

Advanced grammar & vocabulary

Advanced grammar and vocabulary is a vocabulary, idiom and grammar book for Advanced learners of English and is made up of write-in exercise pages alphabetically organised by language area and topic. Each exercise page is accompanied by a presentation page so that the book can be used in class or for self study.

- An extensive range of language (topic vocabulary, idioms, collocations, prepositions, phrasal verbs, grammatical structures, informal language) which fully meets the needs of advanced learners.
- A wide variety of exercises including listenings, readings, questionnaires, crosswords and both CAE and Proficiency exam-type vocabulary and grammar exercises
- Clear and concise explanations of all the language presented in the book, with example sentences and notes on register, grammar and usage
- Opportunities for further and freer practice



Express Publishing

Advanced grammar & vocabulary

Student's Book

Mark Skipper

Express Publishing



Advanced grammar & vocabulary

Student's Book

Mark Skipper



Express Publishing

Advanced *grammar & vocabulary*

Student's book

Mark Skipper



Express Publishing

Contents

Unit 1	Adjectives I (Behaviour and Traits)	4	Unit 31	Informal Language	64
Unit 2	Adjectives II	6	Unit 32	-ing form vs to	66
Unit 3	Adjectives III (Word formation)	8	Unit 33	Introductions	68
Unit 4	... and ... Pair phrases	10	Unit 34	... it	70
Unit 5	Anger and Annoyance - Animals	12	Unit 35	Key Words I	72
Unit 6	Arguing	14	Unit 36	Key Words II	74
Unit 7	Body	16	Unit 37	Linking Words	76
Unit 8	Body Idioms	18	Unit 38	Little Words - Modals	78
Unit 9	Chance and Probability	20	Unit 39	Looking / Seeing	80
Unit 10	Choosing and Decisions - Clothes (Adjectives)	22	Unit 40	Money I	82
Unit 11	Clothes II (Idioms) - Colours	24	Unit 41	Money II	84
Unit 12	Comparing	26	Unit 42	Nature - Noise I	86
Unit 13	Cooking and Food	28	Unit 43	Noise II - Nouns I	88
Unit 14	Crime I	30	Unit 44	Nouns II	90
Unit 15	Crime II (Vocabulary and Collocations) ...	32	Unit 45	Nouns III	92
Unit 16	Damage and Conditions	34	Unit 46	Nouns IV	94
Unit 17	Determination - Likes-Dislikes	36	Unit 47	Numbers - Objects	96
Unit 18	Driving	38	Unit 48	... of ... I	98
Unit 19	Eating and Drinking	40	Unit 49	... of ... II	100
Unit 20	Education	42	Unit 50	People and Personality	102
Unit 21	Emphasis (Extreme Adjectives - Very)	44	Unit 51	Physical Description	104
Unit 22	Entertainment	46	Unit 52	Place (Adjectives)	106
Unit 23	Face	48	Unit 53	Problems	108
Unit 24	Fire and Light	50	Unit 54	Reactions - Short and Long	110
Unit 25	Food I	52	Unit 55	Sleep and Bed	112
Unit 26	Food II	54	Unit 56	Something, Anything, Nothing - Speaking and Communicating I	114
Unit 27	Hands – Holding, Pushing, Pulling, Taking	56	Unit 57	Speaking and Communicating II - Sport	116
Unit 28	Health I	58	Unit 58	Talking (Reporting verbs)	118
Unit 29	Health II	60	Unit 59	There is ... - Time I	120
Unit 30	Im ... and En	62	Unit 60a	Time II	122

Unit 60b	Time III	124	Unit 89	In ... Prepositional Phrases	182
Unit 61	Travel	126	Unit 90	On ... Prepositional Phrases	184
Unit 62	Under, Over and Out	128	Unit 91	Prepositional Phrases-Preposition ... Preposition I	186
Unit 63	Unhappy and Happy	130	Unit 92	Preposition ... Preposition II	188
Unit 64	Verbs I	132	Unit 93	A, B and C Phrasal Verbs	190
Unit 65	Verbs II	134	Unit 94	D, E and F Phrasal Verbs	192
Unit 66	Verbs III	136	Unit 95	G to M Phrasal Verbs	194
Unit 67	Walking and Running	138	Unit 96	N, O and P Phrasal Verbs	196
Unit 68	Ways of	140	Unit 97	R and S Phrasal Verbs	198
Unit 69	Weather I	142	Unit 98	T and W Phrasal Verbs	200
Unit 70	Weather II.....	144	Unit 99	Phrasal Verbs I	202
Unit 71	Wishing, Wanting, Requests, Permission and Preferences	146	Unit 100	Phrasal Verbs II	204
Unit 72	Work and Earning a Living.....	148	Unit 101	Phrasal Nouns	206
Unit 73	Compound Adjectives - Adverb Combinations I	150	Unit 102	Be (Phrases)	208
Unit 74	Adverb Combinations II	152	Unit 103	Break - Bring - Catch (Phrases)	210
Unit 75	Noun Combinations I	154	Unit 104	Come (Expressions/Phrasal Verbs)	212
Unit 76	Noun Combinations II	156	Unit 105	Do or Make	214
Unit 77	Noun Combinations III	158	Unit 106	Fall (Expressions/Phrasal Verbs)	216
Unit 78	Noun Combinations IV	160	Unit 107	Get (Expressions I)	218
Unit 79	Verb Combinations I	162	Unit 108	Get (Expressions II/Phrasal Verbs)	220
Unit 80	Verb Combinations II	164	Unit 109	Give (Expressions/Phrasal Verbs)	222
Unit 81	Verb Combinations III	166	Unit 110	Go (Expressions)	224
Unit 82	Verb Combinations IV	168	Unit 111	Go (Phrasal Verbs)/Have (Expressions) ..	226
Unit 83	Verb Combinations V	170	Unit 112	Make (Combinations/Expressions I)	228
Unit 84	A, B and C Prepositions	172	Unit 113	Make (Expressions II/Phrasal Verbs)	230
Unit 85	D to J Prepositions	174	Unit 114	Put (Expressions/Phrasal Verbs)	232
Unit 86	K to P Prepositions	176	Unit 115	Set (Combinations/Expressions/ Phrasal Verbs)	234
Unit 87	R and S Prepositions	178	Unit 116	Take (Expressions/Phrasal Verbs)	236
Unit 88	T to W Prepositions - At ... Prepositional Phrases	180			

1 Adjectives I (Behaviour and Traits)

Note: Adjectives with a negative connotation are followed by (-), those with a positive connotation are followed by (+), and those that are neither negative nor positive are followed by (-/+). All the adjectives below can be used before a noun or after it, often with the verb *to be*.

blunt: (-/+) if sb is blunt, they say what they really think, even if what they say is impolite and will hurt or offend someone

a blunt reply/ remark/refusal

To be blunt, I think that what he did was cowardly and pathetic.

brash: (-) if sb is brash, they are annoyingly loud, overconfident and aggressive

That TV presenter is far too noisy and brash for my liking.

calculating: (-) if sb is calculating, they get what they want by careful and clever planning, without caring about anyone else

Percy is disliked by most of his colleagues because of his sly and calculating ways of getting what he wants.

callous: (-) if sb is callous, they are cruel and heartless

His callous disregard of her feelings upset her.

cantankerous: (-) if sb is cantankerous, they are bad-tempered and tend to argue with people about insignificant things

Paul is not an easy person to have as a friend, because he is so cantankerous.

cheerful: (+) if sb is cheerful, they are happy and in a good mood

Why are you so cheerful today?

curt: (-) if sb is curt, they are very abrupt (and rude, as a result) when they talk to another person

I knew from his curt tone that he was angry.

fickle: (-) if sb is fickle, they are not faithful or loyal to their friends

How can you have trusted someone as fickle as Joan?

inquisitive: (i) (-) if sb is inquisitive, they are always trying to find out about other people's lives, often by asking a lot of questions (ii) (+) interested in many different things and always wanting to know more about them (often used about children)

She was nervous. The man in front of her was being unusually inquisitive.

He is a very inquisitive child. He's going to love school.

meticulous: (-/+) if sb is meticulous, they are very careful about what they do, paying attention to small details and making sure that everything is correct or in order

Mother was always meticulous about her appearance.

persistent: (-/+) if sb is persistent, they refuse to give up, despite difficulties or opposition

The customer was most persistent and refused to speak to anyone but the manager.

reckless: (-) if sb is reckless, they do dangerous things without thinking about the consequences of their actions (a reckless driver) [Note: **reckless driving** also used to describe actions]

That was a very reckless thing to do. Do you realise you put your own life in danger?

ruthless: (-) if sb is ruthless, they are cruel and cold and have no mercy or feelings for others [Note: also used to describe actions]

a ruthless decision/(in football) a ruthless tackle

The dictator was ruthless in silencing opposition and had the mass media strictly censored.

squeamish: (-/+) if sb is squeamish, they do not like the sight of, and are usually upset by, unpleasant things such as blood or needles

This horror film is not for people who are squeamish.

sullen: (-) if sb is sullen they are bad tempered and do not speak much

Rob sat in his room, in one of his sullen moods again.

unscrupulous: (-) if sb is unscrupulous, they are prepared to act in an immoral and dishonest way to get what they want

He's probably the most unscrupulous businessman I've ever met. He'd do anything to make a profit.

volatile: (-) if sb is volatile, they lose their temper very quickly and very easily

We need someone who is calm, patient and level-headed. Joe is far too volatile.

withdrawn: (-/+) if sb is withdrawn, they are very quiet and do not like talking to others

Katy is so withdrawn and introverted that you can hardly get a word out of her.

Practice

1. Read the text and decide whether the statements that appear below are true (T) or false (F).

Bob,

Can you arrange a meeting with Joe Figgis? I think the three of us should get together. I've just received another script from him. It's terrible. I can't believe we are paying

him to produce this kind of rubbish. Below is a copy of his character outlines, which should give you an idea of what the rest of the script is like.

Scarlet

Known as the Black Widow, she is beautiful and sophisticated. She is also poison. Driven by money and power, she will do anything to get what she wants. She lets nothing stand in her way. Everything is for the taking. Immoral, heartless and utterly unfeeling.



Vance

Scarlet's right-hand man. Cold, cruel and callous. Steel blue eyes, steel cold heart. The man in black. A man of few words and no emotion, who shows no mercy. He is meticulous, efficient and dangerously loyal to Scarlet. He can neither understand nor tolerate weakness.



D' Avila

Also works for Scarlet. Built like a truck, he is loud-mouthed, flashy and swaggeringly arrogant. He drips gold. He likes to take risks in every area of his life. Violent and volatile.

Jansen

A rugged, handsome cop who is no longer the guy every cop wants for a partner. He keeps himself to himself, is curt and sullen. He doesn't seem to value his life anymore and often takes outrageous risks in his quest to discover the true identity of the Black Widow.

Captain Bonomi

Thirty years on the force. A big man. A blunt man. He has seen it all. Only truly happy when he is shouting. He will argue for argument's sake. Known as Captain Outburst, he is in fact fiercely protective of his men. The booming voice behind the door.

Laura Hyde

Young, blonde and beautiful. A crime reporter with the *LA Mercury*. Curious, and at times foolhardy. Always on the lookout for a ground-breaking story. Obsessed by the Black Widow, who is responsible for the disappearance of her brother. She will not give up until she finds the truth about the Black Widow and her story.



See what I mean? We must sort this out. Is 10 o'clock okay? Fax me to confirm.
Tony.

	T	F
1 Scarlet has moral scruples.
2 Scarlet is calculating.
3 Vance is ruthless.
4 Vance is squeamish.
5 Vance is very thorough and is careful that mistakes are never made.
6 Vance is fickle.
7 D' Avila loses his temper easily.
8 D' Avila is brash.
9 Jansen is withdrawn.
10 Jansen is reckless.
11 Jansen is cheerful.
12 Bonomi is cantankerous.
13 Bonomi will not say what he thinks to avoid hurting sb's feelings.
14 Laura Hyde is inquisitive.
15 Laura Hyde gives up easily.

2. a. 🎧 Match the extracts as you hear them with the speakers (A-H).

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| A a photographer | Extract 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B a stuntman | Extract 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C a film director | Extract 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D a librarian | Extract 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E a book dealer | Extract 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F an accountant | |
| G an antiques dealer | |
| H a physician | |

b. 🎧 Listen to the short extracts again and match each speaker with one of the adjectives (A-H).

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| A reckless | Extract 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B meticulous | Extract 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C blunt | Extract 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D withdrawn | Extract 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E cantankerous | Extract 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F squeamish | |
| G persistent | |
| H unscrupulous | |

2 Adjectives II

Note: * = used before a noun, ** = used after a noun, generally with the verb to be, *** = can be used before or after a noun

Adjectives in collocations

- avid:** * very enthusiastic (for people)
an avid reader/football fan/stamp collector
- blatant:** * very obvious, done without shame or embarrassment (used to describe bad things)
a blatant lie/foul
- breathhtaking:** *** very beautiful, surprising or impressive
breathhtaking view/scenery
For a child of his age, his knowledge of the subject was breathtaking.
- gripping:** *** very exciting; for films and books
It was a gripping tale of murder and intrigue.
- harrowing:** *** shocking, making you feel very upset (not used to describe people)
a harrowing film/tale
- lax:** *** not strict or not careful enough (for safety measures, security, morals, discipline, laws, etc)
- lenient:** *** not strict; used to describe people in a position to punish (parents, teachers, etc)
The judge was lenient and let him off with a fine.
- meteoric:** *** very sudden and very quick (generally used with the noun rise)
He was unprepared for his meteoric rise to fame.
- misleading:** *** giving the wrong idea or impression
misleading information/ advertisements/comments, etc
- piercing:** * loud and high-pitched (for noises)
She let out a piercing scream of terror.
- prolific:** *** producing a large number of works (for artists, composers and writers)
- sporadic:** *** happening at irregular intervals
sporadic fighting/shots/violence/outbreaks
- staunch:** * very loyal
staunch supporter/friend/ally/ Democrat, etc

sweeping: * (i) too general and therefore not valid (for statements and generalisations) (ii) large and affecting everyone (for changes and reforms)

'Women are bad drivers' is a sweeping generalisation that is all too common these days.

He proposed sweeping changes to the country's electoral system.

watertight: impossible to prove wrong or argue against
watertight arguments/court case/alibi



Adjectives with similar meanings

dreary: *** boring and depressing
a dreary day/life/town
Her apartment was dreary and depressing.

dull: *** boring, without life, excitement or colour
dull afternoon/people/colour/weather

mundane: *** ordinary, boring, giving little satisfaction; often used to describe jobs
He had a mundane job in a local bank.

tedious: *** boring, and often frustrating
tedious journey/task/job



atrocious: *** extremely bad
atrocious film/mess/game, etc

dreadful: *** very bad
dreadful weather/mistakes/acting

lousy: *** (informal) very bad
lousy day/hotel/teacher/singer



flawless: *** perfect, with no faults
flawless complexion/performance

impeccable: *** perfect, faultless
impeccable appearance/reputation/ taste in clothes

unblemished: * sth that has not been spoilt or harmed
unblemished record/reputation/ character



arduous: *** tiring and involving a lot of effort
arduous journey/task

gruelling: *** tiring and lasting a long time

gruelling schedule/day/race

strenuous: * needing a lot of physical effort

strenuous activity/trip/effort/ objection



bedraggled: *** untidy, dirty and wet (for people)

The two bedraggled children trudged into the house.

dishevelled: *** untidy

dishevelled clothes/hair/ appearance/man

scruffy: *** untidy (for people/places) old and worn out (for clothes)

scruffy pair of jeans/flat/boy



astute: *** clever at understanding people and situations

astute politician/decision

crafty: *** clever and good at using deception to achieve success

crafty man/plan/look

shrewd: ** clever and showing good judgement of other people and situations

shrewd businessman/investment/ eyes

wily: * clever, experienced at deceiving people and not easily deceived (for people/behaviour)

wily businessman/manoeuvring



conventional: *** ordinary, normal
conventional people/opinions/ ideas

mainstream: *** ordinary, conventional, neither strange nor extreme

mainstream beliefs/ideas / organisations/politics

middle-of-the-road: *** ordinary, not extreme

middle of the road ideas/beliefs/ music, etc

run-of-the-mill: * ordinary, nothing special

run-of-the-mill computer/ supermarket

Practice

1. Match the nouns with the adjectives.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 a breathtaking | a view |
| 2 a blatant | b fighting |
| 3 a prolific | c documentaries on animal experiments |
| 4 a gripping | d judge |
| 5 misleading | e lie |
| 6 a piercing | f novelist |
| 7 sporadic | g reader |
| 8 a sweeping | h security |
| 9 a staunch | i Republican |
| 10 a watertight | j information |
| 11 harrowing | k generalisation |
| 12 a lenient | l rise |
| 13 a meteoric | m alibi |
| 14 an avid | n film |
| 15 lax | o scream |

2. Group the adjectives in the box into categories by putting them next to the appropriate heading.

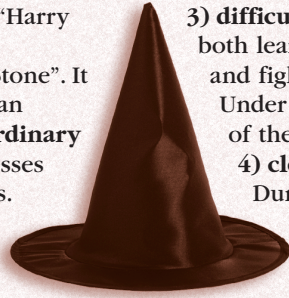
flawless - arduous - dreadful - dreary - impeccable - disbevelled - middle-of-the-road - dull - tedious - strenuous - astute - mainstream - gruelling - mundane - shrewd - wily - run-of-the-mill - lousy - atrocious - unblemished - crafty - scruffy - bedraggled - conventional

- Boring:
- Difficult:
- Untidy:
- Bad:
- Clever:
- Ordinary:
- Perfect:

3. Read the following review and replace the adjectives in bold with more sophisticated ones from exercise 2.

SPELLBINDING HARRY

For an entertaining evening, I highly recommend the film version of the first J.K. Rowling book, "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone". It is the story of an otherwise **1) ordinary** boy who possesses magical powers. Orphaned as a baby when his parents were killed by an evil wizard, Harry is brought up by his **2) bad and unpleasant** relatives, the Dursleys. Everything changes, however, when an untidy stranger turns up on his doorstep. His name is Hagrid and he happens to be the keeper



of keys at Hogwart's School for magicians. So begins Harry's education at the school and the **3) difficult** task of both learning magic and fighting evil. Under the tutelage of the kindly but **4) clever** Professor Dumbledore and with the help of his two faithful friends, Ron and Hermione, Harry achieves his goal. Daniel Radcliffe (as Harry) and his co-stars give **5) perfect** performances in this refreshing new film in which there's never a **6) boring** moment.

4. Decide whether the following adjective-noun combinations are possible or not. If you think that the combination is possible, tick the box that follows it. If not, correct it replacing the noun with an appropriate one. Then use the correct combinations in sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 a gruelling shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a staunch enemy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 a flawless performance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 a scruffy pair of jeans | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 a crafty plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 a shrewd businessman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 strenuous exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 a tedious room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 an atrocious driver | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 an astute look | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 an arduous journey | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 impeccable taste | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 mainstream politics | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 a mundane job | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 a dreary journey | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Adjectives III (Word formation)

accessible: sth that can be easily reached/entered/obtained/used; accessibility (n) **Opp:** inaccessible, inaccessibility (n)

The northern part of the park is virtually inaccessible unless you have a four-wheel drive.

accurate: precise/correct; accuracy (n) **Opp:** inaccurate, inaccuracy (n)

It is not always easy to give accurate measurements for the strength of an earthquake.

apologetic: to say or show you are sorry for doing sth

Audrey was extremely apologetic for having kept us waiting so long.

arguable: debatable, may be questioned [Note: **it is arguable that:** it can be argued that]

Whether or not this is the way forward is arguable.

It is arguable that education leads to higher income.

argumentative: quarrelsome; always ready to disagree

I've never met anyone more argumentative than Jenny; she will tell you that black is white.

coherent: well-planned, clear and sensible; coherence (n) **Opp:** incoherent, incoherence (n)

This is a clear and coherent explanation of the workings of the internal combustion engine.

decisive: able to make quick decisions in a difficult situation; decisiveness (n) **Opp:** indecisive, indecision (n)

Winston Churchill's decisive policies rallied the country round him at a difficult and dangerous time.

discreet: careful in order to avoid embarrassing or offending sb; discretion (n) **Opp:** indiscreet, indiscretion (n)

Try to be as discreet as possible as he's very sensitive and easily upset.

excessive: more or higher than is necessary or reasonable

Don't you think that a 25% price increase is excessive, even allowing for inflation?

knowledgeable: well-informed

Malcolm is knowledgeable about computer hardware and will tell you everything you want to know.

legible: clear enough to read; legibility (n) **Opp:** illegible, illegibility [(n)-not common]

I can't possibly read this; her handwriting is illegible.

logical: reasonable/sensible; logic (n) **Opp:** illogical

There is no logical explanation for his behaviour.

loyal: faithful; loyalty (n)

Opp: disloyal, disloyalty (n)

A loyal friend will stand by you through good and bad times.

normal: usual/ordinary; normality (n)

Opp: abnormal, abnormality (n)

It's not abnormal for boys of his age to want to join the army.

obedient: sb who does what they are told to do; obedience (n)

Opp: disobedient, disobedience (n)

Jo is a very disobedient child and refuses to do what she is told.

official: approved by sb in authority

Opp: unofficial

This is the only official biography of the author currently on the market.

orthodox: accepted or used by most people; orthodoxy (n)

Opp: unorthodox, unorthodoxy (n)

He always gets outstanding results, despite his unorthodox teaching methods.

plausible: likely to be true, valid; plausibility (n) **Opp:** implausible, implausibility (n)

The special effects in the film were excellent but I didn't think the plot was very plausible.

polite: with good manners, courteous; politeness (n) **Opp:** impolite, impoliteness (n)

Timothy was a polite young man with impeccable manners.

practical: down-to-earth (for people); effective/likely to be successful; practicality (n) **Opp:** impractical, impracticality (n)

(im)practical person/idea/plan

Banning all vehicles from the city centre is a lovely idea but I don't think it's practical at all.

precise: exact; precision (n)

Opp: imprecision (n)

This machine has brought an unprecedented degree of precision to the business of dating trees.

preferential treatment: (to be) treated better than other people

Harry gets preferential treatment at work, with an office all to himself, just because he is the boss's nephew.

replaceable: disposable;

Opp: irreplaceable

Many of the paintings lost in the fire were irreplaceable old masters.

responsible: behaving sensibly and properly; responsibility (n)

Opp: irresponsible, irresponsibility (n)

Sharon is the perfect employee; hardworking and responsible.

ripe: fully grown, ready to eat (fruit, grain); ripeness (n), ripen (v) **Opp:** unripe, unripeness [(n)-not common]

I'm not buying these tomatoes; they're unripe.

scrupulous: sb who takes great care to do what is fair, honest or morally right; scruples (n)

Opp: unscrupulous

Socrates was known for his scrupulous adherence to the truth and his refusal to compromise.

Practice

1. Make the opposites of the adjectives below by adding one of the following prefixes: **un-**, **dis-**, **ir-**, **il-**, **ab-**, **im-**, **in-**

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | plausible | → | plausible |
| 2 | polite | → | polite |
| 3 | scrupulous | → | scrupulous |
| 4 | ripe | → | ripe |
| 5 | decisive | → | decisive |
| 6 | accessible | → | accessible |
| 7 | normal | → | normal |
| 8 | orthodox | → | orthodox |
| 9 | logical | → | logical |
| 10 | replaceable | → | replaceable |
| 11 | practical | → | practical |
| 12 | accurate | → | accurate |
| 13 | discreet | → | discreet |
| 14 | obedient | → | obedient |
| 15 | loyal | → | loyal |
| 16 | precise | → | precise |
| 17 | coherent | → | coherent |
| 18 | legible | → | legible |
| 19 | responsible | → | responsible |
| 20 | official | → | official |

2. Complete the sentences by using the word that appears at the end of each line to form an appropriate adjective. Remember that you may have to add a prefix from exercise 1 or a suffix from the following: **-ish**, **-ial**, **-ed**, **-able**, **-ive**, **-less**, **-ible**, **-ic**

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | I may be related to the Managing Director, but believe me, I don't get treatment. | PREFER |
| 2 | You are 25 years old and you are acting like a spoilt schoolboy. Stop being so | CHILD |
| 3 | Ben hated it, but I thought it was a very interesting and programme. | INFORMATION |
| 4 | This is the worst crisis that this country has had to face in over 100 years. | ECONOMY |
| 5 | Why are you being so? You're disagreeing with everything I say. | ARGUE |
| 6 | Appearances can be He might look aggressive but really he is as gentle as a lamb. | DECEIVE |

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 7 | with the money he was receiving, Sid decided to leave the company. | SATISFY |
| 8 | For some reason, she gave up her job, sold everything she owned and went to live on a desert island. | EXPLAIN |
| 9 | All the judges gave her ten out of ten. She had given a performance. | FLAW |
| 10 | He looked terrible. Too much work and too many nights. He had to get away. | SLEEP |
| 11 | He can be very when he wants to. He can talk you into anything. | PERSUADE |
| 12 | The best man was very embarrassed and very about forgetting the time that the wedding was to take place. | APOLOGISE |

3. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form an adjective that fits the space in the same line.



What kind of **0) educational** experience and background should we be giving our children? In a **1)** western economy, they need to be well-informed and In a complex ever-changing modern world, it is **3)** that the task of preparing the next generation cannot be carried out within the **4)** classroom framework, because acquiring a proper education in this way is simply **5)** . This is where computer-aided learning steps in, providing children with the skills that they will need in tomorrow's world, in a one-to-one learner-centred environment. There are those who claim, however, that **6)** exposure to computers may prove to be harmful rather than **7)** to children and that it is more **8)** for education to take place in the classroom. They say that, although computers seem to hold a(n) **9)** appeal for some people, particularly young children, it is **10)** for children to have a person, rather than a machine, for a teacher.

- | |
|------------------|
| EDUCATION |
| COMPETE |
| KNOW |
| ARGUE |
| TRADITION |
| POSSIBLE |
| EXCEED |
| BENEFIT |
| PRODUCE |
| RESIST |
| PREFER |

to arrive/turn up/leave in dribs and drabs: to arrive, etc in small numbers/quantities and at irregular intervals

We're receiving food, but it is only arriving in dribs and drabs.

bright and early: (to wake up/get up/leave) very early in the morning (has a positive connotation)

If we leave bright and early tomorrow morning, we should get there by midday.

by and large: generally

By and large, most people would prefer to have a badly paid job that they liked rather than a well paid job that they disliked.

to be few and far between: not to be very common/to be very difficult to find

Good jobs are few and far between in days of high unemployment.

to grin and bear it: to accept an unpleasant situation without complaining (probably because there is no choice)

A shorter lunch break is new company policy, so we'll just have to grin and bear it.

ins and outs: the details of a complicated situation/problem/system/proposal

We have yet to discuss all the ins and outs of his proposal.

to make a song and dance about: to complain too much about sth, in a way that seems unnecessary

I was only 10 minutes late. Why are you making such a song and dance about it?

odds and ends: small unimportant objects

Everything had been packed away in boxes except for a few odds and ends.

once and for all: definitely and finally so that you end all doubt and uncertainty

He set out to prove once and for all that Deakin's alibi was nothing but a tissue of lies.

one's own flesh and blood: a relative

We're talking about my family here, my own flesh and blood. Of course I trust them.

an out-and-out lie: a complete lie (used in reply to sb who has accused you of sth)

That is an out-and-out lie; you've made it all up!

to be part and parcel of: a basic and fundamental part of (life/a job/a problem)

Having your private life splashed across the front pages of newspapers and glossy magazines is part and parcel of being a celebrity.

peace and quiet: calm and tranquillity

We took a couple of days off and went to the country for a bit of peace and quiet.

pride and joy: sth/sb that a person is very proud of and which/who is very important to them

His car/daughter/garden is his pride and joy.

prim and proper: very conservative and easily offended (used to describe people)

She's far too prim and proper to have written anything as scandalous as that.

pushing and shoving: pushing (used with reference to crowded places)

After a lot of pushing and shoving, I finally made it to the counter where everything had been reduced by 50%.

safe and sound: safe and unharmed (used when sb has not been harmed despite being in a potentially dangerous situation)

The two children, who had been missing for three days, were found safe and sound hiding in an abandoned mine shaft.

spick and span: very clean

When I get back, I want this place looking spick and span.

touch and go: doubtful (used with reference to important or life-threatening situations)

It was touch and go whether they would allow us to leave the country.

up-and-coming: sb who shows a lot of promise and will probably be very successful in the future

up-and-coming artist/tennis player/pianist/writer

The government has introduced a scheme whereby up-and-coming young athletes will receive financial support.

to have ups and downs: to have good times and bad times

What family doesn't have its ups and downs?

wear and tear: damage caused to furniture/clothes/equipment, by daily use

Even allowing for wear and tear, these chair covers should last for at least fifteen years.

well and truly: completely (often used with *lost* and *beaten*)

After walking for three hours, we realised that we were well and truly lost.

As we had been well and truly beaten the Saturday before, the manager decided to make wholesale changes to the team.

to win fair and square: to win fairly (often used when you have been accused of cheating)

What do you mean I cheated? I won fair and square, and you know it.

Practice

1. a. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word from the box below.

downs – early – quiet – sound – tear – outs – joy –
blood – drabs – square – span – shoving

- 1 He won **fair and**
- 2 She got up **bright and**
- 3 We need some **peace and**
- 4 The guests arrived in **dribs and**
- 5 They got there **safe and**
- 6 There was a lot of **pushing and**
- 7 She's **their pride and**
- 8 That's **wear and**
- 9 Like any couple, they have **their ups and**
- 10 He's your own **flesh and**
- 11 We'll soon have this place looking **spick and**
- 12 I don't know the **ins and**

- b. Make up appropriate responses to the following using pair phrases from exercise 1a, as in the example.

- 0 A: You cheated in the competition!
B: **No, I won fair and square!**
- 1 A: Your garden looks wonderful!
B:
- 2 A: So, how are things between you?
B:
- 3 A: What was the rock concert like?
B:
- 4 A: How about a weekend in the countryside?
B:

2. In the sentences below, the bold parts of the pair phrases have been jumbled. Swap them around so as to form correct pair phrases.

- 1 I know it's not fair, but you'll just have to grin and **dance** it.
- 2 These carpets last for many years, even allowing for everyday wear and **bear**.
- 3 There was nothing in her bag but a few **outs** and ends.
- 4 As you can imagine, he's devastated. That Ferrari was his pride and **go**.

- 5 By and **once**, typed essays are much easier to read than hand-written ones.
- 6 She's far too prim and **parcel** to agree to anything as outrageous as that.
- 7 It's annoying, I know, but do you really have to make such a song and **far** about it?
- 8 Players of his calibre are few and **large** between, so keep him happy.
- 9 Making mistakes is part and **joy** of the learning process.
- 10 I don't know all the ins and **odds** of the situation, but the fact remains that the wrong diagnosis killed her.
- 11 Let's get this clear, **proper** and for all. I did not say that you hated Jane.
- 12 The doctors said it was touch and **tear** whether he would survive the operation.



3. Rewrite the following sentences using a pair phrase from the two exercises above.

- 1 How could you have said such a thing to him? He is your brother.
.....
- 2 You 're just going to have to put up with it.
.....
- 3 I want this room looking spotless when I get back.
.....
- 4 He loves his tomato plants.
.....
- 5 Cheap hotels are pretty hard to find in this neighbourhood.
.....
- 6 She didn't cheat.
.....
- 7 There is no need to make such a fuss about it.
.....

5 Anger and Annoyance - Animals

Anger and Annoyance

a blazing row: an argument in which people are very angry and emotional

We had a blazing row.

to blow your top: to lose your temper and become very angry

When she told him, he blew his top and began shouting.

to be cross: to be a little angry (often used when speaking to children)

You'd better do what your teacher says, or she will get very cross.

to be crotchety: bad-tempered and easily made angry

I'm always a bit crotchety when I wake up in the mornings.

to drive sb up the wall: to annoy sb

That constant drilling noise outside my house is driving me up the wall.

furious: very angry

When they told him, he was furious and left the room.

galling: sth that is annoying, because it seems unfair or wrong

The most galling thing about his winning all that money is that he was already a millionaire!

to get on sb's nerves: to annoy sb

She gets on my nerves with her meaningless chatter.

a heated argument: a bad argument in which people are very angry

Raised voices told me that a heated argument was going on next door.

to hit the roof: to lose your temper and become very angry

He hit the roof when he saw my report card.

to be indignant: to be very angry because you think sth is wrong or unfair

She was indignant at the suggestion that she was lying.

infuriate: make angry

Rude people infuriate me.

irate: very angry

Within two minutes of coming off the air, we were inundated with phone calls from irate listeners.

to irritate: to annoy

His constant whistling irritates me.

to be livid: to be very angry (not used before a noun)

When she finds out that you told him, she'll be livid.

to be in no mood to: to be angry and not want to

I am in no mood to argue!

an outburst: a sudden explosion of anger

What was the reason for her sudden outburst?

a quick temper: if you have a quick temper, you lose your temper quickly and very easily

He's got a very quick temper, so be careful what you say to him.

to be sick and tired of sth/sb: to be annoyed and fed up with sth/sb

I'm sick and tired of your excuses!

to throw a tantrum: to start kicking, crying and shouting (generally used for children)

Whenever Tom didn't get his own way, he would throw a tantrum.

to be touchy: to be bad-tempered and easily made angry

I'm sorry I've been so touchy lately.

to be up in arms about sth: to be very angry and ready to protest (used to describe group reaction)

Local people are up in arms about the government's proposal to build a road through the village green.

Animals

the black sheep of the family: sb considered to be a failure/an embarrassment by relatives

I've always been the black sheep of the family. My father, mother and sister are all lawyers. Me? I'm a rock singer.

to be as blind as a bat: (informal) to have poor eyesight

She's as blind as a bat without her glasses.

you can... till the cows come home, but it won't: you can do sth for a very long time, but it won't change anything

You can ask till the cows come home, but I won't tell you.

a dark horse: sb who people know very little about

Sean is a dark horse, a bit of a mystery.

to be dogged by sth: sth bad keeps causing you trouble and it will not go away

I've been dogged by ill health ever since I left university.

for donkey's years: (informal) for a very long time

I've known Tom for donkey's years.

to duck: to avoid sth which is going to hit you by lowering your head

If he hadn't ducked, the ball would have hit him square in the face.

it is like water off a duck's back for sb: sth does not affect you because you are accustomed to it

His criticisms are like water off a duck's back.

fishy: suspicious

His proposal sounds a bit fishy, so I don't think we should trust him.

to hound sb: to persistently follow sb (used in connection with the press)

The paparazzi hounded her wherever she went.

the lion's share: the biggest part

Julie inherited the lion's share of Uncle Fester's fortune.

to rabbit on (about sth): to talk for a long time in a boring way

She rabbited on for ages.

ratty: bad-tempered/easily made angry

Sorry I was so ratty this morning. I didn't get much sleep last night.

to have a whale of a time: (informal) to really enjoy yourself

The kids had a whale of a time.

a wild goose chase: a search for sth that one is unlikely to find

Looking for him would be a wild goose chase.

to worm your way out of sth: to avoid doing sth you do not want to do

He wormed his way out of the work again!

Practice

1. Choose the correct item.

- 1 Angry? I was absolutely when our appointment was cancelled for the third time.
A annoyed B irritated C livid D cross
- 2 The reason why he gets into trouble so often is that he has a temper.
A fast B rapid C speedy D quick
- 3 What I find most about it is that he didn't even have the decency to say that he was sorry.
A galling B furious C touchy D resentful
- 4 George wasn't in a particularly good mood, but then he is always a bit in the morning.
A irate B crotchety C indignant D infuriated
- 5 Like many children of his age, he is prone to throwing a(n)
A outburst B temper C mood D tantrum
- 6 Mum will hit the when she finds out that you've burnt a hole in her new sofa.
A roof B wall C ceiling D top
- 7 How much longer do we have to wait? This is starting to get on my
A mind B nerves C back D nose
- 8 "I'm to listen to your pathetic excuses," she said.
A sick and tired C having enough
B in no mood D sick to death
- 9 Stop that tapping, will you? I'm trying to concentrate and it is driving me up the
A wall B roof C hill D house
- 10 The whole country is up in about the new tax the government has put on books.
A rage B fists C anger D arms
- 11 It was so embarrassing. We were in the middle of a crowded restaurant when they suddenly had a row.
A blazing B heated C stormy D smouldering

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word formed from the animals shown in the pictures below.

- 0 I've known them for *donkey's* years - since I was a child, in fact.
- 1 Throughout his playing career he was by injury.
- 2 He said we could double our money in two days? It sounds a bit to me.
- 3 At first, the criticism he got in the press used to affect him, but now it's like water off a back.
- 4 Of course she didn't see you. She's as blind as a
- 5 Did we enjoy the party? We most certainly did. We had a of a time.
- 6 You can sit there and argue till the come home, but I'm not changing my mind.
- 7 If I hadn't, the ball would have hit me square between the eyes.
- 8 Unlike the other players in the semi-finals, Popov is a bit of a dark
- 9 We're getting nowhere! This is a wild chase.
- 10 It's only fair. It was his idea, so he should get the share of the profits.
- 11 Ted has always been the black of the family. His parents are lawyers, his two brothers are doctors, while he dropped out of school at 15.
- 12 You're not going to your way out of doing the washing-up this time.
- 13 It was a nightmare. She on about her job for hours!



6 Arguing

according to sb/sth: this is what sb/sth (a report, the weather forecast, the rule book, a contract, etc) says

According to her mother, she is having second thoughts.

(by) far and away: used in superlative sentences for emphasis

By far and away the biggest flaw in his argument is...

consequently: as a result of this

She is overworked and consequently suffering from stress.

for instance: for example

I can see a great many disadvantages to privatising hospitals. For instance, what happens to those people who cannot afford medical insurance?

given: when you consider/think about

Given her lack of experience, I think that she has done remarkably well.

granted/admittedly: used to accept that what the person one is arguing against says, is true; *granted* can be followed by *that* while *admittedly* cannot

Granted that by not joining the single currency we will preserve one facet of our national identity. But is it really worth it?

Admittedly, John is a brilliant athlete.

in accordance: conforming to

The estate will be divided among his heirs, in accordance with his will.

in addition to: and; followed by -ing form or noun

In addition to winning the Pulitzer Prize, she was also awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

in all: in total

There were about 5,000 people in all at the concert.

in case: because sb/sth might happen

Be quiet in case she hears us.

in comparison with: compared with

His hometown seemed dull in comparison with London.

in opposition: opposing, on the other side

There was a wave of protest in opposition to the new labour law.

in order to: so as to

He left the phone off the hook in order not to be disturbed.

in the event of: (formal) if sth occurs; for possible future happening

In the event of rain, the picnic will be postponed.

in (the) light of sth: taking sth into consideration; followed by a *noun* or *the fact that*

In (the) light of the new evidence, he will be tried for forgery as well.

key: (adj) the most important
the key point/argument/figure

Unemployment is likely to be a key issue in the debate tonight.

largely: mostly

The fact that he is in debt is largely his own fault, as he buys too much on credit.

much as: even though; typically used with **appreciate**, **sympathise** and verbs of **liking/disliking**

Much as I sympathise with your problems, I'm afraid that there is nothing I can do to help you.

nor: not... either (used to introduce another negative idea and is followed by inversion)

Finding somewhere to live is never easy in this part of Oxford. Nor is it particularly cheap.

notwithstanding: despite

Notwithstanding their different political views, they get on very well.

on top of: in addition to

The cat dug up the bulbs I had planted and then, on top of that, left muddy footprints all over the floor.

particularly: especially

I am particularly fond of this restaurant and dine here often.

while: (i) whereas, (ii) although

While Harry liked the idea, Jerry didn't think it would work.

While the government acknowledges the existence of the problem, it is unwilling to do anything about it.

Practice

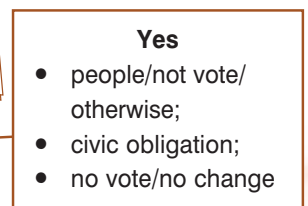
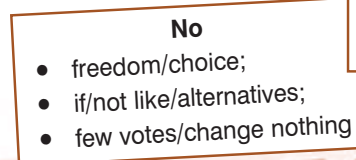
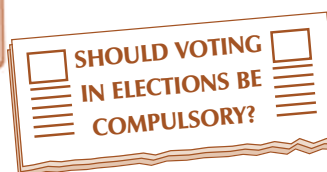
1. a. Match the statements with their responses.

- 1 **Given** the increasing depletion of the earth's resources,
- 2 **According** to the experts,
- 3 **In addition to** recycling paper, glass and aluminium,
- 4 **Much as** some local authorities encourage recycling,

- a there are many other ways we can help the environment in the home.
- b others do little to address the problem.
- c the earth's resources are finite.
- d it is vital to recycle on a wider scale than we do at present.



b. Discuss the following debate issue with a partner, using words/phrases from this unit and the prompts below, as well as your own ideas. Use exercise 1a as a model to construct your arguments.



2. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Arguing vs Quarrelling

Oscar Wilde once remarked that he disliked arguments as they were always vulgar and often convincing. What, 0) *then*, is the difference between an argument and a quarrel? Look the word "quarrel" up in a dictionary and you will find it defined 1) an "angry argument". It seems that "angry" is the 2) word here. Both quarrelling and arguing involve disagreements 3) it is only during the former that we become angry or upset. We may raise our voices or even display aggressive behaviour when quarrelling, 4) in an argument, we maintain a 5) tone of voice and refrain from physically threatening our opponent. 6) , should we forget the differences in content. An argument is a discussion or debate in which two or more people put forward different or opposing views. They may not be personally concerned in the issues under discussion. 7) , the process is an objective, intellectual one. Evidence and logic may be used 8) to support the speaker's point of view and possibly to convince the other(s). A quarrel, 9) , is personal, bound up with the ego and the participants' sense of self. 10) , things that the opponent may have said or done in the past are often dragged up at random as and when they occur to the speaker, in 11) the logical marshalling of ideas which arguing involves. A quarrel may result from a clash of personalities, may hurt the participants and may be sincerely regretted afterwards. 12) that there are hot-tempered people around, they may get carried away in an argument 13) it degenerates into a quarrel, but it should, 14) speaking, be a dispassionate exchange of views 15) a shouting match.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0 A particularly | B then | C although | D say |
| 1 A as | B like | C by | D such |
| 2 A key | B basic | C code | D main |
| 3 A notwithstanding | B while | C consequently | D but |
| 4 A nevertheless | B when | C whereas | D however |
| 5 A steady | B level | C plain | D monotonous |
| 6 A In addition | B Also | C Nor | D In all |
| 7 A Largely | B Admittedly | C Particularly | D Consequently |
| 8 A in order | B in case | C in the event | D in effect |
| 9 A notwithstanding | B despite | C however | D no matter |
| 10 A For that | B For instance | C In fact | D That is |
| 11 A comparison with | B tandem with | C opposition to | D contradiction |
| 12 A Allowing | B Granted | C Given | D Knowing |
| 13 A so there | B so much | C so as | D so that |
| 14 A generally | B usually | C normally | D habitually |
| 15 A better than | B rather than | C more than | D other than |

3. The linkers (1-7) used in the text are jumbled. Read the text and swap them around so that they function properly.

The Silent Killer

A 27-year-old British hospital doctor collapses and dies. 1) **In addition to** the coroner's report, he died of natural causes. However, 2) **while** the fact that the young medic had just completed an 86-hour working week, could it not be that he died as a result of stress and overwork? We ignore stress at our peril, and 3) **far and away** we acknowledge its existence, we choose to pay very little attention to the effects it has on our health. Stress, 4) **in light of** resulting from overwork, an unhealthy liestyle or a combination of the two, is a potent and unforgiving killer. Something must be done because things can only get worse. Modern life favours and nurtures stress. 5) **According to** living in work-orientated cultures in which overwork is the norm, we seem to be incapable of leading stable and balanced personal lives. Stress upon stress. So what are we to do? The first step for most of us is to face up to the truth: stress causes heart problems, cancer and depression and, as a result, in today's world it is 6) **if** the biggest threat to our well-being. At least 7) **whether** the young doctor had died in a Japanese hospital his death certificate would have read 'karoshi' - death by overwork.

- 1 2 3
 4 5 6
 7



Posture and Movement

to crouch: to sit with legs bent under you so that you are close to the ground and leaning forward slightly

Soldiers in camouflage crouched silently in the bushes.

to curl up: to move into a position where your body makes a rounded shape

The cat was curled up on the sofa, nose to tail, fast asleep.

to duck: to quickly lower your head in order to avoid being hit by sth, or so as not to be seen

If he hadn't ducked, the ball would have hit him square in the face.

to fidget: to be constantly moving your hands or your feet

Children often fidget and fuss around restlessly when they are bored.

to flinch: to make a sudden small movement because sth has hurt you or has made you jump

I'm going to put a little drop of this in your eye so try not to flinch.

to frown: to lower your eyebrows because you are angry or you do not understand

He frowned in frustration as he tried to add the sums one more time.

to kneel: to bend your legs so that your knees are touching the ground

He knelt before the Queen to be knighted.

to nod: to move your head up and down (in most countries, you nod when you say yes)

"Are you all happy with today's programme?" she asked. Everyone nodded in agreement.

to nudge: to gently push sb with your elbow to attract their attention

She nudged him. "Look," she said. "I think that's Elton John over there."

to shiver: if you are shivering, your body is shaking because you are cold

He had forgotten to take his coat and was shivering.

to shudder: if you shudder, your whole body shakes for a short time because you have seen, heard or tasted sth unpleasant

The surgeon then proceeded to describe the operation in graphic detail. Mr Forth shuddered.

to tremble: if you are trembling, your body or part of your body is shaking because you are frightened or very nervous

I was so scared that I couldn't stop trembling.

Compound Body Adjectives

bloodcurdling (scream): very frightening

We heard a bloodcurdling scream and then we saw the vampire.

eye-catching: so attractive or unusual that you can't help noticing it

A good advertising poster must be simple but eye-catching.

first-hand: if you have first-hand experience of sth, you have experienced it personally

Now, Gary, you have first-hand experience of teaching in Paraguay.

hair-raising: very frightening; used to describe experiences and journeys

How we didn't crash I do not know. It was one of the most hair-raising bus rides I've ever been on.

head-on: used to describe a collision between two moving vehicles where the front part of one vehicle hits the front part of another vehicle

The car he was driving was involved in a head-on collision with a lorry.

light-hearted: funny and not very serious

light-hearted films/ television programmes/books

It's a comedy, but I wouldn't describe it as being a light-hearted film.

mouth-watering: food that looks and/or smells very good

... a shop full of mouth-watering cakes.

nail-biting: very exciting and dramatic, because you do not know what is going to happen

The final would be decided on penalty kicks. It was going to be a nail-biting five minutes.

narrow-minded: not accepting and positively disliking anything new, different or radical **Opp:** broad-minded

My parents are very broad-minded and accept new ideas easily.

well-thumbed: a book or magazine that has been read so much that the edges and corners of the pages are dirty and in poor condition

Some of the second-hand books were well-thumbed.

Verb-Noun Combinations

not to bat an eyelid: not to show any visible signs of surprise

When I told him that his bill came to £25,000, he didn't bat an eyelid. His face remained expressionless.

to clear your throat: to cough in order to speak more clearly

He stood up, cleared his throat and started to speak.

to clench your fist: to curl your fingers up very tightly, usually because you are very angry (also: **to clench your teeth**)

He clenched his fists and went to punch me.

to cross your legs: while sitting, to put one leg on top of the other

I had hardly enough room in my airline seat to cross my legs, let alone stretch them.

to flex your muscles: to strike a pose and show your muscles

The strong man at the fairground was proudly flexing his muscles.

to fold your arms: to bring your arms together and link them

She folded her arms over her chest and glared at him defiantly.

to grit your teeth: to press your teeth tightly together, often because you are angry or distressed (also: **to clench your teeth**)

Joe gritted his teeth as the bullet was extracted from his arm.

to pluck your eyebrows: to pull out some of the hairs of your eyebrows, using tweezers

For this season's look, pluck your eyebrows and pencil them into a half-moon shape.

sb's heart is pounding: sb's heart is beating very hard

As he took the envelope containing his results, his hands were shaking and his heart was pounding.

to rumble (of stomach): to make a noise because it is empty and you are hungry

I hadn't had breakfast and in the middle of the interview my stomach started rumbling.

to shake your head: to move your head from side to side; in most countries, you shake your head when you say no

He shook his head as a sign of refusal.

to shrug your shoulders: to move

your shoulders up and down

The boy shrugged his shoulders and said: "Who cares?"

to sprain (your ankle/wrist): to twist and hurt (your ankle/wrist)

She fell down the stairs and sprained her ankle.

to stub your toe: to hit your toe against sth

She stubbed her toe against the leg of the chair.

Practice

1. Match the verbs in the box with their definitions (sentences 1 to 12).

nudge – duck – kneel – crouch – tremble – fidget – curl up – shudder – frown – nod – shiver – flinch

- You do it when you make a small sudden movement because something has hurt you (an injection, for example) or something has made you jump.
- Some people do it when they pray.
- You do it to avoid something that has been thrown at your head.
- You do it with your elbow to get someone's attention.
- You do it on the floor or on a big sofa, often whilst reading a book or watching television.
- You do it when you lower your body to the ground by bending your knees. When a football team is having its photograph taken, the players in the front row do it.
- When you shake because you are cold, you do it.
- When you shake momentarily because you have seen, heard or eaten something unpleasant, you do it.
- When you shake because you are frightened, you do it.
- You do it with your eyebrows when you are angry or you don't understand.
- You do it with your head when you are agreeing with someone or when you are saying yes.
- Kids do it when they can't keep still.

2. Each of the compound body adjectives below is followed by two nouns. Only one of the nouns goes with the adjective. Circle the correct one. Then use the correct combinations in sentences.

- a well-thumbed
- a nail-biting
- a mouth-watering
- an eye-catching
- a light-hearted
- narrow-minded
- a blood-curdling
- a hair-raising
- a head-on
- first-hand

book / road
finish / animal
nap / dessert
disease / dress
comedy / fruit
streets / parents
recipe / scream
shampoo / bus journey
collision / decision
cars / knowledge

3. a. Complete the collocations with an appropriate part of the body from the box below.

shoulders – heart – teeth – fist – eyebrows – legs – muscles – eyelid – toe – throat – head – stomach – ankle – arms

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 He cleared his | 8 He clenched his |
| 2 He didn't bat an | 9 His was pounding. |
| 3 He shrugged his | 10 He shook his |
| 4 He crossed his | 11 She sprained her |
| 5 She folded her | 12 She plucked her |
| 6 He stubbed his | 13 My was rumbling. |
| 7 He flexed his | 14 She gritted her |

- b. Describe the pictures using appropriate collocations from exercise 3a.



8 Body Idioms

a pain in the neck: a very annoying person, thing or task

All he does is complain all the time. He is a real pain in the neck.

at the foot of: at the bottom of (a hill, mountain, the stairs, a tree, your bed, etc)

He fell asleep at the foot of a tree.

to cost an arm and a leg: to be very expensive

Getting this roof fixed will cost us an arm and a leg.

to cry your eyes out: to cry a lot

It was a very sad film. I cried my eyes out all the way through it.

to face a team: to play against another team

If they win this match, they will have to face Lazio in the next round.

to fall head over heels in love (with sb): to fall madly and completely in love (with sb)

He spotted her across a crowded room and fell head over heels in love with her.

to foot the bill: to pay the bill at a restaurant or hotel (used to emphasise that you thought sb else was going to pay)

Not only did I sit there waiting for him for over an hour but he left me to foot the bill!

to get cold feet: to suddenly feel that you are not brave enough to do sth important

He got cold feet at the last minute and withdrew from the competition.

to get sth off your chest: to tell sb sth that has been worrying you

He told them the secret to get it off his chest.

to get up sb's nose: to annoy sb

My neighbours deliberately play their radio at maximum volume to get up my nose.

to give sb a hand (with sth): to help sb do sth

I'm sure Tim will give you a hand to move the fridge.

to be glad to see the back of sb/sth: to be happy when sb leaves or when sth is finished

She's so irritating! I'd be glad to see the back of her.

to have sth on the brain: to be obsessed by sth and think about it all the time

He's got motorbikes on the brain. It's all he ever thinks about.

to have your eye on sth: to have seen sth (in a shop, for example) that you want to buy/have

I've had my eye on a ring from Munn's Stores for ages.

to have/give sb a head start: to have/give sb an advantage over a competitor (in business)/other people (in life)

We sent him to a private school to give him a head start in life.

to head home: to leave somewhere in order to go home

I think we'd better head home. It's getting late.

I can't put my finger on: to know that sth is wrong or different, but be unable to say exactly what it is

I couldn't put my finger on what it was, but there was something different about her appearance.

I couldn't keep a straight face: I couldn't stop laughing

He couldn't keep a straight face during the interview.

I don't know off-hand: (informal) I can't tell/answer until I have checked first

*"What time do we land?"
"I don't know off-hand. I'll have to check the tickets."*

I'd give my right arm to: I would really like to

I'd give my right arm to have a fantastic job like his.

in the eyes of the law: legally, according to the laws of the land

You knowingly drove through a red light and in the eyes of the law that is a criminal offence.

to keep an eye on sth/sb: to look after sth/sb

Could you keep an eye on my plants while we are away?

to know somewhere like the back of your hand: to know a particular place very well (not used for people)

I know Venice like the back of my hand.

to learn to stand on one's own two feet: to learn not to depend on others (e.g. one's parents)

He's 36, so it's time he learned to stand on his own two feet.

to make/lose money hand over fist: to rapidly make or lose large sums of money

We had to close the business because we were losing money hand over fist.

off the top of one's head: information given immediately without full knowledge of the facts

Off the top off my head, I would say that it will cost about £2,000.

sth is on its last legs: sth (a car, a television, etc) is in very bad condition and will very soon stop working

This car is on its last legs. It's time we bought a new one.

to pull sb's leg: to play a joke on sb and make them believe sth that is not true

He wasn't being serious. He was pulling your leg.

to put your foot down: to become strict and tell sb (generally a child) that they must/can't do sth

Well, you'll have to put your foot down and tell him he can't do whatever he likes.

to set eyes on sb: to see sb, often for the first time

The minute he set eyes on her, he knew she was the one.

to set your heart on sth: to really want sth

I'd set my heart on that house and I was devastated when it was sold.

sth happens right under sb's nose: sb is very close to sth when it happens/is happening and yet they do not notice it

The children were copying from each other during the test, right under the teacher's nose.

to stick your nose into other people's business/affairs: to interfere in a situation which does not concern you, with the result that you cause other people problems

Now she hates you. That's what you get for sticking your nose into her affairs.

to think on your feet: to be able to give good answers to unexpected questions

The ability to think on your feet is essential if you want to be a politician.

with an eye to: in order to (+ noun or -ing form)

He married her with an eye to getting his hands on her money.

(it's) written all over your face: to show by the expression on your face how you really feel

She said she wasn't angry, but clearly she was. It was written all over her face.

you have to hand it to sb: you have to admire and respect sb (for sth they have done)

You may not like the way Charles runs his business, but you have to hand it to him, he gets results.

Practice

1. Complete the sentences using an appropriate body word.



- 1 I was born and bred in London so I know the city like the back of my
 - 2 He's got football on the It's all he ever talks about.
 - 3 It was a joke! I was just pulling your
 - 4 They're so lucky! I'd give my right for a house like theirs.
 - 5 He fell over in love the minute she walked into the room.
 - 6 Business has been awful. We've been losing money over
 - 7 Do you see how much better you feel now that you have got it off your
 - 8 "There's no way we can afford it," she said. "It'll cost an and a"
 - 9 She had set her on studying at Oxford but they turned her down.
 - 10 Something was different about the place, but I just couldn't put my on what it was.
 - 11 She stayed with us for six weeks and she was a real pain in the All she did was criticise me and complain about everything. When she left, I was glad to see the of her.
 - 12 I think it's time we got a new television. This one is on its last
2. Circle the correct item.
 - 1 It's impossible to anticipate all the questions that you are going to be asked. You're going to have to think on your **head / feet**.
 - 2 It's a terrible car and what really gets up my **teeth / nose** is that I paid a fortune for it.
 - 3 Everything you need for your climb can be found in the village situated at the **head / foot** of the mountain.
 - 4 I don't know off- **heart / hand**. I'll have to look it up in the encyclopaedia.
 - 5 You have to **back / hand** it to Joe – his company is a roaring success.
 - 6 The lecturer had such a ridiculous voice that neither of us could keep a straight **eye / face**.
 - 7 Mum had her **heart / eye** on the painting for months, so we bought it for her on her birthday.
 - 8 We were the first company to set up business in China, so we have a **neck / head** start over our competitors.
 - 9 Now it looks like I'm going to have to **hand / foot** the bill for the repairs.
 - 10 He bought the cottage with a(n) **eye / heart** to doing it up and selling it at a later date.
 - 11 He had always said yes. But this time he was going to put his **hand / foot** down.
 - 12 It was happening right under my **eye / nose**, and I didn't realise it. I feel so stupid.
 - 13 The little girl was obviously very upset as she was sitting on the step crying her **eyes / chest** out.
 - 14 We ought to **hand / head** home. It's late and I'm working early tomorrow.
 - 15 Why do you always have to stick your **hand / nose** into other people's affairs?
 - 16 I don't think he's really determined. In the end, he'll get cold **feet / heart** and cancel the whole thing.

9 Chance and Probability

to be bound to happen: to be certain to happen (because it always happens)

There's bound to be heavy traffic at this time of day.

to be certain to happen: sth will very probably happen

They are certain to find out.

to be in with a chance of+ ing form: there is a good possibility that

Only six people have applied for the scholarship, so Joanna is in with a good chance of winning it.

to be unlikely to/it is unlikely that: one/sth probably won't

They are unlikely to accept, but we can still try.

It is unlikely that they will let us in without tickets.

to blow your chances: to ruin your chances (of getting/achieving sth)

He blew his chances of a promotion when his boss overheard him criticising the firm's methods.

to grab an opportunity/chance (with both hands): to quickly accept a good opportunity, especially because you think you will not get that opportunity again

When the opportunity to work abroad presented itself, he grabbed it with both hands.

(sth will), in all probability, (happen): sth will very probably happen

He will, in all probability, deny having had anything to do with it and put the blame on us.

it is doubtful whether/that sth will happen: sth probably won't happen

Given his injury, his doctors say that it is doubtful whether he will ever play again.

it was purely by chance that ...: it was complete chance that sth happened

It was purely by chance that I found out about the job.

to jump at the chance/opportunity: to quickly accept a good opportunity

She was offered a free holiday in the Caribbean and, of course, she jumped at the chance.

(to do sth) on the off-chance: do sth hoping it will succeed although you think it is unlikely

We knew they would be fully booked, but we still went there on the off-chance that somebody might have cancelled at the last minute.

to pass up a chance/opportunity: to say no to a good opportunity (a good job offer, etc)

She'd be a fool to pass up a chance like that/pass a chance like that up.

(not) to stand a chance: to have no possibility (of achieving/getting sth) [Note: **to stand no/little/a (very) good chance of + ing form]**

Win the lottery? You don't stand a chance.

With Senator Fox withdrawing from the race, she stands a good chance of winning the election.

the chances are that sth will happen: sth will probably happen

Man will definitely walk on Mars and the chances are that this will happen in the next thirty years.

the chances of sth happening are very remote: there is very little possibility that sth will happen

The chances of his winning the next election are very remote.

the odds are against sth happening: sth probably won't happen

The odds are against her passing the exam, as so few people get through first time.

there's a slim/remote/little chance that sth will/ could happen: there is not much possibility of sth happening

Opp: there's every chance that sth will happen

There is, I suppose, a slim chance that you'll get your money back, but I wouldn't bank on it.

There's every chance that she'll win the race.

there's every indication (to suggest) that sth will happen: all the signs show that sth will very probably happen

There's every indication to suggest that by the end of the year the economy will be on its feet again.

there's every likelihood of sth happening/that sth will happen: sth will very probably happen; **Opp:** there's little/no likelihood of sth happening/that sth will happen

There's every likelihood of his being re-elected in next month's general election.

There's little likelihood that they will agree to such a deal, as they stand to gain so little from it.

Practice

1. *Work with a partner. Make predictions about the environment and the future of our planet using expressions from this unit and the prompts below, as well as your own ideas.*

- hole in ozone layer/grow bigger/incidence/skin cancer
- rainforests/be/completely destroyed/build cities
- be/ban/use of CFCs
- recycling/be/enforce/by law
- supplies/fossil fuels - coal, gas, oil/run out

2. Choose the correct item.

- 1 Harry was offered a scholarship to study in Spain and he the opportunity with both hands.
A grasped B grabbed C held D passed
- 2 No way will you beat him. You don't a chance. He's a hundred times better than you are.
A hold B run C possess D stand
- 3 It was by chance that we managed to find her.
A sheerly B purely C plainly D highly
- 4 Both the favourite and then the second favourite pulled out. Naturally, we thought we were a chance.
A in with B up for C in for D up with
- 5 A full scholarship to Harvard and you're worried about leaving your job? Get real! You'd be a fool to up a chance like that.
A turn B brush C pass D cast
- 6 We knew the concert was sold out, but we still went to the stadium the off-chance that someone might want to sell us their tickets.
A with B by C on D in
- 7 He admitted taking a bribe and he doesn't think he's his chances of getting re-elected?
A pulled B wiped C thrown D blown
- 8 Given the appalling weather conditions on top of the mountain, I'd say the chances of their finding any survivors are very indeed.
A narrow B lean C remote D shallow
- 9 I suppose that there is a chance that he could win, but I can't see it happening, myself.
A thin B slim C meagre D short
- 10 If someone offered me a posting in South Africa, I'd at the chance.
A bound B jump C grab D seize

3. For questions 1 to 10 below, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using 3 to 8 words. You must include the word given in bold, which cannot be changed in any way.



- 1 Tom's coach said that he didn't think he would be fit enough to compete.
doubtful Tom's coach said enough to compete.
- 2 I'm sure they will complain about the delay.
certain They about the delay.
- 3 It's very unlikely that he will continue racing once this season has finished.
probability He will, once this season has finished.
- 4 All the signs point to a steady economic recovery over the next two years.
indication There's economic recovery over the next two years.
- 5 He stands little chance of winning.
odds The winning.
- 6 "He will probably fail in the attempt," she said.
unlikely She said that he was
- 7 It's more than likely that he will call an election in the next two months.
likelihood There's in the next two months.
- 8 Meteorologists say that we will probably have a hard winter this year.
chances According to meteorologists, a hard winter this year.
- 9 I'm sure he knows by now.
bound He's out by now.
- 10 He never planned to become an actor. It just happened.
purely It was an actor.

10 Choosing and Decisions - Clothes I (Adjectives)

Choosing and Decisions

to be in a quandary: not to be able to decide what to do because you find yourself in a difficult situation

He was in a quandary as to whether to accept the new job, even though it was better-paid, as it would involve moving to a new area.

to be in two minds about sth/whether to do sth: can't decide whether or not to do sth

I'm in two minds about going to Jennifer's party, as I have to get up very early for work tomorrow.

to be shortlisted: to be chosen from a large number of applicants for a job to join a much smaller group, all of whom will be interviewed and one of whom will be given the job

Three hundred people applied for the job, but only six were shortlisted for interview.

to be spoilt for choice: to have a lot of (similar) things to choose from

As for somewhere to stay, you will be spoilt for choice. This stretch of the Black Sea boasts over fifty top-class hotels.

to be torn between sth and sth else: to find two things attractive and as a result not to be able to decide between them

I'm torn between a degree course in pure maths and one in computer engineering.

hand-picked: especially chosen to do a particular job

Most of the people on the advisory body had been hand-picked by the Chancellor himself.

to have a change of heart: to change the way you feel about sth/sb

I wasn't going to take the children to the theatre but I had a change of heart and took them after all.

to have no alternative but to...: the only choice sb has is to; often used in formal threats

If you do not pay this bill within 14 days, we will have no alternative but to take legal action against you.

to opt for/to do sth: (formal) to choose (to do) sth

My choice was between a company car or a 5% increase in my salary. After much deliberation, I opted for the car.

to reach/come to/arrive at a decision: to decide after careful consideration (generally used for juries, committees, boards of directors, governments, etc)

The jury were unable to reach a decision.

to single (sth/sb) out: to choose and pay special attention to sth/sb from a group of similar things/people, usually in order to praise or criticise them

He said that all the paintings were excellent, but he singled mine out for special praise.

to sit on the fence: not to commit oneself in an argument; to neither agree nor disagree

Gary refuses to become involved in other people's arguments. He just sits on the fence.

Clothes I (Adjectives)

baggy: very loose

a baggy jumper/pair of jeans

creased/crumpled: unironed, full of lines and wrinkles

a creased/crumpled jacket/shirt

faded: having lost its original colour or brightness

a faded pair of jeans/sweatshirt

fancy: special and unusual, with a lot of decoration

The pretty lace blouse had a fancy embroidered trimming.

fetching: attractive; can be used to describe a person (generally a woman) or an article of clothing

She was wearing a particularly fetching dress.

flared: wide at the bottom

flared trousers/jeans

flat: with very low or no heels

I'd wear flat shoes for your walking holiday if I were you.

garish: very colourful, in a way that is not in good taste

He was a paragon of bad taste in his checked trousers and garish pink shirt.

grubby: dirty

grubby coat/face

loud: very colourful, in a way that some might find unpleasant

That tie is far too loud, especially with that brightly coloured shirt.

moth-eaten: full of holes

Does he have to dress so scruffily? Look at that moth-eaten jumper he is wearing.

patched: with pieces of material sewn on to cover holes

The tramp looked a sad sight in his ragged jacket and patched trousers.

platform: platform shoes have thick high heels and an elevated sole

Flared trousers, wide lapels and platform shoes – de rigueur for the fashion-conscious in the 1970's.

shabby: looking old and in bad condition

This costume is so shabby that I'll have to throw it out.

sturdy: strong

Cordelia was wearing sturdy riding gear.

synthetic: made from artificial substances/material

Clothes that are part natural fabric and part synthetic are easy to wash and care for.

tailored: designed to fit close to the body

A tailored suit is the best thing to wear for formal occasions.

worn-out: old and ready to be thrown away

Those worn-out gardening trousers are only fit to be torn up and used as dusters.

Practice

1. Choose the correct item.

- 1 Chris was between buying a new house and going on a round-the-world cruise.
A pulled B torn C moving D leaning
- 2 It was a difficult decision, but in the end we for a state rather than a private pension scheme.
A chose B preferred C opted D selected
- 3 Of all the entries received, his was out for special praise.
A isolated B brought C opted D singled
- 4 If you need a decent suit, go to Munns Stores. You'll be for choice.
A overcome B ruined C spoilt D overwhelmed
- 5 I have to admit I'm in two about whether to tell her or not.
A minds B choices C camps D options
- 6 Royson had deliberately disobeyed her orders. She had no alternative punish him.
A but to B to C apart from D than
- 7 They were the best economic analysts in the United States – a team hand-..... by the President himself.
A selected B picked C named D settled
- 8 I was in a as to what to do. If I told the truth, he would get into trouble, but if I said nothing I would be in more trouble.
A doubt B quandary C hitch D complexity
- 9 It took the selection panel only twenty minutes to to a decision.
A reach B arrive C come D clinch
- 10 I wish you would stop sitting on the and decide whose side you're on.
A fence B crossroads C wall D middle
- 11 At first, her father was against her studying abroad, but later on he had a change of and let her go to Paris.
A thought B feeling C mind D heart
- 12 Two hundred and fifty people applied for the job. Of these, only twenty applicants were for interview.
A shortcut B short-staffed C short-changed D shortlisted

2. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate adjective from the box below. Each gap is followed by a definition of the adjective you need. You may have to use some of the adjectives twice and there are some extra adjectives which you do not need to use.

tailored – worn-out – flared – baggy – garish – loud – shabby –
fetching – flat – fancy – grubby – crumpled – creased –
synthetic – patched – moth-eaten – sturdy – platform – faded



- A When on safari, it is important not to wear 1) (**very colourful**) or 2) (**very colourful**) clothes, as bright colours will only scare animals away. Stick to muted colours. If going on a walking safari, remember to pack a pair of 3) (**strong**), 4) (**without heels**) shoes – hiking boots are best.
- B You wouldn't think that man over there is Doctor Fredricks, would you? Look at him, standing there in those 1) (**dirty**) jeans and that 2) (**full of holes**) cardigan.
- C She breezed into the room wearing 1) (**unironed**), 2) (**having lost its original colour or brightness**), 3) (**very loose**) trousers and black 4) (**old and ready to be thrown away**) shoes. Looking up, her father almost choked on his tea. "I'm off to school," she said.
- D Neither of us looked particularly 1) (**attractive**) on the day we first met. I'd crawled out of bed and thrown on the first things that came to hand: a 2) (**old**) pair of jeans, a 3) (**unironed**) shirt and a pair of tennis shoes. She had walked in dressed in a hideous pair of 4) (**wide at the bottom**) corduroy trousers and a huge 5) (**very loose**) jumper. Sartorially, we were made for each other.

11 Clothes II (Idioms) - Colours

Clothes II (Idioms)

and, to cap it all: and finally; used to introduce the last and often worst thing in a list

It rained all the time, the hotel was horrible, and, to cap it all, we lost our passports.

at the drop of a hat: immediately and without thinking

If he proposed to her, she would definitely marry him at the drop of a hat.

to be out of pocket: to have less money than you should have [Note: **I don't want you to be out of pocket:** an expression used to check if sb will have enough money themselves if they lend you money]

My expenses cost me more than they paid me, so I worked and ended up out of pocket.

below the belt: unfair and cruel; for a criticism/remark/comment

You should apologise to Jo. What you said to her last night was really below the belt.

to fit like a glove: to fit perfectly; used for clothes

I was sure this coat was going to be too big for me, but it fits like a glove.

to get the boot: (informal) be dismissed from your job [Note: **to give/be given the boot**]

Jim got the boot last week for persistently being late.

to get hot under the collar about sth: to get angry about sth; generally used to describe sb else - not yourself

What are you getting so hot under the collar about?

to get/have sth under your belt: to have already achieved or done sth

Once they had got their first championship under their belts, there was no stopping them.

to have sth up your sleeve: to have a secret plan or idea

It seemed to be a hopeless case but his lawyer had something up his sleeve.

if I were in your/his/etc shoes: if I were you/him/etc

If I were in their shoes, I would seriously think about taking him to court.

to pull your socks up: to work harder and start trying to improve your work/behaviour/performance

If you don't pull your socks up, you are going to fail these exams.

sb wears the trousers (in that house): (informal) to be the dominant partner of the two people involved; generally used about women

Jenny wears the trousers in that house. Nathan won't breathe unless she gives him permission!

Colours

to be black and blue all over: to be bruised everywhere

I didn't break any bones, but I was black and blue all over after falling down the stairs.

to give sb a black look: to look angrily at sb

Everyone gave me black looks when I said I was bored.

in black and white: written or printed [Note: **to have sth down in black and white:** to have written proof of sth]

There it was, in black and white; he had passed!

the black market: the illegal buying and selling of goods or the illegal changing of money

He bought the tickets on the black market.

once in a blue moon: not very often

He still writes, but only once in a blue moon.

out of the blue: suddenly and unexpectedly

I hadn't heard from him for ten years, then, out of the blue, I got a fax from him.

you can ... until you are blue in the face, but ...: you can (scream/argue) as much as you like but (I won't change my mind/ we won't let you ...)

You can scream and shout until you're blue in the face, but you're not borrowing the car.

the green belt: an area of countryside that surrounds a city and in which the construction of houses is strictly controlled

Living in the green belt is both peaceful and convenient.

to give sb the green light (to do sth): to give sb (especially a business) permission to do sth

All we need is the council to give us the green light, and we can go ahead with the project.

to have green fingers: to be very good at growing and looking after plants

Cedric's garden is lovely, but then, he does have green fingers.

red tape: complicated official rules and regulations/ bureaucracy

We decided against setting up an office there because of the red tape that would be involved.

to be in the red: to have spent more money than is in your account – so that you owe the bank money

We can't still be in the red. I put £3,000 into our account last week.

to catch sb red-handed: to catch or discover sb while they are in the middle of doing sth wrong

Of course I'm going to plead guilty. What else can I do? I was caught red-handed.

a white-collar job: an office job [Note: **blue-collar work:** manual labour]

White collar jobs may be routine but they are less tiring than factory work.

to go as white as a sheet: to lose all the colour in your face because you are very shocked or sick

When I told her the news, she went as white as a sheet.

the Yellow Pages: the telephone directory that contains the telephone numbers of local businesses and services

Why don't you look up their number in the Yellow Pages?

a double yellow line: two yellow lines along the side of a road which mean no parking

If you park on a double yellow line, you will be fined.

to be yellow: to be a coward


It is better to face a bully rather than be yellow and run away.

Practice

1. Complete the idioms in the following sentences with an article of clothing from the box below.

socks – belt – trousers – hat – boot – cap – shoes –
pocket – sleeve – belt – glove – collar

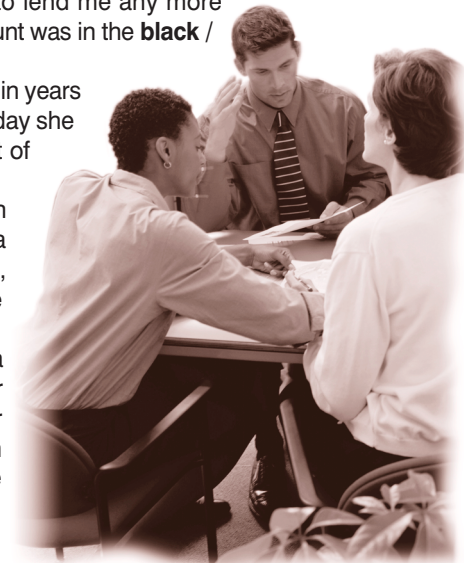
- Your coach is right. What you need is two or three years' playing experience under your
- We were delayed taking off, the cabin crew were rude, and, to it all, when we arrived in Prague, we were told that our luggage had been lost.
- It's not difficult to see who wears the in that house. Look at the way she orders him around.
- These trousers fit me like a
- If you can't afford to lend me the money, tell me. I don't want you to be out of
- My opponent had a look of quiet confidence on his face. What did he have up his
- It's time you pulled your up and got down to some serious work. Your exam's next week.
- I don't know what I'd do if I were in her I guess I'd take the promotion.
- He bought luxury cars, jewels and he'd throw large, extravagant parties at the drop of a
- Why are you getting so hot under the? I only said I'd think about their suggestion.
- Granted he's not our most talented player, but calling him the worst football player on the planet was a bit below the
- No, he didn't resign. He got the

2.  You will hear someone talking about an incident at customs. Listen to the recording and decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

- The customs official looked angrily at Martin.
- Martin had bought the camera at a retail outlet.
- Martin was fed up with bureaucracy.
- The person behind Martin was hot.
- The camera would still be cheap, even with a fine.
- Martin decided that arguing would be a waste of time.

3. Circle the correct item.

- I didn't believe I'd won the prize until I saw it in black and **red** / **white**.
- She went as **white** / **blue** as a sheet when I mentioned his name. I had touched a raw and painful nerve.
- You wouldn't believe how much **red** / **green** tape is involved in getting a work permit here.
- I wish I had **yellow** / **green** fingers like you. I only have to look at a plant and it dies.
- I parked and quickly ran into the bank. I didn't realise I'd left my car on a double **yellow** / **white** line.
- You should have seen the **black** / **blue** look she gave him when he criticised her work.
- You can't deny that you did it. You were caught **red** / **black** - handed.
- Now that the chairman has given us the **red** / **green** light, we can go ahead and buy Proudfoot's company.
- We live in the **green** / **black** belt just outside London. It's ideal as we live in the country but the city is right on the doorstep.
- If you don't know the company's number, look it up in the **Blue** / **Yellow** Pages.
- I didn't realise hockey was such a violent game. I'm **mauve** / **black** and blue all over.
- You're a coward. You're **yellow** / **green**. You were afraid to do it.
- You can shout and argue until you're **red** / **blue** in the face, but I'm not going to change my mind.
- The bank refused to lend me any more money as my account was in the **black** / **red**.
- We hadn't seen her in years and then the other day she came to visit us out of the **red** / **blue**.
- We only see each other once in a **blue** / **white** moon, which is a shame really.
- He doesn't want a **blue** / **white** -collar job. He'd rather work outside than be stuck in an office all day.



12 Comparing

not to be a patch on: to be much inferior to

I like Krispy burgers, but they are not a patch on Krusty burgers.

to be at odds with: (i) (of two things e.g. results, alibis, etc which should be the same) to be different (ii) (of two people) not to agree with one another about sth or not to share the same opinions or outlook on life

Richards was at odds with his colleagues over the decision.

to be by far (and away) + superlative: by far (and away) is used to emphasise superlatives

Of the two players, Franks is by far and away the most experienced.

It is by far and away the prettiest island along the coast.

to be every bit/just as + adjective + as: to be equally + adjective (used when sb has made a comparison you don't agree with)

My job is every bit as demanding as your job.

to be identical to: to be exactly the same as

Your answers to the maths problems are identical to mine.

to be in a league of one's own: to be much better than the other people who share the same activity

When it comes to modern dance music, The Chemicals are in a league of their own.

to be much the same as: there is not much difference between

Her reaction to the news was much the same as mine.

sb/sth was more of a + noun than a + noun/was not so much a + noun as a + noun: the structures are used (i) when you contradict sb because you think they are exaggerating (ii) to highlight the fact that sth was/is not what you expect(ed) it to be or what it should be

It wasn't so much a river as a stream.

She was more of a mother to me than a sister.

not to be nearly as + adjective + as: to be much inferior to

He is not nearly as talented as she is.

to be nothing like as + adjective + as: to be much inferior to

The reds are nothing like as good as the blues.

to be nowhere near as + adjective + as: to be much inferior to

His second book is nowhere near as good as his first book.

to be on a different wavelength: to have very different ideas and attitudes

My parents and I are on a different wavelength when it comes to taste in music.

to be streets ahead of/to be head and shoulders above: to be much better than

He is streets ahead of the other players in the competition.

Sweden are head and shoulders above the other teams in the tournament.

to be (totally, quite) unlike: to be different from

The new Vectron V is unlike any other computer on the market.

to bear a (striking) resemblance to: to be (very) similar in appearance or character **Opp:** to bear little/no resemblance to

He bears a striking resemblance to his grandfather.

to have nothing in common (with sb): not to share the same ideas, background, qualities, etc

He was very nice, but I won't be seeing him again. We had nothing in common with each other.

to pale in comparison (to sth): to seem small or unimportant when compared to sth else (used for problems)

Our problems pale in comparison to theirs.

to tell apart: to recognise differences between

Only their own mother can tell Simon and Mike apart.

there is a world of difference between: there is a very big difference between

There is a world of difference between butter and margarine.

to think/say/do otherwise: to say/think/do sth different from what has already been mentioned; always comes in the second half of a sentence

It was clearly a penalty, but the referee thought otherwise.

to vary (in): to be different from each other

Cats may vary in size, shape, colour and character, but they make wonderful pets.

Practice

1. For questions 1 to 23, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using 3 to 8 words. You must include the word given in bold, which cannot be changed in any way.

1 Buenos Aires is much hotter than London.

nowhere London
..... Buenos Aires.

2 It's much easier than everyone makes out.

nothing It is
..... as everyone makes out.

3 Her dress is just as nice as mine.

bit Her dress is mine.

4 "When you lose someone you love everything else seems pointless," he said.

pales "When you lose someone you love"
he said.

- 5 Fred is the scruffiest person in the class.
scruffy Nobody Fred.
- 6 His latest film is not nearly as good as his earlier ones.
patch His latest film ones.
- 7 He is a much better swimmer than the others.
streets As a swimmer, others.
- 8 It wasn't so much an order as a request.
more It was an order.
- 9 Of all the teams competing in this year's World Cup, England is in a league of its own.
far England is the competition.
- 10 Simon had never seen anything like it.
unlike It was before.
- 11 We are very different indeed.
common We have another.
- 12 The final version of the report was very different from the initial draft.
resemblance The final version of the report initial draft.
- 13 Jack and I obviously think very differently from one another.
wavelength Jack and I are, as you can see.
- 14 Jerry thought it was an excellent idea. Unfortunately, his wife found it terrible.
otherwise Jerry thought it was an excellent idea but, I'm afraid.
- 15 Why are my findings different from yours?
odds Why are my findings yours?
- 16 They come in different shapes and sizes.
vary They size.
- 17 I can't tell the difference between them; they're identical.
apart I the same.
- 18 With constant practice, you'll be a much better pianist than the others.
shoulders If you practice constantly, other pianists.

- 19 Saying something is not the same as doing it.
world There and doing it.
- 20 There is little, if any, difference between brown eggs and white ones.
much Brown eggs are white ones.
- 21 You'll find it difficult to tell them apart.
identical They other.
- 22 His house is half as big as mine.
twice My house his.
- 23 As it gets hotter, I drink more water.
the The drink.

2. *Work with a partner. Compare and contrast the two holiday destinations, using expressions from this unit and adjectives from the boxes below each set of pictures, as well as your own ideas.*



A

varied – lively – bustling – exciting – noisy – interesting – historical – boring – polluted – entertaining



B

exhilarating – picturesque – breathtaking – isolated – monotonous – relaxing – exotic – idyllic – secluded

Verbs – Nouns

- to bake:** to cook e.g. cakes and bread in the oven
- to baste:** to pour oil or liquid fat over meat while it is cooking
- to beat eggs:** to mix the white and the yolk together in a bowl with a fork
- to bring sth to the boil:** to boil sth
- to carve:** to cut a piece of meat, usually into slices
- to chop:** to cut sth (usually vegetables) into small pieces
- cuisine:** a particular style of cooking
Italian cuisine is my favourite.
- to defrost:** to allow or cause sth to become unfrozen
- a dish:** (i) a shallow container with a wide uncovered top, used to eat/serve/cook food (ii) a particular kind of food prepared in a particular way
My favourite Chinese dish is sweet and sour chicken.
- to dress:** to put a mixture of oil, vinegar, salt, etc (salad dressing) on a salad
- foil:** metal paper used in cooking
- to grate:** to rub sth (especially cheese and carrots) into small, long, thin pieces, using a grater
- a grater:** a kitchen tool which has a rough surface (used for cutting food into very small pieces)
- to grind:** to crush pepper corns or coffee beans into powder or very small pieces
freshly ground coffee
- to ice:** to put icing (a coating of soft sugar) on the outside of a cake
- kettle:** a covered container used for boiling water
- to knead:** to press and stretch dough (the mixture of flour, water, etc used to make bread)
- to marinade:** to leave food (before it is cooked) in a specially prepared liquid (often a mixture of oil and spices) so as to make it more tender or to give it a special taste
- pan:** a round, metal container used for cooking things in

- to peel:** to remove the skin from fruit or vegetables
- plate:** a round flat dish used for holding food
- to pluck:** to pull out the feathers from a chicken, turkey, etc so as to prepare it for cooking
- to poach:** to cook eggs (without their shells) in a special pan in which the eggs are cooked above boiling water
- pot:** deep round container used for cooking soups, stews, etc
- a recipe:** cooking instructions
- to rinse:** to quickly wash sth, generally using running water
- to roast:** to cook meat or vegetables in the oven
roast potatoes; roast lamb
- to rustle up:** to quickly cook sth (often when you were not expecting to cook)
- to scrub:** to wash sth vigorously, sometimes by using a special brush
- to season:** to add salt, pepper or spices to food, especially when it is being cooked
- to shell:** to remove the hard outside covering of nuts, some seeds and some sea creatures (crabs, prawns, etc)
- sieve:** a tool used for separating solids from liquids
- to sizzle:** describes the noise sth makes when it is being fried
- to soak:** to leave food (especially beans) in water so that it becomes soft or so that it absorbs the water
- to sprinkle:** to drop small pieces of salt, cheese, sugar, etc on sth, using a spoon or your fingers
- to stuff:** to fill the inside of sth (often a chicken or turkey) with a bread or rice mixture, etc
- to thicken:** to make a sauce thicker
- to toss a salad:** to mix a salad
- to whip:** to stir cream very quickly so that it becomes stiff

Idioms, verbs, expressions

- to go bananas:** to become very angry or very excited
She'll go bananas when she finds out that you have lost her watch.
- a breadwinner:** a person who supports a family with the money she or he earns
After my father died, I became the family's only breadwinner.
- to butter sb up:** to be very pleasant to sb (and often pay them compliments) because you want sth from them
Don't try to butter me up! I won't let you have my car.
- as different as chalk and cheese:** very different from each other
Although they're twins, they're as different as chalk and cheese.
- sth is not my cup of tea:** (informal) I don't particularly like sth
Opera isn't really my cup of tea.
- to grill sb:** to ask sb a lot of questions (often in an aggressive way) to make them confess to sth
The police grilled him for 4 hours but he told them nothing.
- it's like an oven in here:** this room is very hot
How can you study in this room? It's like an oven in here!
- peanuts:** (said of a sum of money) very small
I like my job but it pays peanuts!
- a piece of cake:** very easy to do
Don't worry about the exam. It'll be a piece of cake.
- to simmer down (of feelings):** to calm down, having been very angry
I'd wait for him to simmer down before talking to him.
- to take sth with a pinch of salt:** not to believe that sth is completely accurate or true
He may say he's a top golfer, but you have to take everything he says with a pinch of salt.

Practice

1. Fill in the gaps that follow the verbs with food items from the box below.

a turkey – eggs – sugar – a frozen chicken – dough – cream – a sauce –
a cake – cheese – coffee beans – prawns – meat

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 You grate | 8 You whip |
| 2 You baste | 9 You sprinkle on sth |
| 3 You stuff | 10 You thicken |
| 4 You grind | 11 You shell |
| 5 You beat | 12 You defrost |
| 6 You knead | 13 You roast |
| 7 You pluck | 14 You ice |

2. a. Choose the option (A,B,C or D) which best fits each gap in the recipe below.

0) Soak two cups of haricot beans for six to eight hours. Drain, add fresh water, garlic and seasoning. 1) to the boil and then 2) gently until the beans are tender. Drain again. Finely 3) some onions, add some peeled tomatoes and cook the onions and tomatoes to a puree. When the puree is ready, add the beans. Meanwhile, 4) a joint of beef and cover it with butter in 5) 6) the beef in a preheated oven at gas mark 5 or 190°C. 7) the beef every ten minutes for an hour, discarding the wrapping for the last ten minutes to 8) the joint. Warm the beans and puree in a 9) Do not 10) , as the beans will break. 11) the beef into slices and then serve on top of the beans. Traditionally, this 12) is 13) with potatoes and leeks.



- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 0 A Rinse | B Scrub | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Soak | D Pluck |
| 1 A Take | B Induce | C Bring | D Render |
| 2 A simmer | B sizzle | C bubble | D stand |
| 3 A shred | B carve | C chop | D peel |
| 4 A season | B toss | C dress | D peel |
| 5 A paper | B foil | C covering | D bag |
| 6 A Bake | B Poach | C Marinade | D Roast |
| 7 A Bake | B Grate | C Grind | D Baste |
| 8 A breathe | B crackle | C evaporate | D brown |
| 9 A grater | B pot | C sieve | D kettle |
| 10 A revolve | B beat | C knead | D stir |
| 11 A Sever | B Carve | C Chop | D Dismantle |
| 12 A plate | B cuisine | C dish | D recipe |
| 13 A served | B tasted | C sprinkled | D rustled up |

b. Which of the following would you use in making the dish?



3. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word related to cooking and food.

- 1 It is difficult to make ends meet when you are the sole for a large family.
- 2 They said I was the best boss they had ever had, but I think they were just trying to me up.
- 3 The police the suspects for over six hours.
- 4 My exam was a piece of It couldn't have been easier.
- 5 Malcolm's still angry about being passed over for promotion but he should soon down.
- 6 You pay her £25 a week! That's for a woman of her experience.
- 7 "Turn on the air conditioning," she said. "It's like a(n) in here."
- 8 I'm afraid an adventure holiday is not really my cup of I'd rather laze by the pool at a luxury hotel.
- 9 The boss went when I told him that Jamieson plc. had pulled out of the merger deal.
- 10 My sister and I may look alike, but in character we're as different as chalk and
- 11 She exaggerates everything, so take anything she says with a pinch of

to act on a tip-off: if the police act on a tip-off, they use information they have been given to try to prevent a crime or seize a criminal/illegal goods

Acting on a tip-off, the police raided a house in central London and seized £30,000 worth of stolen goods.

to break out of prison/jail: to escape from prison

Only one prisoner has ever broken out of this jail.

to be convicted of a crime: to be found guilty in a court of law of a crime you have been accused of committing

He was convicted of a crime which he hadn't committed.

to cordon (an area/building) off: to place a barrier around an area or building so as to prevent people leaving or entering

The area around the bank was cordoned off while bomb disposal experts tried to defuse the bomb.

to be fined for (committing) a crime: to have to pay a certain amount of money as punishment for committing a crime

I was fined £300 for driving without a seatbelt on.

to be found (not) guilty of: to be in a court of law where a judge or jury decide that sb committed/did not commit the crime they have been accused of

He was found guilty of arson.

to get away with sth: to do sth wrong or illegal and not be punished for it

If you think you can get away with blackmailing the president, then you've got another think coming.

to hold (sb/sth) up: to rob a person or a place, using a weapon [Note: a **hold-up**: a robbery]

The bandits held up the stage coach at gunpoint.

an inquiry into (+ noun): an official investigation

An inquiry into alleged government involvement in the scandal will be held next week.

to let sb off (with a fine/caution, etc): to be given a lighter punishment (a fine/a caution) than you deserve

You should count yourself lucky he let you off with a fine. You could have gone to jail.

to make off with sth: to steal and escape with sth

A group of armed men held up a restaurant in the northern suburbs of Quito and made off with £2,000 from the till.

to be on the loose: to have escaped from prison and not been captured by the authorities

Of the four inmates that broke out of Maidstone prison last week, only one is still on the loose.

to be on the run: to be trying to escape or hide from the police

He decided to give himself up to the police after being on the run for two years.

to be on trial for (committing) a crime: to be in a court of law, where a judge and/or jury are deciding whether you are guilty of a crime

He's on trial for forgery.

to plead (not) guilty (to the charges): to say in a court of law that you are (not) guilty of the crime you have been accused of committing

He pleaded guilty to all the charges that had been brought against him.

to be released from prison: to be set free from prison

Having served twelve years of his sentence, he was released from prison in 1995.

to rule out (the possibility of) sth: to say that sth is not possible

We can't rule out the possibility that this was a politically motivated crime.

to be sentenced to (a number of years in prison): if a judge sentences sb, he or she states in court what their punishment is going to be

He was convicted of theft and sentenced to two years in prison.

to stand up (in court): to be accepted as true or satisfactory when it is carefully examined in court

It's a forced confession. They won't use it because they know it won't stand up in court.

to testify against sb: to provide the court with information that shows that sb is guilty of the crime that they have been accused of committing

If you want to see him sent to prison, you will have to testify against him in court.

to tip (sb) off: to tell the police where and when a crime will be committed or where a criminal or illegal, stolen goods can be found [Note: a **tip-off**: a piece of information given to the police, usually in secret]

How did the police know? Did someone tip them off?

to track (sb/sth) down: to look for and find

They tried to flee the country, but the police tracked them down.

Practice

1. Read the news excerpt below and decide if each preposition in bold is correct. If yes, put a tick. If not, write the correct one next to the line in which it appears.

... had no alternative but to plead guilty **over** the charges. The Minister was cautioned and fined £1,000 **for** disturbing the peace. And finally, the police, acting **on** a tip-off, arrested Ben Nutt and Tito Anderson yesterday in a downtown Miami hotel. The two men had been **at** the run for three weeks following Nutt's dramatic escape from Miami State Penitentiary. Anderson, **in** trial for the bank robbery at the time Nutt broke out **of** prison, allegedly masterminded his cousin's escape. Nutt was convicted **with** fraud six months ago and was sentenced **with** ten years in prison. He caused a sensation at his trial when, having been found guilty **of** the charges brought against him, he vowed that when he was released **of** prison he would personally 'deal with' those people who had testified **against** him. Fortunately, none of the witnesses who appeared **in** court during Nutt's trial was harmed while the two men were **at** the loose. An inquiry **about** Nutt's escape is to be held on ...

2. For questions 1 to 10 below, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using 3 to 8 words. You must include the word given in bold, which cannot be changed in any way.

- 1 The thief robbed him at gunpoint outside his very own home.
held He outside his very own home.
- 2 Ten inmates escaped from Wandsworth Prison last night.
out Ten inmates Wandsworth Prison last night.
- 3 The judge was lenient, fining him instead of sending him to prison.
let The judge a fine.
- 4 He thought he would be able to steal the money and not be caught and punished for it.
get He thought he could the money.
- 5 The thieves took everything in her safe.
made The thieves the contents of her safe.

- 6 Someone undoubtedly told the police that he was going to rob the bank.
tipped The police must about the robbery.
- 7 The court will dismiss this evidence as being unsatisfactory and unacceptable.
stand This evidence in court.
- 8 The police stand little chance of finding the missing jewels.
track It is doubtful the missing jewels.
- 9 The police surrounded the entire area and prevented people from entering it while they dusted for fingerprints.
cordoned The area dust for fingerprints.
- 10 "It would be foolish not to consider the possibility of foul play," said the policeman.
rule The policeman refused of foul play.

3. What do you think has happened/is happening in each photograph? Talk about them, using the prompts, as well as your own ideas.

