Unit 11 Revision

1 Vocabulary feelings

Complete the sentences with adjectives to describe strong feelings. The adjectives in brackets describe milder feelings.

1. The player was ________________ (cross) when he heard he hadn’t been picked for the team – he’d been to all the training sessions and had scored in every previous match.

2. I was determined to dive from the ten-metre board, but when I got up there, I was absolutely __________________ (scared).

3. The girl was ________________ (content) to find out that she had been awarded the music scholarship to her chosen college.

4. We were ________________ (despondent) when we found out we couldn’t go away for the weekend due to the strikes.

5. Everyone was ________________ (taken aback) when Charlotte won the race – no one had realised she was such a good athlete.

2 Idioms feelings

Complete the conversations with idioms to describe feelings. Use no more than three words in each space.

1. A: Hi, Adriana. How are you today?
   B: Oh, I had some bad news yesterday, so I’m feeling ____________________.

2. A: What’s the matter?
   B: I’ve been working non-stop for two weeks and I’m completely _____________________. I really need a break.

3. A: I hear Marion got a place at nursing college in London. She must be pleased.
   B: Yes, she is. She’s absolutely ____________________.

4. A: What’s the matter? You seem really nervous and ____________________.
   B: Oh, sorry, yes I am a bit nervous; I’m waiting to hear whether I passed my exam or not.

5. A: Did you see Alana and Hamza in the canteen this morning? They were having such a loud argument.
   B: Yes, I know. They were both getting very hot ____________________, weren’t they?

   B: Surprised? I’m _____________________! I couldn’t believe it when I heard about my promotion – I really wasn’t expecting that!

3 Language focus unreal past

Rewrite the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. Why do I keep losing my keys! (wish)
   _______________________________ my keys.

2. He hates taking the bus, so he’d prefer to pay extra and go by taxi. (rather)
   He hates taking the bus, _______________________________.

3. It would be good if you didn’t have to travel so much for work. (only)
   _______________________________ so much for work.

4. Can you imagine if one of your colleagues shouted at you at work? What would you do? (supposing)
   _______________________________. What would you do?

5. Would it be a good idea to study at the library this evening? (what)
   _______________________________ this evening?
6  We really need to sit down and have a proper talk about our feelings. (high)__________________________ about our feelings.
7  I would prefer it if they didn’t argue in public; it makes us all feel uncomfortable. (only)__________________________; it makes us all feel uncomfortable.
8  I’d prefer it if we didn’t buy a house until we’ve both got full-time jobs. (soon)__________________________ until we’ve both got full-time jobs.

4 **Language focus inversion in conditionals**
   Rewrite the sentences using inversion in conditionals.
   1  If he answers the telephone, can you put me straight through?

   2  If it had been $100 cheaper, I would definitely have bought it.

   3  If they had been honest about the money, we wouldn’t have contacted the police.

   4  If she walked out tomorrow, I don’t think we’d mind.

   5  If she had told me about her accident, I would have understood why she was so upset.

   6  If I hadn’t been at the meeting, I would never believe he was the CEO.

   7  If they want to meet us in person, I’ll email our details.

   8  If she hadn’t read that book, she wouldn’t have been such a good negotiator.
5 **Word focus move**

Rewrite the words in italics using expressions with move. Remember to use the correct form of the verb.

1. How is anyone supposed to know the right way to proceed when the company keeps *changing the rules without* letting us know what they really intend to do.
2. Amaia is always *active all the time* and never seems to stay in one place for long.
3. Clyde has certainly *become more prosperous* – he’s moved into a big house in that new development as well as driving a new car.
4. *Keep completely still* or someone will know that we’re here.
5. Right, everyone. We’re going to have to *work a bit faster* to get this tender submitted by the deadline.
6. It was the first time Simone had been to the opera, but she was *deeply touched emotionally* by the music.