1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. 30 March 2004

* R
* W

1. 30 March, 2004

* R
* W

1. 30th March 2004

* R
* W

1. March 30, 2004

* R
* W

1. Are these ways of writing dates in figures correct: yes (Y) or no (N)?

Where have you put that book that I was looking at when you arrived?

1. 30/3/04

* Y
* N

1. 30-3-04

* Y
* N

1. 30,3,04

* Y
* N

1. 30.3.04

* Y
* N

1. Are these ways of saying dates normally correct in British English: yes (Y) or no (N)?

1905

1. ‘nineteen hundred and five’

* Y
* N

1. ‘nineteen oh five’

* Y
* N

1. ‘nineteen five’

* Y
* N

2005

1. ‘two thousand and five’

* Y
* N

1. ‘two thousand oh five’

* Y
* N

1. ‘two thousand five’

* Y
* N

1. ‘twenty five’

* Y
* N

1. Jim Lembrick is a professional footballer. Here are some of the different ways that people might write or talk to him or about him. Match the form of address with the most appropriate title. (Use each of the titles in the box only once. You won’t need all of them.) One of the forms of address is wrong.

|  |
| --- |
| Jim sir Dear Sir Mr Jim Mr Jim Lembrick Lembrick Jim Lembrick |

1. waiter in a restaurant: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . I think you’ve dropped your wallet.
2. sports commentator: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a fantastic game on Saturday.
3. member of the public: Can you see the man in the corner? Isn’t that the footballer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. someone writing a letter who doesn’t know his name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. a friend: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , are you coming to the party next week?
6. the first line of the address in a letter sent to him: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. For each of these countries, write the adjective, the word for a person from there and the word for the whole population.

EXAMPLE: **Brazil** – adjective Brazilian ; person a Brazilian ; population the Brazilians

1. Norway / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sweden / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Iraq /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Thailand / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Poland / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Turkey / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Japan / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Are these normal ways of asking who is on the phone in British English: yes (Y) or no (N)?
9. **Who is that ,** please?

* Y
* N

1. **Who is this** , please?

* Y
* N

1. **Who’s there** , please?

* Y
* N

1. Excuse me. **Who are you**?

* Y
* N

1. Excuse me. **Who am I speaking to?**

* Y
* N

1. Excuse me. **Who is that speaking?**

* Y
* N

1. Can these expressions complete the sentence correctly: yes (Y) or no (N)?

What’s the … for Bristol?

1. area code

* Y
* N

1. phone code

* Y
* N

1. dialling code

* Y
* N

1. Choose the right option for each sentence.
2. How do I get an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ line?

* outside
* external

1. I’d like to make a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ call .

* charge reversed
* reverse charge

1. I think you’ve got the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number.

* false
* wrong

1. I can’t hear you – you’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* breaking up
* cracking up

1. Would these expressions normally be used by a switchboard operator: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. One moment, please.

* Y
* N

1. Hold the line, please.

* Y
* N

1. Hang on, please.

* Y
* N

1. I’m trying to connect you.

* Y
* N

1. I’m passing you through now.

* Y
* N

1. I’m afraid the number is occupied.

* Y
* N

1. I’m afraid there’s no reply from his post.

* Y
* N

1. Are these ways of saying times normal in British English: yes (Y) or no (N)?

8.07

1. seven minutes past eight

* Y
* N

1. seven past eight

* Y
* N

1. eight oh seven

* Y
* N

07.10

1. ten after seven

* Y
* N

1. ten past seven

* Y
* N

1. ten past seven o’clock

* Y
* N

2.35

1. twenty-five of three

* Y
* N

1. twenty-five to three

* Y
* N

1. twenty-five before three

* Y
* N

1. twenty-five till three

* Y
* N

1. What does this question mean?

What time do you make it?

* What time is it by your watch?
* What time are you coming?

1. Which way(s) of giving times is/are right? If both are possible, select ‘both’.
2. The train is scheduled to leave at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* five forty-five
* seventeen forty-five
* [both]

1. Meet me in the café at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* half past three
* fifteen thirty
* [both]

1. The official briefing begins at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* two o’clock
* fourteen hundred
* [both]