

Multiple-choice cloze

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Exchange programmes

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

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

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

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

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

Key word transformations

2 Read the sentences about Jane and her friend Tommy. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.

- 0 Jane lives near Tommy.
Jane doesn't live very far from Tommy.
- 1 Tommy is very sporty and is keen on swimming.
Tommy is very sporty and enjoys _____.
- 2 He says that he was inspired by his grandfather because he was an Olympic swimmer.
He says that _____ him because he was an Olympic swimmer.
- 3 Jane tries not to watch Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
Jane avoids _____ Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
- 4 Jane doesn't think it's a good idea for Tommy to train every day.
Jane thinks Tommy _____ every day.
- 5 Jane would like to play golf, but she hasn't got enough money to buy all the equipment.
Jane would like to play golf, but she can't _____ buy all the equipment.

WORD STORE 1A

Adjective antonyms

	POSITIVE	≠	NEGATIVE
1	<u>caring</u>	≠	selfish
2	cheerful	≠	_____
3	_____	≠	lazy
4	modest	≠	_____
5	_____	≠	shy
6	_____	≠	crazy

WORD STORE 1B

Negative prefixes *un-, in-, ir-, dis-*

1	experienced ≠	<u>inexperienced</u>
2	fair ≠	_____
3	honest ≠	_____
4	popular ≠	_____
5	responsible ≠	_____

WORD STORE 1C

Adjective + preposition

1	disappointed <u>with</u>
2	good _____
3	interested _____
4	involved _____
5	keen _____
6	passionate _____
7	serious _____
8	responsible _____

REMEMBER THIS

It is OK for questions to end in a preposition:
What are you interested in?

WORD STORE 1D

Negative prefixes: *un-, in-, dis-*

1	<u>cooperative</u>	≠	uncooperative
2	_____	≠	unhealthy
3	_____	≠	disloyal
4	_____	≠	insensitive
5	_____	≠	unfit
6	_____	≠	unsuccessful

WORD STORE 1E

Word families

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1 bravery	<u>brave</u>
2 generosity	_____
3 laziness	_____
4 loyalty	_____
5 modesty	_____
6 responsibility	_____

WORD STORE GLOSSARY

Words to learn

PARTS OF SPEECH

adjective – e.g. *good, red, shy*

adverb – e.g. *well, badly, often*

article – *a/an, the*

noun – e.g. *table, advice, uniform*

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

preposition – e.g. *at, in, under*

pronoun – e.g. *it, we, him*

verb – e.g. *teach, learn, remember*

OTHER TERMS

antonym – e.g. *caring ≠ selfish*

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

compound noun – e.g. *website, text message*

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

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

synonym – e.g. *big = large*

WORD BUILDING

prefix – e.g. *unfit, dishonest*

suffix – e.g. *successful, employment*