



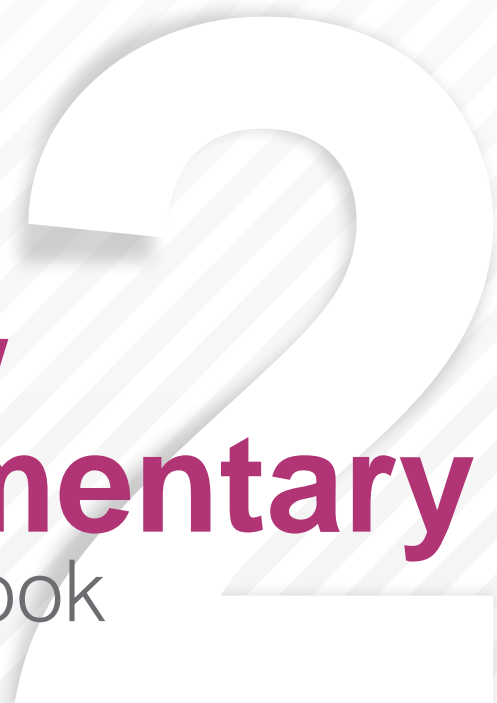
In the Name of God,
the Compassionate, the Merciful



IRAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Affiliated with the Institute for
the Intellectual Development of
Children and Young Adults

New Elementary Workbook



WORKBOOK

Unit

1

A Match the words in A with the phrases in B. There is an extra item in B.**A**

1. brush
2. take
3. set
4. say
5. polish
6. comb

B

- a. the alarm clock
- b. to music
- c. one's shoes
- d. a nap
- e. one's teeth
- f. one's hair
- g. one's prayers

B Circle the different word.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. polite | honest | generous | jealous |
| 2. clever | selfish | mean | rude |
| 3. comb | noisy | polish | brush |
| 4. university | dormitory | shower | professor |
| 5. garbage | nap | sleep | rest |
| 6. lazy | rude | unfriendly | intelligent |

C Choose the best answer.

1. Where does Mr. Kamali live?
☐ a. He's living in Tehran. ☐ b. He lives in Tehran.
2. What's your new teacher like?
☐ a. He's very friendly. ☐ b. He likes English very much.
3. Does Ali brush his teeth every morning?
☐ a. Yes, he is. ☐ b. Yes, he does.
4. What time does Sheila get up every day?
☐ a. 6:30. ☐ b. No, she doesn't.

5. Is Richard an honest man?

☐ a. Yes, he does.

☐ b. Yes, he is.

6. What kinds of sports do you like?

☐ a. Water sports.

☐ b. I like sports a lot.

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

D

1. does / your / live / cousin / where / ?

.....

2. like / do / why / your uncle / you / ?

.....

3. lunch / you / when / do / have / ?

.....

4. do / sports / they / do / which / ?

.....

5. you / for / what / dinner / do / want / ?

.....

6. with / who / live / you / do / ?

.....

Match these answers with the questions in exercise D.

E

a. ☐ My parents.

d. ☐ Because he's very intelligent.

b. ☐ Omelet, please.

e. ☐ Basketball and tennis.

c. ☐ 1 In Brazil.

f. ☐ At one o'clock.

F Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. /'nɜːrvəs/ | 4. /'ɑːnɪst/ |
| 2. /'ʃaʊər/ | 5. /pə'laɪt/ |
| 3. /'dʒenərəs/ | 6. /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ |

Note:

/'/ shows the strong stress in a word or group of words. It is in front of the part (or **syllable**) that you say most strongly. For example, **any** /'ɛni/ has a stress on the first syllable; **depend** /dɪ'pɛnd/ has a stress on the second syllable.



G Listen to Helen and Chris. Check (✓) the things they do in their free time.

	Helen	Chris
1. go to the movies		
2. watch TV		
3. listen to the radio		
4. play sports		
5. learn a language		
6. play music		
7. read a book		
8. visit friends		
9. go to a club		

Read the text about Terry quickly and choose the correct words in *italics*.



1. Terry is a shop *manager/ assistant*.
2. He works in an *electrical shop/ a bookshop*.
3. He goes to work by *bus/ car*.
4. He leaves the shop at *5:15/ 5:30*.

I'm a shop manager in a big electrical shop. My day starts at half past six when I get up and have a wash. I wash my hair, too. Then I have breakfast at a quarter after seven and I leave home at a quarter to eight. I walk to the bus stop and I wait for the bus. The shop opens at half past eight, and I start work. I work in the electrical part of the shop, and I sell TVs, DVDs and music systems. I like my job. It's interesting and I talk to a lot of people. I have lunch at half past twelve, and I leave work at half past five. I usually play soccer with friends for about an hour. I have dinner at seven o'clock, and I watch TV or listen to CDs in the evening. I go to bed at eleven o'clock.

Read the text again and complete the table.

6:30	Terry gets up and has a wash.
7:15	
7:45	
8:30	
12:30	
5:30	
7:00	
11:00	

Self-study

Types of Dictionaries

A dictionary is a reference book that contains words listed in alphabetical order and that gives information about the words' meanings, forms, pronunciations, etc.

There are usually three types of dictionaries:

Unabridged dictionaries: When a dictionary is unabridged, it contains almost every word in the English language. Such dictionaries are very big and expensive. Some examples could be *Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (Second Edition)* and *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*.

Abridged Dictionaries: An abridged version of a dictionary is a shortened version: it's not complete because words have been cut or omitted. It's cheaper and easier to read. A good example for this type of dictionary is *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (Tenth Edition)*.

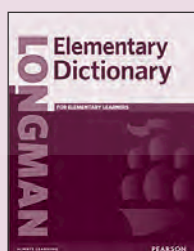
Online Dictionaries: An online dictionary is a dictionary that you can use via the Internet through a web browser. Here is a list of well-known online dictionaries:

1. Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary (<http://www.learnersdictionary.com>)
2. Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)
3. Cambridge Learner's Dictionary (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/learner-english/>)
4. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (<http://www.ldoceonline.com>)

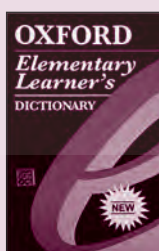
Exercise: Answer the following questions.

1. Are Learner's Dictionaries abridged or unabridged?
2. Are the following dictionaries abridged or unabridged?

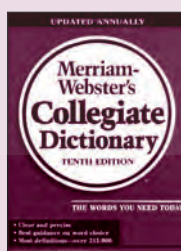
a



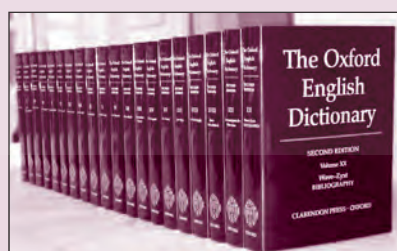
b



c



d



WORKBOOK

Unit

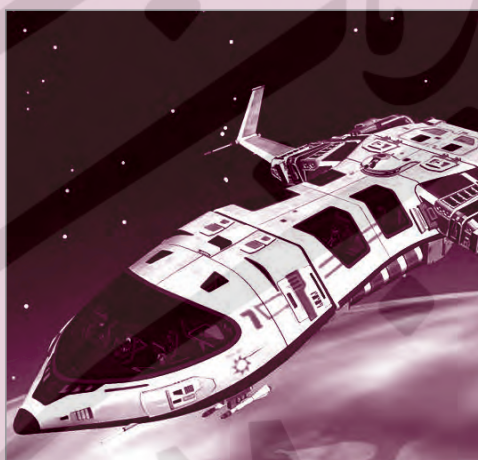
2

UNIT | 2

A Complete the adverbs of frequency.

1. n _ v _ r
2. s _ m _ t _ m _ s
3. _ s _ _ lly
4. _ lw _ ys
5. _ el _ o _
6. _ ft _ n

B Complete the descriptions with the types of movies in the box. There is one extra item.



a spaceship



scary

science fiction thriller cartoon horror romantic drama

1. It's really scary! It's a movie.
2. It made me cry, but it had a happy ending. It was a movie.
3. It was exciting from the start to the finish. It was a
4. It's about a spaceship that goes to another planet. It's a
5. It's very funny and the drawings are fantastic! It's a

Check the correct responses to complete the conversations.

C

1. Do you travel a lot?

☐ a. How often?

☒ b. Yes, I do.

☐ c. How about you?

2. How often do you go on a trip?

☐ a. I like trips.

☐ b. Yes, I often do.

☐ c. About three times a month.

3. Where do you usually stay?

☒ a. At a hotel.

☐ b. No, I never do.

☐ c. I go straight home after work.

4. You're really in good shape!

☐ a. Yeah, I hardly ever exercise.

☐ b. Oh, are you?

☐ c. Thanks a lot.

Write sentences about Sheila. Add the correct adverb of frequency.

D

1. get up at seven o'clock ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Sheila **always** gets up at seven o'clock.

2. watch TV after school ■ □ □ □ □

Sheila
.....

3. be late for school ■ ■ ■ □ □

.....

4. be in bed after eleven o'clock □ □ □ □ □

.....

5. clean her bedroom on the weekends ■ ■ □ □ □

.....

6. help her mom do the washing-up ■ ■ ■ ■ □

.....

E Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

A: Can I ask you some questions about your movie viewing habits?

B: Sure.

A: How often do you go to the movies?

B: month / to the movies / We / three times / go / a /.

(1)

A: OK. And how often do you watch movies on TV?

B: every / watch / two days / a movie on TV / We /.

(2)

A: And how often do you watch DVDs?

B: a / about / twice / We / DVDs / month / watch /.

(3)

A: What about the Internet? How often do you download movies from the Internet?

B: We / week / a movie / every / download /.

(4)

A: How often do you read movie reviews?

B: read / times / I / movie reviews / a / week / four or five /.

(5)

F Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

1. /,su:və'nɪr/

2. /'mesɪdʒ/

3. /dɪ'rektər/

4. /'bæɡɪdʒ/

5. /'su:tkeɪs/

6. /'θɪrɪlər/

Listen to Bill saying what he does on Saturdays. Check (✓) the correct boxes in the chart.



	always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never
do my homework						
play football						
watch TV						
listen to music						
go bowling						



bowling

Read the following passage. Then fill in the blanks.



George Davies is Canadian. He is 17 years old. His grandparents are from Spain. George can speak two languages. He sometimes speaks Spanish, but he usually speaks English. On Saturday mornings, George gets up at 7:45. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock. Then he usually goes to the sports center. At the sports center, he never plays volleyball. He always plays tennis. He usually has lunch at home. He always leaves the house at 1:45 p.m. He works in a shopping mall from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday afternoons. He likes his job. He usually gets home from the mall at 6:15 p.m. He eats dinner at 6:30 p.m.

- George's nationality is
- George usually speaks
- George always plays
- George works in
- George likes
- George at 6:30 p.m.

Self-study

Information Provided by a Dictionary

Most dictionaries provide the following information:

- **Guide words:** the words at the top of each page
- **Spelling:** how the word and its different forms are spelled
- **Pronunciation:** how to say the word
- **Word class:** information about part of speech and other grammatical information (countable and uncountable, transitive, intransitive, etc.)
- **Definition:** the meaning(s) of the word along with examples
- **Conjugations:** a verb's past tense, participle, present perfect, and gerund
- **Derivatives:** a word derived from another word

Note: Dictionaries often have abbreviations in the definitions for a word. A dictionary will have a list of abbreviations near the front of the book; either in the introduction, or after it.

For example:

"adj." stands for "adjective."

"Adv." can stand for "adverb."

"n." can stand for "noun."

Exercise: Read the following entry and answer the questions.

buy /baɪ/ verb

Verb Forms: present simple I / you / we / they **buy**

he / she / it **buys**

past simple **bought**

-ing form **buying**

1. [transitive, intransitive] to obtain something by paying money for it
buy (something)

Where did you buy that dress?

If you're thinking of getting a new car, now is a good time to buy.

buy something from somebody

I bought it from a friend for \$10.

buy somebody something

He bought me a new coat.

buy something for somebody

He bought a new coat for me.

buy something + adj.

I bought my car secondhand.

2. [transitive] **buy something** (of money) to be enough to pay for something

He gave his children the best education that money can buy.

Five dollars doesn't buy much nowadays.

3. [transitive] **buy somebody** to persuade someone to do something dishonest in return for money

He can't be bought (= He's too honest to accept money in this way).

1. How many definitions does the word have?
2. What part of speech is it?
3. What is the past tense of the verb given?



WORKBOOK

Unit

3

UNIT | 3

A

Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.



1. Ali is studying



2. David is studying



3. Sheila is studying



4. Mary is studying



5. Afshin is studying



6. Bob is studying

B

Fill in the blanks with one of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

comfortable
occasions

patients
helmet

sleeves
economics

protect
heels

1. Parents always their children from danger.
2. I like this room a lot. It's warm and
3. Jack is a university student. He is studying
4. Farshid usually wears blue shirts with long
5. Sarah always remembers special days and
6. Doctors and nurses take care of in hospitals.

Choose the correct verb from.

C

1. He usually wears / is wearing a suit.
2. She smiles / is smiling at the baby.
3. Jim is standing / stands by the door.
4. Maria is the person who is talking / talks to Kevin.
5. Where are you working / do you work right now?
6. You usually stand up / are standing up when you meet someone.

Complete the chart about businesswoman, Laura Smith. What does she usually do? What is she doing today?

D

Usually

Today

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Laura Smith gets up at 7:00. | <i>She is getting up</i> at 8:00. |
| 2. the bus to work. | She is taking the train to work. |
| 3. a magazine. | She is reading the paper. |
| 4. She drinks a cup of coffee. | a cup of tea. |
| 5. pants. | She is wearing a dress. |
| 6. lunch in the office. | She is eating lunch in a coffee shop. |

Pedro has just met his friend, Jessica. Write questions to complete their conversation.

E

Pedro: Hi, Jessica. (1) How are you doing?

Jessica: I'm doing really well. (2)

Pedro: Just great. (3)

Jessica: I'm studying at Duke University.

Pedro: That's terrific. (4)

Jessica: Biology. (5)

Pedro: I'm working.

Jessica: Oh, yeah? (6)

Pedro: At National Express. I'm a driver.

Jessica: Sounds like fun.

Pedro: It is. And I'm going to school part time.

Jessica: That's great. (7)

Pedro: Right here at the University of Virginia.

Jessica: Oh! (8)

Pedro: I have an apartment not far from my parent's house.

Jessica: That's nice. (9)

Pedro: They're doing fine, thanks.

F

Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

1. /dʒi'ɑ:grəfi/

4. /'kʌmfərtəbl/

2. /saɪ'kɑ:lədʒi/

5. /,ekə'nɑ:miks/

3. /'peɪnt/

6. /'kɑ:lər/



G

Listen to Victoria and Andy talking about what they wear at work. Are these statements T (true) or F (false)?

1. Victoria wears a uniform at work.

T F

2. She likes the clothes she wears to work.

T F

3. Andy likes the look of sports clothes.

T F

4. He pays for all his work clothes.

T F

Dress for Success

Is it important how you dress at an interview? Is it OK to wear jeans and a T-shirt? Jenny Tinker is an interviewer for a big London company. She thinks it is very important! "Some people come to an interview in the wrong clothes," she says. "I never give a job to a man in shorts and sandals, a woman in a miniskirt, or anyone in jeans." Here are ten tips to help you in your next interview.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wear a suit and tie for an interview for an office job.
..... | 2. Wear dark shoes and clean them before the interview.
..... |
| 3. Take off your hat before you sit down.
..... | 4. Wear a jacket and a long skirt or trousers.
..... |
| 5. Don't wear a lot of jewelry.
..... | 6. Don't wear jeans. You are going to an interview, not to the café!
..... |
| 7. Have a normal hairstyle, and it's good if it's not green!
..... | 8. For an interview for a factory job, wear comfortable, clean clothes – but not jeans!
..... |

Circle T (true) or F (false).

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. It's good to wear black jeans, but not blue ones. | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 2. Jenny Tinker thinks how you dress at interviews is important. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T | F |
| 3. It is OK to clean your shoes in the interview. | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 4. Green hair is good for interviews. | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 5. Leave your hat at home. | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 6. Yellow shoes are good, but not black ones. | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |

Self-study

Understanding Entries: Definition

Note: A dictionary entry is the information about a word in a dictionary.

Most words have more than one meaning. When there is more than one definition, each meaning is numbered. Dictionaries can also sometimes give the synonyms (words that mean the same thing as your word) and the antonyms of a word (words that mean the opposite of your word). Most dictionaries provide examples of sentences in which the word is used. Look at the following example:

driver /'draɪvər/ *noun*

1. a person who drives a vehicle
a bus/train/ambulance/taxi driver
She climbed into the driver's seat.
The accident was the other driver's fault.
The car comes equipped with a driver's airbag.
2. one of the main things that influence something or cause it to make progress
Housing is a key driver of the economy.
Young people are widely perceived as the big pop industry drivers.
3. (in golf) a club with a wooden head
4. (computing) software that controls the sending of data between a computer and a piece of equipment that is attached to it, such as a printer

If you are not sure which one is correct, check through all the meanings and find the one that makes most sense in the context where you found the word. (Very often, many of the different meanings are similar and this should be enough to give you a good idea what the word means.)

Exercise: Three definitions are given for the word *degree*. In the space provided, write the number of the definition that best fits its meaning in the sentence.

- a. a unit for measuring temperature
- b. a unit for measuring angles
- c. the amount or level of something

..... 1. There are 360 degrees in a circle.

..... 2. Her job needs a high degree of skill.

..... 3. Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit or zero degrees Celsius.

WORKBOOK

Unit

4

UNIT | 4

A Are the following statements T (true) or F (false)?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. A sculptor is someone who writes music. | T | F |
| 2. A punctual person always arrives at work on time. | T | F |
| 3. People feel alone when they have a lot of friends. | T | F |
| 4. A greedy man is always happy with what he has. | T | F |
| 5. A patient teacher never gets angry with his or her students. | T | F |
| 6. A translator is a person who changes a book from one language into another. | T | F |

B Circle the different word.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. creative | reliable | greedy | confident |
| 2. arrogant | modest | patient | brave |
| 3. novelist | surgeon | poet | composer |
| 4. actor | director | physician | screenwriter |
| 5. caring | organized | generous | timid |
| 6. fantastic | wonderful | amazing | boring |

C Fill in the blanks with one of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

asleep	influence	genius	sculptor
confident	memory	afraid	translator

- John's grandfather was a great on him.
- Hamid has an amazing for people's names.
- Please don't make so much noise. The baby is
- As a child, Sheila was of most animals.
- My son is a of French short stories into Persian.
- Jim is a very intelligent student at school. His teachers consider him to be a

Complete these conversations with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.

D

1. **Peter:** I called you on Saturday, but you (1) home.

David: No, I (2) I (3) in the country all weekend.

Peter: That's nice. How (4) the weather there?

David: It (5) beautiful.

Peter: (6) your parents there?

David: No, they (7) I (8) alone. It (9) great!

2. **Bill:** (10) you born in Australia, Kim?

Kim: Yes, I (11) My brother and I (12) born here in Sydney.

Bill: I (13) born here, too. What about your parents? (14) they born here?

Kim: Well, my father (15) He (16) born in China, but my mother
(17) born in Australia – in Melbourne.

Bill: Melbourne? Really? My parents (18) born in Melbourne, too!

Decide where the questions a-f go in the conversation.

E

A: Hello Jenny. You're home! (1)

B: It was great. I was away for a week.

A: (2)

B: In the south.

A: (3)

B: I was with two friends from college.

A: (4)

B: Yes, it was all right. It was near the sea, and there was a
great view.

A: (5)

B: It wasn't very good. It was nice and warm on Monday
and Friday and very cold on the other days.

A: (6)

B: It was excellent.

a. Where were you?

b. How was your vacation?

c. Were you in a good hotel?

d. What about the food?

e. What was the weather like?

f. Who were you with?

F Choose the word in which the stress falls on the second syllable.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. confident | arrogant | modest | afraid |
| 2. reliable | curious | patient | greedy |
| 3. novelist | composer | leader | actress |
| 4. practice | answer | discover | happen |
| 5. surgeon | actor | physician | painter |
| 6. punctual | generous | friendly | creative |



G Listen to Fred's early childhood. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. What did he want to become? | A. Michael |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Who was he afraid of? | B. Nervous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. What did he hate? | C. A pilot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Who was his best friend? | D. His teacher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. What did he like? | E. Sports Day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. How did he feel at first? | F. Math |



H Read the passage quickly and give short answers to the questions.

My name's Mark Smith, and I was born in 1976 in a village in Scotland. My father Michael was an engineer, and Mary, my mother, was a nurse. There were six people in our family: my parents, my three sisters and me. My sisters were usually very noisy, but I was a quiet child. I wasn't happy at my first school. I wasn't good at math, but I was good at sports, especially soccer. I remember my best friends were two brothers called Jim and Adam, and they were always very noisy in class! I also remember my favorite food – it was hot bread!

1. When was he born? 1976
2. What was his father's job? Engineer
3. What was his mother's job? Nurse
4. How many people were there in his family? 6
5. What was he good at? Sports
6. What was his favorite food? Hot bread

Your dictionary can help you find the correct spelling of the words. In fact, the best way to learn how to spell a word is to find it in the Dictionary. Multi-syllable words are divided into syllables. Look at the following dictionary entries:

moun . tain /'maʊntɪn/ *noun*

1. a very high hill, often with rocks near the top

a chain/range of mountains

to climb a mountain

We spent a week walking in the mountains.

There is still snow on the mountain tops.

2. **mountain of something** (*informal*) a very large amount or number of something

a mountain of work

We made mountains of sandwiches.

cel . e . bra . tion /,sɛlə'breɪʃn/ *noun*

1. [countable] a special event that people organize in order to celebrate something

birthday/wedding celebrations

2. [uncountable, countable] the act of celebrating something

Her triumph was a cause for celebration.

a party in celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary

The memorial service was a celebration of his life (= praised what he had done in his life).

el . e . men . ta . ry /,ɛlə'mɛntri/ , /,ɛlə'mɛntəri/ *adjective*

1. in or connected with the first stages of a course of study

an elementary English course

at an elementary level

2. connected with the education of children between the ages of about 5 and 12

a book for elementary students

3. of the most basic kind

the elementary laws of economics
an elementary mistake

4. very simple and easy

elementary questions

Exercise: Use a dictionary to break the following words into syllables. In the spaces provided, rewrite each word, placing a dot (·) between the syllables.

1. attractive

2. alphabet

3. dictionary

4. calculator

5. interesting

WORKBOOK

Unit

5

UNIT | 5

A Write the opposite of the following words by adding *-im* or *-un* to them.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. comfortable | 4. polite |
| 2. friendly | 5. pleasant |
| 3. patient | 6. crowded |

B Circle the wrong adjective.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. The weather is | lovely | warm | noisy | horrible. |
| 2. The people are | boring | polite | crowded | unfriendly. |
| 3. The beach is | crowded | quiet | polite | empty. |
| 4. The hotel is | clean | wet | comfortable | expensive. |
| 5. The room is | small | dirty | friendly | uncomfortable. |
| 6. The food is | awful | cheap | delicious | uncomfortable. |

C Put the time expressions in order, with the most recent first.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| last month | last week | last year |
| the day before yesterday | three months ago | two years ago |
| yesterday afternoon | yesterday morning | last night |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. last night | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> When was the last time you went away? | a. They said the weather wasn't very good. |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Where did you go? | b. Yes, we bought some gifts in the village. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Where did you stay? | c. We met some friends there. |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Who did you meet? | d. Yes, we saw a lot of animals. |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Did they have a good time? | e. We came back late on Sunday evening. |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Did you see anything interesting? | f. A month ago, in May. |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Did you buy anything? | g. We stayed in a hotel. |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> When did you come home? | h. We went to the mountains. |

Complete the conversation. Use the words in parentheses to write questions and answers in the simple past tense.

E

Arash: Tell me about your vacation! (1) Where did you go... (where/go)?

Farshad: (2) (we/go/India). It was great!

Arash: (3) (where/fly to)?

Farshad: (4) (fly/to Delhi).

We stayed for two nights. (5) (then/take/a train to Agra).

Arash: (6) (what/do in Agra)?

Farshad: (7) (we/visit/the Taj Mahal). It was beautiful!

Arash: What about the food in India? (8) (you/like it)?

Farshad: Yes! (9) (we/go/ to some great restaurants).

F

How do you pronounce -ed in each verb? Check the correct box in each column.

		/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
1. talked	I talked to some friends from college.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. visited	Then I visited a classmate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. invited	She invited me over.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. stayed	I stayed a couple of hours.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. watched	We watched a movie together.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. enjoyed	I really enjoyed my evening.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


G

Listen to the conversation and complete it.

Eric: (1)

Betty: It wasn't great.

Eric: (2)

Betty: Well, on Saturday afternoon I went shopping, and I left my purse on the bus.

Eric: What a disaster! (3)

Betty: I went out for a meal with my family, but I hated the food.

Eric: Oh dear!

Betty: (4)

Eric: I went to London to see my cousin. We visited a museum and had a picnic in Hyde Park.

Betty: Sounds fun!


H

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with one of the phrases a-f.

The schoolchildren went away for the day last week. They went to (1) They spent all day in the town. First they visited the (2) and they enjoyed it a lot. Then they met a famous TV personality. Fantastic! They asked her (3) and she told them some very interesting stories. At one o'clock they had lunch, but the children said (4) In the afternoon, they went shopping. Julia bought (5) for her parents and spent a lot of money. Finally, they went to the movies and saw a new movie. Julia said it was a bit boring! They arrived home (6) , and went straight to bed.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Tokyo | <input type="checkbox"/> c. it wasn't very good | <input type="checkbox"/> e. a lot of questions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. gifts | <input type="checkbox"/> d. museum | <input type="checkbox"/> f. after ten o'clock |

Self-study

Understanding Entries: Pronunciation

Pronunciation symbols indicate the sounds of consonants and vowels. Dictionaries provide pronunciation keys so that you will understand the symbols used in the pronunciation guide to a word. Below is a sample pronunciation key:

Pronunciation Guide for *Oxford Advanced American Dictionary*

Vowels			Consonants		
i	see	/si/	p	pen	/pɛn/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	b	bad	/bæd/
ɛ	ten	/tɛn/	t	tea	/ti/
æ	cat	/kæt/	t̬	butter	/'bʌt̬ər/
ɑ	hot	/hɑt/	d	did	/dɪd/
ɔ	saw	/sɔ/	k	cat	/kæt/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	g	got	/gɑt/
u	too	/tu/	tʃ	chin	/tʃɪn/
ʌ	cup	/kʌp/	dʒ	June	/dʒʊn/
ə	about	/ə'baʊt/	f	fall	/fɔl/
eɪ	say	/seɪ/	v	voice	/vɔɪs/
aɪ	five	/faɪv/	θ	thin	/θɪn/
ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/	ð	then	/ðɛn/
aʊ	now	/naʊ/	s	so	/soʊ/
oʊ	go	/goʊ/	z	zoo	/zu/
ər	bird	/bɜrd/	ʃ	she	/ʃi/
ɪr	near	/nɪr/	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/
ɛr	hair	/hɛr/	h	how	/haʊ/
ɑr	car	/kɑr/	m	man	/mæn/
ɔr	north	/nɔrθ/	n	no	/noʊ/
ʊr	tour	/tʊr/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
			l	leg	/lɛg/
			r	red	/rɛd/
			y	yes	/yɛs/
			w	wet	/wɛt/

Note that each letter and symbol is followed by a sample word. The sample word tells you how that letter and symbol sounds.

Different dictionaries use different symbols in their pronunciation keys, so be sure to check the key of the dictionary you are using.

Exercise: Read the following phonetic symbols and write the related word for each:

1. /plænt/ plant
2. /'taʊəl/ towel
3. /'pɪtsə/ pizza
4. /'sketbɔ:d/ skate board
5. /'oʊfn/ ocean

WORKBOOK

Unit

6

A

Match a word in column A with a phrase in column B. There is an extra phrase in column B.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> peel | a. the ladder |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> miss | b. a gun |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> spill | c. an orange |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> hurt | d. your knee |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> climb | e. the coffee |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> run into an | f. the plane |
| | g. old friend |

B

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

hurry	storm	ladder	gun
steal	miss	faint	spill

- Unfortunately, our apple tree fell down in the
- Tom dropped a bag of sugar and it all over the floor.
- The man a pair of leather shoes from the shoe store.
- The old woman because the room was too crowded and too hot.
- If you don't up, we can't catch the next train.
- "Excuse me, where is the nearest bank?"
"Go straight ahead and turn right. It's opposite the restaurant.
You can't it."

C

Choose the correct verb form

- We saw / were seeing Adam while we were waiting for the bus.
- As I got / was getting ready for bed, my phone rang. It was Pete.
- Tricia was swimming when she lost / was losing her watch.
- Did it start raining while you played / were playing tennis this morning?
- I sat / was sitting in front of the TV watching a documentary when I fell asleep.
- She hurt / was hurting her back while she was playing soccer.

Complete the sentences with the verbs given. Use one simple past verb and one past progressive verb in each sentence.

D

1. I **was telling** (tell) my friends a funny story about my brother, and he (walk) in.
2. I (do) my laundry, and I (hear) a noise. My phone was in the washing machine.
3. My dad (delete) my music files when he (try) to fix my computer.
4. A friend and I (have) lunch when our server (spill) coffee all over us.
5. My mom and dad (see) one of their neighbors on the same plane when they (fly) to Beijing.
6. My teacher (talk) on her cell phone, and she (run) right into me in the hallway.

Write sentences about two events using the simple past and past progressive.

E

1. I / take a shower / when / I / hear the doorbell.
.....
2. we / play tennis / when / it / start raining
.....
3. I / wait for the bus / when / I / see an accident
.....
4. she / walk to school / when / she / meet her friend
.....
5. our boss / talk on the phone / when / we / go into his office
.....
6. while / I / watch a movie / my brother / come home
.....

F

Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

1. /drɪ'tektɪv/ 2. /hərt/ 3. /'həri/
 4. /'ɪndʒəri/ 5. /spɪl/ 6. /'lædə/

**G**

Listen to the conversation and choose T (true) or F (false).

1. Ehsan was at the airport on Saturday night.
 2. Ehsan was meeting someone.
 3. The man was meeting his parents at the airport.
 4. The man's parents were returning from Mashhad.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

**H**

Read the passage and match the two parts of the sentences.



The Discovery of Penicillin

In 1928 Dr. Alexander Fleming, a British doctor and scientist, was studying bacteria in London. One day he was working in his office. He was working on the bacteria in some bottles. By accident he noticed something very interesting: A mold was growing in the bottles, and the bacteria was dying.

One of Dr. Fleming's patients was a little girl. She had the same bacteria in her body, and she was very sick. He thought about the mold and the bacteria in the bottles in his office. Was the mold killing the bacteria? Dr. Fleming prepared some medicine with the mold and gave it to the little girl. It made her well. He named the new medicine penicillin. Doctors now use penicillin to treat many different diseases. Dr. Fleming's discovery is helping millions of people in the world.

1. Dr. Alexander Fleming was studying bacteria
2. A mold was killing
3. A sick girl had
4. Dr. Fleming made
5. The medicine made
6. Dr. Fleming's discovery is helping
7. Dr. Fleming named
8. Penicillin is

- a. the bacteria in the bottles in his office.
- b. in London in 1928.
- c. some medicine with the mold.
- d. the same bacteria in her body.
- e. millions of people.
- f. the girl well.
- g. a medicine made from a mold.
- h. his discovery penicillin.

Parts of speech show how a word functions in a sentence. Dictionary entries tell you what part of speech a word is—noun, verb, adjective, and so on. The part of speech is abbreviated and printed in *italics*. Your dictionary provides a full list of abbreviations. The following are the most common abbreviations for the parts of speech:

adj.	adjective
n.	noun
adv.	adverb
prep.	preposition
conj.	conjunction
pron.	pronoun
prep.	preposition
interj.	interjection
v.	verb

Read the sample dictionary entry for *interesting*:

Interesting *adjective* /'intrəstɪŋ/, /'ɪntə'restɪŋ/, /'ɪntrestɪŋ/
 attracting your attention because it is special, exciting, or unusual
an interesting question/point/example
interesting people/places/work

interesting (to do something) *It would be interesting to know what he really believed.*

interesting (that...) *I find it interesting that she claims not to know him.*

Can't we do something more interesting?

It is particularly interesting to compare the two versions.

Our survey produced some interesting results.

Exercise: Use your dictionary to identify the parts of speech for each of the following words. A word may be used as more than one part of speech.

1. lifeguard
2. before
3. casual
4. mountain
5. push

WORKBOOK

Unit

7

A

Circle T (true) or F (false).

1. A journalist is a person who writes for newspapers.
2. A carpenter is a person who sells flowers.
3. A plumber is a person who makes chairs and tables for people.
4. A tailor is a person who makes clothes for men.
5. A cashier is the person you pay your money to in a supermarket.
6. A barber is a person who cuts men's hair.

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F

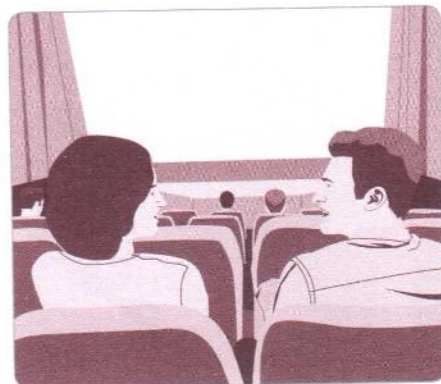
B

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

cashier
spendlaundry
earnquit
offersneeze
clear

1. Mr. Edwards is going to smoking.
2. Mrs. Johnson a lot of money on clothes.
3. Harry a living by doing a part-time job.
4. Mary is going to do the after the children leave for school.
5. The weather will be for the next few days.
6. Ali his seat on the bus to an old lady yesterday.

C

Look at the pictures. What are the people going to do? Complete the sentences about the future. Use *going to* and the words in the box.buy some food
have lunchsee a movie
sleep~~swim~~
teach1. He's ... **going to swim**

2. They're



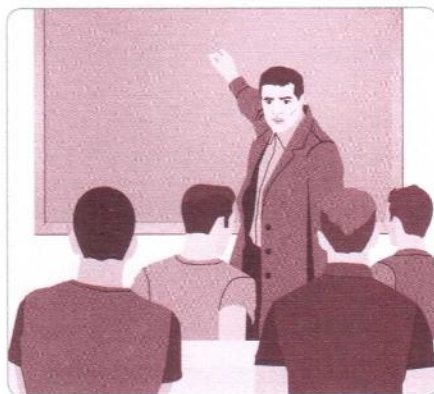
3. He's



4. They're



5. He's



6. He's

Make negative sentences. Use *be going to* and the verbs in parentheses.

D

1. Mr. Richards the dentist this week. He saw the dentist last week. (see)
2. Jessica too much money on a gift. She spent too much last time. (spend)
3. My friends and I a movie tonight. We saw a movie last night. (watch)
4. Mr. Watson today. He's going to teach next week. (teach)
5. My parents and I my grandparents this weekend. We're going to visit them next weekend. (visit)
6. Jeremy a test next week. He's taking a test this week. (take)

E**Correct the conversation. There are nine mistakes.**

Sandy
Sandy
Mary: Hi, Sandy. It's Grandma. How are you?

Grandma: OK. Grandma, are you going visit us this weekend?

Mary: No, I'm not going. I going to visit Uncle Steve.

Grandma: Grandpa going to go with you?

Mary: Yes, he's. Why?

Grandma: Because I'm bored. Mom is always at work, and we never do anything fun.

Mary: Let me talk to your mother.

Grandma: She isn't here. She going being late tonight. Do you want to talk to Dad, too?

Mary: Why? Where's he? He is going to be late tonight, too?

Grandma: Yeah, They're both going to come home late.

Mary: Well, don't worry. I'm go to talk to both of them.

F**Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.**

1. /kæ'ʃɪr/

4. /'stɔːmi/

2. /'plʌmə/

5. /'teɪlə/

3. /'dʒərnəlɪst/

6. /ɪ'skeɪp/

**G****John is talking about his summer plans. Circle T (true) or F (false) statements.**

1. He's going to go away next summer.

T F

2. He's not going to work while he is there.

T F

3. He is going to go with a friend.

T F

4. He is going to stay in hotels.

T F

5. He is going to be away for a year.

T F

- a. moving to a new home
- b. planning a business trip
- c. retirement plans

Agness: How are you Betty? And how's Chris? Is he still working for that business company?

Betty: No, Chris stopped work last month. He's sixty-five, you know.

Agness: Goodness! So you're both on vacation all the time now! Do you have any plans?

Betty: Well, first, we're going to take a long vacation. Next summer, we're going on a two-month trip.

Agness: Where are you going?

Betty: Central and South America.

Agness: How wonderful! And are you going to stay here in Manhattan or are you going to move to the country?

Betty: We're going to stay here. It's our home. All our friends live in the city. And there's a lot to do. But we're going to change apartments. This one is too big for two. We're going to buy a small apartment near a park. But what about you and John? When are you going to stop work?

Agness: Not for another two years, I'm afraid. I'm looking forward to retiring but John isn't. He enjoys his job so much.

Read the conversation again and complete the sentences.



1. Chris is 65 years old.
2. He doesn't work for the business company any more because he is retired.
3. Betty and Chris are going on a two-month trip
4. They're going to stay in Manhattan
5. They're not going to move to the country, they're going to stay in Manhattan
6. They're going to move to a small apartment near a park

Self-study

Understanding Entries: Conjugation

Conjugation means the way a verb changes form to show number, person, tense, etc. If a verb conjugates, it has different forms that show different tenses, the number of people it refers to, etc., and if you conjugate a verb, you list its different forms. Take the verb *be* as an example:

be /'bi:/ verb

present first singular:

am /'æm/ /əm/

second singular:

are /ər/, /ɑr/

third singular:

is /ɪz/

plural:

are

past tense for first and third singular:

was /wəz/, /wʌz/

second singular:

were /wər/

plural:

were

past participle:

been /bɪn/

present participle:

being /'biŋ/

Exercise: Use your dictionary to write different forms of the following verbs.

1. attack: *attacks attacked attacking*...

2. find:

3. fail:

4. pass:

5. go:

WORKBOOK

Unit

8

A

Match a word in A with a word in B.

A

1. job
2. friendly
3. monthly
4. public
5. fill out
6. refuse

B

- a. a form
- b. an invitation
- c. colleagues
- d. security
- e. sector
- f. salary

B

Write the verb phrases in the box under the correct pictures.

arrange meetings
work long hours

give presentations
type reports

travel
meet with clients



1.



2.



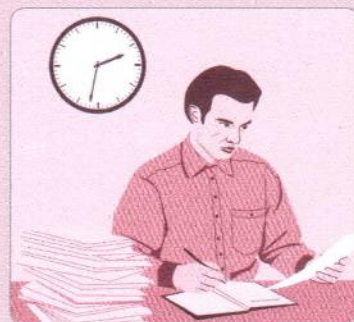
3.



4.



5.



6.

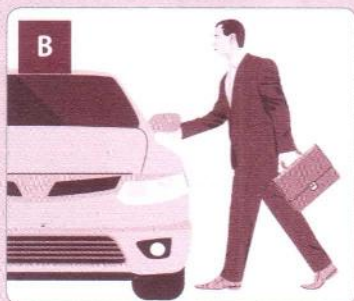
Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *have to*/ *don't have to*. Then match the paragraphs with the pictures.

C



1. I (a) *have to* work long hours. Sometimes I work for 36 hours without a break. I (b) (not) give presentations, but I (c) see patients – usually, about 30 people a day!

Picture:



2. He (d) travel around the country. He drives about 500 miles a week. (e) he arrange his own meetings? No. His assistant (f) do that.

Picture:



3. What (g) I' do on my job? If you want my job, you (h) get up early and wait on costumers. My wife and I (i) work as a team because we often get really busy.

Picture:

Imagine your friends are inviting you to do these things. Accept or refuse their invitations. Use the phrases in the box.

D

Accepting

I'd love to.
I'd like to.

Refusing and making excuses

I'm sorry, but I can't. I have to / want to ...
Gee. I'd like to, but I have to / want to ...

1. A: Do you want to go to the art gallery this afternoon?
B:
2. A: Do you want to have dinner with me tomorrow night?
B:

3. **A:** Do you want to watch television at my house next Wednesday?

B:

4. **A:** Do you want to go fishing with me on Sunday?

B:

5. **A:** Do you want to go hiking with me this weekend?

B:

E

Write each sentence in a different way. Use the sentences in the box.

Hi, this is Mary.

Do you want to see a movie?

I'd like to go to the movies.

I'm busy.

Is Betsy there?

Can I take a message?

1. Hi, it's Mary.

..... *Hi, this is Mary*

2. Can I speak with Betsy?

.....

3. Would you like to go to the movies?

.....

4. I want to go to the movies.

.....

5. I have other plans.

.....

6. Do you want to leave a message?

.....

F

Circle the word with the correct stress pattern.

1. a. in**V**ite

b. **IN**vide

2. a. in**V**itation

b. invi**T**ation

3. a. **RE**fuse

b. re**FU**se

4. a. **CO**lleague

b. colli**EA**gue

5. a. **CUS**tomer

b. custo**MER**

6. a. sec**RE**tary

b. **SEC**retary

- David is going to (do laundry / study for a test / help his parents) tomorrow.
- Emma is going to (get up early / go to bed early / see a movie) tonight.

Poor Mrs. Allen



Mrs. Allen is very fat. In fact, she weighs almost two hundred pounds (about 90 Kgs.). Every day Mrs. Allen says, "I have to lose weight. I'm going to go on a diet tomorrow. I'm not going to eat sweets or rich food. I intend to get plenty of exercise."

But Mrs. Allen is having a difficult time. Last night, she and her husband had dinner with the Johnsons. Mrs. Johnson made a delicious meal: fried chicken, potatoes, buttered bread, and salad. Mrs. Johnson served apple pie with cream for dessert. Mrs. Allen looked at the food. She thought for a few minutes. She wanted to say "no" but she didn't. Mrs. Allen loves rich

food. Later that night, she told her husband, "I'm going to start my diet tomorrow."

Poor Mrs. Allen! She has to lose weight. She plans to get more exercise. She really wants to stay on her diet. But she never does.

- According to the passage, Mrs. Allen
 - decides to go on a diet every day
 - plans to eat plenty of rich food
 - does not really want to lose weight
- Last night, Mrs. Allen
 - refused to eat
 - decided not to eat
 - failed to stay on her diet
- Mrs. Allen cannot delicious meals.
 - refuse
 - cook
 - miss
- According to the passage, Mrs. Allen will lose weight if she
 - weighs herself every day
 - stops eating rich food
 - doesn't have dinner with the Johnsons
- Mrs. Allen cannot stay on her diet because she
 - is very poor
 - does not do enough exercise
 - loves rich food

Self-study

Understanding Entries: Derivatives

A derivative is a word formed from another word.

For example, the word *memorize* is a verb. The other form of the word is identified as a noun (*memorization*).

Here is another example:

careful /'kærfl/ *adjective*

carefully /'kærfəli/ *adverb*

As you see, **careful** is an adjective. Another form of this word is **carefully** which is an adverb.

Exercise: Look up the following words in your dictionary and copy derivatives of each if any.

1. adapt
2. arrive
3. juice
4. photograph
5. swim

WORKBOOK

Unit

9

A Match a word in A with a phrase in B.

A

1. do
2. both
3. wrap
4. stamp
5. make
6. look after

B

- a. of us
- b. a child
- c. the dishes
- d. collecting
- e. a package
- f. a phone call

B Fill in the blanks with one of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

package
stationery

broke
exactly

excuses
flights

smiled
careful

1. I can't afford to take a vacation this year – I'm
2. Can you tell me what happened after the accident?
3. We need some information about the to Rome.
4. Please be very with those glasses.
5. When he at me, I knew everything was all right.
6. George always makes for being late to work.

C Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. I don't like to cook, and my brother does, either.
2. My grandparents live in an apartment, and my parents, too.
3. My brother doesn't eat meat, and my sister doesn't, too.
4. I went on vacation last summer, and my family went, too.
5. I didn't study French, but my sister didn't.
6. My friend likes to watch movies on TV, and do I, too.

Match the first half of the sentences in column A with the second half in column B.

D

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. She is late | a. and my brother can't, either. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. We saw it last night | b. and her husband is, too. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Barbara was sad | c. and we do, too. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. I can't play tennis | d. and her friend was, too. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Scott doesn't have much money | e. and we don't, either. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. The secretary speaks Spanish | f. and they did, too. |

Complete the following sentences about Jennifer and Gloria. Use *and... too*, *and... either* and *but*.

E

1. Jennifer was born in London. (Gloria, too)
 Jennifer was born in London and Gloria was, too.
2. Jennifer went to Tennyson High School. (Gloria, too)

3. Jennifer didn't like math. (But, Gloria)

4. Jennifer played a lot of sports. (But, Gloria)

5. Jennifer went to university. (Gloria, too)

6. Jennifer doesn't have a job now. (Gloria, either)

Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

F

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. /flaɪt/ | 4. /'pækɪdʒ/ |
| 2. /'taʊər/ | 5. /mɪ'steɪk/ |
| 3. /haɪt/ | 6. /ə'fɔːd/ |

**G****Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.**

Lisa: Are you and Mark (1)

Fred: Yes, we are. And we're (2), too.

Lisa: Are you really like each other in every way?

Fred: Not (3) We look alike, but our personalities are different.

Lisa: How is Mark different (4) you?

Fred: I'm not shy like him.

Lisa: Do you like (5) same things?

Fred: No. He likes to ride horses, and I like to ride and (6) bicycles.

Nima and Nader



Nima and Nader are brothers. They go to the same school. They are in the same grade. They don't like to study, but they love to play soccer. Every day when school **is over**, Nima and Nader go home and change clothes. Then, they join their friends on the soccer field.

Nima and Nader are the same size. They are the same height, and they both weigh ninety pounds. Their eyes are the same color. They have exactly the same color hair, too. Everyone tells Nima that he looks just like his brother Nader. Sometimes people say, "Hello, Nima." when they see Nader.

People always mistake Nima for Nader and Nader for Nima. They're always confused. They never know which boy is Nima and which boy is Nader.

But it is easy to understand why. After all, Nader and Nima are twin brothers.

1. Nima and Nader are the same height because they
a. are in the same grade b. are twin brothers c. look alike
2. Everyone tells Nima
a. to say hello to Nader b. that he likes Nader c. that he and Nader look alike
3. "To be over" in the first paragraph means " "
a. to finish b. to be crowded c. to go over
4. Nima and Nader look alike and this makes
a. Nima and Nader confused
b. people mistake Nima for his brother
c. everyone say "hello" to them
5. According to the passage, it is easy to
a. tell Nima and Nader apart
b. understand why Nima and Nader love soccer
c. understand why Nima and Nader look alike

Self-study

Guide Words

Guide words appear on each page of a dictionary. They tell you the first word and last word on the page. The other words on the page come between the guide words in alphabetical order. To put words in alphabetical order, put them in order by their first letters. If the first letters are the same, look at the second letters. If the second letters are the same, look at the third letters, and so on. If one word is shorter, and there are no more letters to compare, then the shorter word comes first in alphabetical order. For example, *be* comes before *bed*.

Exercise: Answer the following questions.

1. Would you find the word **clump** on a dictionary page with the following *guide words*?
cement – collection
2. Which word would you find on a dictionary page with the following guide words?
color – come
combine or college?
3. Which word would you find on a dictionary page with the following guide words?
second – see
season or section?
4. Would you find the word **told** on a dictionary page with the following guide words?
tea – type
5. Would you find the word **soon** on a dictionary page with the following guide words?
sort – souvenir

Remedial Test 1**PART I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

LISTEN CAREFULLY TO THE RECORDING AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D TO EACH QUESTION.

SHORT CONVERSATIONS

1. What is the conversation about?
a. Getting more exercise
b. Going on a picnic
c. Seeing a doctor
d. Planning for the weekend
2. When do they have guests?
a. In the afternoon
b. At noon
c. In the evening
d. At night
3. What are the man and woman doing?
a. Making dinner
b. Doing homework
c. Taking a walk
d. Cleaning the house
4. What does the woman suggest?
a. Going by bus
b. Taking a taxi
c. Going on foot
d. Going by train
5. Why couldn't the man see the doctor?
a. The doctor wasn't at the office.
b. He couldn't find the office.
c. The office was full of people.
d. He was late.

PASSAGE

6. What is the passage mainly about?
a. Entertainment parks
b. Elephants
c. Whales
d. Sea animals
7. How many kinds of whales does the passage name?
a. Two
b. Three
c. Four
d. Five

8. Which of the following is the largest whale?
 - a. Blue whale
 - b. Killer whale
 - c. Gray whale
 - d. Humpback whale
9. How much can a blue whale grow?
 - a. 50 feet
 - b. 100 feet
 - c. 150 feet
 - d. 200 feet
10. Which of the following is TRUE about whales?
 - a. They learn things very slowly.
 - b. They are found only in zoos.
 - c. They live in small lakes.
 - d. They are the largest animals on earth.

PART II. VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D.

- 11.** He was really to go into the forest alone at night.
a. honest b. brave c. neat d. generous
- 12.** I saw a great about wildlife in Australia. I learned a lot.
a. comedy b. action movie
c. documentary d. horror movie
- 13.** We go to this restaurant. The food is really good.
a. rarely b. heavily c. sincerely d. frequently
- 14.** Mary always wears clothes. She must make good money.
a. future b. fashionable c. flexible d. fizzy
- 15.** We're having a party tonight. The is my son's birthday.
a. occasion b. character c. routine d. element
- 16.** I love doing crossword puzzles after work. It's my only
a. hobby b. prize c. degree d. case
- 17.** My wife is really of dogs. She cannot even get near them.
a. lazy b. strict c. afraid d. jealous
- 18.** Robert can speak five languages. I think he is a(n)
a. patient b. genius c. inventor d. activist

19. The teacher got really angry because the students kept in the classroom.
a. picking b. sharing c. chatting d. earning
20. Sue her leg ice-skating. She can't walk for 2 months.
a. boiled b. bought c. burned d. broke
21. The sky is and it isn't so cold today. I don't think it's going to snow.
a. dry b. high c. clear d. breezy
22. There's water all over the kitchen floor. We need to call the
a. judge b. cashier c. florist d. plumber
23. I invited our neighbors to tomorrow's party but they didn't
a. discover b. accept c. identify d. provide
24. I decided to a sports club. I need to get more exercise.
a. join b. lose c. carry d. plan
25. I received a today from my good friend in Australia.
a. channel b. summary c. package d. salary
26. In which of the following words is the pronunciation of "s" different?
a. walks b. reads c. talks d. speaks
27. In which of the following words is the pronunciation of "ed" different?
a. played b. called c. stayed d. looked
28. In which of the following sentences is the stressed word NOT correctly underlined?
a. They were going to the museum with their parents.
b. My friend and I weren't studying English.
c. The little boy was trying to catch the fish.
d. Kemal wasn't going to the stadium.
29. In which of the following words is "s" pronounced /ɪz/?
a. erases b. drinks c. picks d. stands
30. Which word takes the stress in the following sentence?
"They hardly ever go swimming in winter."
a. They b. hardly c. ever d. go

PART III. GRAMMAR AND FUNCTIONS**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D.**

31. Dr. Anderson and his son to the office in the afternoon.
a. not go b. not going c. not to go d. don't go
32. How long your brother practice the piano every day?
a. is b. do c. are d. does
33. Mary and her mother for the dinner party right now.
a. cook b. cooked c. cooks d. are cooking
34. "What were you yesterday at this time?"
"A great documentary."
a. watch b. watching c. to watch d. watched
35. "How the shops in Rio?"
"Very expensive."
a. was b. did c. were d. do
36. "Are you going out this morning?"
"No, I'm going my room."
a. to clean b. clean c. cleaning d. cleaned
37. "Did they time to write the letter?"
"I don't think so."
a. had b. to have c. have d. having
38. I really don't enjoy action movies, my brother doesn't
a. and, too b. but, too c. and, either d. but, either
39. My parents born in New Zealand but they moved to the US for work.
a. are b. was c. is d. were
40. "Look at those dark clouds in the sky!"
"I think it to rain."
a. going b. is going c. to go d. is to go

41. "The company is closed tomorrow."
"Great. We get up early."
a. not have to b. doesn't have to c. has not to d. don't have to
42. Steve's new motorcycle is the same color my brother's.
a. by b. of c. as d. than
43. "Robert usually tennis two or three times a week."
"That's wonderful!"
a. plays b. playing c. play d. to play
44. "Would you like to my house for dinner tonight?"
"Sorry, I have an exam tomorrow."
a. coming b. to come c. came d. come
45. " did you wait at the bus stop?"
"Two hours, I guess."
a. How much b. Where c. How long d. When
46. "We have a new student in our class."
" "
a. What's he like? b. What about you?
c. How are you doing? d. How's it going?
47. "How did you finish it on time?"
" "
a. I suppose. b. On my own.
c. Thank goodness! d. Not at all.
48. "How about going on a picnic this weekend?"
" "
a. Same here. b. Sounds great.
c. Come on! d. Yes and no.
49. "I hated the whole party."
" "
a. That's incredible! b. Lucky you!
c. Well, it's true. d. Me too.

50. "We have to come to the office on Sunday."

"....."

a. Wow!

b. Cool!

c. Great!

d. No way!

PART IV. READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D TO EACH QUESTION.

PASSAGE ONE

Ben and Ruth Miller live in Chicago. Ruth is a chemist in a laboratory there, and Ben works in a travel agency. Ben often takes business trips and Ruth stays in Chicago alone. But Ruth is never bored. She's always busy.

Next week, Ben is going to Atlanta on business. He's going to leave on Monday and come home on Friday. Ruth is planning many activities for next week. She is going to do things that Ben doesn't like. Ruth's favorite sport is volleyball, but Ben doesn't like it. So Ruth is going to play volleyball on Monday.

Ruth likes European movies, but Ben likes only Asian movies. So on Tuesday she is going to see a French movie with her sister. On Wednesday, she is going to a lecture on modern painting at the museum. She loves modern art, but Ben hates it. On Thursday, Ruth is going to a concert. She likes classical music, but Ben doesn't. On Friday, she is going to meet Ben at the airport, and then they are going to a Chinese restaurant. They like very different things but they both love Chinese food.

51. What is Mr. Miller?

a. A clerk in Chicago

b. A chemist in Atlanta

c. A clerk in a laboratory

d. A businessman with a travel agency

52. What do the Millers like?

a. Modern painting

b. Classical music

c. Chinese food

d. European movies

53. What is Mrs. Miller going to do while her husband is on a trip?

a. Go to a restaurant

b. Travel to France with her sister

c. Give a lecture on painting

d. Listen to music

-
54. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Mrs. Miller plays music on Thursdays.
 - b. Mr. Miller is going to Atlanta next Monday.
 - c. The Millers are going to another country.
 - d. The Millers are on a business trip now.
55. What does "hates" in paragraph 3 mean?
- a. Wants
 - b. Enjoys
 - c. Dislikes
 - d. Forgets

PASSAGE TWO

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to everyone. In different countries people have very different ideas about drinking tea.

In China, for example, tea is always served when people get together. The Chinese drink it at any time of day, at home or in teahouses. They prefer their tea plain, with nothing else in it.

Tea is also important in Japan. The Japanese have a special way of serving tea called "tea ceremony". It is very old and full of meaning. There is even a special room for it in Japanese homes.

Another tea-drinking country is England. In England the late afternoon is "teatime." Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot and drink it with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies, and little sandwiches at teatime.

In the United States, people drink tea mostly for breakfast or after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots. In the summer, many Americans drink cold tea – "iced tea". They sometimes drink iced tea from cans, like soda.

56. In what country isn't there anything in the tea people drink?
- a. China
 - b. Japan
 - c. The United States
 - d. England
57. Which of the following is TRUE about drinking tea in China?
- a. They drink tea for breakfast.
 - b. They drink tea in a special ceremony.
 - c. They drink tea when they get together.
 - d. They drink tea only in teahouses.
58. When is teatime in England?
- a. In the evening
 - b. In the morning
 - c. After dinner
 - d. At noon
-

59. Where do people sometimes drink their tea cold?
- a. In teahouses
 - b. In Japanese homes
 - c. In the United States
 - d. In England
60. According to the passage, how can people drink soda?
- a. In cups
 - b. In tea bags
 - c. In teapots
 - d. In cans

LISTEN CAREFULLY TO THE RECORDING AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER
A, B, C OR D TO EACH QUESTION.

a. 25% b. 50% c. 75% d. 100%

-
10. Which of the following is TRUE about the Sun?
- a. It's the same weight as the Earth.
 - b. It's made up of many gases.
 - c. It's the same size as the Earth.
 - d. It's much heavier than the Earth.

PART II. VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D.

11. I work in a grocery store, but I don't much money.
a. share b. earn c. hide d. grow
12. Bob is very He's really afraid of talking to strangers.
a. shy b. lazy c. neat d. poor
13. Going to the beach to relax is my favorite activity.
a. summary b. occasion c. business d. leisure
14. I really like to know about the past. I plan to study at university.
a. economics b. comedy c. mathematics d. history
15. Mary speaks French She's really good at learning languages.
a. terribly b. exactly c. fluently d. poorly
16. Steve always wears a helmet when riding a motorcycle to himself.
a. protect b. identify c. carry d. consider
17. Jane is a mother. She's always thinking about her children.
a. calm b. caring c. casual d. confident
18. Professor Geller is very He's never late for any of his classes.
a. average b. modest c. generous d. punctual
19. No one knew the of the word, so we had to use a dictionary.
a. behavior b. character c. schedule d. definition
20. I'd like to start my own business after I from university.
a. decline b. graduate c. invite d. arrange
-

-
21. It was raining, so we couldn't get to the party on time.
a. sincerely b. calmly c. heavily d. probably
22. Someone my car last week and I had to cancel my trip to Shiraz.
a. spent b. saved c. stole d. spilled
23. I worked as a in a restaurant for 3 years, but the money was not good at all.
a. cashier b. florist c. carpenter d. tailor
24. Buying a house and a car costs too much; I can't it right now.
a. receive b. discover c. invite d. afford
25. The car is really cheap, but I don't like the
a. appearance b. element c. influence d. radiation
26. In which of the following words is the pronunciation of "s" different?
a. stops b. plays c. reads d. says
27. In which of the following words is the pronunciation of "ed" different?
a. worked b. washed c. packed d. waited
28. In which of the following sentences is the stressed word NOT correctly underlined?
a. Mr. Jackson was eating an apple in the room.
b. The nurse wasn't helping the doctor.
c. Rose was dusting the furniture.
d. I wasn't walking to school.
29. In which of the following words is "s" pronounced /ɪz/?
a. cleans b. finishes c. writes d. hides
30. Which word takes the stress in the following sentence?
"He never plays the piano in the morning."
a. He b. never c. plays d. the
-

PART III. GRAMMAR AND FUNCTIONS
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D.

31. My sister's friends their homework in the morning.
a. not doing b. don't do c. not do d. doesn't do
32. "How often your parents go to the dentist?"
"Twice a year."
a. does b. is c. do d. are
33. "The water Can you turn it off?"
"Sure."
a. boils b. boiling c. boil d. is boiling
34. "Who was Helen to at 10:00 last night?"
"Her friend, I suppose."
a. talking b. talk c. to talk d. talked
35. "How the weather in Malaysia?"
"Mostly cloudy."
a. did b. was c. does d. were
36. "The windows are dirty."
"I know. I'm going them later."
a. washing b. wash c. to wash d. washed
37. "Did you her to the party?"
"Unfortunately, I forgot."
a. inviting b. invited c. to invite d. invite
38. The children liked the movie a lot, I did
a. and, either b. but, too c. and, too d. but, either
39. Jessie born in Mexico, but now she lives in Brazil.
a. is b. did c. was d. does
40. "I to make a quick phone call."
"No problem."
a. am going b. going c. to go d. am to go
-

50. "When do you get home?"

"Around 10:00."

- a. Thank God! b. As usual. c. By the way. d. Hardly ever.

PART IV. READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C OR D TO EACH QUESTION.

PASSAGE ONE

Sheila is an engineering student at Oxford University. She has six classes a week and she's a very good student. She always studies hard. She goes to school on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Last Wednesday she had a mid-term exam, but this time she didn't do very well on it. On the night before the exam she got a terrible stomachache and had to go to the doctor. Her father took her to hospital. There the doctor examined her and the nurse gave her some medicine. They returned home very late around 2:00 am. She was sleepy at the test next day. When the teacher corrected their papers, he was surprised at Sheila's result.

51. How many days a week does she NOT go to school?

- a. Three b. Four c. Two d. Six

52. When did Sheila have a stomachache?

- a. Last Monday b. Last Wednesday
c. Last Tuesday d. Last Thursday

53. Why didn't Sheila do well on her exam?

- a. She didn't examine her father. b. She had a stomachache.
c. She wasn't ready for it. d. She felt sleepy.

54. What does "They" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- a. Sheila and her teacher b. Sheila, her father and the doctor
c. Sheila and the nurse d. Sheila and her father

55. Why was the teacher surprised?

- a. Sheila's grade was not good.
b. Sheila was sleepy during the exam.
c. Sheila had a stomachache before the exam.
d. Sheila got a very good grade.
-

