Multiple-choice cloze

1 Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best completes each gap. There is one example.

Exchange programmes

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

There are special organisations that help schools plan these and it can be a wonderful ²_____. Students stay with teenagers of the ³_____ age, who are often ⁴_____ in the same

things. Sometimes students ⁵_____ a short time in the other country – maybe two or three weeks – but in some countries students go for longer periods. They can go for as long as a year and also ⁶_____ at a school or college in the other country.

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

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

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

Sentence transformation

- 2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than three words.
- **0** Jane lives near Tommy.
- Jane <u>doesn't live very</u> far from Tommy.
- 1 I sat down to read a magazine and Dylan came in.
- While I _______ a magazine, Dylan came in.
- 2 There were some photographs of toys from 100 years ago. There were some photographs of toys that children _____
- There were some photographs of toys that childrenplay with 100 years ago.3Jane tries not to watch Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous.
- Jane avoids _____ Tommy race in competitions because she gets nervous. 4 Tommy swims so fast – it's amazing!
- Tommy is swimmer it's amazing!
- 5 Jane would like to play golf, but she hasn't got enough money to buy all the equipment. Jane would like to play golf, but she can't _____ buy all the equipment.
- 6 Jane took some photos while Tommy was practising.
 - Jane took some photos ______ Tommy's practice.

WORD STORE 1

WORD STORE 1A | Personality

POSITIVE		≠ NEGATIVE
1	caring	≠ selfish
2		≠ miserable
3		≠ mean
4		≠ lazy
5		≠ shy
6		≠ silly

WORD STORE 1B | un-, in-, im-, ir-, dis-

1 <u>adventurous</u>	≠ unadventurous
2 dependent	≠
3 honest	≠
4	≠ impolite
5	≠ unpopular
6 responsible	≠
7	≠ insensitive
8	≠ unwise

WORD STORE 1C | Questions with *like* be + *like* > personality

What is he/she like?

(adjective)

look + like > appearance

What does he look like?

2 _____ (noun phrase)

like as a verb

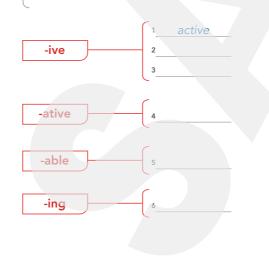
What do you like?

3

(noun phrase)

WORD STORE 1D | -ive, -ative, -able, -ing

act adapt communicate imagine inspire protect



			1E Word f	
2		in		
3		/ fo	cus on	
4		to		
5	connect /		with	
_				
MY WORD STORE				

MY WORD STORE

My top five wo	rds from Unit 1
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2	
3	
4	
5	

WORD STORE GLOSSARY Words to learn

words to rearri

PARTS OF SPEECH adjective – e.g. good, red, shy

adverb – e.g. well, badly, often article – a/an, the

noun – e.g. table, advice, uniform

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

preposition – e.g. at, in, under

- pronoun e.g. it, we, him
- verb e.g. teach, learn, remember

OTHER TERMS

antonym – e.g. caring ≠ selfish collocation – e.g. go home, find a solution compound noun – e.g. website, text message partitive – e.g. can of cola, box of chocolates phrasal verb – e.g. switch on, find out, give up synonym – e.g. big = large

WORD BUILDING

prefix – e.g. unfit, dishonest suffix – e.g. successful, employment