Grammar and Usage for FCE

Peter Watcyn-Jones and Jake Allsop
Test Your Grammar and Usage for FCE is part of the popular Test Your series devised by Peter Watcyn-Jones. Specially written for students preparing for Cambridge First Certificate, it features 60 enjoyable tests to practise the key grammar areas required in the exam. This fully revised and updated edition is more user-friendly than ever with new tips and information boxes, clear explanations and a full answer key.

- 60 tests to practise the most important grammar at First Certificate level
- Wide variety of tests, including gap-fills, multiple choice, matching exercises, cartoons and much more
- NEW – Tips on specific grammar points and how best to prepare for the exam
- Full answer key
- Ideal for self-study and classroom use

Published and distributed by Pearson Education Limited

www.penguinenglish.com
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To the student

If you are going to take the Cambridge First Certificate exam, you will find the tests in this book very helpful. They will help you practise a lot of the structures and language that you will need in the Use of English paper. Many of them also have useful information on what examiners are looking for.

There are two parts to the book:

**The first part** (sections 1–4) gives practice in the most important areas of language relevant to the exam as a whole. Sections 1–3 cover verb constructions such as phrasal verbs and verb + noun combinations; use of prepositions; and sentence construction. Section 4 deals with common problems, such as the use of *make* and *do*, *some* and *any*, and when to use the infinitive (*do*, *to do*) or the -ing form (*doing*).

**The second part** (sections 5–9) deals with particular tasks in the Use of English paper, namely:

- cloze texts with multiple choice to test knowledge of vocabulary
- cloze texts without multiple choice to test structural words and collocations (words that go together, such as *make a promise, tell a lie, go to bed*)
- sentence transformation
- error correction
- word building.

There are also two tests (59 and 60) which deal specifically with grammatical terminology, including the names of tenses.

There is a key at the back of the book so that you can check your answers.

You don’t need to work through every test in this book. Instead, you can concentrate on those areas where you feel you need more practice.

Don’t forget to keep a record of new items that you come across, and try to use these items as much as possible before the exam. In particular, we suggest that you don’t just note down a new word or expression, but that you also write and learn a phrase containing it. For example, don’t just write *on purpose*; put it in a sentence like *I’m sorry I broke your glasses, but it was an accident: I didn’t do it on purpose.*
If you want to improve your vocabulary for FCE as well as your grammar, you might like to use the Penguin book which accompanies this one. It's called *Test Your Vocabulary for FCE*. There are several other titles in the *Test Your* series which you will also find useful, including *Test Your Phrasal Verbs* and *Test Your Prepositions*.

Good luck in the exam!

Peter Watcyn-Jones  Jake Allsop
Verbs

When you are revising verbs, the things to concentrate on are:

- Form

Think about which verbs take -s and which take -es, e.g. read-reads; watch-watches. Learn the irregular verbs: you can categorize them according to how they change, e.g., AAA (no change), as in put-put-put; ABC (three different forms), as in speak-spoke-spoken; ABA, as in come-came-come.

- Tenses

Remember that the tense of a verb is not just about time, i.e., I did it yesterday, I will do it tomorrow; but also about our attitude to the event. For example, there is a difference between What did you do today? and What have you done today? The simple past asks about what a person did e.g. at work today, assuming that work is finished for today; the present perfect is asking what the person has done so far today and what effect that has on the present. Think, too, of the difference between He’ll do it and He’s going to do it; or What do you do? and What are you doing?

- Verb phrases

Verbs are often in collocations, i.e., set expressions with other words, for example:

- with nouns: to take place, to make fun of
- with adjectives: to turn red, to go sour, to run dry

The most common and most useful are probably phrasal verbs, for example:

- with adverb: to stand up, to go away
- with preposition: to look for (something), to bump into (someone)
Fill in the verbs

Put the verbs in brackets in the passage below into the correct tenses. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE CAR THIEF

My cousin and her husband live in Hanwell, one of the suburbs of London. One morning they (0) woke up (wake up) to find to their dismay that their car (1) steal (steal) from outside their house. They immediately (2) phone (phone) the police to report the theft, before (3) leave (leave) for work by bus.

When they (4) return (return) home later the same day, they (5) find (find) to their surprise that their car (6) bring back (bring back) and was parked in its usual place outside their house. Under one of the windscreens wipers (7) be (be) a small envelope.

They quickly (8) open (open) it and (9) find (find) a note (10) apologize (apologize) profusely for ‘borrowing’ their car. The man who (11) write (write) it explained that he (12) not have (not have) a car himself, and his wife (13) go (go) into labour in the middle of the night with their first baby. So he (14) hope (hope) they (15) not mind (not mind) too much that he (16) take (take) their car without their permission in order to run her to the hospital, as it was something of an emergency.

By way of compensation, he (17) enclose (enclose) two tickets for the West End show Sunset Boulevard on Saturday evening. They (18) be (be) both delighted as they loved Andrew Lloyd Webber’s music and (19) try (try) for ages to get tickets to this particular musical.

It was a perfect evening. They (20) have (have) front row seats and the show itself was every bit as good as they (21) expect (expect). They (22) in (be in)
such a good mood after it that they (23) ____________ (decide) to go for a meal at their favourite Italian restaurant. When they eventually (24) ____________ (get) home just after midnight, a new shock (25) ____________ (await) them. While they were away, their house (26) ____________ (burgle)! Everything of value (27) ____________ (steal). They (28) ____________ (know) immediately who the thief was because (29) ____________ (lie) on the kitchen table was a note in handwriting they (30) ____________ (recognize), (31) ____________ (say): HOPE YOU (32) ____________ (enjoy) THE SHOW!
Choose the correct verb

Read through the sentences below, then decide which answer, A, B, C or D, best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Choose the alternative that fits grammatically into the sentence.

0. John _told_ me that he was ill.
   A told   B explained   C said   D reported

1. His parents wouldn't ____ him stay out later than 10.30 at night.
   A allow   B permit   C agree   D let

2. The police ____ him for burglary.
   A arrested   B charged   C convicted   D accused

3. Many people ____ about the bad behaviour of soccer fans in the town centre after the match.
   A criticized   B disapproved   C complained   D objected

4. I never wear red. It's a colour that just doesn't ____ me.
   A go with   B suit   C match   D take to

5. See if you can ____ Joe to do his share of the housework.
   A get   B have   C make   D try

6. The train was ____ from leaving because of a signal failure.
   A prevented   B forbidden   C detained   D cancelled

7. After a lot of difficulty he finally ____ to start the car.
   A succeeded   B coped   C managed   D worked out

8. The manager asked her to ____ with the complaint.
   A take care   B attend   C deal   D follow
If you want a bank loan, I _____ you to try the National Bank.

A advise       B suggest       C propose       D insist

I _____ the meeting to him the other day. I wonder why he didn’t turn up.

A mentioned    B warned         C reminded       D pointed

Combining our two incomes will _____ us to get a bigger loan from the bank.

A guarantee    B ensure         C enable          D confirm

‘Did you _____ to put the cat out?’
‘I didn’t know it was on fire!’

A recall       B remember       C remind         D recollect

Is she just _____ to be crazy, or is she really mad?

A imagining    B faking         C asserting      D pretending

Am I happy? It all _____ on what you mean by ‘happy’!

A includes     B relates        C concerns       D depends

I _____ you enjoy the play, Mr Lincoln.

A wish         B hope           C want           D expect

In this kind of test (multiple choice), all the alternatives (A, B, C, D) have similar meanings and are therefore easily confused, but only one fits grammatically. For example, in question 1 you cannot say He explained me that..., He said me that... or He reported me that... (You can only say He explained to me that..., He said that.... [without me] and He reported to me that...), so only He told me that... is grammatically correct.
3 Phrasal verbs 1: break, bring, call, come

**A** Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using break. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 I’m going to have to change my car. It keeps on ____________ breaking down!__

1 The two countries have ________________ diplomatic relations.

2 Thieves ________________ at the weekend and stole two valuable paintings.

3 Police were called in to ________________ the demonstration.

4 The two prisoners ________________ from their guards and escaped.

**B** Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using bring.

1 It must have been standing in the pouring rain at Saturday’s match that ________________ your cold.

2 It is far more difficult nowadays to ________________ children than it used to be.

3 Gold Software have announced that they are going to ________________ thirty new computer games this year.

4 Every time I go camping it ________________ happy memories of my youth.
Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using call.

1. David said he would __________________ us at 7.30 to drive us to the station.

2. Because of objections from local residents they had to __________________ the open-air pop concert.

3. If you're visiting Manchester next month, why don't you __________________ my sister. She'd be delighted to see you again.

4. They __________________ her Emily __________________ her grandmother.

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Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using come.

1. I __________________ these old photographs while I was tidying up the attic.

2. It took the boxer over a minute to __________________ after he had been knocked out by his opponent.

3. She will __________________ quite a lot of money when her grandmother dies.

4. I don’t think much of this new washing powder. Look! The stain on my shirt still hasn't __________________!
Without looking back at exercises A–D, write the correct phrasal verb (break, bring, call or come) next to the following definitions. (They are in no particular order).

1. collect (someone) (e.g. by car) ________________________

2. raise (children) ________________________

3. go and visit (someone) ________________________

4. appear (e.g. the sun, a flower) ________________________

5. to stop working, fail mechanically (e.g. a car) ________________________

6. find by accident ________________________

7. be the cause of, lead to (e.g. a cold) ________________________

8. enter a building illegally, often with force ________________________

9. cancel ________________________

10. regain consciousness (after fainting or being knocked out) ________________________

11. recall, cause a memory to return ________________________

12. inherit (money, property) ________________________

The meaning of a phrasal verb can sometimes, but not always, be worked out from the meaning of the particle (preposition or adverb) that follows the verb. For example, the particle up is used (amongst other things) to show that an action is completed, as in Cabbage is good for you, so eat it all up! i.e. eat all of it.
4 Phrasal verbs 2: fall, get, go, keep

Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using fall.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

The roof of the building ______ fell in ______, killing two people and injuring twenty others.

She slipped and ______________, breaking her leg in the process.

‘I see Paul and Jane aren’t speaking to one another.’
‘Yes, they’ve ______________ again for some reason.’

You didn’t ______________ that old three-card trick, did you? I didn’t think you were so gullible!

‘Did you get that contract you were talking about?’
‘No, it ______________.’

B Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using get.

1 ‘When did you ______________ from your holidays?’
‘Last Friday.’

2 The telephone socket was behind the bookcase which made it very difficult to ______________.

3 I tried phoning twice but couldn’t ______________. The line was engaged each time.

4 All this rain is really ______________ me ______________. I wish it were summer again.
C Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using go.

1. After months of negotiations, the deal finally __________________.

2. Time always seems to __________________ so quickly when you're enjoying yourself.

3. Don't drink that milk – it's __________________!

4. Do you think this T-shirt will __________________ my yellow shorts?

D Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using keep.

1. Try to __________________ the subject of politics tonight. We don't want Peter and Colin quarrelling again, do we?

2. They were walking so quickly that she found it hard to __________________ with them.

3. Do you have any sprays or anything else that will __________________ flies and mosquitoes?

4. You haven't told me everything, have you? You're still __________________ something __________________.
Without looking back at exercises A–D, write the correct phrasal verb (fall, get, go or keep) next to the following definitions. (They are in no particular order).

1. be connected (by telephone) ________________

2. match (style, colour) ____________________

3. maintain same speed, level as others ________________

4. reach (e.g. something on a high shelf) ________________

5. be deceived by (e.g. a false story) ________________

6. return (e.g. from a holiday) ________________

withhold (information) ________________

avoid a subject ________________

9. go bad (food, milk) ________________

10. depress, demoralise ________________

11. quarrel ________________

12. pass (time) ________________
5 Phrasal verbs 3: *look, put, take*

**A**

Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using *look*.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. Could you ______ *look after* ______ the children for me on Friday evening? I've got to go to a Parent-Teacher Association meeting.

1. ________________! There's a car coming.

2. Most children ________________ to the summer holidays.

3. Do you ________________ on your schooldays and think of them as the best days of your life.

4. If you don’t know the meaning of a word, ________________ it ________________ in a dictionary.

5. We’ve had several complaints this week, Mrs Baker. I’d like you to ________________ them please.

**B**

Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using *put*.

1. The fire brigade arrived quickly and soon ________________ the fire.

2. We’ve decided to get rid of our coal fires and ________________ central heating instead.

3. He tried to ________________ some money each week in case of emergencies.

4. By the way, James, there's no meeting tonight after all. It's been ________________ until next week.
Their dog was old and in pain, so they decided to have it _____________.

C Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb using take.

1. 'Your daughter has a very good voice, Mr Blake.'
   'Well, she ________________ her mother, not me. I can't sing a note.'

2. If you want a job, Julie, The Book Store are ________________ extra staff for Christmas.

3. I tried playing golf once but never really ________________ it. As far as I was concerned, it was boring.

4. He sounded so convincing when he said he was a film director that we were all completely _________________. You can imagine how surprised we were to learn that in reality he was an out-of-work plumber.

5. There's a rumour going round that Rainbow Computers are planning to ________________ a top American software company.

D Without looking back at exercises A–C, write the correct phrasal verb (look, put or take) next to the following definitions. (They are in no particular order).

1. examine, investigate (e.g. a complaint) ________________

2. develop a liking for (something) ________________
3. save (money)
4. try to find (information)
5. extinguish (a fire)
6. gain control of a company
7. kill humanely (a pet)
8. take care of, care for (someone)
9. resemble (in looks, talent)
10. remember the past

One way to work on your knowledge of phrasal verbs is to draw a matrix like the one below and, using a good EFL dictionary, see how many combinations you can find.

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Phrasal verbs with more than one meaning

Read through the pairs of sentences below, then decide which phrasal verb can be used to replace the words in italics in both. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1. a) I can’t decide which dress to wear.
   b) I gained almost a kilo in weight when I was on holiday.

   *Phrasal verb: ___________ put on_________

2. a) I learnt to speak French when I worked in France one summer.
   b) The Prime Minister announced that there were signs that the economy was really showing signs of recovery.

   *Phrasal verb: ___________

3. a) Are you sure I’m not inconveniencing you?
   b) It took the fire fighters three hours to extinguish the fire.

   *Phrasal verb: ___________

4. a) He spoke with such a strong Scottish accent that the students found it really difficult to understand what he was saying.
   b) I asked him to write out the cheque to Celtic Enterprises.

   *Phrasal verb: ___________

4. a) When he deliberately punched the other team’s goalkeeper, the referee ordered him to leave the field.
   b) Have you written to them for their latest catalogue yet?

   *Phrasal verb: ___________
5) a) The cost of the new bridge could reach millions of pounds.
    b) The car collided with a lorry just outside the station.

Phrasal verb: ________________

6) a) You should always make a copy of important files on your computer, preferably every day.
    b) If I tell the boss we’re not prepared to work overtime this weekend, will the rest of you support me?

Phrasal verb: ________________

7) a) I don’t think the new fashion will really become popular.
    b) He’s a bit slow and didn’t realise what was happening for quite a while.

Phrasal verb: ________________

8) a) She didn’t accept the job because the salary was too low.
    b) The radio’s very loud. Reduce the volume, please.

Phrasal verb: ________________

9) a) I shall decorate and repair this old house and then sell it.
    b) My hands were so cold that I couldn’t fasten my top button.

Phrasal verb: ________________

10) a) The old man donated half his fortune to charity.
    b) They’ll never believe you’re French. Your accent will betray you.

Phrasal verb: ________________
a) They *started their journey* early in the morning to avoid the traffic.

b) The cakes were *arranged* on a trolley, and looked really delicious.

*Phrasal verb:* 

---

a) Could you help me to *inflate* these balloons?

b) The partisans *destroyed* the building *with dynamite*.

*Phrasal verb:* 

---

a) My father was *summoned to join the army* soon after the war began.

b) How many times have I told you never to *telephone me* at work!

*Phrasal verb:* 

---

a) I'm too fat! I'd better *stop eating* biscuits and chocolates.

b) You should always *offer* your seat on a bus to an old or disabled person.

*Phrasal verb:* 

---

a) Two masked men *stopped and robbed* a security van and stole over £300,000.

b) The train was *delayed* for two hours because of an accident on the line.

*Phrasal verb:* 

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Very often, a phrasal verb has both a literal meaning, e.g., *look up* (into the sky); and a transferred meaning, e.g., *look up* (a word in a dictionary), where *look up* means *search for or check.*
7 Confusing verb constructions

Which captions best illustrate the drawings below? Choose from the following and write your answers in the boxes below. There is an example at the beginning.

a. He's stopped drinking coffee.
b. He's stopped to drink coffee.
c. Why don’t you try counting sheep?
d. Why don’t you try to count the sheep?
e. She's used to skating.
f. She used to skate.
g. He's having his hair cut.
h. He's cutting his hair.
i. Will you marry me?
j. Will you be marrying me?

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2
Prepositions

- Prepositions show relationships of various kinds:

  Time: after the show, during the weekend
  Place: in the garden, under the bridge
  Subject matter: a book about insects, a lecture on DNA testing
  Opposition: women against war
  Reaction: amazed at something
  Means, method: travel by bus, start by making a list of things to do
  Manner: with pleasure, without thinking
  Purpose: I did it for the money, I did it for you
  Origin: I am from Madrid, made out of old bottles, made of plastic

- Many expressions involve the use of prepositions:

  with verbs: look after, deal with
  with nouns: by mistake, out of order
  with adjectives: allergic to, jealous of

Note, too, the compound prepositions such as in spite of, with regard to, by way of.
Here are thirty words and phrases in alphabetical order. Put them under the correct preposition. Some of them can be used with more than one preposition. There is an example at the beginning.

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- a change
- a diet
- a hurry
- air
- all means
- breath
- business
- date
- fire
- first
- heart
- hire
- holiday
- hospital
- instance
- last
- mistake
- night
- once
- order
- particular
- private
- purpose
- sale
- sight
- the moment
- the ordinary
- trouble
- work
- luck
Now complete the following sentences with a suitable prepositional phrase. Choose from the ones above. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Owls usually hunt **at night**. They can see really well in the dark.

1. 'May I join you?'
   'Yes, ____________.'

2. 'I hear you're going to Spain. A holiday?'
   'No, unfortunately, I have to go there ____________.'

3. I've put on nearly three kilos. I think I'd better go ____________.

4. I know her ____________, but I've no idea what her name is.

5. My uncle had a stroke last week and has been ____________ ever since.

6. After running for the bus I was ____________.

7. The people at number 10 are emigrating to Australia, so they've put their house up ____________.

8. Sorry, Nick, I can't talk just now. I'm ____________, but I'll phone you when I get home.

9. Let's go out for a meal tonight ____________. I'm fed up with cooking.

10. Mr Grant's very busy ____________. Could you come back later?
When you saw her on TV she seemed such a nice, kind person, but _____________ she was vicious and cruel – especially towards her children.

12 Our teacher made us learn the words of the poem _____________.

13 It was an accident I tell you! I certainly didn't drop the vase _____________.

14 We'll have to use the stairs. The lift is _____________.

15 I've finished my essay _____________ . It's taken me three hours to do it.

16 I didn't recognize him _____________ because he had grown a beard since I last saw him.

All these noun phrases are adverbials, i.e., they say something about the action or state expressed by the verb. For example: I go by bus tells you how I travel; I listened in disbelief tells you how I listened; I did it out of habit, tells you why I did it; I live in hope tells you about my mental state.
Complete the sentences below with a suitable adjective plus a preposition. Choose from the following. Some of the prepositions will be used more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

absent  absorbed  cruel  eligible  famous  fond
friendly  good  grateful  ill  jealous  keen
proud  responsible  rich  satisfied  serious
short  similar  terrified

about  at  for  from  in  of  on  to  with

0 Both my dogs are very _______ fond of _______ ice cream.

1 I’ve been _______ a cold for over a week.

2 I’ve always been _______ water ever since I nearly drowned as a child.

Mark’s been _______ school for over a month. He’ll have a lot of catching up to do when he comes back.

Our daughter has just graduated as a doctor. We are very _______ her.

Could I phone you later, Alan? I’m a bit _______ time right now.

Costa Rica is _______ its beautiful scenery.

My cousin is very _______ music and can play four or five instruments.
8 I like ballet but I'm not very _______________ opera.

9 Julie's my oldest friend. We've been _______________ one another since we were at Primary school.

10 There's no pleasing our teacher. He's never _______________ our work!

11 For the last time, who is _______________ this mess?

12 We are _______________ you for all you've done for us.

13 I'm afraid only single people under the age of thirty are _______________ membership of this club.

14 Michael was _______________ his sister's success, even though he pretended to be happy for her.

15 She is _______________ her sister in character.

16 Australia is _______________ natural resources.

17 He was so _______________ what he was doing that he didn't notice me come into the room.

18 Small children are often _______________ animals without realizing it. They don't mean to hurt them.

19 You're not _______________ leaving this country and going to live in China, are you?

In the case of adjectives ending in '-ed' (i.e. formed from verbs), more than one preposition might be used, with only a slight difference of meaning, e.g., worried by your attitude, worried about you.
Complete the sentences below with a suitable verb plus a preposition. Choose from the following and make any necessary changes. Some of the prepositions will be used more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

apologize  arrive  believe  care  charge
compliment  feel sorry  insure  lose  prefer
protect  rely  remind  share  smell  succeed
suffer  think  translate  write

about  against  among  at  by  for  from
in  into  of  on  to  with

0  Hamlet was ______ written by ______ Shakespeare.
1  This book has been ____________ five languages, including Russian.
2  The man was arrested and ____________ murder.
3  After three attempts she finally ____________ breaking the world record.
4  ‘Does Mark really ____________ flying saucers?’
   ‘Oh yes, he’s quite convinced they exist.’
5  ‘Does Peter ____________ you ____________ Michael Jackson?’
   ‘No, he doesn’t look anything like him!’
6  ‘May I ____________ you ____________ your wonderful garden?’
   ‘This isn’t my garden. I live in that house over there!’
7  It was largely my fault that we ____________ tennis. I played so badly.
We left Heathrow airport at 16.45 and__________________
Copenhagen at 19.30.

9  Don’t forget to wear a scarf. It will__________________ you
__________________ the cold.

10  You should always__________________ your home
__________________ fire.

11  The mother told the group of children to__________________
the sweets__________________ themselves.

12  Although she had only painted the kitchen, the whole flat
__________________ paint.

13  My sister__________________ hay fever every summer.

14  I really__________________ people who are tone deaf. It
must be awful not to be able to sing.

15  If I were you Julie, I’d__________________ very carefully
__________________ his offer. I don’t think you’ll get a better
one.

16  She made the children__________________ their bad
behaviour at the party.

17  ‘Would you__________________ another piece of cake, Frank?’
‘No, thanks, Jill. I really couldn’t eat another thing.’

18  Most young people__________________ pop music
__________________ classical music.

19  Ask Mike to do it. You can__________________ him. He
never lets you down.

Some words can be either a preposition or an adverb, e.g. across, down, in,
on, etc. Remember that the object will always follow a preposition, but may
come between a verb and an adverb, as in get across the road (preposition)
compared with get an idea across (adverb).
**Verb + noun + preposition**

Combine the verbs and prepositions with nouns from the middle column to make useful fixed expressions. There are examples at the beginning (0) and (00).

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Write your answers here:

0  have confidence in

00 make contact with
Now use six of the expressions to complete the following sentences.

16. It’s good to __________ __________ __________ your appearance, but try not to be vain!

17. There are so many developments in computer technology nowadays, I just can’t __________ __________ ____________ them all.

18. Please __________ __________ __________ __________ everything I say, because I shall say it only once. Understood?

19. My daughter found it easy to __________ __________ __________ other children, but my son was very shy and was mostly alone.

20. Our English teacher is nice because she praises us a lot, but most of the other teachers seem to __________ __________ __________ __________ everything we do.

21. You want cut-price DVDs? Then __________ __________ __________ __________ our bargain offers. At least 30% off list price!!

It is important to learn these expressions by heart, and in particular to be careful not to insert an article between verb and noun. For example, use the expression catch sight of and people will be impressed by your command of English, but if you say catch the sight of, it will spoil the effect!
# Compound prepositions

Combine the nouns from the middle column with prepositions to make useful fixed expressions. There are two examples at the beginning (0) and (00).

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</table>
Now use six of the expressions to complete the following sentences.

17 Dear Sirs

____________________ your enquiry of June 15, we are unable to supply the goods you requested ...

18 It's a good idea to remain ______________ your neighbours. Bad feelings between neighbours can make life hell for everyone!

19 ______________ your question: ‘No, I am not going to a fancy dress party; I always dress like this.’

20 People who drive ______________ drugs or alcohol are a danger to themselves and to everyone else.

21 ‘Mummy, what do humans have ______________ apes?’

‘Well, dear, judging by your father, I’d say they were both hairy and scratch a lot.’

22 Sometimes, couples who really ought to split up will stay together ______________ the children.

Some of these compound prepositions are used in everyday speech, e.g., in favour of. However, many of them are formal written expressions, for which there is an everyday equivalent, e.g. A teacher is more likely to say I want to speak to you about your work rather than I want to speak to you with regard to your homework.
13 Question words

These questions are taken from a General Knowledge Quiz. Fill in the missing question words below, all of which begin with a preposition. Then choose the correct answer to the question, A, B or C. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  **In which** year did the first man land on the moon?

1  **______** city were the 1996 Olympic Games held?
A  Atlanta  B  Sydney  C  Barcelona

2  **______** name was St. Petersburg formerly known?
A  Moscow  B  Leningrad  C  Murmansk

3  **______** section of the orchestra does the ‘trumpet’ belong?
A  percussion  B  brass  C  woodwind

4  **______** part of the body would you find ‘the bridge’?
A  the ear  B  the foot  C  the nose

5  **______** language does the word ‘sauna’ originate?
A  Swedish  B  Norwegian  C  Finnish

6  **______** country do you associate baseball?
A  Britain  B  Australia  C  the United States

7  **______** century was the Taj Mahal in India built?
A  17th  B  16th  C  15th
8. Country would you associate the dish ‘couscous’?
   A Greece   B Tunisia   C South Korea

9. Foot was the Prince able to fit the glass slipper?
   A Cinderella’s   B Rapunzel’s   C Griselda’s

10. Country did Columbus sail for ‘the Indies’?
    A Spain   B Italy   C Portugal

11. Kind of music is New Orleans famous?
    A jazz   B reggae   C country and western

12. Way does an Indian elephant differ from an African elephant?
    A It has smaller ears.   B It lives on curry.   C It is brown not grey.

13. Part of the world is Spanish spoken (apart from Spain)?
    A Brazil   B Indonesia   C Mexico

14. Head did William Tell place the apple?
    A his son’s   B the King’s   C Herr Bircher Muesli’s

Prepositions frequently occur at the end of a sentence, as in Where are you from? or I don’t know what the world is coming to. Nobody would say From where are you? or To what is the world coming? Similarly, people say Who are you talking about? rather than About whom are you talking? (although the latter is correct, of course).
14 Particles and prepositions

Fill in the missing prepositions or adverb particles in the following passage. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN

Most people scoff (0) at the idea of curses coming true, but the events that followed the opening (1) Tutankhamun’s tomb (2) Howard Carter (3) 1922 may make them think twice (4) laughing.

The story (5) the curse began when the last man climbed out (6) the tomb. It is said that a sudden sandstorm blew (7) and that the men (8) the party saw a hawk, the ancient royal symbol (9) Egypt, fly overhead.

Local Egyptians took this to mean that the spirit (10) the dead king had left his tomb, cursing those who had opened it. Five months later, the man who financed the expedition, Lord Caernarvon, was bitten (11) the cheek (12) a mosquito. Normally nothing too serious! But the bite became infected and Caernarvon caught pneumonia and died (13) an Egyptian hospital.

(14) the precise moment (15) his death, all the lights (16) Cairo went (17) , and thousands (18) miles away (19) the Caernarvon mansion (20) Hampshire, England, his dog began to howl – and died (21) the night. Doctors who examined the mummified body (22) Tutankhamun reported that he had a small depression (23) his cheek, just like a mosquito bite, (24) exactly the same spot where Caernarvon had been bitten.
Many people who visited the tomb also died (25) strange circumstances. Lord Caernarvon’s half brother died (26) a burst appendix. An Egyptian prince whose family claimed they were descended (27) the pharaohs was murdered (28) London and his brother committed suicide. An American railway tycoon caught a cold while (29) the tomb and died (30) pneumonia.

The man who helped Howard Carter to catalogue the items found (31) the tomb committed suicide, and a few months later his father jumped (32) his death (33) the balcony (34) his London flat. There was an alabaster vase (35) the tomb (36) the room that he jumped (37) (two words).

(38) 1966 the government (39) Egypt agreed to lend the treasures (40) France (41) an important exhibition. The Director (42) the Antiquities fought (43) the decision, because he had dreamed that he would die if he allowed the treasures to go (44) Egypt. When he left the last meeting, still trying to make the authorities change their minds, he was knocked down (45) a car and died two days later.

And Howard Carter who was the first man (46) the tomb? He died – (47) natural causes – (48) 1939.
Sentence construction

The two most important elements in sentence construction in English are sequence of tenses and word order.

- Sequence of tenses

The meaning changes depending on the tense used, e.g.:

If you hadn't given him the money, he wouldn't have gone to South America.
(he's already gone)

If you hadn't given him the money, he wouldn't be going to South America next week. (he hasn't gone yet)

I wish you wouldn't do that. (you are doing something I disapprove of)
I wish you hadn't done that (you did something I disapprove of)

- Word order

It is clear that The dog bit the man is different from The man bit the dog, but what about the difference between [1] He carefully opened the box and [2] He opened the box carefully? or between [3] Let's meet on Friday at 12 o'clock and [4] Let's meet at 12 o'clock on Friday? Whatever comes at the beginning or end of the phrase (called front focus and end focus) is emphasised. So, sentence [1] simply states a fact, whereas [2] draws our attention to how he opened the box, i.e. carefully; sentence [3] draws your attention to the TIME (i.e. 12 o'clock), and sentence [4] highlights which DAY we should meet (i.e. Friday).
Position of adjectives and adverbs

Put the adjectives in the correct places and in the right order in the following sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

She bought a handbag in the sale. (leather, brown)
\textit{She brought a brown leather handbag in the sale.}

He bought a bunch of roses. (yellow, sweet-smelling)

The nextdoor neighbour's cat has soft fur. (grey, lovely)

The hotel was owned by a businessman. (tall, German, middle-aged)

They lived in a house. (three-bedroomed, semi-detached, brand new)

My brother loves sports cars. (red, Italian, fast)

In the middle of the room was a coffee table. (oval, superb, oak)

Where did you get this vase from? (old, magnificent, Japanese)

I love meals. (tasty, hot, Indian)
He was wearing a jacket. (shabby, cream, old, linen)

Outside the Town Hall was a statue. (marble, huge, triangular, black)

B Put the adverbs in the best places in the following sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 We have a lie-in on Sunday morning. (usually)

*We usually have a lie-in on Sunday morning.*

1 The children go riding on Saturdays. (sometimes)

2 I was pretending. I wouldn’t have chopped your finger off! (only, really)

3 Carol’s daughter plays the violin. (beautifully)

4 My brother finishes work on Fridays. (nearly always, early)

5 I don’t go to the theatre. My sister, on the other hand, goes. (often, regularly)

6 I don’t understand why Joanna didn’t want to come to my party. (still)
George hasn’t done much work so he’ll fail the exam. (probably)

I disagree with you! Watching football live is better than watching it on TV. (completely, definitely)

‘Where’s Rose?’
‘She’s gone home.’ (just)

‘Is my omelette ready?’ (yet)
‘No, dear, I’m waiting for the hen to lay the eggs!’ (still)

Adjectives usually go in this order:
1 Value  2 Size  3 Age/Temperature  4 Shape  5 Colour  6 Origin
7 Material

Rather than trying to remember that order (and it is unusual to have more than three adjectives together anyway), it is better to remember a few key phrases, e.g.

a beautiful old Chinese vase
value age origin

a huge black metal box
size colour material
16 If-clauses

A Complete the clauses 1–15 with a suitable clause from those marked a–p. Write your answers in the boxes on the next page. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  She’ll have to wait in my room ...
1  I’ll have to sell my car ...
2  You’d feel a lot better ...
3  We would have caught the last bus ...
4  You’ll lose quite a lot of weight ...
5  He’ll probably pass his exams ...
6  She won’t be able to go to university ...
7  We would have had a picnic this afternoon ...
8  I’d ask her to marry me ...
9  He told us he wouldn’t go on working ...
10 You’ll fail your exams ...
11 The firm wouldn’t have gone bankrupt ...
12 I’ll drive you to the station ...
13 I’d lend you the money ...
14 You’d make a better impression at the interview ...
15 The match will go to extra time ...

a  ... unless she passes her A-levels.
b  ... if I wasn’t so broke myself.
c  ... unless one of the teams scores soon.
d  ... if he keeps on working hard.

... if you cut your hair and wore a suit.
... if I thought she'd say yes.

... if you gave up smoking.

... if I can borrow mum's car.

... unless you work harder.

... if you go jogging every day.

... unless I get a job soon.

... if they hadn't tried to expand so quickly.

... if it hadn't rained.

... if we hadn't stayed for that last drink.

... if he won a lot of money.

... if she arrives before I get back from lunch.

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Now complete the sentences below using the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. Add any other words that may be necessary. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  We will have to cancel the concert tomorrow if it ____________ .
   (rain)

   doesn't stop raining.

1  'If you were my wife, I _____________________________ a big dose of poison.'
   (give)

   'If you were my husband, I _____________________________ it!' (drink)
2 If I lend you the money, ________________ me back next week? (pay)

3 If you had been more careful, the accident ________________ . (not happen)

4 He ________________ with us unless his brother comes too. (not come)

5 If ________________, they would have cancelled the concert. (rain)

6 She ________________ the match unless she plays better. (lose)

7 I ________________ the job if I had known it was going to be so badly paid. (not take)

8 If you ________________ harder, you’d soon be able to play the guitar well. (practise)

9 The accident wouldn’t have happened if you ________________ so fast. (not drive)

- Unreal conditionals are those which describe an impossible or unfulfilled condition, and then describe the consequences:
  *If the Queen were a man, she would be King.*

- There is also the conditional which describes not what *is*, but what *might have been*. It is often used to express regret:
  *If I hadn’t gone to the disco, I wouldn’t have lost my teeth in a fight.*

- Note these two similar constructions:
  *If you add water to copper sulphate, it turns blue.* (i.e., if here means every time you do it)
  *If you kiss me, I will tell my mother.* (i.e. my telling is conditional on your
Ambiguous wording

The following newspaper extracts, headlines, etc. are written in such a way that there is an extra, unexpected meaning to the one that was intended – often with amusing results. Explain the ‘other’ meaning. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  Dear milkman, Baby arrived yesterday. Please leave another.
   *Unexpected meaning:* Please leave another baby.

1  It is bad manners to break your bread and roll in your soup.

2  Angry bull injures farmer with a gun.

3  Dog for sale: eats anything and is very fond of children.

4  West End Theatre is looking for actors and actresses to perform in a play dealing with the effects of drugs. Experience preferred.

5  Busy seaside restaurant requires man to wash dishes and two waitresses.

6  The Queen named the ship as she slid gently into the water.

7  The motorist involved in the accident declared that the other driver smelled of drink. So did a policeman.

8  WANTED: zinc bath for adult with strong bottom.
Conjunctions

Complete the clauses 1–15 with a suitable clause from those marked a–p. Write your answers in the boxes on the next page. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 Use microwaveable food ...
1 He promised to give his parents a call ...
2 I wouldn’t take a job there ...
3 As a child, she wasn’t allowed to go to bed ...
4 You can borrow the car ...
5 He never went abroad on holiday ...
6 We’ll have a picnic this afternoon ...
7 Take a jumper with you ...
8 I always feel like singing ...
9 Everyone in the room went completely quiet ...
10 She couldn’t go to the party ...
11 She’ll be a very good reporter ...
12 She confessed that she married her husband ...
13 I won’t pass my exams in the summer ...
14 The Board meeting should be over by four o’clock ...
15 I’ll go to the party with you tonight ...

a ... even if they offered me £5,000 a month.
b ... once she’s had more experience.
c ... whenever I hear that song on the radio.
d ... even though she didn’t love him at the time.
e ... assuming there’s nothing controversial on the agenda.
... because she was ill.
... until she had kissed everyone goodnight.
... as the headmaster stood up to announce the exam results.
... so that you won't need to spend ages cooking things.
... in case it gets colder later on.
... as soon as he got to his hotel.
... although he could easily afford it.
... provided that the weather stays fine.
... if you pick me up from work.
... unless I work a lot harder.
... as long as you fill it up with petrol.

Now complete the sentences below with a suitable conjunction. Choose from the ones found in (A).

1. Of course you can borrow my CDs, ___________ you bring them back.

2. Everyone started cheering ___________ the band came on stage.

3. Take an umbrella with you ___________ it rains.

4. Nobody leaves this kitchen ___________ I find out who put the cat in the refrigerator.
I was blamed for the accident, ____________ it wasn't my fault.

6 You'll enjoy skating ____________ you've got the hang of it.

7 He won't play for our club ____________ we pay him.

8 We didn't go on holiday this year ____________ we couldn't afford it.

9 ____________ you don't try, then how do you know you can't do it?

10 I wouldn't go out with her ____________ she was the last woman on earth!

Conjunctions show relationships between sentences and clauses, e.g., reason, as in I am tired because I have worked too hard; purpose, as in it now so that you can relax later. There are a few compound conjunctions As far as I know, David is in Bahia; It's all right to surf the net as long as you don't spend all your time at the computer.
Rearrange the words in the sentences below to form twelve correct questions. (Add capital letters, question marks and other punctuation marks where necessary.) There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 the train when last does leave
*When does the last train leave?*

1 know Mariarosa do here you works if

2 you way tell station me could to excuse the please me the

3 tickets performance are for *Aida* there Saturday's any of left not

4 you how from often borrow do the library books

5 post did I you that you gave remember letter to

6 switch night which the to before of light went you off forgot bed to last you

7 your you not with I to toes if me promise step will dance on

8 interested of tennis a weekend are game in either of this you playing

9 sometimes is what do about all you life wonder
there day of the is tomorrow chance off having any

been South country any ever to you American Brazil have or other

can on what a coffee leave time it and does you get bus

Word order can change to place emphasis on some part of the sentence. E.g. I usually get up at six o'clock simply states a fact, but Usually, I get at six o'clock prepares us for a completion like ... but lately I have been getting up much later. Where no particular emphasis is required, the usual adverbial order is manner (how), place (where) and time (when), e.g. He slipped quietly out of the house just after midnight.
What's the question?

Rewrite the following questions to ask about the words in bold type. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1. The ring cost £200,000.
   How much did the ring cost?

2. She sees her sister three times a week.


4. Paul weighs seventy-five kilos.

5. The team plays football at least three times a week.

6. David has lived in Australia since 1992.

7. The group had to wait ages to get through customs.

8. The family finally got home last night at 11.30.

9. Jill has bright red hair.

10. Sam bought three pairs of shoes in the sales.

11. Peter's brother is a famous soccer player.
He paid for the goods with a credit card.

San Diego is about two hours by car from LA.

She met her boyfriend at an open-air pop concert.

He only has coffee for breakfast.

They arrested him for shoplifting.

My mother spoke Italian fluently as a child.

This pen once belonged to his great grandfather.

Jane has a white sports car.

Remember that the word after the question word is always part of the verb. Where there is an auxiliary (have, is, etc.) or modal (can, should, etc.) that goes after the question-word: Where have you been? What can you tell me? In the case of the simple tenses, you have to ‘supply’ an auxiliary, that is, do, does or did; e.g., He went becomes Where did he go? Avoid the common mistakes such as Where he went? and Where did he went?
Choose the best phrase

Read through the following newspaper article and then choose the best phrase from the list (a–o) given below to fill each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Smoking ‘will kill one million young people’

PROLONGED smoking will kill around one million British teenagers and children in middle age (0) ______, says a report published yesterday.

A further one million will die of tobacco-related diseases in old age, (1) ______ at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the World Health Organisation. On present trends, 4–5 million young Britons (2) ______.

Professor Richard Peto, of the ICRF, said that worldwide somebody (3) ______ which was already killing three million people each year, and the number was increasing.

‘In most countries (4) ______. If current smoking patterns persist, then by the time the young smokers of today (5) ______ there will be about ten million deaths a year from tobacco – one every three seconds. Furthermore, young people continue to see misleading portrayals (6) ______. It tells them that lighting up is acceptable. It is no surprise therefore that 90 per cent of smokers start when young.’

He argued that (7) ______ about the effects of prolonged smoking, because of the very long delay between cause and effect. The risk came decades later.

‘If cigarette smokers start young and don’t stop, about half will be killed by tobacco.’ This means that the developing countries (8) ______, said Professor Peto.

Dr Alan Lopez of the World Health Organisation in Geneva, added: ‘The WHO has called on governments everywhere to protect children from (9) ______. The sooner tobacco advertising is banned, the more lives will be saved.’

Professor Sir Richard Doll – one of the two people (10) ______ forty years ago – urged the Government to increase tax on cigarettes and ban advertising.

‘It is quite incredible they don’t do it. Here you have something that (11) ______ and people are being encouraged to do it. It is immoral, there is no other word for it.’
a. of smoking as romantic and sporting
b. who proved the link between smoking and lung cancer
c. there has been widespread misunderstanding
d. there has been little notice paid
e. if current patterns continue
f. is killing one sixth of the population prematurely
g. are sitting on a time bomb
h. the worst is yet to come
i. it is both cruel and deadly
j. according to the report by scientists
k. the advertising and promotion of tobacco
l. died every ten seconds through smoking
m. reach middle or old age
n. will become regular smokers
o. refusal to ban tobacco advertising
Sources of confusion
(similar words and structures)

There are several causes of confusion, usually because of interference from our mother tongue:

- One word in English, for two words in another language, e.g. be in English, ser and estar in Spanish.

- Two words in English for one word in another language, e.g. make and do in English, fare in Italian.

- The same idea expressed in different ways in the two languages, e.g., I read a book last night could be chital or prochital in Russian depending on whether I just read part of it or read the whole book from cover to cover.

- False friends (faux amis in French), that is, words which are similar in appearance but which mean something different or are used in a different way: eventual (English) is not the same as eventuel (German); control (English) is not the same as controlare (Italian); office (English) is not the same as ofis (Turkish) and so on.

- Presence or absence of grammatical features, e.g. the definite article (the) and when to omit it. This is a nightmare for people whose language does not have a definite article (e.g. Russian, Turkish), or who have something very like the English definite article, but who use it very differently (e.g. Arabic).

- Singular and plural differences. For example, people and police are plural in English but singular in many other languages. Information and advice are singular in English, but plural in many other languages.

Here is some information about language schools for you.
The definite and indefinite article

In the following sentences put in a/an or the, but only where necessary. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 First of all we went to ________ Lake Garda and then we went walking in ________ Alps.

1 ________ Isle of Wight is ________ island off ________ south coast of ________ England.

2 Would you like to see ________ picture of ________ village I lived in when I was ________ child?

3 ________ President of ________ United States lives in ________ White House in ________ Washington D.C.

4 ________ Nelson’s Column is in ________ Trafalgar Square, quite near ________ National Gallery.

5 Her brother is ________ musician. He plays ________ flute in ________ orchestra. He has been doing this since he left ________ school at ________ age of eighteen.

6 ________ Doctor Williams works in ________ large hospital in ________ North Wales, near ________ coast.

7 Shall we go for ________ walk in ________ Hyde Park this afternoon or shall we go and see ________ Van Gogh exhibition at ________ Tate Gallery instead?

8 ‘Do British people shake ________ hands when they meet?’ ‘Yes, sometimes, but not as often as ________ Swedes do.’
My sister lives in ________ old house in ________ Barton Place. She's got ________ small flat there on ________ top floor.

What ________ awful weather! I thought you said ________ French Riviera was always hot and sunny. ________ rain and storms of ________ past few days are more typical of ________ Britain than ________ Mediterranean.
23 Infinitive or -ing form?

Complete the sentences below with a suitable verb, using either the infinitive (to buy, to come, etc.) or the -ing form (buying, coming, etc.). Choose from the following and use each verb once only. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>get</th>
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<th>hurt</th>
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<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>meet</td>
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</table>

Remember _______ to buy _______ some milk on your way home tonight.

00 I’m busy at the moment. Would you mind _______ coming _______ back later?

1 I’m sorry, Joe. I didn’t mean _______ your feelings.

2 When she was a child, her parents wouldn’t allow her _______ in the street.

3 There must be something wrong with Simon. He keeps _______ he’s being followed by a private detective.

4 As they’d received a bomb threat, the police ordered everyone _______ the building.

5 What with inflation and everything, it’s just not worth _______ nowadays.

6 I remember _______ to be a pop star when I was a child.

7 Don’t pretend _______ jazz. I know you hate it really.

8 ‘Sara hasn’t got a car. Would you mind _______ her _______ a lift?’

‘No, not at all.’
I really enjoy going to parties and _____________ new people.

Her parents were very strict and wouldn't allow her _____________ out later than 10.30.

Parents usually warn their children against _____________ to strangers.

I never go swimming because I dislike _____________ my hair wet.

I agreed _____________ her English if she helped me with my Spanish.

It was a very tough match, but in the end England managed _____________ by two goals to one.

He suggested _____________ a taxi to the station.

The film star disguised herself to avoid _____________ recognized.

Would you dare _____________ through a graveyard on your own at night?

She was very upset when she failed _____________ work in Sydney.

He wasn't happy with his room so he demanded _____________ the manager.

It's hard to imagine _____________ without television, isn't it? What on earth would you do in the evenings?

In some cases, we use either the to-infinitive or the -ing form, but with a change of meaning. This stone is really heavy: try to lift it, as against if you have hiccups, try holding your breath. Sometimes the difference is very small: [1] I like to cook Indian food when my friends come for dinner, as against [2] I like cooking Indian meals for friends. In sentence [1], I am thinking about individual occasions when I cook for my friends; in sentence [2] I am thinking about a general habit that I have.
24 Common mistakes

A There is a wrong word in each of the following sentences. Replace with the correct word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 George and ___ would like to invite you to our going-away party. 

1 Anybody knows what happened to the Marie Celeste. It's a complete mystery.

2 I have few time to spare before my flight leaves; let's go and have a coffee.

3 My three cousins passed the entrance examination. Both of them are at university now.

4 As a child, I used to being on my own a lot.

5 There are less birds about than there were when I was young.

6 The twins passed the entrance examination. All of them are at university now.

7 My parents played the piano, but none of them could read music.

8 You won't find many money in my purse!

9 After picking a bunch of grapes, I ate few and put the rest in a basket.

10 The birthday card was signed 'With love from George and I'.

11 As a child, I was used to be on my own a lot.

12 All of us played the piano, but neither of us could read music.

13 You won't find much pound coins in my purse!

14 I have any time to spare for such nonsense; I am far too busy.

15 Nobody can tell you where Big Ben is. It's easy to find.
The underlined word(s) are wrong. Replace with the correct word or words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 The relationship between a dog and it's owner can be very close. _______ its _______

16 I won't tell you my problems: you've got enough problems of yours. __________

17 I wonder whose playing this weekend? __________

18 I've got enough problems, I don't need to listen to your own. _________

19 I wonder who's pen this is. __________

20 Go to the shop and get me a matchbox: I want to set fire to the Town Hall. __________

21 A fox would not make a good pet because its wild and difficult to control. __________

Some of the mistakes in these sentences are made by native speakers too! Particular examples are:
- saying Come with my friend and I instead of my friend and me and vice versa. People who are not sure which is correct will say my friend and myself instead.
- saying less instead of fewer with plural nouns: less calories instead of fewer calories.
- in writing, confusing its and it's.
25 Confusing pairs

Which captions best illustrate the drawings below? Choose from the following and write your answers in the boxes below. There is an example at the beginning.

a  Throw the ball to Charlie!
b  Throw the ball at Charlie!
c  Pass me a knife, please.
d  Pass me the knife, please.
e  Look at those two talking to themselves.
f  Look at those two talking to each other.
g  She likes chocolate more than me.
h  She likes chocolate more than I do.
i  The man is boring.
j  The man is bored.

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Complete the following sentences using some or any, or words beginning with some and any (something, anyone, etc.). There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  ‘Who were you talking to?’
   ‘Oh, it wasn’t ________ anyone you know.’

1  My uncle has so much money. I wish he’d give me __________ as I never seem to have ____________.

2  ‘____________’s been reading my mail!’
   ‘Well, don’t look at me. I haven’t been ____________ near the office all day!’

3  ‘____________ to declare, Sir?’
   ‘Well, I bought ____________ perfume for my wife, but they told me in the shop I wouldn’t have to pay ____________ duty on it.’

4  Why don’t you bring ____________ of your friends to the party? Unless you’re doing ____________ else of course.

5  Most people don’t have ____________ idea of how serious the present economic crisis is. If the Government don’t do ____________ soon to bring down unemployment then they’re not going to have ____________ choice but to put up taxes again.

6  ‘But there must be ____________ biscuits left! I bought a whole packet yesterday.’
   ‘____________ must have eaten them, then, because there definitely aren’t ____________ left in the tin.’
'I feel like going out ____________ this weekend.'
'______________ in particular?'
'No, not really. I just need to do ____________ different for change.'

'Did you go ______________ last night?'
'No, we had ______________ friends round for a meal.'

'Can I help you?'
'Yes, I'd like ______________ information about trains from London to Edinburgh, please. Are there ______________ early in the morning?'

We haven't got ______________ milk. Pop out and get ______________, would you, please?

These, without ______________ doubt, are ______________ of the biggest pumpkins I have ever seen. They should definitely win first prize in the Garden Show.

The simple rule that some is used with positive statements, and any is used with negatives is a good one: I need some money, I haven't got any money. Remember that words like hardly and scarcely are also negative: I scarcely had any time left to eat anything.

In questions, we use any if we are just asking for information: Is there any cake left? But sometimes a question is really an invitation or a request, in which case we would probably use some, as in Would you like some more tea? Would somebody please help me load the car?
Choose the best word

Choose the word which best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Miss Darby lived alone in a large Victorian house (0) in the road on some
from us. Mother said that Miss Darby was (1) one of those people who any
nothing even
never threw (2) something away. Although I had (3) never been in her anything often
house, I knew that all the rooms were stuffed with furniture and every
bric-a-brac of (4) each kind. I knew this, because her cleaning lady all
used as (5) use to come over to our house sometimes (6) to a cup of tea and a uses
for describing
chat with my mother. I once heard her (7) to describes the huge to describe other
bundles of newspapers and goodness knows what (8) else that cluttered more
the house. When Miss Darby died, her twin nephews came to clear out took
the house. The nephews (9) hired a furniture removal company to take lent
did away all the good furniture and paintings, while they (10) went made
repeated trips to the rubbish tip with the bundles of old newspapers.
We heard later that they had, out of curiosity, opened the least of it 

the bundles, which contained newspapers dating from 1954, the year when the twins had been born. It was only when that they got each discovered that between the leaves of all newspaper their crazy old aunt had carefully put a rare and beautiful print. There must have been fifty in that bundle alone. The nephews took the bundle with its precious contents to a dealer. They realised too late that in her throwing away all those bundles of newspapers, they had probably thrown away several thousands of pounds as well.

A. Place the following words under the correct headings. There is an example at the beginning (0).

<table>
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<th>Make</th>
<th>Do</th>
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<td>0</td>
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Now fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the correct form of make, do or have. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Why do politicians always take so long to make decisions?

It's time you make a holiday, Margaret. It will make you the world of good.

Everyone over the age of thirty should make a will.

Your daughter is making excellent progress, Mrs Grove. She ought to make well in next year's exams.

It makes no difference to me when you finish it, as long as you make a good job.

I've decided to make a big party on my birthday. Could I leave you to make the arrangements, darling?

You must make the exam, I'm afraid. You have no alternative.

The two countries are making talks last week and are optimistic about making peace soon.

Take this medicine. It will make you good.

This photograph doesn't do justice. She's much better-looking really.

If we are going to make this company profitable again, we are going to have to make a lot of changes.
I must ________________ an appointment to get my eyes tested.

Do you mind if I ________________ a suggestion?

I ________________ a really good time on holiday and ________________ lots of friends.

I hope you don’t think I’m ________________ excuses, but I really must stay in tonight and ________________ my hair.

‘How’s Sylvia getting on in America?’
‘Oh, she’s ________________ the time of her life. In fact, she’s ________________ plans to settle there.’

‘You see your parents quite often. You must ________________ a good relationship with them.’
‘No, not really. It’s more a question of ________________ one’s duty.’

We moved closer together to ________________ room for Annie to sit down.

Swedish cars ________________ a very good reputation for quality and safety.

They ________________ us a very good offer for our flat.

**Make/do + noun expressions**

Why do we say **make** a mistake but **do** your homework? Make has the idea of creating (producing) something which didn’t exist before; do has the idea of performing an action on something which already exists. But does this help you to understand why we say **make** the bed and **do** business? In the end, it is easier just to memorise the whole expression! And if you are not sure, use make.
Use of English Part 1
Cloze with multiple choice

In the examination ...

- Parts 1 and 2 in the Use of English paper consist of a text with gaps (missing words). In Part 1, you are offered four alternatives from which to choose the one that fits in the gap. Mostly all the alternatives fit grammatically, but only one makes sense. (A sentence such as *I like to wear an elephant on my head.* is grammatically correct, but it makes no sense). You need therefore to look carefully at the meaning of the whole sentence to see which word makes sense.

- Beware of false friends! Examiners love to test words like *control*, *pretend* and *actual*, because these words look like words in other languages, but mean something different.

*The policeman is trying to control the traffic.*
29 Cloze with multiple choice 1

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A LUCKY ESCAPE

This is about an extraordinary incident that took place in London a few years ago. It was a day (0) B any other. On one of the city’s underground stations, a train was (1) ________ the platform. Suddenly, a young woman (2) ________ herself into the path of the moving train. The horrified driver slammed on the brakes, certain that there was no way to stop the train before the woman was (3) ________ under the wheels.

But miraculously the train did stop. The first carriage had to be jacked up to free the badly (4) ________ woman, but the wheels had not passed over her and she (5) ________.

The young woman (6) ________ out to be a gifted architect who was recovering from a nervous (7) ________. Her amazing rescue from death was based on a remarkable (8) ________, for the subsequent (9) ________ into the accident revealed that the train had not stopped during the driver’s hasty breaking. It was revealed that, seconds before, a passenger had (10) ________ down the emergency handle, which automatically (11) ________ the brakes of the train.

The passenger had had no particular reason for doing so, but had acted (12) ________. Unbelievable as it sounds, he was completely (13) ________ of the fact that a young woman was about to hurl herself into the path of the oncoming train.

In fact, the Transport Authority (14) ________ prosecuting the passenger on the grounds that he had had no (15) ________ cause for using the emergency system!
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<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
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<td>arriving</td>
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<td>leapt</td>
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<td>crushed</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>damaged</td>
<td>wounded</td>
<td>injured</td>
<td>harmed</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>succeeded</td>
<td>overcame</td>
<td>survived</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>proved</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>breakdown</td>
<td>failure</td>
<td>outbreak</td>
<td>setback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>coincidence</td>
<td>correspondence</td>
<td>occasion</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>examination</td>
<td>inquiry</td>
<td>view</td>
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<td>taken</td>
<td>handed</td>
<td>pulled</td>
<td>lifted</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>joins</td>
<td>applies</td>
<td>presses</td>
<td>attaches</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>for a change</td>
<td>by accident</td>
<td>at random</td>
<td>on impulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>uninformed</td>
<td>unsure</td>
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<td>uncertain</td>
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<td>considered</td>
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<td>noticeable</td>
<td>expected</td>
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<td>reasonable</td>
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</table>
30 Cloze with multiple choice 2

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**HAPPINESS**

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in (0) _______ into happiness. The researchers have (1) ________ a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy: in other words, happiness (2) _________ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite (3) _________ with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often (4) _________ good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (5) _________ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (6) _________, such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (7) _________ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (8) _________ overall satisfaction, and vice versa – perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (9) _________ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (10) _________ by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the (11) _________, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (12) _________ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (13) _________ sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (14) _________ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong (15) _________ the case of religious groups.
A FAIR WAGE?

What constitutes a fair wage? The (0) ______ A ______ of money that people earn is (1) ______ _______ determined not by fairness but by market forces. This fact, however, should not (2) ______ us trying to devise a mechanism for deciding what is the right pay for the job.

A (3) ______ ______ point for such an investigation would be to try to decide the ratio which ought to (4) ______ ______ between the highest and the lowest paid. The picture (5) ______ _______ more complicated by two factors. The first is the ‘social wage’, that is, the benefits – (6) ______ as holidays, sick pay and maternity leave – which every citizen is (7) _______ to.

Secondly, the taxation system is often used as an (8) ______ ______ of social justice by taxing the rich at a very high (9) ______ ______ indeed.

Allowing for these two things, most countries now (10) ______ ______ as socially acceptable a ratio of 7:1 between the best and the (11) ______ ______ paid.

If the ratio is narrower, the highly-qualified people who usually (12) ______ ______ heavy responsibilities may become so dissatisfied that they (13) ______ ______ emigrating (the so-called ‘brain drain’).

But, if it is wider, the (14) ______ ______ between rich and poor will be so great that it will (15) ______ ______ to social tension and, in extreme cases, to violence and revolution.
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Building (0) ______ own computer may appear a difficult task. But if you have had one (1) ______ and have even progressed to being able to, say, (2) ______ a video card, you are ready to enter the do-it-yourself PC business.

In choosing the components, even something as basic as the case can (3) ______ a difference.

(4) ______ the computer magazines and you will see that cases come in all sort of shapes and sizes: small, tall, wide, narrow – whatever you (5) ______.

If you think you would like to have ten hard disks in your computer, you can find a case to (6) ______ your needs. If you want a case that will (7) ______ in a drawer, that is available too. You can (8) ______ your requirements and get exactly the machine you want: everything, from the sound card and graphics cards to the backup device of your (9) ______.

Of course, (10) ______ or later, something will go wrong. If you get (11) ______ crashes, is it the memory chip, the CPU, the hard disk or the software that is (12) ______? You could (13) ______ yourself having to deal with all the various manufacturers of the different pieces in order to find out (14) ______ piece or program is causing the problem.

So, if you want to become a DIY expert, start by upgrading your existing machine, and you may soon have the (15) ______ you need to continue.
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<td>A trust</td>
<td>B confidence</td>
<td>C belief</td>
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Cloze with multiple choice 5

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE NEW CHINA

All is not well in the state of China. Most people who (0) __________ an interest in China know that, in the days when all industry was (1) __________ by the state, the workers had their basic needs taken care of. They did not (2) __________ much, but they could be sure of a house or flat, health care, education and a pension.

This was the ‘iron rice-bowl’. But what happens when the bowl breaks, as is happening now with the (3) __________ of private industry and the end of the welfare state?

The trend is clear. In some provinces, fewer than half the workers are now (4) __________ by the state. By the end of the next decade, at least a quarter of China’s (5) __________ will be privately or self employed. When this happens, China will need to look for ways of replacing state welfare.

Take housing. Foreign companies increasingly (6) __________ housing in order to attract the workers they want. As to health care, the end of free medicine is already (7) __________. Under the old system, if a state worker needed (8) __________, the hospital simply sent the bill to his factory. Today, state firms (9) __________ part of the fee from a worker’s pay.

Some even (10) __________ private medical insurance. (11) __________ pensions are concerned, personal pensions, bought through life insurance companies, are said to be growing in number by 25% a year. Many towns are experimenting with pooled pension funds from all businesses, state and private, with workers (12) __________ about two percent of their income. This (13) __________ well in places with lots of young people and high growth, but in areas of declining economy, pooling means more people getting less.
Taken with China's other problems – (14) _________ inflation, rising unemployment and an increasing crime rate in the big cities – it is not surprising that some people (15) _________ the coming of private enterprise as a mixed blessing.

10. A take  B make  C play  D bring
11. A run  B held  C ruled  D governed
12. A spend  B gain  C earn  D pay
13. A growth  B inflation  C outburst  D addition
14. A overtaken  B used  C requested  D employed
15. A staff  B workforce  C personnel  D manpower
16. A propose  B offer  C invite  D suggest
17. A at present  B on time  C in sight  D under suspicion
18. A health  B cure  C remedy  D treatment
19. A deduct  B reduce  C expect  D discharge
20. A speak for  B insist on  C hold with  D take in
21. A Although  B As long as  C Also  D As far as
22. A combining  B withdrawing  C contributing  D receiving
23. A works  B makes  C does  D comes
24. A wide  B high  C fast  D big
25. A regret  B recall  C regard  D respect
Cloze with multiple choice 6

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

FAMILY TREE

What do you know about the (0) _______ A ______ of your family? Tracing your ancestors can be a very interesting (1) _______ . But, if you don’t go (2) _______ it in a methodical (3) _______ , it can also become very frustrating. If you want to (4) _______ progress with your ‘family tree’ without tearing your hair out in frustration, there are some simple rules which you should (5) _______ .

First of all, note the names of your (6) _______ family and draw a rough family tree, starting with yourself at the bottom. Don’t worry if you can only go back as (7) _______ as your grandparents.

You will have made a good start, especially if you can fill (8) _______ most of the dates relating to births, marriages and deaths (BM&D for (9) _______ ).

Next, write down the names of all older (10) _______ who are still alive: grandfathers, grandmothers, great-aunts and great-uncles can be a mine of information.

You often find that they have originals of BM&D certificates, in which (11) _______ , ask nicely for copies because this will (12) _______ you time and money. They might also have family Bibles (13) _______ information going back many years, or photo (14) _______ and other documents that will help you in your search.

Thirdly, look in telephone directories for other possible family contacts. This is particularly valuable if you have a really (15) _______ surname. Of course, if your name is a common one such as Smith or Brown, this is less (16) _______ to be worthwhile, (17) _______ you know that yours is a local family, or one which has stayed in the same business for (18) _______ generations.
After that, you will be ready to visit places that keep official 
(19) ________: libraries, registry offices and so on. But
(20) ________ that until after you have done all the groundwork.
Have fun!

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Use of English Part 2
Cloze with gaps

In the examination ...

In this part, there are gaps but no alternatives are given. You have to find a word that (a) fits grammatically (b) makes sense. In making your choice of the word to go in the gap, check first that it makes sense; and secondly that it is grammatically correct.

Note that, although the examiners try to make sure that there is only one possibility, there may sometimes be more than one solution.

Many of the words tested are ‘structural’ words like auxiliary verbs, modals, articles and prepositions.

This is also the place where ‘collocations’ are tested, that is, fixed expressions such as make fun of, fall in love with, by means of, look down on.
35  Cloze with gaps 1

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE NEW PET

Harry Dawson’s two children, Mark and Sarah, were overjoyed (0) ______ when he came home one day with a scruffy black and white mongrel (1) ______ the local Dog’s Home. The children (2) ______ to call it ‘Lucky’.

A few days (3) ______, Harry Dawson felt less happy (4) ______ the new family pet when Lucky came (5) ______ the kitchen with a dead rabbit in (6) ______ mouth.

The creature was quite fat and (7) ______ -groomed and was obviously a pet (8) ______ than a wild rabbit.

Sarah (9) ______ one look at the rabbit and immediately identified it as (10) ______ to her friend, Cathy Blake, who lived next door (11) ______ one.

Fortunately, the Blake family were away (12) ______ holiday in the south of France. So (13) ______ dark that evening, Harry Dawson sneaked into the Blakes’ garden. After making (14) ______ that he was not (15) ______ watched, he took the dead rabbit out of the plastic bag in which he (16) ______ been carrying it, and put it (17) ______ the empty hutch*.

There were (18) ______ teeth marks at all on the rabbit, so he was sure that the Blakes (19) ______ assume it had died of natural causes.

By the (20) ______ the Blakes returned from their holiday, the Dawsons had more or (21) ______ forgotten the incident. Then, Harry Dawson happened to bump (22) ______ Mr Blake in the post office. Politely, he asked him (23) ______ his family was.
'They're very well, thank you,' said Mr Blake. 'But my daughter, Cathy, is very (24) _______.'

'Oh, sorry to hear that! She's (25) _______ a happy child as a rule. What happened to (26) _______ her feel that way?'

Mr Blake shook (27) _______ head as he went (28) _______:

'Her pet rabbit died the week before we left for France, and (29) _______ really sick person (30) _______ gone and put a dead rabbit in its cage!'

(*a cage for rabbits and other pets, usually made of wood)
Section 6

36 Cloze with gaps 2

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Experts

My friend Miguel knows an incredible amount (0) _____ about football. He can recite the names of (1) _______ the players. He can (2) _______ you the result of every match and (3) _______ scored the goals. He knows the history of (4) _______ football club you care to name.

Moreover, he is (5) _______ knowledgeable about Italian or German or Brazilian football as he is about the football of (6) _______ own country. Thanks (7) _______ a photographic memory, he has acquired an encyclopaedic knowledge of the game.

He (8) _______ a lot of time looking through the sports sections of the newspapers, from which he (9) _______ the information he needs in (10) _______ to make endless lists and carry (11) _______ statistical calculations of all kinds.

(12) _______ short, he is an expert, although, curiously (13) _______ , he does not play the game (14) _______ , and only goes occasionally to (15) _______ a match.

I admire Miguel (16) _______ his expertise, but I have to admit that he (17) _______ me feel inadequate. I want to be an expert on something too, (18) _______ doesn’t really matter what, as (19) _______ as I can find a subject about (20) _______ I know more than anyone (21) _______.

It is said (22) _______ , in studying any subject, you go through four stages:

At (23) _______ , you know nothing and you know that you don’t know (24) __________.
Stage Two: you know a little and you think you know a lot.

By the (25) ______ you reach Stage Three, you know a lot but you think you know very little.

When you get to Stage Four, you (26) ______ arrived: you know a lot and you know that you know a lot.

(27) ______ my friend Miguel, I never seem to get beyond Stage One. Wait a minute, though! There is one subject I am good at: natural history. I mean, I (28) ______ name every bird, animal and plant I (29) ______ across on an afternoon's walk. I know a lot – or do I? Perhaps I am only at Stage Two after (30) ______.
37 Cloze with gaps 3

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

JAVANESE NEW MOON

It was the night of the full moon, an event (0) **which**/**that** always drives Java’s young people (1) _________ with excitement.

Fireworks were lit long (2) _________ the moon came (3) _________ . The noise of firecrackers brought people out (4) _________ the warm night to enjoy the spectacle. Everywhere, there were the paper (5) _________ of used fireworks lying (6) _________ the ground. Little boys lit more and covered (7) _________ ears as they (8) _________ excitedly for the explosions.

The moon appeared above the horizon: a huge, silver ball (9) _________ above the city, and the streets (10) _________ with people, as Java began to enjoy (11) _________ of the year’s greatest events: ‘the Night of the Full Moon’, a festival (12) _________ is especially popular (13) _________ young people.

More and (14) _________ young Javanese gathered (15) _________ and walked slowly through the dark night. Joking and chatting, they moved towards the mountain (16) _________ the edge of the city. They continued to climb (17) _________ they reached the ancient temple at the (18) _________ of the mountain.

(19) _________ they were inside the temple, they drank their water and (20) _________ their ‘mooncakes’ – delicious home- (21) _________ cookies, full of dried fruit and nuts. Outside, on the mountain, teenagers sat cross-legged (22) _________ circles, chatting and telling each (23) _________ jokes. And still, in (24) _________ hundreds, more young people continued to make their (25) _________ up the mountain to stare (26) _________ the brightly shining moon.
By midnight, the fireworks (27) stopped whizzing up from the grey city in the valley (28) them. But (29) the night, the sound of firecrackers continued to (30) heard from the suburbs.
CALL ME MOTHER

It was (0) ________ first wedding anniversary and to celebrate it Colin and his wife, Julie, decided to go (1) ________ a meal at one of the (2) ________ expensive restaurants in town. They were (3) ________ a romantic evening, gazing lovingly (4) ________ each other’s eyes, when they noticed an elderly lady sitting alone (5) ________ in their direction.

They smiled back politely and a few minutes (6) ________ the old lady (7) ________ her way to their table.

‘I’m terrible sorry to (8) ________ you,’ she said, wiping away a tear. ‘But you look just (9) ________ my son. He was killed in a car accident just over a year ago and I (10) ________ miss him terribly. I wonder if you’d (11) ________ me a favour?’

The couple were very moved by the old lady and, feeling sorry (12) ________ her, agreed to help (13) ________ they could.

‘I wonder if, just as I’m leaving, you (14) ________ say ‘Goodbye, Mum’ and wave me off? It would give me (15) ________ a thrill.’

‘Of (16) ________ we will!’ the couple replied. ‘No problem!’

Well, (17) ________ could they possibly refuse?

The old lady thanked them and went (18) ________ to her table. (19) ________ a short while, she picked up all her belongings and got up to leave.

‘Goodbye, Mum!’ shouted the couple with a big, theatrical wave as the old lady (20) ________ her way slowly out (21) ________ the restaurant.

‘See you at the weekend,’ Colin added.
They had (22) ___________ their ‘good deed for the day’, and were feeling very pleased with (23) ___________.

‘(24) ___________ a dear old lady!’ said Julie. She smiled (25) ___________ Colin. ‘That was a nice thing you (26) ___________ for her, darling!’

They finished their meal and asked for the (27) ___________. But after checking and rechecking it, they sent (28) ___________ the manager, demanding to know (29) ___________ they had been overcharged by more than forty pounds.

‘But the total amount (30) ___________ the cost of three meals: yours, your wife’s and your mother’s,’ the manager explained.

‘What?’ the man exclaimed.

‘Yes, your mother said “My son will pay”!’
Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**ANNA MIKOVA**

Sculpture, as a fine art in Ruthelia, dates **back** only to the 1920s. (1) **__________** of Ruthelia’s first sculptors was a woman called Anna Mikova.

Anna (2) **__________** born in Azhgorod in 1904, and as a child (3) **__________** the local elementary school. When her father (4) **__________** a job in Damascus, she continued her education there. Then, her family returned to Ruthelia and settled (5) **__________** the island of Belikstrana, where Anna completed her secondary education. Her love of art (6) **__________** always evident in the pictures she drew at school and at home. In 1920, before graduating (7) **__________** high school, she began to attend (8) **__________** in painting at the Academy of Fine Arts. There she made a copy of an ancient bust, and (9) **__________** her teacher saw it, he could not at (10) **__________** believe that it was Anna’s own work.

(11) **__________** studying painting for a year, she chose to study sculpture. She was the first and the only female student (12) **__________** three boys at the Academy. She (13) **__________** first in a competition, (14) **__________** a scholarship and went to Italy. She attended the studio of Professor Luppi at the Rome Academy of Fine Arts, and (15) **____** was there that her work gained maturity. She later became assistant to Edolo di Girolamo, the Italian sculptor (16) **__________** designed the Gloria Monument in Zorica Square in Azhgorod.

Her passion for sculpture was (17) **__________** strong that she earned a reputation (18) **__________** as well as in Ruthelia. She was a productive artist whose work (19) **__________** in many exhibitions. Her sculptures, (20) **__________** as her statues of the President and his wife, attracted widespread interest.
She (21) ___________ to work throughout her life. Her husband, Sergei Mikov retired, (22) ___________ served as an ambassador for many years, and the couple moved back to the capital. After her husband's death and the marriage (23) ___________ her adopted daughter, Anna went (24) ___________ producing sculptures. (25) ___________ is generally agreed that this was her best period, when she produced some of her finest work, (26) ___________ the famous 'Hymn to Life' series of sculptures.

She died on 2 October 1992 (27) ___________ skin cancer. It was said that at her funeral (28) ___________ were more than ten thousand mourners, and (29) ___________ one of them was (30) ___________ tears.
Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE HITCH-HIKER

It was a very wet day. In fact, it had (0) ________ been pouring down the (1) ________ morning, and David Williams was (2) ________ to the skin (3) ________ he stood at the side of the road (4) ________ to hitch a lift. (5) ________ far, only four cars had (6) ________ along, and each one had gone past (7) ________ stopping. David was beginning to wonder if anyone (8) ________ stop for him when a truck suddenly (9) ________ up. The driver wound down his window, looked at David’s soaking wet clothes, and immediately (10) ________ pity on him.

As there was (11) ________ room in the cab, he told David to hop on the back. David accepted (12) ________ thanks and quickly climbed aboard. In the back (13) ________ was an empty coffin. (14) ________ it was still raining heavily, David decided to climb (15) ________ it for shelter. Standing by the roadside had (16) ________ him feel very tired, so it wasn’t (17) ________ before he had fallen fast asleep.

While he was sleeping, the truck (18) ________ stopped again to (19) ________ up another hitch-hiker. Like David, he too climbed on to the back of the truck. (20) ________ this time, it had (21) ________ raining and the sun had come (22) ________ . It began to (23) ________ very hot inside the coffin and David suddenly woke up. Without thinking, he lifted the lid (24) ________ the coffin, saw the stranger standing there and shouted: ‘Wow, I (25) ________ have fallen asleep!’

His fellow hitch-hiker took one (26) ________ at David, screamed (27) ________ fear and jumped off the truck. Needless to say, he has never hitchhiked (28) ________ that day!
Use of English Part 3
Sentence transformation

In the examination ....

There are certain kinds of transformations that the examiners are very fond of:

- active to passive
  Newton discovered gravity. \(\rightarrow\) Gravity was discovered by Newton.

- conditionals
  I was ill so I couldn’t go. \(\rightarrow\) If I hadn’t been so ill, I could have gone.

- comparatives
  John is taller than Jane. \(\rightarrow\) Jane isn’t as/so tall as John.

- reported speech
  ‘Go away!’ he said \(\rightarrow\) He told us to go away

- related words
  How much did you pay for it? \(\rightarrow\) How much did it cost you?

- related expressions
  It was so hot that ... \(\rightarrow\) It was such a hot day that ...

- tense ‘traps’
  I haven’t seen her for a long time. \(\rightarrow\) It’s a long time since I last saw her.
  I shouldn’t have done it. \(\rightarrow\) I wish I hadn’t done it.

- collocations
  I spent twenty minutes on that puzzle. \(\rightarrow\) It took me twenty minutes to do that puzzle.

‘He spent twenty minutes on that puzzle.’
41 Sentence transformation 1

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 This hotel is full.

vacancies

There _______ are no vacancies at _______ this hotel.

---

1 We were surprised to see Katie at the party.

expect

We ______________________ to see Katie at the party.

---

2 Everyone has heard about the canals in Amsterdam.

famous

Amsterdam ______________________ canals.

---

3 Our driving laws and theirs are not the same.

different

Our driving laws ______________________ theirs.

---

4 Is this pen yours?

belong

Does ______________________ you?
5 Why wouldn’t she give you her telephone number?
   refuse
   Why ___________________________ you her telephone number?

6 How much did that jacket cost?
   pay
   How much ___________________________ that jacket?

7 Is it necessary for me to confirm my reservation?
   need
   Do ___________________________ confirm my reservation?

8 I completed that jigsaw puzzle in twenty minutes.
   took
   It ___________________________ complete that jigsaw puzzle.

9 Smoking in the library is against the rules.
   allowed
   You ___________________________ in the library.

10 It was such a stale cake that nobody wanted to eat it.
   so
   The cake ___________________________ that nobody wanted to eat it.
Sentence transformation 2

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  The tea was so hot that we couldn’t drink it.
   too
   The tea was _______ too hot for us to _______ drink.

1  She needs less sleep than I do.
   more
   I need ________________________ she does.

2  It was such a horrifying film that I could not sleep.
   so
   The film ________________________ that I could not sleep.

3  Is it necessary for me to come with you?
   have
   Do ________________________ come with you?

4  She didn’t say goodbye when she left.
   without
   She ________________________ goodbye.
‘I’m sorry I’m late,’ he said.

apologized

He ___________________________ late.

I don’t have much money so I can’t go on holiday.

could

If I ___________________________ go on holiday.

I don’t really want to go out tonight.

prefer

I ___________________________ go out tonight.

My uncle had never been abroad before.

trip

It was ___________________________ abroad.

It will be wonderful to see you in the summer.

forward

I am ___________________________ you in the summer.

We worked on the computer all morning.

spent

We ___________________________ on the computer.
Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  She's very excited about going on holiday.

looking
She's __________ looking forward to going ______ on holiday.

1  It was the first time I had ever seen a bullfight.

never
I _________________ a bullfight before.

2  Their wedding takes place on Saturday.

married
They ______________________ on Saturday.

3  Sarah is one of our most hard working secretaries.

harder
None of our secretaries ______________________ Sarah.

4  John won first prize in the competition.

awarded
John ______________________ first prize in the competition.
5

Jimmy works harder than Kevin.

as

Kevin doesn’t ___________________________ Jimmy.

The party was so boring that I left early.

such

It ___________________________ that I left early.

Can you do the shopping tomorrow?

able

Will ___________________________ the shopping tomorrow?

The Dean has sent a special report to the Rector.

been

The Rector ___________________________ a special report by the Dean.

Mozart was thirty-five when he died.

age

Mozart ___________________________ thirty-five.

10 ‘Will you lend me five pounds?’ he asked.

borrow

He asked if ___________________________ five pounds.
Sentence transformation 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  Paul likes music.
   interested
   Paul ______ is interested in ______ music.

1  I certainly won’t go there again!
   last
   That ______________________ I go there!

2  It was really very bad of you to steal the Crown Jewels.
   should
   You __________________________ the Crown Jewels.

3  I have never travelled by plane before.
   first
   This is __________________________ travelled by plane.

4  I didn’t go shopping so I couldn’t buy you that sweater.
   bought
   If I had gone shopping, __________________________ you that sweater.
5. Detectives have been investigating the murder for two months.  

started

It's two months _______________ investigating the murder.

6. 'I'm sorry, I didn't give details of the meeting,' said Paul.  
apologized

Paul _______________ details of the meeting.

7. 'Don't overwater the plants!' my mother said.  
told

My mother _______________ overwater the plants.

8. I regret not going to university.  
wish

I _______________ to university.

9. He found it really hard to start the car.  
difficulty

He _______________ the car.

10. John and I quarrelled over a week ago.  
out

John and I _______________ a week ago.
Sentence transformation 5

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  ‘What’s the date today?’ Michael asked.

know

Michael __________ wanted to know what ______ the date was today.

David was too ill to go camping with us.

enough

David __________________________ to go camping with us.

2  ‘Will you take the dog for a walk?’

asked

He __________________________ the dog for a walk.

3  This is the best food I’ve ever eaten.

better

I’ve __________________________ this.

4  It’s ages since I last saw John.

seen

I __________________________ for ages.
5 Our teacher doesn't speak loudly enough for us to hear.
quietly
Our teacher speaks ______________________ for us to hear.

We didn't go out because it was raining.
had
If ________________________________, we would have gone out.

I should very much like to be able to play the guitar.
wish
I ________________________________ play the guitar.

8 The pop star avoided the press by leaving by a side door.
order
The pop star left by a side door ____________________ the press.

He was punished for his bad behaviour.
badly
If he ____________________________, he would not have been punished.

10 I have never been in a submarine before.
time
This is __________________________ been in a submarine.
Sentence transformation 6

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. Is she Australian?
   come
   Does _______ she come from _______ Australia?

1. The only question I had wrong was question seven.
   except
   I had ______________________ question seven.

2. Don’t go if you don’t feel like it.
   point
   There’s ______________________ if you don’t feel like it.

3. They continued to play despite the heavy rain.
   though
   They continued to play, even ______________________.

4. After nearly an hour the coach had still not arrived.
   sign
   After nearly an hour ______________________ of the coach.
5 How likely is she to win the race?
   chances
   What are __________________________ the race?

If you pay no attention to him, he’ll soon go away.
   notice
   If you ___________________________ him, he’ll soon go away.

I don’t really want you to set fire to the Town Hall.
   rather
   I ___________________________ set fire to the Town Hall.

8 Sally hasn’t contacted us for over six weeks.
   heard
   We ___________________________ over six weeks ago.

‘You really must stay the night,’ he said to us.
   insisted
   He ___________________________ the night.

It is a pity I saw that confidential letter.
   seen
   I wish ___________________________ that confidential letter.
Use of English Part 4

Error correction

In the examination ...

The errors are usually the 'little words' like prepositions, verbs and adverbs. The examiners have one or two favourite tricks, especially mixing up two expressions by adding a word which belongs to the word before it, but not to the word after it.

A few examples:

- *After finishing my degree, I took out a job in a big computer company.*
  Here, the confusion is between the verb *take out* and the expression *take a job*.

- *I will have no *any* difficulty.*
  Here the confusion is between *have no difficulty* and *not have any difficulty*, made even more confusing by the possibility of *not any difficulty* (although not in this context).

- *My teacher will be *too* pleased to support my application.*
  Here the confusion is between *My teacher will be pleased to ...* and *My teacher will be only too pleased to ...*

The only way to beat the examiner is by very careful reading of ALL the words, especially the 'little words'.
Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (√) after it. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word after it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

**A GLASS OF ORANGE JUICE**

0 The train was crowded and I as couldn’t find anywhere to

00 sit. So, after searching every compartment for an empty

1 seat without the success, I decided to pop along to

2 the refreshment car, where you can usually get something up to

3 drink and a bite to eat with. Even here, all the seats were taken,

4 so I just had to stand at the bar. The only other person was

5 standing at the bar was a strange-looking man wearing an

6 enormous overcoat. This struck at me as very peculiar,

7 because that it was a very hot day. He appeared to be drinking

8 a glass of orange juice, but the funny thing about was that he

9 kept both his hands tightly round the glass as if he was being

10 afraid that someone might want steal it. After a while, he went

11 out, presumably for to go to the toilet, but before leaving,

12 he scribbled something on a piece of paper and left it

13 beside the glass, in which was still half full.

14 The note said: ‘Do you not drink my orange juice, I have

15 dipped my fingers in it.’ Smiling to myself, I picked up

16 the note, wrote it underneath ‘So have I’, and slipped

quietly away.
A MEAL TO REMEMBER

A German couple who went to abroad to spent a holiday have returned without their pet (✓) poodle, Greta, following after a very traumatic experience in a restaurant there.

They were out dining one evening and, as so usual, had their pet poodle with them. Just after when they had ordered their meal, the dog started to whine, so that they asked a waiter come over to their table and pointed to the poodle while they made an eating motions to show they wanted it to be fed.

Eventually as the waiter appeared to understand and took Greta off into the kitchen. About after an hour later, he came back with their main dish and when they picked up inside the silver lid they found out their poodle roasted inside, garnished with pepper, sauce and vegetables. The couple, suffering from emotional shock, have decided for to return to Hamburg immediately.
Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (✓) after it. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word after it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

A THANK YOU LETTER

Dear Chris,

0 I am writing to thank you for the ✓

00 wonderful birthday present you sent for me. for

1 It was just what I wanted! Molly she says

2 you shouldn’t have spent so much of money

3 but, like me, she really likes the painting.

4 It will looks very nice above the fireplace.

5 The birthday party it went off quite well.

6 There were about fifteen of us altogether

7 that including my parents and Molly’s dad.

8 We eventually got to the bed at about 2 o’clock

9 in the morning! We were really tired!

10 When are we going to see you, Alice and the kids

11 again? It’s been over a year now since then you

12 were last here. Why don’t you try come down for

13 the weekend soon? You know everyone would love

14 for to see you again and I know you and I will

15 not have lots and lots to talk about!

16 Write soon and I look very forward to seeing you

again.

With best wishes,
Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (✓) after it. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word after it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

AN EMBARRASSING MOMENT

0 One of my most embarrassing moments happened ✓

00 when ever I went for an interview for a job as receptionist ever

1 in a large hotel in Brighton. I had driven it there and, because

2 of the traffic and the difficulty of finding the hotel, I was slightly

3 late. I had just reached for the hotel car park, and was about

4 to reverse into a parking space when a man in a big, white

5 Mercedes drove into it. This is made me really angry so

6 I wound down the window and swore at him, but as he just

7 ignored me and walked away, to which made me even madder.

8 To make matters worse, the car park was full, so far I had to wait

9 another ten minutes before then I found an empty parking space.

10 By this time, I was over a quarter of an hour late for the interview,

11 so I have rushed to the manager’s office, knocked on the door

12 and walked in. When the manager looked me up, I nearly died:

13 it was the same man that I had sworn at in the car park – he the

14 one who had taken off my parking space. Happily, we both saw

15 the funny side of things and if I got the job, but on one condition:

16 that I promised never to swear at the guests!
Error correction 5

Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (√) after it. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word after it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

THE LADY VANISHES

0  In 1889, an Englishwoman and her daughter, on a visit√ up
00 to the Great Exhibition in Paris, checked up into one of the
1  most expensive hotels there. Each they had her own room. The
2  daughter wanted to have take in the sights and sounds of the
3  city immediately but her mother, tired after the trip, wanted to
4  sleep. The girl accordingly she went out alone, strolled the
5  Champs Elysées and saw the Eiffel Tower. When has she
6  returned to her mother’s room for six hours later, she found it
7  empty. There was no sign of her mother ever having been there.
8  When she asked the manager he insisted on that no one at the
9  hotel had seen her or her mother to check in. The mother had
10  disappeared away! The desperate girl searched for weeks
11  before that finally returning to England. She died ten years later
12  in a mental hospital. So that what was the explanation? After the
13  daughter had been gone sightseeing, her mother had complained
14  to the hotel doctor that she felt ill. It turned out so that she
15  had contracted the plague! Hotel staff were instructed but not to
16  say a word to anyone about it, in case visitors panicked and left
the city. No one knows what happened to the mother.
THE THREE-LEGGED CHICKEN

0 A man was travelling on the freeway at about 70 miles an hour ✓

00 when he was overtaken by a chicken running at the speed in the __________

1 fast lane. It was a huge bird like, about the size of a camel, and it

2 was doing at least a hundred ones! The most amazing thing about it __________

3 was that it had three legs. The man increased in his speed to try to __________

4 catch up with the three-legged chicken, but the bird ran more faster __________

5 than ever. Finally, it left the freeway, went through a farmyard and __________

6 disappeared across a field. The motorist, who had been followed __________

7 the chicken, stopped his car, got out of and went over to speak to a __________

8 farmer, who had also watched the chicken to run through his farm, __________

9 across the field and out of the sight. The motorist listened in amazement __________

10 as the farmer explained that he bred these giant chickens. __________

11 ‘But why do you want me to breed chickens with three legs?’ __________

12 asked the bewildered motorist. ‘Oh, it’s very simple. I am really prefer __________

13 chicken leg, my wife likes the leg best too, and my son also prefers __________

14 chicken leg, so it seemed the easiest way for to satisfy all three of __________

15 us.’ The motorist thought about for a moment. ‘I see. So, tell me __________

16 something. What do they taste like?’ ‘I don’t know it,’ the farmer replied __________

17 sadly, ‘We’ve never managed to catch one yet!’
Use of English

Part 5

World building

In the examination ...

This part of the Use of English paper tests your knowledge of affixes, the means by which words are changed into other related words. There are two kinds of affixes:

**prefixes** are added to the front of words, e.g., able → enable, happy → unhappy

**suffixes** are added to the end of words, e.g., wide → width, wise → wisdom, offend → offensive.

- Prefixes
  - positive to negative: happy-unhappy; satisfied-dissatisfied; eligible-ineligible
  - verbs: large-enlarge, tell-foretell, charge-overcharge

- Suffixes
  - verb-noun: approve-approval, suspect-suspicion, speak-speech
  - noun-adjective: hope-hopeful, noise-noisy
  - verb-adjective: widen-wide, repeat-repetitive
  - adjective-noun: long-length, mad-madness, wise-wisdom
  - verb-adjective: falsify-false

- Traps to beware of:
  
  **Spelling**
  
  Very often the base word changes when the affix is added, as in *wide* – width, *satisfy* – *satisfactory*

  - **-ible or -able**
    
    If in doubt, use -able. The rule of thumb is that if the root is a recognisable noun or verb, the adjective will end in -able: *rely* – *reliable*, *value* – *valuable* (capable and probable are exceptions).

  **The double change**
  
  You may have to make more than one change to the base word, e.g., the meaning of the sentence requires not *satisfactory* but *unsatisfactory*, which you have to form from the base word SATISFY.

Note: in the exam, correct spelling is required.
HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

An important factor to take into (0) _____ in trying to answer this question is how socially useful a person’s work is, (1) _____ of the talents he or she may bring to it. It is (2) _____ accepted that looking after the sick or taking (3) _____ for the education of the young is a more (4) _____ occupation than, say, selling second-hand cars. Yet used-car (5) _____ undoubtedly earn more than the nurses or teachers. But what about job (6) _____? People who enjoy their jobs, the (7) _____ goes, get their reward in the form of a ‘psychic wage’, and that it is the people with the (8) _____ jobs who need more money. Whatever the (9) _____, jobs which are traditionally thought of as ‘vocations’ continue to be (10) _____ badly paid, while other jobs, such as those in the world of entertainment, carry (11) _____ rewards out of all proportion to their social worth.

Write your answers here:

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THE ELEPHANT MAN

John Merrick was one of the most (0) ____ human beings who ever lived. He suffered from a rare bone disease which (1) ____ him grotesquely: his right leg was twice normal size and his head was (2) ____ and misshapen. When young he had a 9-inch (3) ____ protruding from his mouth, hence the (4) ____ nickname 'The Elephant Man'. He was (5) ____ seen by an eminent surgeon, Frederick Treeves, while working in a circus. Treeves secured his (6) ____ to the London Hospital and gave him a mask to wear so as not to (7) ____ others. Treeves discovered that Merrick was a man of (8) ____ intelligence. Treeves’ friends began to visit Merrick, and his (9) ____ soon spread. Members of the Royal Family, (10) ____ Princess Alexandra, were among those who repeatedly visited him. The (11) ____ of his soul had ____ finally escaped the prison of his body.

Write your answers here:

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Word building 3

Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

GESTURES

An ancient Chinese proverb says: ‘Be (0) _____ of a man SUSPECT
whose stomach does not move when he laughs.’ The (1) _____ MOVE
we make with our bodies, often quite (2) _____ , give us away. CONSCIOUS
For example, fidgeting is a sure sign of (3) _____ in young children. BORE
Drumming your fingers on the table tends to indicate (4) _____ PATIENT.
A man who keeps adjusting his tie is betraying his (5) _____ NERVOUS.
These are obvious gestures, (6) _____ recognised and understood. But WIDE
the (7) _____ of a gesture can vary in different cultures. The ‘thumbs up’ SIGNIFY
sign indicates (8) _____ in some countries, but in others, it is obscene APPROVE
and (9) _____ . Eye contact is another important way in which we OFFEND
signal our (10) _____ : but at what point does a look become a stare? INTEND
And when does staring rudely become gazing in (11) _____ ? The ADMIRE
answer is, as usual ‘It all depends’.

Write your answers here:

0  _____ suspicious 6  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**A YOUNG WOMAN TALKS AMBITION**

Getting to the top doesn’t just depend on (0) ____ : it also

means making a total (1) ____ to your job. I work hard: evenings,

weekends, whatever it takes, I think that’s why I’m (2) ____ .

The people I work with are (3) ____ motivated. I work to weekly targets

and I achieve them. Now, I’m looking for a major (4) ____ . I
didn’t think I was (5) ____ until I came into this environment.

I took a drop in salary when I took this job, but it has (6) ____

been (7) ____ . I work hard and have a positive attitude to life.

That’s (8) ____ why I’m now earning the sort of salary

which was once beyond my (9) ____ dreams!

As to (10) ____ ambitions, well, I would like one day to have my

own company. But that’s (11) ____ to happen for a long time,

if at all.

Write your answers here:

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Word building 5

Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

SHARING

Judging from the ‘Flats to Let’ column, there is an (0) _____ END search going on for flatmates which is (1) _____ to the COMPARE search for suitable (2) _____ partners. MARRY

Indeed, the fact that the (3) _____ often specify the type and the ADVERTISE personality of the potential flatmate suggests that (4) _____ COMPATIBLE is as (5) _____ in flat-sharing as it is in the person you marry. DISPENSE

People usually ask for or offer (6) _____, but these probably provide REFER only a few (7) _____ facts. The things you really want to know SIGNIFY about a person are (8) _____ revealed, things like whether they RARE make a noise when they eat, and other (9) _____ habits. BEAR

Let’s face it, if you are going to share your (10) _____ with a complete LIVE stranger for any (11) _____ of time, you need to find out at the outset LONG whether their company will turn out to be a delight or a nightmare!

Write your answers here:

0    endless           6    
1    
2    
3    
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5    
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7    
8    
9    
10   
11   

Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**FORTUNE TELLING**

We live in a (0) ______ age in which everything we do is based on rational (1) ______ and careful investigation of the facts. In other words, we try to act (2) ______ and as a result of using our brains. But, if this is so, how can we explain the (3) ______ of horoscopes and similar ways of (4) ______ the future? I once learned to read palms, and then tried out my newfound (5) ______ on several friends and (6) ______. They were amazed at the (7) ______ of my reading of their characters and even more by my (8) ______ about their future lives, but of course there was nothing (9) ______ about my palmistry: it was just intelligent guesswork on my part. After all, I knew my ‘victims’ and could (10) ______ assess the (11) ______ that they would travel abroad or marry or change jobs in the near future.

Write your answers here:

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Grammatical terms

Traditionally, the language is divided into nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions. Knowing the grammatical terms is not the same thing as knowing the language, just as knowing about the language is not the same thing as being able to use the language. Still, it helps sometimes to know these grammatical terms if you want to talk about the language, for example, to give or listen to an explanation of a structure.

The terms tested here are ones that are widely used by teachers and students all over the world, but you may come across others. For example, what most call the past perfect (I had done) is called the pluperfect by some others.

Other terms have been introduced which, though useful, are not widely known. For example, determiners (a, the, this, that, etc.), distributives (each, every, all, etc.), quantifiers (much, many, etc.). We have not tested these, but you may come across them in more modern grammars.
A Which grammatical term can you use to describe the words or phrases in bold type in the sentences below? Choose from the following. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- adjective
- adverb of manner
- adverb of frequency
- comparative
- conjunction
- definite article
- idiom
- indefinite article
- interrogative pronoun
- noun
- personal pronoun
- possessive pronoun
- preposition
- question tag
- reflexive pronoun
- time expression

0 Put the **book** on the table, please.
1 A **BMW** is **more** expensive than a Fiat.
2 My uncle is an accountant.
3 Where were you **the night before last**?
4 She was wearing a **beautiful** dress.
5 He met his wife at a party.
6 We **usually** play tennis at weekends.
7 **Whose** are these keys?
8 Did your son really paint this **himself**?
9 Is this the **DVD** you borrowed from me?
10 She couldn't go to the party **because** she was feeling ill.
‘Whose pen is this?’ 'It’s **mine**.'

He always drives very **carefully**.

‘I love **you**,’ he whispered.

My brother **got the sack** last week.

He’s French, **isn’t he**?

In the following groups of words, four have something in common, grammatically speaking. The fifth is the ‘odd one out’. For each group, find the odd one out and explain why it does not belong with the others. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A **think** | B **took** | C **spoke** | D **left** | E **went**

*The answer is A. All the others are verbs in the past tense.*

1. A **good** | B **fat** | C **difficult** | D **beautiful** | E **very**

2. A **furniture** | B **police** | C **people** | D **cattle** | E **dice**

3. A **during** | B **while** | C **when** | D **as** | E **since**

4. A **lodgings** | B **clothes** | C **premises** | D **news** | E **minutes**

5. A **my** | B **hers** | C **our** | D **their** | E **its**

6. A **bread** | B **advice** | C **information** | D **homework** | E **company**

7. A **away** | B **by** | C **through** | D **above** | E **with**

8. A **sheep** | B **series** | C **horse** | D **deer** | E **species**

9. A **nearly** | B **scarcely** | C **hardly** | D **lively** | E **generally**

10. A **billiards** | B **scissors** | C **athletics** | D **measles** | E **mathematics**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Verb Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<td>present perfect continuous</td>
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<td>present simple with future meaning</td>
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0. She **wrote** her first novel at the age of nineteen.

1. Fifty people **were killed** in the explosion.

2. He **has been teaching** English as a Foreign Language for **ten** years.

3. Our team has had a **winning** streak lately.

4. Do you like **singing**?

5. **If it stops** raining soon **we'll go** to the beach.
At 8 o'clock last night I was walking home through the park.

Janet is having a party on Saturday.

By this time next year they will have been married for twenty-five years.

The coach leaves Swansea at 8.20 and arrives at Heathrow at 11.45.

I'll meet you on Friday outside the station.

Have you ever met David Brown?

She was very nervous as she hadn't flown before.

Just think. This time next week we'll be lying on a beach in Bali.

I haven't played rugby since I left school.

We had been waiting for nearly forty minutes when the train finally arrived.

Jeremy likes classical music.

It's nearly seven thirty. Wake up everyone!

Peter is walking to school.

I've decided to take up French.

You really ought to give up bungee jumping – it's so dangerous.
Answers

Test 1
1 had been stolen
2 phoned
3 leaving
4 returned
5 found
6 had been brought back
7 was
8 opened
9 found
10 apologizing
11 wrote/had written
12 did not have/didn’t have
13 had gone
14 hoped
15 did not/didn’t/wouldn’t mind
16 had taken
17 (had) enclosed
18 were
19 had been trying
20 had
21 had expected
22 were
23 decided
24 got
25 was awaiting/awaited
26 had been burgled
27 had been stolen
28 knew
29 lying
30 recognized
31 saying
32 enjoyed

Test 2
1D 2A 3C 4B 5A 6A 7C 8C 9A 10A
11C 12B 13D 14D 15B

Test 3
A 1 broken off
2 broke in
B 1 brought on
2 bring up
C 1 call for
2 call off
D 1 came across
2 come round
3 break up
4 broke away
3 bring out
4 brings back
3 call on
4 called ... after
3 come into
4 come out

Test 4
A 1 fell over
2 fallen out
3 fall for
4 fell through
B 1 get back
2 get to/get at
3 get through
4 getting ... down
C 1 went through
2 go by
3 gone off
4 go with
D 1 keep off
2 keep up
3 keep away
4 keeping ... back
E 1 get through
2 go with
3 keep up (with)
4 get to/get at
5 fall for
6 get back
7 keep back
8 keep off
9 go off
10 get someone down
11 fall out (with)
12 go by

Test 5
A 1 Look out
2 look forward
3 look back
B 1 put out
2 put in
3 put by
C 1 takes after
2 taking on
3 took to
4 look ... up
5 look into
4 put off
5 put down
4 taken in
5 take over
D 1 look into 6 take over
 2 take to 7 put down
 3 put by 8 look after
 4 look up 9 take after
 5 put out 10 look back

Test 6
1 pick up (picked up, picking up)
2 put out (putting you out, put out)
3 make out (make out, make out)
4 send off (sent him off, sent off)
5 go into (go into, went into)
6 back up (back up, back me up)
7 catch on (catch on, catch on)
8 turn down (turned down, Turn it down)
9 do up (do up, do up)
10 give away (gave away, give you away)
11 set out (set out, set out)
12 blow up (blow up, blew up)
13 call up (called up, call me up)
14 give up (give up, give up)
15 hold up (held up, held up)

Test 7
2f 3l 4h 5j 6a 7d 8g 9b 10e

Test 8
A At: night, once, the moment, first, last, work
   By: sight, order, air, all means, heart, mistake, night
   For: a change, sale, instance, hire, the moment
   In: a hurry, hospital, particular, private, trouble, work, order, sight, luck
   On: business, a diet, holiday, order, fire, purpose, sight
   Out of: date, sight, hospital, the ordinary, trouble, breath, work, order, luck

B 1 by all means
 2 on business
 3 on a diet
 4 by sight
 5 in hospital
 6 out of breath
 7 for sale
 8 at work/in a hurry
 9 for a change
 10 at the moment
 11 in private
 12 by heart
 13 on purpose
 14 out of order
 15 at last
 16 at first

Test 9
1 ill with 11 responsible for
 2 terrified of 12 grateful to
 3 absent from 13 eligible for
 4 proud of 14 jealous of
 5 short of 15 similar ... to
 6 famous for 16 rich in
 7 good at 17 absorbed in
 8 keen on 18 cruel to
 9 friendly with 19 serious about
 10 satisfied with

Test 10
1 translated into
 2 charged with
 3 succeeded in
 4 believe in
 5 remind ... of
 6 compliment ... on
 7 lost at
 8 arrived in
 9 protect ... from
10 insure ... against
11 share ... among
12 smelt/smelled of
13 suffers from
14 feel sorry for
15 think ... about
16 apologize for
17 care for
18 prefer ... to
19 rely on

Test 11
1 make eyes at
 2 have faith in
 3 find fault with
 4 make friends with
 5 make fun of
 6 take issue with
 7 take offence at
 8 take pleasure in
 9 take pride in
10 take exception to
11 pay attention to
12 take advantage of
13 catch sight of
14 keep track of
15 make provision for
16 take pride in
17 keep track of
18 pay attention to
19 make friends with
20 find fault with
21 take advantage of

NB It is possible to replace which with what, especially in numbers 2, 11 and 12.

Test 14
1 of 17 out 33 off
2 by 18 of 34 of
3 in 19 at 35 from
4 about 20 in 36 in
5 of 21 in/during 37 out of
6 of 22 of 38 in
7 up 23 on 39 of
8 in 24 at 40 to
9 of 25 under 41 for
10 of 26 of 42 of
11 on 27 from 43 against
12 by 28 in 44 out of
13 in 29 in 45 by
14 At 30 of 46 in/inside
15 of 31 in/inside 47 of
16 in 32 to 48 in

Test 15
A 1 a bunch of sweet-smelling yellow roses
   2 has lovely soft grey fur
   3 a tall middle-aged German businessman
   4 brand new, three-bedroomed, semi-detached house
   5 fast red Italian sports cars
   6 a superb oval oak coffee table
   7 this magnificent old Japanese vase
   8 tasty, hot Indian meals
   9 a shabby old cream linen jacket
   10 huge black triangular marble statue

B 1 The children sometimes go riding on Saturdays.
   2 I was only pretending! I wouldn’t really have chopped your fingers off!
   3 Carol’s daughter plays the violin beautifully.
   4 My brother nearly always finishes work early on Fridays.
   5 I don’t often go to the theatre. My sister, on the other hand, goes regularly.
6 I still don't understand why Joanna didn’t want to come to my party.
7 George hasn’t done much work so he’ll probably fail the exam.
8 I completely disagree with you! I disagree with you completely! Watching football live is definitely better than watching it on TV.
9 She’s just gone home.
10 Is my omelette ready yet? I’m still waiting for the hen to lay the eggs.

Test 16
A 1k 2g 3n 4j 5d 6a 7m 8f 9o
10i 11l 12h 13b 14e 15c
B 1 would’d give you; would’d drink
2 will you pay
3 would not/wouldn’t have happened
4 won’t come
5 it had rained
6 ’ll lose
7 would not/wouldn’t have taken
8 practised
9 had not/hadn’t driven/had not/hadn’t been driving

Test 17
1 It is bad manners to roll (=roll about) in your soup.
2 The farmer was injured with the gun the bull had.
3 The dog is fond of eating children.
4 They would prefer actors and actresses who had taken drugs.
5 The man has to wash two waitresses as well as the dishes.
6 The Queen, not the ship, slid gently into the river. It used to be normal to refer to ships as ‘she’.
7 Both the other motorist and a policeman smelled of drink.
8 The adult rather than the bath has a strong bottom.

Test 18
A 1k 2a 3g 4p 5l 6m 7j 8c 9h
10f 11b 12d 13o 14e 15n
B 1 as long as/provided that
2 as soon as
3 in case
4 until
5 even though/although
6 once/as soon as
7 until/unless/even if
8 because
9 If
10 even if

Test 19
1 Do you know if Mariarosa works here?
2 Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the station, please?
3 There are not any tickets for Saturday’s performance of Aida left.
4 How often do you borrow books from the library?
5 Did you remember to post that letter I gave you?
6 Which of you forgot to switch off the light/switch the light off before you went to bed last night?
7 If I promise not to step on your toes, will you dance with me?/Will you dance with me if I promise not to step on your toes?
8 Are either of you interested in playing a game of tennis this weekend?
9 Do you sometimes wonder what life is all about?
10 Is there any chance of having the day off tomorrow?
11 Have you ever been to Brazil or any other South American country?
12 What time does the bus leave and can you get a coffee on it?

Test 20
1 How often does she see her sister?
2 Where does Karen’s husband work?
3 How much does Paul weigh?
4 How often does the team play football?
5 How long has David lived in Australia?
6 How long did the group have to wait to get through customs?
7 What time did the family finally get home last night?
8 What colour hair does Jill have?
9 How many pairs of shoes did Sam buy in the sales.
10 Whose brother is a famous soccer player?
11 How did he pay for the goods?
12 How far is San Diego from LA?
13 Where did she meet her boyfriend?
14 What does he have for breakfast?
15 Why did they arrest him?
16 Which language did your mother speak as a child?
17 Who did this pen once belong to?
18 Who has a white sports car?

Test 21
1j 2n 3l 4h 5m 6a 7c 8g 9k 10b 11f

Test 22
1 The, an, the, –
2 a, the, a
3 The, the, the, –
4 –, –, the
5 a, the, the/an, –, the
6 –, a, –, the
7 a, –, the, the
8 –, –
9 an, –, a, the
10 –, the, The, the, –, the

Test 23
1 to hurt
2 to play
3 thinking
4 to leave
5 saving
6 wanting
7 to like
8 giving
9 meeting
10 to stay
11 talking
12 getting
13 to teach
14 to win
15 taking
16 being
17 to walk
18 to find
19 to see
20 living

Test 24
A 1 Anybody = Nobody
2 few = a little/some
3 Both = All
4 being = be
5 less = fewer
6 All = Both
7 none = neither
8 many = much
9 few = a few
10 I = me
11 be = being
12 neither = none
13 much = many
14 any = no
15 Nobody = Anybody

B 16 your own
17 who's
18 yours
19 whose
20 box of matches
21 it's

Test 25
2a 3j 4h 5d 6e 7i 8f 9c 10b

Test 26
1 some, any
2 Someone/body, anywhere
3 Anything, some, any
4 some, something
5 any, something, any
6 some, Someone/body, any
7 somewhere, Anywhere, something
8 anywhere, some
9 some, any
10 any, some
11 any, some

Test 27
1 one
2 anything
3 never
4 every
5 used
6 for
7 describing
8 else
9 hired
10 made
11 last
12 which
13 were
14 then
15 each
16 must
17 its
18 throwing
19 had
20 as
Test 28
A Make: the bed, a complaint, a confession, fun of someone, a fuss, an impression, a journey, a mistake, a noise, a phone call, a profit/loss, a speech
Do: business, damage, the garden, harm, one's best, research, the shopping, someone a favour
Have: a bank account, a barbecue, a bath/shower, a celebration, a driving lesson
B 1 had, do
  2 make
  3 making, do
  4 makes, do
  5 have, make
  6 do, have
  7 had, making
  8 do
  9 do
10 make, make
11 make
12 make
13 had, made
14 making, do
15 having, making
16 have, doing
17 make
18 have
19 made

Test 29
1B  4C  7A  10C  13C
2D  5C  8A  11B  14A
3A  6D  9B  12D  15D

Test 30
1D  4D  7B  10C  13A
2B  5D  8C  11D  14B
3A  6D  9A  12C  15C

Test 31
1C  4B  7D  10B  13D
2B  5D  8B  11C  14A
3C  6A  9A  12C  15B

Test 32
1B  4C  7C  10B  13C
2B  5B  8D  11A  14C
3A  6D  9A  12D  15B

Test 33
1A  4D  7C  10B  13A
2C  5B  8D  11D  14B
3A  6B  9A  12C  15C

Test 34
1D  5C  9A  13B  17A
2D  6A  10C  14D  18A
3B  7B  11D  15C  19B
4C  8D  12B  16C  20D

Test 35
1 from  16 had
2 decided/wanted  17 into/in
3 later/afterwards  18 no
4 with/about  19 would
5 into/through  20 time
6 its/his  21 less
7 well  22 into
8 rather  23 how
9 took  24 upset
10 belonging  25 such
11 but  26 make
12 on  27 his
13 after  28 on
14 sure/certain  29 some/a
15 being  30 has

Test 36
1 all  17 makes
2 tell/give  18 it
3 who  19 long
4 any/every  20 which
5 as  21 else
6 his  22 that
7 to  23 first
8 spends  24 anything
9 gets/gathers/takes/acquires
10 order  25 time
11 out  26 have
12 In  27 Unlike
13 enough  28 can
14 himself/well  29 come
15 watch/see/attend  30 all
16 for/and

Test 37
1 mad/wild/crazy
2 before
3 up/out
4 into
5 remains
Test 39
1 One
2 was
3 attended
4 got/ found/ took
5 on
6 was
7 from
8 lessons/ classes/ courses
9 when
10 first
11 After
12 among
13 came
14 won/ gained/ got
15 it
16 who
17 so
18 abroad/ overseas
19 appeared/ featured
20 such
21 continued
22 having
23 of
24 on
25 it
26 including/ notably/ particularly/ especially
27 from/ of
28 there
29 every/ each
30 in

Test 40
1 whole
2 soaked
3 as
4 waiting/ hoping/ trying/ attempting
5 So
6 come/ been
7 without
8 would

Test 38
1 for
2 most
3 having
4 into
5 looking/ staring
6 later
7 made
8 trouble/ bother/ disturb/ interrupt
9 like
10 still/ do
11 do
12 for
13 if
14 could/ would
15 such
16 course
17 how
18 back
19 After
20 made
21 of
22 done
23 themselves
9 pulled/drew/drove
10 took
11 no
12 with
13 there
14 As/Since
15 in/into/inside
16 made
17 long
18 had
19 pick
20 By
21 stopped
22 out
23 feel/get
24 of
25 must
26 look
27 with/in
28 since

Test 44
1 is the last time
2 should not/shouldn’t have stolen
3 the first time I have
4 I would/I’d have bought
5 since detectives started
6 apologized for not giving
7 told me not to
8 wish I had/I’d gone
9 had (great) difficulty in starting
10 fell out

Test 45
1 was not/wasn’t well enough
2 asked me to take
3 never eaten better food than
4 have not/haven’t seen John
5 too quietly
6 it had not/hadn’t been raining
7 wish I could
8 in order to avoid
9 had not/hadn’t behaved badly
10 the first time I have

Test 46
1 all the questions right/correct except
2 no point in going
3 though it was raining heavily
4 there was still no sign
5 the chances of her winning/her chances of winning
6 take no notice of
7 would/’d rather you didn’t
8 last heard from her
9 insisted on us/our staying/insisted that we stay
10 I hadn’t seen

Test 43
1 had never seen
2 get married/are getting married
3 work(s) harder than
4 was awarded
5 work as hard as
Test 47
1 the 7 that 13 in
2 up 8 about 14 you
3 with 9 being 15 ✗
4 was 10 want 16 it
5 ✗ 11 for
6 at 12 ✗

Test 48
1 after 7 come 13 inside
2 ✓ 8 an 14 out
3 ✓ 9 ✓ 15 ✓
4 ✓ 10 as 16 have
5 when 11 after 17 for
6 that 12 ✓

Test 49
1 she 7 that 13 ✓
2 of 8 the 14 for
3 ✓ 9 ✓ 15 not
4 will 10 ✓ 16 very
5 it 11 then
6 ✓ 12 try

Test 50
1 it 7 to 13 he
2 ✓ 8 far 14 off
3 ✓ 9 then 15 if
4 ✓ 10 ✓ 16 ✓
5 is 11 have
6 as 12 me

Test 51
1 they 7 ✓ 13 been
2 have 8 on 14 so
3 ✓ 9 to 15 but
4 she 10 away 16 ✓
5 has 11 that
6 for 12 that

Test 52
1 like 7 of 13 ✗
2 ones 8 to 14 for
3 in 9 the 15 about
4 more 10 ✓ 16 it
5 ✓ 11 me
6 been 12 am

Test 53
1 regardless 6 satisfaction
2 generally 7 argument
3 responsibility 8 repetitive
4 valuable 9 truth
5 salesmen/ 10 relatively
  saleswomen/ 11 financial
  salespeople

Test 54
1 deformed 7 terrorise/
2 enlarged 8 terrifying
3 growth 9 fame
4 unfortunate 10 notably
5 eventually 11 beauty

Test 55
1 movements 7 significance
2 unconsiously 8 approval
3 boredom 9 offensive
4 impatience 10 intention
5 nervousness 11 admiration
6 widely

Test 56
1 commitment 7 worthwhile
2 successful 8 overwhelmingly
3 highly 9 wildest
4 promotion 10 fulfilling
5 competitive 11 unlikely
6 certainly

Test 57
1 comparable 7 significant
2 marriage 8 rarely
3 advertisements 9 unbearable
4 compatibility 10 life
5 indispensable 11 length
6 references

Test 58
1 decisions 7 accuracy
2 sensibly 8 predictions
3 popularity 9 mysterious
4 telling 10 easily
5 knowledge 11 likelihood
6 acquaintances
Test 59
A adjective – 4
  adverb of frequency – 6
  conjunction– 10
  idiom – 14
  interrogative pronoun – 7
  personal pronoun – 13
  preposition – 5
  reflexive pronoun – 8
  adverb of manner – 12
  comparative – 1
  definite article – 9
  indefinite article – 2
  possessive pronoun – 11
  question tag – 15
  time expression – 3

B
1 very – it’s not an adjective
2 furniture – it takes a singular verb
3 when – it’s an interrogative pronoun
4 news – takes a singular verb
5 hers – it’s a possessive pronoun
6 company – it’s countable (has a plural form)
7 away – it’s an adverb, not a preposition
8 horse – it’s not plural
9 lively – it’s an adjective
10 scissors – takes a plural verb

Test 60
auxiliary verb – 11
future – 10
future perfect – 8
imperative – 17
passive – 1
past perfect – 12
present continuous – 18
present perfect – 14
conditional – 5
future continuous – 13
gerund – 3
modal verb – 20
past continuous – 6
past perfect continuous – 15
phrasal verb – 19
present participle – 4
present simple – 16
present continuous with future meaning – 7
present perfect continuous – 2
present simple with future meaning – 9