Vocabulary - Exercise 1
Complete the sentences with the correct words from the word bank.
unhappy   unlucky   unusual   unsuccessful
unfamiliar   unfriendly   unpopular   unimportant

1. I lost $100 yesterday. I was very ____________.
2. I don’t think that I know that man. His face is ____________.
3. Mary never goes to the beach, but she’s there today. It’s very ____________.
4. Nobody likes Fred. He’s very ____________.
5. Alice is very mean to other people. She’s very ____________.
6. My sister opened a shop but nobody bought anything. It was ____________.
7. Don’t worry about going to the meeting. It’s ____________.
8. Louise failed her exam so she is feeling sad and ____________.

Vocabulary - Exercise 2
Complete the dialogue with the correct words from the word bank.
exciting   fits   customers   familiar   noticed   volume

Mary: Susan, how do you like this restaurant?
Susan: It’s OK. But the TV is too loud. They should turn down the ____________.
Mary: Don’t you want to watch the game? It’s really ____________.
Susan: I don’t like to watch it on TV. And this is a nice restaurant. I don’t think the TV ____________ here.
Mary: What did you say? I can’t hear you.
Susan: It was nothing. Are we the only ____________ here? I don’t see anyone else.
Mary: I ____________ two people up in the front. I think I know that man from somewhere.
Susan: He does look very ____________ . Maybe we went to high school with him.

Vocabulary - Exercise 3
Draw a line to connect each word with the correct definition.

1. invent              things that happened in the past
2. international       a group of people who join together for a special reason
3. competition         not planned well
4. history             to make or think of something for the first time
5. tie                 a game or test that people try to win
6. association         to start a group or organization
7. disorganized        involving two or more countries
8. form                when two teams have the same score in a game
Grammar - Exercise 1: Prepositions of time
Complete the sentence with one of the following: in / on / at

1. I was in London ______ January last year.
2. English class starts _______ 8:30 in the morning.
3. The school semester will start _______ September 15th.
4. _______ the 1990s Ferrari cars became very popular.
5. Our football coach retired _______ March 16, 2011.
6. We finish school _______ 15:30 every day.
7. _______ Monday I will play basketball with my friends.
8. My family and I eat dinner every day _______ 18:00.
9. Is there a football game on TV _______ Tuesday?
10. The new shopping mall opened _______ July 18th this year.

Reading Skills: Identifying supporting sentences and details
Read the paragraph. Then read the excerpts. Choose the type of sentence that best describes the excerpt.

Many children like to play sports. The good news is that sports are also good for children. Of course sports are good for a child’s physical health. Regular exercise is good for their bones and muscles. Exercise helps them stay thin. Sports are also good for children mentally. Children who play sports feel more positive about themselves. Sports also teach children to work well with others. When they play on a team, they learn that each person has a job to do. Everyone has to work together to make the group successful. Lastly, sports help children with schoolwork. When children participate in sports, they often do better in school. Sports are good for the body and the mind.

1. The good news is that sports are also good for children.
   O topic sentence  O supporting sentence  O detail
2. Of course sports are good for a child’s physical health.
   O topic sentence  O supporting sentence  O detail
3. Regular exercise is good for their bones and muscles
   O topic sentence  O supporting sentence  O detail
4. Sports are also good for children mentally.
   O topic sentence  O supporting sentence  O detail
5. Children who play sports feel more positive about themselves.
   O topic sentence  O supporting sentence  O detail

Student Self-Study Assessment

About “Prepositions of time”
Prepositions of time with a time expression tell us when something happened.

* We went to China in 2008.
* My mother was here on Friday.
* I have a class at 6:00.
* in the 15th century
* in 1942
* in January
* at 4:00
* at 3:31 a.m.

Use the preposition in with large pieces of time, like centuries, years, and months.
Use the preposition on with days and dates.
Use the preposition at with exact times.

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