INTRODUCTION TO OUTCOMES VOCABULARY BUILDER

Learning vocabulary in collocations and phrases will develop your fluency. And doing a little revision regularly is the best way to learn vocabulary. That’s what the Outcomes Vocabulary Builder (OVB) will help you with.

It has been written to provide you with the important vocabulary in the Student’s Book and to show you how these words are commonly used. It does not include easier words which you should know from lower levels such as boring, or unusual words, which you probably don’t need to remember at this level.

What each entry contains

- Each entry has a short explanation of the word’s meaning and often gives information on other forms or opposites.
- There is then a list of up to six typical collocations and phrases that the word is used with.
- Regular language boxes provide extra information on word families, phrasal verbs etc.

How the OVB is organised

It is organised to make it quick and easy to use in class and to revise at home.

- Each unit in the OVB contains the most important new words from exercises, texts and listenings in the unit of the Student’s Book.
- The units are then divided according to each double page of the Student’s Book and the words within those pages are written in alphabetical order.
- At the end of each unit there are exercises to do.
- There is an answer key at the back of the book.

Ways you can use the OVB

- Read the word list before you study the unit in the book.
- Translate all the words you don’t know based on the explanation. Check the collocations for each word. Do they make sense? Are any different to your language?
- In class, if you have forgotten a word, look it up again. Write out the collocation list and add one of your own.
- Cover words in the list and say or write phrases with the word. Then compare with the collocation list.
- Choose five to ten words from the list to learn each day.
- Put eight new words in a story using the collocations listed.
- Do the exercises at the end of each unit some time after you’ve done it in class. Then check the answers in the key.
- Write a list of the words you find difficult to remember and write sentences using the words.
OUTCOMES

MY FIRST CLASS

Pages 8–9

abroad when you go abroad, you go to a different or foreign country: I'd love to live ~ / she travels ~ a lot / go ~ for a holiday / study ~

accent an accent is the way you say words. You can tell where someone is from because of their accent: she speaks with an American ~ / a strong French ~ (very noticeable) / a slight ~ (not very noticeable)

involve when a job or a course involves something, it includes it as an essential part: the job ~s talking to people and solving their problems / it ~s a lot of hard work / it ~s computer programming

management management is the way of controlling and organizing an organization. The management is also the group of people who control an organization. The verb is manage: he's studying business ~ / she works in ~ / the company has good ~ / improve ~ of the organization / she manages the whole hotel

mile one mile is 1.6 kilometres. Miles is often used to mean a long way: the town is 500 ~s from Moscow / the hotel is only a ~ down the road / a tiny village that's ~s from anywhere (not near any towns) / it's ~s to the nearest shop (a very long way)

remind to remind someone about something means to make them remember it. Be careful – you cannot use remember with this meaning: she reminded me about my doctor's appointment / can you ~ me to phone home? / he ~s me of my brother (he looks like my brother) / that song ~s me of my wedding (it makes me think about my wedding)

rude if something you say or do is rude, it is not polite and might upset people: it's ~ to ask people their age / I'm sorry – I didn't mean to be ~ / how ~! / a very ~ man / he knows all the ~ words!

available if something is available, you can get it or buy it. The noun is availability: they want to make language learning more ~ to students / the game is ~ in the shops now (you can buy it) / her books are widely ~ (you can get them in lots of different places) / they're ~ for free / I'm always ~ to help you (I can help you) / What's your availability for a meeting next week?

bilingual if you are bilingual, you speak two languages very fluently. You can also be trilingual (able to speak three languages) or multilingual (able to speak many languages): I'm ~ in English and Turkish / grow up ~ / go to a ~ school / be totally ~ / be almost ~

continuity if there is continuity, things continue in a similar way without changes or problems: there was good ~ between teachers / we always try and maintain ~ / it's important not to lose ~ / we had six different teachers, so there was a lack of ~

deal with if you deal with something, you do what is necessary. If you deal with a problem, you solve it: her job is to ~ complaints / he has to ~ lots of different people in his job / have to ~ some difficult customers / a difficult problem to ~

defend if you defend something, you say you think it is good when other people say it is bad: a lot of people criticized the proposals, but he ~d them / he tried to ~ what she had said / he should stand up and ~ himself (say that his ideas are right)

disaster if something is a disaster, it is a complete failure: the policy was a ~ / the party was a total ~ / the evening was a bit of a ~

dub if you dub a film, you change the speaking in it from one language into another. The adjective is dubbed: do you like watching foreign TV programmes that are ~bed into your own language? / it's been ~bed into English

environment an environment is the place or conditions you live in or work in. Note that when we talk about the environment we mean the natural world: the school provides a good ~ to learn in / it's a safe ~ to play in / a good working ~ / they learn better in a good learning ~

seat a seat is the place where you sit: come in and take a ~ (sit down) / I'd prefer a window ~ (a seat next to the window) / the ~ next to me / the best ~ in the theatre / you can book ~s in advance / the front ~ of a car

top the top person or thing is the highest, most important or best: a ~ head teacher (one of the best) / she's the UK's ~ athlete / score ~ marks in the exam (very high marks) / he's in the ~ class (the class with the highest level) / they live on the ~ floor (the highest floor in a building)

Pages 10–11

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evidence facts that show if something is true, or show if someone is guilty or innocent of a crime: the police are still collecting ~ / there's no ~ against him / there's no ~ to suggest it's true

fluent if you are fluent, you speak a language easily, without making mistakes. The adverb is fluently. The noun is fluency: a ~ English speaker / I'm ~ in Spanish / you write very fluently / I need to improve my fluency

get by if you get by, you can do something quite well, but not very well: I'm not very good at French, but I can just about ~ / I don't know much about computers – but I ~ / he gets by at school – but he's not very academic

head the head of a country, organization or department is the leader or manager. To head something means to lead it or be in charge of it: he's the ~ teacher (the leader of a school) / the queen is the ~ of state / the ~ of the company / he's ~ing the negotiations

improve if you improve, you get better and if you improve something, you make it better. The noun is improvement: my English is really improving / to ~ your language learning / the economy is improving / he was very ill, but he's slowly improving (becoming healthy again) / the government needs to ~ public transport / there has been a big improvement in your work

keep if you keep doing something, you continue to do it or do it many times: ~ practising until you can do it / ~ trying / he ~s phoning me / I ~ forgetting to send that email / he ~s telling me I'm wrong

lack if there is a lack of something, it is missing. If you lack something, you do not have any: there was a ~ of evidence / the idea failed because of a ~ of interest (people weren't interested in it) / a ~ of effort (not trying hard enough) / the country ~s money to improve education / he completely ~s talent

maintain if you maintain something, you make it continue. If you maintain a building, you keep it in good condition: I can ~ a conversation in French / ~ a good relationship with my neighbours / we try to ~ high standards / they haven't ~ed the house very well (they haven't kept it in good condition) / it ~s a lot to ~ the school (to keep the buildings in good condition)

motivation your motivation is the reason why you do something. The verb is motivate. If you motivate someone, you give them motivation: he has no ~ to study / some students ~ because of a lack of ~ / I lost all my ~ to go running during the winter / their teacher really knows how to motivate them

pick up if you pick up a language or some other skill, you learn it by seeing it or doing it, without studying it in a classroom: I ~ed up a few words of Turkish when I was staying there / they haven't studied it at school but just ~ed it up off the street (by playing outside with other young people) / she ~s up languages very easily / I ~ed him how to do it and he ~ed it up very quickly

point the point of something is the reason to do it: what's the ~ of studying for exams? / there's no ~ speaking to him (it will not achieve anything) / the ~ of coming here is to learn English / I don't see the ~ of spending a lot of money on clothes

policy a policy is an idea or plan that a government or organization follows: what is the government's ~ on education? / health ~ / it's against company ~ to employ people under 16 / they want the government to change its ~ on immigration

progress if you progress, you get better at doing something. Progress is also a noun: students ~ at different speeds / to ~ slowly / to ~ quickly / he's definitely ~ing / she's made huge ~ this term (she has got much better)

provide if you provide something, you give it to people or make it available: I'll ~ all the food and drink / coffee will be ~ in the break / they should ~ people with more information / this will ~ you with a great opportunity

question if you question something, you say that you have doubts about it and think it might be wrong: they ~ed the prime minister's decision / some people are ~ing the government's change in policy / he was ~ed by the police (the police asked him questions) / she ~ed his motives (wondered why he was really doing something)

range when there is a range of things, there are a number of different kinds of thing. We discussed a ~ of topics / deal with a wide ~ of levels / the company provides a ~ of services / see our full ~ of products

rely on if you rely on something, you need it and trust it. The adjective for someone you can trust is reliable. The opposite is unreliable: she ~s her parents for money (she needs her parents to give her money) / they ~ everyone else to speak English (they need everyone else to speak English) / you can't ~ him (you can't trust him) / it's a very reliable train service (you can trust it) / he's totally unreliable (you can't trust him)

reply if you reply to someone, you give them an answer. Reply is also a noun: he ~ed in English / she didn't ~ to my letter / sorry for the delay in ~ing / I still haven't ~ed him ~ / I ~ed him a question, but he gave no ~ (he didn't say anything)

report a report is a written document or a TV or radio programme that gives information about a subject. Report is also a verb: the government has published a new ~ on the war / according to a recent ~ / the main conclusions of the ~ / a TV ~ on crime / they will ~ back to us next week (they will tell us the information they have learnt)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

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review if you review an idea or a policy, you think about it again and decide what you should do.

Review is also a noun: the government is going to ~ its drug policy / we will ~ the situation next week / a ~ of language policy

skills your skills are the abilities you have: she’s got good language ~ / have computer ~ / management ~ / learn new ~ / he’s got poor people ~ (he doesn’t get on well with people)

teach yourself if you teach yourself something, you learn it from books or by practising yourself, without a teacher: is it possible to ~ English? / he taught himself the guitar / I taught myself how to cook

trade trade is the business of buying and selling things. Trade is also a verb: the company does a lot of ~ with China / they are worried they will lose ~ / they want to increase ~ with Europe / improve the tourist ~ (the business of making money by encouraging tourists to visit an area) / they ~ with companies all over the world

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb and a particle that are used together with a particular meaning. In some cases the particle does not change the meaning of the verb. This is true for action verbs like walk and run. For example, she rushed out of the house / let’s walk down the stairs / they ran away with my bag / I fell over, mean that the person rushed, walked, ran or fell.

However, sometimes adding the particle changes the meaning of the verb:

He walked out on his wife (he left his wife). They ran out of food and drink (they used all the food and needed more). I fell out with my brother (we had an argument).

The other phrasal verbs in this unit are: deal with (solve), grow up (become an adult), get by (manage), pick up (learn), rely on (trust), make up (invent), sort out (solve)

4 OUTCOMES
EXERCISES

PREPOSITIONS

A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
1. Their house is miles ... anywhere.
2. She really reminds me ... my mother.
3. The film is dubbed ... English.
4. There was a lack ... interest in the idea.
5. It's ... company policy to wear jeans.
6. We'll provide everyone ... an opportunity to try it.
7. I read a report ... crime in New York.
8. We do a lot of trade ... the EU.
9. There's no excuse ... that kind of behaviour.

WORD FAMILIES

A Complete the expressions with the correct form of the word in bold.
1. study management ... a small business
2. widely available ... What's your next week?
3. be fluent in Spanish ... speak three languages
4. improve your English ... show a big in your English
5. have no motivation ... the team to play better
6. rely on him a lot ... be a very worker

B Which TWO words in the list below are NOT both a noun and verb?
dub get by improve pick up
provide review

PHRASAL VERBS

A Choose the correct phrasal verb.
1. I'm not very good with computers but I get by / deal with.
2. I have to deal with / rely on a lot of difficult children in the class.
3. He's very intelligent. He picks things up / gets by very quickly.
4. Can you lend me some money? I rushed out / sorted out of the house this morning and I forgot to get my purse.
5. Many people don't have a car and rely on / make up public transport to get to work.
6. We've almost fallen out / run out of milk. Can you get some when you go out?
7. I'm going to stay at home this weekend and sort out / pick up the house. It's a complete mess.

PATTERNS

A Put the verb in brackets into the correct form (to + infinitive or -ing).
1. The job involves ... with young people. (work)
2. Can you remind me ... Ana a call after the class? (give)
3. I'll be available ... any problems at one o'clock. (deal with)
4. If you don't have any success first time, just keep ... . (try)
5. I taught myself how ... and now I make my own jumpers. (knit)
6. There's no point ... here in the rain. Let's go inside. (wait)
OUTCOMES

FEELINGS

exhausted if you are exhausted, you are really tired: sit down – you must be ~ / I’m absolutely ~ / I always feel ~ by the end of the week / I was too ~ to argue with him

fed up if you are fed up with something, you no longer like it because it is boring or annoying: I’m ~ with my job / You look a bit ~ / I’m getting ~ with this awful weather / I was ~ of waiting

furious if you are furious, you are very angry: he was ~ about the damage to his car / I was ~ when I heard what they’d done / they were ~ with me for being late / she was ~ at how much it cost

guilty if you feel guilty about something, you feel bad because you think you have done something wrong. If someone is guilty, they have committed a crime: I feel a bit ~ because I haven’t rung him for ages / I feel ~ about not inviting her / he gave me a ~ look when I asked him where the money was / he was found ~ of murder (a court decided that he was guilty)

hardly almost nothing or no one: he ~ said anything all evening (he said very little) / there was ~ anyone there (there were very few people) / speak up – I can ~ hear you (I can’t hear you very well) / I ~ ever see him (very rarely) / we were so far back that I could ~ see the stage (it was very difficult to see) / there’s ~ any crime here (almost no crime)

join if you join someone, you go to where they are so that you are with them: would you like to ~ us? / do you mind if I ~ you? / she can’t come now, but she’ll ~ us for dinner / please ~ the queue (stand in the queue and wait)

mood your mood is how you feel: she’s been in a bad ~ all day (feeling angry) / listening to music always puts me in a good ~ (makes me feel happy) / I’m not in the ~ to go out / ignore him – he’s in a funny ~ (a strange mood)

pleased if you are pleased with something, you are happy or satisfied with it: I was really ~ with my exam results / I feel ~ with myself for giving up smoking / I’ll be ~ to help (willing to help) / ~ to meet you (said when you meet someone for the first time)

relief if you feel relief, you feel happy because something bad or worrying has ended: it was a ~ to hear you weren’t hurt / he gave a sigh of ~ / it’s a ~ to know I’m not the only one with problems / the doctors gave him pain ~ (medicine to get rid of pain)

split up if two people split up, they get divorced or stop being a couple. If a group split up, they stop working together: he’s just ~ with his girlfriend / they decided to ~ after 20 years of marriage / the band ~ because of musical differences / the teacher split us up because we were talking

terrible if you feel terrible, you feel very ill, sad or guilty: I’ve got a high temperature and I feel ~ /
**I felt ~ about disappointing them / I feel ~ for not telling you the truth / are you OK? You look ~!**

**throw up** if you throw up, you are sick. A more formal word is *vomit*: I think I’m going to ~ / I was up all night throwing up / he threw up all over the bathroom floor

**upset** if you are upset, you are sad or angry about something: he was quite ~ when I spoke to him / I was very ~ about it / we were all very ~ by her death / she was too ~ to talk / he’s a bit ~ that no-one told him about the party

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**WORD FAMILIES AND -ED ADJECTIVES**

Most -ed adjectives come from verbs that are commonly used.

**bore**: football ~s me / I’m sorry to ~ you with my problems

**confuse**: I don’t want to ~ you by giving you too much information / this research ~s matters further

**disappoint**: I don’t want to ~ them / I hate to ~ you, but the concert’s already sold out

**please**: I knew the result would ~ him / you can’t ~ everyone all the time

Sometimes the verb can have a different meaning to the -ed adjective.

**exhaust**: we’ve ~ed all the possibilities (tried them all) / what will we do when we’ve ~ed the supplies of oil? (used them all)

The nouns related to -ed adjectives can vary a lot in their form.

**boredom**: I was failing asleep with ~ / I thought I was going to die of ~

**confusion**: There was some ~ about who had won / put your name on your bags to avoid ~

**disappointment**: book early to avoid ~ / losing the match was a big ~

**pleasure**: is your trip for business or ~? / it’s a ~ to work with you (it’s enjoyable)

**exhaustion**: she was suffering from ~ / he was weak with ~

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**Pages 16–17**

**approach** if you approach something, you get nearer to it. If you approach someone, you go towards them and speak to them: a woman ~ed me in the street / you can always ~ him with a problem (talk to him about it) / the company ~ed me and offered me a job / things became more tense as the election ~ed (came closer)

**atmosphere** the atmosphere in a place is the feeling you get from being there: a hotel with a lovely

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**VOCABULARY BUILDER**
away from the ~ / once the soup is boiling, reduce
the ~ and cook it gently for a few minutes

ignore if you ignore someone, you don’t listen to
them or speak to them. If you ignore something,
you don’t pay any attention to it:
~ him – he’s being stupid / ~d me /

mysterious someone or something mysterious is
difficult to understand. The noun is mystery:
~ sounds / ~ you being so ~ about
it? / ~d from hunters / ~ you ~
disappearance was a complete mystery /
detectives are trying to
solve the mystery

nervous if you are nervous about something, you feel
worried or a bit scared about it:
~ before exams / ~d me /

promoted if you get promoted, your employer gives
you a better job and more money. The noun is
promotion: I was ~ by Head Office / ~
to supervisor / now I’ve been ~ on a better
salary / ~ soon

relationship a relationship is the way two people feel
and behave towards each other:
~ with my parents / ~ with Sara / ~
between a parent and child / ~ between a
doctor and his

scenery the scenery is the countryside that you see
in a place:
~ on the way / ~ the amazing ~ /

shocked if you are shocked at something, you are very
surprised and slightly upset:
~ by the news / ~ at how much poverty there was /
~ at how old he looked / ~ to see so many people
~ using drugs

stuck if you are stuck somewhere, you cannot move
from that place:
~ in a lift for two hours /
~ in traffic / we were ~ on the train for
hours / ~ the children were ~ inside all day because
of the rain / ~ in front of a

 unlike if it is unlike a person or thing to do something
it is not typical or normal for them:
~d him to be

a bit ~ when everyone left / ~ had a ~ year / ~
day (with bad weather) / ~ last week (very bad)

protect if you protect someone, you stop things from
hurting them. If you protect something, you stop
things from damaging it: ~ a friend came along
to ~ him / ~d from hunters / you
need to ~ yourself from the sun / ~
your eyes

response a response is an answer to a question
or letter, or a reaction to something that has
happened: I wrote to him last week, but I haven’t had
a ~ / we got a positive ~ to our idea / there was a
disappointing ~ from the public / I’m writing in ~ to
your letter / ~d an angry

skills skills are things that you are able to do,
especially things you can do well: she
wants to
improve her computer ~ / ~ has no social ~ (he
doesn’t know how to talk to other people) / ~
has good organizational ~ / ~ has the necessary ~
to be a doctor

speech if you give a speech, you talk to a large
number of people about something:
~d an inspiring ~ / ~d an acceptance
~ / ~d to the school / ~ made a short ~ at the end of the dinner / we had to
listen to some boring ~

fancy if you fancy doing something, you want to do
it: ~ doing a coffee? / ~ watching a film? / ~
trying yoga / ~ doing something different

find if you say that you find something interesting,
boring, etc, this is your opinion of it:
~d on a beach incredibly boring / ~ you ~
the exam difficult? / ~ are you ~ing the course?

graduate you graduate when you get your first
degree at university: ~ in law last year (she
got a degree in law) / ~ to ~ next year /
~d from Harvard with first class honours (top
marks)

heat heat is when something is hot:
~ go to very
hot countries because I can’t stand the ~ / ~
was unbearable during the day / ~ the

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heat

8 OUTCOMES
EXERCISES

PREPOSITIONS

A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
1. I was really disappointed _____ not getting the job.
2. I feel a bit guilty _____ forgetting his birthday.
3. I’m totally fed up _____ him complaining all the time.
4. They were absolutely furious _____ me for staying out all night.
5. They have started a campaign _____ poverty.
6. He’s _____ such a bad mood. I don’t know what’s wrong with him.
7. I was very upset _____ the whole thing.
8. They don’t do anything to protect themselves _____ the sun.
9. I am writing _____ response to your complaint of 2 August.
10. She’s been promoted _____ a higher position.
11. He graduated _____ philosophy _____ the Sorbonne.

WORD FAMILIES

A Complete the sentences with the correct nouns and adjectives from these verbs.

bore confuse disappoint exhaust please

1. I was really _____ when he told me he couldn’t come to the wedding.
   She couldn’t hide her _____ when I told her.
2. There were so many to choose from, I felt a bit _____.
   To avoid _____, can just one person speak at a time?
3. The kids were really _____ because it was raining and they couldn’t go outside.
   I thought I was going to die of _____!
4. I was _____ with myself for giving up smoking.
   It was no trouble at all. It was a _____.
5. I was _____ by the time we finally got home.
   She was suffering from _____ after the run.

COLLOCATIONS

A Complete the collocations with nouns from the unit.
1. have a love–hate r _____ p
2. take some pain r _____ f

B Choose the correct verbs to complete the collocations. Look up the nouns to help you if necessary.
1. make / do an attempt to do something
2. get / launch a campaign against poverty
3. make / do an exciting new discovery
4. earn / get good marks in an exam
5. give / speak a speech
6. solve / finish a mystery

C Which of the following words do not collocate with the nouns?
1. a good / bad / funny / upset mood
2. a nasty / tense / isolated / friendly atmosphere
3. lovely / handsome / amazing / beautiful scenery
4. successful / high / low / top marks
5. a positive / angry / disappointing / exciting response

PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the correct word to complete the phrasal verb.
1. The awful smell almost made me throw up / down.
2. The bus broke off / down on the way home.
3. I’ll buy her some flowers to cheer her out / up.
4. He’s split off / up from his girlfriend.

PATTERNS

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

arrive be break go hear work

1. He failed in his attempt _____________ the world record.
2. Do you fancy _____________ out later?
3. He’s due _____________ in the next few minutes.
4. It was a relief _____________ that he was OK.
5. It’s unlike him _____________ so quiet.
6. How do you find _____________ nights?