

- A You bring back bad memories for them.
- B You remind them of their younger relatives.
- C They think they might have to tell you family secrets.
- D They suspect you of having wrong motives.

3. You might have to accept that your ancestors

- A did not want to be found out.
- B were not like you at all.
- C were rather unpleasant.
- D did some things that were wrong.

4. What does the word 'it' **in bold** refer to?
- A how far back you should go in your research.
 - B how many people you are descended from.
 - C why doing genealogical research is so complicated.
 - D when the tenth generation were alive.

5. Why might you think twice about researching your family tree?
- A You already know about your great-grandparents.
 - B Going back ten generations is too far.
 - C You don't have time to do it.
 - D You have a lot of relatives.

6. Maria McLeod has written the article to
- A encourage people to research their family history.
 - B put people off researching their family's past.
 - C share an experience of researching the past.
 - D promote instructions on genealogy research.

1.5 Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete the sentences below.

1. Mrs Jones had ...
a) a trio; b) a treble; c) triplets.
2. Mrs Vine had had ... the week before.
a) quarts; b) quads; c) a quartet.
3. Twins often seem to ... a generation.
a) hop; b) skip; c) jump.
4. There was a case of ... twins in our town recently.
a) Japanese; b) Chinese; c) Siamese.
5. There's a ... of twins in our family – on my father's ...
a) story; b) geography; c) history;
d) tree; e) side; f) line.
6. I was ... child, though.
a) an only; b) a missing; c) a single.
7. All the members of our football team are related ... marriage.
a) by; b) to; c) on.
8. When Mother remarried, her second husband, my ..., gave me a nice bicycle.
a) forefather; b) stepfather; c) grandfather.
9. He said to me, 'Look, I know you're not my own ..., but let's be friends.'
a) flesh and blood; b) blood and guts; c) skin and bones.
10. My ... originated from a tribe of Red Indians.

- a) ancestors; b) ancients; c) antiques.
11. Not many of my own ... relatives are still alive.
a) blood; b) skin; c) heart.
12. My ...-grandfather fought at the Battle of Waterloo.
a) grand grand grand; b) great grand grand; c) great-great-great.
13. My brother-in-law inherited £ 500,000 in his uncle`s
a) will; b) testament; c) wishes.
14. I was left £ 50 and a cat by ... relative; I believe it was a ... cousin – or perhaps it was a ...-aunt.
a) a distant; b) an unclear; c) a long-distance;
d) double; e) second; f) dual;
g) grand; h) great; i) large.
15. Peter is an orphan; he was ... at the age of two.
a) adjusted; b) adapted; c) adopted.
16. Paul comes from a broken home; he has lived with a number of ... parents.
a) loan; b) foster; c) second-hand.
17. Mary was from a single-parent family; now she`s looked after by her
a) keeper; b) warden; c) guardian.
18. I`m off to have Sunday lunch with my ... now.
a) outlaws; b) by-laws; c) in-laws.

1.6 Choose the correct variant.

1. In my ___ thirties I had enough money to buy a house.
a) early; b) low; c) young.
2. My parents died when I was _____.
a) a baby; b) young; c) small.
3. I was ___ by my grandmother.
a) trained; b) grown up; c) brought up.
4. My grandmother had to ___ us with money she made working in a shop.
a) support; b) prop; c) carry.
5. Of course, we didn`t have much money, and lived in terrible _____.
a) poor; b) poverty; c) poorly.
6. Naturally, we both dreamed that one day we would live a life of _____.
a) luxurious; b) luxury; c) luxuriously.
7. As a ___, I didn`t fit in with the other kids because I didn`t have the things they had.
a) children; b) young; c) child.
8. This got worse when I became a _____.
a) teenager; b) teenage; c) teenaged.
9. I left school in my _____.
a) middle teens; b) mid teens; c) central teens.
10. My grandmother was disappointed that I had decided to ___ school.
a) drop into; b) drop down from; c) drop out of.
11. I had the ___ t go to college, but I didn`t have enough money.

a) possibility; b) opportunity; c) opportune.

12. I took ___ photography as a hobby.

a) on; b) out; c) up.

1.7 Look at the following short texts and find an example of:

a) a nuclear family,

e) a couple who adopted a child,

b) an extended family,

f) a couple with no children.

c) a single-parent family,

1. We're married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke is only five.

2. We've only been married for a year. We're not planning to start a family just yet.

3. I'm a single mum. I bring up my son Josh on my own. Josh doesn't mind being an only child but I think he'd like a brother or sister one day.

4. We share the house with my mother and father and my wife's sister and her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.

5. We couldn't have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realize that she might want to find her real mother one day.

1.8 Use the expressions in the situations below:

a) finished with,

d) had a huge row,

b) never stop fighting,

e) weren't right for.

c) split up,

1) – Do you think I should invite Jeff and Sue to the party? – Haven't you heard? They've finally decided to ___.

2) Didn't you know I'm not seeing James any more. I ___ him last week. It was fine while it lasted, but I think we both knew we ___ each other.

3) We invited Dave and Kate over for dinner last Saturday. It was really embarrassing. They ___ and Kate went home in the middle of the main course.

4) Julie and Dave ____. I'm surprised they stay together.

1.9 The following events describe a traditional wedding. Put them in the correct order:

a) Their friends throw confetti at them.

b) They cut the cake and make speeches.

c) Her father walks down the aisle with her.

d) They leave for their honeymoon.

e) They spend ages taking photographs!

f) The bride arrives at the church late.

g) The couple make their wedding vows.

h) They go to the hotel for the wedding reception.

i) The happy couple walk back up the aisle, man and wife!

1.10 Julie and Dave are getting married next month. Match the beginnings of the phrases on the left with the endings on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Julie has sent out | a) her wedding dress. |
| 2. Dave has asked | b) a stag night on the Friday before the wedding. |
| 3. They've booked | c) a wedding list. |
| 4. Julie has bought | d) a hen night on the Friday before the wedding. |
| 5. They've bought each other | e) invitations to all the wedding guests. |
| 6. They've made | f) wedding rings. |
| 7. Julie's going to have | g) the hotel for the reception. |
| 8. Dave's going to have | h) his brother to be the best man. |

1.11 Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>a) destroyed our marriage,</i> | <i>f) saved our marriage,</i> |
| <i>b) broke up,</i> | <i>g) didn't work out,</i> |
| <i>c) get a divorce,</i> | <i>h) separated.</i> |
| <i>d) left him,</i> | |
| <i>e) got custody of the children,</i> | |

1. His wife ___ two years ago for another man.
2. I was so happy when I got married but things ___ and we split up three years ago.
3. Our marriage ___ after my wife discovered I'd been seeing somebody else.
4. My wife and I ___ last year. We hadn't been very happy for a while. We've now decided that the best thing is to ___.
5. A few years ago my husband started seeing another woman. I tried to forgive him but it was impossible. In the end it ___.
6. Things started to go wrong after about three years. I guess we just got bored of each other. Then I had a baby and things got much better. I think that's what ___.
7. I got divorced five years ago. Unfortunately, my ex-wife ___ and now I only see them at the weekend and for a few weeks during summer.

1.12 Choose the right word or word combination to complete the sentence.

1. Helen has lived in this village since she was ____.
a) a child; b) a youth; c) an infant; d) a toddler.
2. The doctor said that this disease is common among young ____.
a) youths; b) kids; c) babies; d) children.
3. The ____ of today is very active in business.
a) children; b) kids; c) infants; d) youth.

4. They have two _____. Their son is an architect, and their daughter is a student at the university. She's going to be a doctor.
a) infants; b) kids; c) children; d) youths.
5. My daughter is just a _____. She has just learnt to walk.
a) kid; b) child; c) toddler; d) infant.
6. They are just _____. Don't judge them too strictly.
a) infants; b) toddlers; c) kids; d) youths.
7. During the match, the police arrested several _____ who were fighting.
a) children; b) kids; c) infants; d) youths.
8. "How are your _____?" – "Just fine! Thank you."
a) infants; b) youths; c) kids; d) toddlers.
9. A newborn _____ was brought into the room.
a) kid; b) baby; c) toddler; d) infant.
10. In most countries of the so-called third world there is a high rate of _____ mortality.
a) infant; b) kid; c) youth; d) toddler.
11. "How old is your _____?" – "Oh, she's just a three-month-old _____."
a) kid ... baby; b) kid ... infant; c) infant ... youth; d) child ... toddler.
12. My sister is expecting a _____.
a) a baby; b) a child; c) an infant; d) a youth.
13. In the 1950s, _____ culture began in the US. _____ began to have separate culture from their parents.
a) youth ... Kids; b) youth ... Teenagers; c) children ... Kids; d) children ... Teenagers.
14. In the campus we saw a group of college _____.
a) youths; b) toddlers; c) infants; d) kids.
15. At the weekend I'm going to take the _____ to the countryside.
a) children; b) kids; c) infants; d) toddlers.
16. In his _____, he travelled a lot.
a) child's age; b) infant's age; c) youth; d) kid's time.
17. She has no brothers or sisters. She's the only _____.
a) youth; b) infant; c) child; d) baby.
18. We are all _____ of the nuclear age.
a) kids; b) children; c) infants; d) toddlers.
19. My elder sister is _____ teacher. She works at a primary school.
a) an infant; b) a children; c) a child's; d) childish.
20. He is the _____ of the family. His two sisters are much older than he.
a) child; b) kid; c) baby; d) infant.
21. His parent died when he was very young. He was raised in a _____ home.
a) children's; b) kid's; c) infant's; d) youth's.
22. In the _____ I saw two _____.
a) baby carriage ... babies; b) baby buggy ... babies; c) child's carriage ... children; d) child's buggy ... children;
23. _____ in our country leaves much to be desired.
a) Children; b) Childcare; c) Childish; d) Childlike.

24. My sister has a part-time job as a ____.
 a) baby-sitter; b) childcare; c) baby-minder; d) baby carriage.
25. In the nest the children saw a few ____ birds.
 a) kid; b) baby; c) babyish; d) infant.
26. We use the proverb “A burnt ____ dreads the fire” when we speak about people who are afraid of everything without having any grounds for their fear.
 a) infant; b) child; c) children; d) baby.
27. It’s ____ to cry about having a tooth out at your age!
 a) childlike; b) babyish; c) babylike; d) like children.
28. Suddenly we heard a ____ voice.
 a) childish; b) childlike; c) childhood; d) children’s.
29. My younger brother is in the ____ class. He is six years old.
 a) children’s; b) infants’; c) kid’s; d) child’s.
30. Mozart was ____ prodigy: he composed a symphony at the age of seven.
 a) a kid; b) a youth; c) an infant; d) a child.
31. Measles is a very dangerous ____ disease.
 a) kid; b) infant; c) childhood; d) youth.
32. He is so ____, so optimistic, so sincere.
 a) child; b) childish; c) childlike; d) children’s.
33. In his ____, when he was just a few months old, he had some dangerous disease and became an invalid.
 a) infancy; b) babyhood; c) babyish; d) toddlerhood.
34. Don’t ask me about the building contract – that’s Robert’s ____.
 a) kid; b) infant; c) toddler; d) baby.
35. We use the phrase “through the ____ out with the bath water” when we mean losing the most important part of something when getting rid of the unwanted part.
 a) kid; b) infant; c) toddler; d) baby.

1.13 Put these stages in the development of a new life in order:

- a) conception b) delivery c) fertilisation d) labour e) pregnancy

1.14 Write sentences with the same meanings, using the word in brackets. In some cases you need to add a verb ending to the word given.

- 1) Both my sisters are pregnant at the moment. (EXPECT)
- 2) Twins were born to Amanda Harrison last Monday. (BIRTH)
- 3) She has been taking medication to help her conceive. (FERTILITY)
- 4) All my grandparents lived to their 80s or 90s. (RIPE)
- 5) My grandmother is 90 but she is still very mentally alert. (WITS)
- 6) Unfortunately the deceased died intestate. (WILL)
- 7) John bequeathed £ 1,000 to each of his three nephews. (INHERIT)

1.15 Read the short texts, then choose the correct answer.

1 The generation gap

The world is undergoing a rapid change. That is, views, opinions, fashion, and even traditions are changing rapidly. The old cannot adapt themselves to these changes easily. They always talk about good old days, and grumble about the young, which leads to a generation gap. Parents always mention the problems of the young. If there is one, then, we can say that it is the old who create it. Everyone is of the opinion that the young are, after all, human beings – people just like their parents. There is only one difference between an old man and a young man: the young man has got a bright future before him and the old one has a lot of experience behind him.

1. It is maintained that the old ...
 - B) are the only ones who get accustomed to the change.
 - C) like the change more than anything else.
 - D) have always been open to the change.
 - E) can't keep up with the rapid change.
 - F) don't like the traditions.

2. The writer claims that it is the old who ...
 - A) create the problem of the generation gap.
 - B) try to adapt themselves to the changes.
 - C) want the young to be free in their lives.
 - D) never talk about their past experiences.
 - E) are in the harmony with the young.

3. The old differ from the young that ...
 - A) the latter are not as experienced as the former.
 - B) the former do not know what to expect from life.
 - C) the old are better in understanding the young.
 - D) they are both living in the same world.

2 The secret of long life

In the mountains of Georgia, in what was once the Soviet Union, a 60-year-old is twice as likely to live over 90 as the average person in the developed world. Georgian also tend to give birth and work until they are much older. They live on a balanced and varied diet that comprises daily helpings of matzoni, a low-acid yogurt containing enzymes that said to reduce cholesterol levels.

1. We understand that the area mentioned in the passage ...
 - A) is a part of the Soviet Union.
 - B) mainly inhabited by old people.
 - C) is not suitable for 90-year-old people.
 - D) do not have many mountains
 - E) used to belong to the Soviet Union.

2. When compared with a person in the developed world, a Georgian ...
 - A) is more likely to live over ninety.

- B) is less likely to live over ninety.
- C) don't live more than sixty.
- D) possibly dies younger.
- E) Is likely to die before sixty.

3. It's clear from the passage that

- A) Georgians' cholesterol levels are very high.
- B) Georgians don't eat yogurt every day.
- C) Georgians pay special attention to their diets.
- D) Matzoni is made from yogurt.
- E) Matzoni helps them a lot in their work.

3 Love

There is only one passion which satisfies man's need to unite himself with the world, and to acquire at the same time a sense of integrity and individuality, and this is love. Love is union with somebody, or something, outside oneself, under the condition of keeping the separateness and integrity of one's own self. It is an experience of sharing, of communion, which permits the full opening of one's own inner activity. The experience of love does away with the necessity of illusion. There is no need to inflate the image of the other person, or of myself, since the reality of active sharing and loving permits me to go beyond my individualized existence, and at the same time to experience myself as the bearer of the active powers which constitute the act of loving. What matters is the particular quality of loving not the object.

1. We can infer that the love that the writer talks about

- A) is uniting yourself only with the person you love.
- B) causes one to lose one's individuality and integrity.
- C) does not permit the experience of sharing.
- D) is not restricted to one person or a thing.
- E) is the union on one's own inner activities.

2. The writer emphasizes that a person must

- A) experience sharing and communion in his life.
- B) maintain his sense of independence when uniting with another person or anything.
- C) bear in mind the necessity of illusion when falling in love.
- D) not have a sense of integrity and individuality.
- E) give more importance to the image of the person he loves.

3. What is more important for the writer is

- A) the nature of loving rather than what it is directed at.
- B) his ability to unite a person with another.
- C) the person he feels affection towards.
- D) to instill active sharing and loving in other people.
- E) the things or people that he directs his love towards.

4 Maturity

A type of maturity is needed before a person enters marriage. This type of maturity, however, is not necessarily a fixed state but an ongoing process that may last throughout the person's life. The question of maturity contains a number of subparts: physical maturity (the ability to reproduce), moral maturity (a code of life that gives guidance and direction to one's life), emotional maturity (the ability to control one's emotions), social maturity (the ability to play a part within the society), and vocational maturity (the ability to support one's family). Without these elements of maturity it is doubtful that a solid marriage can be built although there are always exceptions.

1. The type of maturity needed for marriage
 - A) doesn't change till one dies.
 - B) continues all one's life.
 - C) is not necessary for a person.
 - D) becomes a fixed state later.
 - E) is only the physical maturity.

2. Having the work in which one is regularly employed is necessary for
 - A) physical maturity
 - B) emotional maturity
 - C) moral maturity
 - D) vocational maturity
 - E) social maturity

3. If a person lacks the elements of maturity
 - A) it is not always possible to have a good marriage.
 - B) solid marriages can not be built.
 - C) he is an exception.
 - D) it will be difficult for him to control his feelings.
 - E) his life becomes intolerable.

5 Baby-sitting

Baby-sitting with my little brother is no fun. Just as I settle down to read or watch television he demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to stop my telephone conversation to find out what's wrong with him. He refuses to let me eat my meal in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

1. The writer complains about
 - A) eating snack.
 - B) talking on the phone.
 - C) watching television.
 - D) playing with his brother.
 - E) looking after his brother.

2. The passage is about
- A) the writer and television.
 - B) the writer and his brother.
 - C) the writer and the telephone.
 - D) the writer`s brother and book.
 - E) the writer`s brother and meal.

3. The writer`s brother wants him to
- A) sleep with him.
 - B) eat something with him.
 - C) knock something over.
 - D) play with him.
 - E) scream with him.

1.16 Use the following idiomatic expressions in the sentences below:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a) <i>baby of the family,</i> | f) <i>own flesh and blood,</i> |
| b) <i>blood is thicker than water,</i> | g) <i>like father, like son,</i> |
| c) <i>fight like cat and dog,</i> | h) <i>tie the knot.</i> |
| d) <i>two peas in a pod,</i> | |
| e) <i>the black sheep of the family,</i> | |

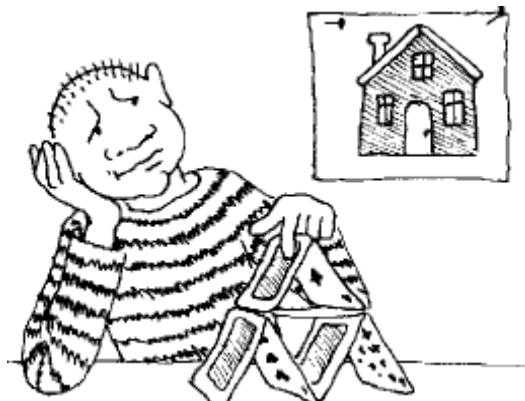
1. Jamie`s only five but he`s mad about football, just like his dad. You know what they say -
2. I`ve got two sisters who are older than me and then my younger brother Mark who`s twenty-two. He`s the
3. They`ve got two daughters and they look just the same. They`re like
4. Sam isn`t the best person for the job but his father made him head of Marketing in the family business. As you know,
5. My brother and his girlfriend have finally decided to They`re getting married in the spring.
6. I get on very well with my brother now but we used to ... when we were younger.
7. Everyone expected Susan to go to university like the rest of us, but she got a job in a casino on a ship. She`s
8. My son`s in trouble with the police. I normally have no sympathy with people who break the law but it`s different when it`s your

1.17 Fill in the gaps in the following proverbs.

1. ___ are made in heaven.
2. Faint heart never won a fair ___.
3. Birds of a ___ flock together.
4. Every family has a ___ in the cupboard.
5. Spare the rod and spoil the ___.
6. When children stand ___ they have done some ill.
7. Like ___ like son.
8. A good ___ makes a good wife.

9. He that would the daughter win, must with the ___ first begin.
10. A ___ is known by its fruit.
11. ___ is thicker than water.
12. Marry in haste, and ___ at leisure.

2 Unit 2 House and home



2.1 Choose the right word or word combination to complete the sentence.

1. After the party we went ____.
a) home; b) house.
2. Our new ____ is beginning to look more like a real ____.
a) home ... house; b) house ... home.
3. Do you live in a ____ or in a flat?
a) home; b) house.
4. Does your company produce goods for the ____ market or for export?
a) home; b) house.
5. There has been a rise in ____ prices.
a) home; b) house.
6. What's your ____ address?
a) home; b) house.
7. A lot of goods were stored in the ____.
a) warehouse; b) warehome.
8. The ____ of Windsor is the British royal family.
a) Home; b) House.
9. Windsor Castle is one of the official ____ of the British royal family, in the town of Windsor.
a) homes; b) houses.
10. Longman is one of the well-known British publishing ____, which produces a lot of English textbooks and dictionaries.
a) homes; b) houses.
11. The proverb "There is no place like ____" means that your own country is the nicest place to live in.
a) home; b) house.
12. The ____ Representatives did not approve the bill and voted against it.
a) Home; b) House.

13. It's late. They must have gone ____.
a) home; b) house.
14. He was born under the ____ of Lion.
a) Home; b) House.
15. They used to have a happy ____ life in the villa by the sea.
a) home; b) house.
16. This new building will ____ the Department of Biology.
a) home; b) house.
17. China is the ____ of tea.
a) home; b) house.
18. It's not easy to keep ____.
a) home; b) house.
19. Canada is the ____ of hockey.
a) home; b) house.
20. A lot of families in the village ____ the people who had suffered from the earthquake.
a) homed; b) housed.
21. A lot of ____ are being built in our city.
a) homes; b) houses.
22. My aunt likes ____ plants. She has a lot of them. You can see them everywhere in her ____.
a) house ... house; b) house ... home; c) home ... house; d) home ... home.
23. You don't have to worry about catering. Lunch and coffee are on the ____.
a) home; b) house.
24. They've bought a ____ in the countryside and made it a charming ____.
a) home ... house; b) house ... home; c) house ... house; d) home ... home.
25. When we changed the furniture in the flat, it was beginning to feel like ____.
a) home; b) house.
26. I came up nearer. In the window I saw the advertisement "Attractive ____ for rent. Just for you to feel comfortable."
a) homes; b) houses.
27. She is quite at ____ with computers.
a) home; b) house.
28. The number of people who have bought or are buying ____ is steadily increasing.
a) home; b) houses.
29. She was born in Sydney, but she has made Los Angeles her ____.
a) home; b) house.
30. I asked the waiter what their ____ wine was.
a) home; b) house.
31. She left ____ at sixteen and went to New York to start a career of an actress.
a) home; b) house.
32. India is the ____ of elephants.
a) home; b) house.
33. Each company has its own ____ style of writing official letters.

a) home; b) house.

34. "Are they hospitable people?" – "Yes, they keep open ____."

a) home; b) house.

35. You can live in my flat while I'm away on holidays. Make yourself at ____.

a) home; b) house.

36. The British parliament consists of two parts – the ____ of Lords and the ____ of Commons.

a) Home ... House; b) House ... House; c) Home ... Home.

37. Is he at ____ from work yet?

a) home; b) house.

38. The performance was a great success. The ____ was full. All tickets had been sold long in advance.

a) home; b) house.

39. I don't feel like going out. Let's stay at ____.

a) home; b) house.

40. We are going to move ____ next week.

a) home; b) house.

41. I prefer ____ cooking.

a) home; b) house.

42. We saw a hen ____ at a distance of about two hundred metres.

a) home; b) house.

43. We've got a large vegetable garden in the countryside. We eat ____-grown vegetables.

a) home; b) house.

44. They bear their burden by themselves and do not let other people intrude into their ____.

a) home; b) house.

45. They had a nice, cultured ____.

a) home; b) house.

2.2 Match the inhabitants with their houses:

1) campers

a) tent

2) holiday-makers who find hotels too expensive

b) ranch-house

3) a king

c) chalet

4) monks

d) guest house

5) nuns

e) old people's home

6) cowboys

f) palace

7) foresters in deep woods

g) convent

8) old people without families

h) (log)-cabin

9) skiers in the mountains

i) monastery

2.3 Read the short texts below, then choose the correct answer.

1 Countryside

Luckily I don't live in Bath but nearly ten miles away in a village called Limpley Stoke in the Avon Valley. It seems to be normal in the countryside these days for professional people who work in the town to prefer to live in the villages; this makes the housing so expensive that the villagers and agricultural workers have to live in the cheaper accommodation in town, with the result that the farmers commute out to the farm and everyone else commutes in. Certainly there is no one in the village who could be called an old style villager. The people nearest to me include a pilot, an accountant, a British Rail manager, a retired French teacher ... not a farm worker amongst them. But I don't think there is anything wrong with that – it is just the nature of villages is changing and there is still quite a strong sense of community here.

1. The people who live in the village

- A) tend to work on the farms.
- B) are mostly professionals who work in the town.
- C) are unable to afford houses in the town.
- D) don't like the old-style villagers.
- E) commute to the farms.

2. Housing is expensive because

- A) its being old style.
- B) the professionals working in the village.
- C) those with professionals preferring to live in the villages.
- D) the shortage of housing in the town.
- E) the agricultural workers working on the farms.

3. Despite the change in the basic quality of the villages, the writer thinks that

- A) it is a good place for farm workers to make money.
- B) living there is not enjoyable.
- C) the neighbours are too near to him.
- D) there should also be a farm worker among them.
- E) people still share the common values and have close ties.

2 Modern life

My grandmother was the daughter of a farmer who lived near a country town. When she was young she used to complain that life provided her with few opportunities of meeting interesting people and offered her chance of pursuing her education. But that was fifty years ago. We still live in the same farmhouse, we still relish the peace of the countryside and the quiet of the woods, but our life is very different from that of our grandparents. Why is this? What has made our life so different? The reason is, of course that discoveries and inventions made since their time have immensely extended the range of our eyes and ears. One might almost claim that these inventions can bring the whole world to us in our homes.

1. Obviously the author's grandmother
 - A) was content with her life.
 - B) frequently met new people.
 - C) thought herself lucky on the farmhouse.
 - D) felt cut off from contact with people.
 - E) regretted living in the town.

2. Unlike his grandmother the author
 - A) hates the quiet life in the countryside.
 - B) regrets not living in the city.
 - C) can not tolerate meeting new people.
 - D) wants to live a different life.
 - E) does not complain about the life in the country.

3. Thanks to discoveries and inventions
 - A) the countryside is also polluted.
 - B) the whole world suffers a lot.
 - C) we can see and hear the events in the remotest part of the world.
 - D) farmhouses are now more boring.
 - E) people have little chance of education.

3 Difficult life

Sixty-eight-year old Mary Cooper leads a very difficult life in a block of flats in Dover. There is no central-heating installed in the flats so in winter Mrs. Cooper sits in front of her small electric fire in the kitchen. She goes to bed with her clothes on because she is too cold to take them off. She has to put old newspapers between her blankets to keep warm. Sometimes she is not well enough to get up so she stays in bed all day.

1. Mrs. Cooper
 - A) likes reading in bed very much.
 - B) is fond of collecting old newspapers.
 - C) is lazy because she reads newspapers all day.
 - D) puts blankets between her newspapers to keep warm.
 - E) Supports her blankets with newspapers so as not to feel cold.

2. She doesn't change her clothes
 - B) because it is very cold in the house.
 - C) when she feels very lazy to take them off.
 - D) because she is sixty eight years old.
 - E) since she doesn't have many clothes.
 - F) Although she stays home all day.

3. She sits in the kitchen
 - A) when the central heating is off.
 - B) because she likes sitting in front of the electric fire.

- C) as the other rooms of the house are very cold.
- D) when she doesn't feel well enough to go to bed.
- E) because the only central heating is in the kitchen.

2.4 Match the names of the houses with the pictures.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) bungalow | h) lighthouse |
| b) block of flats | i) mansion |
| c) caravan | j) palace |
| d) castle | k) semi-detached house |
| e) cottage | l) tent |
| f) detached house | m) terraced house |
| g) houseboat | n) windmill |



2.5 Put each of the following words or phrases into the correct place in the passage below:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>a) above,</i> | <i>g) apartments,</i> | <i>m) between,</i> | <i>s) expensive,</i> |
| <i>b) cities,</i> | <i>h) communities,</i> | <i>n) duplex,</i> | <i>t) land,</i> |
| <i>c) families,</i> | <i>i) floors,</i> | <i>o) homes,</i> | <i>u) row,</i> |
| <i>d) large,</i> | <i>j) less,</i> | <i>p) quarter,</i> | <i>v) stores.</i> |
| <i>e) side,</i> | <i>k) single,</i> | <i>q) single family,</i> | |
| <i>f) suburban,</i> | <i>l) wall,</i> | <i>r) buildings,</i> | |

Kinds of housing.

About two-thirds of the (1) in the United States live in single-family (2). About a (3) of the families live in (4) that have two to four (5), or in (6) or other commercial buildings that include apartments.

(7) cities have more apartment housing than small (8), because (9) is scarce and (10). Small towns and (11) areas, where land is (12) expensive than in city centres, have mostly (13) homes.

Philadelphia and other (14) have many (15) houses. These are usually single-family houses, one or two (16) high, standing (17) to wall. A (18) is a building with two apartments, either (19) by side with a (20) wall (21) them, or one (22) the other.

2.6 Put these stages in the right order and then match them with the expressions on the left:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) First, | a) the drains are dug. |
| 2) Then, | b) the materials are bought. |
| 3) Meanwhile, | c) the house is painted. |
| 4) Subsequently, | d) the walls are built. |
| 5) At this stage, | e) the site is purchased. |
| 6) Next, | f) the site is levelled. |
| 7) Afterwards, | g) the foundations are laid. |
| 8) Then, | h) the house is ready to live in. |
| 9) Later, | i) the roof is put on. |
| 10) Eventually, | j) the doors and windows are put in. |
| 11) Finally, | k) the electricity and water systems are installed. |

2.7 Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>a) buyer,</i> | <i>g) contract,</i> | <i>l) time,</i> |
| <i>b) document,</i> | <i>h) fixtures,</i> | <i>m) deposit,</i> |
| <i>c) lawyer,</i> | <i>i) legal,</i> | <i>n) information,</i> |
| <i>d) price,</i> | <i>j) proof of</i> | <i>o) possession,</i> |
| <i>e) purchaser,</i> | <i>ownership,</i> | <i>p) property,</i> |
| <i>f) terms,</i> | <i>k) seller,</i> | <i>q) signs.</i> |

Buying a house.

When a (1) has chosen the house he wants, he has a (2) draw up a contract. This (3) states the (4) definition of the (5), gives the purchase (6), and demands (7) from the present owner. It also includes other important (8), such as the (9) that are to remain in the house and the (10) when the (11) takes (12).

The buyer pays a (13) when he (14) the (15). The deposit binds the (16) to the (17) of the contract.

2.8 Match the definition with the correct part of a house:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) alcove | a) windows made up of two panes of glass instead of one. |
| 2) attic | b) the half-pipe along the edge of the roof to carry away rainwater. |
| 3) chimney | c) a small space in the form of a small room added to another room for a bed, books, etc. |
| 4) cellar | d) a window in the roof. |
| 5) central heating | e) used in modern houses instead of open fires. |
| 6) double glazing | f) the space at the top of the stairs. |
| 7) French windows | g) a roofed entrance built onto a house. |
| 8) hall | h) doors made of glass which usually open out onto the garden. |
| 9) guttering | i) a hall or corridor, not a room, which leads from the entrance to the rooms inside a building. |
| 10) landing | j) the wide passage just inside the entrance of a house off which the rooms open. |
| 11) lobby | k) a room immediately below the roof of a house. |
| 12) lounge | l) a hollow passage often rising above the roof of a building which allows smoke and gases to pass from the fire. |
| 13) niche | m) an underground room, usually used for storing goods. |
| 14) porch | n) a comfortable room for sitting in. |
| 15) skylight | o) a hollow place in a wall, usually made to hold an ornament, books, etc. |

2.9 Indicate the following parts of a house on the drawing below:

a) *alcove,*

d) *guttering,*

g) *cellar,*

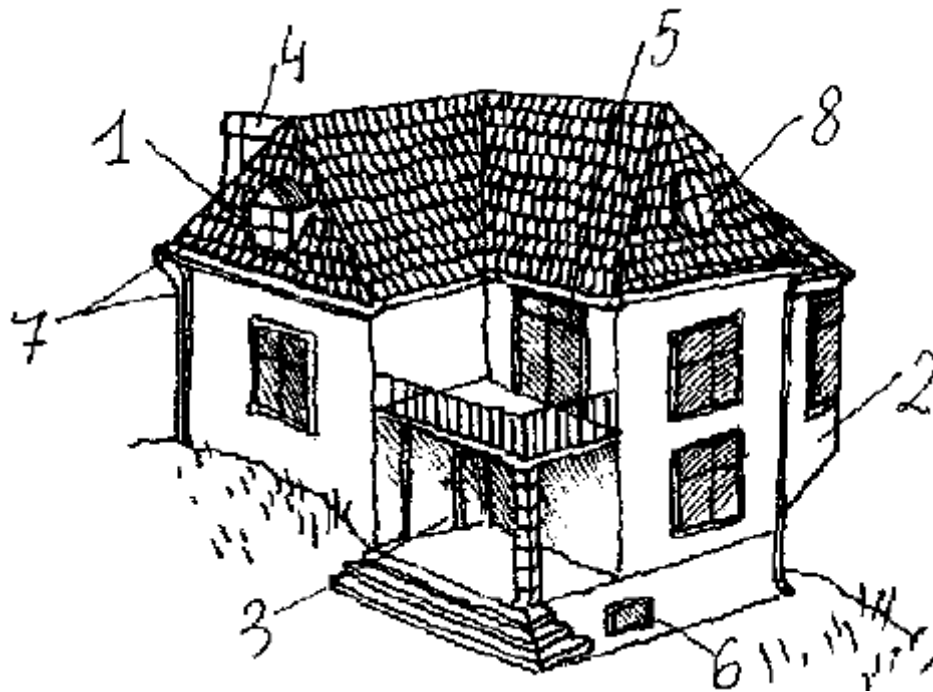
b) *French windows,*

e) *chimney,*

h) *porch.*

c) *attic,*

f) *skylight,*



2.10 Fill in the right word.

1. My landlord has decided to increase my _____ next year.

2. Leave your umbrella in the stand in the _____.

3. The main _____ n _____ was locked so they had to use the _____ door.

4. Our flat is in very poor shape now. Last time we had it _____ c _____ was ten years ago.

5. It was very cold in the _____ r _____ so she covered her sleeping daughter with an extra blanket.

6. If you want the estate agent to sell the house for you, you'll have to let him see the d _____ s _____ that show you're the legal owner.

7. It was very s _____ in the room and the air was difficult to breathe.

8. I expected my husband to come home late, therefore I left the door _____ k _____.

9. "Would you like to take a _____?" "No, thanks, I've just had a shower"

10. _____ on the door before you come into the room!

11. Your room is a terrible _____! Clean it up at once!

12. In Britain a home loan is usually referred to as a m _____.

13. Our children no longer sleep in the same room. They have _____ r _____ bedrooms now.

14. We are all at home last night sitting watching television in the _____ u _____.

15. I put an advertisement for a flat in the _____'s window, but I haven't had any replies yet.

2.11 Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word for a type of building.

1. He is a real prince and his family has lived in this ____ since the 14th century.
2. The high ____ in New York are mostly to be found in the central part of Manhattan.
3. Students can save money and make friends by living in a university ____.
4. An elderly person is better off in a ____ with no stairs to climb.
5. I've always dreamed of moving to the country and living in an old ____.
6. The student's room was so untidy it was like a ____.
7. When he was set free after twenty years in a ____, he was amazed at the changes he found.
8. They don't live in a house, they live in a modern ____ of ____.
9. A family house standing on its own is called a ____ house.
10. He keeps his tools and equipment in a ____ he has put up in his garden.

2.12 Choose the correct answer.

1. They live in a(n) ... house which stands by itself in a field.
a) attached; b) detached; c) detaching; d) semi-detached.
2. Having made his fortune he now ... in great luxury in a large house in the country.
a) dwells; b) inhabits; c) leaves; d) lives.
3. My brother lives on the eleventh floor of that ... of flats.
a) block; b) building; c) house; d) tower.
4. His house is nothing out of the ..., it's just an average four-roomed house.
a) normal; b) ordinary; c) typical; d) usual.
5. Going down the street, she walked past a long ... of houses, all exactly alike.
a) queue; b) rank; c) row; d) train.
6. In the village he was looked up to as the lord of the ...
a) castle; b) fortress; c) manor; d) tower.
7. He keeps all his tools and do-it-yourself equipment in a ... in the garden.
a) barn; b) hut; c) shed; d) stable.
8. Our house isn't joined to the other houses in the street: it's ...
a) attached; b) disconnected; c) detached; d) divided.
9. I am staying in a youth ... in the centre of the town.
a) hostel; b) inn; c) pub; d) stable.
10. We are going to ... our house by building another room onto it.
a) develop; b) extend; c) spread; d) stretch.
11. The ... outside the house said "PRIVATE".
a) advice; b) label; c) notice; d) threat.
12. The ... of the house were dug in June and the roof was on by December.
a) basements; b) ground floors; c) scaffolds; d) foundations.
13. When you build a house you must start by laying the ...
a) attic; b) basement; c) cellar; d) foundations.

14. The house is old and it's in bad
a) condition; b) damage; c) situation; d) state.
15. She was keen to ... the house to its original condition.
a) rebuild; b) renew; c) renovate; d) restore.
16. The best person to approach if you are house-hunting is an
a) agent; b) clerk; c) official; d) representative.
17. I would like to have a house ..., but for the time being I must rent this flat.
a) by my own; b) for my own; c) of my own; d) to my own.
18. Our main concern is to raise the lodgers' ... of living.
a) capacity; b) conditions; c) degree; d) standard.
19. Are you going to ... your flat in Cracow while you are abroad?
a) dispose; b) hire; c) let; d) sale.
20. The ... for the flat is \$ 70 a week.
a) due; b) fee; c) hire; d) rent.
21. We are ... into our new flat next week.
a) arriving; b) entering; c) moving; d) transporting.
22. Could we both stay at you flay? Have you got enough ... ?
a) area; b) place; c) room; d) space.
23. ... a flat with someone is cheaper than living on your own.
a) Dividing; b) Halving; c) Parting; d) Sharing.
24. The ... of newcomers to longstanding residents is very high in this block of flats.
a) average; b) cross-section; c) percentage; d) proportion.
25. Some of the people living on the Council's new estate decided to set up a(n) ... association
a) dwellers'; b) football; c) inhabitants'; d) tenants'.
26. There are several landlords approved by the university who take in
a) inhabitants; b) lodgers; c) residents; d) settlers.
27. The Housing Committee has decided to give ... to young married couples with children.
a) preferment; b) presentation; c) prestige; d) priority.
28. Homeless families ... the empty houses and started to renovate and redecorate them.
a) homed; b) moved; c) squatted; d) tenanted.
29. The landlord ... them because they hadn't paid their rent for three months.
a) demolished; b) dismissed; c) evicted; d) threw out.
30. A row of trees ... the house from the north wind.
a) fenced; b) prevented; c) sheltered; d) warned.
31. Many old houses have an underground room called a(n)
a) attic; b) cave; c) cellar; d) loft.
32. People were strolling under the trees on either side of the broad ... through the park.
a) alley; b) avenue; c) path; d) track.
33. His flat is in the
a) basement; b) cellar; c) ground; d) lift.

34. He hung up his overcoat in the ... as soon as he came into the house.
a) attic; b) cellar; c) hall; d) loft.
35. Some town children had never seen grass or trees and could play only in a small ... between their houses.
a) field; b) garden; c) park; d) yard.
36. Three stone ... lead up to the front door.
a) levels; b) stairs; c) stones; d) steps.
37. It is a large building, on six ..., and many families live there.
a) flats; b) floors; c) stages; d) stairs.
38. He went down to his workshop in the
a) annex; b) basement; c) ground floor; d) loft.
39. in this part of the country, the fields are separated by stone
a) barriers; b) fences; c) hedges; d) walls.
40. My address is 52 Long Street, and I live on the
a) basement; b) cellar; c) ground floor; d) foundations.
41. Their flat is on the top
a) attic; b) floor; c) loft; d) store.
42. We haven't got a garage, so we leave our car outside in the
a) drive; b) garden; c) pavement; d) porch.
43. He waited in the ... for the front door to open.
a) crypt; b) inlet; c) porch; d) threshold.
44. Although most of the rooms are small, the hall is
a) abundant; b) extended; c) spacious; d) tiny.
45. The villa has excellent ... for cooking and for washing clothes.
a) amenities; b) conveniences; c) facilities; d) utilities.

2.13 What makes you decide to rent or buy a house?

Choose the correct ending for each sentence:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) It's a very nice | a) light |
| 2) It gets plenty of natural | b) space |
| 3) It's got central | c) neighbourhood |
| 4) It's got a fitted | d) kitchen |
| 5) It's got an open | e) glazing |
| 6) There's plenty of storage | f) fire |
| 7) It's got double | g) heating |

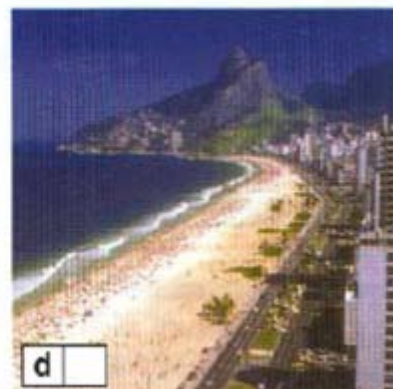
2.14 Are these sentences true or false?

1. A semi-detached house is a house that stands alone and is not joined to any other house.
2. Rent is the money you pay every week or month to the owner of the flat where you live.
3. The person that you buy a flat from is called the landlord.
4. A mortgage is the money you borrow from a bank to buy a house or flat.
5. A lift is something that carries people up and down inside buildings.

6. A self-contained flat is a flat that does not share facilities with any other flat.
7. A villa is a small house in the country or in the village.
8. A small building separated from the house usually for storing garden tools is called a cellar.
9. A time-share is a holiday flat or house where you have the right to live one or two weeks a year.
10. Flat area at the top of a staircase is landing.

2.15 Read the extracts and match them to the pictures.

1. Neuschwanstein Castle, often called “The Fairytale Castle” for its tall white towers, is set among the Bavarian Alps in southern Germany, about two hours from the city of Munich.
2. Visitors to Rome are often disappointed to find that this great monument, situated in the heart of the city, is used as a large traffic roundabout by modern Romans.
3. The Miramar Hotel is an ideal choice for a relaxing family holiday. Situated by the sea, the hotel is only 20 metres from one of the world’s most famous beaches.
4. Bran Castle – once home to Prince Vlad Tepes, the inspiration for Bram Stoker’s Dracula – stands at the top of a wooded hill in the Carpathian Mountains.



2.16 A description of a building may be found in various sorts of writing. Read the extracts and say which is from:

- 1) a letter to a friend or relative
- 2) an article describing your ideal home
- 3) an adventure story

A) Kevin stood outside the dark, abandoned house and shivered. He walked up to the heavy wooden door, pushed it open and entered a large hall. There was a stone fireplace at one end of the room, but there was no fire burning and the furniture was covered in cobwebs. Suddenly he felt a cold hand on his shoulder.

B) It would be painted white with green shutters, and the back of the house would have huge windows that most of the rooms had a good view of the ocean. It would also have a garden full of beautiful flowers and a huge swimming pool.

C) We're so excited, because we've finally moved into our new flat. It's fantastic! It's got a big balcony with a great view of the city. We're planning to buy some tropical plants and a bamboo table and chairs so that we can sit outside. The living room is huge, with a wooden fireplace ...

2.17 Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

Welcome to the White House.

a) There are over one hundred and thirty rooms in the White House. Many of them are `themed` - for example, in the Red Room all the furnishings are red. There is also a Green Room and a Blue Room, all filled with valuable works of art collected over the years by the many presidents who have lived in the White House. In addition, there is a swimming pool, a gym, a theatre and a library to entertain the President and his family.

b) The White House is set in beautiful gardens which can be viewed from the terraces on either side of the main building. At the back entrance there is a beautiful semi-circular portico, and there is a large fountain at the front.

c) Have you ever wondered what it's like in the home of the world's most powerful man? Well, you can find out if you visit the White House, the official home of the President of the United States of America. It is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C.

d) In conclusion, the White House is one of the most exciting building in the world. Visitors to the capital should not miss the opportunity to see for themselves the rooms where America's President lives and works.

e) The mansion was designed by Irish-American architect James Hoban and was completed in 1800. Its first occupant was President John Adams, but it was the great Theodore Roosevelt who later officially named it the `White House`, because of its white sandstone brickwork.

2.18 Look at these notices a-f on a college noticeboard and answer the questions below.

a) Final-year students moving out after graduation have furniture to sell. Tel. Steve and Nick on 276544.

b) Living off your parents off your savings? Earn extra cash by working at weekends. Call 896744.

c) Room available in house for female graduate student. Five minutes from campus. Must be able to move in immediately. Ring 655491, ask for Julie.

d) Student grants are not enough to live on! Join our protest outside the Senate Building, Friday 2 p.m. Bring your friends!

e) **Time to move on? If you`ve just graduated and want careers advice, come to the careers workshop at 3 p.m., Thursday 25 May, room 12A, Hughes Building.**

f) *Female postgrad, 24, looking for like-minded, non-smoking female to move in next month. If you think we could enjoy living together, call me on 733208! Nicola.*

Which notice would you respond to if ...

1. ... your income was not sufficient to meet your needs and you were angry about it?
2. ... you felt you needed to take on a new challenge or start a new phase in your life?
3. ... you were looking for bargain items because you`re going into an unfurnished flat?
4. ... you were female and about to live your accommodation and had nowhere to live?
5. ... you were dependent on others for your income and wanted to earn your own?
6. ... you were a female wanting to share a house with a girl who might become a friend?

3 Unit 3 Daily Routine



3.1 Complete the following sentences with the phrasal verbs below:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| a) <i>turn in,</i> | d) <i>wake up.</i> | g) <i>wait up,</i> |
| b) <i>a lie-in,</i> | e) <i>sleeping in.</i> | h) <i>stay up.</i> |
| c) <i>get up,</i> | f) <i>lie in.</i> | |

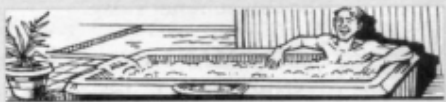
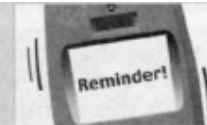


I`ve got a new job at the airport and have moved into a flat with a couple of friends. During the week I have to (1) early as I have to be at the airport by 6.30

a.m. I try to be very quiet in the mornings so I don't (2) my flatmates. At the weekends I love (3). On Saturdays I sometimes (4) till 11. I can't have a (5) if I'm playing football though, which I sometimes do on Saturday mornings. On weekday evenings I (6) quite early, about 10.30 p.m. usually, but I (7) at weekends, of course. If I get home on Saturday night before my flatmates, I (8) until they arrive and we have a drink and a chat before going to bed.

3.2 Fill in the gaps in the questionnaire.

1. What time do you normally wake ___?
2. Do you feel sleepy if you ___ up after midnight?
3. Do you have a ___-in at weekends?
4. Would you wait ___ if a friend or relative you were putting ___ was arriving very late?
5. Do you enjoy ___ in if you don't have to get up?
6. What time do you usually turn ___?
7. How often do you sleep ___ at a friend's house?
8. How often do you not hear your alarm and ___?

3.3 Complete the collocations in the advertisements for leisure activities.

 <p>What do you do when you're not working? If you want to spend your (1) time in pleasant, relaxing surroundings, why not (2) some time at the Haven Health Centre? Slow down, (3) your time. (4) time for yourself in your busy world.</p>	 <p>Don't (6) time writing appointments on your calendar! You can (7) valuable time by using Timemate, the new software from Compcorpus. Just enter appointment details and Timemate will automatically text you on your mobile phone to remind you. You'll arrive (8) on time for every appointment and never be late again.</p>
 <p>Comchess If you like chess, you'll love this. Chess for your laptop or hand-held computer. Great for (5) time on a long plane or train journey! Play with a friend or play the machine. Visit our website and order online: www.comchesswld.com</p>	 <p>Can you (9) me the time, please? How often do people ask you this and you can't answer? Never again! Just press the 'time' button on the new Boza mobile phone and the correct time is yours!</p>

3.4 Complete the sentences using phrasal verbs.

1. I'll be late back tonight so please don't bother _____.
2. Kate can't afford a hotel so she's asked a friend to _____ her _____.
3. I need an alarm clock to stop me from _____.
4. The removal firm helped us to _____ of our old house.
5. I'm really tired. I think I'm going to _____ soon.
6. Gordon and Martin already knew each other well before they _____ together.

3.5 Complete the following letter with the collocations below:

a) *throw a party,*

b) *go clubbing,*

c) *sticking to,*

d) *flying visit,*

e) *went out for a meal,*

f) *night out,*

g) *social whirl,*

h) *spend quality time,*

i) *put in an appearance,*

j) *surprise party,*

k) *called for a celebration,*

l) *special occasion,*

m) *spring a surprise on,*

n) *whirlwind visit.*

Hi Nadia,

How was your weekend? My old school friend Emma came on a (1), which was fun. We had a girls' (2) on Saturday with a couple of other friends. We (3) to a local restaurant. So much for me (4) my diet!

Emma was there for a (5) for her parents on Sunday. She and her brother wanted to (6) them for their 30th wedding anniversary – they thought 30 years together definitely (7) - so they decided to (8) for them. They had it at a hotel near their house and invited all their parents' friends. The vicar who'd married them even (9)! They asked me along too and it was lovely, a really (10) with a fun atmosphere. I was just sorry I couldn't (11 much) with Emma, but she promised the next time she comes it won't be such a (12). Anyway, what about you? Is life its usual busy (13)? Do you still (14) every weekend?

Claire

3.6 Complete the conversation.

Helen: How was Bill's (1) retirement party?

Dave: Great. You should have seen his face; he really had no idea about it and he was so moved. It was a really nice gesture for the company to (2) a party for him like that. They really wined and (3) us. And even the MD put in an (4)! What happened to you? I was surprised not to see you there.

Helen: Oh, well! I was planning to come, but then my friends (5) a surprise on me too that same night.

Dave: Was it a (6) occasion?

Helen: Yes, it was my birthday and my friends had arranged a girls' (7) out and invited lots of friends that I hadn't seen for ages.

Dave: Sounds great. Happy Birthday, by the way.

3.7 Choose the correct collocation.

1. My parents have always ... my friends feel very welcome.

a) gave; b) made; c) had.

2. My aunt came on a ... visit last week.

a) quality; b) whirling; c) flying.

3. It's quite difficult to ... a diet when you're eating out with friends.

a) hold on; b) keep with; c) stick to.

4. You've passed your exam! Well, that ... for a celebration!

a) takes; b) gives; c) calls.

5. We hope you will ... time to visit our exhibition of students' artwork.
a) give; b) find; c) spend.
6. It's important to try to spend plenty of ... time with your family.
a) welcome; b) convivial; c) quality.
7. My sister's life is a constant ... whirl.
a) special; b) active; c) social.
8. I recommend you ... a visit to the folk museum while you're in Dekksu.
a) pay; b) spend; c) go.
9. Athens ... host to the first modern Olympic Games in 1896.
a) threw; b) gave; c) played.
10. We're going to ... barbecue on Saturday. Will you join us?
a) make; b) have; c) organise.

3.8 Read the short texts and then answer the questions.

1 Childminding

When the children were very young, John worked full-time and Pam had a part-time job, but when Pam was offered the opportunity of a responsible full-time job, they didn't want to hire child minders and so John decided it should be he who reduced his working hours to look after the children. Although John does occasionally resent getting so little financial reward for his work and misses the responsibility he lost, he feels he is well suited to the arrangement he and Pam now have.

1. When his wife was offered a full-time job, John decided to look after the children because
- A) he enjoyed being with them more than his wife did.
B) he didn't want a stranger to care for them.
C) his wife would earn more money than he could.
D) he only had a part-time job.
E) his working hours were more than Pam's.
2. We understand from passage that John
- A) doesn't have any responsibility.
B) had experience of helping in the house before.
C) takes pleasure in housework.
D) would rather have a full-time job
E) earns little money
3. One regret that John sometimes has is that he
- A) feels satisfied with the situation.
B) sees so little of his wife.
C) has less responsibility at work than before.
D) has given up an extremely successful.
E) is suitable for the arrangement they have now.

2 Sleep

Some scientists have asserted that there is a correlation between your intelligence and the amount of sleep you need. The higher your intelligence, the less sleep you need. Intelligence reaches its peak in the early twenties and most great scientific discoveries have been made by under thirties. It has been indicated that the two best ways to maintain your intelligence at its youthful strength are to drink no alcohol and to continue studying throughout your life.

1. It has been suggested in the passage that ...
 - A) intelligent people need no sleep at all.
 - B) there is no connection between intelligence and sleep.
 - C) less intelligent people need less sleep.
 - D) although it is not certain intelligent people need less sleep.
 - E) it has been proved that intelligent people need more sleep.

2. Most scientific discoveries were made ...
 - A) by a very small group of people.
 - B) by people who have drunk very little alcohol.
 - C) in the first part of the century.
 - D) by young people.
 - E) by older people.

3. You can stop your intelligence deteriorating if you ...
 - A) rarely drink.
 - B) go to university.
 - C) always try to keep learning.
 - D) never drink when you are studying.
 - E) drink and study throughout your life.

3.9 Put the missing prepositions in the idioms below and expand on the sentences.

1. I'm ___ to my ears in work.
2. It's been one thing ___ another.
3. I've been ___ my feet all day.
4. Are you ___ a loose end this evening?
5. I'm tied ___ till after lunch.
6. I've been ___ the go all day.
7. We've been rushed ___ our feet.
8. I've already got enough ___ my plate.
9. I've been burning the candle ___ both ends.
10. I can fit you ___ on Monday.

3.10 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct idiom.

1. That clock is unreliable. It's been ___ recently.
a) behind the times; b) keeping bad time; c) taking its time.
2. It's late. We ought to ___ and continue with the work tomorrow.

- a) make a day of it; b) make our day; c) call it a day.
3. I start work early, so I usually ____, but yesterday was an exception.
a) keep regular hours; b) keep small hours; c) have my moment.
4. I'm sorry I can't stop for a chat, but I'm ____ at the moment.
a) behind the times; b) in no times; c) pressed for time; d) buying time.
5. The language course was excellent. I found that my English improved ____.
a) day in day out; b) to a day; c) day by day.
6. Bill plays golf ____, but not often.
a) once in a blue moon; b) off and on; c) in no time at all.
7. It's going to be a busy year for us. We've got two major projects to finish and an even bigger one ____.
a) in the pipeline; b) at the top of the tree; c) at the end of the ladder.
8. My job took a few months before I really could ____.
a) stand my pace; b) find my feet; c) see the short-list.

3.11 Choose the correct word or expression for each of the following sentences. In many cases, more than one answer may be possible.

0. My alarm clock ____ at six o'clock.
a) goes off; b) goes out; c) goes up.
1. Even if I'm asleep, it always ____ me ____.
a) makes ... off; b) wakes ... up; c) gets ... up.
2. Once I'm ____, I usually lie in bed for a few minutes.
a) wake; b) woken; c) awake.
3. I then ____.
a) get off; b) get up; c) get in.
4. The first thing I do is ____ a shower.
a) make b) have c) take
5. I ____ my breakfast and have a cup of coffee.
a) make; b) do; c) prepare.
6. Then I ____ my teeth.
a) wash; b) clean; c) brush.
7. After that I ____.
a) put on; b) wear; c) get dressed.
8. Next, I ____ the children to school.
a) fetch; b) take; c) bring.
9. I walk to the bus stop and ____ the bus to the city centre.
a) catch; b) get; c) take.
10. I work ____ 8 o'clock ____ half past twelve.
a) since ... until; b) from ... to; c) between ... and.
11. After lunch, I ____ a walk in the park.
a) take; b) go for; c) make.
12. At half past three I ____ the children from school.
a) pick up; b) collect; c) fetch.
13. In the evening I like to ____ things ____.
a) make ... easily; b) take ... easy; c) go slowly.

14. Just before I go to bed, I ___ the cat ____.
- a) put ... up; b) put ... aside; c) put ... out.
15. I enjoy ___ in bed before I go to sleep.
- a) to read; b) reading; c) the reading.
16. The last thing I do is ___ my alarm clock.
- a) set; b) prepare; c) load.
17. I usually ___ at about midnight.
- a) drop out; b) drop in; c) drop off.

3.12 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct idiom.

- It's late. We ought to ___ and continue with the work tomorrow.
a) make a day of it; b) make our day; c) call it a day.
- It's twenty years ___ that we came to live here.
a) the other day; b) to the day; c) this day week.
- Mother had a telephone call from my brother in Australia this morning. She was very pleased, of course. It really ____,
a) made her day; b) was her day; c) won her day.
- We visited Sheila this morning and she suggested ___ and staying for lunch and afternoon tea. So we did.
a) having a field day; b) calling it a day; c) making a day of it.
- The language course was excellent. I found that my English improved ____.
a) day in day out; b) to a day; c) day by day.

3.13 Complete each idiom with a word below. Use some of the words more than once:

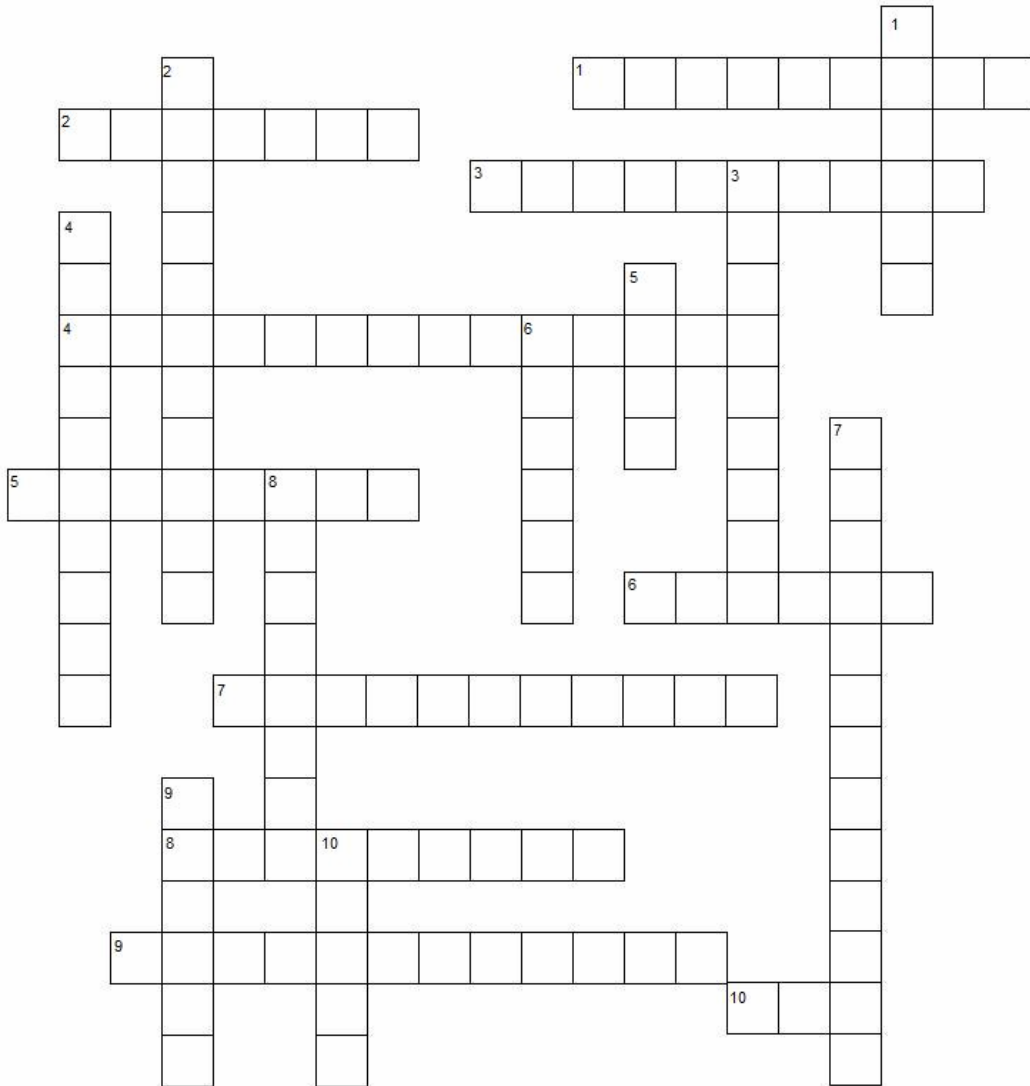
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a) chest, | d) neck, |
| b) face, | e) shoulder, |
| c) hair, | f) throat(s). |

I haven't been enjoying my job recently. On the¹ of it, it's a good job, but my colleagues don't get on with each other. They are either at each other's² or giving each other the cold³ and I don't know which is worse. My boss is always breathing down my⁴ and ramming his reactionary views down my⁵. I find him a terrible pain in the⁶. I had to get my feelings off my⁷ and, today, I decided to unburden myself to his secretary. Suddenly, I realised that my boss was standing behind me. 'You should have told me this⁸ to⁹,' he said and, without turning a¹⁰, he added 'You're fired!' I was so angry that I pulled a¹¹ at him and stormed out of the office.

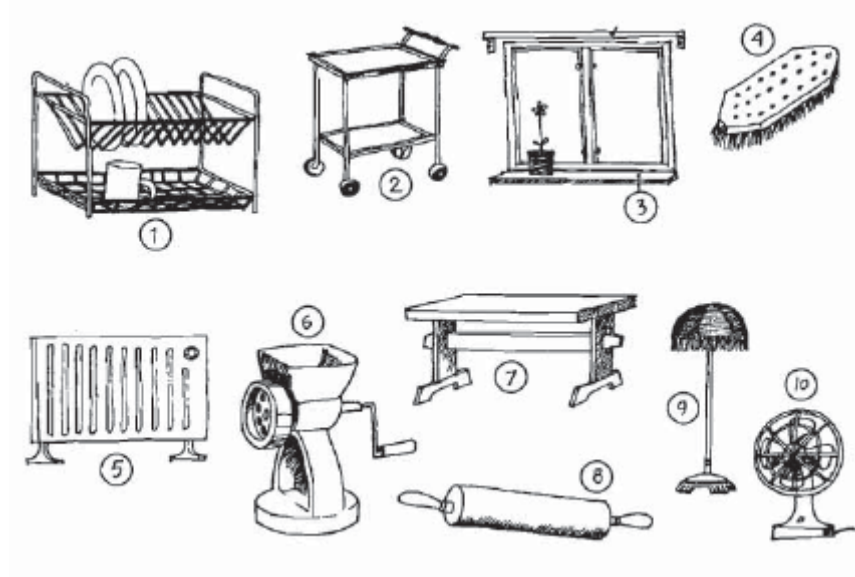
4 Unit 4 Domestic Chores



4.1 Look at the drawings and fill in the crossword below.



Across



Down



4.2 Choose the correct answer.

1. My jeans were a) *dirty*; b) *clean*, so I had to do some c) *washing*; d) *washing-up*.
2. At the end of the meal the others sat down while I did the a) *washing*; b) *washing-up*.
3. I decided I would a) *hoover*; b) *polish* the dining room table after breakfast.
4. I a) *did*; b) *made* the ironing at the weekend.
5. She a) *put on*; b) *put off* her clothes.
6. I hate a) *housework*; b) *houseworks*.
7. Quick, a) *get into*; b) *go into* bed and keep very quiet.
8. I forgot to a) *do*; b) *make* my bed this morning.

4.3 Write the number of each drawing next to the correct word:

- a) duster
- b) flex
- c) toast rack
- d) slide rule
- e) headboard
- f) pressure cooker
- g) continental quilt
- h) wrench
- i) brace
- j) bit
- k) flannel
- l) skirting board



4.4 Match the sentences with the follow-up comments:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) I must get the vacuum cleaner fixed. 2) The garden's in a bit of a state. 3) The plug on this iron is loose. 4) The front door looks terrible. 5) We've been here for ten years now. 6) Look at the state of this bath. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The screws need tightening. b) The whole place needs redecorating. c) It really could do with a coat of paint. d) It could do with a good scrub. e) The grass needs cutting. f) The carpets could do with a good clean. |
|---|---|

4.5 Match each pair of beginnings on the left with one of the endings on the right:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1) My watch has
The clock has | b) leaking |
| 2) The roof is
The pipe is | c) gone |
| 3) The window is
The lock is | d) stopped |
| 4) The light bulb is
The fuse has | e) blocked |
| 5) The handle has
One of the buttons has | f) come off |
| 6) The sink is
The drain is | g) stuck |

4.6 On the left are listed the uses of some pieces of material that no household should be without. Match them with the answers in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1) things to sleep between | a) a floor cloth |
| 2) something to clean and polish table tops | b) a nappy |
| 3) something to wash your face with | c) a handkerchief |
| 4) and dry it with | d) sheets |
| 5) something to wipe your mouth with after eating | e) a tea-towel |
| 6) something to put round baby's bottom | f) a flannel |
| 7) things to keep you warm in bed | g) a table cloth |
| 8) something to blow your nose with | h) blinds |
| 9) something to wash up with | i) a towel |
| 10) and dry the dishes with | j) blankets |
| 11) something to cover the table before laying it | k) a duster |
| 12) something to put hot dinner plates on | l) a serviette |
| 13) something to clean the floor with | m) a table mat |
| 14) things to stop people peeping through the windows at you | n) a scourer |

4.7 Answer the questions.

1. What's another way of saying that the water will not run away in a sink or washbasin? The sink or washbasin is ____.

2. Why might you run to the kitchen to get a cloth? Somebody has ___ some milk or something.

3. Why might you ring your flatmate from a phone box and ask him/her to meet you outside the flat with his/her keys? Because you are ___.

4. What is more polite/ indirect way of telling someone you *lost* a letter they sent you? – I'm sorry, I ___ your letter.

5. If your clock is slow, do you need to turn the hands forward or back?

4.8 Fill the gaps.

I went to a great party last night. I didn't get home till three in the morning. I was so tired, I didn't put my clothes away – I just _(1)_ them all over the floor. And I forgot to _(2)_ off the light. I _(3)_ to sleep with it on! Luckily I remembered to _(4)_ my alarm, because I had to get up early this morning. Ugh! I've just seen myself in the _(5)_ and I look awful! Maybe I'll better if I _(6)_ a wash.

4.9 Choose the right answer.

1. The bath water doesn't run away properly; I think the ... must be blocked.
a) conductor; b) hole; c) pipe; d) tube.

2. The tap was dripping because it needed a new ...
a) rubber; b) stopper; c) washer; d) wringer.

3. There is a lot of water on the floor. I think the washing machine must be ...
a) dropping; b) leaking; c) oozing; d) seeping.

4. We'll have to use the stairs as the lift is out of ...
a) function; b) movement; c) order; d) practice.

5. My washing machine has ... , so I'm going to the launderette.
a) broken down; b) gone out; c) run down; d) worn out.

6. There is something ... with my TV. The picture doesn't come on.
a) bad; b) missing; c) unusual; d) wrong.

7. He has a little ... next to his garage where he makes things for the house.
a) housework; b) mill; c) workhouse; d) workshop.

8. When I turned on the switch, the lights ...
a) cracked; b) expired; c) fired; d) fused.

9. I can't open this lock; the ... seems to be jammed.
a) bolt; b) catch; c) closing; d) lock.

10. I can smell gas – there must be a ... somewhere.
a) break; b) drip; c) flow; d) leak.

11. My binoculars were not actually broken, they just needed ...
a) adjusting; b) curing; c) mending; d) repairing.

12. There is something wrong with my lamp, I ... a shock when I tried to switch it on.

a) got; b) made; c) suffered; d) took.

13. The water could not flow freely because the pipe was ...
a) blocked; b) bolted; c) loaded; d) trapped.

14. I'd like to point out that two months have ... since you promised to come and repair my television.

a) elapsed; b) expired; c) lapsed; d) transpired.

15. Granny is coming for lunch. Please ... the room before she arrives.

a) arrange; b) order; c) polish; d) tidy.

16. The attic was thick with ... as no one cleared it for years.

a) dust; b) powder; c) rust; d) sediment.

17. Will you ... the beds at once! Our guests are at the door!

a) clean; b) cover; c) make; d) smoothe.

18. The house felt cold and ... after weeks of bad weather.

a) damp; b) moist; c) watery; d) wet.

19. Mrs Helpful has cleaned our house from ... to bottom.

a) attic; b) first floor; c) roof; d) top.

20. The only way to clean the box is to ... it in soap and warm water.

a) brush; b) polish; c) wash; d) wipe.

21. Don't forget to put the ... back on the toothpaste when you have finished with it.

a) cap; b) cover; c) hat; d) lid.

22. She has to work hard to keep the house ... and tidy with such a big family.

a) arranged; b) neat; c) ordered; d) smooth.

23. "... your feet before you come into the house," cried Mrs Tidy.

a) Clean; b) Polish; c) Rub; d) Wipe.

24. Ask your sister if she could give me ... with the washing up.

a) an aid; b) an assistance; c) a hand; d) a help.

25. When you've washed up, ... the plates before you put them away.

a) clean; b) dry; c) dust; d) sweep.

26. Don't leave your coat lying on the sofa like that! Hang it up by the ... at the back of the collar.

a) band; b) hole; c) hook; d) loop.

27. Please, close the window; there's a terrible

a) breeze; b) current; c) draught; d) headwind.

28. There was a ... of rubbish in the corner of the bedroom.

a) dump; b) mass; c) pile; d) stack.

29. Mike picked up a ... and went out to clear the snow away from the front of the house.

a) fork; b) jack; c) rake; d) shovel.

30. Do straighten that picture over the fireplace, it looks ... from here.

a) bent; b) crooked; c) inclined; d) uneven.

31. Before beginning to use the paint, you should ... it in the tin.

a) roll; b) stir; c) turn; d) twist.

32. Always wear goggles when spraying paint as a ... against damage to your eyes.

a) prevention; b) refuge; c) restriction; d) safeguard.

33. This room looks terrible, it's such a

a) disorder; b) litter; c) mess; d) rubbish.

34. I think the pattern on that wallpaper has been printed

a) back to back; b) face down; c) side to side; d) upside down.

35. The house is in good ... though it needs to be repainted.

a) condition; b) position; c) standing; d) state.

36. My brother has just had central heating ... in his flat.

a) inlaid; b) inset; c) installed; d) introduced.

37. The town stands mainly on the left ... of the river.

a) bank; b) cliff; c) coast; d) shelf.

38. Uncle Billy has bought a piece of ... near the sea and going to build a house there.

a) country; b) earth; c) land; d) territory.

39. I'm glad I chose this part of town to live in. It's such a peaceful

a) environment; b) neighbourhood; c) proximity; d) surroundings.

40. Our village is ...; some of the houses are very far apart.

a) diffused; b) extended; c) scattered; d) spread out.

41. Modern buildings should ... with the surrounding area.

a) blend in; b) join in; c) match; d) suit.

42. Since they built the car factory, a lot of new houses have ... in the district.

a) hopped up; b) jumped up; c) leapt up; d) sprung up.

43. The new town hasn't the usual ... yet, but a theatre, cinema and library are under construction.

a) aids; b) amenities; c) conveniences; d) equipment.

44. When the capital got too crowded, they had to build new towns to take the

a) overflow; b) overrun; c) overspill; d) overstock.

45. The monastery is on the ... of the town.

a) neighbourhood; b) outskirts; c) suburbs; d) surroundings.

4.10 What things could be described with the following adjectives? Try and think of four items for each:

1) blunt

6) tarnished

11) bent

16) tangled

2) split

7) dented

12) faded

3) rotten

8) creased

13) blocked

4) torn

9) twisted

14) warped

5) chipped

10) faulty

15) stained

4.11 Choose the correct answer.

1. When you turn off the TV, please pull out the ____, too.

a) block; b) plug; c) switch; d) wire.

2. The electricity failure is not dangerous. There is no need for ____.

a) alarm; b) cowardice; c) dread; d) scare;

3. When you ____ this read button, the machine stops.

a) hit; b) lift; c) press; d) pull.

4. He ____ the tap but could get no water.

a) adjusted; b) controlled; c) opened; d) turned on.

5. Where is the book of ____ for using this washing machine?

- a) directives; b) instructions; c) orders; d) regulations.
6. Can you help me? I can't ___ how to start this machine.
a) do in; b) get on; c) set down; d) work out.
7. Don't touch that wire or you may get an electric ____.
a) attack; b) current; c) shock; d) surprise.
8. Mr Impatient kicked the washing machine to try to ____.
a) cause; b) force; c) get; d) make.
9. The door will open if you ___ it hard.
a) hold; b) knock; c) push; d) throw.
10. You can get drinking water by turning this ____ .
a) knob; b) pipe; c) switch; d) tap.
11. He wanted a bath but couldn't find the ____.
a) cork; b) lid; c) plug; d) stopper.
12. I ___ the door-bell several times but there was no-one at home.
a) knocked; b) pulled; c) rang; d) squeezed.
13. Ms Forgetful can't use her hair-drier as she forgot to buy a ___ for it.
a) pin; b) plug; c) socket; d) switch.
14. A food processor has become an indispensable piece of ___ in the home.
a) device; b) equipment; c) gadget; d) machine.
15. Who's left the tap running? There's a ___ of water on the floor.
a) bucket; b) heap; c) pool; d) stain.

4.12 Complete each of the following sentences with the name of a tool.

Each dash (_) represents one letter.

1. We cut down trees with an ____.
2. We cut paper or cloth with a pair of _____.
3. We knock nails into wood with a _____.
4. We raise a car to change a wheel with a _____.
5. We put in and take out screws with a _____.
6. We tighten or loosen nuts with a _____.
7. We saw wood with a ____.
8. We bend and cut wire with _____.
9. We break up roads, rocks, etc. with a _____.
10. We draw corks out of bottles with a _____.

4.13 Match the words from the right-hand column with the words from the left-hand column for the most likely collocations:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1) leaking | a) car bumper |
| 2) chipped | b) water-pipe |
| 3) dented | c) forehead |
| 4) stained | d) dinner-plate |
| 5) bruised | e) tablecloth |
| 6) cracked | f) vase |

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