

Feelings, Opinions and Preferences

Vocabulary Lesson, Examples & Practice Questions

Feelings, Opinions and Preferences

How do you feel today? Do you like coffee or tea? What do you think about your English class? Talking about our **feelings, opinions and preferences** is something we do every single day. Whether you are chatting with a friend, answering a question at work, or meeting someone new, you need this vocabulary to express yourself clearly and naturally in English.

In this lesson, you will learn the most useful words and phrases for describing how you feel, what you think, and what you like or dislike. Let's start with a short situation to see these words in action.

A Short Situation: Saturday Morning

Anna and her friend Leo are having coffee at a café on Saturday morning.

Anna: "How are you feeling today, Leo?"

Leo: "I'm a bit tired, but I'm happy to see you! Do you like this café?"

Anna: "Yes, I love it! I prefer it to the one near my office. What do you think of the music?"

Leo: "Honestly, I don't really like it. I find it a bit annoying. I prefer quiet places."

Anna: "Really? I think it's great! Well, in my opinion, good music makes a café feel wonderful."

In this short conversation, Anna and Leo use many words to talk about **feelings, opinions and preferences**. Now let's learn them in detail.

Key Vocabulary & Meaning Breakdown

1. Feelings & Emotions

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
happy	adjective – feeling pleased and positive	I am happy because it is the weekend.	feel happy, very happy, quite happy
sad	adjective – feeling unhappy or upset	She felt sad when her friend moved away.	feel sad, a bit sad, very sad
tired	adjective – feeling that you need to rest or sleep	I am so tired after work today.	feel tired, very tired, a bit tired
excited	adjective – feeling very happy and enthusiastic about something	She is excited about her holiday next week.	feel excited, really excited, get excited

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
worried	adjective – feeling nervous or anxious about something	He is worried about his exam tomorrow.	feel worried, a bit worried, very worried
bored	adjective – feeling uninterested or not entertained	I was bored during the long meeting.	feel bored, get bored, very bored
angry	adjective – feeling strong displeasure or frustration	He was angry when the train was late again.	feel angry, get angry, very angry
surprised	adjective – feeling that something unexpected has happened	I was surprised to see my old teacher at the shop.	feel surprised, really surprised, look surprised
nervous	adjective – feeling anxious or uncomfortable before something important	She always feels nervous before a job interview.	feel nervous, get nervous, a bit nervous
comfortable	adjective – feeling relaxed and at ease	I feel very comfortable in this chair.	feel comfortable, make someone comfortable

2. Opinions & Thoughts

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
think	verb – to have an opinion or belief about something	I think this film is very interesting.	I think (that)..., think about, think of
opinion	noun – what a person thinks or believes about something	In my opinion , this restaurant is too expensive.	in my opinion, give an opinion, ask for an opinion
agree	verb – to have the same opinion as someone else	I completely agree with you about the new plan.	agree with, totally agree, strongly agree
disagree	verb – to have a different opinion from someone	I disagree – I think the old café was better.	disagree with, strongly disagree
find	verb – to feel or think that something is a certain way (after experiencing it)	I find grammar quite difficult sometimes.	find something + adjective (e.g. find it easy, find it boring)
feel	verb – to have an emotion or opinion about something	I feel that this is the right decision.	feel that..., feel + adjective (e.g. feel happy, feel sure)

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
right	adjective – correct, or describing a view you believe is true	I think you are right about the meeting time.	be right, that's right, absolutely right
wrong	adjective – not correct, or not what someone believes is true	Sorry, I think that answer is wrong .	be wrong, that's wrong, completely wrong
honestly	adverb – used to introduce an honest or direct opinion	Honestly , I don't think this plan will work.	Honestly, ...; often used at the start of a sentence
really	adverb – used to make a feeling or opinion stronger	I really think we need more time for this project.	really like, really think, not really (= not very much)

3. Preferences & Likes / Dislikes

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
like	verb – to enjoy or find something pleasant	I like Italian food very much.	like + noun / like + -ing (e.g. I like swimming)
love	verb – to like something very much (stronger than "like")	She loves going to the cinema on Fridays.	love + noun / love + -ing
hate	verb – to dislike something very strongly	He hates getting up early in the morning.	hate + noun / hate + -ing
don't like	verb phrase – to not enjoy something	I don't like cold weather at all.	A softer way to express dislike than "hate"
prefer	verb – to like one thing more than another	I prefer tea to coffee in the morning.	prefer + noun + to + noun; prefer + -ing
favourite	adjective / noun – the thing you like most of all	My favourite season is spring.	my favourite + noun (e.g. favourite film, favourite food)
enjoy	verb – to get pleasure from something	I really enjoy walking in the park on Sundays.	enjoy + -ing (NOT enjoy + to + verb)
keen on	adjective phrase – to be enthusiastic about something or find it interesting	She is very keen on photography.	keen on + noun / keen on + -ing

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
interested in	adjective phrase – to find something attractive or want to know more about it	Are you interested in learning Spanish?	interested in + noun / interested in + -ing
mind	verb – to feel bothered or unhappy about something (often in negative sentences)	I don't mind waiting – take your time.	don't mind + -ing; do you mind + -ing?

Collocations & Useful Expressions

These common word combinations will help you sound more natural when you talk about **feelings, opinions and preferences** in English.

Expressing Feelings

feel + adjective

I feel tired today. / She feels nervous before the exam.

get + adjective

He gets angry when people are late. / I get bored very quickly.

a bit + adjective (to make the feeling weaker)

I'm a bit worried about the weather. / She's a bit sad today.

really / very + adjective (to make the feeling stronger)

I'm really excited about the trip! / He was very surprised to see her.

Giving Opinions

In my opinion, ...

In my opinion, this is the best restaurant in the city.

I think (that) ...

I think that learning English is very useful.

I feel (that) ...

I feel that we need more time to finish the project.

I find it + adjective

I find it very interesting. / I find it a bit confusing.

What do you think of / about ...?

What do you think of this new café? / What do you think about the idea?

Honestly, ...

Honestly, I didn't enjoy the film very much.

Expressing Preferences

prefer ... to ...

I prefer the countryside to the city.

would rather + verb

I would rather stay at home tonight than go out.

like ... better than ...

I like summer better than winter.

my favourite ... is ...

My favourite type of music is jazz.

not really + verb (a polite way to say you don't like something)

I don't really like spicy food.

Important Differences & Confusing Words

Like vs Love vs Enjoy

These three verbs all express positive feelings, but they are different in strength and grammar.

Word	Strength	Grammar after the verb	Example
like	Positive feeling (neutral)	like + noun OR like + -ing OR like + to + verb	I like coffee. / I like reading.
enjoy	Positive feeling (active)	enjoy + noun OR enjoy + -ing (NOT enjoy + to + verb)	I enjoy coffee. / I enjoy reading.
love	Very strong positive feeling	love + noun OR love + -ing OR love + to + verb	I love coffee! / I love reading!

Key point: *Enjoy* must be followed by a noun or an **-ing** verb. You cannot say "I enjoy to read." You must say "I enjoy reading."

Think vs Feel

Think is used for opinions based on your reasoning or knowledge.

I think this is the right answer.

Feel is used for opinions based on emotions or personal impressions.

I feel that something is wrong, but I'm not sure why.

In everyday conversation, both words are often used in a similar way when giving opinions:

I think this is a good idea. / I feel this is a good idea. — Both are correct and natural.

Bored vs Boring

Bored is an adjective that describes how a *person* feels.

*I am **bored**.* (= I feel bored. The feeling is inside me.)

Boring is an adjective that describes a *thing or situation* that causes the feeling.

*This film is **boring**.* (= The film causes the feeling of boredom.)

This rule also applies to other feeling adjectives:

- I am **excited**. ⇔ The news is **exciting**.
- I am **surprised**. ⇔ The result is **surprising**.
- I am **tired**. ⇔ The journey is **tiring**.

Prefer vs Would Rather

Prefer is used to talk about general preferences.

I prefer coffee to tea. (= In general, I like coffee more than tea.)

Would rather is used to talk about a preference right now, in a specific situation.

I would rather have tea, please. (= Right now, I want tea.)

Common Mistakes

✗ I enjoy to swim in the sea.

✓ **I enjoy swimming in the sea.** — "Enjoy" must be followed by a noun or verb + -ing, not "to + verb".

✗ I am very bored of this boring lesson. I find it boring me.

✓ **I find it boring.** — Use "find it + adjective" to give your opinion about something. Do not add "me" at the end.

✗ In my opinion, I think this is wrong.

✓ **In my opinion, this is wrong.** OR **I think this is wrong.** — Do not use both "in my opinion" and "I think" together. Choose one.

✗ I prefer tea than coffee.

✓ **I prefer tea to coffee.** — After "prefer," use *to*, not *than*.

✗ She is very interesting in art.

✓ **She is very interested in art.** — Use *interested in* (not "interesting in") to describe a person's feeling or preference.

✗ What is your opinion for this film?

✓ **What is your opinion of / about this film?** — Use *opinion of* or *opinion about*, not *opinion for*.

✗ I don't mind to wait.

✓ **I don't mind waiting.** — "Mind" must be followed by a noun or verb + -ing, not "to + verb".

Feelings, Opinions and Preferences: Quick Summary & Review

In this lesson, you have learnt the key vocabulary for talking about **feelings, opinions and preferences** in English. Here is a quick summary of the most important points:

- Use adjectives like **happy, sad, tired, excited, worried** and **nervous** to describe how you feel. Add a *bit* (weaker) or *really / very* (stronger) to make your meaning clearer.
- Use phrases like **in my opinion, I think (that), I feel (that)** and **I find it + adjective** to give your opinion politely and naturally.
- Use **like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer** and **keen on** to express what you like, what you dislike, and which things you prefer.
- Remember: **enjoy, mind** and **keen on** must be followed by a noun or verb + **-ing**.
- Remember the difference between *-ed* adjectives (how a person feels) and *-ing* adjectives (how something is): **bored / boring, excited / exciting, tired / tiring**.
- Use **prefer ... to ...** for general preferences and **would rather** for preferences right now.

Now practise **feelings, opinions and preferences** vocabulary in the exercises below.

Feelings, Opinions and Preferences – Practice Test

A2 | Practice Exercises: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap, Fill-in-the-Blank, Matrix Matching & Sorting

Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

1 Which word describes how you feel when something makes you laugh and you enjoy it?

- A** bored
- B** angry
- C** amused
- D** worried

2 Tom doesn't like spicy food. He ____ it.

- A** loves
- B** prefers
- C** dislikes
- D** enjoys

3 Which word means you feel sad because nothing interesting is happening?

- A** excited
- B** bored
- C** proud
- D** nervous

4 Maria thinks the film is very good. She says it is her favourite. Which word best describes her opinion?

- A** awful
- B** disappointing
- C** excellent
- D** strange

5 Which phrase is correct when you want to say you like something more than another thing?

- A** I prefer coffee to tea.
- B** I prefer coffee than tea.
- C** I prefer coffee with tea.
- D** I prefer coffee like tea.

6 Paul feels very happy because he passed his exam. He feels ____.

- A** ashamed
- B** proud
- C** afraid
- D** upset

7 Which word is the opposite of 'happy'?

- A** excited
- B** calm
- C** sad
- D** tired

8 Lucy is going to give a speech in front of her class tomorrow. She feels ____ because she doesn't like speaking in public.

- A** relaxed
- B** nervous
- C** pleased
- D** cheerful

9 Which sentence correctly uses the word 'keen'?

- A** I am keen on playing tennis.
- B** I am keen to playing tennis.
- C** I am keen for playing tennis.
- D** I am keen at playing tennis.

10 Which word describes how you feel when something bad surprises you and you did not expect it?

- A** delighted
- B** shocked
- C** grateful
- D** cheerful

Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

11 I really ____ spicy food. It is my favourite kind of food.

- A** love
- B** forget
- C** lose

12 She feels very ____ because she failed her exam.

- A** upset
- B** hungry
- C** tired

13 In my ____, the blue shirt looks better than the red one.

- A** opinion
- B** problem
- C** decision

14 He is ____ because he has to wait a long time for the bus.

- A** bored
- B** proud
- C** surprised

15 I ____ coffee to tea. I drink it every morning.

- A** prefer
- B** remember
- C** choose

16 The children were very ____ when they saw the fireworks for the first time.

- A** excited
- B** worried
- C** angry

17 I ____ like watching horror films. They are too scary for me.

- A** don't
- B** always
- C** usually

18 She felt very ____ when her friends remembered her birthday.

- A** happy
- B** nervous
- C** bored

19 I am a little ____ about my job interview tomorrow.

- A** nervous
- B** bored
- C** angry

20 Do you ____ living in the city or in the countryside?

- A** enjoy
- B** miss
- C** finish

Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

21 Maria loves chocolate ice cream. It is her favourite _____ and she always chooses it at the ice cream shop.

22 Tom does not like cold weather. He _____ sunny days because he can go to the beach.

23 I felt very _____ before my English exam because I did not study enough.

24 In my _____, this restaurant has the best pizza in the city. I really recommend it.

25 She was very _____ when she received a birthday gift from her best friend.

26 He is _____ of spiders and always runs out of the room when he sees one.

27 I am _____ at home today because there is nothing interesting to do.

28 My sister gets _____ when people are late because she values her time.

29 I don't _____ watching action films, but I prefer romantic comedies.

30 After a long day at work, Paul felt very _____ and went to bed early.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values (Questions 31–40)

31 Match each feeling word on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A feeling worried or a little scared

B feeling shocked by something unexpected

C feeling pleased and glad

D feeling tired because nothing is interesting

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
happy	[]
nervous	[]
bored	[]
surprised	[]

32 Match each opinion phrase on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A used to say you have a different opinion

B used to say you have the same opinion

C used to give your personal opinion

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
I think...	[]
I agree	[]
I disagree	[]

33 Match each preference phrase on the left with the correct description on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A something that is OK — not good or bad

B something you like more than another thing

C something you like very much

D something you dislike very strongly

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
I love...	[]
I don't mind...	[]
I can't stand...	[]
I prefer...	[]

34 Match each feeling word on the left with its opposite on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A stressed

B bored

C sad

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
excited	[]
happy	[]
relaxed	[]

35 Match each sentence beginning on the left with the correct ending on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A that you came to visit me.

B before their job interview.

C about her holiday next week.

D because someone took his bag.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
She feels excited	[]
He is angry	[]
They feel nervous	[]
I am happy	[]

36 Match each word on the left with the correct collocation on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A look sad / look worried

B seem angry / seem bored

C feel tired / feel happy

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
feel	[]
look	[]
seem	[]

37 Match each opinion word on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** something that does not hold your attention **B** something that is very good or impressive
C something that is very bad or unpleasant **D** something that holds your attention

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
interesting	[]
boring	[]
wonderful	[]
terrible	[]

38 Match each sentence on the left with the correct feeling it describes on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** shy **B** stressed
C excited

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
"I can't wait for the concert tonight!"	[]
"I don't know anyone at this party."	[]
"I have so much work and no time!"	[]

39 Match each preference structure on the left with the correct example on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** She is keen on painting. **B** I would rather stay home than go out.
C I enjoy listening to music. **D** I prefer swimming to running.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
prefer ... to ...	[]
would rather ... than ...	[]
enjoy ... -ing	[]
be keen on ...	[]

40 Match each adjective on the left with the correct sentence that uses it naturally on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A He was disappointed because the shop was closed.

B She felt proud when she passed her exam.

C I am grateful for your help.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
proud	[]
disappointed	[]
grateful	[]

Part 5: Sort the Values (Questions 41–50)

41 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

listening really night. music like to at I

42 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

doesn't today. feel very well She

43 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

prefer coffee tea? you Do or

44 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

boring. really think this film is I

45 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

happy about news. very not the He is

46 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

restaurant

excellent.

opinion,

this

In

my

is

47 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

excited

about

trip.

They

felt

very

the

48 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

minutes.

waiting

don't

mind

for

few

I

a

49 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

music

like?

What

kind

you

of

do

50 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

interesting.

languages

learning

find

very

new

I

Answer Key & Explanations

Feelings, Opinions and Preferences | A2

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **C** Correct Answer: amused ✓ Explanation: Amused means you find something funny or enjoyable. She was amused by the funny story her friend told her.
2. **C** Correct Answer: dislikes ✓ Explanation: Dislikes means you do not like something. It is the opposite of likes. He dislikes spicy food, so he always orders mild dishes.
3. **B** Correct Answer: bored ✓ Explanation: Bored means you feel unhappy because nothing interesting is happening. She was bored at home because there was nothing to do.
4. **C** Correct Answer: excellent ✓ Explanation: Excellent means very good or of high quality. She thinks the film is excellent because the story is very interesting.
5. **A** Correct Answer: I prefer coffee to tea. ✓ Explanation: We use prefer ... to ... to say we like one thing more than another. I prefer coffee to tea means coffee is my favourite of the two.
6. **B** Correct Answer: proud ✓ Explanation: Proud means you feel very happy and satisfied about something you or someone else did well. He felt proud when he got a good grade on his exam.
7. **C** Correct Answer: sad ✓ Explanation: Sad is the opposite of happy. It means you feel unhappy or upset. She felt sad when her friend moved to another city.
8. **B** Correct Answer: nervous ✓ Explanation: Nervous means you feel worried or a little scared about something you are going to do. She felt nervous before speaking in front of the class.
9. **A** Correct Answer: I am keen on playing tennis. ✓ Explanation: Keen on is a common collocation meaning you like or enjoy something very much. She is keen on cooking and makes dinner every evening.
10. **B** Correct Answer: shocked ✓ Explanation: Shocked means you feel very surprised, usually because something bad or unexpected happened. He was shocked when he heard the bad news about his friend.

Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** Correct Answer: love ✓ Explanation: Love means to like something very much. I love spicy food tells us it is a strong preference.
12. **A** Correct Answer: upset ✓ Explanation: Upset describes a sad or unhappy feeling, often because something bad happened. She was upset about her exam results.

13. **A** Correct Answer: opinion ✓ Explanation: Opinion means what you personally think about something. In my opinion, blue is a better colour.
14. **A** Correct Answer: bored ✓ Explanation: Bored describes the feeling when you have nothing interesting to do or you have to wait. Waiting makes me bored.
15. **A** Correct Answer: prefer ✓ Explanation: Prefer means to like one thing more than another. I prefer coffee to tea shows a personal preference between two options.
16. **A** Correct Answer: excited ✓ Explanation: Excited describes a happy, energetic feeling about something special. The children were excited about the fireworks.
17. **A** Correct Answer: don't ✓ Explanation: Don't like expresses a negative preference. I don't like horror films means you dislike them and choose to avoid them.
18. **A** Correct Answer: happy ✓ Explanation: Happy describes a positive feeling of pleasure or joy. She felt happy when her friends remembered her birthday.
19. **A** Correct Answer: nervous ✓ Explanation: Nervous describes the worried or anxious feeling before something important. I am nervous about my interview is a very common expression.
20. **A** Correct Answer: enjoy ✓ Explanation: Enjoy means to get pleasure from something. Do you enjoy living in the city? asks about your preference and feelings about where you live.

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **flavour|flavor** Correct Answer: flavour / flavor ✓ Explanation: Favourite describes the thing you like most. We say favourite flavour when talking about the taste we prefer above all others. My favourite flavour is vanilla.
22. **prefers** Correct Answer: prefers ✓ Explanation: Prefer means to like one thing more than another. We use prefers in the third person singular. She prefers tea to coffee.
23. **nervous** Correct Answer: nervous ✓ Explanation: Nervous describes the feeling of worry or fear before something important. I always feel nervous before a job interview.
24. **opinion** Correct Answer: opinion ✓ Explanation: We use in my opinion to introduce a personal view or idea. In my opinion, summer is the best season.
25. **happy** Correct Answer: happy ✓ Explanation: Happy is a common adjective that describes a positive feeling of joy or pleasure. I feel happy when I see my family.
26. **afraid** Correct Answer: afraid ✓ Explanation: Afraid means feeling scared or frightened by something. We say afraid of with a noun. She is afraid of the dark.

27. **bored** Correct Answer: bored ✓ Explanation: Bored describes the feeling when something is not interesting or exciting. The children were bored during the long car journey.
28. **angry** Correct Answer: angry ✓ Explanation: Angry describes a strong feeling of annoyance or displeasure. We say get angry as a common collocation. He gets angry when he loses a game.
29. **mind** Correct Answer: mind ✓ Explanation: Don't mind means something is acceptable to you, even if it is not your favourite. I don't mind waiting a few minutes.
30. **tired** Correct Answer: tired ✓ Explanation: Tired describes the feeling of needing rest or sleep after doing a lot. I feel tired after a long walk.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values

31. **happy: C • nervous: A • bored: D • surprised: B** Correct Matches: • happy → feeling pleased and glad • nervous → feeling worried or a little scared • bored → feeling tired because nothing is interesting • surprised → feeling shocked by something unexpected ✓ Explanation: These are common feelings in everyday life. Happy is a positive feeling, e.g. I'm happy it's the weekend! Nervous describes anxiety, e.g. She felt nervous before the exam. Bored means nothing is exciting, and surprised means something unexpected happened.
32. **I think...: C • I agree: B • I disagree: A** Correct Matches: • I think... → used to give your personal opinion • I agree → used to say you have the same opinion • I disagree → used to say you have a different opinion ✓ Explanation: I think introduces your view, e.g. I think this film is great. I agree means you share someone's opinion, and I disagree means your opinion is different, e.g. I disagree — I find it boring.
33. **I love...: C • I don't mind...: A • I can't stand...: D • I prefer...: B** Correct Matches: • I love... → something you like very much • I don't mind... → something that is OK — not good or bad • I can't stand... → something you dislike very strongly • I prefer... → something you like more than another thing ✓ Explanation: These phrases show how much you like something. I love is very positive, I prefer shows a comparison, e.g. I prefer tea to coffee. I don't mind is neutral, and I can't stand is very negative, e.g. I can't stand loud music.

34. **excited: B • happy: C • relaxed: A** Correct Matches: • excited → bored • happy → sad • relaxed → stressed
✓ Explanation: These are antonym pairs. Excited and bored are opposites — if you're not interested, you're bored. Happy and sad are basic emotional opposites. Relaxed means calm and comfortable, while stressed means you feel pressure or worry, e.g. I feel stressed about work.

35. **She feels excited: C • He is angry: D • They feel nervous: B • I am happy: A** Correct Matches: • She feels excited → about her holiday next week. • He is angry → because someone took his bag. • They feel nervous → before their job interview. • I am happy → that you came to visit me. ✓
Explanation: Notice the collocations: excited about something positive in the future, angry because of a bad event, nervous before something challenging, and happy that something good happened.

36. **feel: C • look: A • seem: B** Correct Matches: • feel → feel tired / feel happy • look → look sad / look worried • seem → seem angry / seem bored ✓ Explanation: All three verbs are used with feelings. Feel describes your internal emotion, e.g. I feel nervous. Look describes what others can see, e.g. You look tired today. Seem describes your impression of someone, e.g. She seems happy today.

37. **interesting: D • boring: A • wonderful: B • terrible: C** Correct Matches: • interesting → something that holds your attention • boring → something that does not hold your attention • wonderful → something that is very good or impressive • terrible → something that is very bad or unpleasant ✓ Explanation: These adjectives describe opinions about things. Interesting and boring are opposites related to attention, e.g. The book was really interesting. Wonderful and terrible are strong positive and negative opinion words, e.g. The weather was terrible!

38. "I can't wait for the concert tonight!": C • "I don't know anyone at this party.": A • "I have so much work and no time!": B

Correct

Matches: • "I can't wait for the concert tonight!" → excited • "I don't know anyone at this party." → shy • "I have so much work and no time!" → stressed ✓

Explanation:

Excited describes enthusiasm and anticipation about something fun. Shy describes feeling uncomfortable with strangers or in social situations. Stressed describes pressure from too much work or responsibility.

39. prefer ... to ...: D • would rather ... than ...: B • enjoy ... -ing: C • be keen on ...: A

Correct Matches: • prefer ... to ... → I prefer swimming to running. • would rather ... than ... → I would rather stay home than go out. • enjoy ... -ing → I enjoy listening to music. • be keen on ... → She is keen on painting. ✓ Explanation: These are common structures for expressing preferences. Prefer ... to compares two things. Would rather ... than also shows a preference. Enjoy is always followed by a verb with -ing. Be keen on means to really like something as a hobby or interest.

40. proud: B • disappointed: A • grateful: C

Correct Matches: • proud → She felt proud when she passed her exam. • disappointed → He was disappointed because the shop was closed. • grateful → I am grateful for your help. ✓ Explanation: Proud describes a positive feeling of achievement, e.g. I'm proud of my children. Disappointed describes sadness when something does not happen as expected. Grateful means you feel thankful — notice the collocation grateful for something.

Part 5: Sort the Values

41. Correct Answer: I really like listening to music at night. ✓ Explanation: When expressing preferences, use the structure subject + adverb + verb + gerund. The adverb really comes before the main verb like, and listening to is a fixed collocation meaning you enjoy that activity.

42. Correct Answer: She doesn't feel very well today. ✓ Explanation: In negative sentences with doesn't, the structure is subject + doesn't + base verb + adverb + time expression. The adverb very modifies well to describe her feeling, and today gives the time context.

43. Correct Answer: Do you prefer coffee or tea? ✓ Explanation: To ask about preferences, use the question structure Do + subject + prefer + option 1 + or + option 2?. The word prefer is commonly used when asking someone to choose between two things.

44. Correct Answer: I think this film is really boring. ✓ Explanation: When giving an opinion, use I think at the start, followed by a that-clause (without 'that' at A2 level). The adjective boring is a feeling adjective describing how something makes you feel.

- 45.** Correct Answer: He is not very happy about the news. ✅ Explanation: The structure subject + to be + not + adjective + preposition + noun expresses a negative feeling. Happy about is a fixed collocation — the preposition about always follows happy when explaining the reason for the feeling.
- 46.** Correct Answer: In my opinion, this restaurant is excellent. ✅ Explanation: The phrase In my opinion, is used at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a personal view. It is always followed by a comma and then the main clause. Excellent is a strong positive adjective used to express approval.
- 47.** Correct Answer: They felt very excited about the trip. ✅ Explanation: The past tense structure subject + felt + adjective + preposition + noun describes a past feeling. Excited about is a fixed collocation — about is the correct preposition to use after excited.
- 48.** Correct Answer: I don't mind waiting for a few minutes. ✅ Explanation: The expression don't mind + gerund is used to say you are okay with something. Waiting is the gerund (-ing form) of wait. The phrase for a few minutes adds a time detail about how long.
- 49.** Correct Answer: What kind of music do you like? ✅ Explanation: This is a Wh- question asking about preferences. The structure is What kind of + noun + do + subject + verb?. The phrase What kind of is a very common expression used to ask about someone's tastes or choices.
- 50.** Correct Answer: I find learning new languages very interesting. ✅ Explanation: The structure subject + find + gerund phrase + adjective is used to express an opinion about an activity. Find here means 'think' or 'consider', and interesting is a feeling adjective describing your reaction to the activity.

Score Guide

45–50 Correct	Excellent! You have mastered this topic.
38–44 Correct	Very good! Review the rules you missed.
30–37 Correct	Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.
0–29 Correct	Study the lesson again before retaking the test.