

Education

A Match the words in the box to the age groups below.

■ further ■ higher ■ kindergarten
■ nursery ■ primary ■ secondary

- 1 before 5 years old _____ / _____
- 2 5–11 years old _____
- 3 12–18 years old _____
- 4 18+ years old _____ / _____

B Complete the vocabulary groups with items from the box.

■ certificate ■ college ■ degree ■ diploma ■ doctorate
■ lecture ■ lecturer ■ master's ■ postgraduate
■ professor ■ scholarship ■ semesters ■ seminar
■ student grant ■ student loan ■ technical college
■ terms ■ tutor ■ tutorial ■ undergraduate ■ university

university students

university teachers

university lessons

the academic year

3 _____ or
2 _____

paying for education

places of further education

further education qualifications

C Match the words to their meanings.

1 assignment



2 campus



3 curriculum



4 deadline



5 discipline



6 syllabus



7 examination



8 graduation



a the training (young) people get to obey rules and behave well

b the place where a university's land and buildings are

c the topics, books, etc that students have to study for a specific subject

d the subjects that are taught in a course at a school or college

e a specific task that sb is given to do as part of their studies or work

f a date or time by which sth must be finished or given to sb

g successful completion of a university degree

h a test of a student's skill or knowledge in a subject

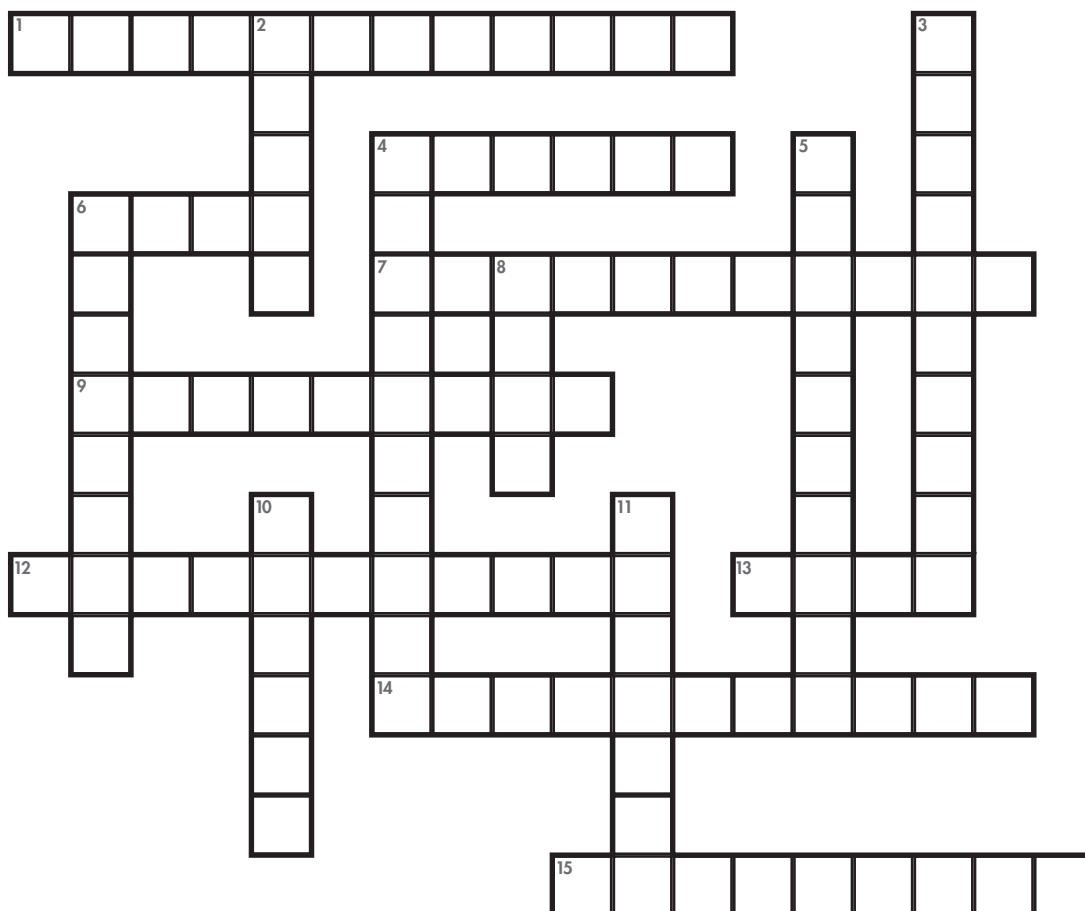
D Complete the crossword using words from the Theme 1 pages.

ACROSS

- 1 a graduate studying at university for another (higher) degree
- 4 the usual qualification that a university graduate has
- 6 You have to pay this money back.
- 7 money that the best student is given by an organisation to pay for her/his studies
- 9 A _ _ _ _ college is where students study mainly practical subjects.
- 12 an official document that shows you have passed an examination
- 13 a part of the school year
- 14 an important type of test that you want to pass (not fail!)
- 15 a university teacher who is usually the head of a department or faculty

DOWN

- 2 You don't have to pay back this money if you get it for your studies.
- 3 Maths, English and Spanish are always on the _ _ _ _ at this school.
- 4 There are a lot of problems at a school that has bad _ _ _ _ .
- 5 a task that your teacher gives you to do
- 6 a type of university teacher
- 8 Teachers and students may all call the principal " _ _ _ _ ".
- 10 When you leave school, you can go on to do _ _ _ _ education.
- 11 a small university class that is bigger than a tutorial



The Environment

A Complete the text with items from the box.

■ emissions ■ footprint ■ effect
■ fuels ■ gases ■ smog

Global Warming

Global warming is the gradual increase in the Earth's surface temperature as a result of the greenhouse (1) _____. The explanation for this is that the atmosphere is becoming more and more polluted by greenhouse (2) _____, and these prevent some of the day's heat from leaving the atmosphere. A lot of these gases are carbon (3) _____, which are produced when we burn fossil (4) _____ such as coal or oil. Industry and transport are both responsible for this sort of pollution. Some industrial cities are famous for their (5) _____: thick air pollution that looks like smoke and fog. We all play a part in producing air pollution, especially if we burn coal, oil or wood for heat, if we use vehicles that burn petrol or diesel, or if the electricity we use comes from oil-fired or coal-fired power stations. For this reason, ecologists talk about our carbon (6) _____ or, in other words, the amount by which each individual increases fossil fuel pollution.

B(1) Unscramble to find the sources of energy that we can use to produce electricity without burning fossil fuels.

1 _____ power (r a l c u n e)

4 _____ power (l a t i d)

2 _____ power (h y r o c l e t r e d i c)

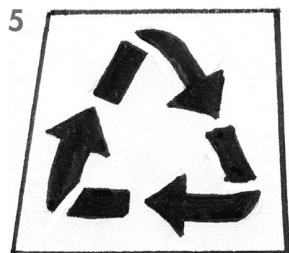
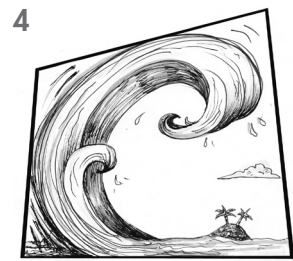
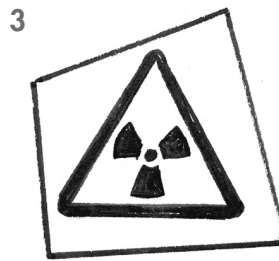
5 _____ power (d n i w)

3 _____ power (a v e w)

6 _____ power (r o l s a)

B(2) Choose and label.

■ tsunami ■ tornado ■ radioactive
■ recycling ■ toxic ■ wind power



C All of the sources of energy listed in Task B, except for the first one (which is not very popular because people are concerned about the dangers of the radioactive waste that it produces), are referred to as **renewable** sources of energy because the supply of wind, water or sun does not run out.

Put the words from the box in the correct group.

■ cell ■ dam ■ farm ■ panel ■ reservoir ■ turbine

SOLAR

solar _ _ _ _ _

solar _ _ _ _ _

WIND

wind _ _ _ _ _

wind _ _ _ _ _

HYDRO

_ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _

D Choose and write.

■ crop ■ ecosystem ■ fertiliser ■ food chain ■ genetically modified
■ harvest ■ organic farming ■ pesticide

- 1 The _ _ _ _ _ is the crop or amount of a crop that is collected from a farmer's fields or trees.
- 2 An area's _ _ _ _ _ consists of all the life forms (plants/animals) there and the relationships between them.
- 3 A(n) _ _ _ _ _ is a series of animals or living organisms in which each one eats the one below it in the series.
- 4 A(n) _ _ _ _ _ is a plant that is grown in large amounts for food.
- 5 If a plant (or animal) is _ _ _ _ _ , it has been changed by scientists in such a way that it and the plants (or animals) that it produces have different characteristics from the original species it comes from.
- 6 _ _ _ _ _ is a type of agriculture in which artificial chemicals are not used.
- 7 A(n) _ _ _ _ _ is a chemical used for killing insects or other animals that destroy plants on a farm.
- 8 A(n) _ _ _ _ _ is something (often chemical) that a farmer or gardener puts in soil to make plants grow better.

Mass Media and Advertising

A Use the clues to complete the word tree and find the hidden item in the first column.

- 1 the number of copies of a newspaper or magazine that are sold per day or per week
- 2 someone whose job is to give information about programmes on television or radio
- 3 (noun) a radio or TV programme; (verb) to send out radio or TV programmes
- 4 someone who is following a radio programme
- 5 an important newspaper article (also called a leader) that gives the editor's opinion about something
- 6 a newspaper with small pages, often thought to be less serious than other papers
- 7 someone who is following/watching a TV programme

1	C			C	U	L			I		
2		N		O	U	N					
3				A	D	C				T	
4		I		T	E	N					
5				T	O	R				L	
6			B	L	O	I					
7				W	E	R					

Hidden item: _____

B(1) Match to make compound nouns.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 advertising | <input type="checkbox"/> | a ads |
| 2 classified | <input type="checkbox"/> | b affairs |
| 3 current | <input type="checkbox"/> | c break |
| 4 news | <input type="checkbox"/> | d bulletin |
| 5 commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> | e campaign |
| 6 press | <input type="checkbox"/> | f release |

B(2) Now complete each sentence with one of the compound nouns from B(1).

- 1 A(n) _____ is a time when a radio station or television channel stops a programme so that advertisements can be broadcast.
- 2 The _____ section in a newspaper is where small advertisements are arranged in categories.
- 3 A(n) _____ is an official statement that an organisation makes to reporters.
- 4 "_____ " is the term for important political or social events that are happening now.
- 5 A(n) _____ is a series of activities that have been planned to help a company sell a product or service.
- 6 A(n) _____ is a short news programme on TV or radio, often about something that has just happened.

C₍₁₎ Write the words under the correct heading.

■ agency ■ column ■ columnist ■ editor ■ review
■ headline ■ hype ■ publicity ■ publisher

PEOPLE IN JOURNALISM

NEWSPAPERS

ADVERTISING

C₍₂₎ What is the difference between a **news agency** and a **newsagent's**?

D Complete each sentence with the correct phrasal verb.
Then write your own explanations for the items in **bold**.

■ switch off ■ switch on ■ switch over ■ tune in ■ turn off
■ turn down ■ turn on ■ turn over ■ turn up

- 1 Don't miss next week's **episode** of *Stranger's Return*! _____ again at 9 o'clock next Tuesday.
- 2 If you want to see a programme on a different channel, you can use the **remote control** to _____ / _____.
- 3 Some people always _____ / _____ the TV as soon as they get home!
- 4 Don't forget to _____ / _____ the TV before you go to bed.
- 5 When I'm watching TV, I won't let them stay in the room unless they promise not to **channel-hop** or to _____ / _____ the **volume** again and again.

E Choose.

- 1 A **journal/brochure/broadsheet** is a quality newspaper with large pages.
- 2 A freelance journalist is a type of **subscriber/reporter/publisher** who sells his or her articles to different newspapers.
- 3 A **supplement/leaflet/periodical** is a separate section (often a magazine) that is sold with a newspaper.
- 4 If there is poor **transmission/reception/subscription** in your neighbourhood, you can't get a good picture on your TV.

Health and Nutrition

A Match the eating verbs to their meanings.

■ chew ■ gobble ■ nibble ■ swallow ■ digest

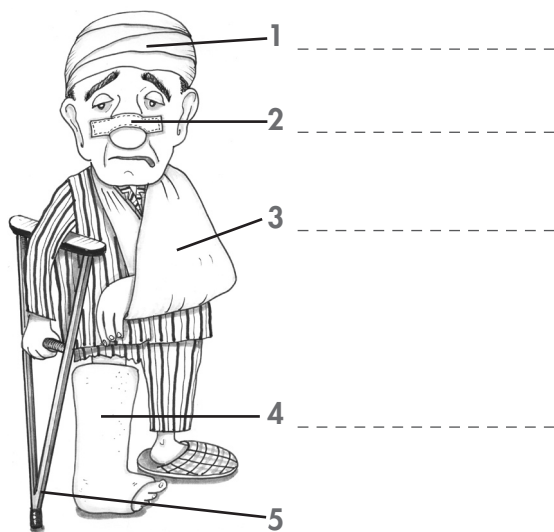
- 1 _____ : use muscles to move food or drink from your mouth to your stomach
- 2 _____ : break down food inside your body so it can use the proteins, vitamins etc to stay healthy
- 3 _____ : break and crush food into smaller, softer pieces with your teeth
- 4 _____ : eat with a lot of small bites
- 5 _____ : greedily eat food very quickly

B(1) Using the endings **-ion** and **-ment**, make nouns from the adjectives below.

- 1 nutritious _____
- 2 recuperative _____
- 3 nourishing _____
- 4 contagious _____
- 5 treatable _____
- 6 starving _____
- 7 digestive _____
- 8 infectious _____

C Label the items in the picture using the words below.

■ bandage ■ crutch ■ (plaster) cast
■ sling ■ (sticking) plaster



B(2) Now, using words from Task B1, complete the text.

I had been ill for some time, but the (1) _____ the doctor was giving me was certainly helping me in my (2) _____. At first I had been too ill to eat because the illness had had a bad effect on my (3) _____ system, so after a few days I was (4) _____! Luckily, my parents gradually persuaded me to eat some lovely (5) _____ soups. They contained all the right ingredients to make sure I was getting enough (6) _____ to get well. My parents thought that I had caught an (7) _____ at school, but the doctor told us that it was a (8) _____ disease. This meant that it had passed to me when I touched someone and that I became ill because I hadn't washed my hands well afterwards.

D The words in the box are the names for some of the things that are important for a healthy balanced diet. Match them to the foods which are rich in these things.

■ proteins ■ vitamins ■ essential oils

- meat
- 1 eggs _____
 - fish _____
 - fruit _____
 - 2 vegetables _____
 - milk _____
 - fish _____
 - 3 nuts _____
 - olives _____

E

 Choose.

- 1 Fatty foods like bacon and butter contain a lot of **dieticians/calories**.
- 2 Of course he's **malnourished/overweight**! He never exercises and he eats too much.
- 3 I like **raw/edible** carrots better than cooked ones.
- 4 A **vegetarian/vegan** is someone who, as well as not eating any meat, never eats eggs, fish or dairy products.
- 5 Food that is inedible is not safe for **appetite/consumption**.
- 6 A **physician/surgeon** is a type of doctor that sometimes cuts open patients to cure them.
- 7 A doctor who is a heart **specialist/practitioner** is called a cardiologist.
- 8 A psychiatrist specialises in helping patients with **mental/physical** illnesses.
- 9 The nurse got a clean syringe with a long needle in order to give me an **operation/injection**.
- 10 A lot of people have caught this disease; it's become a(n) **epidemic/disorder**.

F

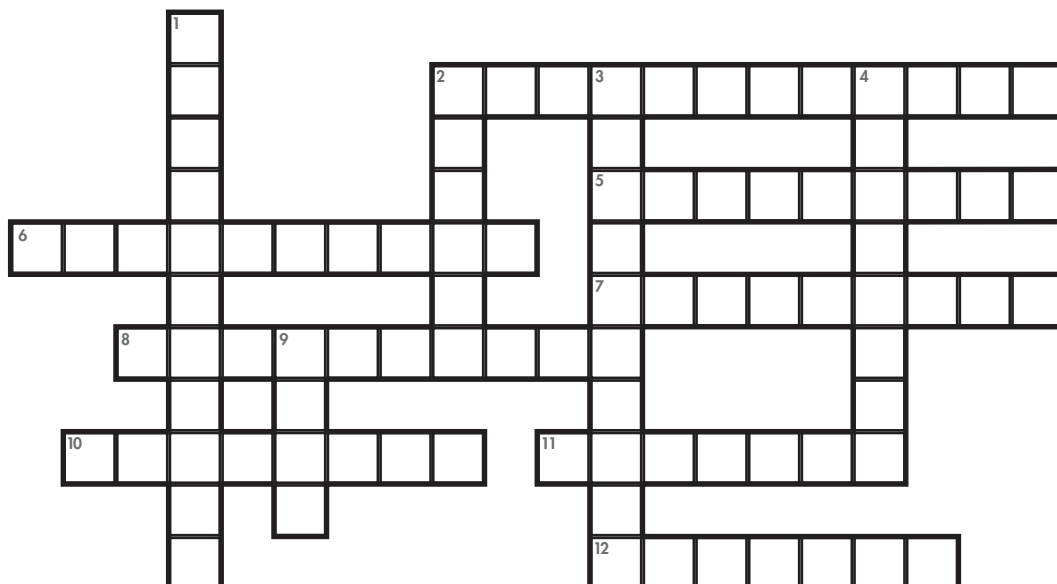
 Complete the crossword.

ACROSS

- 2 Someone who is _ _ _ _ _ needs more and healthier food.
- 5 Your doctor will advise you about the best _ _ _ _ _ for this illness.
- 6 He needs to relax and to swim in the sea to _ _ _ _ _ after that illness.
- 7 The dentist gave me an _ _ _ _ _ so that I wouldn't feel the pain.
- 8 Each doctor at this clinic is a different type of _ _ _ _ _ .
- 10 So many people have this illness that it has become an _ _ _ _ _ .
- 11 After they've examined their patients, _ _ _ _ _ sometimes write prescriptions for medicine they should take.
- 12 I drank some water to help me _ _ _ _ _ my food.

DOWN

- 1 Her large _ _ _ _ _ of cakes and sweets is making her fat.
- 2 Grandpa doesn't remember things so well now, but that's not a serious _ _ _ _ _ illness.
- 3 This meal contains lots of vitamins and protein; it's very _ _ _ _ _ .
- 4 Having a temperature and no appetite are both _ _ _ _ _ of that disease.
- 9 We advised her to _ _ _ _ _ her food slowly.



Shopping and Business

A Choose the correct pairs and write.

■ customer/client ■ department store/shopping mall ■ loss/profit
■ receipt/bill ■ services/goods ■ chain store/franchise

- 1 When you've paid your _____, they will give you your _____.
- 2 I have become a _____ of a lawyer who is a regular _____ at my shop.
- 3 Travel agencies and banks provide _____, but supermarkets and other shops sell _____.
- 4 In its first year, our business made a _____, but, fortunately, it's made a _____ ever since then.
- 5 The _____ and the _____ are both really enormous buildings, but I prefer the first because it's got lots of different shops, cinemas, restaurants and cafés.
- 6 Our local shoe shop, *Footsie Tootsie*, is a _____ (there's at least one in every town), but I don't know if this one is run by the *Footsie Tootsie* company or if a _____ holder runs it.

B Choose and write.

■ aisles ■ assistant ■ bar codes ■ checkouts ■ counter ■ credit card ■ self-service
■ ladder ■ queued ■ scales ■ served ■ shelves ■ storeroom ■ till ■ trolley

When I was very young, my mother sent me to the village shop every Saturday. It was quite dark inside and had a long wooden (1) _____ where customers (2) _____ up, waiting to be (3) _____ by the shopkeeper or his (4) _____. A lot of everyday goods were on (5) _____ behind the counter, but there was a big (6) _____ for everything else. The assistant spent all day going there to fetch items, and climbing up the (7) _____ behind the counter for bottles and tins that were on the higher shelves. On the counter there was a large (8) _____ for the money, a machine for slicing bacon, and some (9) _____ for weighing anything sold by weight. Nowadays, the shop has huge windows at the front and there are (10) _____ with shelves down each side. It is a (11) _____ store, like a little supermarket. People take a (12) _____ or basket, fill it up, then go to one of the three (13) _____ near the exit. Each of these has an electronic till, a (14) _____ machine and a device for reading the (15) _____ on the products. One thing that hasn't changed is that the checkout operators are just as friendly as the old assistant.

C Match the synonyms.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 price | <input type="checkbox"/> | a firm |
| 2 valuable | <input type="checkbox"/> | b reduction |
| 3 rival | <input type="checkbox"/> | c priceless |
| 4 company | <input type="checkbox"/> | d special offer |
| 5 discount | <input type="checkbox"/> | e cost |
| 6 bargain | <input type="checkbox"/> | f competitor |

D Write the appropriate preposition.

■ by (x2) ■ for (x1) ■ in (x4) ■ on (x2)

- He's put a "_____ sale" sign on his old car, but nobody has shown any interest yet.
- You can't buy that model yet, but it will be _____ sale next month
- Of course he's _____ debt. He owes me a lot of money.
- You can have it _____ loan for a few days, but I'll need it on Saturday.
- We stopped selling them because they are no longer _____ demand.
- I always pay for my purchases _____ cash.
- We're happy to accept cash, or you can pay _____ cheque or _____ credit card.
- I'm afraid we don't have any size 46 shoes _____ stock at the moment.

E Match words from each group to make compounds, then write each compound in the appropriate gap.

Group A

■ changing ■ wholesale ■ bank ■ designer ■ mail ■ retail

Group B

■ account ■ outlets ■ order ■ suppliers ■ label ■ room

- _____ sell goods to shops.
- Shops that sell goods directly to the public are sometimes called _____.
- You can look at the clothes in this catalogue and then buy them by _____.
- _____ clothes are always very expensive.
- You can try on the clothes you like in the _____.
- If you don't deposit some money in your _____, you'll have none to withdraw from it when you really need it.

Society and Relationships

A Choose and write.

■ councils ■ democracy ■ elections ■ government ■ local ■ mayor ■ members
■ monarchies ■ parliament ■ political parties ■ prime minister ■ republics

A long time ago a lot of countries were (1) _____ (ruled by a king or queen), but most countries nowadays are (2) _____ (countries without a king or queen). A (3) _____ is a country whose rulers are chosen in (4) _____ every few years by the ordinary people. The United Kingdom is a democracy that has a queen. In the UK, laws are made by (5) _____. (6) _____ of parliament (MPs) are people who have received enough votes in the election to get a seat in parliament. They belong to different (7) _____, and the party with the most MPs usually forms the (8) _____. The leader of the government is the (9) _____ (PM). Cities, towns and counties or regions have (10) _____ that look after things like education, roads, libraries and parks locally. This is what we call (11) _____ government. Often the person who is the leader of a town or city council is called the (12) _____.

B Complete the grid with some of the words from the box to find the hidden word in column X.

■ civil ■ ghetto ■ human ■ migrant ■ poverty
■ racial ■ refugee ■ shanty

	X	
1	_____	CAMP
2	_____	INEQUALITY
3	_____	WAR
4	_____	WORKER
5	_____	TOWN
6	_____	RIGHTS

7 Hidden word: _____

C Choose.

- We need to find solutions to social problems like **poverty/culture** and homelessness.
- Someone who is forced to leave their country because their life is in danger is a **racist/refugee**.
- Invasion/Exploitation** is when you use other people so that you get money or other benefits, but they don't.
- If you have a(n) **prejudice/inequality** for or against someone or a group of people, you treat them either better or worse than you treat other people.
- The treatment of some people better or worse than others is also called **integration/discrimination**.
- A lot of families are struggling to survive now that there is so much **unemployment/feminism**.

D Match.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 widower | <input type="checkbox"/> | a girl who is the child of one of your parents, but not of the other |
| 2 orphan | <input type="checkbox"/> | b brother or sister |
| 3 step-mother | <input type="checkbox"/> | c aunt of one of your parents |
| 4 step-sister | <input type="checkbox"/> | d a family that consists of a mother, father, child or children |
| 5 half-sister | <input type="checkbox"/> | e husband or wife |
| 6 nuclear family | <input type="checkbox"/> | f adult who has become the legal parent of another person's child |
| 7 sibling | <input type="checkbox"/> | g woman who is not your biological mother but is married to your father |
| 8 adoptive parent | <input type="checkbox"/> | h child whose parents have died |
| 9 great-aunt | <input type="checkbox"/> | i man whose wife has died |
| 10 spouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | j girl who is not the child of either of your parents, but is the child of one of the people now married to one of your parents |

E Now explain in your own words the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1 cousin | ----- |
| 2 widow | ----- |
| 3 sister-in-law | ----- |
| 4 extended family | ----- |
| 5 father-in-law | ----- |
| 6 great-great-grandson | ----- |

F Choose and write.

■ get on ■ take after ■ make up
■ bring up ■ can't stand

- The twins ----- their mother; they're full of confidence.
- When the children's parents died, their grandparents offered to ----- them -----.
- Do you ----- well with your classmates?
- Jason ----- living in the city; he wants to move to the country.
- You shouldn't have argued with your best friend. Why don't you two ----- ?

Sports and Leisure

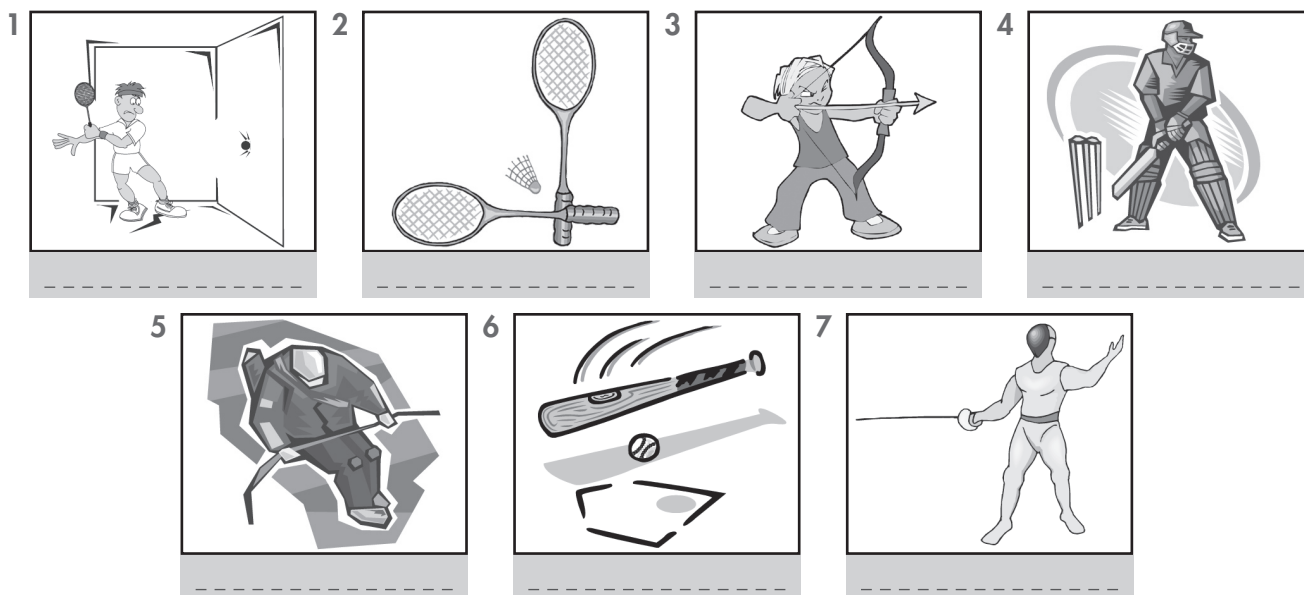
A Match.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 pitch | <input type="checkbox"/> | a basketball |
| 2 court | <input type="checkbox"/> | b boxing |
| 3 ring | <input type="checkbox"/> | c judo |
| 4 rink | <input type="checkbox"/> | d golf |
| 5 racecourse | <input type="checkbox"/> | e football |
| 6 mat | <input type="checkbox"/> | f athletics |
| 7 course | <input type="checkbox"/> | g ice skating |
| 8 track | <input type="checkbox"/> | h horse racing |

B Underline the sports which take place in, on or under water.

abseiling – squash – rafting – canoeing – sailing – fencing – archery
– snorkelling – cricket – diving – baseball – windsurfing – badminton

Now match the sports that you have not underlined to the pictures.



C Choose.

- 1 She's a highly paid **amateur/professional** sportswoman.
- 2 I **bet/gamble** the black horse will win!
- 3 When the **linesman/referee** blew his whistle, the match ended in a draw.
- 4 In a doubles match, there are **two/four** tennis players on the court.
- 5 George loves watching **athletics/sports** like rugby and football.
- 6 Mary **holds/carries** the record for the 100 metres freestyle.
- 7 We've got baseball bats, tennis rackets and lots of other **equipment/facilities**.
- 8 Our team **beat/won** the other team by two goals.

D Choose and write.

■ arts ■ jumping ■ skating ■ climbing ■ wrestling ■ hockey ■ detecting ■ rafting

- 1 Shall we go bungee _____? It sounds really exciting!
- 2 Jean is physically strong because she does a lot of rock _____.
- 3 Angela is into metal _____; she's found some amazing things under the ground.
- 4 When can we go white-water _____? It sounds like so much fun!
- 5 People in Japan enjoy watching sumo _____.
- 6 I've heard of karate and judo, but I know very little about martial _____.
- 7 My cousin Ed is the goal keeper in the ice _____ team.
- 8 I'm going roller _____ with my sister this afternoon.

E Write T for True and F for False.

- 1 Both trekking and hiking involve walking. _____
- 2 Gliding is an indoor activity. _____
- 3 Money for a sporting event may be provided by a sponsor. _____
- 4 A shuttlecock is used in the game of squash. _____
- 5 Angling is a team sport. _____
- 6 Club, tee and green are all words related to golf. _____
- 7 Backgammon is a game played with dice. _____
- 8 Chess is a game that is similar to football. _____

F Match the words to the groups they collocate with.

■ bat ■ racket ■ net ■ throw ■ court ■ pitch

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---|-------|----------------------------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 tennis
volleyball
badminton | } | ----- | 2 table tennis
cricket
baseball | } | ----- | 3 tennis
squash
badminton | } | ----- |
| 4 discus
javelin
hammer | } | ----- | 5 rugby
hockey
cricket | } | ----- | 6 volleyball
squash
basketball | } | ----- |

Technology and Science

A Match the words connected with computers to their meanings.

■ **backup** ■ **boot** ■ **crash** ■ **cyberspace** ■ **data** ■ **hardware**
 ■ **icon** ■ **network** ■ **software** ■ **surf**

- 1 two or more computers linked together _ _ _ _ _
- 2 move from place to place on the internet _ _ _ _ _
- 3 start up a computer _ _ _ _ _
- 4 any type of information _ _ _ _ _
- 5 a small picture on a computer screen that you can click on _ _ _ _ _
- 6 computer programs _ _ _ _ _
- 7 sudden failure of a computer or a computer system _ _ _ _ _
- 8 computer equipment that you can touch such as the monitor, tower, keyboard
_ _ _ _ _
- 9 spare copy of a file that you make in case the original is lost or destroyed
_ _ _ _ _
- 10 a non-physical 'world' created within computer systems; where you are when you are
on the internet _ _ _ _ _

B(1) Choose.

- 1 Dan Garret is a **physicist/physician** who is studying electromagnetism.
- 2 Harriet is a scientist who refuses to **experience/experiment** on animals.
- 3 "I want you to **breath/breathe** in slowly," said the doctor.
- 4 The **weather/climate** hasn't been very good lately; it's been cold and wet.
- 5 Helen is writing a **biography/bibliography** of Rosa Parks, a woman she admires greatly.
- 6 This part of the beach is covered in water when the **tide/current** is in.

B(2) Now match the words above that you didn't use to the meanings below.

- 1 the usual weather conditions of a region _ _ _ _ _
- 2 a list of books _ _ _ _ _
- 3 a flow of water in the sea or air in the atmosphere _ _ _ _ _
- 4 a doctor _ _ _ _ _
- 5 air that enters and leaves your lungs _ _ _ _ _
- 6 an event that has affected you _ _ _ _ _

C Complete each group with three items from the list.

■ showers ■ comet ■ species ■ volcano ■ universe ■ asteroid ■ Richter scale
■ Beaufort scale ■ genetics ■ cell ■ hurricane ■ earthquake

ASTRONOMY

BIOLOGY

METEOROLOGY

GEOLOGY

D Write **T** for **True** and **F** for **False**.

- 1 Microscopes and telescopes are examples of scientific instruments. ☐
- 2 A scientist can only analyse samples, not data. ☐
- 3 Chemistry and physics are branches of science. ☐
- 4 You get a chemical reaction when two or more chemicals act on each other and produce a change. ☐
- 5 Scientists often work in a laboratory. ☐
- 6 Scientists who invent something only apply for a patent if they want others to benefit from their work. ☐
- 7 Scientists do experiments in order to test theories to see if they are true or not. ☐
- 8 Fieldwork is something that scientists carry out in a lab. ☐

E Choose and write.

■ civil engineers ■ communication ■ engineers ■ experiments
■ hypothesis ■ science ■ technology ■ theories

The aim of (1) _____ is to find explanations for things that happen in the world around us. Scientists try to think of explanations for events. They call such an explanation a (2) _____. They then need to think of (3) _____ to test their ideas. They may get results that support or disprove their hypotheses. Results that support the scientists' ideas help scientists to develop more detailed explanations called (4) _____.

(5) _____ is the science of making practical use of discoveries and inventions. A lot of this work is done by (6) _____, people who design, build and repair machinery, structures (eg – dams, bridges), electrical equipment and chemical factories. (7) _____ design and construct roads, bridges, tunnels, dams, harbours, skyscrapers and other buildings. An important branch of modern technology is information technology. This is all about improving methods of (8) _____, especially through the use of computers.

transport and travel

A Choose.

- 1 If we want to meet Tom after he gets off the plane, we have to go to **departures/arrivals**.
- 2 Thousands of **commuters/travellers** take this train to work every day.
- 3 There was a lot of turbulence just before we **parked/landed**.
- 4 The train was late, so there were dozens of people waiting on the **quay/platform**.
- 5 They are at the stop; they're still waiting for the **taxi/bus**.
- 6 The train **fare/fair** has gone up. Passengers now have to pay €15.

B(1) Match to form compound nouns.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 seat | <input type="checkbox"/> | a crossing |
| 2 main | <input type="checkbox"/> | b hour |
| 3 traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | c belt |
| 4 rush | <input type="checkbox"/> | d light |
| 5 speed | <input type="checkbox"/> | e road |
| 6 petrol | <input type="checkbox"/> | f jam |
| 7 pedestrian | <input type="checkbox"/> | g limit |
| 8 traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | h station |

B(2) Match each clue with a compound noun from B(1).

- 1 This is a place where you fill up your car. _____
- 2 At this time there are a lot of cars on the roads and public transport is crowded. _____
- 3 This stops you from being thrown out of a car if there is an accident. _____
- 4 This tells drivers when they must stop and when they should go. _____
- 5 This enables people to walk safely from one side of the road to the other. _____
- 6 This is a long line of cars moving very slowly. _____
- 7 A lot of vehicles travel along this. _____
- 8 This tells drivers how fast they are allowed to drive in a certain area. _____

C Choose and write.

■ hotel ■ resort ■ level ■ runway ■ passport ■ voyage ■ trip ■ agent

- 1 I've got to see the travel _____ and pick up the tickets.
- 2 There is a _____ crossing where the road crosses the railway.
- 3 You can't travel abroad if your _____ has expired.
- 4 It's a luxury five-star _____.
- 5 The luxury cruise ship, the Titanic, sank on her first _____.
- 6 This tourist _____ is crowded with visitors in summer because it's near the sea.
- 7 We went on a day _____ to the castle.
- 8 There were six planes waiting on the _____.

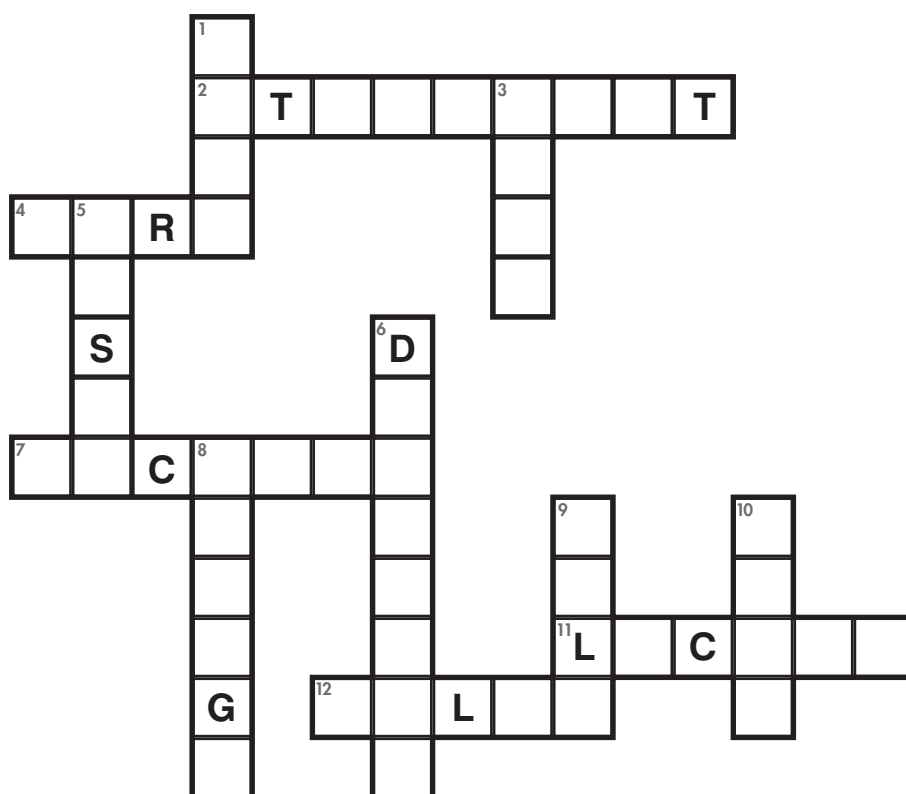
D Do the crossword. All the words are connected with air travel.

ACROSS

- 2 The flight _ _ _ _ brought us some tea.
 4 You have to show your boarding _ _ _ _ before you get on the plane.
 7 Go straight to baggage _ _ _ _ , where you can pick up your suitcases.
 11 Please put your coat and bags in the overhead _ _ _ _ above your seat.
 12 The plane won't be going anywhere soon because the _ _ _ _ isn't on board yet!

DOWN

- 1 You can take that _ _ _ _ luggage with you on the plane.
 3 As soon as you arrive at the airport go to the check-in _ _ _ _ .
 5 Would you like a window seat, madam, or would you rather sit by the _ _ _ _ ?
 6 It's a _ _ _ _ flight, not an international one.
 8 How long did you have to wait in the departure _ _ _ _ ?
 9 Please fasten your seat _ _ _ _ , sir.
 10 The plane has to accelerate along the runway in order to _ _ _ _ off.



Work

A Match the pairs of words with their meanings.

- 1 professional ☐
amateur ☐
 a who does sth for enjoyment, not as a job
 b who gets paid for doing sth, doesn't do it as a hobby
- 2 private sector ☐
public sector ☐
 a the part of the economy that is not controlled directly by the government
 b the part of the economy that is owned/controlled by the government
- 3 employer ☐
employee ☐
 a sb who is paid to work for a person or company
 b person/company who pays people to work for them
- 4 dismiss ☐
resign ☐
 a leave your job
 b fire/sack sb, remove them from their job

B Choose and write.

■ pension ■ living ■ deadline ■ freelance
 ■ career ■ rush ■ full-time ■ colleagues
 ■ motivate ■ insurance

Nick is a (1) _____ writer, which means that he makes his (2) _____ by selling his work to different organisations, rather than working for just one. Although he was young when he began his (3) _____, and retirement was many years away, he arranged for a good (4) _____ plan that he pays into every month. He also made sure he had health (5) _____ in case he got seriously ill some day. Although at first Nick found it difficult to discipline himself to working (6) _____ at home, he now says that he can't imagine holding down a 9–5 job. He's glad that he doesn't have to get up early every morning, spend time stuck in traffic jams during (7) _____ hour, or have to deal with (8) _____ who may be difficult to get on with. He always has a (9) _____ to meet, of course, but he says that that helps to (10) _____ him.

C Choose.

- 1 Gina is a very **ambiguous/ambitious** person; I'm sure she will succeed.
- 2 Conrad is a **civic/civil** servant. He works at the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 3 Rachel is very **punctual/punctured**. She's never late for work.
- 4 He works on the **assertion/assembly** line in a factory that manufactures cars.
- 5 We have an **appointment/assortment** with Ms Briar at 10 o'clock.
- 6 Higher **taxation/vexation** is not the solution to the country's economic problems.

D Fill in the missing letters to complete the words.

- 1 My **i _ t _ r _ i _ w** is on Tuesday morning.
- 2 I wrote down all my **q _ a _ _ f _ c _ t _ _ n s** on my CV.
- 3 How many **a _ _ l _ c _ n _ s** for the position have contacted us so far?
- 4 The training **c _ _ r _ e** lasts three weeks.
- 5 Have you filled in the **_ p p _ i _ a _ i _ n** form?
- 6 Are you computer - **l _ t _ r _ t _**?

E For questions 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

I had been happily working in the same company (0) **_ as _** a graphic designer for over ten years, so it came as a huge surprise when one day, without warning, I was (1) **_ _ _** redundant. In fact, most of the people in my department lost their jobs that day. When the (2) **_ _ _** manager gave me the bad news, she explained that the company had been taken (3) **_ _ _** by a big multinational (4) **_ _ _** that was demanding a lot of changes.

So, one day I was in a comfortable (5) **_ _ _**, with a generous salary and plenty of annual (6) **_ _ _**, and the next day I was unemployed. While it was nice to have time on my hands, I knew I would have to find a job fairly quickly. I soon found out that this wasn't so easy. No one was (7) **_ _ _** on new staff. Every morning I searched the Classified Ads, but there was nothing suitable, not even (8) **_ _ _** positions.

Finally, a friend asked me if I was interested in helping out in her new cake shop. She needed somebody to deal (9) **_ _ _** customers and to help her with the cake designs. At first, she could only pay me by the hour at rather a low hourly (10) **_ _ _**. To my surprise, I love the work. Last week, I designed an enormous cake for the opening of a museum of Egyptian art. The cake was in the shape of a mummy!

I've been a cake designer for three years now and I'm so glad I didn't turn (11) **_ _ _** my friend's job offer. We have so much work that I'm no longer an employee. My friend and I are now (12) **_ _ _** in the best cake shop in town: "Crazy Celeb Cakes"!

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 0 | A like | B as | C in | D after |
| 1 | A given | B found | C made | D taken |
| 2 | A personnel | B personal | C person | D people |
| 3 | A over | B into | C from | D out |
| 4 | A cooperation | B contribution | C convention | D corporation |
| 5 | A work | B employment | C job | D experience |
| 6 | A holiday | B absence | C departure | D leave |
| 7 | A taking | B hiring | C paying | D bringing |
| 8 | A small-time | B part-time | C full-time | D permanent |
| 9 | A for | B to | C towards | D with |
| 10 | A level | B rate | C price | D amount |
| 11 | A behind | B off | C down | D away |
| 12 | A classmates | B colleagues | C partners | D twins |