Using your dictionary

1 How to find words

A The alphabet

Put the words below into alphabetical order (a, b, c, etc.) by writing in a number next to the right word:

___ glasses ___ snail ___ jellyfish ___ arch
___ ripple ___ duck ___ windmill ___ earth
___ bring ___ hat ___ sneeze ___ zebra

B All these words have pictures in this dictionary. Do you know what these words mean? Check by looking at the pictures at each entry.

2 Dictionary quiz

When you look up a word, your dictionary tells you what it means. It also gives you much more information. Use your dictionary to help you to find the answers to these questions:

1 How long is a fortnight?
   a) one night  b) four nights  c) two weeks

2 What is the opposite of sensible?
   a) insensitive  b) silly

3 What does GP stand for?
   a) guinea pig  b) general practitioner

4 Which of the following words rhymes with (= sounds like) great?
   a) late  b) meat  c) greet

5 What is the past tense of freeze?
   a) freezed  b) froze  c) frost

6 Which preposition should go in the space? He looks ______ his father.
   a) as  b) like

7 Which of the following words has no plural?
   a) suitcase  b) backpack  c) luggage

8 The people were really friendly. What part of speech is friendly in this sentence?
   a) adjective  b) adverb  c) noun

9 If somebody winds you up, how do you feel?
   a) happy  b) sad  c) angry

10 What is the noun related to the word verb suspect?
   a) suspense  b) suspicion  c) suspicious

3 Picture Dictionary crossword

Look at the Picture Dictionary page given in brackets [ ] after each clue to find the answers and complete the crossword:

ACROSS
2 a drink that is white (4) [P6]
5 an animal with a very long neck (7) [P3]
9 you use this to speak (5) [P4]
10 a plant with big green leaves that you eat cold in salads (7) [P9]

DOWN
1 you wear this under a jacket (5) [P5]
3 another word for a large ship (5) [P1]
4 a hobby that makes you calm (4) [P15]
6 people like to eat this with chips (4) [P7]
7 a young horse (4) [P2]
8 part of a car’s wheel (4) [P1]
1 Types of home
A Match the words with the pictures.
____ terraced house
____ cottage
____ block of flats
____ bungalow
____ semi-detached house
____ detached house

B Now answer these questions:
a What type of home has only one storey? ______________________
b What type of home has many storeys? ______________________
c What type of home is joined to another house on one side? ______________________
d What type of home is part of a line of houses that are all joined together? ______________________
e What type of home do you live in now? ______________________

2 Finding somewhere to live
You are looking for accommodation and you see this advertisement:

ROOM TO LET
Large, bright double room to let in shared house, recently decorated and fully furnished.
Central location, 5 minutes from shops and station.
Must be non-smoker, student preferred.
Rent £60 per week plus bills, available from July 1st.
Tel. 05849 457629 for further information.
A Here is a list of questions. You can only answer five of them using the information above.

1 How much is the rent?
2 How many other people live in the house?
3 Does the room have furniture in it already?
4 Is there a washing machine?
5 Is there a garden?
6 Is there a phone?
7 Is it near the shops?
8 Would you have your own bathroom or would you have to share?
9 When could you move in?
10 Would you have to pay anything in addition to the rent?

B To answer the other five questions you decide to phone the number on the advertisement. Here are the answers. Write one of the unanswered questions from your list for each answer.

a ___________________________? Yes, a small one, with a lawn.
b ___________________________? No, but there’s a launderette just down the road.
c ___________________________? There are three of us. We’re all students.
d ___________________________? There are two bathrooms, which we share.
e ___________________________? No. We all use our mobile phones because it’s cheaper.

3 Furniture and Rooms

Look at Picture Dictionary P10 in your Oxford Essential Dictionary for the words you need to complete the crossword.

ACROSS
1 a large cupboard for hanging clothes in
5 a small area by the front door of a house
6 a place in the kitchen where you wash dishes, vegetables, etc
7 a room at the top of a house, under the roof
9 a thing on the roof of a house that lets smoke go outside
11 something that keeps food frozen for a long time
13 something that keeps food cold

DOWN
2 a machine that washes plates, knives, forks, etc.
3 a thing that you use for cooking with electricity or gas
4 a room where you cook food
8 a long soft seat for more than one person
10 a room in the part of a house that is under the ground
12 a small piece of thick material that you put on the floor
1  **Days and Months**

A  Use the letters in the circles to find the **days of the week**. Write them in order here, starting with Monday:

1  ____________________
2  ____________________
3  ____________________
4  ____________________
5  ____________________
6  ____________________
7  ____________________

Look at **day** in your dictionary to see if you were right.

B  Look at **month** in your dictionary to find the **months of the year**. Now fill the gaps in this rhyme:

> Thirty days has S _ _ _ _ _ _ ,
> A _ _ _ , J _ _ _ and dull N _ _ _ _ _ _ .
> All the rest have thirty-one,
> Except F _ _ _ _ _ _ alone,
> Which has twenty-eight days clear,
> And twenty-nine in each leap year.

2  **Special days**

A  Do you know when these special days happen? Match the day with the month(s), then use your dictionary to see if you were right and to find out more about them.

- **Thanksgiving (US)**: March or April
- **Thanksgiving (Canada)**: December
- **Easter**: January
- **Christmas**: October
- **New Year’s Day**: November
- **Halloween**: October

B  Where do these words belong? Easter or Christmas? Put each one in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Easter</th>
<th>Boxing Day</th>
<th>Father Christmas</th>
<th>chocolate eggs</th>
<th>turkey</th>
<th>Santa Claus</th>
<th>Christmas Eve</th>
<th>presents</th>
<th>Good Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carols</td>
<td>Easter Monday</td>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>dinner</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>cards</td>
<td>pudding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Christmas       | carols     | Easter Monday    | Christmas Day  | dinner | spring      | cards        | pudding  |             |

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**PHOTOCOPIABLE © Oxford University Press**
Katie is talking about Christmas in the UK. Use some of the words and phrases from exercise 2B to fill the gaps.

I’m so excited! It’s nearly Christmas! I’ve sent Christmas _________ to all my friends and yesterday I bought _________ for my family.

On _________ (December 24th) Dad always puts up the Christmas tree in the sitting room, and my brother and I decorate it with coloured lights and glass balls.

When we wake up on _________, there are presents for everyone. My little brother believes that _________ brings them during the night. We go to church with our parents and sing _________, then we go to Granny and Grandpa’s for Christmas _________. We eat roast _________, roast potatoes and vegetables, then Christmas _________, which is like cake made with lots of fruit. We open our presents, play games and have fun.

I really hope it snows. Last year it snowed on _________, the day after Christmas, and I made a huge snowman.

3 The weather

Use Picture Dictionary page P16 in your dictionary to help you complete this crossword.

When you have finished, look down the column marked with an arrow (↓) to find a sentence that is often true in Britain!

1. the coldest part of the year
2. light cloud near the ground, which is difficult to see through
3. when soft white pieces of frozen water are falling from the sky, it’s …
4. white or grey shapes in the sky that are made of drops of water
5. the hottest part of the year
6. a half circle of colours in the sky when rain and sun come together
7. the part of the year when plants and flowers start to grow
8. the time in the evening when the sun goes down
9. the trees are blowing around a lot because it’s …
10. the part of the year when the leaves change colour and start to fall off the trees (British)
11. thick cloud near the ground that is difficult to see through
1 In the classroom
Circle TWELVE more things in the grid that you can find in a classroom. Words can go across [→] or down [↓]. Picture Dictionary page P11 will help you.

2A Word families
Look at these sentences containing words connected with education. Choose the right words to fill in the gaps. The first one has been done for you.

STUDY student studies studying
Maria’s studying nursing in Bristol.
I never had any money when I was a student.
He had to give up his job so that he could concentrate on his studies.

EDUCATE educated education educational
a She was born in the UK but she was ________________ in the US.

b You should watch this film, it’s very ________________.

c A good ________________ is the best thing you can give your child.

GRADUATE graduated graduates

d He ________________ from Bristol University last year.

e Many ________________ find it difficult to get a job.
TRAIN  training  training  trains
f He ______________ pilots to fly planes.
g He is in ______________ for the London Marathon.
h I went on a computer ______________ course before I started the job.

B  Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.
Your dictionary will help you to find the right one.

at  at  from  in  of  on  to

a What are you doing here? Why aren’t you ______ school?
b He has a degree ______ computer science.
c He’s a professor ______ history ______ York University.
d The test is ______ irregular verbs.
e She graduated in geography ______ Manchester University.
f She went ______ college to study art and design.

C  Which word?
Put a circle round the correct word.

Katya is going to take/pass her exam next week. I hope she takes/passes it because she has worked hard. She has been learning/teaching English for 2 years. Her friend Sue has been learning/teaching her, and she goes to college twice a week for courses/classes. The teacher always gives her plenty of homework/housework. She likes to study/train in the college library/bookshop.

3  Practising the language
Ask your partner some questions about his/her studies, for example:

How long have you been learning English?
Where do you like to study?
How often do you go to college?

Now write a short paragraph about your partner:
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
1 Jobs

Complete the crossword with the names of people who do these jobs. Look at Picture Dictionary P12 in your dictionary to help you.

ACROSS
1 a man who helps to catch criminals
3 a person who looks after your teeth
5 a person who cares for people when they are sick or hurt
6 a person who teaches in a school
9 a woman who works in business
13 a person who represents somebody in a court of law
14 a person who makes things from wood
15 a person who puts in and repairs water pipes and toilets
16 a person who flies a plane

DOWN
1 a person who paints houses or walls
2 a person who looks after sick animals
4 a person who works in a shop (4, 9)
7 a person who cooks in a hotel or restaurant
8 a person who decides how to punish somebody in a court of law
10 a man who brings you food and drink in a restaurant
11 a person who owns or looks after a farm
12 a person who people go to when they are ill
2 **Talking about jobs and work.**

Use your dictionary to check that you understand the meaning of these words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>overtime</th>
<th>retire</th>
<th>candidates</th>
<th>CV</th>
<th>promoted</th>
<th>apply for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full-time</td>
<td>company</td>
<td>resign</td>
<td>commute</td>
<td>salary</td>
<td>get the sack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you __________ a job, you usually have to provide a ____________, where you give details of your qualifications and experience. The most suitable ____________ will then be offered an interview. The job may be part-time or ____________, and sometimes you have to do ____________, when you work extra hours. If you do not live near your place of work, you will have to ____________, which can be stressful and tiring.

You will receive your wages every week, or your __________ every month, and if you work hard you may get __________, when you will earn more money and have more responsibility. However, if you do your work badly you may __________. If you don’t like the job, you can __________, but if things go well you can work with the same __________ until you are in your sixties and then __________.

3 **Getting a job**

You see this job advertisement in your college:

**SHOP ASSISTANT REQUIRED**

Part-time position, evenings and weekends only
Pay according to age and experience
Call Sam on 450783 for more information

You call the number to get some more information. Here are some of the questions that you ask Sam, and that he asks you. Can you put one word in each gap to complete the questions?

| experience | uniform | hours | interview | qualifications | earn |

You ask Sam:

1 What __________ would I work?
   *I need somebody to work on Saturdays, as well as two evenings a week.*

2 How much would I __________?
   *You would start at £6.50 an hour.*

3 Would I have to wear a __________?
   *Yes, we will provide clothes for you to wear.*

Sam asks you:

4 Do you have any __________?
   *A little. I helped my father in his shop during the holidays.*

5 What __________ do you have?
   *I am studying for a degree in Mathematics.*

6 Can you come in tomorrow for an __________?
   *Of course, what time would you like to see me?*
Leisure

1 **Sports and hobbies**
Here are some activities people enjoy doing in their spare time. **Football** is one of them.
Can you find ten more sports and hobbies in the grid below?
Words can read across [→] and down [↓].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
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<th>F</th>
<th>Q</th>
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</table>

2 **What do you like doing?**

A Here are some ways to talk about what you like and don't like doing. Put them in order, starting with the most positive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I quite like…</th>
<th>I love…</th>
<th>I really like…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don’t mind…</td>
<td>I don’t like…</td>
<td>I like…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

😊 I love ☹

B Now use these expressions to complete the sentences. Use each one once only.

- going to the cinema. I think it’s better than watching DVDs at home because you have a bigger screen so it’s more exciting.
- cooking. I think it’s great to invite friends over and prepare a lovely meal for us all to enjoy together.
- playing video games. My brother plays them a lot, but I think they’re boring.
C Now write your own sentences, saying what you like or don't like doing. Give a reason or an explanation for your opinion.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3 Sports Vocabulary

A These words are all connected with different sports. Put them under the correct headings in the boxes below, using your dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>racket</th>
<th>goggles</th>
<th>gloves</th>
<th>tracksuit</th>
<th>shorts</th>
<th>boots</th>
<th>club</th>
<th>bat</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

people in sports  
places where you do sports  
things that you wear on your body  
things you use to hit the ball

B Use your dictionary to find out which sports go with these words. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

a   __________ court  
b   __________ ring  
c   __________ pool  
d   __________ pitch  
e   __________ player  
f   __________ racket  
g   __________ stick  
h   __________ club  
i   __________ bat

C Complete these sentences with words that you haven't used yet from exercise A.

a When I go swimming I wear ___________ as I don’t like the water in my eyes.

b The ___________ blew his whistle for half-time.

c Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the 2006 men's world ___________!

d The country's top ___________s will be competing in a variety of events, including the long jump.

e I'm going to take up jogging, so I need to buy a new pair of ___________. 
Going shopping

1 Different shops
You are going to the shops. Look at your list below and at Picture Dictionary P13. Where do you need to go? Write the answers in the crossword.

ACROSS
1 a packet of aspirins (8)
3 a pint of milk (7)
4 2 chicken breasts (8)
6 get coat cleaned (3, 8)
7 book an eye test (9)

DOWN
2 onions and a cabbage (6)
4 a loaf of bread (6)
5 a bunch of roses (8)

2 Buying things in shops
Here are two conversations. In each one a shop assistant is speaking to a customer. Put each conversation into the correct order.

A

That’s OK. Here’s your change, thank you.

1 Can I have a kilo of apples, please?
   Thank you, goodbye.
   Here you are. Anything else?
   That’ll be £1.90 please.
   That’s all, thanks.
   I’ve only got a twenty-pound note.

B

£10.99
Anything else?
How much is that?

1 Have you got a guide to Oxford?
   OK, I’ll take it.
   No, that’s all. Can I pay by credit card?
   Of course.
   Yes, here you are.
3 Taking something back to the shop

A You went shopping and bought three things, but now you want to return them.

A a shirt  B a watch  C a bowl

Here are some reasons why. Write A, B or C next to each one, then write the correct answers in the columns. You can use the answers more than once.

__________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________
__________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________
__________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________
__________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________
__________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________  ____________________________________________________

I'm not happy with it. A, B, C It's broken. _______
It's chipped. C When I washed it, it shrank. _______
It doesn't work. _______ It's the wrong colour. _______
It doesn't fit me. _______ It's too big. _______

B Use your dictionary to check that you know the meanings of the words and phrases below, then use them to complete the paragraph below.

exchange  faulty  a refund  second-hand  buzzing noise  in the sale  at a discount  receipt  brand new

I wanted to buy a ______________ radio but I couldn't find one, so I had to buy a ______________ one. I was pleased when I found one ______________, as it was cheaper than usual. But when I got home and switched it on, it made a strange ______________, so I took it back to the shop. I told the shop assistant that I thought the radio was ______________ and I asked her if I could get my money back. Luckily I had kept the ______________. She said she couldn’t give me ______________ because I bought the radio ______________, but I could ______________ it for another one. So I did that, and the new one is working perfectly.
Food and drink

1 Words that go together
A Complete these pairs. Find the food or drink ‘partner’ in the box. Words may be read across [→] or down [↓].

a bread and butter
b bacon and ____________
c fish and ____________
d tea with ____________
e strawberries and ____________
f curry and ____________
g toast and ____________
h salt and ____________

B Put the correct letters into the gaps in the words below to make complete phrases. The pictures at container in your dictionary will help you with some answers.

a a b o t l e of water
b a p _ t of yogurt
c a b _ h of grapes
d a j _ r of jam
e a c _ n of orange juice
f a b _ x of chocolates

g a b _ r of chocolate

h a p _ _ t of biscuits
i a t _ n of beans
j a s _ _ e of toast
k a c _ n of lemonade
l a l _ f of bread
m a s _ _ _ _ _ l of sugar

2 Preparing and cooking food
A We cook different food in different ways. Choose one answer for each of these.

a You can fry bacon/grapes/tea
b You can roast cabbage/chicken/bananas
c You can grill sausages/peaches/lettuce
d You can bake onions/beef/potatoes
e You can boil tomatoes/rice/strawberries
f You can steam fish/lemons/eggs

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B Which of the following can’t you do? Choose one answer for each.

a You can’t **chop** onions/peas/chicken
b You can’t **slice** bread/cucumber/ice cream
c You can’t **grate** cheese/chicken/carrot
d You can’t **peel** potatoes/bananas/pasta
e You can’t **stir** a quiche/a cup of tea/soup

C Here is a recipe. Use the words below to complete the instructions. You can use the same words more than once.

**Easy Chicken Stew**

4 chicken breasts
some flour
vegetable oil
2 leeks
2 onions
4 carrots
2 celery stalks
salt and pepper

Cut the chicken breasts in half, roll them in flour and a) ____________ them in a little oil for a few minutes until they go brown. Put the chicken in a large pot with a lid. Wash and b) ____________ the leeks, and c) ____________ and d) ____________ the onions.

e) ____________ the leeks and onions until they are soft, and then f) ____________ this to the chicken. g) ____________ and h) ____________ the carrots, then wash and i) ____________ the celery and add this to the pot. Pour in around 450ml of water, and season with salt and pepper. Put the lid on the pot and i) ____________ in the oven for 1 hour. k) ____________ it halfway through. l) ____________ with mashed potato. It serves four people.

Now write your own recipe. Give it to someone in your class to try.

3 **Food and drink quiz**

Can you answer these questions about food and drink in Britain?

1 What are the three main meals of the day usually called? __________________________________________

2 Which of these is not usually eaten for breakfast?   a) soup   b) cereal   c) toast

3 What do we usually call coffee with milk?   a) milk coffee   b) white coffee   c) American coffee

4 What do children often eat at Easter?   a) boiled eggs   b) stewed rabbit   c) chocolate eggs

5 What meat do people traditionally eat at Christmas?   a) chicken   b) turkey   c) lamb

6 Can you name three items of cutlery? __________________________________________

7 What is another word for ‘dessert’? __________________________________________

8 What do people usually put on top of a birthday cake? __________________________________________

9 How many eggs is ‘a dozen’?   a) 6   b) 12   c) 18

10 What don’t vegetarians eat? __________________________________________
1 Registering with a doctor

Before you can see a GP in the UK, you need to go to your local surgery and register. You will get a form that you must fill in with your name, address and medical history.

Family doctor services registration

PATIENT’S DETAILS

Please complete in BLOCK CAPITALS and tick [✓] as appropriate.

Mr  Mrs  Miss  Ms
Surname .................................................................

Date of Birth ...........................................
First Names ..................................................

Male  Female
Town and Country of birth ................................

Home Address ............................................................................................................................

Postcode ................................................ Telephone Number ..................................................

Please provide the following information

Your previous address in the UK
Name of previous doctor while at that address

2 At the doctor’s

A You are feeling unwell so you phone your doctor to make an appointment. Put this conversation in the correct order:

a That’s fine, thanks. .................................................................

b And your first name? ..............................................................

c Certainly. When would you like it for? ..............................

d Hello, I’d like to make an appointment to see Dr. Shaw, please. .................................

e Ramirez. .................................................................

f OK. What’s your last name? ..................................................

g As soon as possible, please. ..............................................

h Right, so the doctor will see you tomorrow at 3.45pm. ........

i Luis. ............................................................................

j Thank you. ..................................................................

k Well, the earliest appointment we have available is tomorrow afternoon at 3.45. ........

B Match the sentences to find expressions you can use at the doctor’s.

My neck aches. ................................................................. It hurts to walk on it.
I’ve got a sore throat. .......................................................... My whole head really hurts.
I keep getting terrible headaches. ...................................... It’s very painful.
I’ve sprained my ankle. ...................................................... I’ve got a bad cold.
I’ve cut my hand. .............................................................. It hurts when I swallow.
I keep coughing and sneezing. ........................................... I’ve been sick.
I’ve got stomach ache. ..................................................... I can’t turn my head.
3 People, places or things?
A Write the words in the correct column. Use your dictionary to find the meaning of any words that you don't know.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paramedic</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td>midwife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syringe</td>
<td>casualty department</td>
<td>bandage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaster</td>
<td>pill</td>
<td>waiting room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescription</td>
<td>surgeon</td>
<td>stretcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>surgery</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Now use some of these words to fill the gaps in the sentences below:

1 He was injured during the match, so they carried him away on a ____________.
2 An experienced ____________ carried out the operation.
3 Take this ____________ to the chemist's to get your medicine.
4 The ambulance rushed him to the ____________ of the local hospital.
5 When she broke her arm, the nurse put it in ____________.
6 Dr Shaw will see ____________s between 8.30 and 11.00 a.m.
7 Which ____________ is Dilip in? I want to go and visit him.
8 The nurse took my temperature with a ____________.
Transport

1 Words that go together

A Which is the odd one out? Cross out the wrong answer. The first one has been done for you.

a You can drive a car train bicycle
b You can get on and get off a train van bus
c You can get into and get out of a bicycle taxi car
d You can board a plane train lorry
e You can catch or miss a bus taxi train

B Which form of transport do these words belong to? Put them into the correct columns below. Some words will go into more than one column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pedal</th>
<th>platform</th>
<th>parking meter</th>
<th>passenger</th>
<th>cyclist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>steering wheel</td>
<td>pilot</td>
<td>handlebars</td>
<td>carriage</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driver</td>
<td>station</td>
<td>fare</td>
<td>flight</td>
<td>boarding card</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bicycle car bus train plane

C Now use some of these words to complete the sentences. Use each word once only:

1 How much is the bus __________ to college?
2 The train to London departs from __________ 3.
3 __________s should keep their luggage with them at all times.
4 This bike is too big for my son. His feet don’t reach the __________s!
5 The __________ landed the plane safely.
6 If we go by car, we’ll need to take some change for a __________.
7 What time is your __________ to Cracow?
8 Most bicycles have a bell on the __________.
9 First class __________s are at the front of the train.
10 You must buy a __________ before you travel.
2 Talking about advantages and disadvantages

Match each advantage on the left with a disadvantage on the right. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Using your own car is a convenient way to travel, especially with a family.</td>
<td>a This form of transport is the most harmful for the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Travelling by plane is the fastest way to go to other countries.</td>
<td>b You can’t take more than one passenger!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Travelling by bike keeps you fit.</td>
<td>c You may have to wait a long time for one to arrive, and they can be crowded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Travelling by train is usually fast and comfortable.</td>
<td>d It is expensive in Britain, and there are often delays and cancellations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Travelling by bus is a cheap method of transport.</td>
<td>e It is no fun in the rain and bad weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Travelling by motorbike is fast and exciting.</td>
<td>f Road tax and fuel prices are increasing all the time, making it expensive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Linking words

although but however though

You can join these advantages and disadvantages using the words in the box above. For example:

Using your own car is a convenient way to travel, especially with a family, but road tax and fuel prices are increasing all the time, making it expensive.

or

Using your own car is a convenient way to travel, especially with a family. However, road tax and fuel prices are increasing all the time, making it expensive.

These linking words all mean the same thing. We can use but, although and though in the middle of a sentence. When we use however, we have to start a new sentence. Look in your dictionary to see examples of how to use these words.

Now join the other pairs of sentences in exercise 2 in as many ways as you can, using the words in the box:

___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

What do you think? Write your own sentences about travelling on different forms of transport.

___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Key and teacher’s notes

Using your dictionary (p1)

1A 1 arch 7 jellyfish
  2 bring 8 ripple
  3 duck 9 snail
  4 earth 10 sneeze
  5 glasses 11 windmill
  6 hat 12 zebra

Teacher’s note: When students have completed 1A, give them sets of 10 words beginning with the same letter to alphabetize. This could be a race with students working in pairs. These worksheets are all designed to demonstrate to students how much information and help their dictionary provides. Exercise 2 gives examples of some of the information that can be found at the entries, but there is much more. The teacher could concentrate on any of these aspects, for example, past tenses or comparatives, both of which are written out in full at the relevant entries. Look at the Guide to the Dictionary pp iv and v to discover more about what information this dictionary gives, and how it is given.

2 1 c 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b
  6 b 7 c 8 a 9 c 10 b

3 S M I L K
   Y H I N
   G I R A F F E
   A T I R
   F S T
   M O U T H Y
   R A L T E N C E
   "F R I D G E"

Homes (p2-3)

1A 1 semi-detached house
  2 block of flats
  3 bungalow
  4 terraced house
  5 detached house
  6 cottage

1B a a bungalow
   b a block of flats
   c a semi-detached house
   d a terraced house

Teacher’s note: Ask students to work in pairs, finding the answers to the questions, then practising questions and answers together.

2A Here are the questions you can answer:
  1 £60 a week.
  2 Yes, it’s fully furnished.
  3 Yes, it’s five minutes from the shops.
  4 July 1.
  5 Yes, you’d have to pay bills (e.g. gas and electricity).

2B a Is there a garden?
  b Is there a washing machine?
  c How many other people live in the house?
  d Would I have my own bathroom or would I have to share?
  e Is there a phone?

Teacher’s note: Role play Divide the class in half. One half is looking for a flatmate and writes an advertisement; the other half is looking for accommodation and writes a list of questions to ask. Then put them together in pairs to ask and answer each other’s questions.

3 W A R D R O B E
   T C I S
   P O R C H T I
   S I N K A T T I C
   S C R E E N
   F R E E Z E R
   A L L AU N Y
   "F R I D G E"

Times of year (p4-5)

1A 1 Monday
  2 Tuesday
  3 Wednesday
  4 Thursday
  5 Friday
  6 Saturday
  7 Sunday

Teacher’s note: Students can practise the days of the week by either making sentences about describing what they did last week; On Sunday my aunt and uncle came to visit us; On Thursday I went to the dentist, etc. or by looking at the calendar and writing a list of activities. Exercise 2 gives examples of some of the information that can be found at the entries, but there is much more. The teacher could concentrate on any of these aspects, for example, past tenses or comparatives, both of which are written out in full at the relevant entries. Look at the Guide to the Dictionary pp iv and v to discover more about what information this dictionary gives, and how it is given.

1B Thirty days has September
   April, June and dull November.
   All the rest have thirty-one,
   Except February alone,
   Which has twenty-eight days clear,
   And twenty-nine in each leap year.

2A Thanksgiving (US) November
   Thanksgiving (Canada) November
   Christmas December
   New Year’s Day January
   Halloween October

Teacher’s note: Students can practise the days of the week by either making sentences about describing what they did last week; On Sunday my aunt and uncle came to visit us; On Thursday I went to the dentist, etc. or by looking at the calendar and writing a list of activities. Exercise 2 gives examples of some of the information that can be found at the entries, but there is much more. The teacher could concentrate on any of these aspects, for example, past tenses or comparatives, both of which are written out in full at the relevant entries. Look at the Guide to the Dictionary pp iv and v to discover more about what information this dictionary gives, and how it is given.

2B a Easter
   b spring
   c Easter Monday
   d chocolate eggs
   e Good Friday

Teacher’s note: Students can practise the days of the week by either making sentences about describing what they did last week; On Sunday my aunt and uncle came to visit us; On Thursday I went to the dentist, etc. or by looking at the calendar and writing a list of activities. Exercise 2 gives examples of some of the information that can be found at the entries, but there is much more. The teacher could concentrate on any of these aspects, for example, past tenses or comparatives, both of which are written out in full at the relevant entries. Look at the Guide to the Dictionary pp iv and v to discover more about what information this dictionary gives, and how it is given.

3 W I N T E R
   M I S T
   S N O W I N G
   C L O U D S
   S U M M E R
   R A I N B O W
   S P R I N G
   S U N S E T
   W I N D Y
   "A U T U M N"
   F O G

Education (p6-7)

1 B O I P E O G H R T C A P S
   L W F E D R P M X I E S H
   A T E N A U I I L T U A
   C A L C U L A T O R F W R
   S I G N A S T O P
   B L N U R B L E D E
   O P H T O S C L N O X J N
   A R C R F I L E M U T E
   R I G U N S S R U B B E R
   D E S K D M A G E S O R F
   P S G E Y O S T B P O Z T
   I C O M P U T E R O K A V
   Q U K A E S R D N K T R M
   O L S H T E A C H E R E A

Teacher’s note: Students can practise the days of the week by either making sentences about describing what they did last week; On Sunday my aunt and uncle came to visit us; On Thursday I went to the dentist, etc. or by looking at the calendar and writing a list of activities. Exercise 2 gives examples of some of the information that can be found at the entries, but there is much more. The teacher could concentrate on any of these aspects, for example, past tenses or comparatives, both of which are written out in full at the relevant entries. Look at the Guide to the Dictionary pp iv and v to discover more about what information this dictionary gives, and how it is given.

2A a educated
   b educational
   c education
   d graduated
   e graduates
   f trains
   g training
   h training

Teacher’s note: Use this as an opportunity to revise question formation. Write an example statement on the board in a speech bubble: I have been learning English for 2 years. In another speech bubble write How long...? and try to elicit the rest of the sentence.
Work (p8-9)

1

POLICEMAN

DENTIST

NURSE

TEACHER

BUSINESSWOMAN

LAWYER

CARPENTER

PLUMBER

PILOT

2

apply for … CV … candidates …

full-time … overtime … commute …

salary … promoted … get the sack …

resign … company … retire

Teacher's note: Students can look up different words and then do some peer-teaching here.

3

1 hours

2 earn

3 uniform

4 experience

5 qualifications

6 interview

Teacher's note: Students can role-play Sam and the job applicant, first practising the phone dialogue each and have to mingle to put pieces to put in order, or be given just one line either be put into groups and given all the pieces on paper, then collect them and redistribute them to different students.

Leisure (p10-11)

1

SHOPPING

BICYCLING

TENNIS

BAGS

CLIMBING

FOOTBALL

ANIMALS

DOGS

RUGBY

Cycling

2A

I love… I really like… I like…

I quite like… I don’t mind…

I don’t like…

Teacher's note: Ask students 'What do you do in your free time?' to give them plenty of practice for this frequently asked exam question.

2B

Suggested answers:

I like going to the cinema…

I really like cooking…

I don’t like playing video games…

I don’t mind going to the beach…

I quite like going to the gym…

I love shopping…

Teacher's note: Ask students to write their sentences on pieces of paper, then collect them and redistribute them to different students. Students read out the sentences they now have and the others guess who wrote them.

3A

• people in sports: champion, player, umpire, referee, athlete

• places where you do sports: pool, track, ring, court, pitch, club

• things that you wear on your body: gloves, tracksuit, helmet, shorts, boots, trainers, goggles

• things you use to hit the ball: bat, club, stick, racket,

3B

a tennis, badminton, volleyball,

basketball … court

b boxing … ring

c swimming … pool

d cricket, hockey, football … pitch

e football, basketball, baseball, tennis … player

f badminton, tennis, squash … racket

g hockey … stick

h golf … club

i baseball, table tennis … bat

3C

a goggles 

b referee

c champion

d athletes

e trainers

Teacher's note: Students from the same country could agree on a typical dish, write recipes separately and then compare. Or each student could write up a favourite recipe for homework.

Going Shopping (p12-13)

1

CHEMISTS

GROCERS

BUTCHERS

OPTICIANS

DYE CLEANERS

Teacher's note: These conversations can be cut up and given to students. Students can either be put into groups and given all the pieces to put in order, or be given just one line of dialogue each and have to mingle to put themselves in order round the classroom.

2A

1 Can I have a kilo of apples, please?

2 Here you are. Anything else?

3 That's all, thanks.

4 That'll be £1.90, please.

5 I've only got a twenty-pound note.

6 That's all, thanks.

7 Thank you, goodbye.

2B

1 Have you got a guide to Oxford?

2 Yes, here you are.

3 How much is that?

4 £10.99.

5 OK, I'll take it.

6 Anything else?

7 No, that's all. Can I pay by credit card?

8 Of course.

3A

shirt: I'm not happy with it; It doesn't fit me; When I washed it, it shrunk; It's the wrong colour; It's too big.

watch: I'm not happy with it; It doesn't work; It's broken.

bowl: I'm not happy with it; It's chipped; It's broken; It's too big.

Food and Drink (p14-15)

1A

a Butter 

b eggs

c chips

d milk

Teacher's note: If students are not familiar with all these food items, direct them to the Picture Dictionary for identification.

1B

a a bottle

b a pot

c a can

da a carton

e a box

Teacher's note: Students can practise this in groups, playing True or False. They take turns to make a statement e.g.; 'You can boil bananas' then ask the others if this is true or false.
Breakfast, lunch and dinner (or tea or supper).

Soup, white coffee, chocolate eggs, turkey, knife, fork and spoon (or teaspoon, dessertspoon, tablespoon).

Pudding or sweet, candles, meat or fish.

Teacher's note: Divide class into teams for this quiz. When they have finished, each team write two or three more questions to try on the other teams.

Health (p16-17)

Teacher's note: Explain to students that this only represents part of a typical form.

1A d, c, g, k, a, f, e, b, i, h, j

1B
- My neck aches. I can't turn my head.
- I've got a sore throat. It hurts when I swallow.
- I keep getting terrible headaches. My whole head really hurts.
- I've sprained my ankle. It hurts to walk on it.
- I've cut my hand. It's very painful.
- I keep coughing and sneezing. I've got a bad cold.
- I've got stomach ache. I've been sick.

Teacher's note: In groups, students take turns to mime the symptom. The others have to guess what the matter is, using the correct language.

3A People: doctor, patient, paramedic, surgeon, nurse, midwife
Places: hospital, ward, casualty department, surgery, waiting room
Things: stretcher, syringe, thermometer, prescription, plaster, bandage, pill

3B 1 stretcher
2 surgeon
3 prescription
4 casualty department
5 plaster
6 patients
7 ward or hospital
8 thermometer

Transport (p18-19)

1A a bicycle
b van
c bicycle
d lorry
e taxi

1B Bicycle: pedal, cyclist, handlebars
Car: passenger, steering wheel, driver, parking meter, pedal
Bus: passenger, steering wheel, station, fare, driver, ticket
Train: passenger, station, carriage, fare, driver, platform, ticket
Plane: passenger, fare, pilot, flight, ticket, boarding card

Teacher's note: Deal with grammar on board first – new sentences, commas, etc. Use two simple statements to do this, e.g. It is expensive. It is comfortable. Elicit full sentences using each of the linkers, noting position in sentence, punctuation, order of ideas, etc.