

E. MOUTSOU

Use of English



for all exams

teacher's book

Use of English B2 for all exams

E. Moutsou

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Introduction

Use of English B2 for the FCE Examination and other exams is intended for B2 level students. It systematically teaches grammar and vocabulary and prepares students thoroughly for all exams.

The FCE Use of English Paper contains four parts and lasts 45 minutes. The task types and the number of questions in each part are presented in the following table.

PART	TASK TYPE	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS/MARKS
1	Multiple-choice cloze	12 (one mark per question)
2	Open cloze	12 (one mark per question)
3	Word formation	10 (one mark per question)
4	Key word transformation	8 (two marks per question)

This book is divided into 15 units, followed by a Final FCE Test and a Final ECCE Test.

The vocabulary and grammar taught has been distributed in 12 units (Units 1-4, 6-9 and 11-14), each of which is divided into two sections. In the first section, in units 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13 there is a selection of collocations and expressions, while in units 2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 14 there is a selection of prepositional phrases. Phrasal verbs, words with prepositions, grammatical structures and key word transformations are presented and practised in all 12 units. This section ends with two exercises which are similar in format to tasks in the FCE Use of English paper and ECCE Grammar and Vocabulary sections, but which test only the items taught in the corresponding unit.

In the second section, a number of groups of easily confused words and derivatives are presented and practised, followed by two exercises which test only the items taught in the corresponding unit.

Units 5, 10 and 15 are consolidation units which revise the material previously taught. Each of them is actually a complete Use of English Practice Test following the exact format of the FCE/ECCE examinations, but testing only the items taught in the four units preceding it.

The Final FCE Test and Final ECCE Test are modelled on the Cambridge Use of English Paper and on the Grammar and Vocabulary sections of the University of Michigan Examination for the ECCE.

The reference section at the end of the book includes an overview of English Grammar, vocabulary notes with definitions of easily confused words, exam tips and three appendices. These appendices alphabetically present prepositional phrases, words with prepositions and derivatives.

The Teacher's Book consists of two sections. The first section is the Student's Book with the answers overprinted. The second section includes notes for the teacher and three photocopiable Revision Tests with Key.

Contents

UNIT 1 p. 6

Section 1

Collocations with *go, come, reach, get*
Collocations of the type noun+of+noun
Phrasal verbs with *come, go and be*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Tenses

UNIT 2 p. 16

Prepositional phrases of time and place
Phrasal verbs with *get, pull and throw*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Relative Clauses-Clauses of Time

UNIT 3 p. 26

Expressions with day, year and time
Collocations with *hold, run, catch and keep*
Phrasal verbs with *look, check, watch and show*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Adverbs-Comparisons-Articles-Uncountables

UNIT 4 p. 36

Prepositional phrases (miscellaneous)
Phrasal verbs with *keep, hold, catch, carry, wear, work and move*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Determiners-Pronouns

UNIT 5 p. 46

Consolidation I (Units 1-4)

UNIT 6 p. 50

Collocations with *do and make*
Collocations with *break, change, cut, turn and draw*
Adverbial expressions
Phrasal verbs with *make, do, grow, pass, fill and leave*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Infinitive /-ing form

UNIT 7 p. 60

Prepositional phrases (miscellaneous), linking phrases
Phrasal verbs with *break, burn, cut and turn*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Modal Verbs

UNIT 8 p. 70

Collocations with *leave, put, set, shake, miss and lose*
Collocations/Expressions with way
Sentence linkers
Phrasal verbs with *put, lay, set, settle*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Passive Voice

UNIT 9 p. 80

Prepositional phrases (miscellaneous)
Phrasal verbs with *mix, run, hang, fall, hurry and try*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Pronouns-Causative Form

Section 2

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topics of work and employment)
Introduction to Derivatives

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topics of time and viewing)
Adjectives in -ful, -less and nouns in -ship deriving from noun roots

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topics of people and education)
Adjectives in -al, -y, -ous, -ly (+adverbs) and nouns in -hood deriving from noun roots

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topics of travel and tourism)
Adjectives in -ic, -ical, verbs in -ise and nouns in -ist, -ian, -dom deriving from noun roots

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topic of money)
Common negative prefixes

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topic of thinking)
Verbs in -en and nouns in -ness, -nce, -ncy, -cy deriving from adjective roots

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topic of communication)
Verbs in -ise and nouns in -ity, -hood deriving from adjective roots

Words easily confused (miscellaneous)
Inflections of nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs

Section 1

Section 2

UNIT 10 p. 90

Consolidation II (Units 6-9)

UNIT 11 p. 94

Collocations with *follow, have, take, give, pay, bring* and *mind*
Phrasal verbs with *take, close, knock, clean, clear* and *drop*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Clauses of concession, reason, purpose and result

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topics of crime and punishment)
Adjectives in -able, -ible, -ent, -ant and nouns in -ery, -ence, -ance, -ant deriving from verb roots

UNIT 12 p. 104

Prepositional phrases (miscellaneous)
Phrasal verbs with *bring, give, hand, burst* and *blow*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Conditionals

Words easily confused (mainly related to the topics of health and illness)
Nouns in -ion, -ation, adjectives in -ive, -ative and nouns in -al deriving from verb roots

UNIT 13 p. 114

Adjective + Noun Collocations
Collocations with *say* and *tell*
Idiomatic expressions with *all*
Phrasal verbs with *lie, stand, sit, save, dress, pay, end, point, lock* and *let*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Unreal Past

Words easily confused (miscellaneous)
Nouns in -ment, -ure, -er, or and -ee deriving from verb roots

UNIT 14 p. 124

Prepositional phrases (miscellaneous)
Phrasal verbs with *call, speak, tell* and *count*
Words with prepositions (miscellaneous)
Grammar Review: Reported Speech

Words easily confused (miscellaneous)
Irregular Derivatives
Adjectives and nouns deriving from the name of a country or continent
Adverbs and pronouns ending in -body, -one, -thing, -where, -how, -ever and -self

UNIT 15 p. 134

Consolidation III (Units 11-14)

Final FCE Test	138
Final ECCE Test	142
Grammar Review	147
Vocabulary Notes	165
Exam Tips	171
Appendix I: Prepositional Phrases	173
Appendix II: Words with Prepositions	174
Appendix III: Derivatives	176
Teacher's Notes	185
Revision Test I	186
Revision Test II	190
Revision Test III	194
Key to Tests	198

Collocations/Expressions**A Complete the blanks with the verbs go, come, reach or get.**

get	better	go/get	to sleep	get	revenge	get	on sb's nerves
reach	a decision	get	rid of	go	red	get	off sb's back
come	to terms with	get	ready	reach	an agreement	get	down to business
get	into trouble	get	the sack	get	lost	go	over the top
get	dark	come	in handy	get	the job	get	even with

B Complete the sentences with the collocations / expressions in the box below. Use each one only once.

in somebody's shoes on top of in search of on the safe side in charge of in trouble with

- 1 Mr Johnson is in charge of the company's marketing department.
- 2 People who systematically cheat the tax system will one day be in trouble with the Tax Department.
- 3 The doctor insisted that I should be given a thorough check-up just to be on the safe side.
- 4 The children wandered around the neighbourhood in search of their lost dog.
- 5 Nobody would want to be in his shoes, not with all those debts he has to pay off.
- 6 After weeks of hard work, Kevin was confident he was finally on top of the situation.

C Complete the collocations below with the words in the box. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases more than one word may be correct.

bar bunch can clap flash flock pair pint set sheet swarm tube

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a <u>pair</u> of pyjamas | a <u>sheet</u> of paper | a <u>pair</u> of scissors |
| a <u>flash</u> of lightning | a <u>bar</u> of soap | a <u>flock</u> of sheep |
| a <u>pint/can</u> of beer | a <u>pair</u> of sunglasses | a <u>set</u> of rules |
| a <u>set</u> of traffic lights | a <u>flock</u> of birds | a <u>clap</u> of thunder |
| a <u>bunch</u> of flowers | a <u>tube</u> of toothpaste | a <u>swarm</u> of bees |

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A COME

- 1 While cleaning the basement, I **came across** something I thought I had lost years ago.
- 2 Joe **came into** a lot of money, which changed his life completely.
- 3 Why doesn't Julie **come round** to our place anymore?
- 4 The scientists took months to **come up with** a solution to their problem.
- 5 Richard **came down with** a bad cold the day before his exams.
- 6 It took the woman a few minutes to **come round / to** after she had fainted.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 3 | stop by, visit |
| 2 | inherit |
| 1 | find by chance |
| 6 | regain consciousness |
| 5 | be taken ill with |
| 4 | think of and suggest |

B GO

- 1 They decided to **go ahead** with their trip despite the bad weather conditions.
- 2 Once you have finished cleaning, you can **go on** with your job.
- 3 The doctor wanted to **go over** the test results with his patient.
- 4 That tie **goes with** your suit nicely.
- 5 Luckily no one was injured when the bomb **went off**.
- 6 While visiting Rome, we **went round** all the major archaeological sites.
- 7 The child **went through** a lot before recovering completely.
- 8 The milk **went off** after only an hour in the scorching heat.
- 9 What's **going on** in there? Open the door!

6	move / travel around, visit
4	match
5	explode
1	start sth
2	continue doing
8	turn sour, start to decay
3	examine / discuss in detail
7	suffer
9	happen

C BE

- 1 What's **on** this weekend at the theatre?
- 2 We were promised that the hard times would **be over** soon.
- 3 I **was about to** leave home when some unexpected visitors arrived.
- 4 I'm **for** the mayor's plan to relocate the town hall.
- 5 What **are** the boys **up to**? Don't tell me they're ruining the garden again!
- 6 I must **be off** now. My parents are expecting me for dinner.

6	leave
4	support, in favour of
2	end
3	be ready to
1	be shown / performed
5	do (usually sth wrong)

Words with Prepositions**A Complete the blanks with prepositions.**

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
excellent <u>at</u>	an answer <u>to</u>	associate <u>with</u>	praise sb <u>for</u> sth
experienced <u>in</u>	an expert <u>on/in/at</u>	concentrate <u>on</u> sth	provide sb <u>with</u> sth
happy <u>for</u> sb	(take) pride <u>in</u>	congratulate sb <u>on</u> sth	provide sth <u>for</u> sb
happy <u>with/about</u> sth	a reply <u>to</u>	cooperate <u>with</u> sb	succeed <u>in</u>
proud <u>of</u>	a report <u>on</u>	deal <u>with</u>	supply sb <u>with</u> sth
respected <u>for</u>	an opportunity <u>for</u>	include <u>in</u>	supply sth <u>to</u> sb
responsible <u>for</u>			

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Congratulations Rodney! I'm so **happy for** you and your wife.
- 2 I would be more than happy to **provide** you with our company's catalogue.
- 3 We **supply** all major companies with our products.
- 4 She **takes** great **pride in** her work. That's why she's the best in her field.
- 5 The government will **provide** housing for the homeless.
- 6 You shouldn't be **proud of** yourself. What you did was wrong!
- 7 The government **supplied** food and medicine to the victims of the hurricane.
- 8 The journalist was **praised** for his **report on** the starving children of Africa.

Grammar Revision (Tenses)

See Grammar Review page 147 ➤

- A** Read the text below and complete each blank with one word. All missing words are auxiliary verbs (is, was, have, has, had, do, does, did etc.).

My life (1) has improved a lot since last year. You see, before that I (2) had been working in the same job for five years and I (3) was beginning to feel rather bored. I (4) was getting ready to apply for another job when one day my boss called me into her office. "Our company (5) is planning to expand overseas," she said. "We (6) are thinking of starting with Spain, therefore we will (7) be needing some of our best employees to support our new branch there. (8) Do you think you would be interested in a transfer?" Naturally I accepted, although at the time I (9) did not know that they (10) were also going to promote me to assistant manager.

By the end of this month, I will have (11) been living in Madrid for a year. You can't imagine how exciting my life (12) has become.



- B** Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, Past Progressive, Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive and complete the boxes with the time words below. Use each time word only once.

for while yet still when ago already since

1 While Mary was having (have) a bath yesterday evening, I was in the kitchen.
I was cooking (cook) her favourite dish because I wanted (want) to surprise her.
When she came (come) into the kitchen, she couldn't believe her eyes!

2 Jim: Mum. I have been looking (look) for my black belt for the past hour and I still haven't found (not find) it. Have you seen (see) it anywhere?

Mother: No, but I think you lent (lend) it to your brother about a week ago.

Jim: Oh, you're right. He hasn't given/didn't give (not give) it back to me. I bet he has been wearing (wear) it all week. Where is he now, Mum?

Mother: I'm afraid Mark has already left (leave).
He got (get) up about an hour before you did (do).

3 I have been working (work) on this project since this morning but I haven't finished (not finish) it yet. What am I going to tell my boss?

Points to remember

④ My sister loves cats. ✓
She loves cats. ✓
~~My sister she loves cats.~~
(Only one subject in each sentence.)

④ There is a book on the table.
It is Susan's.
(Use **there** when mentioning sth for the first time.
Use **it** for sth already mentioned.)

④ They don't have a car. ✓ (have = own)
They haven't got a car. ✓ (have got = own)
~~They don't have got a car.~~
~~They haven't a car.~~

④ He has a bath every morning. ✓ (have = take)
He doesn't have a bath every morning. ✓
He ~~has got a bath every morning.~~

④ James didn't use to smoke so much. ✓
~~James didn't used to smoke so much.~~
(did/didn't + bare infinitive)

④ I do speak French. ✓ (emphasis)
He does eat snails. ✓
They did buy a house. ✓
~~We did saw the thief.~~
(do/does/did + bare infinitive)

④ She has gone to Italy. (*She is still there.*)
She has been to Italy. (*She has returned.*)

④ I bought this bike two years ago. ✓
(Past Simple + ago)
~~I have bought this bike two years ago.~~
~~I bought this bike two years before.~~
I have had this bike for two years. ✓
(Present Perfect + for)
~~I have this bike for two years.~~

I have had this bike since 1998. ✓
(Present Perfect + since + time)
I have had this bike since I was sixteen. ✓
(Present Perfect + since + Past Simple)
~~I have had this bike since two years ago.~~
(Only one time word in each sentence.)

④ I haven't studied for a week. (refers to the past: *The last time I studied was a week ago.*)
I have to study for a week. (refers to the future: *I must study for a week before I do sth else.*)

④ I haven't eaten spaghetti for six months. ✓
~~I have to eat spaghetti for six months.~~

Key Transformations

④ I have never been to Malta before.
It is the first time I have ever been to Malta.

④ I had never been to Malta before.
It was the first time I had ever been to Malta.

④ When did he start working?
How long has he been working?
How long is it since he started working?

④ The last time I saw her was a year ago.
I last saw her a year ago.
I haven't seen her for a year.
It has been a year since I last saw her.
It is a year since I last saw her.

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

MONEY



There is no doubt that money, in the form that we know it today, (1) _____ is _____ what keeps modern economic life functioning. Yet, throughout history, money, in whatever form, has provided people (2) _____ with _____ the ability to buy (3) _____ and/or _____ sell goods. Thousands of years (4) _____ ago _____, civilisations (5) _____ used _____ to rely on the barter system as a way of exchanging goods. Within this system a person had to exchange one thing for another. This meant that the two parties involved had to (6) _____ make/reach _____ an agreement as to what they thought their products were worth. Items such (7) _____ as _____ wheat, tobacco and livestock have all been used as money at one time or another. It was not until much later that humans came up (8) _____ with _____ the idea of money in the form of metal coins. So why (9) _____ did _____ the barter system come to an end? The answer is simple. Coins were much easier to handle and carry around. Since then, the use of coins has become widespread. It has made commerce simpler and has given countries an opportunity (10) _____ for _____ development by doing business with other countries further afield, which they (11) _____ had _____ never done business with before.

In recent years, paper money has become more common all over the world, as it is easier to use. It (12) _____ will _____ not be long, however, before plastic cards take over completely, replacing coins and paper money.

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 We last went abroad a long time ago.
not We _____ have not been abroad for _____ a long time.
- 2 When did they start living in the suburbs?
have How _____ long have they been living _____ in the suburbs?
- 3 It's the first time she has ever had problems with the authorities.
trouble She _____ has never had trouble _____ with the authorities before.
- 4 When Carl was young, he went to a holiday camp every summer.
used When Carl was young, he _____ used to go to _____ a holiday camp every summer.
- 5 After the earthquake, the government supplied food and medicine to the homeless.
provided After the earthquake, the government _____ provided the homeless with _____ food and medicine.
- 6 Lucy hasn't visited me since February.
was The last _____ time Lucy visited me was _____ in February.
- 7 How long has he had this car?
bought How long _____ is it since he bought _____ this car?
- 8 I haven't caught a cold for ages.
down I last _____ came down with a cold _____ ages ago.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-H below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A job occupation work employment profession

- 1 People in the medical profession work long hours.
- 2 In order to get a(n) job as a computer analyst, you need a degree in computer science.
- 3 Betty has been out of work since January.
- 4 Employment agencies help people find work in their field.
- 5 I was asked to write my present occupation on the application form.

B task course duty

- 1 They were set the task of cleaning the room after the meeting.
- 2 It is a nurse's duty to make the patients feel comfortable.
- 3 Her marks are quite high, so she can choose between a medical or a law course at university.

C employer employee colleague assistant clerk officer attendant

- 1 The shop assistant helped me choose a jumper that suited me.
- 2 The car park attendant is responsible for parking customers' cars.
- 3 All employees are expected to be at work by 8.30. Our employer insists on it.
- 4 Jill worked as a(n) clerk for a law firm before entering politics.
- 5 All my colleagues at the office are friendly.
- 6 Bob is a senior officer in the armed forces.

D party crew staff

- 1 A member of a political party gave a speech in the town centre last night.
- 2 The teaching staff at our school have formed a basketball team.
- 3 The search party had no luck in finding the missing child.
- 4 The ship's crew served drinks as the ship set sail.

E aim goal intention challenge success ambition

- 1 The Maths problem was a(n) challenge and took me over an hour to solve.
- 2 The aim/goal of environmental organisations is to stop environmental destruction.

unit 01

- 3 People with ambition will always try to achieve their goals.
- 4 Their first album was a great success and sold two million copies worldwide.
- 5 I have no intention of changing my plans for tonight.

F

achieve fulfil cope deal face succeed

- 1 John succeeded in convincing his boss to give him the day off.
- 2 He doesn't deal/cope with crisis situations very well.
- 3 Despite his health problems, Joe fulfilled his ambition to play in the local football team.
- 4 The Johnstons are facing financial difficulties after Mrs Johnston lost her job.
- 5 Kim put a lot of work into her project and achieved excellent results.
- 6 During his career as a teacher, he has dealt with students from different backgrounds.

G

manage run operate undertake

- 1 You have to read the instructions carefully before you operate the photocopying machine.
- 2 Brett couldn't find experienced staff so he ran his business on his own for a few months.
- 3 Kate was supposed to undertake the training of the new staff.
- 4 The company is managed/run by two people who share the responsibilities.

H

skills qualities qualifications experience

- 1 To get the job you must have three years' experience in telecommunications and the necessary qualifications, one of which is a university degree.
- 2 Leadership qualities are required by a Prime Minister, as well as communication skills.
- 3 Learning to windsurf was a fantastic experience!

Derivatives

A Look at the sentences below. What part of speech (verb, noun, adjective or adverb) is each of the words in bold type?

adjective

My sister is a **careful** driver.

verb

He **cares** about his dog.

adverb

The students listened to their teacher **carefully**.

noun

The assistant handled the goods with **care**.

adverb

I'm **terribly** sorry for my rude behaviour.

adjective

The weather was **terrible** last weekend.

Each part of speech has a different function in the sentence.

VERBS: describe actions, events, feelings or situations.

(e.g. The two patterns **differ** from each other.)

NOUNS: refer to people, animals, things, actions, situations or ideas.

(e.g. There is a **difference** between the two patterns.)

ADJECTIVES: describe the qualities of nouns.

(e.g. This pattern is **different** from that one.)

ADVERBS: describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, phrases or whole sentences.

(e.g. The two patterns have been **differently** designed.)

A lot of English words can be used as **roots** for the formation of other words, which are called **derivatives**.

Most **adverbs**, for instance, are formed by adding the ending **-ly** to the **root adjective**.

careful → carefully terrible → terribly different → differently

B Choose the correct word A, B or C to complete the following sentences.

1 The zoo's main attraction are the pandas.

A attractively B attractive C attraction

2 The teacher was angry with the student because he didn't do his homework.

A anger B angry C angrily

3 Before I set off on my journey, my father told me to drive safely.

A safe B safety C safely

4 What's the difference between *increase* and *decrease*?

A difference B differently C different

5 I hired a photographer to take pictures at my wedding.

A) photographer B) photography C) photographic

6 Despite his age, he leads an active life.

A activity B acting C active

7 She completed the project successfully and was promoted.

A success B successfully C successful

C Read the sentences below and decide what part of speech is missing. Then, complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1 I love sitting on my new sofa. It's so (Part of speech: adjective) comfortable.

2 She chose light-coloured furniture to (Part of speech: verb) brighten up her dull flat.

3 It's certainly (Part of speech: adjective) dangerous to drive at high speed.

4 August is a (Part of speech: adjective) peaceful month in our city, as everyone is away on holiday.

COMFORT

BRIGHT

DANGER

PEACE

unit 01

- 5 The (Part of speech: noun) robber held up the bank and stole £200 000.
- 6 Nobody could find the (Part of speech: noun) solution to the difficult Maths problem.
- 7 Even though they had financial difficulties, they were (Part of speech: adverb) happily married.
- 8 I feel very (Part of speech: adjective) sleepy today. I think I'll have some coffee.

ROB

SOLVE

HAPPY

SLEEP

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

FINDING EMPLOYMENT

My first (1) job was as a sales (2) assistant at a large department store. I wanted to work part-time, because I was still studying (3) at university and I was only (4) able to work a few nights a week.

I came (5) across the advertisement in the local newspaper. I remember the interview as though (6) it were yesterday. The personnel manager sat behind a large desk. He asked me various questions which surprised me because all I wanted was to work in sales. An hour later, I was told that I had got the job and was given a contract to go (7) over. I was to be trained for ten days before I took my post. Also, as a member of (8) staff, I was entitled to some benefits, including discounts.



When I eventually started, I was responsible (9) for the toy section. I really enjoyed it there and I loved demonstrating the different toys. I was surprised at how friendly my (10) colleagues were, too. They made working there fun even when we had to (11) deal with customers who (12) got on our nerves. On the whole, working there was a great experience which I will never forget.

1	A occupation	B job	C work	D employment
2	A employee	B attendant	C officer	D assistant
3	A in	B on	C at	D for
4	A excellent	B able	C proud	D experienced
5	A across	B into	C on	D round
6	A it	B I	C that	D there
7	A on	B over	C ahead	D with
8	A staff	B crew	C team	D party
9	A of	B at	C with	D for
10	A assistants	B staff	C colleagues	D employees
11	A control	B deal with	C manage	D cooperate
12	A came	B went	C got	D were

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

AN UNUSUAL OUTING

Last week I made a (1) **suggestion** to my cousin Alex, offering to take him to an (2) **amusement** park. He was very excited because it was his (3) **favourite** place. However, from the moment I picked him up, he was very (4) **noisy**, which surprised me since his behaviour was (5) **normally** very different. At one point, while waiting to get on a ride, he disappeared. (6) **Luckily**, the manager, who was very (7) **helpful**, found him an hour later amongst a crowd. Apparently, Alex had seen a famous basketball player and wanted his autograph. He (8) **apologised** to me immediately but I was so (9) **angry** at him that we left. It was then that I made the (10) **decision** never to take Alex out again.

SUGGEST

AMUSE

FAVOUR

NOISE

NORMAL

LUCK

HELP

APOLOGY

ANGER

DECIDE

Prepositional Phrases**A Complete the blanks with the prepositions in, on or at.**

<u>on</u>	a farm	<u>on</u>	the right/left	<u>in</u>	prison	<u>in</u>	a queue
<u>at</u>	work	<u>in</u>	the North	<u>at/on</u>	the back of	<u>at</u>	school
<u>in</u>	town	<u>at</u>	17 Walkley Road	<u>at</u>	the door	<u>in</u>	the suburbs
<u>at</u>	university	<u>on</u>	the outskirts	<u>in</u>	the mountains	<u>in</u>	rows/a row
<u>in</u>	the country	<u>on</u>	an island	<u>at</u>	the crossroads	<u>in/on</u>	Park Avenue

B Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on or at.

- 1 My brother is working part-time at the hospital.
- 2 There is a TV set in the corner of the room.
- 3 James sits at the front of the class.
- 4 They went on a boat ride on the river.
- 5 Homeless people sleep in/on the streets of most major cities.
- 6 He had to stay in hospital for a week after his operation.
- 7 My girlfriend is waiting for me at/on the corner.
- 8 The robbers parked their car in front of the bank.

C Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, at, by, for, from or out.

- 1 You can hand in your assignments on Tuesday at the very latest.
- 2 A tattoo is for life. So, think carefully before deciding on having one done.
- 3 Kick-off is in twenty minutes, so in the meantime, do your warm-up exercises.
- 4 In the beginning, I didn't want to have a party on/for my birthday, but now I've changed my mind.
- 5 Typewriters are already out of date.
- 6 You should read the introduction at the beginning of the book.
- 7 From now on, no one is allowed to enter the school building during the lunch break.
- 8 I haven't seen Michael for ages, so I'm going to visit him at the weekend.
- 9 It's a pity I have to remain indoors on such a nice day.
- 10 I can't talk to you at the moment. Ring me back in a while.
- 11 It's difficult to see the moon in the sky by day.
- 12 I'm really worried about Sam. He should have been here by now.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A GET

- 1 Joe was a fussy person and difficult to get on / along with.
- 2 The police surrounded the building, making it difficult for the criminals to get away.
- 3 He always gets away with his bad behaviour.
- 4 A large percentage of the population get by on very little money.
- 5 It took Betty months to get over her father's death.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 2 | escape |
| 5 | overcome |
| 4 | manage to live |
| 1 | have a good relationship |
| 3 | avoid being punished |

B PULL, THROW

- 1 The authorities declared the building unsafe and had it pulled down immediately.
- 2 A strange rattling noise forced the driver to pull over onto the hard shoulder.
- 3 It was time I threw out / away my old trainers. They were torn.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 | get rid of sth unwanted |
| 1 | demolish |
| 2 | move closer to the side of the road and stop (for vehicles) |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
amazed <u>at/by</u>	a description <u>of</u>	distinguish <u>between</u>	remind sb <u>of/about</u> sth (= tell sb again to do sth)
careful <u>with/of/about</u>	a failure <u>in</u>	experiment <u>with</u> sth	remind sb <u>of</u> sb/sth (= seem similar to sb/sth)
crowded <u>with</u>	a search <u>for</u>	glance <u>at</u>	smile <u>at/to</u>
fed up <u>with</u>	a solution <u>to</u>	hear <u>about/of</u> sb/sth (= have information about)	specialise <u>in</u>
ready <u>for</u>		hear <u>from</u> sb (= have news from)	stare <u>at</u>
satisfied <u>with</u>		join <u>in</u>	vote <u>for/against</u>
		regard sb/sth <u>as</u>	

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Must I always remind you about/of the need to follow the proper procedure?
- 2 I haven't heard from Lisa for over two weeks now.
- 3 The police released a description of the wanted man.
- 4 The park was crowded with enthusiastic teenagers celebrating the end of the school year.
- 5 There must be a solution to your problem.
- 6 "I'm a failure in life," declared the famous actor to his adoring fans.
- 7 In some cultures staring at people is considered offensive.

unit 02

- 8 Have you heard about the latest medical discovery?
- 9 A final search for evidence at the scene of the crime proved fruitless.
- 10 You remind me of myself when I was your age.

Grammar Revision (Relative Clauses - Clauses of Time)

See Grammar Review page 148 ➤

A Read the text below and complete each blank with one word. All the missing words are relative pronouns or adverbs.

Marilyn Monroe, (1) who was one of the world's most famous film stars, was born in 1926. Marilyn, (2) whose real name was Norma Jean Baker, had a miserable childhood. She grew up in Los Angeles, (3) where she spent most of her early years in foster homes. That's (4) why she still felt lonely even when she became famous. She worked as a model and also played minor roles in various films before making "Niagara", the film (5) which/that made her very popular. In 1954 she married Joe di Maggio, with (6) whom she entertained American troops fighting in Korea. She went on to make many films, some of (7) which were very successful such as "Some Like it Hot", "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and "Bus Stop". Her film career ended tragically in 1962, (8) when she died at the age of thirty six.

B Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- 1 As Celia was driving to the airport, she realised that she had left her passport at home.
A As soon as B As C During D Until
- 2 I will have finished studying by the time the film starts.
A until B while C by the time D once
- 3 The audience started clapping the moment the singer came on stage.
A by the time B the moment C while D just
- 4 Peter won't leave until he has finished all his work.
A until B by C just as D when
- 5 I haven't heard from him since we finished school.
A before B as soon as C after D since
- 6 Jane was working as a journalist while she was writing her first book.
A during B while C just as D once
- 7 My mother used to cry whenever she heard this song.
A by the time B the moment that C whenever D until
- 8 The police officer returned my driving licence after he had checked it.
A just as B until C while D after
- 9 She burst out laughing as soon as she saw the clown.
A as soon as B since C until D while
- 10 By the time we got back to the hotel, it was already dark.
A The moment that B As soon as C By the time D Once

Points to remember

- ④ My brother, ~~who~~ is a chemical engineer, works for a multinational company. (*subject : who*)
Jennifer's brother, ~~who~~ you met ~~him~~ at her party last week, is an engineer. (*object : who*)
(*Have only one word for the subject or the object of the relative clause.*)
- ④ Ann's father, ~~who/whom~~ we met last week, is ill. ✓
~~Ann's father, that we met last week, is ill.~~
(*That is not used in non-defining relative clauses.*)
- ④ The man **with whom** she is talking is her husband. ✓
(*preposition + whom/which*)
~~The man with who/that she is talking is her husband.~~
The man (*who(m)/that*) she is talking **with** is her husband. ✓
(*who/whom/which/that + prepositions*)
- ④ The room **where** he works is small. ✓
The room **in which** he works is small. ✓

- The room (*which/that*) he works **in** is small. ✓
~~The room in where he works is small.~~
~~The room where he works in is small.~~
~~The room in that he works is small.~~
- ④ I have 3,000 stamps, **some of which** are valuable. ✓
~~I have 3,000 stamps, some of that are valuable.~~
(*expressions of quantity+whom/which/whose*)
 - ④ When I grow up, I want to become a dentist. ✓
~~When I will grow up, I want to become a dentist.~~
He said he would call as soon as he returned.
~~He said he would call as soon as he would return.~~
(*Never use will and would after time words*)
 - ④ I visited two museums **while** I was on holiday. ✓
I visited two museums **during** my holiday. ✓
~~I visited two museums during I was on holiday.~~
(*during + noun*)

Key Transformations

- ④ Students **who** wish to go on the day-trip should write their names on this list.
Students wishing to go on the day-trip should write their names on this list.
- ④ She always did her homework first and then she watched TV.
She never watched TV until she did / had done her homework.
She never watched TV before doing / having done her homework.
- ④ Andrew left **after/before** breakfast.
Andrew left after/before having (had) breakfast.
Andrew left after/before he (had) had breakfast.

She always watched TV after she did / had done her homework.

- ④ I will sign the document **when** I read / have read it.
I will sign the document **after** I read / have read it.
I won't sign the document **before** I read / have read it.
I won't sign the document **until** I read / have read it.
- ④ Andrew left **after/before** breakfast.
Andrew left after/before having (had) breakfast.
Andrew left after/before he (had) had breakfast.

Examination Practice

A Choose the correct answer.

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 Here's the house where I lived as a child.
in Here's the house in which I lived as a child.

2 I don't know what made her quit her job.
reason I don't know the reason why she quit her job.

3 Passengers wishing to get up can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.
who Passengers who wish to get up can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.

4 He didn't study enough for his exams, so he failed two of them.
caused He didn't study enough for his exams, which caused him to fail two of them.

5 He always checked his car tyres before setting off on a journey.
until He never set off on a journey until he (had) checked his car tyres.

6 I've read all of Jane Austen's novels and there were only a couple that I didn't enjoy.
most I've read all of Jane Austen's novels, most of which I enjoyed.

7 Dr Williams is a cardiologist and has his surgery on the second floor.
whose Dr Williams, whose surgery is on the second floor, is a cardiologist.

8 Last week Phil took part in a spelling competition and won first prize.
in Phil won first prize in a spelling competition (that/which) he took part in/in which he took part last week.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-G below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A

look see watch notice regard stare glance observe

- 1 We spent weeks in Africa observing the way lions catch their prey.
- 2 Did you see/notice the tie he was wearing? It had pink elephants on it!
- 3 The students regarded/watched/observed the new teacher with curiosity.
- 4 Always look left and then right before crossing the road.
- 5 Don't stare at people like that! It's really rude.
- 6 I saw/watched a great science fiction film last night.
- 7 Before I bought the magazine, I glanced/looked through it quickly.
- 8 I couldn't help noticing the big red spots on his face.
- 9 Bill glanced/looked at his watch and started running. He was late for school.

B

find out invent discover detect

- 1 Many serious illnesses may be cured if they are detected early enough.
- 2 "We must find out as much as we can about the gang," said the detective.
- 3 Was it Captain Cook who discovered Australia?
- 4 The first camera, the Kodak 1, was invented by G. Eastman in 1888.

C

explore investigate look for look up (do) research

- 1 The police came to investigate the murder immediately.
- 2 I still have research to do for my project on sharks.
- 3 I must look up this word in the dictionary, because I don't remember what it means.
- 4 Mum, I'm looking for my trainers. Have you seen them?
- 5 As soon as the five friends got to the cave, they decided to explore it.

D

attempt effort trial experiment

- 1 It takes a lot of effort and patience to learn how to play a musical instrument.
- 2 John's case came to trial and in the end he was found innocent.
- 3 The athlete failed in his last attempt to break the world record.
- 4 Many cosmetic companies claim they don't carry out experiments on animals.
- 5 I worked for the company for a(n) trial period of two weeks before I was fully employed.

unit 02

E

audience spectators viewers sightseers onlookers witnesses

- 1 The spectators disagreed with the referee's decision and interrupted the football match.
- 2 The two teenagers claimed they were just onlookers and had nothing to do with the fight.
- 3 Paris attracts thousands of sightseers all year round.
- 4 At the end of the play, the audience applauded enthusiastically.
- 5 The witnesses were asked to give a detailed description of the accident.
- 6 The concert was broadcast on TV and attracted one billion viewers worldwide.

F

memorise remind recall recognise

- 1 I didn't recognise her at first. She had changed a lot.
- 2 I had to memorise his phone number because I didn't have a pen to write it down.
- 3 I'll ring Dad to remind him to buy coffee, otherwise he'll forget.
- 4 My grandfather can still recall scenes of World War II.

G

view sight image vision scene

- 1 The sun affects my vision/sight when I'm driving, so I always wear sunglasses.
- 2 We have a superb view of the sea from our balcony.
- 3 The child started to cry at the sight of the dogs.
- 4 The television show was about the sights you can visit in Rome.
- 5 The police arrived at the scene of the accident within minutes.
- 6 An actor's image is important for his career.
- 7 I ran out of paint, so I couldn't finish the sky for the background scene in the play.
- 8 When we were leaving the flower show, we were asked to fill in a questionnaire to give our views on what we had seen.

Derivatives

Derivatives are formed from noun roots, adjective roots and verb roots. In this unit we will deal with adjectives, adverbs and nouns which derive from certain noun roots.

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun + -ful	Adjective = Noun + -less
Describing a quality or characteristic (often abstract nouns) care	Having enough of that quality or characteristic careful	Not having that quality or characteristic careless
Adverb = Noun + -fully ≠ Adverb = Noun + -lessly		
	carefully	carelessly

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *colour, harm, hope, meaning, pain, power and use*.
- The noun **doubt** forms the adjective in **-ful** and the adverb in **-fully** and in **-less**.
doubt → doubtful → doubtfully - doubtless
- In some cases only one of the two adjectives - and corresponding adverbs - derives from the noun root, not both.
beauty → beautiful - ~~beautiness~~ / beautifully - ~~beautitlessly~~ end → ~~endful~~ - endless / ~~endfully~~ - endlessly
In the same way: *delightful, dutiful, grateful, aimless, effortless, heartless, homeless, nameless, pointless and shapeless*.
- The opposite of some adjectives in **-ful** is **un + noun root + ful**, not **noun root + less**.
success → successful ≠ unsuccessful skill → skilful ≠ unskilful truth → truthful ≠ untruthful
- Sometimes both adjective forms (**noun root + less** and **un + noun root + ful**) derive from the same noun.
In such cases the two adjectives have different meanings. The adjective form **un + noun root + ful** is the opposite of the adjective in **-ful**.
*help → helpful (= sb who gives help) ≠ unhelpful (= sb who doesn't give help)
helpless (= sb who needs help)*
- The opposite of some adjectives in **-less** is **noun root + -y** or **noun root + -ble**, not **noun root + -ful**.
*guilt → guiltless → guilty sleep → sleepless ≠ sleepy
sense → senseless ≠ sensible value → valueless ≠ valuable (note the changes in spelling)*
- Be careful with the meaning of the adjectives derived from **price**.
*price → pricey (=expensive)
→ priceless (= too valuable to have a price)*

Noun Root	Noun = Noun + -ship
1 Somebody in a certain position / occupation author	1 State of being in certain position / occupation authorship
2 Somebody having a relationship with sb else friend	2 Relationship between two people friendship

- Some common nouns that form nouns in the same way as *author* are: *citizen, leader, member and owner*.
- Some common nouns that form nouns in the same way as *friend* are: *companion, partner and relation*.
- Some nouns form nouns in **-ship** with a different meaning: *champion, scholar and sponsor*.

NOTE: When you are asked to complete a sentence with a suitable word deriving from a given root, read the sentence carefully to decide: 1) what part of speech the missing word is (noun, verb, adjective or adverb), 2) if the missing word has the same meaning as the given root (e.g. *success-successful*) or the opposite meaning (e.g. *success-unsuccessful*).

unit 02

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 The top model was beautifully dressed in an elegant evening gown.
- 2 My street is peaceful because it's far from any main roads.
- 3 Our football team won the championship at the end of the season and received sponsorship from a large company.
- 4 There are thousands of homeless people sleeping in the streets.
- 5 I bought a colourful dress but its colours faded after I washed it.
- 6 I was fined because I was driving carelessly.
- 7 The directions you gave us were rather unhelpful, as we still got lost.
- 8 I am feeling quite sleepy because I didn't get enough sleep last night.
- 9 I got into a business partnership with my cousin but it ended up being unsuccessful.
- 10 The musical performance was so powerful that the audience gave the orchestra a standing ovation.
- 11 The witness' statement didn't help the police in the investigation, so it proved to be valueless.
- 12 The man was found guilty of shoplifting and sentenced to one month in prison.
- 13 He has successfully completed his postgraduate studies.
- 14 The new lazer treatment can extract teeth painlessly.
- 15 It's just a harmless dog. There is no need to panic.

BEAUTY
PEACE
CHAMPION
SPONSOR
HOME
COLOUR
CARE
HELP
SLEEP
PARTNER
SUCCESS
POWER
VALUE
GUILT
SUCCESS
PAIN
HARM

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A NIGHT AT THE THEATRE

Going to the theatre brings back happy memories, as it (1) reminds me of my very first performance on stage, (2) which was thirty years ago. Parts of that particular night are so vivid that I can still picture myself as though it were yesterday. The excitement amongst the actors, the (3) audience's applause and the party after the opening night are memories which will remain with me for (4) life. I don't know how we managed to do so well. The rehearsals were far from satisfactory because we thought that we could just have two rehearsals a week (5) when in fact we needed more. The background (6) scenes to the last act weren't ready until an hour before the beginning of the play despite the set builder's best (7) efforts. The director was not satisfied (8) with anything and he didn't even want to show up on the first night. Admittedly, I wouldn't have wanted to either. (9) When the night finally arrived, we were all a bit worried. I remember (10) glancing through the curtain ten minutes before the start and being amazed (11) at the (12) sight of a full house. Finally, it was time for the curtain to go up. In the end, we proved the director wrong and everything went like clockwork.

1	A recognises	B reminds	C recalls	D memorises
2	A which	B when	C where	D who
3	A onlookers'	B viewers'	C audience's	D spectators'
4	A life	B ages	C a while	D time
5	A where	B when	C which	D whenever
6	A images	B visions	C scenes	D sights
7	A attempts	B efforts	C trials	D tries
8	A by	B in	C at	D with
9	A When	B After	C While	D Until
10	A glancing	B noticing	C staring	D watching
11	A in	B at	C on	D for
12	A view	B vision	C sight	D image

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.



FRIENDS

Many people consider (1) friendship to be the most important (2) relationship they can have. It is (3) wonderful to have a friend you can talk to and share (4) valuable experiences with. However, it is important to choose friends (5) carefully.

An ideal friend should be (6) thoughtful and when any difficulties arise, hopefully be there for us.

Of course, there will be times when we might be (7) doubtful of our friends. But, we should always talk things through in a (8) sensible way and find a solution to our problems. Moreover, we should be careful not to be (9) untruthful. Without honesty, the bond between friends is (10) useless and not worth anything at all.



FRIEND

RELATION

WONDER

VALUE

CARE

THOUGHT

DOUBT

SENSE

TRUTH

USE

Collocations/expressions

A The following expressions include the words day, year and time. Complete them with prepositions.

DAY	YEAR	TIME
in this day and age	all year round	for a period of time
day by/after day	year after year	from time to time
	at this time	for the first time
	of the year	at the right time
		in sb's free time
		in no time
		have no time for
		take time off work

B Complete the sentences with the collocations / expressions in the box below.

the other day all day long call it a day at times on time
 in time pass the time ahead of its time time and time again for the time being

- Despite technical problems, the flight left on time.
- We'll be getting a new printer next month. So, for the time being, we have to put up with this one.
- Most engineers agreed that the car's design was ahead of its time.
- I started a conversation with the person sitting next to me on the bus to pass the time.
- I saw Sally the other day. Did you know that she had broken her leg?
- The match started at 7 pm and Jack arrived just in time for the kick-off.
- Let's call it a day and go home. We've been working for over twelve hours without a break.
- He keeps making the same mistake time and time again.
- I find it very difficult to agree with you at times. Your views can sometimes be extreme.
- I have been sleepy all day long today. I don't know what's the matter with me.

C Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs hold, run, catch or keep.

- The student was caught in the act of cheating by the examiner.
- I just need you to keep an eye on Sam while I go out.
- Jenny will certainly catch everyone's attention with that dress she's wearing.
- Blue eyes and red hair run in my family. Only my aunt has brown eyes.
- When my grandmother was in hospital, I used to keep her company in the afternoons.
- Mary is moving to another city, but we promised to keep in touch with each other.
- Running a business requires many skills and expertise.
- You can't rely on Roger. Actually, he's the kind of person that can't keep a promise.
- The winner of the marathon had to catch his breath before speaking to the journalist.
- Please keep in mind that smoking is not allowed in this building.
- We all held our breath when the winner of the competition was being announced.
- As I was running to catch the bus, I slipped and fell.
- Can you keep a secret? Jane is organising a surprise party for Kevin's birthday!
- The children held hands while walking down the street.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A LOOK

- 1 We **looked after** Ben's house while he was on holiday.
- 2 We are all **looking forward** to the opening game of the season.
- 3 The authorities promised to **look into** the claims of corruption.
- 4 I **looked over** your essay and can suggest some improvements.
- 5 **Look out!** The pavement is broken and you might trip.
- 6 **Look up** the meaning of the word in the dictionary.
- 7 John **looks down on** people who aren't as rich as he is.
- 8 Children often **look up to** sports heroes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 7 | have a poor opinion of |
| 8 | respect, admire |
| 5 | warn somebody about potential danger |
| 1 | take care of |
| 2 | expect sth pleasant to happen |
| 3 | investigate |
| 4 | inspect quickly |
| 6 | try to find in a book or list |

B CHECK, WATCH, SHOW

- 1 We were told to **check in** at the airport as early as possible.
- 2 Guests are kindly reminded to **check out** by 12 o'clock.
- 3 The tourists were told to **watch out** for pickpockets.
- 4 The older children were told to **watch over** the younger ones.
- 5 The man was **showing off** his new sports car to his friends.
- 6 Everybody **showed up** at the party on Saturday night.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 | be careful about |
| 4 | care for sb or sth, especially because it is your responsibility |
| 6 | arrive, appear |
| 1 | report one's arrival at a hotel/airport etc. |
| 2 | pay the bill and leave (a hotel/clinic etc.) |
| 5 | try to make people notice and admire |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives

accustomed _____ to	familiar _____ to sb (=well known)
addicted _____ to	familiar _____ with sb (=friendly)
amused _____ at/with/by	be familiar _____ with sth (=know well)
astonished _____ by/at	famous _____ for
(un)aware _____ of	fond _____ of
crazy _____ about	impressed _____ by/with
cruel _____ to	interested _____ in
curious _____ about	keen _____ on
delighted _____ with	known _____ as (=regarded)
enthusiastic _____ about	pleased _____ with
excited _____ about	rude _____ to
	typical _____ of

Nouns

knowledge _____ of/about
a rise _____ in
(feel) sympathy _____ for
a talent _____ for
a taste _____ of (=flavour, brief experience)
a taste _____ for (=liking, preference)

Verbs

fill sth _____ with _____ sth
else
involve _____ in
know _____ about sth (=have knowledge of)

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Did you know _____ about the surprise party?
- 2 Are you familiar _____ with the company's no smoking policy?
- 3 Do you like the taste _____ of red wine more than that of white wine?
- 4 He is feared by everyone in the area. He's known _____ as 'The Cleaner'.
- 5 I'm really keen _____ on the idea of spending my holiday on an island in the Mediterranean.

- 6 This village looks familiar to me. Have we been here before?
- 7 A rise in inflation would have negative consequences for the country's economy.
- 8 I didn't like olive oil but I've developed a taste for it now that I'm living in Spain.

Grammar Revision (Adverbs - Comparisons - Articles - Uncountables)

See Grammar Review page 150

A Read the text below and complete each blank with one word.

Gianni Versace was one of the (1) most successful fashion designers (2) of/in the 1980s and 1990s. He was born in 1946, in Reggio, a (3) very/rather small town in Italy, where he learnt how to make clothes. In (4) the beginning, he sold his clothes to (5) a manufacturer in Milan, but he was not as popular then (6) as he was in later years. Very quickly he developed a personal style, which made him famous. He used bright colours and, over time, his clothes became more and (7) more extravagant. The more successful his collections were, the (8) more his talent was acknowledged. Celebrities (9) like Princess Diana and Elton John loved his style. Versace also paid the (10) same attention to his surroundings (11) as he did to his clothes and spent (12) lots of money on art and expensive furniture. Versace's fame, however, is just (13) one side of this story of style, which ended suddenly with his death (14) in the summer of 1997. Some fashion critics have described his clothes (15) as "fabulous rubbish" and criticised him for using cheap materials. Nevertheless, he has to be seen as one of the most influential designers of his generation.

B Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following dialogue.

Jim: Have you made up your mind about where to go on holiday?

Mike: I've narrowed down my choices to two (1) rather large countries, France and Mexico. What do you think?

Jim: Well, France is one of (2) the largest countries in Europe. Did you know it's twice (3) as big as the UK? Since you've got eight weeks off (4) from work, you could go on a cycling tour of the country.

Mike: I'd like to visit (5) the Alps and Mont Blanc, which is (6) higher than any other mountain in Western Europe. I suppose I could also go on long walks in the country, as the climate there is similar (7) to that in Britain.

Jim: Really? I think it's (8) much warmer.

Especially on the Riviera, the Mediterranean in winter is (9) the same temperature as the British coastal waters are in summer! I can really picture you, tanned and relaxed, tasting delicious local specialities (10) like Camembert cheese, frogs' legs and snails!

Mike: Come on, that sounds disgusting!

Jim: Apparently, they taste (11) far better than they sound.

Mike: I don't know. I'd rather go to Mexico and eat tortillas and chilli every day!



1	A	rather	B	most	C	far	D	too
2	A	larger	B	largest	C	the larger	D	the largest
3	A	bigger than	B	as big as	C	so big as	D	as bigger than
4	A	a	B	the	C	some	D	-
5	A	an	B	the	C	some	D	-
6	A	higher	B	highest	C	the higher	D	the highest
7	A	as	B	with	C	to	D	of
8	A	more	B	most	C	much	D	quite
9	A	the same	B	same	C	similar	D	the similar
10	A	such	B	as	C	like	D	so
11	A	pretty	B	far	C	the	D	more

Points to remember

- ⑤ The train is cheaper than the plane. ✓
~~The train is cheaper from the plane.~~
- ⑥ Your story is funnier than mine. ✓
~~Your story is more amusing than mine.~~
~~Your story is more funnier than mine.~~
- ⑦ Your house is as big as mine. ✓
~~Your house is as bigger as mine.~~
(as + positive degree + as)
- ⑧ The children were very excited about the trip.
(positive meaning)
The children were too excited about the trip.
(negative meaning - excessively)
- ⑨ Lisa is a very / pretty / rather careful driver.
(a/an + very / pretty / rather + positive degree of adj + noun)
Lisa is quite a careful driver.
(quite + a/an + positive degree of adj + noun)
Lisa drives very / pretty / quite / rather carefully.
(very / pretty / quite / rather + positive degree of adv)
- ⑩ Lisa is rather / much / a little / a bit / a lot / far more careful than Tim. ✓
Lisa drives rather / much / a little / a bit / a lot / far more carefully than Tim. ✓
~~Lisa is very / pretty / quite more careful than Tim.~~
~~Lisa drives very / pretty / quite more carefully than Tim.~~
(rather / much / a little / a bit / a lot / far + comparative degree of adj / adv)
- ⑪ Mary is the tallest girl in her class. ✓
(the + superlative, for several people / things)
Both Mary and Sheila are tall, but Mary is the taller of the two. ✓
(the + comparative, for only two people / things)
~~Both Mary and Sheila are tall, but Mary is the tallest of the two.~~
- ⑫ That's my elder / eldest brother. ✓
(only for brothers, sisters, sons, daughters)
That's my older / oldest brother. ✓
My brother is a year older than me. ✓ (older + than)
~~My brother is a year older than me.~~
(no than after elder)
- ⑬ He spoke like a lawyer. ✓ (= as if he were a lawyer; he isn't)
He spoke as a lawyer. ✓ (= he is a lawyer)
He spoke as he was advised to. (as + clause)
~~He spoke like he was advised to.~~
- ⑭ John gave me some important information. ✓
~~John gave me some important informations.~~
(Uncountable nouns have no plural forms.)
~~John gave me an important information.~~
John gave me an important piece of information. ✓
(No a / an immediately before uncountable nouns.)
- ⑮ The news was really shocking. ✓
~~The news were really shocking.~~
(Uncountable nouns go with singular verbs.)

Key Transformations

- ① Fiona is taller than Gina.
Gina is shorter than Fiona.
Gina is not as tall as Fiona.
- ② Andrew smokes more than John.
John smokes less than Andrew.
John does not smoke as much as Andrew.
John is not such a heavy smoker as Andrew.
John is not so/as heavy a smoker as Andrew.
- ③ This is the fastest car I have ever driven.
I have never driven such a fast car.
I have never driven a faster car than this (one).
I have never driven a car as fast as this (one).
None of the cars I have driven is/are faster than this (one).
None of the cars I have driven is/are as fast as this (one).
- ④ She is the worst singer I know.
She is / sings worse than any (other) singer I know.
No other singer I know is as bad as her / she is.
No other singer I know sings as badly as her / she does.
- ⑤ The atmosphere is becoming more polluted by the day.
The atmosphere is becoming more and more polluted.
- ⑥ His behaviour is becoming more sensible as he gets older.
The older he gets, the more sensible his behaviour becomes.
The older he gets, the more sensibly he behaves.
- ⑦ He hasn't got much furniture in his new flat.
He has got very little furniture in his new flat.
He has got very few pieces of furniture in his new flat.
- ⑧ George is not usually late.
It is not typical of George to be late.
It is not like George to be late.
- ⑨ Your bicycle looks exactly like mine.
Your bicycle is exactly the same as mine.
Your bicycle is identical to mine.

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

A TALENT FOR LYING

Although we are all natural born liars, most of us seem to take it for granted that lying

(1) _____ is _____ bad. However, psychologists argue that lying is just

(2) _____ as _____ important as any other social skill we possess.

We learn (3) _____ the _____ art of deception very early in life; by the age of

five, we have not only become quite efficient at lying, but we have also learnt how to read people's reactions and act accordingly.

(4) _____ For _____ example, if someone is avoiding direct eye contact with us, this makes us think that we're being lied to so we might lie, too. A person's smile is also (5) _____ a _____ giveaway. A genuine smile makes the skin near the eyes crease, whereas a "put on" smile doesn't have the (6) _____ same _____ effect on the facial features (7) _____ as _____ a real one.

Even though both women and men know how to watch (8) _____ out _____ for clues that somebody is lying, it is a fact that women are (9) _____ far/much _____ more skilful liars (10) _____ than _____ men. Despite this, women are also more affected by other people's feelings, so they have more sympathy (11) _____ for _____ them. As a result, women tend to be (12) _____ more _____ willing to have an honest conversation.



B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 Sarah is a better swimmer than Jessica.

swim Jessica doesn't _____ swim as well as _____ Sarah.

2 Mark and Tony are equally tall.

height Mark is _____ the same height as _____ Tony.

3 Jane is more enthusiastic about sports than Brendan is.

keen Brendan isn't _____ as keen on sports as _____ Jane is.

4 The baby's temperature kept rising, so we took him to hospital.

higher The baby's temperature was _____ getting higher and higher _____, so we took him to hospital.

5 Patrick doesn't usually forget his appointments.

like It is _____ not like Patrick to forget _____ his appointments.

6 As it got darker, we had more difficulty seeing.

harder The darker _____ it got, the harder _____ it was for us to see.

7 Daniel is the worst cook I've ever known.

cook None of the people I know _____ cook as badly as _____ Daniel.

8 I couldn't find a bigger house in the area.

the This was _____ the biggest house _____ I could find in the area.

9 The children's performance made quite an impression on us.

rather We were _____ rather impressed by _____ the children's performance.

10 Jeremy doesn't run as fast as Jonathan.

so Jeremy is not _____ so fast a runner as _____ Jonathan.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-H below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A rise raise arise lift

- 1 Should the need arise, we'll order more food for the extra guests.
- 2 The charity organisation raised enough money to build a shelter for the refugees.
- 3 The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
- 4 We rise at seven every weekday to get ready for school.
- 5 Can you lift the table so that I can slide the rug underneath?

B grow grow up bring up (be) born become

- 1 In the last six months Joe has grown taller by 15 centimetres.
- 2 When Brett was born, he weighed 3.8 kilograms.
- 3 Most parents have fond memories of the years they were bringing up their children.
- 4 When Jean grows up, she wants to become a mechanical engineer.

C educate learn teach study read instruct

- 1 I always read a book just before I go to sleep.
- 2 John was educated in France, so his French is very good.
- 3 Michelle works in the gym instructing people how to use the equipment properly.
- 4 In my final year I had to study at least four hours every day to learn everything that was required for the exams.
- 5 I teach Physics and Maths at the local high school.
- 6 The examiner instructed us to pick up our pens once we had read the questions carefully.

D behaviour attitude temper mood manner manners

- 1 My parents had to see the headmaster because of my bad behaviour in class.
- 2 After the argument, Jake was in a bad mood and wouldn't speak to anyone.
- 3 If Betty wants to keep her job, she must change her attitude towards her boss.
- 4 Where did you learn such excellent table manners?

unit 03

- 5 The children like him because of his gentle manner.
- 6 Cliff is so calm that I have never seen him lose his temper.
- 7 What you're saying should be done in a professional manner.

E familiar accustomed aware

- 1 I hope you're aware of the dangers involved in rock climbing.
- 2 Is anyone in this classroom familiar with the word "incubator"?
- 3 That woman looks familiar to me. I'm sure I've seen her before.
- 4 Paul is feeling tired because he's not accustomed to working for so long without a break.

F custom habit fashion trend routine

- 1 Going to work has become a daily routine for most people.
- 2 The general trend for men in the 1970s was to have long hair and sideburns.
- 3 In many countries it is the custom to roast turkey for Christmas.
- 4 Sandra has the bad habit of biting her nails.
- 5 Slightly flared trousers are in fashion this year so many people are wearing them.
- 6 If you go shopping, definitely go to Blare's. They've got all the latest fashions.

G common ordinary usual normal regular

- 1 It is normal to feel weak when you are ill, even if you've just got a common cold.
- 2 Regular exercise means working out for one hour at least twice a week.
- 3 It was a(n) ordinary weekend. We went to the cinema on Saturday evening and for a drive on Sunday morning, as usual.
- 4 I get on very well with my friends because we have many things in common.

H eager keen enthusiastic interested willing

- 1 I am willing to help you with your homework if you make an effort.
- 2 He's really keen on heavy metal music. That's all he listens to.
- 3 Please sit down as I'm eager to start the meeting.
- 4 Billy is a(n) enthusiastic / keen tennis player, so he plays tennis every afternoon.
- 5 Sheila is interested in taking up gardening this spring.
- 6 We were enthusiastic about going to Ireland for Christmas.

Derivatives

In this unit we will deal with more nouns, adjectives and adverbs deriving from nouns.

Noun Root	Noun = Noun + -hood
Referring to a person	These nouns describe the state or period of being what the noun root refers to.
adult boy	adulthood boyhood

- Some other common nouns that form nouns in the same way are: *child, man, mother, parent* and *woman*.
- Pay attention to the following: *neighbour* → *neighbourhood*

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun + -al	Adverb = Noun + -ally
monument education	monumental educational	monumentally educationally

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *accident, addition, emotion, fate, intention, nation, nature, person, profession* and *tradition*.
 - Note the changes in spelling:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>commerce</i> → <i>commercial</i> → <i>commercially</i> | <i>finance</i> → <i>financial</i> → <i>financially</i> |
| <i>part</i> → <i>partial</i> → <i>partially</i> | <i>confidence</i> → <i>confidential</i> → <i>confidentially</i> |
| <i>artifice</i> → <i>artificial</i> → <i>artificially</i> | <i>essence</i> → <i>essential</i> → <i>essentially</i> |
| <i>benefit</i> → <i>beneficial</i> → <i>beneficially</i> | |

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun + -y	Adverb = Noun + -ily
luck	lucky	luckily

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *ease, fun, health, noise* and *sleep*.
- Pay attention to the following nouns that form only adjectives: *cloud, dirt, hair, rain, risk, snow, sun, wealth* and *worth*.
- Note the changes in spelling: *anger* → *angry* → *angrily* *hunger* → *hungry* → *hungrily*

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun + -ous
Referring to a quality or characteristic danger	Having the quality or characteristic of the noun root dangerous

- Some other common nouns that form nouns in the same way are: *adventure, fame, humour, nerve* and *poison*.
- Some nouns ending in **-ion** form adjectives in **-ious**:

<i>ambition</i> → <i>ambitious</i>	<i>caution</i> → <i>cautious</i>	<i>infection</i> → <i>infectious</i>
<i>religion</i> → <i>religious</i>	<i>suspicion</i> → <i>suspicious</i>	

- Some nouns ending in **-e** form adjectives in **-eous**: *advantage* → *advantageous* *courage* → *courageous*
- Note the following irregularities: *anxiety* → *anxious* *number* → *numerous* *price* → *precious*

Noun Root	Adjective/adverb = Noun + -ly
day	daily

- Some other common nouns that form (both) adjectives and adverbs are: *month, mother, world* and *year*.
month → *monthly*: *His monthly salary is far above the average. (adjective)*
He gets paid monthly. (adverb)

unit 03

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 Four people died in a fatal accident due to the icy road conditions. Local residents are angry because numerous accidents have occurred there and no measures have been taken yet.
- 2 If you require additional information, do not hesitate to contact me.
- 3 I woke up this morning feeling happy because it was a delightful, sunny day. I realised that the miserable rainy days were over and that luckily summer was just around the corner.
- 4 I get paid monthly, which puts a lot of pressure on me financially at the end of the month. I am hopeless at controlling my money over a long period of time.
- 5 Phil crosses the main road on a daily basis to get to school. He does, however, cross cautiously by looking both ways.
- 6 Parenthood can be an enjoyable experience. Yet, more and more couples these days are deciding to remain childless.
- 7 Eliza isn't very friendly lately. I hope she wasn't offended by my comment. I didn't say it intentionally to hurt her.
- 8 My friend David liked going on adventurous holidays until last summer when he was bitten by a poisonous snake and nearly died.

FATE, ICE
ANGER, NUME
ADDITION
DELIGHT
SUN, RAIN
LUCK
MONTH, FINA
HOPE
DAY
CAUTION
PARENT
CHILD
FRIEND
INTENTION
ADVENTURE
POISON

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

THE ART OF BEING A PARENT

In order to (1) bring up children, many qualities are required. As well as the (2) usual requirements such as love, patience and understanding, a sense of humour is an important feature of any parent's personality. (3) In fact, it's quite an art to transform a child's bad mood into (4) behaviour everyone in the family can live with.

Another aspect of child rearing is teaching children limits and rules. This means the child needs to be (5) aware of what his or her rights are and what other people's are, too. Setting limits on children must occur on a daily basis. Temporary measures don't achieve anything but just waste time. A (6) common mistake, however, is being (7) far stricter than necessary. Parents must be (8) willing to allow their children the opportunity to explore and learn (9) from experience.

What's more, most parents must know the importance of (10) routine as it gets children used to certain everyday activities. For instance, eating at the same time (11) as their parents gets them into the habit of sitting at a table and (12) teaches them how to conduct themselves properly.

Overall, child rearing is no easy task but it is certainly a challenge and a learning experience.

1	A grow	B grow up	C born	D bring up
2	A routine	B popular	C ordinary	D usual
3	A) In fact	B But	C All in all	D As well as
4	A temper	B character	C behaviour	D manner
5	A known	B accustomed	C familiar	D aware
6	A willing	B famous	C common	D continuous
7	A very	B) far	C quite	D fairly
8	A keen	B eager	C interested	D) willing
9	A by	B on	C from	D with
10	A custom	B) routine	C fashion	D trend
11	A like	B as	C than	D of
12	A learns	B educates	C teaches	D instructs

3 Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

ARTHRITIS



Arthritis is a general term for aches and pains in the body's joints.

Most types of arthritis involve the deterioration of cartilage, which is an (1) **essential** material covering the ends of the bones in the joint. When the (2) **healthy** cartilage wears out, it becomes rough and this causes pain when the joint moves. This condition is more common among the elderly, but some people can be sufferers from (3) **childhood**. Apart from (4) **traditional** painkillers, little or no treatment is available. However, (5) **ambitious** scientists have designed (6) **artificial** joints that can replace the (7) **painful**, worn-out ones. These new joints could prove very (8) **beneficial** to arthritis sufferers. Although some believe that joint replacement may be (9) **costly**, numerous patients are (10) **anxiously** waiting for this medical breakthrough.

ESSENCE

HEALTH

CHILD

TRADITION

AMBITION

ARTIFICE

PAIN

BENEFIT

COST

ANXIOUS

Prepositional Phrases**A Complete the blanks with the prepositions in, on, at, for or by.**

for	hire/rent	for	sure/certain	on	board	in	public
at	least	by	post/air mail	in	short	in	cash
in	the first place	on	an excursion	on	one's own	by	chance
on	schedule	by	accident	for	instance	by	cheque
for	a change	in	other words	on	a trip/tour	in	a good/bad mood
on	the move	at	once	in	private		

B Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, at, under or without.

- 1 All assignments are due tomorrow without fail.
- 2 A computer chooses the lottery numbers at random.
- 3 Our house has been on the market for over two months but we haven't been able to sell it yet.
- 4 Everyone was in a state of shock after the devastating news.
- 5 I was at a loss for words when I was told I had won the prize.
- 6 The roadworks in progress are responsible for the traffic jams.
- 7 I can't go out tonight. I'm feeling a bit under the weather.
- 8 The train is in sight. It will be pulling in any minute now.
- 9 Dianne was refused entry to the club because she was under age.
- 10 Final - year students are under a lot of pressure to pass their exams.
- 11 I have bought this gym equipment on approval. I can return it within fifteen days.
- 12 My brother faints at the sight of blood.
- 13 My wife isn't here at the moment because she's away on business.

C Complete the sentences with the prepositional phrases in the box below.

at a glance on the road in order for granted in common
 on arrival at heart in some respects

- 1 Although he seems rather abrupt at times, he is very kind at heart.
- 2 You should not take it for granted that your parents will always support you.
- 3 Everything was in order and ready to be inspected.
- 4 At a glance, the earthquake doesn't seem to have caused any serious damage.
- 5 We were on the road for two days before we reached our destination.
- 6 On arrival at the train station, they went straight to the platform.
- 7 Even though I don't agree with your overall argument, I do agree with you in some respects.
- 8 My brother and I don't have anything in common.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A KEEP, HOLD, CATCH

- 1 The government **kept back** vital information concerning the oil spill.
- 2 Skaters were warned to **keep off** the thin ice.
- 3 The students **kept on** working hard despite the terrible heat.
- 4 We were told to **keep out** of the abandoned house.
- 5 Ted, you got an A in your Biology test. **Keep up** the good work!
- 6 **Hold on!** I'll just get my jacket and we can leave.
- 7 Despite his financial problems, he managed to **hold on to** his fortune.
- 8 Sorry I'm late, but I was **held up** in traffic on the way here.
- 9 Two men **held up** a supermarket last night and stole £ 2000.
- 10 Even though he was injured during the race, he still managed to **catch up with** the other runners.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 9 | rob |
| 7 | prevent from being taken away |
| 5 | Maintain |
| 1 | reserve, not reveal |
| 10 | reach |
| 2 | stay off, not approach |
| 3 | continue |
| 8 | delay |
| 6 | wait for a short time |
| 4 | not enter |

B CARRY, WEAR, WORK, MOVE

- 1 It was impossible for Alison to **carry on** working after receiving the bad news.
- 2 Recent studies **carried out** by the government show that more and more people are relying on the state health system.
- 3 The fans got **carried away** during the concert and climbed onto the stage.
- 4 The tyres of my car have **worn out**. I must get new ones.
- 5 I'm too **worn out** to go anywhere tonight.
- 6 Scientists still haven't **worked out** what caused the death of the animals.
- 7 **Working out** on a regular basis reduces the risk of heart disease.
- 8 I took a week off work in order to **move into** my new home.
- 9 My landlord won't renew my contract so I have to **move out** by the end of the month.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8 | start living in |
| 1 | continue |
| 6 | find a solution, discover |
| 9 | stop living in |
| 3 | over-excited |
| 7 | take part in physical exercise |
| 2 | perform, conduct |
| 5 | tired |
| 4 | become thin, weak or unsuitable for further use |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
bad _____ at _____	a connection _____ between/with _____	arrive _____ at _____ a building
bound _____ to _____	a decrease _____ in _____	arrive _____ in _____ a city/country
close _____ to _____	an increase _____ in _____	depart _____ from _____ a place
different _____ from/to _____	a lack _____ of _____	differ _____ from _____
full _____ of _____	a reduction _____ in _____	divide sth _____ between/ _____ among _____ people (=give each a share of sth)
generous _____ to _____ sb		divide sth _____ into _____ sth (=separate into small parts)
inferior _____ to _____		divide a number _____ by _____ another number (Maths)
separate _____ from _____		receive sth _____ from _____ sb
superior _____ to _____		translate sth _____ from _____ one language _____ into _____ another
terrified _____ of _____		

unit 04

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Can you please translate this document from French into English?
- 2 They arrived at the hotel after midnight.
- 3 The lack of medical supplies made the doctors' task even more difficult.
- 4 The thieves divided the loot between/ themselves.
- 5 He's very generous with his money and supports various charities.
- 6 The teacher divided the class into four groups for the role-play.
- 7 The manager is very generous to all his staff, regardless of their position in the company.
- 8 We arrived in Frankfurt in the afternoon and looked for a hotel straightaway.

Grammar Revision (Determiners - Pronouns)

See Grammar Review page 152

A Read the following text and complete each blank with one word.

Very (1) few people know the real inspiration for cubism, the most important art movement of the 20th century. Almost (2) everyone seems to believe that cubism was created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, who were (3) both painters. However, (4) nothing can be further from the truth. In the late 19th century another French painter, Paul Cézanne, painted a (5) lot of landscapes, (6) all/some/many of which greatly influenced Braque and Picasso. (7) Neither of these two painters ever tried to hide this fact. Yet, in the past, almost (8) every book about cubism tended to concentrate only on Picasso's and Braque's achievements, no making (9) any reference to Cézanne's influence. Over the years (10) some authors have tried to correct this inaccuracy, but to (11) little effect; most people know very (12) little about Cézanne himself, let alone his work. Nowadays, however, (13) nobody can dispute (14) either Cézanne's influence on early cubism or the importance of this art movement.

B Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- 1 This film will be very popular among those who enjoy science fiction.
A these **B those** C some D someone
- 2 Fortunately, none of the guests were injured when the fire broke out at the hotel.
A none **B none of** C no one D no one of
- 3 You needn't buy more milk because there's lots in the fridge.
A very B much C lot **D lots**
- 4 Neither the students nor the teachers were happy with the educational reforms.
A Either B Either of **C Neither** D Neither of
- 5 Each of the members of the committee came up with a different proposal.
A Every B Everyone **C Each** D Anyone
- 6 We've only got a little time left. Hurry up!
A little **B a little** C few D a few
- 7 It took Henry a(n) whole day to clear out the attic.
A all B all of **C whole** D complete
- 8 Each one of the two girls was given a bicycle as a Christmas present.
A Both B Either C Every one **D Each one**

Points to remember

- ⑤ There isn't anything else I can do. ✓
There is nothing else I can do. ✓
~~There isn't nothing else I can do.~~
The baby climbed the stairs without any difficulty. ✓
The baby climbed the stairs with no difficulty. ✓
~~The baby climbed the stairs without no difficulty.~~
(only one negative word in each sentence)

- ⑥ There isn't much milk left in the fridge. ✓
~~There isn't many milk left in the fridge.~~
There is (a) little milk left in the fridge. ✓
~~There is (a) few milk left in the fridge.~~
(much, (a) little + uncountable nouns)

- ⑦ There aren't many strawberries left in the fridge. ✓
~~There aren't much strawberries left in the fridge.~~
There are (a) few strawberries left in the fridge. ✓
~~There are (a) little strawberries left in the fridge.~~
(many, (a) few + countable nouns)

- ⑧ There is lots / a lot / plenty of information on volcanoes in this book.
There are lots / a lot / plenty of toys in the garden, children.
(lots of, a lot of, plenty of + countable and uncountable nouns)

- ⑨ Both of these books are interesting. ✓
~~Both of these books is interesting.~~

Key Transformations

- ⑩ There weren't a lot of things to see in the gallery.
There wasn't much to see in the gallery.
There was little to see in the gallery.

- ⑪ Most students didn't go to the demonstration.
(Very) few (of the) students went to the demonstration.
Hardly anyone went to the demonstration.
Hardly any (of the) students went to the demonstration.

- ⑫ Either book is interesting. ✓
Either of these books is/are interesting. ✓
Neither book is interesting. ✓
Neither of these books is/are interesting. ✓
None of these books is/are interesting. ✓
(both + plural verb,
either/neither + singular verb,
either of/neither of/none of + singular or plural verb)

- ⑬ You can go to the beach both by bus and by train. ✓
You can go to the beach either by bus or by train. ✓
~~You can go to the beach and by bus and by train.~~
(both...and ➔ the one and the other
either... or ➔ the one or the other)

- ⑭ He can't sing and he can't dance either. ✓
He can't sing or dance (either). ✓
He can neither sing nor dance. ✓
~~He can't neither sing nor dance.~~
He can neither sing or dance.
(neither...nor ➔ not the one and not the other)

- ⑮ We were studying all morning. ✓
We spent the whole morning studying. ✓
~~We spent the all morning studying.~~

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

ALLERGY ALERT

To have an allergy means that a person is affected either by a substance in the atmosphere

(1) _____ or _____ by some sort of food. (2) _____ These _____ days a lot of people suffer from one kind of allergy or another.

So, what can people do to fight allergies? If someone is allergic to chocolate, for instance, the simplest (3) _____ thing _____ to do would be to avoid eating any chocolate. If, on the (4) _____ other _____ hand, the allergic reaction is caused by

(5) _____ something _____ unknown or difficult to avoid, then the only solution is prescribed medication.

The chances of (6) _____ someone _____ having an allergy are bound to be great if allergies (7) _____ run _____ the family. In other words, if one parent suffers from allergies, the child has a thirty percent chance of being allergic, too. If (8) _____ both _____ parents are affected, the risk doubles.

However, there is absolutely (9) _____ no _____ logical reason to be terrified (10) _____ of _____ that possibility. Those who suffer can carry (11) _____ on _____ with their lives and not let their allergies wear them out. They shouldn't feel different (12) _____ from _____ everyone else.



B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 The washing machine is not working properly.

wrong There is _____ something wrong with _____ the washing machine.

2 Unfortunately, most people didn't have a good time at the party.

hardly Unfortunately, _____ hardly anyone had _____ a good time at the party.

3 I didn't like a single song from their new CD.

none I _____ liked none of the songs _____ from their new CD.

4 I'm pretty sure that Mary doesn't like jazz music and Susan doesn't either.

dislike I'm pretty sure that _____ both Mary and Susan dislike _____ jazz music.

5 There isn't enough petrol on the market.

lack There is _____ a lack of petrol _____ on the market.

6 We realised that both cars were expensive.

car We realised that _____ neither car was _____ cheap.

7 There aren't a lot of things to remember from that awful trip.

little There _____ is little to remember _____ from that awful trip.

8 I'm afraid I can't study both Maths and Physics tonight - just one of the two.

or I'm afraid I can _____ study either Maths or Physics _____ tonight - not both.

9 They were looking for their lost dog all week.

the They spent _____ the whole week _____ looking for their lost dog.

10 The concert was sold out two weeks in advance.

any There _____ weren't any tickets (left) _____ for the concert two weeks in advance.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-H below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A travel transfer transport transmit

- 1 I need to transfer some money from my savings account to my current account.
- 2 My father usually travels to work by car.
- 3 The goods were transported to the United States.
- 4 The information is transmitted by satellite throughout the world.
- 5 Jerry got transferred to Bristol and he is moving there next week.

B arrive get reach come approach appear

- 1 It took us a long time to get to the theatre but we arrived in time for the first act.
- 2 The ocean liner appeared on the horizon and within two hours it had reached the port.
- 3 Would you like to come to our house tonight?
- 4 I was approached by a beggar asking for money.
- 5 We arrived at the village late at night.

C carry fetch deliver

- 1 Can you fetch that bottle from the top shelf?
- 2 Some supermarkets now arrange for your shopping to be delivered to your door.
- 3 I couldn't carry the boxes by myself so I asked the shop assistant to bring them to my car.

D voyage journey trip tour excursion travel expedition cruise flight

- 1 Our class is going on a(n) excursion/trip to the zoo tomorrow.
- 2 Joan kept a diary of her travels/journey through Europe.
- 3 Our voyage on the ocean liner lasted two weeks.
- 4 Many explorers have died on expeditions to the Antarctic.
- 5 It's a nine-hour bus journey/trip from Melbourne to Sydney.
- 6 We went on a Mediterranean cruise for our honeymoon.
- 7 We were given a(n) tour of the ancient castle as soon as we arrived.
- 8 Our flight to Bangkok was delayed so our trip to Asia was put off for a day.

unit 04

E guide direct lead ride

- 1 I recently bought a bicycle to ride to work. Surprisingly, I get there faster than when I used to drive my car there.
- 2 Could you please direct me to the train station?
- 3 This road leads to the castle at the top of the hill.
- 4 We were guided around the museum and saw its most famous exhibits.
- 5 Lead the way, John, and we'll follow you.

F address road street way direction route path

- 1 You'll need a map to find your way around this city.
- 2 I need your new address so that I can keep in touch with you.
- 3 I'll find the way/route to your house by looking up the street in the directory.
- 4 We must follow the directions Judy gave us, or we'll never find the street her house is on.
- 5 The hikers took the road/path that led to the castle.
- 6 They walked carefully through the woods following the path.
- 7 We were up and ready at sunrise and headed in the direction of the mountains.

G site position location point place room space

- 1 The location of the house is ideal, with the living room overlooking the bay.
- 2 To enter the building site you must wear a hard hat.
- 3 What position do you play in the school football team?
- 4 Do you live in a place of your own or do you still rent?
- 5 The starting point for the marathon is on the corner of Bell and Church Street.
- 6 He travelled to a lot of places while working as a flight attendant.
- 7 There wasn't enough room/space in the house for the children to play, so I told them to go outside.
- 8 It took us over half an hour to find a parking space/place.

H foreign strange different peculiar curious

- 1 He's got a strange accent; I can't understand which part of England he comes from.
- 2 According to astrologers, Aquarians are curious people who want to know everything about everyone.
- 3 Melissa buys a different car every two years.
- 4 It's definitely an advantage to know a few foreign languages.
- 5 There's a strange/peculiar smell coming from the kitchen. Is something burning?

Derivatives

This unit deals with more words deriving from nouns.

Noun Root

character

Verb = Noun + -ise

characterise

- Some other common nouns that form verbs in the same way are: *apology, computer, economy, hospital, memory, summary, symbol, sympathy* and *victim*.
 - Pay attention to the following irregularities: *criticism* → *criticise* *emphasis* → *emphasise*
 - Verbs deriving from nouns in **-ice** are formed by changing the **-c** into **-s**:
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>advice</i> → <i>advise</i> | <i>device</i> → <i>devise</i> | <i>practice</i> → <i>practise</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Noun Root

hero

Adjective = Noun in -ic

heroic

Adverb = Noun + -ically

heroically

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *democrat, diplomat, enthusiast, hygiene* and *optimist*.
- Nouns in **-y** usually form adjectives in **-etic**:

<i>apology</i> → <i>apologetic</i>	<i>energy</i> → <i>energetic</i>	<i>sympathy</i> → <i>sympathetic</i>
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

- Some nouns form two adjectives, one in **-ic** and the other in **-ical** with no difference in meaning:

<i>irony</i> → <i>ironic/ironical</i>	<i>symbol</i> → <i>symbolic/symbolical</i>
---------------------------------------	--

Noun Root (usually subject of study)

Art
Biology
Chemistry
Drama
Grammar
Logic
Mathematics
Medicine
Music
Politics
Psychology
Science

Noun (person) = Noun in -ist or -ian

artist
biologist
chemist
dramatist
grammarian
logician
mathematician

musician
politician
psychologist
scientist

Adjective = Noun in -ical or -ic

artistic
biological
chemical
dramatic
grammatical
logical
mathematical
medical
musical
political
psychological
scientific

- The adverbs formed from these adjectives have the ending **-ically**:
logical → *logically* *scientific* → *scientifically*
- Some nouns form two adjectives, one in **-ic** and the other in **-ical**, but their meaning is different:
economics → *economic* (= related to economy or the field of the economics)
 → *economical* (= inexpensive, saving money)
history → *historic* (= important in history)
 → *historical* (= belonging to history; related to sth that happened in the past)
- Very few nouns (eg. *physics*) form nouns (person) both in **-ist** and in **-ian**, but their meaning is different.
physics → *physicist* (= a person who has studied or is studying physics)
 → *physician* (=a doctor)

Noun Root

bore
king
star

Noun = Noun + -dom

boredom
kingdom
stardom

- Some nouns in **-dom** are derived from adjectives, not from nouns. The most common ones are:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>free</i> → <i>freedom</i> | <i>wise</i> → <i>wisdom</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

unit 04

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 Melina was very enthusiastic about picking up her new scooter.
- 2 The politician is trying to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis.
- 3 Howard is a very energetic person.
- 4 We had to memorise a lot of words for the spelling test.
- 5 Personally, I believe that the government should preserve the historic buildings in the city centre.
- 6 You must apologise to him for your rude behaviour.
- 7 John had to get psychological help after his mother's death because he had become very emotional.
- 8 The firefighter was given a medal for the heroic rescue of the little boy from the burning building.
- 9 The play we saw at the theatre was symbolic.
- 10 The up and coming artist finally exhibited her paintings in a gallery.
- 11 Children should be medically examined at least twice a year.
- 12 I don't know what to do now that my friends are away. I feel that I'm going to die of boredom.

ENTHUSIAST
POLITICS, DIPLOMAT
ENERGY
MEMORY
PERSON, HISTORY
APOLOGY
PSYCHOLOGY
EMOTION
HERO
SYMBOL
ART
MEDICINE
BORE

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A TAXI EXPERIENCE

As a journalist, I'm asked to travel around the globe to all sorts of (1) foreign countries.

Over the years, I've used different means of transport. Of course, for long (2) trips, flying is the fastest and safest way to (3) reach a far-off destination.

Unfortunately, I'm not a very organised traveller and despite my travel agent's best efforts, (4) something always goes wrong. Last week, while I was heading for the airport, I realised I had left my passport at home. Obviously, I had to go back so I asked the taxi driver to turn around and take me home. In the meantime, I crossed my fingers and hoped that I wouldn't miss my (5) flight.

All the (6) way home, the driver was speeding in and out of traffic. He got even more carried (7) away when he got on the motorway, (8) travelling at speeds of up to 150 kilometres per hour.

By the time we arrived home, I was (9) in a state of shock and it took me a while to (10) catch my breath. So, before driving off again, I decided to pay him (11) a little extra, so that he would go slower as we were bound (12) to have an accident.

1	A curious	B peculiar	C foreign	D strange
2	A travels	B excursions	C tours	D trips
3	A arrive	B reach	C get	D approach
4	A anything	B something	C everything	D nothing
5	A flight	B cruise	C trip	D journey
6	A road	B way	C route	D direction
7	A away	B on	C out	D along
8	A moving	B travelling	C transferring	D transporting
9	A at	B under	C on	D in
10	A hold	B catch	C keep	D find
11	A many	B a little	C a few	D some
12	A to	B for	C in	D of

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The longest-living person (1) officially recorded lived to be 122 years and 164 days old.

OFFICIAL

In general, the number of people who live to be over one hundred is increasing, especially among women, yet there isn't a single (2) scientist who can fully explain this phenomenon.

SCIENCE

Some of them claim that it's purely a (3) biological fact.

BIOLOGY

However, in the developing countries, where (4) scientific progress is slower, life expectancy is much less. According to (5) medical records, life expectancy for these people is about forty years. (6) Economic reasons are mainly responsible for this and as a result a high percentage of the population suffers from malnutrition. One must also

SCIENCE

(7) emphasise the fact that sanitary conditions in developing countries are rather (8) unhygienic.

MEDICINE

To (9) summarise, proper housing and sanitation, adequate healthcare and a(n) (10) nutritious diet play an important part in a person's life expectancy.

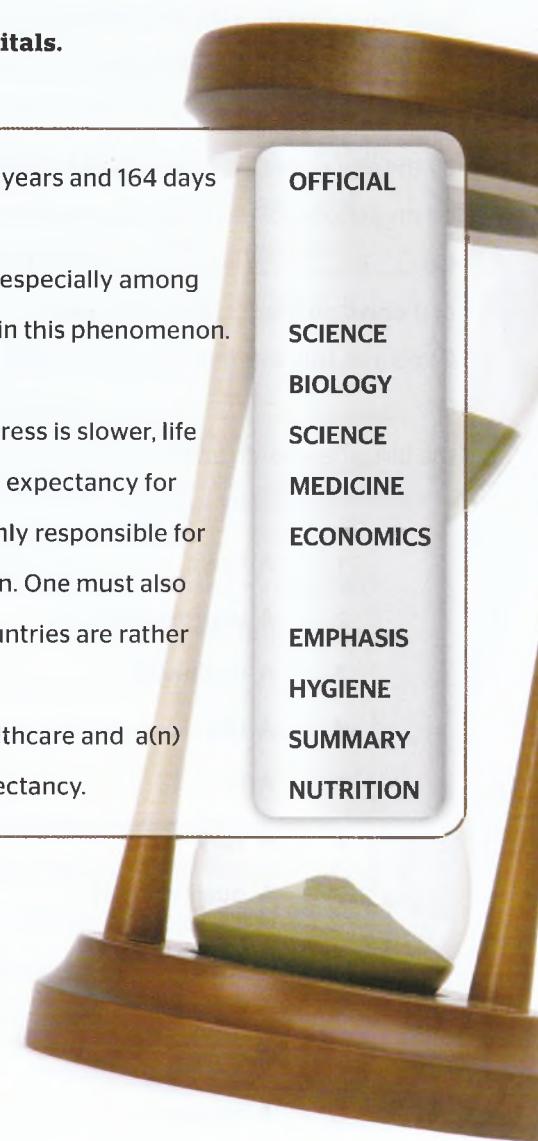
ECONOMICS

EMPHASIS

HYGIENE

SUMMARY

NUTRITION



SECTION 1 (FCE format)**PART 1**

For questions 1-12, 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).

→ Example: 0

A far

B individual

C remote

D separate

PAST MEMORIES

I was raised on a farm in a(n) (0) *remote* village in the 1950s. The winter months were endless and everything was covered in snow. I was always (1) *eager* for the warmer weather to come.

When spring (2) *arrived*, everything came alive - flowers would bloom and the animals would come out of hibernation. I'd follow the bear tracks and search for them. Once, however, I (3) *came across* an angry mother bear who saw me (4) *as* a threat. (5) *At* the sight of the bear I did what my father had told me. I stood still until she stopped growling and walked away. The trick was effective, but looking back now, I realise that the situation was (6) *far* more serious than I thought at the time.

By the age of twelve, I had lots of camping (7) *experience*, as I used to go camping with my dog on my school holidays. We would spend days (8) *exploring* the forest, catching fish for dinner, (9) *looking* at the frogs and the (10) *flocks* of birds and the insects hopping up and down on the surface of the water.

Of course, this was possible only during the warm months. When autumn came, everything went quiet, which was quite (11) *usual* in those parts. It wasn't long (12) *before* the animals disappeared, the birds flew south and the snow took over. The place became deserted once again.

1	A keen	B eager	C willing	D enthusiastic
2	A approached	B reached	C appeared	D arrived
3	A dealt with	B came across	C reached	D found out
4	A like	B as	C same as	D such as
5	A In	B By	C At	D On
6	A very	B quite	C so	D far
7	A qualifications	B skills	C qualities	D experience
8	A exploring	B detecting	C researching	D investigating
9	A looking	B noticing	C watching	D observing
10	A swarms	B bunches	C flocks	D sets
11	A ordinary	B usual	C familiar	D regular
12	A until	B after	C since	D before

PART 2

For questions 13-24, 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).



BALLOONING

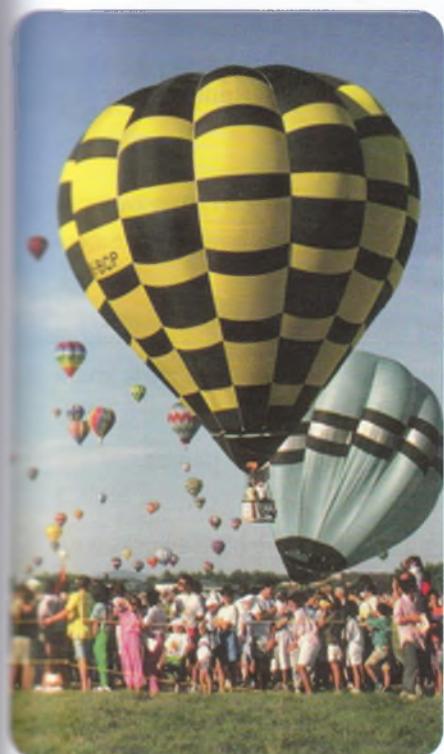
Nowadays the (0) most common balloon flights are usually for pleasure or sport, but did you know that ballooning began (13) as a science in the 18th century?

It all started in 1783, (14) when the Montgolfier brothers were looking (15) into the properties of smoke. What (16) caught their attention was the fact that smoke could make things rise. They experimented for a year or so (17) until / before they were ready to show their invention to everyone. On their first attempt, they filled a silk bag (18) with hot air from a fire. The balloon rose more than 1.5 km into the (19) air/sky. Five months later, in November 1783, history was made once more when the first flight carrying passengers left the ground. The volunteers took off from Paris and remained in the air for over twenty minutes.

Soon afterwards, scientists all over Europe became interested (20) in the potential of ballooning, and it wasn't long before the activity became very popular.

(21) Lots of enthusiastic fans also experimented with ballooning and contributed to its development. In the 19th century, gas balloons were used for many (22) different purposes, the most important one being polar exploration.

In the twentieth century, hot-air ballooning was re-introduced, due to a much improved propane burner. This has (23) been responsible for a whole new generation becoming interested in ballooning either for scientific (24) or sporting reasons.



PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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).

SKATEBOARDING

In the early 1960s, a new craze swept through the (0) *coastal* cities of the United States. Being (25) *physically* fit, the surfers wanted some fun while the surf was low. That's when an (26) *energetic* new pastime called skateboarding was born. The skateboard was (27) *originally* developed by attaching a plank of wood to roller-skates. However, skateboarding has undergone (28) *dramatic* changes since then. (29) *Professional* skateboarders now use plastic and fibreglass, which make the boards more durable and flexible. Nowadays, skateboarders spend (30) *endless* hours performing tricks and stunts many of which are (31) *dangerous*, so experts (32) *advise* skateboarders to wear protective gear such as helmets and elbow and knee pads, especially if they are not (33) *skilful*. A skateboarder goes through many falls before becoming proficient, so it is (34) *sensible* to take precautions against accidents.

COAST
PHYSICS
ENERGY
ORIGIN
DRAMA
PROFESSION
END
DANGER
ADVICE
SKILL
SENSE

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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).

- Example: 0 When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.
used When I was younger, I used to play tennis every Sunday.
- 35 How long have you been living in your new house?
moved How long is it since you moved into your new house?
- 36 The police questioned all the eye-witnesses but they didn't find anyone capable of describing what exactly had happened.
none The police questioned all the eye-witnesses, none of whom were capable of describing what exactly had happened.
- 37 His computer game addiction is getting worse.
and He is getting more and more addicted to computer games.
- 38 She went out after finishing the housework.
until She didn't go out until she had finished the housework.
- 39 I heard that neither of the defendants was found guilty in yesterday's trial.
innocent I heard that both defendants were found innocent in yesterday's trial.
- 40 John feels he doesn't share many interests with his new penfriend.
little John feels he has little in common with his new penfriend.
- 41 The shop where he works is in the city centre.
which The shop in which he works/which he works in is in the city centre.
- 42 He is the most talented player in the team.
as None of the players in the team is/are as talented as he is.

SECTION 2 (ECCE format)**Grammar****Choose the correct answer.**

1. By the end of next week, I will have finished my project.
 a. will finish b. will have finished
 c. will be finished d. am finishing
2. This author, who is very popular, has published a new book.
 a. that b. who
 c. whom d. which
3. Everybody looks up to Mr. Jones. He is a respectable member of our community.
 a. looks up to b. looks up
 c. looks down on d. looks over
4. I've seen two of his movies but neither of them was very interesting.
 a. either b. neither
 c. none d. both
5. My parents have been living here since 1980.
 a. are living b. have been living
 c. live d. were living
6. Two masked men held up a bank downtown yesterday.
 a. on b. off
 c. out d. up
7. The more you exercise, the fitter you get.
 a. the fitter b. the more fitter
 c. the most fittest d. the fittest
8. I found very few mistakes in your composition.
 a. little b. few
 c. more d. much
9. Everybody congratulated Mary on her good exam results.
 a. for b. in
 c. on d. of
10. He said that he will rent a bigger house when he gets a new job.
 a. will get b. is getting
 c. gets d. will be getting

Vocabulary**Choose the correct answer.**

1. The businessman owes his success to his excellent public relations.
 a. success b. ambition
 c. challenge d. goal
2. What we had in common was an interest in stamp collecting.
 a. sight b. progress
 c. common d. private
3. If any problems arise, don't hesitate to contact me.
 a. rise b. arise
 c. raise d. lift
4. All the spectators in the stadium applauded the winner of the marathon when he crossed the finish line.
 a. viewers b. audience
 c. onlookers d. spectators
5. Parents always say how quickly their children grow up and become adults.
 a. bring up b. rise
 c. raise d. grow up
6. During the gold rush, many settlers travelled to California in search of gold.
 a. in search b. in charge
 c. at the sight d. at random
7. After the operation, the patient was transferred to another hospital.
 a. transported b. transmitted
 c. transferred d. travelled
8. It is Fay's intention to do well in her exams so that she can study Psychology.
 a. challenge b. intention
 c. qualification d. skill
9. While on vacation in Finland, John went on a(n) tour of Lapland, the northern part of the country.
 a. expedition b. tour
 c. excursion d. voyage
10. Christine has a habit of running ten kilometres per day.
 a. trend b. custom
 c. habit d. fashion

unit 06

Section 1

Collocations/Expressions

A Complete the blanks with the verbs make or do.

<u>make</u>	an appointment	<u>make</u>	an escape	<u>make</u>	a phone call	<u>make</u>	fun of
<u>do</u>	one's best	<u>make</u>	a guess	<u>make</u>	progress	<u>do</u>	a job
<u>make/do</u>	better/worse	<u>make</u>	friends (with)	<u>do</u>	wonders	<u>make</u>	a choice
<u>make</u>	certain/sure	<u>do</u>	an exercise	<u>make</u>	an offer	<u>make</u>	a request
<u>make</u>	a complaint	<u>make</u>	a reservation	<u>do</u>	wrong/right	<u>make</u>	sense
<u>do</u>	an experiment	<u>make</u>	a suggestion	<u>make</u>	ends meet	<u>make</u>	a trip/voyag
<u>make</u>	a decision	<u>make</u>	matters worse	<u>make</u>	the most of	<u>make</u>	/journey
<u>make</u>	an excuse (for)	<u>do</u>	harm/damage	<u>make</u>	noise	<u>make</u>	a mistake
<u>do</u>	one's duty	<u>do</u>	one's homework	<u>do</u>	well/badly	<u>do</u>	a favour
<u>make</u>	an effort	<u>make</u>	money/a profit	<u>make</u>	an arrangement	<u>make</u>	up one's min
<u>make</u>	a fool of	<u>make</u>	a mess (of)	<u>make</u>	a difference		

B Read the sentences below. Complete the boxes with the verbs make or do and the blanks with prepositions.

- My lawyer advised me to make the best of this difficult situation.
- Before signing the contract, the client wished to make some enquiries into the matter.
- The university students are going to do research on the effects of noise pollution on people.
- Bill wanted to make a good impression on the company's president.
- The police officer was instructed to make a detailed report on the strange incident.
- Your plan will only make trouble for the people you are supposedly trying to help.
- If we make good use of our resources, we can achieve our goal.
- This ugly furniture does not do justice to this magnificent house.
- We make a considerable contribution to the heart foundation every year.
- Why don't you make yourself at home while I get ready?
- Emissions from factories do considerable harm to the environment.
- Everyone stepped aside to make way for the marching soldiers.

C Complete the blanks with the verbs break, change, turn or draw.

<u>change</u>	shoes	<u>break</u>	the law	<u>break</u>	a habit	<u>break</u>	a promise
<u>break</u>	sb's heart	<u>change</u>	trains / buses	<u>change</u>	direction	<u>turn</u>	a corner
<u>turn</u>	a page	<u>draw</u>	sb's attention	<u>change</u>	clothes	<u>change</u>	the subject

D Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs break, change, cut or draw.

- I'll try to change Ted's mind about leaving his job.
- No one was willing to break their silence and help the police with their investigation.
- I decided to make the first move and break the ice.
- Cowboys were known to draw a gun on the slightest of pretexts.
- The famous athlete Jesse Owens broke four Olympic records in 1936.
- My holiday was cut short when I broke my leg while skiing.
- Well, to cut a long story short, our car broke down in the middle of nowhere.

Adverbial Expressions

Complete the sentences with the adverbial expressions in the box below. Use each expression only once.

by and large last but not least every now and then one by one on my own as a matter of fact

I make an effort to visit my grandparents every now and then.

One by one, the lottery numbers I had chosen came up on the screen.

I used a Do-It-Yourself manual and built the tree house on my own.

Last but not least, the final contender is from Venezuela.....

Most people are, by and large, creatures of habit.

As a matter of fact, I didn't like the present you gave me.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A MAKE, DO, GROW

- 1 The thieves **made off** with all the precious artefacts in the museum.
- 2 The boy **made up** a ridiculous story about alien abduction to avoid sitting for the exam.
- 3 Let's **make for** the nearest village before it gets dark.
- 4 When the baby was born, we **made** the study **into** a nursery.
- 5 I couldn't quite **make out** what she was saying, as her English was very poor.
- 6 Even though Derek had **made up with** Joanne, the tension between them was still evident.
- 7 Women **make up** a large proportion of the workforce nowadays.
- 8 Ever since my salary cut, I've had to **do without** many little luxuries.
- 9 The management decided to **do away with** the old machinery and modernised the factory.
- 10 When I **grow up**, I want to become a singer.
- 11 We've **grown out of** the childish pranks we used to play on our teachers.

- | | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 3 | go towards |
| 2 | invent |
| 10 | become an adult |
| 4 | transform, convert |
| 5 | manage to understand |
| 1 | steal and run away |
| 6 | become friends again |
| 9 | get rid of |
| 11 | become older and stop a habit |
| 8 | endure the lack of |
| 7 | constitute, form, be a member of |

B PASS, FILL, LEAVE

- 1 Our neighbour, who was 75 years old, **passed away** a few months ago.
- 2 The legends of this tribe have been **passed down** from father to son over the centuries.
- 3 The old woman **passed out** when she saw the thief.
- 4 I had to **fill in** a five-page application form for a credit card.
- 5 Could you please **fill up** the tank with unleaded petrol?
- 6 Our best player was **left out of** the team due to a knee injury.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 3 | faint |
| 4 | complete |
| 1 | die |
| 5 | make completely full |
| 2 | pass from one generation to the next |
| 6 | exclude from |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
dependent <u>on</u>	an advantage <u>of</u>	aim <u>at</u>
engaged <u>to</u> sb	a demand <u>for</u>	apologise <u>to</u> sb
equal <u>to</u>	a difference <u>between</u> two things	<u>for</u> sth (dis)approve <u>of</u>
independent <u>of</u>	a difference <u>in</u> sth	belong <u>to</u>
married <u>to</u>	a difference <u>of</u> opinion	borrow <u>from</u>
grateful <u>to</u> sb <u>for</u> sth	a disadvantage <u>of</u>	confess sth <u>to</u> sb
	an intention <u>of</u> doing sth	consist <u>of</u>
		contribute <u>to</u>

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- I found a part-time job so as not to be financially **dependent** on my parents.
- The President diplomatically labelled the crisis as a **difference** of opinion between the two nations.
- We have **spent** a fortune on our new house, but I think it was worth it.
- The **difference** in price for the same product can vary considerably from store to store.
- I will always be **grateful** to Susan for her support during my time of need.
- The **difference** between the rich and poor is staggering in most developing countries.
- My sister **wastes** a lot of money on clothes she doesn't end up wearing.
- The report on corruption was completely **independent** of the government.

Grammar Revision (Infinitive, -ing form)

See Grammar Review page 153 ➤

Complete the sentences below with the bare infinitive, the full infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets. You can use either the Present or the Perfect form.



- We watched the ship disappear (disappear) slowly over the horizon.
- Forgive my getting (get) so upset about such a trivial matter.
- She begged her brother to lend (lend) her his car, but he refused.
- The children were not accustomed to living (live) in a village.
- The thief admitted having stolen/stealing (steal) the jewels.
- My wife prevented me from driving (drive), as I was really tired.
- My driving instructor encouraged me to take (take) the driving test.
- I'm in favour of keeping (keep) the environment clean.
- How about leaving (leave) on Thursday evening?
- That man is believed to have caused (cause) the accident.
- They are unlikely to come (come) home early tonight.
- The traffic was so heavy that it took me three hours to get (get) to my country house.

Points to remember

④ The coffee was too cold for me to drink. ✓

~~The coffee was too cold for me to drink it.~~

The coffee wasn't hot enough for me to drink. ✓

~~The coffee wasn't hot enough for me to drink it.~~

(No object pronouns after **too** and **enough**)

④ She objects to staying up late. ✓

(Subject of -ing form same as subject of main verb)

She objects to **the children/children's** staying up late. ✓

She objects to **their/them** staying up late. ✓

~~She objects to they staying up late.~~

(Subject of -ing form different from subject of main verb)

④ We heard John **sing** an old song. ✓

(witnessed the whole action)

We heard John **singing** an old song. ✓

(witnessed part of an action)

~~We heard John to sing an old song.~~

(Verbs of the senses in Active Voice + bare infinitive/-ing form)

John was heard to **sing** an old song. ✓

~~John was heard sing/singing an old song.~~

(Verbs of the senses in Passive Voice + full infinitive)

④ The teacher made Judy **apologise** for lying. ✓

~~The teacher made Judy to apologise for lying.~~

Judy was made to **apologise** for lying. ✓

~~Judy was made apologise for lying.~~

(make + bare infinitive in Active Voice,
make + full infinitive in Passive Voice)

④ Helen used to wake up early. ✓

Helen is used to **waking** up early. ✓

Helen will soon get used to **waking** up early. ✓

~~Helen is used to wake up early.~~

~~Helen will soon get used to wake up early.~~

(used to + infinitive, be/get used to + -ing form)

④ It seems that he hates animals. ✓

He seems to hate animals. ✓

~~He seems that he hates animals.~~

(It seems/appears + that-clause

Subject + seem/appear + full infinitive)

④ It appears that she didn't lose much weight. ✓

She appears not to have lost much weight. ✓

She doesn't appear to have lost much weight. ✓

~~She appears to not have lost much weight.~~

④ It is likely/unlikely that John is interested in football. ✓

John is likely/unlikely to be interested in football. ✓

~~It is likely/unlikely for John to be interested in football.~~

Key Transformations

④ It took Susan one hour to dye her hair.

Susan took one hour to dye her hair.

Susan spent one hour dyeing her hair.

④ She found working long hours difficult.

She found it difficult to work long hours.

It was difficult for her to work long hours.

She had difficulty (in) working long hours.

④ I expect that they will arrive soon.

I expect them to arrive soon.

They are expected to arrive soon.

④ I suggest we plan a surprise party for him.

I suggest planning a surprise party for him.

Why not plan a surprise party for him?

How about planning a surprise party for him?

④ I don't see why we should discuss this matter any further.

There's no point in discussing this matter any further.

It's no use/good discussing this matter any further.

It is not worth discussing this matter any further.

This matter is not worth discussing any further.

④ The climbers did not manage to reach the mountain peak.

The climbers did not succeed in reaching the mountain peak.

The climbers were not successful in reaching the mountain peak.

The climbers were unsuccessful in reaching the mountain peak.

④ He prevented/stopped his children from going out alone.

He prevented/stopped them from going out alone.

He prevented/stopped his children's going out alone.

He prevented/stopped their going out alone.

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

HEALTHY MIND, HEALTHY BODY



"A healthy mind lives in a healthy body" is a saying that is believed to (1) _____ have often been used by the ancient Greeks. Thousands of years later, the same idea still applies. According to health experts, it's advisable to (2) _____ drink eight to ten glasses of water every day. However, water itself is not enough; a balanced diet is essential, too. A healthy body naturally is the result of (3) _____ doing exercise. Many people, however, do not like gyms and object (4) _____ to going there for different reasons. Some, for instance, say that aerobic sessions are too difficult (5) _____ to follow while others claim that gyms are just too expensive. Many people also claim that they have difficulty in (6) _____ finding time to exercise due to their hectic lifestyle, but the truth is that everyone can make a little time every now and (7) _____ then. Regardless of the way people choose to exercise, (8) _____ it is important to remember that there's no point (9) _____ in doing it only for a short period of time. Last (10) _____ but not least, having a positive attitude and doing (11) _____ away with negative thoughts contributes (12) _____ to one's well-being. In short, following this simple advice surely helps in having a healthy mind and body.

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 John is too immature to make decisions for himself.

mature John is _____ not mature enough to make _____ decisions for himself.

2 He can't get used to travelling abroad every fortnight.

accustomed He _____ is not accustomed to travelling _____ abroad every fortnight.

3 He managed to convince me that it was a safe operation.

succeeded He _____ succeeded in convincing me _____ that it was a safe operation.

4 Hearing that a war had broken out was a shock to everyone.

shocked Everyone _____ was shocked to hear _____ that a war had broken out.

5 John told Helen he was sorry he had argued with her.

apologised John _____ apologised to Helen for arguing _____ with her.

6 Nobody liked having a new factory in the area.

objected Everyone _____ objected to having _____ a new factory in the area.

7 She couldn't afford to buy a laptop computer.

expensive A laptop computer _____ was too expensive for her _____ to buy.

8 More dustbins have been put around so that people won't throw rubbish in the streets.

prevent More dustbins have been put around _____ to prevent people (from) throwing _____ rubbish in the s

9 It would be difficult for me to adjust to a new working environment.

difficulty I would _____ have difficulty (in) adjusting _____ to a new working environment.

10 I don't see why we should wait for the blood test results all day.

point There's _____ no point in waiting for _____ the blood test results all day.

11 He first told his mother about his success in the exam.

know His mother _____ was the first to know _____ about his success in the exam.

12 The police forced the criminal to get into the car.

made The police _____ made the criminal get into _____ the car.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A–I below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases more than one word may be correct.

A borrow lend let hire rent

- 1 My friends and I hired a car to travel around the island.
- 2 Can you lend me some money? I'll pay you back on Friday.
- 3 Some of the rooms in the country house were let to tourists for the weekends.
- 4 I borrowed money from the bank to buy a house.
- 5 My parents hired a tutor to help me with Maths.
- 6 The first thing I did when I went to Crete was rent a house by the sea.

B spend waste save afford

- 1 I have been wasting a lot of money lately on things I don't really need. I usually spend all my income and don't save any money for a rainy day.
- 2 John spends too much time on the computer and doesn't pay enough attention to his homework. Of course, he can't afford to be wasting time, especially now that he's got exams.

C bill fare fee fine ticket receipt account discount tax

- 1 The tax department expects all customers to get a receipt with every purchase they make, otherwise they will have to pay a(n) fine.
- 2 I had to complain to the telephone company about my extremely high phone bill, which I was not prepared to pay. In the end they gave me a(n) discount and I paid less.
- 3 When he had his wallet stolen, he didn't have any money to pay for his bus fare.
- 4 I bought an airline ticket for Madrid with British Airways.
- 5 Tax is automatically withdrawn from my pay every month.
- 6 Most universities require that tuition fees should be paid at the beginning of each academic year.
- 7 Sheila got a parking ticket for parking on the pavement.
- 8 My parents have a(n) account with the local shop and pay the amount they owe every month.

D salary wage payment income bonus allowance award reward donation

- 1 My salary gets paid into my bank account every fortnight.
- 2 Steve's parents give him a weekly allowance, which he can use any way he likes.
- 3 Some people give donations to charity organisations.
- 4 Young workers under the age of 21 get the minimum wage set by the law.
- 5 My income from my job isn't sufficient to cover my weekly expenses. Only when I get a(n) bonus as a(n) reward for excellent results can I afford something special for myself.
- 6 Your car payments are due on the 10th of each month.
- 7 I received a Young Achiever's Award for getting the best exam score in the school.

unit 06

E owe own possess keep belong

- 1 Who does this pen belong to? If no one owns it, then I'll keep it.
- 2 Muhammad Ali possessed a lot of strength and speed in the ring.
- 3 They own their house, but still owe some money to the bank.
- 4 He's kept all his toys in a box in the attic.

F price prize charge value bargain worth tip

- 1 The National Lottery's main prize was £ 2 million.
- 2 When eating out, it is advisable to leave a tip for the waiter.
- 3 The thieves stole millions of dollars worth of paintings from the gallery.
- 4 The value of our house has gone up since we renovated it.
- 5 That restaurant has very reasonable prices. It's certainly value for money and worth visiting.
- 6 My new sofa was a real bargain. I got it for half the price.
- 7 You can have the appliances delivered free of charge.

G precious valuable priceless worthless economic economical financial

- 1 Some of Picasso's paintings are priceless. Only a billionaire could afford to buy them.
- 2 The police have been guarding the precious stones on display at the gallery.
- 3 When Rose lost her job, she was in a difficult financial situation for a while. It didn't help that she hadn't been economical and not saved a penny while she was employed.
- 4 The country's economic situation has improved ever since the development of the tourist industry.
- 5 Thank you for your valuable advice. You've helped me a great deal.
- 6 Julie gave away some of her fake jewellery because she thought it was worthless and just took up space.

H loan debt sum amount deposit instalment budget

- 1 We're on a tight budget this month because we have many expenses. Our housing loan and car instalments are due in the next few days.
- 2 He had parked illegally and was fined the sum of £ 20.
- 3 Could you please tell me the exact amount I owe?
- 4 Joan went to the bank because she wanted to make a(n) deposit.
- 5 He has asked me to lend him money, as he is in debt.

I cheque cash coins currency (bank)notes change

- 1 When we arrived in Indonesia, we exchanged some of our money for local currency.
- 2 I must take all the coins I've received as change to the bank and exchange them for (bank)notes which are lighter.
- 3 When paying by cheque, always write your address and sign the back of it.
- 4 I'm paying for the shoes in cash.

Derivatives

The opposites of many English words are formed by adding a negative prefix to the words. The most common negative prefixes are **un-**, **in-**, **dis-** and **mis-**.

- Most words that derive from the same root take the **same** negative prefix as the root word:

<i>approve</i> → disapprove	<i>approval</i> → disapproval
<i>approving</i> → disapproving	<i>approvingly</i> → disapprovingly

- Sometimes verbs, nouns, adjectives or adverbs deriving from the same root form their opposites with the addition of **different** negative prefixes:

<i>comfort</i> → discomfort (noun)	<i>comfortable</i> → uncomfortable (adjective)
<i>fortune</i> → misfortune (noun)	<i>fortunate</i> → unfortunate (adjective)
<i>equal</i> → unequal (adjective)	<i>equality</i> → inequality (noun)

- Some words of the same category (verbs, nouns or adjectives) deriving from **one** root form **two** opposites - using two different negative prefixes - but with a difference in meaning:

<i>able</i> (adj) → unable (=not able), disabled (=handicapped)
<i>informed</i> (adj) → uninformed (=not informed), misinformed (=wrongly informed)
<i>used</i> (adj) → unused (=not used), misused (=wrongly/badly used)

un + adjective/adverb → the opposite adjective/adverb

<i>attractive</i> → unattractive
<i>attractively</i> → unattractively

un + noun (related to adjective) → lack of the quality described by the adjective

<i>certain</i> → uncertain	<i>certainty</i> → uncertainty
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

BUT: able → unable

<i>ability</i> → inability, disability

un + verb → doing the reverse of what the verb describes

<i>lock</i> → unlock	<i>dress</i> → undress
-----------------------------	-------------------------------

in + adjective/adverb/noun (related to adjective) → the opposite of the original word

<i>efficient</i> → inefficient	<i>efficiently</i> → inefficiently	<i>efficiency</i> → inefficiency
---------------------------------------	---	---

- The prefix **in-** changes to:

il- before *l-*: *legal* → **illegal**

im- before *m-* and *p-*: *mature* → **immature**

patient → **impatient**

ir- before *r-*: *rational* → **irrational**

- The prefix **in-** is **not** used to form opposites of **verbs**.

- The prefix **in-** is **not** used to form opposites of words beginning with **in-**:

interesting → **uninteresting**

interpret → **misinterpret**

integrate → **disintegrate**

dis + verb → the opposite effect or reverse of the process described by the original verb

<i>agree</i> → disagree	<i>connect</i> → disconnect
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

dis + noun/adjective/adverb → the opposite of the root word

<i>agreement</i> → disagreement	<i>agreeable</i> → disagreeable	<i>agreeably</i> → disagreeably
--	--	--

<i>honesty</i> → dishonesty	<i>honest</i> → dishonest	<i>honestly</i> → dishonestly
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

mis + verb → doing what the root describes wrongly or badly

<i>judge</i> → misjudge	<i>judgement</i> → misjudgement
--------------------------------	--

unit 06

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 Even though he's twenty years old, he is rather immature.
- 2 Thomas said that he is unable to attend the meeting because he's ill. I am a little doubtful as to whether this is true or not.
- 3 The student was very nervous and answered the question incorrectly, but the teacher asked him to try again.
- 4 He has become rich in a dishonest way.
- 5 I didn't correct your essay because your writing was simply illegible.
- 6 The teacher expressed her dissatisfaction with Tom because he's so disobedient in class.
- 7 It was irresponsible of you to leave the baby unattended.
- 8 Unfortunately, many climbers have been unsuccessful in their attempts to climb Mt Everest.
- 9 I detest people who mistreat animals or use them in scientific research.
- 10 Driving at speeds of 150 kilometres per hour is not only illegal but also unsafe.
- 11 Her unwillingness to help got her into trouble.
- 12 Why do you always have to disagree with what I say?
- 13 She's a very impatient person. She wants everything done immediately.
- 14 Don't sit in that uncomfortable armchair. sit here.
- 15 Are you sure you didn't misunderstand him? He can't have said that.

MATURE
ABLE
DOUBT
NERVE, CORRECT
HONEST
LEGIBLE
SATISFACTION
OBEYED
RESPONSIBLE, ATTENDEE
SUCCESS
TREAT, SCIENCE
LEGAL
SAFE
WILLINGNESS
AGREE
PATIENT
COMFORTABLE
UNDERSTAND

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

PLASTIC MONEY

In the past, people bought goods using (1) cash. They rarely (2) borrowed money from financial institutions and only when they had (3) saved the money, did they buy what they wanted.

Recently, however, there have been great changes in the way people purchase goods. To begin with, some people pay for things by cheque, while others prefer monthly (4) instalments, rather than paying the whole (5) amount at once. Most consumers, though, prefer to buy things using their credit cards. (6) By and large, it is thought that there are benefits to having a credit card. Apart from the fact that credit cards are handy, some stores offer bonus points to people making purchases, while others give (7) discounts on certain products.

On the other hand, credit cards must be used wisely because they can prove disastrous. In the long run, consumers find that they can't (8) do without their credit cards and constantly rely (9) on them, as they are "easy money". As a result, some people lose control of their finances spending more than they should and wind up not being able to (10) make ends meet. So, they end up in (11) debt and have difficulty (12) in paying it back.

1	A change	B cash	C notes	D currency
2	A lent	B let	C borrowed	D kept
3	A afforded	B owned	C saved	D possessed
4	A sums	B deposits	C budgets	D instalments
5	A amount	B debt	C bill	D cost
6	A Last but not least	B One by one	C By and large	D Every now and then
7	A bargains	B discounts	C tips	D prizes
8	A go	B make	C be	D do
9	A on	B in	C to	D of
10	A make matters worse	B make ends meet	C do their best	D do business
11	A debt	B loan	C charge	D owe
12	A to pay	B to paying	C in pay	D in paying

3 Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

HOMEWORK

Homework is a part of every student's school life. (1) Unfortunately, many of them (2) disapprove of the amount of homework they are given, and find it particularly (3) unfair when they have to study a lot before a test. This makes them feel (4) anxious and some even become physically sick when under pressure. Others sometimes find it (5) impossible to complete their homework, which makes teachers believe it's an act of (6) disobedience.

On the other hand, teachers consider homework (7) beneficial. They believe students should have a daily schedule to avoid getting (8) disorganised and having to hand in (9) incomplete homework. Moreover, teachers think (10) inadequate amounts of homework put students' future at risk.

FORTUNATE

APPROVE

FAIR

ANXIETY

POSSIBLE

OBEDIENCE

BENEFIT

ORGANISED

COMPLETE

ADEQUATE

Prepositional Phrases**A Complete the blanks with prepositions.**regardless ofaccording toowing tobut fordue tobecause ofinstead ofcontrary toexcept forapart fromthanks toas for**B Complete the blanks with prepositions.**in spite ofin charge ofas far asin comparison toin control ofin honour ofin favour ofon behalf ofas well as**C Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, at, by, under or to.**1 You'll find a fairly detailed map of the town on page 40 of this guide.2 To my parents' surprise I passed all my examinations.3 Under the circumstances, the police officer had no other choice but to arrest them.4 What's on your mind, Geoffrey? You look rather worried.5 I promise to be by your side no matter what happens.6 You look so calm and at ease with yourself.7 To sum up, this book is a good read and I definitely recommend it.8 I made several attempts to convince her, but in vain.9 I was under the impression you knew how to operate the video camera.10 Their willingness to employ me immediately without another interview took me by surprise.11 To a certain extent, your anger is understandable.**Phrasal Verbs**

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A BREAK, BURN

- 1 I'm buying a new car because my old one keeps **breaking down**.
- 2 As soon as the government announced the harsh economic measures, riots **broke out** throughout the country.
- 3 The thief **broke into** the house and stole the jewels.
- 4 She couldn't handle being under so much stress so she **broke down** and started crying.
- 5 I started describing what had happened to the police officer but my sister **broke in** to tell him something I had forgotten.
- 6 They **broke up** after having been together for three years.
- 7 If Peter doesn't stop working so hard, he'll **burn out** before his time.
- 8 By the time the fire brigade arrived, the building had already **burnt down**.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 5 | interrupt |
| 8 | be destroyed by fire |
| 1 | stop functioning |
| 6 | end a relationship |
| 2 | start suddenly |
| 7 | become exhausted |
| 3 | enter illegally |
| 4 | lose control of one's feelings |

B CUT

- 1 These pictures of film stars were **cut out** of different magazines.
- 2 The doctor told me to **cut down on** junk food.
- 3 The speaker was **cut off** by protesters many times during her speech.
- 4 Always **cut up** the meat for the dog, otherwise it will choke on it.
- 5 During the winter the island is **cut off** from the rest of the world.
- 6 The boys are shouting upstairs. Tell them to **cut it out!**

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 2 | reduce |
| 4 | cut into small pieces |
| 1 | cut from/remove |
| 6 | stop doing |
| 3 | interrupt |
| 5 | isolated |

C TURN

- 1 **Turn off** the heater. It's very hot in here.
- 2 John has **turned into** a reliable and efficient worker much to my surprise.
- 3 It **turned out** to be a great party.
- 4 More people **turned up** at the meeting than I had expected.
- 5 Can you please **turn down** the music? I can't hear you.
- 6 My application for a visa was **turned down** again.
- 7 Don't forget to **turn on** the alarm when you leave home.
- 8 I want you to know that you can **turn to** me for help any time.
- 9 When Jessica heard her favourite song, she **turned up** the radio full blast and started dancing.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4 | arrive unexpectedly |
| 6 | reject |
| 1 | switch off |
| 7 | switch on |
| 5 | reduce the amount of sound, heat, etc. |
| 9 | increase the amount of sound, heat, etc. |
| 3 | result in a particular way |
| 2 | change to |
| 8 | come to and ask for |

Words with Prepositions**A Complete the blanks with prepositions.**

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
ashamed <u>of</u>	jealous <u>of</u>	an example <u>of</u>
busy <u>with</u>	mean <u>to</u> sb	an exception <u>to</u>
conscious <u>of</u>	relevant <u>to</u>	an opinion <u>of/about/in</u>
friendly <u>with/to</u>	short <u>of</u>	a question <u>about</u>
good <u>at</u> sth (=competent)	useful <u>to</u> sb	a reaction <u>to</u>
good <u>to</u> sb (=kind)	useful <u>for</u> sth	dedicate sth <u>to</u> sb
good <u>for</u> sb/sth (=beneficial)		introduce sb <u>to</u> sb/sth
		mean <u>by</u>
		relate <u>to</u>
		think <u>of/about</u>

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Walter is very **good** at the high jump.
- 2 Why are you always so **mean** to Sarah?
- 3 My friend Giles **introduced** me to the fascinating world of classical music.

- 4 The travel book will be **useful** for our trip to Paris at the end of the month.
- 5 What exactly do you **mean** by saying I'm arrogant and a snob?
- 6 Most nouns form their plural in -s, but there are a lot of **exceptions** to this rule.
- 7 Mrs Ming is a very nice lady. She's always been **good** to me.
- 8 A glass of orange juice a day is **good** for you.
- 9 This brochure will be **useful** to all the tourists who visit the sights.

Grammar Revision (Modal Verbs)

See Grammar Review page 155 

Read the short texts below and complete each blank with one word. All the missing words are modal verbs (can, could, may, should etc.)

- a As children, they (1) used to spend a lot of time together. They (2) would go for long bike rides along the coast until they reached the cave. Once there, they (3) were able to explore it to their heart's content, as no one else knew about this secret hideaway. They felt they (4) had to keep this place to themselves no matter what.
- b I'm worried about Gene. He hasn't been well lately. Yesterday, he was pale and he (5) must have been feeling sick, as he (6) could not eat a thing. I think he (7) had better see a doctor, as he (8) might/could/may have some serious illness he's not aware of. Of course, it (9) may/might/could just be a virus. To be on the safe side, though, I (10) will drop by his house later and tell him that he (11) should/must do something about it immediately.
- c When used properly, videos (12) can be very educational for children. Of course, they (13) must/should be suitable for their age and children (14) should/must not just be placed in front of the television and left unsupervised. Parents (15) ought to be actively involved, too, as children (16) must/should not be passive viewers; they need someone to interact with while watching.
- d My car broke down yesterday and I (17) had to take the bus to work. I (18) should have taken a taxi instead, as it was a frustrating experience. We were all squashed together like sardines in a tin and we (19) could hardly breathe. To make matters worse, an overweight lady standing next to me wanted to get off at one point. "(20) Do/Would you mind moving a bit to the side so that I (21) can/could get to the door?" she said. She nearly squashed me to death! (22) Must the public transportation system be this bad?



④ I must wash my car. ✓

I have to wash my car. ✓

~~I must to wash my car.~~

You should wash your car. ✓

You ought to wash your car. ✓

~~You should to wash your car.~~

Peter would wash his car every Saturday. ✓

Peter used to wash his car every Saturday. ✓

~~Peter would to wash his car every Saturday.~~

(Modal verbs are followed by a bare infinitive (without 'to').)

Note: have to, ought to and used to.)

④ Jonathan can play tennis very well.

Jonathan could play tennis when he was ten years old.

If it doesn't rain, we'll be able to play tennis.

I haven't been able to contact Mike this week.

(can has no future or perfect tenses so be able to is used in its place.)

④ Bill could run quite fast when he was young.

(general ability in the past)

The injured athlete was able to finish the race.

(ability in a particular situation in the past, especially a difficult one.)

④ I must go to bed early tonight.

I have to get up early every morning.

I had to return some books to the library yesterday.

I've never had to wait for more than ten minutes at the doctor's surgery.

We'll have to work hard on our project next week.

(must has no past, perfect or future tenses, so have to is used in its place.)

④ He must be home now. ✓

He must be watching TV. ✓

(Positive deductions about the present/future)

He must have arrived early. ✓

He must have been working hard lately. ✓

(Positive deductions about the past)

He can't be home now, he is usually at work at this time of the day. ✓

He can't be watching TV. ✓

~~He mustn't be home now.~~

(Negative deductions about the present/future)

He can't/couldn't have stolen the money. ✓

~~He mustn't have stolen the money.~~

(Negative deductions about the past)

④ Ruth needs to see the doctor today. ✓

~~Ruth need see the doctor today.~~

Does Ruth need to see the doctor today? ✓

Need Ruth see the doctor today? ✓

Ruth doesn't need to see the doctor today. ✓

Ruth needn't see the doctor today. ✓

(need is used as a modal verb only in present tense questions and negations.)

④ They didn't need to return the books to the library

today. (=it wasn't necessary and we don't know if they did or not.)

They needn't have returned the books to the library today. (=it wasn't necessary but they did so nonetheless.)

④ You should apologise. ✓

You ought to apologise. ✓

You had better apologise. ✓

(Refer to the present or future)

You should have apologised. ✓

You ought to have apologised. ✓

It would have been better if you had apologised. ✓

~~You had better have apologised.~~

(Refer to the past)

Key Transformations

④ Could I (possibly) turn the music down?

Do you mind if I turn the music down?

Would you mind if I turn/turned the music down?

Would you mind my turning the music down?

I wonder if I could turn the music down.

④ Your room needs tidying.

Your room needs to be tidied.

You have/need to tidy your room.

It is necessary for you to tidy your room.

It is necessary that you tidy your room.

④ It is not necessary for you to go shopping.

There is no need for you to go shopping.

You don't need/have to go shopping.

You needn't go shopping.

④ It was not necessary for you to go to the doctor.

There was no need for you to go to the doctor.

You needn't have gone to the doctor.

④ My grandfather went fishing every morning.

My grandfather used to go fishing every morning.

My grandfather would go fishing every morning.

④ The students did not manage to finish the project.

The students were not able to finish the project.

The students were unable to finish the project.

The students did not succeed in finishing the project.

④ (I think / Perhaps) you should take some time off work.

(I think / Perhaps) you ought to take some time off work.

You had better take some time off work.

The best thing you could do is take some time off work.

The best thing for you to do is take some time off work.

Examination Practice

A Choose the correct answer.

1. You needn't have cooked so much food. There was plenty of food left over from yesterday.

a. cook b. to cook
c. have cooked d. to have cooked

2. Susan hates Maths and Chemistry but she's really good at Science.

a. to b. at
c. for d. of

3. You had better not go out tonight. It's raining heavily.

a. not go b. not to go
c. don't go d. to don't go

4. The climbers didn't succeed in reaching the mountain peak due to extreme weather conditions.

a. to reach b. to have reached
c. reach d. in reaching

5. It can't be Annie who is crossing the street; Annie's taller.

a. mustn't b. can't
c. wouldn't d. shouldn't

6. "When are Michael and Julie getting married?"
"Well, they won't get married after all. They broke up two months ago!"

a. out b. down
c. off d. up

7. "Would you mind my leaving a little earlier today? I must go to the dentist's."

a. my leaving b. me leave
c. me to leave d. me to leaving

8. She must have felt awful when she was told that she had been fired.

a. feel b. have felt
c. felt d. be felt

9. You ought to drink lots of water when you're on a diet.

a. should b. must
c. ought d. used

10. Your jeans need washing before you wear them for the first time.

a. washing b. to wash
c. wash d. have washed

11. According to the weather forecast, it will be cold and foggy at the weekend.

a. Owing to b. According to
c. Apart from d. Instead of

12. There used to be a coffee shop on that corner when I was young.

a. have been b. be
c. were d. being

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 I'm sure he hasn't refused such a good offer.
turned He can't have turned down such a good offer.

2 There was no need for the climbers to bring so many supplies.
not The climbers need not have brought so many supplies.

3 If I were you, I wouldn't stay in the sun without sunscreen.
had You had better not stay in the sun without sunscreen.

4 Shall I water the plants for you?
like Would you like me to water the plants for you?

5 It is necessary that he doesn't eat so many sweets.
cut He needs to/must cut down on sweets.

6 I expect that she has invited everyone to her birthday party.
must She must have invited everyone to her birthday party.

7 As a child, David was never in the habit of eating cornflakes.
used As a child, David never used to eat cornflakes.

- Smoking is not allowed in the building.
must You must not smoke in the building.

■ Perhaps Julie thought that you would check the report.
impression Julie may have been under the impression that you would check the report.

■ It was wrong of you to steal that book.
should You should not have stolen that book.

■ She is not obliged to cook if she doesn't have time.
have She doesn't have to cook if she doesn't have time.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-H below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases more than one word may be correct.

A think consider regard believe mean

- 1 Please consider my offer and call me if you decide to sell.

2 I have been thinking of taking a holiday. I believe I deserve it because I've worked hard all year.

3 The death penalty is regarded as a barbaric practice by most people.

4 I don't think he really means what he is saying, because he's usually joking.

5 I didn't mean to offend you. Please believe me.

B realise understand recognise meet introduce present appreciate

- 1 One day I'd like to meet my favourite film star and get his autograph.

2 That's the journalist that presents the evening news. Don't you recognise her?

3 The teacher didn't realise that the students hadn't understood what he was saying.

4 Aren't you going to introduce me to your friend? I haven't met her before.

5 I appreciate your help, but you must understand that I want to do this on my own.

C assume guess suppose estimate calculate predict

- 1 Since I hadn't studied for the test, I had to guess most of the answers.
 - 2 We were supposed to play football today, but we cancelled it.
 - 3 It's almost impossible to predict what the future holds.
 - 4 I suppose/assume/guess I'll be late for work, since there's so much traffic.
 - 5 We had estimated the value of the house to be around 60,000 dollars, but we hadn't calculated the cost of the renovation.

D

idea view thought point aspect respect matter

- 1 She's very rude and has no respect for anyone.
- 2 You should consider all aspects of his proposal, because he made some interesting points.
- 3 In my view, the education system should change.
- 4 I can't bear the thought of going back to work after such a great holiday.
- 5 There's no point in talking to Clark about this problem, as he has no idea about it.
- 6 As a(n) matter of fact, I hired an interior decorator, who gave me some good ideas.

E

queue line aisle corridor hall row

- 1 The cornflakes are in the third aisle, sir.
- 2 Walk down the corridor and the toilet is the third door on your right.
- 3 The entrance hall to my flat is so small that it's a waste of space.
- 4 Please get in line and wait your turn, madam!
- 5 We were lucky enough to be given seats in the front row at the theatre.
- 6 There was such a long queue / line in the bank that I couldn't be bothered to go in.

F

available spare free convenient handy usable

- 1 When I bought my car, I got the air-conditioner free of charge. It really came in handy during the summer.
- 2 Every car must have a(n) spare tyre in the boot.
- 3 The Red Dog's new album is now available in music stores.
- 4 A laptop computer is very handy because it is portable and usable anywhere.
- 5 I'm free tomorrow evening. Would you like to go to the cinema?
- 6 A car is a very convenient means of transport compared to buses and trains.

G

absence lack shortage loss

- 1 After the accident, my father suffered a gradual loss of memory.
- 2 Vicky's absence from work was noticed, so the boss rang her at home.
- 3 The lack of rain created severe shortages of fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 4 There's a world shortage of energy and scientists are looking for alternative sources.
- 5 Although I liked living with my family, I was annoyed by the lack of privacy.

H

short scarce rare inadequate insufficient

- 1 As a botanist he specialises in rare species of plants.
- 2 The book costs \$21 and I'm short by one dollar. Could you lend me some money?
- 3 A(n) inadequate supply of oxygen to the brain can prove lethal.
- 4 In many parts of the world water is scarce. insufficient/inadequate number of car parks.
- 5 Parking space in the city centre is scarce/inadequate due to the insufficient/inadequate number of car parks.

Derivatives

This unit deals with some verbs and nouns which derive from adjectives.

Adjective Root	Verb = Adjective + -en	Noun = Adjective + -ness
Describing a quality/state	Describing the process of acquiring the quality / state of the adjective	The quality / state described by the adjective
dark	darken	darkness

- Some other common adjectives that form verbs and nouns in the same way are: *fresh, hard, loose, quick, sharp, thick* and *weak*.
- The adjectives **broad, deep** and **wide** form nouns in **-th**:
broad → *broaden* → *breadth*
deep → *deepen* → *depth*
wide → *widen* → *width*
- Some verbs in **-en** do not derive from adjectives, but from the corresponding nouns:

Adjective	Noun	Verb
high	height	heighten
long	length	lengthen
strong	strength	strengthen
—	fright	frighten
—	threat	threaten

- The adjective **short** forms two nouns with a difference in meaning:
short → *shortness* (being short or having little of sth)
→ *shortage* (lack or insufficient quantity of sth)

Adjective Root in -nt	Noun in -nce or -ncy
Describing a quality / state distant intelligent efficient	The quality/state described by the adjective distance intelligence efficiency

- Most adjectives in **-ant/-ent** form nouns in **-ance** and **-ence**.
- Some common adjectives that form nouns in **-ance** are: *arrogant, assistant, ignorant, important, relevant, reluctant, resistant, significant* and *tolerant*.
- Some common adjectives that form nouns in **-ence** are: *absent, confident, convenient, different, evident, innocent, patient, present, silent* and *violent*.
- Some common adjectives in **-ant/-ent** that form nouns in **-ancy/-ency** are: *consistent, efficient, fluent, frequent, pregnant, proficient, redundant, transparent, urgent* and *vacant*.

Adjective Root in -te	Noun in -cy
Describing a quality / state private	The quality/state described by the adjective privacy

- Some other common adjectives that form nouns in the same way are: *(in)accurate, (in)adequate, (il)literate, immediate, intimate* and *obstinate*.
- The adjective **secret** forms two nouns with a difference in meaning:
secret → *secret* (fact known only to few people and not told to others)
→ *secrecy* (having/keeping secrets)
- The adjective **fortunate** does not form a noun in **-cy** but derives from the noun **fortune**.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 Despite being a keen camper, I find the <u>darkness</u> in this forest <u>unbearable</u> . | DARK, BEARABLE |
| 2 In order to <u>broaden</u> your shoulders, you have to do many push-ups at the gym. | BROAD |
| 3 She didn't like the colour of her hair, so she decided to <u>darken</u> it. She was, however, rather <u>anxious</u> about how dark it would become. | DARK |
| 4 The suspect was released because of lack of <u>evidence</u> against him. | EVIDENT |
| 5 Being unable to meet John, I rang to apologise for the <u>inconvenience</u> I had caused him. | CONVENIENT |
| 6 <u>Fluency</u> in at least two languages is essential if you want to become an interpreter. | FLUENT |
| 7 The town council placed restrictions on the water supply due to a <u>shortage</u> of water that year. | SHORT |
| 8 There are many complaints about the <u>inadequacy</u> of facilities for the handicapped. | ADEQUATE |
| 9 The government attempted to reduce <u>violence</u> by increasing police patrols. | VIOLENT |
| 10 The <u>depth</u> of that lake has never been measured. | DEEP |
| 11 To calculate the area of a room, you multiply its <u>length</u> by its <u>width</u> . | LONG, WIDE |
| 12 The doctor advised me to exercise in order to <u>strengthen</u> my back muscles. | STRONG |
| 13 Amanda is unlikely to lose any weight, as she has a <u>weakness</u> for sweets and junk food. | WEAK |
| 14 Many flights were delayed today, causing growing <u>impatience</u> among the passengers. | PATIENT |
| 15 In some countries, the percentage of <u>illiteracy</u> is still very high. | LITERATE |

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

NEW YEAR

New Year celebrations date as far back as 2000 BC in Mesopotamia. Yet, the actual date has changed a number of times. There was always a problem because New Year was (1) calculated by the movements of the Sun and Moon which allowed room for error. To (2) cut a long story short, it wasn't until 1582, when the calendar we use today was (3) introduced, that January 1st became New Year's Day in most cultures. Some cultures, however, celebrate the New Year at various times, according to their calendar and religious traditions. For example, the Chinese celebrate it between the 21st of January and the 19th of February. In (4) contrast with most of the world who celebrate at the beginning of the year, the Jewish people celebrate it in September or early October. In any case, the New Year is a festive occasion. Some people celebrate at home with no (5) shortage of champagne, while others party on the streets, watching the fireworks that the city council (6) may have provided. Others prefer night clubs, joining the long (7) queues of people waiting to get in and dance the night away. In China, there are parades with dancing dragons and hundreds of people turn (8) up to look on. It is also common to make New Year's Resolutions, the (9) idea being that most people (10) regard the New Year as a chance to (11) break bad habits. (12) To sum up, New Year is a time of celebration that a large proportion of the people look forward to.



1	A calculated	B assumed	C supposed	D considered
2	A break	B change	C cut	D turn
3	A realised	B recognised	C known	D introduced
4	A contrary	B opposite	C contrast	D difference
5	A shortage	B loss	C absence	D scarce
6	A likely	B should	C possibly	D may
7	A aisles	B queues	C rows	D corridors
8	A up	B on	C into	D out
9	A view	B point	C idea	D matter
10	A regard	B think	C believe	D realise
11	A cut	B break	C change	D split
12	A on	B for	C up	D in

3 Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

MY OWN HOUSE

Last year I received some (1) **financial** help and found myself in the (2) **delightful** position of fulfilling my dream - buying my own house. My friends tried to (3) **frighten** me by describing terrible experiences involving house hunting. I knew that my ordeal would test my (4) **patience**, but I was determined to go to any (5) **lengths**. I wanted to live close to the city centre so I placed great (6) **importance** on the location. I inspected numerous houses and finally found one I was happy with. I needed to (7) **freshen** the walls up a bit, but that wasn't a problem. I really loved the (8) **quietness** of the area, which was (9) **unusual**, considering the short (10) **distance** from the city centre. It was exactly what I had dreamed of.

FINANCE

DELIGHT

FRIGHT

PATIENT

LONG

IMPORTANT

FRESH

QUIET, USUAL

DISTANT

unit 08

Section 1

Collocations/Expressions

A Complete the blanks with the verbs leave, put, set or shake.

put	a stop to sth	shake	hands with sb	put	pressure on sb
set	fire to sth	leave	a message	set	foot in
set	an example	set	the table	set	the alarm clock

B Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs put, set or shake.

- 1 The university has set very high **standards** to attract the best students.
- 2 Don't put **the blame on** him. He's not the one responsible for the accident.
- 3 Jerry shook **his head** in disappointment.
- 4 She loved the house the minute she set **eyes on** it.
- 5 Ian put a lot of **effort into** repairing that old car.
- 6 Mrs Smith set her children **the task** of clearing out the attic.
- 7 After years of imprisonment, the man who had wrongfully been accused of the robbery was finally set **free**.
- 8 They have announced their engagement but they haven't set **a date** for their wedding yet.

C Complete the blanks with the verbs miss, or lose.

lose	interest in	miss	a class	lose	contact	lose	patience
lose	a competition	lose	weight	lose	control (over)	miss	an opportunity
miss	a chance	lose	one's job	lose	one's temper	lose	one's way
lose	money	miss	a train/plane etc.	miss	a meeting		
lose/miss	a person	miss	a/your turn	lose/miss	a match		

D Complete the sentences with the collocations/expressions in the box below.

out of the way under way by the way on the way way ahead one way or another there's no way
 make our way to have it your way come a long way way of thinking way of life

- 1 "This job is going to be done one way or another," said the manager in a determined voice.
- 2 I'm on the way to Julie's house. Will I see you there?
- 3 This school has come a long way since its first year in operation, when it only had twenty students.
- 4 We were asked to make our way to the dining hall.
- 5 Can you please move out of the way? We want to move this big box.
- 6 Negotiations are under way to buy a new striker, to improve the team's chances.
- 7 There's no way our parents will let us go to the rock festival next weekend.
- 8 By the way, whose turn is it to wash the dishes?
- 9 Once you understand the lecturer's way of thinking, his theory becomes quite easy to follow.
- 10 Why must you always have it your way? It's not fair!
- 11 Stop wasting your time in class, Michael. The rest of the class is way ahead of you in Mathematics.
- 12 Teenagers tend to idolise film stars and imitate the way they look and their way of life.

Sentence Linkers

Complete the sentences/paragraphs with the sentence linkers in the box below.

furthermore what is more nevertheless not only yet likewise
besides otherwise to be more specific to tell you the truth similarly

- 1 The students are not happy with their new English teacher. Not only does he assign them a lot of homework, but he is also very critical of their work.
- 2 I felt like complaining to the airport authorities the other day. Our flight was delayed for an unknown reason. What is more/Besides/Furthermore, the airline didn't bother to apologise for the inconvenience. Besides/ What is more/ Furthermore, the airline representative I asked was of no help, if not rude. Nevertheless/Yet, I managed to stay calm and get the information I needed.
- 3 To tell you the truth, I don't think Adam is very good at his job. To be more specific, he is slow and not very creative. Furthermore/ Besides/ What is more, he believes that he is the backbone of the company. He is so annoying! Yet/ Nevertheless, I don't dare to challenge him because of his close friendship with the manager. Otherwise, I would not have a problem telling him a thing or two.
- 4 If you change address notify me. Similarly/Likewise, do so if your phone number changes.
- 5 Reading books in a foreign language helps you expand your vocabulary. Likewise/Similarly, watching films helps you get used to the pronunciation.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A PUT

- 1 Even though it was summer, I still needed to **put on** a jumper at night.
- 2 Jane shouldn't have to **put up with** that noisy class.
- 3 We will have to **put off** the barbecue if the rain continues.
- 4 Why must you **put yourself through** all this stress?
- 5 The students were told to **put away** their books and clear their desks.
- 6 I **put money aside** every month, so that I would have enough for my summer holidays.
- 7 Jason **put on** a lot of weight over the summer break.
- 8 The man I was sitting next to asked me to **put out** my cigarette.
- 9 I was more than happy to **put my friend up** for the summer.
- 10 Just a minute, sir. I'll **put you through** to Mr Jones.
- 11 I have **put** a lot of work **into** this project.

11 devote to

1 wear

6 save

4 suffer

3 postpone

8 extinguish

9 offer hospitality to

2 tolerate

7 gain

5 put sth in its usual place

10 connect by telephone

B LAY, SET, SETTLE

- 1 As soon as the new teacher introduced herself, she **laid down** her rules.
- 2 We have **laid out** the garden. It should look beautiful in spring.
- 3 The stall was **set up** and ready for business.
- 4 After years of living with friends, Geoffrey decided it was time to **set up** a home of his own.
- 5 The group **set off/out** early in the morning to climb the treacherous peak.
- 6 I **set out** this morning to clean the garden but was interrupted by the rain.
- 7 Technical problems **set us back** two weeks.
- 8 It took Jill months to **settle into** her new home.
- 9 Carl was not the type to **settle down**, so his announcement that he was going to marry soon took everyone by surprise.

4 establish, create

1 state, establish

9 start living a quiet life in a place

7 delay

5 begin a journey

6 start doing sth

8 become used to

3 make the necessary preparations
for sth to start

2 plan and arrange how sth should appear

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
afraid _____ of	(give) advice _____ on	advise sb _____ on/about sth
(in)capable _____ of	a hope _____ for	choose _____ between two
confident _____ of/about	protection _____ from/against	choose _____ from
(be) free _____ from/of sth	a reputation _____ for	collaborate _____ with
handy _____ for	a result _____ of	communicate _____ with
polite _____ to	a specialist _____ in	connect _____ to/with
upset _____ about		cope _____ with
		explain sth _____ to _____ sb
		listen _____ to
		mention _____ to
		occur _____ to
		point _____ to/at
		prefer _____ to
		prepare _____ for
		prevent _____ from
		refer _____ to
		result _____ in
		(= cause to happen)
		result _____ from
		(= be caused by)

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 A compass may come in handy _____ for our hiking trip next week.
- 2 Sunscreen offers protection _____ from / against the sun's harmful rays.
- 3 We have a variety of materials to choose _____ from.
- 4 Her aggressive behaviour resulted _____ in her being fired.
- 5 You can choose _____ between the red or the blue dress.
- 6 These yoghurts are free _____ of artificial colouring.
- 7 The damage to their property resulted _____ from the fire.
- 8 Must I always explain everything _____ to you twice?
- 9 The local councils decided to collaborate _____ with one another for the protection of the environment.
- 10 The doctor advised his patient _____ on/about the risks involved in smoking.
- 11 The accident was the result _____ of his carelessness.

Grammar Revision (Passive Voice)

See Grammar Review page 157 ➤

Read the text below and complete each blank with one word.

The Loch Ness Monster (1) _____ is thought to be one of the world's most famous mysteries. Nessie, as her fans call her, is believed (2) _____ to be living in the Scottish loch (lake) Ness. Scientists as well as ordinary people (3) _____ are fascinated by the mystery of the existence of a very large living creature which (4) _____ is still unknown to science. However, it is very unlikely for an animal to (5) _____ be living in Loch Ness, as it is deep, dark, very cold and almost lifeless. Arthur Grant is alleged to (6) _____ have encountered Nessie on January 5th, 1934. Being a veterinary student himself, he gave a detailed description of the animal which matched the portrait of a plesiosaur—a prehistoric aquatic reptile which had (7) _____ been considered extinct for more than sixty million years.

Nevertheless, many sonar and photographic recordings (8) _____ have been obtained (9) _____ by several scientific teams over the years. Unfortunately, none of them could (10) _____ be used to provide any form of evidence that Nessie exists.

Long-necked water monsters are (11) _____ being detected every now and then in several other Scottish lochs. For this reason, Scotland has become a popular holiday destination and (12) _____ is visited by millions of tourists every year.

Points to remember

- ④ They gave him a puppy for his birthday. →
He was given a puppy for his birthday. ✓
~~A puppy was given to him for his birthday.~~
~~A puppy was given him for his birthday.~~
- We bought Susan a new camera. →
A new camera was bought for Susan. ✓
(Use the prepositions **to** and **for** before the indirect object - person - of passive verbs.)
- ④ We heard him say that he was guilty. ✓
~~We heard him to say that he was guilty.~~
He was heard to say that he was guilty. ✓
~~He was heard say that he was guilty.~~
(see, hear + bare infinitive in Active Voice;
see, hear + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- ④ Joe helped Sue carry/to carry her suitcase. →
Sue was helped to carry her suitcase. ✓
~~Sue was helped carry her suitcase.~~
(help + full / bare infinitive in Active Voice;
help + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- ④ Mary made the children wash their hands. ✓
~~Mary made the children to wash their hands.~~
The children were made to wash their hands. ✓
~~The children were made wash their hands.~~
(make + bare infinitive in Active Voice;
make + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- ④ The dangerous scenes of the film were performed by stuntmen.
The forest was destroyed by fire.
The photograph was taken with an expensive camera.
(by + agent (person or thing), with + instrument)
- ④ Who wrote this essay? →
Who(m) was this essay written by? ✓

- By whom was this essay written? ✓
~~Who was this essay written?~~
- What caused the power failure? →
What was the power failure caused by? ✓
~~What was the power failure caused?~~
(When asking about the agent of a passive sentence, **by** must be included in the question.)
- ④ She couldn't sleep because she was terrified by the horror film. ✓
Terrified by the horror film, she couldn't sleep. ✓
She couldn't sleep because she had been terrified by the horror film. ✓
Having been terrified by the horror film, she couldn't sleep. ✓
~~Been terrified by the horror film, she couldn't sleep.~~
(Past and perfect participles may replace clauses in the passive voice.)
- ④ They accused Harry of stealing the money. →
Harry was accused of stealing the money.
(In the Passive Voice the preposition of prepositional verbs goes immediately after the verb.)
- ④ We haven't touched anything. →
Nothing has been touched. ✓
~~Anything has not been touched.~~
(any + compounds in Active Voice
no + compounds in Passive Voice)
- ④ They didn't let me buy a dog. →
I was not allowed to buy a dog. ✓
~~I was not let to buy a dog.~~
(let in Active Voice → be allowed to in Passive Voice)

Key Transformations

- ④ I haven't told anyone the news yet.
No one has been told the news yet.
- Julie is permitted to go to parties.
Julie has her parents' permission to go to parties.
- ④ Susan was amazed to find out that her book was missing.
To Susan's amazement, her book was missing.
- Julie's parents don't allow her to go to parties.
Julie's parents don't let her go to parties.
- ④ We expect that the Australian athlete will win the race.
It is expected that the Australian athlete will win the race.
The Australian athlete is expected to win the race.
- Julie is not allowed to go to parties.
Julie cannot get her parents' permission to go to parties.
Julie is forbidden to go to parties.
- ④ Julie's parents allow her to go to parties.
Julie's parents let her go to parties.
Julie is allowed to go to parties.
Julie's parents give her permission to go to parties.
- One must not smuggle goods into the country.
It is not allowed to smuggle goods into the country.
It is illegal to smuggle goods into the country.
It is against the law to smuggle goods into the country.
It is forbidden to smuggle goods into the country.

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China (1) is known to be over 1900 kilometres long, making it by far the longest wall in the world. The building of the wall is said (2) to have begun in the third century BC (3) by the Emperor Shih Huangti. The reason it (4) was built was to keep the Huns out of Central Asia. A lot of effort was put (5) into constructing the wall. It is (6) made of earth, stone and brick and its highest section is close to nine metres. Over the centuries, the wall has often (7) been added to, rebuilt and repaired. This was done to give China protection (8) from invaders. Despite its size, however, the wall failed to (9) put a stop to invading armies such as the Mongols and the Manchus. The wall is still of great importance, as it divides Inner China from Outer China. What is (10) more, it is useful for dividing the region into cultivated land and pastureland. The Great Wall holds another impressive record which won't (11) be surpassed for quite a while; it is the only man-made structure visible from space. It is no wonder that most travel guides refer (12) to the Great Wall of China as the world's greatest tourist attraction.



B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 They had to postpone the match until next week.

put The match had to be put off until next week.

2 We haven't told anyone about the change in our plans.

informed No one has been informed about the change in our plans.

3 We had to go up the stairs because someone was using the lift.

so The lift was being used so we had to go up the stairs.

4 Experts believe that the landslides were caused by recent floods.

resulted The landslides are believed to have resulted from recent floods.

5 She doesn't let him smoke in the house.

allowed He is not allowed to smoke in the house.

6 We mustn't park on the yellow line.

forbidden It is forbidden to park on the yellow line.

7 The teacher saw two students leave the school.

were Two students were seen to leave the school.

8 The coach let the players take the day off.

permission The players got the coach's permission to take the day off.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-I below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases more than one word may be correct.

A choose pick gather collect

- 1 Every spring the peaches are picked from the trees and packed in boxes.
- 2 I have been collecting coins for the last five years. I have one coin that dates back to 1935.
- 3 We can choose between getting a blue or a black car.
- 4 Many people gathered round the injured man to see how badly he was hurt.
- 5 The two captains had to pick the players for their team.

B choice collection selection election variety option

- 1 I don't have a(n) choice, as you didn't give me any options.
- 2 Every four years there is a general election and people vote for the party they prefer.
- 3 My stamp collection consists of two thousand stamps.
- 4 Aspirin is the number one choice for combating fever and pain.
- 5 The shop has ice cream in a(n) variety of flavours.
- 6 John's selection as captain of the team took us by surprise.

C consult advise suggest propose recommend

- 1 Would you recommend this restaurant or not?
- 2 If the chest pain continues, you must consult a doctor.
- 3 I suggest we go to Malta for a week, unless you can recommend another destination.
- 4 The doctor advised me to take a few days off work due to a persistent illness.
- 5 The government proposed making radical changes to the health system.

D tip clue advice information

- 1 The FBI is still looking for clues to help them catch the dangerous criminal.
- 2 Take my advice and see your bank manager if you're having financial problems.
- 3 I need information regarding the polar bear for my project.
- 4 Our teacher gave us some useful tips/advice on how to prepare for the exams.

unit 08

E reliable responsible reasonable respectable

- 1 I bought a television set, as I found the price very reasonable.
- 2 At camp, each teacher was responsible for twenty students.
- 3 Judges are considered respectable members of society.
- 4 She's a very reliable person, so you can turn to her if you are having any problems.

F mention refer express comment report

- 1 Most western economies are referred to as "free markets".
- 2 My manager asked me to report back to her after the seminar.
- 3 The woman expressed her dissatisfaction to the builder for not having the house ready on time.
- 4 The politician refused to comment on the new tax laws.
- 5 The children didn't mention anything about the trip until the last minute.
- 6 He reported the theft of his briefcase to the police.

G announce inform confess introduce reveal publish

- 1 When the thief confessed to the robbery, he was officially charged with the crime.
- 2 The journalist refused to reveal her source, saying it was highly confidential.
- 3 The well known author published his new novel last week.
- 4 The finance minister announced that there would be no wage increases for the following year.
- 5 The headmaster introduced the new teacher to the class.
- 6 If you lose your credit card, inform the bank immediately.
- 7 The potato was introduced to Europe in 1565.

H ensure insure reassurance make sure confirm

- 1 Make sure you lock the windows before you go.
- 2 I had to ring the airline to confirm my flight 48 hours in advance.
- 3 You should insure your car against fire and theft.
- 4 She reassured me that everything would go according to the plan.
- 5 The role of the judge is to ensure proper legal proceedings.

I agree accept admit approve

- 1 I don't approve of people smoking in a doctor's waiting room.
- 2 I don't always agree with Jessica, because we don't share the same views.
- 3 After being questioned, the student admitted that he had cheated in the test.
- 4 Children are warned not to accept sweets from strangers.

Derivatives

This unit deals with verbs and nouns which derive from adjectives.

Adjective Root	Verb = Adjective + -ise
Describing a state or condition	Acquiring the state or condition described by the adjective
general	generalise

- Some other common adjectives that form verbs in the same way are: *familiar, fertile, legal, mobile, modern, neutral, special, stable* and *sterile*.
- Pay attention to the following irregularity:
stable → *stabilise*

Adjective Root in -able/-ible	Noun in -ability/-ibility
(in)capable	(in)capability
(im)possible	(im)possibility

- Some other common adjectives that form nouns in **-ability** are: *available, stable* and *suitable*.
- Some other common adjectives that form nouns in **-ibility** are: *flexible, responsible, sensible* and *visible*.
- The nouns **ability** and **stability** form opposites with the addition of the prefix **-in**, not **-un**.
unable → *inability*
unstable → *instability*

	Adjective Root	Noun + -ity
-ous	generous	generosity
-e	secure	security
-al	original	originality
-ive	creative	creativity
-or	major	majority
-ar	similar	similarity
-an	human	humanity
-ic	authentic	authenticity
-d	humid	humidity

- Some nouns which derive from adjectives do not follow the rules presented above. Some of these are:
ambiguous → *ambiguity* *ferocious* → *ferocity*
anonymous → *anonymity* *simple* → *simplicity*
- Note the following irregularities:
safe → *safety*
various → *variety*

Nouns in -hood
likely → likelihood
lively → livelihood

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 It is of vital importance that doctors sterilise surgical equipment before using it.
- 2 It is your responsibility to switch off the lights when you leave.
- 3 Visibility was down to a metre due to the thick fog, so we had to drive very cautiously.
- 4 Supermarkets offer a variety of products to consumers.
- 5 They depended on growing tomatoes for their livelihood.
- 6 He is very cheerful and has a lively personality, so he gets along with almost everyone.
- 7 For their own safety, passengers are advised to remain seated.
- 8 The manager of the company is concerned about the decrease in productivity.
- 9 Do you know the saying " Curiosity killed the cat"?
- 10 Can you sign this document, please? Don't worry, it's just a formality.
- 11 Violent, trouble-causing hooligans are a minority among football fans.
- 12 We would like to point out the dissimilarity between this new type of engine and the conventional one. They have nothing in common.
- 13 You have to fertilise plants if you want them to grow well.

	IMPORTANT, STERILE
	RESPONSIBLE
	VISIBLE
	CAUTION
	VARIOUS
	LIVELY
	CHEER, PERSONAL
	SAFE
	PRODUCTIVE
	CURIOS
	FORMAL
	MINOR
	SIMILAR
	CONVENTION
	FERTILE

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

ADVERTISING

In this day and age, advertising is big business. It (1) puts a lot of effort into effectively (2) informing the public about a product or service. Advertisements are introduced through a (3) variety of means. Companies can choose (4) from the print media, television, radio or even huge lit-up billboards that (5) have been put up around our cities and which (6) suggest that we buy this type of ice-cream or that type of trainer. Advertising companies use a number of techniques to attract our attention, including stunning photography, eye-catching graphics, jingles or clever (7) comments. (8) What is more, companies may employ famous people like film stars to (9) recommend their products.

However, many governments have introduced rules and regulations that advertisers must follow. These codes of conduct (10) ensure that advertisers don't make exaggerated claims or offend certain groups of people. In some countries, advertisements can be displayed only in specific areas. (11) Furthermore, some countries do not (12) approve of the advertising of certain products, like tobacco, so they don't allow such advertising at all.

1 A sets	B puts	C lays	D does
2 A introducing	B explaining	C informing	D mentioning
3 A variety	B choice	C collection	D selection
4 A from	B between	C through	D throughout
5 A have been	B have	C had been	D had
6 A mean	B approve	C suggest	D consult
7 A descriptions	B comments	C reports	D announcements
8 A To be more specific	B Yet	C Not only	D What is more
9 A recommend	B suggest	C advise	D propose
10 A reassure	B insure	C ensure	D confirm
11 A Furthermore	B Nevertheless	C Otherwise	D Likewise
12 A accept	B admit	C agree	D approve

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

AIR-CONDITIONERS



The American inventor W.H. Carrier developed the first air-conditioning unit in 1902. Since then,

the (1) **popularity** of air-conditioners has increased (2) **rapidly**.

Given people's (3) **inability** to function in the heat, air-conditioners provide them with a feeling of comfort. That is why the (4) **likelihood** of even more people installing air-conditioners for (5) **personal** use in the (6) **privacy** of their own home will increase further.

But what do they do? Their aim is to (7) **stabilise** the temperature in a room. This is accomplished by the (8) **presence** of a fan, which also removes dust and odours from the air and controls the humidity. The (9) **efficiency** of an air-conditioner depends on the power of its fan. Nowadays there is a great (10) **variety** of air-conditioners on the market which are bound to cover each person's needs.

POPULAR, RAPID

ABLE

LIKELY

PERSON, PRIVATE

STABLE

PRESENT

EFFICIENT

VARIOUS

Prepositional Phrases**A Complete the blanks with the prepositions in, on, at, by or under.**

under	arrest	on	the radio	in	return	on	purpose
in	reality	in	one's opinion	by	force	on	average
on	a diet	by	heart	at	last	in	conclusion
in	a mess	in	any case	in	addition	on	demand
on	fire	under	control	at	first sight	on	strike
by	mistake	on	television	by	oneself	in	half
in	general	in	particular	in	detail	on	the whole
on	second thoughts	on	the contrary	at	all costs	in	person
in	the long run	in	summary	in	pairs		

B Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, into, on, at, by, for or off.

- 1 The statue in the square is in memory of the soldiers who fought in the war.
- 2 The drowning child was rescued by the lifeguards who were on duty at the time.
- 3 Rainwater is carried away from the streets by means of a drainage system.
- 4 The items on sale were all second hand.
- 5 Most people shop on credit nowadays due to the convenience of credit cards.
- 6 By all accounts, she is a great performer.
- 7 I accidentally dropped an expensive vase on the floor and it broke into hundreds of pieces.
- 8 I can't believe it! I was booked by the police for driving at 60km/h.
- 9 Please state your name and address in full.
- 10 Try to keep calm for the sake of your children.
- 11 Despite the fact that the police officer was off duty, he chased the bank robber down the street and managed to arrest him.
- 12 The house next to ours is up for sale and we're thinking of buying it.
- 13 By all means, you can help yourself to anything that's in the fridge.
- 14 The present government came into power two years ago.
- 15 The war was eventually won, but at a great cost in human lives.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A MIX, RUN, HANG

- 1 John is a very good host. He knows how to **mix with** the crowd.
- 2 My sister and I are twins and people always **mix us up**.
- 3 **Run along** now, I'm busy; I'll talk to you after the break.
- 4 He was a restless teenager and kept **running away from** home.
- 5 You won't believe who I **ran into** at the department store yesterday!
- 6 My dog Dido was nearly **run over** by a car yesterday.
- 7 Gary **ran out of** petrol in the middle of nowhere.
- 8 Teenagers tend to **hang about/around** arcades spending their pocket money on video games.
- 9 The man on the other end of the line was so rude that I **hung up** on him.
- 10 I was told to **hang on** while they connected me with another department.
- 11 Jeff doesn't **hang out** in the city centre anymore.

- 6 knock down with a vehicle
- 2 confuse
- 5 meet unexpectedly
- 8 spend time at a place not doing anything important
- 3 go away
- 10 wait for a short time
- 4 leave, escape from
- 1 socialise
- 7 have no more left
- 9 put down the receiver, end a phone call suddenly
- 11 frequent, go often

B FALL, HURRY, TRY

- 1 Frank **fell for** Susan during their final year at university.
- 2 The managing director replaced the sales manager after **falling out with** him over a crucial issue.
- 3 Most students had **fallen behind** in their studies because of the demanding workload.
- 4 The company **fell apart** when the managing director was arrested for fraud.
- 5 If you don't **hurry up**, we'll miss the beginning of the concert.
- 6 While shopping, George has to **try on** at least five shirts before he makes up his mind.
- 7 I had the opportunity to **try out** all the latest power tools at last week's do-it-yourself exhibition.

- 1 be strongly attracted to
- 5 make haste, do sth quickly
- 6 put on clothes to see if they fit or look nice
- 3 not make adequate progress
- 4 stop existing or functioning
- 7 test
- 2 have an argument with

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Verbs		
anxious <u>about</u> sth	(dis)agree <u>with</u> sb	beg <u>for</u>	quarrel <u>with</u> sb
concerned <u>about/for</u>	<u>about</u> a subject	complain <u>to</u> sb	<u>about</u> sth
late <u>for</u>	(dis)agree <u>with</u> sb	<u>about</u> sth	speak <u>to/with</u> sb
nervous <u>about</u>	<u>about/on</u> an action	complain <u>of</u> sth	talk <u>to/with</u> sb
worried <u>about</u>	apply <u>to</u> sb/an institution <u>for</u> sth	criticise sb <u>for</u> sth	<u>about</u> sth
	argue <u>with</u> sb	discourage sb <u>from</u>	thank sb <u>for</u> sth
Nouns	<u>about/for</u> sth	doing sth	wonder <u>about</u>
a complaint <u>about</u>	ask <u>for</u>	object <u>to</u> sb/sth	worry <u>about</u> sb/sth

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Joe looks very worried about his job. Why doesn't he talk to someone about it?
- 2 The captain **demanded** more effort from his team.
- 3 Most workers **agreed** with the management on having a wage cut to save their jobs.
- 4 I **applied** to a computer company for the position of sales representative on offer.
- 5 Jane was **late** for Susan's birthday party on Friday night.
- 6 I always **quarrel** with my sister about what to watch on TV.
- 7 Why must you always **argue** with Donald about football?

Grammar Revision (Pronouns-Causative Form)**See Grammar Review page 158****Read the short texts below and complete each blank with one word.**

- a As soon as I got my driver's licence, I stopped taking the bus to work and started driving my
 (1) own car. It was great! However, after a few months I noticed that my car wasn't running very well. I had never (2) had the car serviced, so I decided it was time I took (3) it to a garage. The problem was that I didn't have much money. So, I went to a friend of (4) mine, Harry, who I knew fixed (5) his car (6) himself. Harry had almost become a professional over the years and had even turned (7) his garage into a workshop. He had a great car too, better than (8) mine. He was kind enough to have a look at my car, and after that (9) it ran smoothly again. I was so satisfied that I decided to get (10) him (11) to check my car in the future.



- b I was feeling really nervous about (12) having some medical tests done, but my mother assured (13) me that I had nothing to worry about. When the day came, she couldn't accompany me because she had (14) got someone to paint our house and she had to be there herself, so I went by (15) myself. First, I was seen by a physician who examined (16) my ears, nose and throat. I had no problem with that, but I hated even the idea of (17) having a blood test done. Just the sight of that needle makes (18) me feel faint! After that ordeal, I was told that I had to (19) have my chest X-rayed, so I went to the radiography department. The test results came out a week later and showed that there was nothing wrong with (20) me. I was so relieved that I wouldn't be having any more tests done for a while.



Points to remember

- ④ Mary typed three letters yesterday.
(*Active Voice, she typed them herself.*)
Mary had/got three letters typed yesterday.
(*Causative Form, someone else typed them for her.*)
Three letters were typed yesterday.
(*Passive Voice, we don't know who typed the letters; it could have been Mary.*)
- ④ Mary had some letters typed yesterday.
Did Mary have any letters typed yesterday? ✓
~~Had Mary any letters typed yesterday?~~
(*Questions in the Causative Form are formed with do/does/did in the Present and Past Simple.*)
- ④ She has her children tidy their bedroom every weekend. ✓
(= *She makes her children tidy their bedroom.*)
~~She has her children to tidy their bedroom every weekend.~~
She got her children to tidy their bedroom yesterday. ✓
(= *She persuaded her children to tidy their bedroom.*)
~~She got her children tidy their bedroom yesterday.~~
- ④ They had their flat broken into last night. (*Their flat was broken into last night.*)
(*The Causative Form is often used instead of the Passive Voice for accidents or misfortunes.*)
- ④ I have my own car now, so I don't have to borrow my father's. ✓
Not even his own mother recognised him in his disguise. ✓
~~I went shopping with my own mother on Friday.~~
(*Own is used for emphasis or to indicate that something belongs only to a particular person, thing or group.*)
- ④ That woman's cat ate my pet hamster. ✓
~~The cat of that woman ate my pet hamster.~~
The cat of the woman who lives next door ate my pet hamster. ✓
~~The woman's who lives next door cat ate my pet hamster.~~
(*of + noun is used for people only in long phrases.*)
- ④ You need to take some time off and relax. ✓
~~You need to take some time off and relax yourself.~~
(*Reflexive pronouns are not used after the verbs relax, rest, concentrate.*)
- ④ I woke up early this morning. ✓
~~I woke myself up early this morning.~~
(*Reflexive pronouns are not used after verbs such as wake up, wash, dress, shave, sleep etc.*)
- ④ The woman was looking right in front of her. ✓
~~The woman was looking right in front of herself.~~
(*Reflexive pronouns are not used after prepositions of place.*)
- ④ We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party. ✓
We enjoyed the party very much. ✓
~~We enjoyed very much at the party.~~
(*Reflexive pronouns are used after verbs such as enjoy, help, teach etc. when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.*)
- ④ They were looking at each other. ✓
They were looking at one another. ✓
~~They were looking at one other.~~
- ④ I'd like another glass of milk. ✓
I'd like one more glass of milk. ✓
~~I'd like one other glass of milk.~~
We drove for another ten miles and then we stopped. ✓
We drove for ten more miles and then we stopped. ✓
~~We drove for ten other miles and then we stopped.~~
- ④ We are meeting the other students at the train station. ✓
We are meeting the others at the train station. ✓
~~We are meeting the others students at the train station.~~
(*When other is used before a noun, it does not take an s.*)

Key Transformations

- ④ A computer expert must update my computer.
I need to/must have my computer updated.
My computer needs updating.
I need to have a computer expert update my computer.
I need to get a computer expert to update my computer.
- ④ A mobile phone company sponsored the young artists' exhibition.
The young artists had their exhibition sponsored by a mobile phone company.
- The young artists' exhibition was sponsored by a mobile phone company.
- ④ No one helped me paint my apartment.
I painted my apartment on my own.
I painted my apartment (all) by myself.
- ④ One of my cousins is a famous basketball player.
A cousin of mine is a famous basketball player.
- ④ We made sure that the books were returned to the library.
We had/got the books returned to the library.

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

THE VW BEETLE

The Volkswagen Beetle is one of the best known cars in the world.

(1) By all accounts, it defined a whole generation
 (2) of people.

It all began in 1935 when Ferdinand Porsche designed the car on his

(3) own and later presented it to the German public.

Although back then it was criticised (4) for its shape

and its noise level, the car went on to become a legend. During World War

II, the Volkswagen factory was burnt down, but this did not discourage the

manufacturers (5) from continuing their work. At the end of

the war, Volkswagen (6) had/got its factory rebuilt by the Allies, among others.

In 1946, Volkswagen named the car 'Type I' to mark a new start for the company. Within two years, the first Beetle convertible was produced. Although complaints (7) about the noise persisted, the Volkswagen designers made every effort to improve (8) their/the/that model. They always believed it was only a matter of time before everyone fell (9) for the Beetle - and they were right!

Over the years, sales grew dramatically and by 1972 the Beetle had made its way into history books as the most produced car ever! Its production reached twenty million cars in 1981, a high percentage (10) of which were exported to the United States.

In 1999, the new Beetle went (11) on sale. This model is not simply a more fashionable version of the original (12) one. It is a completely new, modern car which has definitely come a long way since the 1935 model.



B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 Someone stole Bill's briefcase yesterday.

stolen Bill had his briefcase stolen yesterday.

2 Our flat needs painting before we rent it out.

get We need to get our flat painted before we rent it out.

3 Sheila, make sure they sign the contracts by the end of the day.

signed Sheila, get/have the contracts signed by the end of the day.

4 My secretary has rescheduled the meeting for Tuesday.

had I have had the meeting rescheduled for Tuesday.

5 Did you know that one of our friends painted this picture?

friend Did you know that a friend of ours painted this picture?

6 Have some more cheesecake.

help Please, help yourself to some more cheesecake.

7 Jennifer finally agreed to apply for the position.

got They finally got Jennifer to apply for the position.

8 He always waxes his car on his own.

anyone He never lets/has anyone (else) wax his car.

allows anyone (else) to wax

9 The children were told to be well-mannered in front of the guests.

behave The children were told to behave themselves in front of the guests.

10 The students were made to do some extra work for the project.

had The teacher had the students do some extra work for the project.

11 No one helped the children build the treehouse, that's why they were so proud of their achievement.

by The children built the treehouse by themselves, that's why they were so proud of their achievement.

12 We had a very good time at the rock concert.

enjoyed We enjoyed ourselves very much/a lot at the rock concert.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-H below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases more than one word may be correct.

A say tell speak talk discuss debate

1 Don't interrupt the teacher while she's talking.

2 We discussed the problem at the meeting so that everybody could give their opinion.

3 It's so noisy in here that I can't hear what he's saying.

4 We were amazed to find out that she speaks five languages.

5 "Don't tell me what to do!" he said to her in a loud voice.

6 The panel debated women's role in society.

B ask demand wonder question apply

1 The customer demanded a full refund because his washing machine didn't work.

2 I'll ask my parents if I can go to the concert.

3 You must apply for a visa if you want to visit China.

4 Bill wondered whether he would be able to finish his report on time.

5 The police questioned the suspect for hours.

6 John asked the waiter for the bill.

7 Most patients hardly ever question their doctors' decisions.

C require request order beg inquire command appeal

1 The homeless often beg in the streets for money.

2 The couple weren't satisfied with the court's decision, so they decided to appeal to a higher court.

3 I would like to order a pizza and a lemonade, please.

4 The teacher expects the students to request permission to leave the room.

5 Applicants for this position are required to have a degree in Accounting.

6 Jerry called the bank to inquire about the home loans they had on offer.

7 The army officer commanded the soldiers to swim across the river.

unit 09

D advice directions guide instructions manual plan recipe

- 1 Before using the computer, read carefully the instructions which are in the manual.
- 2 If you give me directions on what needs to be done, I'll make a(n) plan of action.
- 3 A(n) guide to cheap restaurants throughout Europe has just been published.
- 4 The architect drew up plans for our new house and gave us some invaluable advice.
- 5 Mary wanted to try out a new recipe for chocolate cookies.

E brochure leaflet handbook catalogue list menu

- 1 There were so many delicious dishes on the menu that I couldn't decide which one to choose.
- 2 "Is my name on the list of successful candidates?" asked Jo.
- 3 People usually look through travel brochures to decide on their holiday destinations.
- 4 I bought some tools through a mail-order catalogue.
- 5 Leaflets advertising the new pizza restaurant were distributed around the neighbourhood.
- 6 The university handbook contains useful information about the courses on offer.

F refuse deny regret resist reject

- 1 They regretted not having installed an alarm system.
- 2 Even though Diane was on a diet, she couldn't resist eating the cake.
- 3 Don't deny that you broke the window. I saw you break it.
- 4 They refused to let me into the club because I was under age.
- 5 My application for the position of sales representative was rejected.

G complain criticise object discourage disapprove protest argue quarrel fight

- 1 The workers were determined to fight for their rights.
- 2 The food was so cold and tasteless that I decided to complain to the manager about it.
- 3 Many teachers disapprove of students chewing gum in class.
- 4 Local residents objected to the opening of a new factory in the area.
- 5 The new budget was criticised for being harsh on poor people.
- 6 Don't argue/quarrel with your sister. Sit down and discuss your problems.
- 7 I tried not to feel discouraged by my low test score, but it was difficult not to.
- 8 John and Kate split up because they were quarrelling/arguing all the time.
- 9 The miners closed down the mines to protest against the inhuman working conditions.

H worry mind bother annoy trouble doubt

- 1 It is natural for parents to worry about their children.
- 2 He asked not to be bothered in the afternoon, because he would be busy.
- 3 Do you mind if I come with you or will I be in your way?
- 4 I'm not qualified for the job, so I doubt whether I'll get it.
- 5 Jane was so tired that she couldn't even be bothered to cook.
- 6 He used to call me names just to annoy me.
- 7 Something is troubling Janet, but I have no idea what it could be.

Derivatives

When you are asked to form a derivative, first check what part of speech the missing word is; it could be a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Then, check what form of the missing word you should supply.

- Nouns can be in the singular or plural form. The plural of most nouns is formed by adding the endings **-s** or **-es** to the singular form of the noun.

Root Word	Deriving noun-singular	Deriving noun-plural
act	<i>action</i>	<i>actions</i>
	<i>activity</i>	<i>activities</i>

- Adjectives and adverbs can be in the **positive**, **comparative** or **superlative** degree. One-syllable adjectives and adverbs and some two-syllable adjectives form their **comparative** degree in **-er** and their **superlative** degree in **-est**.

Root Word	Derivatives	Comparative	Superlative
luck (noun)	lucky (adj) luckily (adv)	luckier more luckily	luckiest most luckily
fast (adj/adv)	—	faster	fastest
deep (adj/adv)	— deeply	deeper more deeply	deepest most deeply

NOTE: Adverbs in **-ly** and adjectives with **more than two syllables** form their comparative and superlative degrees with **more** and **most +adjective/adverb** respectively. You will **not** be asked to form the comparative/superlative degree of such adjectives and adverbs in this part of the examination.

- Verbs can be either in the **Present Simple**, the **Past Simple**, the **-ing** form or they could be **Past Participles**.

Root Word	Derivatives	Form		Examples
danger	endanger	Present Simple	-s/-es in the 3rd person singular	endanger-s mistake-s
		Past Simple	-ed irregular formation	endangered mistook
mistake	mistake	-ing form	-ing	endangering mistaking
		Past Participle	-ed irregular formation	endangered mistaken

- Present participles in **-ing** and past participles in **-ed/ irregular forms** are also used as **adjectives**.
interest → *interesting / interested*
grow → *growing / grown*

unit 09

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 I thought the colour of my room was very light, so I decided to paint it darker.
- 2 A managing director who wants to successfully run a company must take on many responsibilities.
- 3 The doctor I'm sending you to specialises in neurology.
- 4 What are the chances of your team winning the final?
- 5 I didn't have a pen to write down Kevin's phone number, so I memorised it.
- 6 Things are livelier here in summer than in winter.
- 7 Many Third World countries need modernising, but this can only be achieved with the help of developed nations.
- 8 My friend is luckier than I am when it comes to finding parking spaces.
- 9 Janet dislikes anything I do. We simply can't get along.
- 10 The new skylight definitely lightened up the room.
- 11 I am thirstier now than I was before I had the soft drink.
- 12 Scientists have been working on this project for weeks but the problem remains unsolved.
- 13 She keeps spending her money thoughtlessly.
- 14 I ran the fastest I could to get to the hospital.
- 15 We found his behaviour so annoying that we had to leave the room.
- 16 When the teacher told the children that their excursion would be cancelled, all he could see was a room full of disappointed faces.
- 17 Children learn hardly anything during boring lessons.

DARK
MANAGE, SUCCESS
RESPONSIBLE
SPECIAL
CHANCE
MEMORY
LIVE
COUNTRY, MODERN
ACHIEVE, DEVELOP
NATION
LUCK
PARK
LIKE
LIGHT
THIRST
SCIENCE
SOLVE
SPEND, THOUGHT
FAST
ANNOY
CANCEL
DISAPPOINT
BORE

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.



Arthur Miller was born in New York in 1915. He was the son of a coat manufacturer who (1) lost control of his business through bankruptcy. This experience at an early age disturbed Miller and thereafter he was aware of society's inadequacies. He would (2) criticise them later in his plays by attacking the modern (3) way of life.

Miller's major achievement came in 1949, when he won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama for his play "Death of a Salesman", which is still regarded as one of the finest contemporary plays. It (4) tells the tragic story of an average man destroyed by false values which get (5) in the way of developing an honest relationship with his sons, who (6) disapprove of his beliefs and look down on him. (7) On average, Miller's plays (8) discuss social issues and deal with matters people are anxious (9) about. They include themes such as how human relationships fall (10) apart, the responsibility of the individual and their purpose in life. One way or another, Miller's plays analyse (11) in detail the troubles people have in their life and (12) question society's values.

1	A failed	B lost	C missed	D wasted
2	A criticise	B disapprove	C complain	D protest
3	A way	B course	C approach	D manner
4	A debates	B says	C tells	D speaks
5	A under	B out of	C by	D in
6	A argue	B doubt	C object	D disapprove
7	A On average	B On demand	C By force	D At first sight
8	A apply	B wonder	C discuss	D talk
9	A of	B about	C with	D for
10	A in	B behind	C out	D apart
11	A in pairs	B in person	C in detail	D in half
12	A question	B inquire	C ask	D appeal

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.



The New Zealanders Dwayne van der Sluis and Andrew Akers must be the happiest people on Earth now that their invention and (1) **LATEST** craze, zorbing, has become a success. Zorbing involves (2) **STANDING** in a ball-or zorb-which (3) **CONSIST** of specially hardened plastic.

The zorb is rolled down a hill, speeding at about 50 kilometres an hour. (4) **PARTICIPATE** can be (5) **GUARANTEE** a huge adrenaline rush. It may sound like quite a (6) **RISK** pastime, but the 70 centimetres of air between you and the ground make it (7) **IMPOSSIBLE** to get hurt. That's why zorbing didn't take long to gain in (8) **POPULARITY**. In 2000, (9) **INVENT** broke up their (10) **PARTNERSHIP**, but zorbing remains popular in many countries worldwide.

LATE

STAND

CONSIST

PARTICIPATE

GUARANTEE

RISK

POSSIBLE

POPULAR

INVENT

PARTNER

SECTION 1 (FCE format)

PART 1

For questions 1-12, 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).

→ Example: 0 A on the way B under way C in the way D by the way

EXAMS

it's the end of the school year and the exam period is (0) on the way. Undoubtedly, exams

(1) put pressure on both students and parents alike.

Most parents would like to see their children (2) succeeding academically, as they believe a good education gives them an added advantage in life. They want to see their children settled in a rewarding job and be (3) financially well off. But is that what their children have planned for themselves? Apparently not.

Most students either can't think that far ahead or have no (4) intention of doing so. They would rather aim low so as not to be disappointed if they get low marks.

However, child psychologists, who have been (5) consulted on the matter, stress that students should aim high, but at the same time have a(n) (6) variety of other options. As a result, students will not have to worry about grades and in the long (7) run will have better chances of succeeding.

On the whole, there are many practical things that parents can do and which may prove invaluable to their children.

(8) Apart from being people their children can (9) turn to, parents can plan a reasonable schedule that both they and their children (10) agree on. According to psychologists' (11) instructions, this schedule should include no more than eight hours of studying, three proper meals a day and some exercise. Finally, prior to each exam, parents need to (12) reassure their children that everything will be fine whatever the result.

1	A force	B set	C put	D bring
2	A to succeed	B succeeding	C have succeeded	D been succeeding
3	A richly	B economically	C financially	D valuably
4	A intention	B demand	C opinion	D reaction
5	A consulted	B recommended	C suggested	D advised
6	A amount	B sum	C variety	D selection
7	A time	B run	C term	D process
8	A Nevertheless	B Apart from	C Instead of	D As far as
9	A turn	B communicate	C depend	D apply
10	A approve	B accept	C agree	D confirm
11	A clues	B instructions	C announcements	D directions
12	A ensure	B insure	C make sure	D reassurance

PART 2

For questions 13-24, 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).

WHY SLEEP IS NECESSARY

Thomas Edison, the inventor (0) of the light bulb, thought that sleep was unnecessary and that a society that operated (13) without sleep would be an ideal (14) one. However, he was wrong. Nowadays, we are living in a society which is sleeping less than ever and this has resulted (15) in many negative effects.

According (16) to police reports, more than twenty five percent of motorway accidents are directly or indirectly attributed to lack of sleep. It is true that people (17) used to sleep nine hours a night, whereas today they sleep seven (18) or even less. This is because our (19) way of life has changed and we are trying to squeeze activities like (20) watching television, shopping or going to the gym in our 24-hour day.

Lack of sleep also has a negative effect on our health. Research that has (21) been carried out on animals continuously deprived of sleep has shown that they are likely to die. Of course, experiments of this kind are highly unlikely to (22) be carried out on humans (23) themselves. The longest period of wakefulness which broke the record was eleven days. This experiment showed that after a few days without sleep, the mind and body were unable to function normally.

To put it in a nutshell, the vast majority of us (24) need an adequate amount of sleep, in every twenty-four-hour period.



PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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 (O).

SHARKS **or** DOLPHINS ?

Ambitious athletes will go to great (O) *lengths* in order to succeed in their sport if there is a (25) *possibility* of them participating in the Olympic Games and even winning a medal.

LONG
POSSIBLE

This is the case with the American swimming team who are in (26) *training* for next year's Olympics. Their coach has (27) *familiarised* himself with the way sharks move through water in order to (28) *strengthen* the swimmers' stroke and eventually maximise their (29) *efficiency* and speed. Swimming like sharks could give them the advantage they require, though altering their style may seem a(n) (30) *unpleasant* experience at first.

TRAIN
FAMILIAR
STRONG
EFFICIENT

The (31) *majority* of British swimmers, however, find the dolphins' movements easier to adopt. By copying them, swimmers can cover a greater (32) *distance*, thus increasing their (33) *likelihood* of winning gold in the next Olympics. Of course, only time will tell which "fish" will swim (34) *faster*.

PLEASANT
MAJOR
DISTANT
LIKELY
FAST

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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 (O).



Example: O When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.

used When I was younger, I *used to play* tennis every Sunday.

35 Speeding in the city is against the law.

forbidden It *is forbidden to speed* in the city.

36 There was no need for you to bring an umbrella.

not You *need not have brought* an umbrella.

37 A burglar entered Mr Steinberg's office last night.

into Mr Steinberg *had his office broken into* last night.

38 No one helped us organise the festivities this year.

by We *organised the festivities by ourselves* this year.

39 He failed to deliver the parcel on time.

succeed He *didn't succeed in delivering* the parcel on time.

40 People expect her to establish her own business soon.

set She *is expected to set up* her own business soon.

41 I get the impression that Jenny is worried about something.

seems Jenny *seems (to be) worried* about something.

42 I believe she switched off the heater before going out.

turned She *must have turned off* the heater before going out.

SECTION 2 (ECCE format)

Grammar

Choose the correct answer.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. I wasn't satisfied with the salary I was getting, so I decided to quit my job.

a. allowance b. income
c. salary d. reward

2. It was difficult to estimate the extent of the damage at first sight.

a. predict b. suppose
c. assume d. estimate

3. We only had a few days available, so we decided to go somewhere close.

a. available b. spare
c. ready d. handy

4. The student denied cheating on the test although her teacher caught her in the act.

a. denied b. refused
c. rejected d. resisted

5. The third contestant managed to win regardless of the difficult questions.

a. except b. on behalf
c. regardless d. thanks

6. Julie lost her temper and started screaming at her colleagues.

a. contact b. temper
c. chance d. control

7. As soon as I get paid, I will pay all my debts.

a. deposits b. sums
c. debts d. budgets

8. We complained to the restaurant manager about the inadequate service.

a. scarce b. insufficient
c. short d. inadequate

9. Now that the children had grown up and were independent, she had a lot of free time.

a. independent b. engaged
c. incapable d. relevant

10. I want to make sure that I turned off all the lights in the house, so I'll go back and check.

a. insure b. reassure
c. make sure d. inquire

Collocations/expressions**A Complete the blanks with the verbs follow, have or take.**

take a photograph/picture
 take/have a seat
 have fun
 follow/take sb's advice
 take care of
 have a meeting
 take a test
 have trouble with
 have a headache/toothache
 follow instructions

take action on sth
 have a party/celebration
 have a meal
 have an argument/a quarrel
 have/take a holiday
 follow/take orders
 take measures
 have/take a bath/shower
 have a dream
 follow directions

take the blame for sth
 take/have a look (at)
 have/take a rest/break
 take sb/sth for granted
 take turns
 take sth into consideration
 take sb by surprise
 have/take time
 take place
 take one's chance

B Read the sentences below. Complete the boxes with the verbs have or take and the blanks with prepositions.

- 1 Twenty two countries will **take part in** this year's water polo tournament.
- 2 Every year we **take advantage of** the Bank Holiday and spend a long weekend at a seaside resort.
- 3 They **have no respect for** their new teacher.
- 4 Before setting off on a fishing trip, you must **take** the weather conditions **into account**.
- 5 Do you **have any idea of** how to operate this contraption?
- 6 I **have no intention of** going back to school next year.
- 7 The children couldn't **take their eyes off** the performing dolphins.
- 8 David had no option but to **take responsibility for** the company's disastrous performance.
- 9 I **have difficulty in** deciding which school to go to next year.
- 10 I **Take no notice of** what she says. She's always making up stories.
- 11 You need to **have more confidence in** yourself.
- 12 Now that I'm older, I **have no interest in** stamp collecting.
- 13 I am a pilot and I **take a lot of pride in** my work.

C Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs give, pay, bring or mind.

- 1 It's been weeks since I last **paid** Helen a visit.
- 2 **Give** Henry a ring immediately. He said it was urgent.
- 3 What were you doing hiding behind the door? You **gave** me a real shock.
- 4 The chairperson **brought** the meeting to an end because the members of the board could not agree on a plan of action.
- 5 Gerry was kind enough to **give** me a lift to the railway station.
- 6 Passengers are asked to **mind** the step when disembarking.
- 7 Who can **give** me an explanation for the rising sea waters?
- 8 The teacher got angry because nobody was **paying** attention to him.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A TAKE

- 1 The customers were asked to **take** their shoes **off** before entering the Japanese restaurant.
- 2 Susan decided not to **take on** any new responsibilities.
- 3 The video recorder I bought wasn't working properly, so I **took it back**.
- 4 Everybody says I **take after** my mother.
- 5 The passengers had to wait over thirty minutes before the aeroplane finally **took off**.
- 6 After retiring, Steven **took up** bowling to keep himself occupied.
- 7 My brother will **take over** the company now that my father has passed away.
- 8 Why did you **take off** without saying goodbye last night?
- 9 The furniture **takes up** too much space and the kids have nowhere to play.
- 10 He must have been tired because he didn't seem to **take in** anything I was saying.

- 5** leave the ground
- 10** fully understand
- 4** look like, resemble
- 7** gain control of
- 9** fill, occupy
- 3** return
- 6** begin, become interested in
- 1** remove
- 8** leave suddenly without telling anyone
- 2** accept

B CLOSE, KNOCK

- 1 The police had **closed off** the highway in search of the escaped prisoner.
- 2 The funfair was **closed down** because of its terrible safety record.
- 3 The force of the ball hitting his head **knocked** him **out** cold.
- 4 They had no choice but to **knock down** the old warehouse.
- 5 Cycling on the footpath is prohibited due to the danger of **knocking down/over** pedestrians.

- 4** demolish
- 2** cease, stop operating
- 1** isolate, prevent from being used/accessed
- 3** make unconscious
- 5** hit and cause to fall down

C CLEAR, CLEAN, DROP

- 1 The misunderstanding will be **cleared up** as soon as he gets here.
- 2 Students are asked to **clean out** their lockers at the end of the school year.
- 3 We were detained after school in order to **clean up** the laboratory.
- 4 Could you please **drop me off** at the railway station?
- 5 He had a big fight with his parents because he decided to **drop out** of college.
- 6 You wouldn't believe who **dropped in** yesterday at my place!

- 6** visit without warning
- 2** empty and clean
- 4** leave somewhere
- 1** resolve, explain
- 3** clean thoroughly
- 5** leave without finishing the course

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

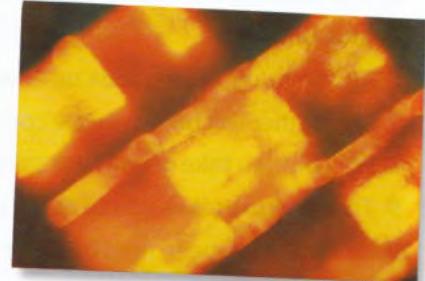
Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
disgusted <u>by/at</u>	a reason <u>for</u>	put the blame <u>on</u> sb <u>for</u> sth	forget <u>about</u> sth
envious <u>of</u>	a threat <u>to</u> sb	get/take the blame <u>for</u> sth	lie <u>to</u> sb <u>about</u> sth
guilty <u>of/about</u>		dream <u>about/of</u>	sentence sb <u>to</u>
patient <u>with</u>		escape <u>from</u>	
popular <u>with</u>	accuse sb <u>of</u> sth	fight <u>with</u> sb <u>about</u> sth	
shocked <u>by/at</u>	arrest sb <u>for</u> sth		
suspicious <u>of</u>	blame sb <u>for</u> sth		

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Why do I always get the blame for everything that goes wrong?
- 2 The whole country was shocked by/at the President's sudden death.
- 3 Both parties put the blame on each other for the collapse of peace negotiations .
- 4 Jane's friends were envious of her rise to fame and fortune.
- 5 Don't blame me for the misunderstanding. I tried my best.
- 6 The well-known businessman was sentenced to three years in jail for fraud.
- 7 People are usually suspicious of politicians making promises during election time.

Grammar Revision (Clauses of concession, reason, purpose and result)**See Grammar Review page 160****A** Read the text below and complete each blank with one word.

The production of items made of gold dates back to ancient Egyptian and Minoan times, when gold was panned (1) with the aim of making golden bowls and cups. Gold was usually found in river beds, (2) so, in (3) order to pan for gold, a circular dish (pan) was filled with a mixture of sand and gravel that contained gold. So (4) as to obtain the gold, this mixture was held under a stream of water and swirled (5) so that the lighter parts would slowly wash away and the gold particles would collect at the bottom of the pan.



(6) Since/As gold was a scarce metal, it was used as a form of exchange, and (7) therefore/so it became the basis for international transactions. Over time, new mining techniques developed and elaborate methods were adopted because (8) of the demand for gold.

(9) Due to its huge reserves, South Africa has always been the world's leading supplier of gold (10) despite the discovery of gold in California and Australia in the 1840s.

Gold is stored in reserve by many governments. In Fort Knox, USA, alone, there are thirty-eight billion dollars worth of gold bars secured behind a twenty-ton door. In (11) spite of these resources, however, financial circles predict a decline in the demand for gold. Gold was once a powerful currency, (12) whereas/but nowadays it seems to have lost much of its glitter.

B Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word(s) given.

- 1 They never help the poor even though they are very wealthy.

Despite the fact that they are very wealthy, they never help the poor/being very wealthy, they never help the poor.

- 2 However well he performed, he didn't win the first prize.

No matter how well he performed, he didn't win the first prize.

- 3 Even though I was sick, I tried not to fall behind with my homework.

Sick though/as I was, I tried not to fall behind with my homework.

- 4 In spite of his disability, he managed to get on with his life.

Although he was disabled, he managed to get on with his life.

- 5 She is so friendly that everyone wants to hang out with her.

She is such a friendly person/girl that everyone wants to hang out with her.

- 6 All flights were delayed yesterday because there was an accident on the runway.

Due to an accident on the runway, all flights were delayed yesterday.

Points to remember

- ④ In spite of / Despite the cold weather, they went swimming. ✓
In spite of / Despite the fact that the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
In spite of / Despite the weather being cold, they went swimming. ✓
~~In spite of / Despite the weather was cold, they went swimming.~~
~~Despite of the cold weather, they went swimming.~~
(in spite of / despite + noun / the fact that / -ing form)
- ④ Although the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
Though the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
Even though the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
~~Even although the weather was cold, they went swimming.~~
~~Although / Though / Even though the cold weather, they went swimming.~~
(though / although / even though + clause)
- ④ The flight was cancelled because the air-traffic controllers were on strike. ✓
The flight was cancelled because of the air-traffic controllers' strike. ✓
The flight was cancelled because of the air-traffic controllers being on strike. ✓
~~The flight was cancelled because of the air-traffic controllers were on strike.~~
(because + clause of reason, because of + noun / -ing form)
- ④ We can't use the company car to go out in the evening. ✓
~~We can't use the company car for to go out in the evening.~~
We can't use the company car for going out in the evening. ✓
~~We can't use the company car for to going out in the evening.~~
(to + infinitive, for + -ing form, expressing purpose)
- ④ He wakes up early so as not to be late for work. ✓
~~He wakes up early so as to not be late for work.~~
He wakes up early in order not to be late for work. ✓
~~He wakes up early in order to not be late for work.~~
He wakes up early not to be late for work.
(so as not to and in order not to express negative purpose.)
- ④ I'm going to buy a car so that I can get to work faster.
I bought a car so that I could get to work faster.
(so that + can / may / will express purpose with present / future time reference.)
(so that + could / might / would expresses purpose with past time reference.)
- ④ I'm taking an umbrella in case it rains. ✓
~~I'm taking an umbrella, in case it will rain.~~
I took an umbrella in case it rained. ✓
~~I took an umbrella, in case it would rain.~~
(Do not use will / would after in case.)
- ④ The film was so boring that I nearly fell asleep. ✓
It was so boring a film that I nearly fell asleep. ✓
It was such a boring film that I nearly fell asleep. ✓
~~The film was such boring that I nearly fell asleep.~~
~~It was such boring film that I nearly fell asleep.~~

Key Transformations

- ④ Although / Even though / Though it was raining heavily, they went on a day trip.
In spite of / Despite the fact that it was raining heavily, they went on a day trip.
In spite of / Despite the heavy rain, they went on a day trip.
- ④ They worked hard but they didn't manage to finish the project on time.
However hard they worked, they didn't manage to finish the project on time.
No matter how hard they worked, they didn't manage to finish the project on time.
- ④ Jane wasn't feeling well, so she didn't go out.
Jane didn't go out because/as she wasn't feeling well.
Since/As Jane wasn't feeling well, she didn't go out.
Not feeling well, Jane didn't go out.
Jane didn't go out because of / due to not feeling well.
Jane didn't go out because of / due to the fact that she was not feeling well.
- ④ The child was rescued because the lifeguards acted immediately.
The child was rescued due to / thanks to / owing to the lifeguards' immediate action.
- ④ Whatever he tells me, I don't believe him.
I don't believe him no matter what he tells me.
- ④ We arrived at the airport early because we did not want to miss the plane.
We arrived at the airport early in order / so as not to miss the plane.
We arrived at the airport early so that we wouldn't miss the plane.
We arrived at the airport early for fear of missing the plane.
We arrived at the airport early for fear (that) we might miss the plane.
- ④ We left early in order to / so as to / to get there in time.
We left early so that we could/would get there in time.
We left early with a view to / with the aim of getting there in time.
- ④ There was so much smoke that we couldn't see anything.
There was such a lot of smoke that we couldn't see anything.
- ④ His heart was so weak that he didn't survive the operation.
He had such a weak heart that he didn't survive the operation.
He had so weak a heart that he didn't survive the operation.
His heart was too weak to survive the operation.
His heart wasn't strong enough to survive the operation.

Examination Practice

A Choose the correct answer.

1. The church has set up a charity with the aim _____ of raising funds for the refugees.

a. of raise b. raising
c. of raising d. to raising

2. I took photos of the baby so as _____ to send them to my friends abroad.

a. to sending b. I could send
c. I can send d. to send

3. You should have more confidence _____ in yourself if you want to succeed.

a. for b. in
c. at d. of

4. They are _____ such nice people that everyone likes them.

a. such b. such a
c. so d. a so

5. "Look at Sheila! She's so beautiful, isn't she?" "Yeah, she has taken _____ after her mother."

a. after b. over
c. on d. up

6. She was heavily dressed _____ for fear of catching a cold.

a. due to b. despite
c. because of d. for fear of

7. He walked in quietly _____ so as not to wake up the baby.

a. so as not to b. so as to not
c. so as don't d. so as to don't

8. _____ As the weather was fine, we decided to go for a swim.

a. As b. Because of
c. While d. Due to

9. "You know I have nothing to do with all this mess! Don't put the blame _____ on me."

a. in b. on
c. at d. for

10. Take a jumper with you in case it _____ gets colder at night.

a. will get b. would get
c. gets d. getting

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 Although the police suspected him, they didn't arrest him.
suspicious Despite being suspicious of him, the police didn't arrest him.

2 However busy she is, she always makes time for exercise.
matter She always makes time for exercise, no matter how busy she is.

3 There was so much traffic on the road that I was an hour late.
lot There was such a lot of traffic on the road that I was an hour late.

4 The operation was cancelled because it was considered risky.
due The operation was cancelled due to the risk involved.

5 The puzzle was not easy enough for them to do.
so The puzzle was so difficult that they couldn't do it.

6 He wants to buy a new computer, so he is saving up.
aim He is saving up with the aim of buying a new computer.

7 He braked suddenly to avoid hitting the old man.
as He braked suddenly so as not to hit the old man.

8 He is proud of his work, but he is not arrogant.
pride Even though he takes pride in his work, he is not arrogant.

9 That accident was so frightful that I'll never forget it.
such It was such a frightful accident that I'll never forget it.

10 He uses two alarm clocks in order not to wake up late.
that He uses two alarm clocks so that he doesn't wake up late.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-I below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A stop avoid forbid prohibit ban prevent escape

- 1 Smoking has been banned/prohibited in all public places.
- 2 The examiner asked the students to stop writing and put down their pens.
- 3 The government has taken strict measures to prevent accidents on motorways.
- 4 I take these pills to avoid getting seasick while travelling by boat.
- 5 For reasons of hygiene, animals are forbidden/prohibited to enter hospitals.
- 6 She tried to stop/prevent her husband from informing the authorities.
- 7 She was lucky to escape/avoid a conviction for shoplifting.

B blame accuse arrest charge convict sentence

- 1 The police arrested Mr Jones and charged him with assault.
- 2 Despite the student's protests, the teacher accused her of cheating.
- 3 The man was convicted of murder and sentenced to twenty years in prison.
- 4 Don't blame us for the broken window, we weren't playing football this morning.

C complaint annoyance accusation disappointment

- 1 Much to our annoyance, we had to wait for over an hour to purchase the tickets.
- 2 Despite the media hype, the concert was a real disappointment.
- 3 I wish to make a(n) complaint about the quality of the food.
- 4 Don't make false accusations when you don't have proof.

D chase pursue hunt follow

- 1 A stray dog followed me home today and I'm thinking of keeping it.
- 2 My brother and I used to chase each other around the house when we were young.
- 3 Police have been hunting the terrorists for weeks now but still haven't found them.
- 4 He wanted to pursue/follow a career in engineering.

E cause excuse reason purpose aim

- 1 John has to find a good excuse for being late, otherwise he'll get into trouble.
- 2 The purpose/aim of the meeting is to discuss next year's plans. If you can't attend it, you must have a good reason, as the aim is to get everybody's opinion.
- 3 The carelessness of the driver was the cause of the fatal accident.

unit 11**F**

rob steal burgle hijack deceive cheat lie shoplift blackmail

- 1 The criminal's innocent looks deceived people into trusting him.
- 2 "Don't lie to me. I know you weren't at school today!" shouted my mother.
- 3 Our house was burgled last night and all our valuables were stolen.
- 4 Two terrorists hijacked the plane and made the pilot change course.
- 5 The student tried to cheat during the test, but the teacher caught him and took away his paper.
- 6 As a teenager, Bob shoplifted from the local store and was even caught once.
- 7 Two men robbed the bank on Elm Street this morning.
- 8 Kim blackmailed John by demanding \$1000 so that she wouldn't reveal his secret.

G

attack knock hit beat blow strike

- 1 It's dangerous to hit people on the head.
- 2 The child was attacked by a vicious dog and had to be taken to hospital.
- 3 She never knocks on the door before entering.
- 4 Some football hooligans started to beat/hit each other after the match, so the police had to intervene.
- 5 He received a severe blow on the head, which left him unconscious.
- 6 The church clock in the village square began to strike ten.

H

robber thief burglar kidnapper convict criminal pickpocket victim hostage

- 1 The kidnappers demanded one million dollars as ransom for the release of their hostage.
- 2 A thief snatched the old lady's handbag from her arm.
- 3 The burglars responsible for breaking into the flat next door have been caught.
- 4 The bank robbers escaped through the fire exit.
- 5 Most of the gang's victims were old people living on their own.
- 6 The escaped convict was caught within 24 hours.
- 7 When you travel, always be wary of pickpockets, who can steal your wallet without you realising it.
- 8 Jack the Stabber is one of the country's most wanted criminals. It is said that he has murdered ten people.

I

forget leave ignore neglect omit

- 1 I forgot to turn off the TV last night, so it was left on all night long.
- 2 It's cruel to neglect pets as they rely on their owners.
- 3 Why is Jill ignoring Bill? Aren't they talking to each other anymore?
- 4 I don't want people to know I was involved in this project so omit my name from the credits.
- 5 I've left the concert tickets upstairs. Could you get them?

Derivatives

This unit deals with adjectives, adverbs and nouns that derive from verb roots.

Verb Root	Adjective = verb + -able
accept	acceptable

- Many adjectives in **-able** signify that what the verb describes can be done.
believe → *believable* = *that can be believed*
- Some adjectives in **-able** deriving from verb roots have a different meaning:
agree → *agreeable* (=pleasant)
consider → *considerable* (=great in amount, substantial)
- Some other common verbs that form adjectives in the same way are: *advise, bear, cure, depend, enjoy, identify, predict, prefer, recognise, remark and respect*.
- When the verb root ends in **-ate**, the **-ate** is replaced by **-able**.
irritate → *irritable* *tolerate* → *tolerable*
- When the verb root ends in **-e**, the **-e** is dropped before the ending **-able**, unless there is a **vowel, a c or a g** before the **-e**.
admire → *admirable* *notice* → *noticeable* *change* → *changeable*
- Adjectives in **-able** form adverbs in **-ably**: *prefer* → *preferable* → *preferably*

Verb Root	Adjective = verb + -ible
access	accessible

- Many adjectives in **-ible** signify that what the verb describes can be done.
accessible = *that can be accessed*
- Some other common verbs that form adjectives in the same way are: *convert, digest, resist and sense*.
- When the verb root ends in **-d** or **-de**, the **-d / -de** changes into **-s** before the ending **-ible**:
comprehend → *comprehensible* *divide* → *divisible*
- When the verb root ends in **-mit**, the **-t** changes into **-ss** before the ending **-ible**.
permit → *permissible*
- Adjectives in **-ible** form adverbs in **-ibly**: *sense* → *sensible* → *sensibly*

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -ery
cook	cookery

- Some other common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *rob* and *trick*.
- When the verb ends in **-e** or **-er**, the **-e/-er** is replaced by **-ery**.
discover → *discovery* *forge* → *forgery*

Verb Root	Adjective = verb + < -ent -ant >	Noun = verb + < -ence -ance >
confide ignore	confident ignorant	confidence ignorance

- Some other common verbs that form adjectives in **-ent** and nouns in **-ence** are: *correspond, depend, differ and exist*.
- Another common verb that forms an adjective in **-ant** and a noun in **-ance** is: *resist*
- When the verb root ends in **-ate**, the **-ate** is replaced by the **-ant** and the **-ance**:
tolerate → *tolerant* → *tolerance*
- Some verb roots form only nouns in **-ance**, not adjectives in **-ant**:
assist → *assistance* *attend* → *attendance*

- Some adjectives and nouns which derive from verb roots do not follow the rules presented above:
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| appear → apparent → appearance | perform → performing → performance |
| insure → insured → insurance | please → pleasant → pleasure |
| interfere → interfering → interference | signify → significant → significance |
| obey → obedient → obedience | |

Verb Root	Noun (person) =verb + -ant
assist	assistant

- Nouns in **-ant** referring to people signify a person that does what the verb describes.
 - Some other common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *account, attend, consult, contest, defend, depend, inhabit* and *serve*.
 - When the verb root ends in **-ate** or **-y**, the **-ate/-y** are replaced by **-ant**.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| immigrate → immigrant | occupy → occupant |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
- Be careful with the noun (person) deriving from the verb **apply**.
- apply* → applicant

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 I have to buy a cookery book as I'm hopeless at cooking.
- 2 There has been a noticeable change in his behaviour lately.
- 3 My friend was in for a(n) unpleasant surprise when he saw that his house had been burgled.
- 4 The food at the restaurant was tolerable, but the service was awful.
- 5 I can't stand this unbearable heat! I have to buy an air-conditioner.
- 6 This disease is still incurable, so it is advisable to be extra careful.
- 7 Many students lack in confidence when it comes to speaking English.
- 8 He is remarkably clever for his age.
- 9 Some students are totally disobedient and their behaviour in general is unacceptable.
- 10 Kelly's house was not insured against fire, so the insurance company will not pay for the damage.
- 11 He was charged with forgery and was imprisoned for six years.
- 12 My trip to Japan was unforgettable. I had an enjoyable time.
- 13 Visa applicants must have their passports with them.
- 14 Despite his young age, he behaved very sensibly.

COOK, HOPE NOTICE PLEASE BURGLE TOLERATE BEAR CURE, ADVISE CONFIDE, SPEAK	REMARK OBEY ACCEPT INSURE, INSURE FORGE FORGET, ENJOY APPLY SENSE
--	--

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A WILD HUNT

Living in a modern society, we cannot (1) ignore the acts of crime that take place every day. Criminal activity ranges from stealing to the more serious crimes of kidnapping and murder.

Just recently, a hunt was on for two men who (2) robbed an off-liscence in broad daylight. The shop owner tried

to call the police, but he received a severe blow to the back of his head, which left him unconscious. It appears that the two (3) **criminals** had planned everything very well, since they (4) **avoided** getting caught. They were seen getting on their motorbike holding guns by two policemen in a patrol car, who started (5) **chasing** them. (6) **However**, the robbers managed to get away through the back streets. All exits from the city were closed (7) **off** immediately. Even the airport was put on alert and flights were delayed, as strict security measures were (8) **taken** and all passengers were asked to give proof of their identity. Many people considered this a nuisance and were shocked (9) **by** these tactics. So, they put the (10) **blame** for the situation on the police and (11) **accused** them of incompetence. In the end, the police (12) **took** responsibility for the setbacks.

1	A ignore	B neglect	C forget	D omit
2	A stole	B robbed	C shoplifted	D hijacked
3	A criminals	B convicts	C pickpockets	D burglars
4	A escaped	B avoided	C prevented	D stopped
5	A arresting	B chasing	C hunting	D following
6	A Despite	B Therefore	C Although	D However
7	A down	B off	C up	D away
8	A taken	B followed	C put	D made
9	A with	B about	C from	D by
10	A fault	B accusation	C blame	D cause
11	A charged	B accused	C blamed	D convicted
12	A got	B recognised	C took	D received

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

ANTIBACTERIAL SOAPS

A (1) **considerable** number of people feel that washing with antibacterial soaps is the (2) **sensible** thing to do. Unfortunately, their (3) **ignorance** has led them to believe that these soaps are (4) **preferable** to normal ones. However, research has shown that there is no real (5) **difference** between washing with ordinary soap or soap



(6) **containing** antibacterial agents. It has also been proved that being too clean actually has (7) **undesirable** effects, as our (8) **bodies** do not become (9) **resistant** to germs. This (10) **discovery** has come as a surprise, especially to those who believe that bacteria have to be fought with every means known to man.

CONSIDER
SENSE
IGNORE
PREFER
DIFFER
CONTAIN
DESIRE
BODY
RESIST, DISCOVER

Prepositional Phrases**A Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions on, at, by or to.**

- 1 The author is a doctor by profession but she prefers to work on her novels.
- 2 I always shop on impulse. I never make plans.
- 3 To this day, nobody knows what became of the missing aristocrat.
- 4 Cancelling the meeting at such short notice was an inconvenience for everyone.
- 5 Some of the artist's best works are on display at the gallery.
- 6 These elaborate rugs were all woven by hand.
- 7 My favourite football team is at the top of the league.
- 8 The school principal is on good terms with all the teaching staff.

B Complete the blanks with the prepositions in and out of. In some cases both prepositions can be used.

in/out of fashion	in/out of print	out of work
in/out of business	in/out of touch	out of date
in/out of danger	out of reach	in/out of action
in/out of control	in/out of stock	in debt
out of breath	in/out of sight	in/out of season
in pain	in comfort	in/out of order
in difficulty	out of the ordinary	in/out of practice
in/out of place	in/out of use	out of the question

C Complete the sentences with the prepositional phrases in the box below.

out of season out of reach out of control out of place
 in shape out of the question out of date in touch

- 1 The wild animal was out of control and nearly broke down the cage door.
- 2 We looked out of place wearing jeans in such an expensive restaurant.
- 3 It's difficult to find good oranges in summer, as they're out of season.
- 4 The two friends kept in touch during the summer break.
- 5 I stay in shape by following a strict exercise programme.
- 6 My parents told me that taking the car on Saturday night was out of the question.
- 7 The books on the top shelf were out of reach for most people of average height.
- 8 The out of date machinery was the main cause of the company's financial collapse.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A BRING, GIVE

- 1 **Bringing up** children is a full-time job.
- 2 You can **bring** your friend **along** to the party on Saturday.
- 3 Looking through old photograph albums **brings back** many memories.
- 4 The greenhouse effect has **brought about** a change in our climate.
- 5 When she fainted, we all tried to **bring** her **round**.
- 6 The new airline was **giving away** free tickets to many lucky passengers.
- 7 My doctor told me to **give up** coffee for health reasons.
- 8 The man standing on the corner was **giving out** advertisement leaflets to passers-by.
- 9 When we moved to Scotland, I had to **give up** my job.
- 10 The review didn't **give away** the end of the book, so I'm curious to read it.
- 11 Have I **given** you **back** the money that I owe you?
- 12 A good tennis player never **gives in** no matter what the score is.

- | | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 7 | stop having or doing sth |
| 10 | reveal |
| 2 | take with you |
| 4 | cause |
| 3 | recall, remind |
| 11 | return |
| 8 | distribute |
| 6 | give free of charge |
| 1 | raise |
| 12 | admit being defeated |
| 5 | make conscious again, revive |
| 9 | quit, resign from |

B HAND, BURST, BLOW

- 1 The students were told to **hand in** their assignments at the end of the lesson.
- 2 Before **handing out** the test papers, the teacher asked us to be quiet.
- 3 They **handed** the money **over** to the police.
- 4 The secret knowledge of the profession was **handed down** from father to son.
- 5 The child was known to **burst into** tears for no apparent reason.
- 6 The students **burst out** laughing when the teacher slipped and fell down.
- 7 The terrorist's initial plan was to **blow up** the plane.
- 8 We **blew out** the candles before leaving the room.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 7 | destroy by explosion |
| 6 | suddenly begin to laugh, cry etc. |
| 1 | give to sb in charge |
| 3 | deliver to sb in authority |
| 8 | extinguish |
| 2 | distribute |
| 4 | pass on |
| 5 | break into tears, laughter |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives

- harmful to
 mad at/with sb (=angry)
 mad about/on sb/sth
 (=interested in)
 safe from
 (feel) sorry for sb
 (=sympathetic)
 (feel) sorry for/about sth
 (=regret)

Nouns

- damage to
 shame on sb
 shelter from

Verbs

- beware of
 head for
 lean on/against
 protect from/against
 punish sb for
 recover from
 reduce sth to
 rescue sb from
 save from
 steal from
 suffer from

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 I feel really **sorry** _____ **for** _____ Bob. He looks so depressed.
- 2 If the weather is good this weekend, I'm **heading** _____ **for** _____ the beach.
- 3 Rodney is very **weak** _____ **at** _____ Maths. He should consider studying something else.
- 4 **Shame** _____ **on** _____ Peter! His behaviour was unacceptable.
- 5 Sue is very **mad** _____ **at** _____ Geoffrey for not showing up at her party.
- 6 The explosion **reduced** the building _____ **to** _____ an unrecognisable tangle of metal and bricks.
- 7 I'm really **sorry** _____ **about** _____ your car, Sally. I promise to pay for the repair work.
- 8 Most teenage boys are **mad** _____ **about** _____ football and sports in general.
- 9 **Lean** the paintings _____ **on/against** _____ the wall gently, please.

Grammar Revision (Conditionals)

See Grammar Review page 161 ➤

Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word(s) given.

- 1 They want to travel abroad next month, so they have to renew their passports.
Unless they renew their passports, they won't be able to travel abroad next month.
- 2 I think that you shouldn't drive so carelessly.
If I were you, I wouldn't drive so carelessly.
- 3 The reason why the dog attacked them was because they hit it with a stick.
If they hadn't hit the dog with a stick, it wouldn't have attacked them.
- 4 I might not manage to repair the leaking tap on my own, so I'll ask my brother for help.
In case I don't manage to repair the leaking tap on my own, I'll ask my brother for help.
- 5 In order to hire a car, you need to have a driving licence.
Unless you have a driving licence, you can't hire a car.
- 6 I want to buy a big house with a garden, but I can't afford it.
If I could afford it, I would buy a big house with a garden.
- 7 The burglars broke into my house because the burglar alarm didn't go off.
Had the burglar alarm gone off, the burglars wouldn't have broken into my house.
- 8 Not having heard that his flight was boarding, he missed the plane.
Provided (that) he had heard (that) his flight was boarding, he wouldn't have missed the plane.
- 9 The buses may be on strike, so you might have to catch a taxi to work.
If the buses are on strike, you might have to catch a taxi to work.
- 10 My parents encouraged and supported me after the accident, so I recovered quickly.
But for my parents' encouragement and support, I wouldn't have recovered quickly after the accident.
- 11 We feel so tired that we can't continue our journey.
If we didn't feel so tired, we would/could continue our journey.
- 12 You can borrow my bike, but you must promise to take good care of it.
As long as you promise to take good care of my bike, you can borrow it.
- 13 She must do her homework, otherwise her parents won't let her go to the party.
On condition (that) she does her homework, her parents will let her go to the party.

Points to remember

- ④ He will buy a car if he saves enough money. ✓
~~He will buy a car if he will save enough money.~~
- I'll buy a car provided (that) I save enough money. ✓
~~I'll buy a car provided (that) I shall save enough money.~~
- He would buy a car if he saved enough money. ✓
~~He would buy a car if he would save enough money.~~
(will, shall and would are not used after linking words/phrases introducing conditional sentences.)
- ④ I won't go to the party if they don't invite me. ✓
I won't go to the party unless they invite me. ✓
~~I won't go to the party unless they don't invite me.~~
(unless = if not)
- ④ I'll buy a bottle of water in case I get thirsty.
(=I'll buy it before I get thirsty; I might not use it.)
I'll buy a bottle of water if I get thirsty.
(=I'll buy it when I get thirsty; I'll definitely use it.)
- ④ If he was taller, he could join a basketball team.
If he were taller, he could join a basketball team.
(were can be used instead of was in all persons in Conditional Sentences Type 2.)
- ④ If I were the Prime Minister, I would give lots of money to the poor. ✓
- If I had been the Prime Minister, I would have given lots of money to the poor.
(We use Conditional Sentences Type 2 for unreal situations in the present or future.)
- ④ If I had studied harder last semester, I would have passed my exams. ✓
~~If I studied harder last semester, I would pass my exams.~~
(We use Conditional Sentences Type 3 for unreal situations in the past.)
- ④ If you should need me, don't hesitate to call me. ✓
Should you need me, don't hesitate to call me. ✓
~~If should you need me, don't hesitate to call me.~~
If she needed your help, she would call you. ✓
Were she to need your help, she would call you. ✓
~~If were she to need your help, she would call you.~~
If she had needed your help, she would have called you. ✓
Had she needed your help, she would have called you. ✓
~~If had she needed your help, she would have called you.~~
(if is not used in conditional sentences starting with should/ were/ had + subject.)

Key Transformations

- ④ If you see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.
If you should see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.
Should you see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.
- ④ If he doesn't study hard, he won't pass the exam.
He won't pass the exam unless he studies hard.
He has to / must study hard, or else / otherwise he won't pass the exam.
- ④ Your application will be considered only if you submit it on time.
Your application will be considered provided / providing (that) you submit it on time.
Your application will be considered as long as you submit it on time.
- Your application will be considered on condition (that) you submit it on time.
- ④ If he hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
Had he not helped me, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
If it hadn't been for his help, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
But for his help, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
I wouldn't have finished my essay without his help.
- ④ We might go swimming, so bring your swimsuit.
Bring your swimsuit because we might go swimming.
Bring your swimsuit in case we go swimming.
- ④ What would you do if the lights went out?
Suppose/ Supposing the lights went out, what would you do?
What would you do were the lights to go out?

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

TAKING TO THE SKIES

Every day millions of people travel (1) by plane. However, a small percentage of passengers go weak at the knees just thinking about flying,

(2) while/and others suffer acute physical discomfort, which is mostly brought (3) about by the change in air pressure.

So what can be done to prevent problems? If you move about as often as

(4) possible, that is walk up and down the aisle, you

(5) can/may prevent sluggish circulation and stiff joints.

In (6) case of breathing difficulties, you will be able to ease the problem only if you increase your oxygen intake before boarding. A good thirty-minute brisk walk should help.

If you intend to fly, it (7) would/might also be wise to follow some general advice. Firstly, if you suffer (8) from any serious health problems, ask your doctor (9) whether/if it's safe for you to travel or not. (10) If you have a medical condition, don't forget to bring your medicine (11) along. It has been suggested that if you can climb a dozen stairs without getting (12) out of breath, it is safe for you to fly. Should you have a heavy cold or a bad cough, try to avoid flying.

As long as you follow this advice, you will have no problem during your flight.



B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 Paying in cash entitles you to a special discount.

provided You are entitled to a special discount provided (that) you pay in cash.

2 They didn't go on a picnic because it was raining heavily.

rain But for the heavy rain, they would have gone on a picnic.

3 It is possible that your flight will be delayed, so take a book to read.

case Take a book to read in case your flight is delayed.

4 John had better call the police if he notices any suspicious characters.

should John had better call the police should he notice / if he should notice any suspicious characters.

5 It would be foolish of him not to consider this opportunity.

if It would be foolish of him if he didn't consider this opportunity.

6 With your encouragement, the players will improve.

long The players will improve so / as long as you encourage them.

7 They missed the turn because they didn't see the sign.

would They would not have missed the turn if they had seen the sign.

8 The doctor warned him to quit smoking so that his health wouldn't deteriorate.

up The doctor warned him that his health would deteriorate if he didn't give up smoking.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-I below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases more than one word may be correct.

A protect rescue save support secure defend guard

- We bought a watchdog to guard our house.
- In times of a war every soldier is obliged to defend his country.
- The paramedics managed to rescue the driver from the debris of the car, but they couldn't save the passenger, who had been seriously injured.
- Make sure you secure all items on the roof-rack so that nothing falls off.
- Wildlife organisations aim to protect rare species of animals from becoming extinct by rescuing/saving them from dangerous situations and securing safer places for them to live in.
- Parents must support their children during the difficult times in their life.

B injure wound hurt collapse harm

- During the earthquake a number of buildings collapsed and hundreds of people were hurt/injured.
- My grandfather fought in World War II, but he was sent home when he was wounded.
- Let go of my hand! You're hurting me!
- The dog won't harm you. It's friendly.
- The athlete had a heart attack and collapsed as he was running.

C damage injury wound pain ache

- John was in a lot of pain when he cut his finger with a knife and had to have the wound stitched.
- The hurricane caused millions of dollars worth of damage.
- After a couple of days the ache/pain in my lower back had gone.
- Kelly's injury was serious, so she was taken to hospital.

D endanger risk threaten warn

- I must warn you about my dog - it's vicious.
- The security guards dealt with the robbers without endangering any lives.
- Our neighbours threatened to call the police if we didn't turn the music down.
- The World Wildlife Fund updates its list of endangered species every year.
- She risked her life to save the young boy from drowning.

unit 12

E illness disease infection sickness weakness accident incident

- 1 If you don't want to get a(n) infection, I suggest you clean and dress the wound.
- 2 Penicillin has been used to fight many infectious diseases.
- 3 Some people suffer from altitude sickness at many mountain ski resorts.
- 4 Young children come down with many illnesses when they first go to school.
- 5 Charles had a(n) accident at work and he was taken to hospital.
- 6 I must be coming down with the flu because I have a general feeling of weakness.
- 7 A serious incident near the border made the government take strict measures concerning immigration.

F cure heal treat recover overcome

- 1 It took me months to overcome my grandmother's death.
- 2 Mavis was treated for her wound and within days it began to heal.
- 3 Ethel recovered from her illness after being confined to bed for a fortnight.
- 4 When my father came out of hospital, he seemed to be completely cured; however, his condition deteriorated after a few days.

G sensible sensitive sensational emotional

- 1 The concert was fantastic and the laser show sensational.
- 2 Buying a cheaper car was a(n) sensible decision considering you had a limited budget.
- 3 Joel is really sensitive and cries if you raise your voice.
- 4 You look sensational in that dress. You should buy it.
- 5 Apart from food and shelter, the refugees needed emotional support.

H produce develop increase build up create progress advance improve

- 1 If we take out another loan, we'll just create financial difficulties for ourselves.
- 2 Italy produces some of the most stylish cars on the market.
- 3 Medicine has advanced in the last decade, with many more diseases being cured.
- 4 Max is a weak student and I try to build up his confidence by asking him to work with more advanced students.
- 5 My French has progressed/improved so much that I can have a conversation with a native speaker.
- 6 He has hopes of developing his business and increasing his profits.
- 7 The weather has improved quite a lot lately.

I reduce decrease destroy drop lower demolish fall

- 1 Lower your voice. The baby is asleep in the next room.
- 2 You should reduce speed when you're approaching a pedestrian crossing.
- 3 During the night the temperature dropped/fell by ten degrees.
- 4 The village was completely destroyed by the earthquake.
- 5 Don't drop the eggs, otherwise the whole kitchen will stink.
- 6 The old building was demolished with the use of dynamite.
- 7 Peak season is over, so all the hotels in the area are lowering/decreasing their rates.

Derivatives

This unit deals with nouns and adjectives which derive from verb roots.

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -ion	Adjective = Verb + -ive
impress	impression	impressive

- Some other common verbs that form nouns and adjectives in the same way are: *act, attract, collect, connect, construct, direct, express, instruct, invent, object, possess, prevent, protect and select*.
- Some verbs form only nouns in **-ion**, not adjectives in **-ive**: *complete, contribute, discuss, inspect, pollute, predict, reject, revise and suggest*.
- Verb roots ending in **-mit** change the final **-t** to **-ss** before the endings **-ion** and **-ive**:
permit → *permission* → *permissive* *omit* → *omission*
- Verb roots ending in **-d** or **-de**, change the **-d/-de** to **-s** before the endings **-ion** and **-ive**:
extend → *extension* → *extensive* *explode* → *explosion* → *explosive*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:
attend → *attention* → *attentive* *defend* → *defence* → *defensive* *offend* → *offence* → *offensive*
- The adjective *(in)expensive* derives from the noun *expense*.

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -ation	Adjective = Verb + -ative
inform	information	informative

- Some common verbs that form **nouns** and **adjectives** in the same way are: *conserve, imagine and represent*.
- Some verbs form only nouns in **-ation**, not adjectives in **-ative**: *combine, invite, oblige, observe, organise, realise, relax, starve and transform*.
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:
prepare → *preparation* → *preparatory*, *sense* → *sensation* → *sensitive*, *compare* → *comparison* → *comparative*

Verb Root in -ate	Noun in -ation	Adjective in -ative
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative

- Some common verbs that form nouns and adjectives in the same way are: *communicate, create, decorate, operate and relate*.
- Some verbs in **-ate** form only nouns in **-ation**, not adjectives in **-ative**: *calculate, celebrate, dictate, fascinate, investigate and separate*.
- The verbs **educate** and **hesitate** form nouns in **-ation**, but the corresponding adjectives do not end in **-ative**.
educate → *education* → *educational* *hesitate* → *hesitation* → *hesitant*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Verb	Noun	Adjective
add compete consume describe destroy explain	addition competition consumption description destruction explanation	— competitive — descriptive destructive explanatory	introduce oppose produce receive reduce repeat	introduction opposition production reception reduction repetition	introductory — productive receptive — repetitive

- Certain nouns in **-ion** and adjectives in **-ive** do not derive from verbs:
aggression → *aggressive* *mass* → *massive*

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -al
betray	betrayal

- Some common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *approve, arrive, deny, dismiss and rent*.

unit 12

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 The student asked for permission to leave the classroom.
- 2 Steven's contribution to the discussion received everyone's approval.
- 3 Many car rental companies have increased their rates this summer.
- 4 The student was given back her assignment as it was obvious no time had been spent in its preparation and it bore no relation to the subject.
- 5 Worried that everyone would be bored, Sally was hesitant to give a highly descriptive account of her holiday.
- 6 Sandra chose aerobics because she doesn't like competitive sports.
- 7 He's got such an impressive collection of fine art.
- 8 Addition is one of the simplest calculations.
- 9 It took a lot of persuasion to get Celia to write to her mother, as there had been little communication between them for years.
- 10 As the students were tired, they were not very receptive to the teacher's explanation of the theory.
- 11 Many animals are inactive during the daytime and hunt during the night.
- 12 I find it difficult to be objective about matters that concern me.

PERMIT
CONTRIBUTE, DISCUSS
APPROVE
RENT
PREPARE, RELATE
HESITATE
DESCRIBE
COMPETE
IMPRESS, COLLECT
ADD, CALCULATE
PERSUADE
COMMUNICATE
RECEIVE
EXPLAIN
ACT
OBJECT

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A DEADLY JOB

In Eastern Java one way to (1) secure a living is to harvest the sulphur (2) produced by a local volcano. Twice a day, around thirty porters leave their huts and head (3) for the 3,156 metre summit of the Welirang Volcano. Once there, they use metal bars in order to break the sulphur into blocks that will fit into their baskets. While collecting sulphur, the porters are exposed to toxic fumes which cause many incurable (4) diseases. Most of them, however, don't pay attention to the health risks they face daily and use only a face mask to (5) protect themselves. This work (6) endangers their health and they are often in (7) pain. As they get older, they become fragile and eventually (8) suffer from throat or lung cancer, from which they never (9) recover. What is more, they are not paid well, even though they lead a difficult life and their health is (10) harmed beyond repair. Yet, in spite of the unhealthy conditions, the porters have no intention of giving (11) up their job. (12) As long as it provides them and their family with an income, they will continue to do it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A support | B secure | C protect | D defend |
| 2 A) produced | B increased | C developed | D built up |
| 3 A on | B for | C into | D at |
| 4 A sicknesses | B diseases | C injuries | D infections |
| 5 A guard | B rescue | C support | D) protect |
| 6 A risks | B endangers | C decreases | D warns |
| 7 A) pain | B ache | C difficulty | D illness |
| 8 A injure | B hurt | C suffer | D collapse |
| 9 A overcome | B cure | C recover | D heal |
| 10 A hurt | B injured | C harmed | D wounded |
| 11 A back | B away | C in | D up |
| 12 A) As long as | B Unless | C Even if | D In case |

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

HURRICANES



A hurricane is a (1) **destructive** storm which is always accompanied by torrential rain and winds that can reach speeds of up to 300 kilometres per hour. Hurricanes form over warm expanses of water and increase in (2) **strength** as they make their way towards the mainland.

(3) **Coastal** areas are usually hit the hardest, but the (4) **intensity** of the storm decreases as it continues inland.

Hurricanes can cause (5) **extensive** damage. They uproot trees, destroy houses and (6) **construction** sites and even lift up boats right out of the water. So, it is crucial that meteorologists keep constant

(7) **observation** of any suspicious weather formations which may evolve into hurricanes. If a hurricane is approaching inhabited areas, the authorities issue (8) **warnings** and give people (9) **instructions** as to how to prepare for its (10) **arrival** and for their evacuation.

DESTROY

STRONG

COAST

INTENSE

EXTEND

CONSTRUCT

OBSERVE

WARN, INSTRUCT

ARRIVE

Collocations/expressions

A Complete the collocations below with the adjectives in the box. You may use some of the adjectives more than once. In some cases more than one adjective may be correct.

long secret heavy sore wide weak short common light fatal close strong

a <u>common/close</u> friend	a <u>light/heavy/common/fatal</u> meal	a <u>common/close</u> sight	<u>heavy</u> traffic
a <u>common/fatal</u> accident	a <u>fatal</u> mistake	a <u>close</u> relative	<u>weak</u> eyesight
a <u>sore</u> throat	a <u>light/strong</u> colour	a <u>strong</u> influence	
a <u>common</u> rule	a <u>long/short</u> time	<u>heavy/light</u> rain	
a <u>long/short</u> journey	a <u>strong/weak</u> personality	<u>common</u> sense	
a <u>secret</u> agent	a <u>heavy</u> schedule	<u>strong/weak</u> coffee	
a <u>weak/strong</u> argument	a <u>close/long/short</u> relationship	<u>common/wide</u> knowledge	

B Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs say or tell.

- 1 "____ Say ____ hello to John when you see him, will you?" said Camille as she waved goodbye.
- 2 The last thing she does before she lies down to sleep is ____ say ____ a prayer.
- 3 We could never ____ tell ____ the difference between our cousins because they were identical twins.
- 4 My father still tells me to ____ say ____ thank you, and I'm forty years old!
- 5 It's so hard nowadays for people to ____ tell ____ the truth. Everyone is frightened of trusting each other.
- 6 Mr Grimes will begin by ____ saying ____ a few words and then proceed to showing the slides.
- 7 "If I ____ tell ____ you a story, will you go to sleep, then?" the mother asked her child.
- 8 My friends trusted me because I would never ____ tell ____ anyone their secrets.
- 9 You should have ____ said ____ something. Now the police will suspect you.
- 10 Can Tim ____ tell ____ the time or is he still too young for that?
- 11 The hardest thing he's ever had to do was ____ say ____ sorry.
- 12 If she ____ says ____ so, then it must be the truth and we have to believe her.

C Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box below.

all of a sudden all in all all over after all not at all once and for all all the same

- 1 The child spilt the milk ____ all over ____ the expensive rug.
- 2 I don't care where we go on holiday. Majorca, Ibiza, they're ____ all the same ____ to me.
- 3 The old train was making good progress, when ____ all of a sudden ____ a loud clank was heard and it grinded to a halt.
- 4 Janet expected to get a high mark on her project. ____ After all ____ , she had worked very hard.
- 5 This argument has been going on for far too long. Let me settle it ____ once and for all ____ .
- 6 Most members of the school committee believed that ____ all in all ____ the fete was a great success.
- 7 "Is my request too demanding?" asked the customer. " ____ Not at all ____ ," replied the salesperson.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A LIE, STAND, SIT, SAVE

- 1 I think I'll lie down for a while before going out tonight.
- 2 I hate it when you leave your shoes lying around!
- 3 Brendan was the only friend who stood by me during those difficult months.
- 4 The workers were encouraged to stand up for their rights and demand a pay rise.
- 5 Shawn really stands out with that strange haircut.
- 6 Although the fire was under control, the fire brigade in the city was standing by.
- 7 What do the initials MJB stand for?
- 8 I'll drive - you just sit back and enjoy the view.
- 9 Neil saved up a considerable amount for his summer holidays.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | lie on a bed to rest |
| 6 | be ready for action |
| 8 | settle comfortably in a chair |
| 5 | be noticeable |
| 9 | economise |
| 3 | support |
| 4 | defend |
| 2 | leave sth somewhere untidily |
| 7 | represent |

B DRESS, PAY, END, POINT, LOCK, LET

- 1 Everyone was told to dress up for the school dance, as it was a formal occasion.
- 2 Jerry went to the party dressed up as Superman.
- 3 I'll pay you back on Monday.
- 4 Harry finally paid off his car loan last week.
- 5 Sue never expected to end up as sales manager so soon in her career.
- 6 The doctor pointed out all the complications involved in the treatment.
- 7 Don't forget to lock up before leaving.
- 8 The voters felt they had been let down by the government.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4 | give back all the money one owes |
| 5 | find oneself in a situation, usually without planning to |
| 8 | disappoint |
| 6 | draw sb's attention to |
| 1 | dress formally |
| 3 | give back money one owes |
| 7 | make a building safe by locking doors and windows |
| 2 | disguise for fun |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
careless <u>about/of</u>	a delay <u>in</u>	benefit <u>from</u>	mistake sb/sth <u>for</u> sb/sth else
faithful <u>to</u>	an influence <u>on</u>	boast <u>about/of</u>	pray <u>for</u> sb/sth
frightened <u>of</u>	a need <u>for</u>	care <u>about</u> sb/sth (=be concerned)	replace sth <u>with</u> sth else
serious <u>about</u>	the opposite <u>of</u>	care <u>for</u> sb (=be fond of, love)	suspect sb <u>of</u> sth
surprised <u>at/by</u>	a relationship <u>with</u> sb a relationship <u>between</u>	exchange sth <u>for</u> sth else	take care <u>of</u> sb/sth
	two people or things	hope <u>for</u>	wait <u>for</u>
		insist <u>on</u>	warn sb <u>about/against</u> sth

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 If you are not satisfied with the gift, you can exchange it for something else.
- 2 Graham still cares for/about you, you know.
- 3 A further delay in our schedule will create a bad impression on our clients.
- 4 I warned Luke about/of the bad weather conditions but he insisted on leaving.
- 5 The relationship between man and animal has changed significantly over the centuries.
- 6 My parents are going away for the weekend, so I have to take care of my little sister.
- 7 Jane's relationship with her mother is based on mutual respect.
- 8 I did not expect Richard to be such a bad influence on Craig.
- 9 She wanted to replace the antique furniture with more contemporary pieces.
- 10 It's getting rather late, so we won't wait for anyone else to show up.
- 11 There was a great need for volunteers at the refugee settlement.
- 12 Martha sounded more serious than ever before about leaving her job.
- 13 I hate it when he starts boasting about his achievements.
- 14 The principal always mistakes Peter for another student.
- 15 In what way is the company going to benefit from installing this new software?
- 16 Mary insisted on taking the train because she is afraid of flying.
- 17 Richard's colleagues suspected him of stealing the money, but they said nothing.

Grammar Revision (Unreal Past)

See Grammar Review page 162

Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Camping

Camping can be seen as an alternative to taking a holiday in a five-star hotel. Here are some people's views on this form of holiday making.

"When it comes to camping, I wish (1) to make (make) something clear. I am not a fan! I've only been camping once, and it was a horrific experience. I'd rather (2) not have gone (not go) at all. Last summer my friends insisted that I go with them. I was reluctant at first, but I ended up going. I wish I (3) had trusted (trust) my instincts. Our first mistake was to set off without listening to the weather forecast. Well, two days later it started to rain so heavily that our tents somehow flooded! We had taken so many things with us that it took hours to pack up and leave. It was as if we (4) had taken (take) half of Selfridges with us! It was awful, and on top of that, I caught a cold. If only I (5) had known (know) better! Camping is not for me. I prefer (6) to stay (stay) in a cosy hotel room and relax rather than (7) pitch (pitch) a tent."

Wayne King, 23



"I really don't mind camping, that is, if it's in a well-organised campsite. You see, it's a matter of safety. Supposing I (8) got (get) injured and (9) was/were (be) alone out in the mountains, what would I do? I hear some people talking about camping as though it (10) were/was (be) chance to endure hardship. It's a holiday, for Pete's sake!"

Kelly Sutherland, 28

"I really enjoy camping. It gives you a chance to become one with nature and live the way you were meant to live. If only I (11) could get away (get away) more often! Most people, though, would rather (12) spend (spend) their holidays at a luxurious resort with swimming pools and the lot. But it's about time they (13) realised (realise) how important it is to experience the freedom camping has to offer. There's one more thing I would like to point out. I wish people who actually go camping (14) wouldn't/didn't leave (not leave) their rubbish behind when they pack up their tents and go home. I mean, if we all (15) did (do) the same, our world would become a huge rubbish tip!"

Ben Cosworth, 18

Points to remember

- ⑤ He speaks as if he were a lawyer. (He isn't.) ✓
He speaks as if he is a lawyer. (He isn't)
- He spoke as if he had known me for years. (He didn't.) ✓
He spoke as if he knew me for years. (He didn't)
 (as if + Past Perfect refers to unreal situations in the past)
- ⑥ He acts as if he was rich. = He acts as if he were rich.
 She wishes she was rich. = She wishes she were rich.
 (were can be used instead of was in all persons in Unreal Past.)
- ⑦ I wish to speak to the principal. ✓
 (=I want to speak to the principal).
I wish you to speak to the principal.
 (wish + full infinitive = want; the subject of wish must be the same as the subject of the infinitive)
- ⑧ I wish I smoked / could smoke less. ✓
I wish you smoked / could smoke less.
I wish you smoke less.
 (wish + unreal past / could + infinitive; the subject of wish can be the same as or different from the subject of the second verb.)
- ⑨ I wish you would smoke less. ✓
I wish I would smoke less.
 (wish + would + infinitive; the subject of wish must be different from the subject of would.)
- ⑩ I would rather (not) stay at home tonight. ✓
I would rather not to stay at home tonight.
I would rather not staying at home tonight.
 I would rather (not) have stayed at home yesterday. ✓
I would rather stay at home yesterday.
I would rather not had stayed at home yesterday.
 (would rather + present bare infinitive refers to the present/future
 would rather + perfect bare infinitive refers to the past
 The subject of would rather is the same as the subject of the second verb.)
- ⑪ I would rather we stayed/didn't stay at home tonight. ✓
I would rather I didn't stay at home tonight.
 I would rather we had (not) stayed at home yesterday. ✓

- I would rather I hadn't stayed at home yesterday.
 (would rather + Past Simple refers to the present/future
 would rather + Past Perfect refers to the past
 The subject of would rather is different from the subject of the second verb.)
- ⑫ I prefer coffee to tea. ✓
He prefers swimming to scuba diving. ✓
He prefers swimming from scuba diving.
 (prefer + noun/-ing form to noun/-ing form=general preference)
 - ⑬ He prefers/would prefer to swim rather than scuba dive. ✓
He prefers/would prefer to swim rather than to scuba dive.
 (prefer/would prefer + full infinitive rather than +bare infinitive)
 - ⑭ He would rather swim than scuba dive. ✓
He would rather to swim than scuba dive.
He would rather swim to scuba dive.
 (would rather + bare infinitive + than + bare infinitive)
 - ⑮ You had better see a doctor. ✓
I'd rather you saw a doctor. ✓
I had better you saw a doctor.
 (The subject of had better must be the same as that of the verb.)
 - ⑯ You had better see a doctor. ✓
You had better to see a doctor.
 (had better + present bare infinitive refers to the present/future)
 - ⑰ You should have seen a doctor. ✓
It would have been better if you had seen a doctor. ✓
You had better have seen a doctor.
 (It would have been better if + Past Perfect refers to the past)
 - ⑱ It's time we bought a new car. ✓
It's time we buy a new car.
 It's time for us to buy a new car. ✓
 It's about/high time we bought a new car. ✓
It's about/high time for us to buy a new car.
 (It's time + unreal past = for sb + full infinitive;
 it's high/about time + unreal past)

Key Transformations

- ⑫ I wish /If only you didn't/wouldn't speak so loudly.
 I would rather/sooner you didn't/wouldn't speak so loudly.
 I would prefer it if you didn't speak so loudly.
- ⑬ I wish /If only we had hired a car.
 I would rather/sooner we had hired a car.
 I would have preferred it if we had hired a car.
 I would prefer us to have hired a car.
 It's a pity we didn't hire a car.
 We regret not hiring/having hired a car.
- ⑭ You ought to/had better/should wash the dishes now.
 I wish /If only you washed the dishes now.

- It's (about/high) time you washed the dishes.
 It's time for you to wash the dishes.
- ⑮ She pretended to be working.
 She acted as if / as though she were working.
 If you saw her, you would think that she was working.
 If you had seen her, you would have thought that she was working.
 By her behaviour, you would assume that she was working.
- ⑯ He prefers going out to watching TV.
 He prefers to go out rather than watch TV.
 He would prefer to go out rather than watch TV.
 He would rather/sooner go out than watch TV.

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY CARS

Living in a modern world may have its advantages but it also has its disadvantages. One disadvantage of the modern way of life which stands (1) out from the rest is the negative influence cars have (2) on the environment.

Today, all developed societies face a (3) wide range of problems caused by cars and (4) other vehicles. These include air and noise pollution, (5) heavy traffic and the evergrowing number of roads in our cities. Major cities around the world face considerable environmental damage (6) because of this and are in need of serious measures to reverse this trend.

How did we end (7) up with such a problem? There are no simple answers to this question and no serious effort has been made to find any either. It's about (8) time, however, that our generation got serious (9) about this issue. People must be willing to stand (10) by environmental groups and make any effort necessary to change the situation.

Many environmentalists believe that we could help by using our (11) common sense. Car pooling, for instance, could be a solution to the problem. This simple programme calls for people to share their car with fellow workers to and from work. A lot of interest has been shown in car pooling and other more ambitious programmes are planned for the future.

Our society as a whole must be in touch (12) with such issues, and we should all be willing to contribute and participate actively for the common interest.



B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 You ought to return the money you owe.

back It is about time you paid back the money you owe.

2 We regret not having installed an alarm system.

wish We wish we had installed an alarm system.

3 If you had heard him speak, you'd think he had studied the subject extensively.

if He spoke as if he had studied the subject extensively.

4 Dennis doesn't feel like playing football today.

rather Dennis would rather not play football today.

5 It's a pity we can't visit the gallery.

only If only we could visit the gallery.

6 Julie doesn't like playing the guitar as much as she likes singing.

rather Julie prefers to sing rather than play the guitar.

7 Michael didn't want to spend his holidays in London, but in the end he did.

rather Michael would rather not have spent his holidays in London.

8 Please don't disappoint me this time.

let I'd rather you didn't let me down this time.

9 I can't stand Ronnie complaining about everything.

wish I wish Ronnie didn't/wouldn't complain about everything.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-I below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A attention care notice warning signal caution

- 1 The scientist demanded extra caution from the people who were moving his laboratory equipment.
- 2 When I give the signal, everyone shout "HAPPY BIRTHDAY".
- 3 If we had been given a couple of days' notice about the meeting, we would have been more organised.
- 4 The two students were given a(n) warning not to fight again in the school grounds, or they would be suspended.
- 5 Some people don't pay attention to their pets' needs and forget that they require a lot of care and affection.
- 6 This is a very expensive piece of equipment, so it must be handled with care.

B insist persist continue last remain maintain protect keep

- 1 Some European cars are expensive to maintain, yet they continue to be extremely popular.
- 2 The customer insisted on seeing the manager because the staff were so unhelpful.
- 3 We repaired our TV set, but it only lasted for two months before it broke down again.
- 4 I think it's cruel to keep animals in flats.
- 5 If Sandra persists in making trouble, the headmaster will call her parents.
- 6 In case of an earthquake, people should remain calm.
- 7 My family bought a watchdog to protect our property.

C convince persuade urge impress attract appeal

- 1 Bob tries to impress people by buying them expensive gifts.
- 2 The teacher urged the students to study harder after the terrible test results.
- 3 After a lot of discussion, I was able to persuade/convince Anne to come with me even though parties don't appeal to her.
- 4 The company tried to convince the public that they were not polluting the river.
- 5 Children sometimes cry just to attract attention.

D win beat gain earn defeat fail

- 1 We have to beat all our opponents, otherwise we will fail to get to the finals.
- 2 France won the World Cup in 1998 by defeating/beating Brazil.
- 3 Napolean was defeated at the battle of Waterloo.
- 4 I don't earn enough money. I need to find a new job.
- 5 After you've gained experience, you'll be able to get a promotion.

unit 13

E appeal application attraction interest

- 1 Disneyland is a famous attraction for children, but adults love it too.
- 2 You must complete this application form before doing anything else.
- 3 Unfortunately, Larry shows no interest in his studies.
- 4 I made an appeal against the parking fine by writing to the council.

F result effect affect consequence influence

- 1 I missed the train this morning and as a(n) result I was late for school. Then, I had to face the consequences when my teacher saw me.
- 2 Smoking has a negative effect/influence on our health.
- 3 The football players' performance was affected by the rain.
- 4 Bob's friends have had a positive influence on him and his results have improved.

G allow let permit accept make oblige force

- 1 My parents won't let me go to the party because it's on a weekday.
- 2 I accepted the job offer because it was too good to refuse.
- 3 Many teenagers are allowed to stay out after midnight.
- 4 The new law obliges all drivers to have their licence with them at all times.
- 5 I can't force/oblige you to do this if you don't want to.
- 6 Students are permitted/allowed to enter the lab only under teacher supervision.
- 7 My mother makes us tidy our rooms every Saturday morning.

H postpone cancel delay

- 1 All trains were delayed due to a power failure.
- 2 I had to cancel all my appointments as I was ill.
- 3 Joel's busy today, so we have to postpone the meeting until next Friday.

I guest host visitor client customer

- 1 Car manufacturers go to great lengths to keep their customers satisfied.
- 2 The host of the party looked after his guests extremely well.
- 3 The gallery is open to visitors from 10 am to 5 pm.
- 4 Most of the lawyer's clients were rich and famous.

Derivatives

This unit deals with nouns which derive from verb roots.

Verb Root	Noun = Verb + -ment
	The process or the result of doing what the verb describes
develop	development

- Some other common verbs that form **nouns** in the same way are: *achieve, agree, amaze, amuse, announce, appoint, argue, arrange, employ, entertain, excite, improve, punish, replace and require*.

Verb Root	Noun = Verb + -ure
depart	departure

- Some other common verbs that form **nouns** in the same way are: *expose, fail, please and press*.
- The verb **create** forms a noun in **-ure**, but its meaning is different:
create → creature
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:
mix → mixture proceed → procedure sign → signature

Verb Root	Noun (Person)= Verb + -er / -or
	The person who does what the verb describes
train operate	trainer operator

- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-er** are: *advertise, announce, consume, employ, examine, found, hunt, insure, interview, observe, organise, own, perform, produce, report and work*.
- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-or** are: *act, collect, construct, contribute, create, decorate, direct, govern, inspect, instruct, invent, investigate and protect*.

Verb Root	Noun (Thing)= Verb + -er / -or
	The thing that does what the verb describes
record calculate	recorder calculator

- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-er** are: *blend, compute, cook, mix and print*.
- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-or** are: *react, refrigerate and sense*.

Verb Root	Noun (Person)= Verb + -ee
	The person who receives the action described by the verb
employ	employee

- Some other common verbs that form **nouns** in the same way are: *examine, interview, pay, refer, train and trust*.

unit 13

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 Failure to comply with the safety regulations may prove fatal.
- 2 We already had a(n) disagreement and I'm not in the mood for another argument, so let's just drop the subject.
- 3 Many people's purchases are influenced by advertisements.
- 4 The panda is a rare creature, but unfortunately it is under threat from hunters.
- 5 What requirements must potential employees have in order to get this job?
- 6 Scientists have proved that too much exposure to the sun is harmful.
- 7 A lot of actors, directors, film producers and singers had been invited to the cocktail party.
- 8 His departure from the country guaranteed his safety.
- 9 It's always a pleasure to watch children play.
- 10 We had to ask the gym instructor what type of trainers he recommended.

FAIL, REGULATE

FATE

AGREE

ARGUE

ADVERTISE

CREATE

HUNT

REQUIRE, EMPLOY

EXPOSE

HARM

ACT, DIRECT, PRODUCE

SING

DEPART, SAFE

PLEASE

INSTRUCT, TRAIN

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

AIRPORT DELAYS

Although the plane is the fastest means of transport, the idea of travelling by plane does not (1) appeal to everyone because of the frequent delays. It is extremely frustrating when you (2) allow yourself plenty of time to get to the airport and - once there - it is brought to your (3) attention that there is a problem with your flight. The staff at the check-in are trying to (4) convince you that it won't be long before the problem is solved. Yet, hours later you feel let (5) down, as you (6) continue to wait patiently for your boarding call. Of course, you won't (7) gain anything by complaining.

By this stage, you realise you are going to miss your connecting flight and now you must change your bookings. You feel (8) as if you're never going to get to your destination. However, there is the slight chance that you could be one of the lucky ones spending the night at a top class hotel at the expense of the airline that caused your problem in the first place. Admittedly, you would rather (9) be heading for your original destination. Regular (10) customers advise us just to accept the fact that no matter how frustrating this situation might be, it's unavoidable and shouldn't (11) affect us that much. Nevertheless, it will always be a (12) common sight to see people eagerly waiting, in the hope of hearing their flight announced.



1	A attract	B appeal	C impress	D affect
2	A let	B keep	C allow	D make
3	A care	B warning	C interest	D attention
4	A insist	B attract	C urge	D convince
5	A off	B down	C away	D out
6	A continue	B persist	C insist	D remain
7	A win	B result	C earn	D gain
8	A if only	B though	C as if	D if
9	A be	B to be	C had been	D to had been
10	A guests	B customers	C clients	D visitors
11	A effect	B influence	C appeal	D affect
12	A common	B general	C wide	D strong

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

THE MODEL T-FORD



One of the most important (1) achievements in the history of the motorcar was the (2) development of the Model-T Ford in 1913, which was the first car to be produced on a large scale. The (3) inventor of this method of production was Henry Ford, the founder of the Ford Motor Company. The production line, as it came to be (4) known, offered (5) employment to thousands of (6) workers. It cut costs as well, making cars affordable to (7) consumers. In addition, the replacement of old work practices made cars more (8) reliable, while numerous (9) improvements to the interior of the car made driving a pleasure. So, car (10) owners have Henry Ford to thank for his enormous contribution to the car industry.

ACHIEVE
DEVELOP

INVENT

KNOW, EMPLOY

WORK

CONSUME

RELY

IMPROVE

OWN

Prepositional Phrases**A Complete the blanks with the prepositions in, on, at, for, of, with or to.**

at	the expense	of	in	contact	with	in	relation	to
in	the mood	for	in	addition	to	in	the middle	of
on	the point	of	in	support	of	in	the centre	of
in	connection	with	in	touch	with	with	respect	to
in	need	of	at	the age	of			
with	regard	to	in	answer	to			

B Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, for, of, with, to or as.

- 1 Mr Kingston is disabled as a result of a childhood illness.
- 2 We lost the bid to a rival company on account of a silly mistake that Roy made.
- 3 I stack all my magazines on top of the bookcase.
- 4 Tom withdrew his objections for the sake of the team's unity.
- 5 Sally bought an old house with a view to renovating it in the future.
- 6 I'm writing in/with reference to your newspaper's investigation into police corruption.

C Complete the sentences with the prepositional phrases in the box below.

in captivity in haste under strain in aid of in exchange for ahead of schedule in instalments in demand
 under repair in the first place in court in writing out of hand in flames behind schedule

- 1 The charity marathon was in aid of cancer research.
- 2 Hats are in demand this season because of the cold weather.
- 3 I gave my bicycle to my friend in exchange for his electric guitar.
- 4 The famous musicians left in haste after the concert to avoid their fans.
- 5 The delay at the airport has put us behind schedule.
- 6 If you had asked for directions in the first place, we would not be lost now.
- 7 Requests for information made to this department must be in writing.
- 8 The businessman was kept in captivity for over a month by his kidnappers.
- 9 I am paying off my car in instalments.
- 10 The country's economy is still under strain and the economic situation will not improve soon.
- 11 To the surprise of everyone, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
- 12 My car is under repair at the moment after last week's crash.
- 13 The man decided to settle his claim in court despite his lawyer's advice.
- 14 Don't you think that inflation is getting out of hand?
- 15 The whole building was in flames by the time the fire brigade arrived on the scene.

Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

A CALL

- 1 Why don't you **call** your mother **up** and surprise her?
- 2 The bank manager said he would **call back** after lunch.
- 3 The celebrations were **called off** after the tragic accident.
- 4 I heard someone **calling out** my name from a distance.
- 5 I **called at** the office to pick up my laptop before coming here.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 2 | return a phone call |
| 5 | pay a short visit |
| 4 | shout loudly |
| 1 | make a phone call |
| 3 | cancel |

B SPEAK, TELL, COUNT

- 1 **Speak up** please! I can't hear a word you're saying.
- 2 I could never **tell** the two identical twins **apart**.
- 3 Joe said to **count** him **in** for this weekend's fishing expedition.
- 4 I guess we will have to **count** Dave **out** of tomorrow's match if he doesn't feel better by tonight.
- 5 Rob can always **count on** his brother to help him with the gardening.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | speak loudly |
| 5 | rely on |
| 2 | distinguish |
| 3 | include |
| 4 | exclude |

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
angry <u>with/at</u> sb	a comparison <u>between</u>	combine <u>with</u>
angry <u>about/at</u> sth	an understanding <u>of</u>	compare <u>with/to</u>
annoyed <u>with</u> sb <u>about</u> sth		compete <u>with/against</u> sb <u>for</u> sth
bored <u>with</u> sb/sth		describe sb/sth <u>to</u>
certain <u>about/of</u>		sb (=say what they look like)
identical <u>to</u>		excuse sb <u>for/from</u>
similar <u>to</u>		be made <u>of/from</u>
suitable <u>for</u>		protest <u>about/against/at</u>
sure <u>about/of</u>		shout <u>at/to</u>
terrible <u>at</u> sth		

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Many new paper products today are **made** of/from recycled paper.
- 2 The copy of the masterpiece was **identical** to the one in the museum.
- 3 The manager was very **angry** at/about the way things turned out at yesterday's presentation.
- 4 Dennis has a good overall **understanding** of the subject.
- 5 In next month's athletics meeting I will be **competing** for the gold medal with/against my arch-rival, Gary Flash.
- 6 My doctor was **annoyed** with me when I told her I wasn't taking my medication regularly.

unit 14

- 7 Leone is not **sure** about her new job offer. She needs time to think it over.
- 8 I was **bored** with all the advice the teachers felt obliged to give us on the first day back at school.
- 9 Erica was absolutely **certain** about/of what she saw that night.
- 10 Dan and Carole are a lovely couple because they're so **suitable** for each other.
- 11 For the first time in years, farmers aren't **protesting** against the decrease in their income.
- 12 Many students are **terrible** at Maths and English.

Grammar Revision (Reported Speech)

See Grammar Review page 163

Change the following sentences into Reported Speech. Use one of the reporting verbs in the box below.

suggest warn explain admit deny
advise promise complain ask threaten

1 "You'll sprain your ankle, Celia, if you run in those shoes," said her mother.

Celia's mother warned her that she would sprain her ankle if she ran in those shoes

2 "Stand still or I'll tie you up!" shouted the kidnapper at the man.

The kidnapper threatened that he would tie up/to tie up the man if he didn't stand still

3 "You're late again, Fay!" said John.

John complained to Fay about her being late again/that she was late again

4 "I won't tell you another lie, Mum," said Ben.

Ben promised his mother not to tell her another lie/that he wouldn't tell her another lie

5 "I didn't steal your wallet, Betty," he said.

He denied stealing/having stolen Betty's wallet

6 "Take the pills for three days and visit me again next week, Mr Farrow," said the doctor.

The doctor advised Mr Farrow to take the pills for three days and visit him/her again the following week

7 "Let's go on a boat trip," my brother told me.

My brother suggested going/that we go/that we should go on a boat trip

8 "Yes, I did ruin the printer," my colleague said.

My colleague admitted (to) ruining/having ruined the printer

9 "Why didn't you do your homework yesterday, Mary?" the teacher wanted to know.

The teacher asked Mary why she hadn't done her homework the previous day/the day before

10 "I need the money because I must fly to London tonight," she said.

She explained that she needed the money because she had to fly to London that night

Points to remember

- ② "You should speak more politely," he said to me. →
He told me to speak more politely. ✓
~~He told to me to speak more politely.~~
(tell someone something; say something to someone)
- ③ "If she phones, I'll let her know," said John. →
John said that if she phoned, he would let her know.
(Conditional Sentences Type 1 usually change into Conditional Sentences Type 2 in Reported Speech.)
- ④ "If I had money, I would go abroad," said Kim. →
Kim said that if she had money, she would go abroad.
~~If I had had money, I would have gone abroad last year,~~ said Kim. →
Kim said that if she had had money, she would have gone abroad the previous year.
(Conditional Sentences Types 2 and 3 do not change in Reported Speech.)
- ⑤ "I wish I didn't have to work late," she said.
She said she wished she didn't have to work late. ✓
~~She said she wished she hadn't had to work late.~~
(Unreal Past Tenses do not change in Reported Speech.)
- ⑥ "Please, fasten your seatbelts," said the flight attendant. →
The flight attendant asked us to fasten our seatbelts. ✓
"Please, don't smoke," said the flight attendant. →
The flight attendant asked us not to smoke. ✓
~~The flight attendant asked us to not smoke.~~
(tell, ask, beg, order, command, advise, forbid, warn, encourage + object + full infinitive)
- ⑦ "I'll drive you to school," said my father. →
My father offered to drive me to school. ✓
~~My father offered that he would drive me to school.~~
(offer, refuse + full infinitive)
- ⑧ "I'll drive you to school," said my father. →
Mike promised to drive me to school.
Mike promised that he would drive me to school.
(promise + full infinitive or that-clause)
- ⑨ "I'm sorry I'm late," she said. →
She apologised for being late. ✓
~~She apologised that she was late.~~
(accuse of, apologise for, blame for, insist on etc. + ing form)
- ⑩ "My coffee is too cold," she said. →
She complained about her coffee being too cold.
She complained that her coffee was too cold.
(admit, complain, deny + -ing form or that -clause)
- ⑪ "Let's go for a walk," said Peter. →
Peter suggested going for a walk. ✓
~~Peter suggested to go for a walk.~~
Peter suggested that we go for a walk. ✓
Peter suggested that we should go for a walk. ✓
- ⑫ "Do you like your job?" he asked me. →
He asked if/whether I liked my job. ✓
~~He asked me did I like my job.~~
~~He asked me if did I like my job.~~
"What are you going to do?" she asked me. →
She asked me what I was going to do. ✓
~~She asked me what was I going to do.~~
When can we see the principal? →
Could you tell us when we can see the principal? ✓
~~Could you tell us when can we see the principal?~~
(In Reported and Indirect questions the verb is always in the affirmative form.)

Key Transformations

- ① "You should exercise more," the doctor said to me. →
The doctor said that I should exercise more.
The doctor told/advised/encouraged me to exercise more.
The doctor suggested that I (should) exercise more.
The doctor insisted on my exercising more.
- ② "Don't move the desks," said the teacher to the students. →
The teacher told/ordered the students not to move the desks.
The teacher forbade the students to move the desks.
The teacher didn't let the students move the desks.
The teacher didn't allow the students to move the desks.
- ③ "We missed the plane and you're responsible for that," said his wife to him. →
His wife blamed him for missing the plane.
- ④ "I'll do the shopping," said Mike. →
Mike offered to do the shopping.
Mike promised to do the shopping.
Mike promised that he would do the shopping.
Mike agreed to do the shopping.
Mike agreed that he would do the shopping.
- ⑤ "If only I knew how to operate the machine," she said. →
She wished she knew how to operate the machine.
- ⑥ "Have you ever been to Japan, Julie?" asked Ben. →
Ben asked Julie if / whether she had ever been to Japan.
Ben wondered / wanted to know if/whether Julie had ever been to Japan.
- ⑦ Could you tell me the way to the beach?
Could you tell me how I can/could get to the beach?
Could you tell me how to get to the beach?

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

A CAREER AT HOME

Jodie Sutter is thirty-eight. She has two daughters and has recently changed her lifestyle. She is part of a growing number of women (1) who are abandoning their careers to become full-time homecarers. Jodie worked for ten years as a successful lawyer in a large legal firm in the city. She loved her job and was moving up the career ladder. She explained (2) that she had fascinating cases (3) in court and gave it everything she had. Twelve-hour days were not uncommon and her weekends were always busy.



When she had her first child, though, things changed. "In the (4) first place, my colleagues couldn't count (5) on me when they had a heavy workload because I'd have to rush home to Lucy," she said. Her husband also had a demanding job and they soon realised that there was more to family life than they had imagined. "We were always (6) behind schedule!" she exclaimed.

Jodie admits (7) getting frustrated at times when the situation got (8) out of hand. That's when she was sure (9) about/of her decision to leave her job. Her husband suggested that they (10) should get a nanny. However, Jodie insisted (11) on giving up her career, and did so when Lucy was three. "It's very difficult to combine work (12) with family life and I believe the latter is more important."

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 "He stole my money!" shouted the old lady.

accused The old lady accused him of stealing her money.

2 "I think you should stop eating so many sweets," Mary's sister said to her.

advised Mary's sister advised her to stop eating so many sweets.

3 "Don't cancel your trip because of us," we said to John.

off We told John not to call off his trip because of us.

4 "I'm sorry I didn't tell you the truth," Peter said to us.

apologised Peter apologised for not telling us the truth.

5 Is the gallery open in the afternoon?

know Do you know if/whether the gallery is open in the afternoon?

6 "Why don't you try on a pair of jeans?" Peter asked Mary.

suggested Peter suggested (that) Mary try/should try on a pair of jeans.

7 "You really must let me cook dinner," said Anne.

insisted Anne insisted on cooking dinner.

8 "What does he want to tell me?" Julie asked herself.

wondered Julie wondered what he wanted to tell her.

Section 2

Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-H below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

A like alike unlike likely as same similar common

- It's very common to see people asleep on the train when travelling to work. When I'm tired I do the same.
- My cousin John looks just like his father. They even have similar habits.
- Jonathan is very polite unlike his brother who is really rude.
- Dora and Mary look alike and often I can't tell one from the other.
- He's as white as a ghost. It's very likely that he is going to faint.
- They are likely to be late, so let's start eating dinner.

B suit fit match combine compare

- You must combine strength with will-power to become a successful weightlifter.
- The red tie doesn't suit you and it doesn't match your clothes either.
- My trainers are too small and don't fit me anymore.
- You can't compare a Ferrari to an ordinary car.

C punctual accurate correct exact sharp

- The correct answer to the maths problem is 2.43 not 2.53.
- Be here at 8 o'clock sharp, otherwise I'll leave without you.
- Barometers are the most accurate way of measuring atmospheric pressure.
- Jason is a very punctual person. He is never late.
- The exact distance from Burwood to the city centre is 17.4 km.

D remain reveal review revise relieve release

- The journalist wouldn't reveal her source no matter how much pressure I put on her.
- My family were relieved to hear that my grandfather's operation went well. He then had to remain in hospital for four weeks before he could be released.
- We had to revise all ten units for the maths test.
- My editor asked me to review a new play by John Astor.
- The 'New Rockers' have released their new album and the reviews have been excellent so far.

unit 14

E outcome outdoor outfit outlet outsider

- 1 Bullfighting is fought in an outdoor arena.
- 2 I bought an expensive outfit for the awards ceremony.
- 3 When Beth moved to her new school, she felt like an outsider until she became friends with a few girls.
- 4 The factory outlet sells shoes at cost price.
- 5 The outcome of the match was in favour of the home team.

F perfect ideal fine thorough detailed definite certain particular special sure

- 1 My ideal weight is 54 kilograms. At the moment I'm 61 kilograms, so I'm going on a diet.
- 2 The doctor gave her patient a(n) thorough check-up once a year.
- 3 My supervisor asked for a(n) detailed report concerning the new project we were doing.
- 4 This mirror will be perfect/ideal for our entrance hall. I'm certain/sure it will fit on the wall opposite the door.
- 5 I need a(n) definite answer by tomorrow because I want to know for sure how many people are coming to the restaurant.
- 6 The weather tomorrow will be fine with a light breeze from the North.
- 7 The supermarket had a special offer on a(n) particular brand of spaghetti that was very tasty.

G stand resist tolerate suffer

- 1 I don't like people who lie and cheat. I will not tolerate such behaviour.
- 2 Many people suffer from allergies in spring.
- 3 I can't resist chocolate cake when I see it in front of me.
- 4 I couldn't bear to watch my cat suffer, so I asked the vet to put him down.
- 5 Kate can't stand milk and never drinks it.

H offer provide supply cater

- 1 Peter offered to take me home since it was raining.
- 2 Does this restaurant cater for vegetarians?
- 3 The airline provided/offered lunch for the passengers of the delayed flight.
- 4 They offered us home-made cookies.
- 5 The injured climbers were supplied/provided with food and water until help arrived.

Derivatives

- In the previous units we dealt with derivatives which are formed according to certain rules. There are, however, some less predictable formations. The most common of these are:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
bear	birth	—
behave	behaviour	behavioural
choose	choice	choosy
complain	complaint	—
die	death	dead
hate	hatred	hateful
heat	heat	hot
laugh	laughter	—
lose	loss	lost
marry	marriage	married
pride	pride	proud
prove	proof	—
pursue	pursuit	—
relieve	relief	relieved
see	sight	—
sing	song	—
solve	solution	—
speak	speech	speechless
succeed	success	successful
think	thought	thoughtful
—	youth	young

- You may be asked to form an adjective or noun which derives from the name of a country or continent.

e.g. *England* → *English*

Europe → *European*

- Finally, you may be asked to derive an adverb or a pronoun ending in **-body**, **-one**, **-thing**, **-where**, **-how**, **-ever** or **-self**.

e.g. *some* → *somebody* *any* → *anyhow*

any → *anyone* *when* → *whenever*

every → *everything* *one* → *oneself*

else → *elsewhere*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in bold type.

1 Janet was at a loss for words when she saw the damage done to her car.

2 My parents have had a long and happy marriage.

3 I need somebody/someone to help me find the missing documents, as I've looked everywhere and can't find them.

4 British people like to make complaints about London's rainy weather.

5 He committed the crime out of racial hatred.

6 The father was proud of his son's admittance/admission to Cambridge.

7 I can't stand the sight of dead animals!

8 Wherever we go, we manage to enjoy ourselves.

9 Many people can't stand extreme heat.

10 The Italian ambassador is giving a speech tonight.

LOSE

MARRY

SOME, MISS

EVERY

BRITAIN, COMPLAIN

RAIN

HATE

PRIDE, ADMIT

SEE, DIE

WHERE, OUR

HOT

ITALY, SPEAK

- 11 He somewhat managed to find proof that he was innocent.
- 12 The thought of leaving my home town and going to live in the city filled me with mixed feelings, but I had made my choice.
- 13 His behaviour was unacceptable and I'm never going to speak to him again.
- 14 It is commonly accepted that laughter is the best medicine for stress.
- 15 His pride doesn't allow him to admit his faults.
- 16 The immigrants crossed the Mexican border.
- 17 It was such a relief for her when she found her dog.
- 18 I believe that it's impossible to find a solution to every problem.
- 19 They think very highly of themselves and prefer not to associate with anybody/anyone they consider inferior.
- 20 The success of your book will depend on how well you promote it.

SOME, PROVE
THINK
MIX, CHOOSE
BEHAVE, ACCEPT
LAUGH
PROUD
IMMIGRATE, MEXICO
RELIEVE
SOLVE
THEM
ANY
SUCCEED

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A BIG DECISION



When Lucy (1) announced that she was going to move abroad because she was bored (2) with her life, we weren't surprised. After all, she had been talking about moving to a warmer country for ages, one which would (3) offer sun, sea and opportunities for outdoor activities. A country like Spain or Portugal would (4) suit her just fine.

We took her even more seriously when she called (5) off an interview for a job she was sure of getting.

Of course, her parents were annoyed with her decision, but I had to admit that I sympathised with her. I had done something (6) similar when I was her age, so I supported her all the way. I even helped her decide on a suitable destination. It was near an ancient site which, given Lucy's academic background in archaeology, was (7) ideal for her. I (8) warned her that in the beginning she would feel (9) like an (10) outsider, but people from small towns are friendly and she wouldn't feel lonely for too long.

The time came for Lucy to depart. She wasn't sad, (11) unlike her parents who were crying and couldn't bear to see their daughter leaving. Seeing her parents cry made me feel responsible for what had happened. In the end, I (12) apologised for having encouraged Lucy to leave. To tell the truth, however, I'm glad to have influenced her decision to move abroad.

1 A announced	B told	C agreed	D claimed
2 A with	B for	C about	D at
3 A supply	B offer	C reveal	D cater
4 A fit	B suit	C combine	D match
5 A out	B up	C for	D off
6 A similar	B common	C same	D likely
7 A ideal	B special	C particular	D fine
8 A insisted	B explained	C said	D warned
9 A as	B alike	C like	D unlike
10 A outdoor	B outsider	C outcome	D outfit
11 A not alike	B unlikely	C not as	D unlike
12 A admitted	B denied	C apologised	D accused

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

A TENNIS STAR IS BORN

(1) Whenever the tennis star Richard Krajicek stepped onto the court, his opponent needed to prepare for one of the (2) fastest serves in the game. Krajicek was (3) proud of his 220 km/h serve, since his (4) success on the court could be partly attributed to it.

Without doubt, Krajicek can be described as (5) somebody/someone who was in pursuit of (6) excellence. At Wimbledon in 1997, bad weather conditions didn't dampen his spirits. The only (7) thought that went through his mind was that of holding the trophy. Krajicek had a lot of (8) determination and beat his (9) American opponent three sets to love. Many considered Krajicek to be the next great (10) European tennis champion following in the footsteps of Boris Becker.

WHEN

FAST

PRIDE, SUCCEED

SOME

EXCEL

THINK

DETERMINE, AMERICA

EUROPE



SECTION 1 (FCE format)**PART 1**

For questions 1-12, 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).

→ Example: 0

(A) heading

B counting

C increasing

D progressing

POPULATION FACTS

According to the United Nations' population figures, the world's population will be (0) *heading* for 8.9 billion by the year 2050, (1) *compared* to 6.7 billion in 2009. This figure (2) *takes* into account that each woman on the planet will give birth to two children.

Eight billion, nine hundred million people may sound (3) *like* an astronomical figure, yet statistics (4) *reveal* that, throughout the world, the number of children being born is dropping. In Africa the birth rate has decreased from 6.6 to 5.1, in Asia from 5.1 to 2.6, in Latin America from 5.0 to 2.7 and with (5) *respect* to the European countries, the birth rate is below the replacement level. This means fewer people being born for every elderly person. For instance, by 2050, Spain risks being the oldest country in the world. The explanation (6) *given* for this is the fact that women have become better educated and would rather (7) *pursue* a career than enjoy motherhood. Therefore, they (8) *avoid* bringing up many children and being out of work for long periods of time.

(9) *All the same*, the world's population will continue to increase (10) *in spite of* the ageing population. This will happen because of an overall rise in life expectancy, especially in the developed countries. The main reason for this is that many diseases which were fatal in the past, can be (11) *cured* nowadays.

In view of these facts, experts argue that 8.9 billion people is more than our planet will be able to take. Others who have a more pessimistic outlook on life (12) *warn* that we are already on the point of not being able to sustain the current population.

1	A combined B unlike C competed D compared		
2	A brings B has C takes D gives		
3	A as B alike C likewise D like		
4	(A) reveal B give away C describe D speak out		
5	A connection B view C relation D respect		
6	(A) given B made C supported D told		
7	A chase B create C pursue D advance		
8	A prevent B omit C avoid D prohibit		
9	(A) All the same B After all C All in all D Once and for all		
10	A whereas B although C even though D in spite of		
11	A healed B cured C defeated D beaten		
12	(A) warn B accuse C threaten D advise		

PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

FLOWER POWER

Flowers grow everywhere in the world but (0) *when* people think of tulips, they think of the Netherlands. The Dutch have a saying: "Flowers love people". (13) *If* this is true, then flowers really love the Dutch, as flowers have been cultivated in the Netherlands for hundreds of years. In fact, the flower industry has been (14) *so* profitable that it has been boosting the Dutch economy since the seventeenth century.

Recently, however, the Dutch flower growers have been (15) *having* difficulties in coping with the tough competition from abroad. The Colombians, for instance, have (16) *taken* the Dutch by surprise. Their flowers are now (17) *in* demand all over the world (18) *due* to the simple fact that they are cheaper. Within a few short years, the Colombians have brought Holland's domination of the flower industry to an end. (19) *Despite* this fact, the Netherlands is still in control of over sixty per cent of the world's flower market.

In (20) *order* to help the Dutch growers, the European Commission has decided to promote the flower industry, as (21) *long* as the growers themselves are willing to cut costs and become more competitive. All this in the hope of making people buy more flowers than they used to. Today the average Dutchman buys 150 stems a year, (22) *whereas/while* the Germans buy 80 stems and the English only 50 stems. These numbers are constantly declining. (23) *Unless* this trend is reversed, many Dutch growers will soon be (24) *out* of business.



PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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 (O).

DESERT ANIMALS

Deserts are not (O) *uninhabited* places as many people believe. Although the daytime air temperature may reach a(n) (25) *unbearable* 58° C and the surface temperature 77° C, many animals live in these conditions. Their (26) *survival*, however, is (27) *dependent* on them being able to get the water they need. (28) *Observation* of desert animals has revealed a lot about the strategies they employ to achieve this. (29) *Researchers* have found that beetles, for example, get their daily (30) *requirement* of water after waiting for the moisture from fog to condense on their bodies and drip down into their mouth.

Larger desert animals have come up with another (31) *solution* to the problem of finding a source of water. For example, (32) *creatures* like hares or rats get their supply by eating (33) *considerable* amounts of desert vegetation, which contains the water they require. However extreme the conditions may be, desert animals (34) *somehow* manage to obtain water.

INHABIT
BEAR
SURVIVE
DEPEND
OBSERVE
RESEARCH
REQUIRE
SOLVE
CREATE
CONSIDER
SOME

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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 (O).

- Example: O When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.
used When I was younger, I *used to play* tennis every Sunday.
- 35 We took the ring road because we didn't want to get caught in traffic in the city centre.
as We took the ring road *so as not to get* caught in traffic in the city centre.
- 36 "Why don't we participate in the game?" my friend said.
part My friend suggested *taking / that we take part in* the game.
- 37 By the look on their faces, you'd assume they had seen a ghost.
though They looked *as though they had seen* a ghost.
- 38 Although he smokes heavily, he refuses to go for a check-up.
smoker Despite *being a heavy smoker*, he refuses to go for a check-up.
- 39 You might get lost and need to ring us, so take your mobile phone with you.
in Take your mobile phone with you *in case you get lost* and need to ring us.
- 40 They had better demolish that old building on Kensington Road.
down It is *time they knocked/pulled down* that old building on Kensington Road.
- 41 "Do you speak Spanish fluently, Vanessa?" he asked.
whether He wanted to know *whether Vanessa spoke Spanish* fluently.
- 42 Fortunately, the motorcyclist was wearing protective clothing, so he got away with minor injuries.
injured The motorcyclist *would/could have been (seriously) injured* had he not been wearing protective clo-

SECTION 2 (ECCE format)

Grammar

Choose the correct answer.

1. Suppose David asked you to marry him, what would you do?

a. asks b. will ask
c. asked d. would ask

2. It's time for the children to start doing their homework.

a. started b. had started
c. to have started d. to start

3. "Have you heard the news? Our neighbour has been arrested for forgery."

a. on b. of
c. for d. from

4. I would rather he hadn't lied to me yesterday.

a. didn't lie b. hadn't lied
c. hasn't lied d. couldn't lie

5. Had I known how boring this course was going to be, I wouldn't have enrolled.

a. If had I known b. If I knew
c. Had I known d. Did I know

6. Despite being seriously injured in the car accident, the man managed to survive.

a. Although b. Though
c. In spite d. Despite

7. We'd better repair the car before Dad returns home.

a. repair b. to repair
c. have repaired d. to have repaired

8. Jonathan told me not to reveal his secret to anyone.

a. told to me not b. told me to not
c. told me not to d. told me to don't

9. Wayne complained about the room being too dark.

a. was b. had been
c. be d. being

10. The bank manager forbade the employees to smoke in the building.

a. of smoking b. of smoke
c. to smoke d. smoking

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. Alex is envious of his brother's success. He always says unkind things about him.

a. envious b. suspicious
c. annoyed d. disgusted

2. The effect of this new drug is not known yet, as it's still in the trial process.

a. result b. consequence
c. effect d. affect

3. "Which dress should I buy? The blue or the red one?"
"Well, I think the blue one suits you better".

a. compares b. matches
c. suits d. combines

4. We have had security locks installed on all doors and windows to prevent burglars from entering.

a. prevent b. forbid
c. prohibit d. avoid

5. I would like everyone to remain quiet while I'm reading to you.

a. maintain b. remain
c. tolerate d. notice

6. We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather.

a. relation b. order
c. account d. condition

7. The moment the teacher gave out the exam papers, I was filled with anxiety.

a. gave away b. handed over
c. handed down d. gave out

8. According to police reports, crime has increased in our city.

a. advanced b. developed
c. progressed d. increased

9. The defendant tried to convince the jury of his innocence.

a. convince b. urge
c. appeal d. oblige

10. It took Steve three weeks to recover from his illness and return home from the hospital.

a. heal b. recover
c. cure d. overcome

Final FCE Test

PART 1

For questions 1-12, 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). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

→ Example: 0

A first

B ideal

C special

D best

1 A B C D

THE BEST STUDENTS

According to most professors, mature students are (0) ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively (1) involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational background but they (2) manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (3) Although many of them have a mortgage, a job and children to (4) raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand (5) in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions that take place. Consequently, they (6) achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have (7) experienced many of life's pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive (8) effect on their attitude, making them (9) eager to learn. On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students (10) suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made many sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. (11) Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, boosts their confidence and (12) improves their job prospects.

ANSWER SHEET

1 A included B related C involved D combined

1 A B C D

2 A able B succeed C manage D capable

2 A B C D

3 A Although B Despite C However D In spite of

3 A B C D

4 A grow B develop C rise D raise

4 A B C D

5 A in B over C out D up

5 A B C D

6 A fulfil B achieve C reach D earn

6 A B C D

7 A known B experienced C found out D recognised

7 A B C D

8 A effect B affect C conclusion D consequence

8 A B C D

9 A eager B anxious C interested D impatient

9 A B C D

10 A tolerate B resist C suffer D complain

10 A B C D

11 A Likewise B Furthermore C Nevertheless D Otherwise

11 A B C D

12 A creates B improves C progresses D advances

12 A B C D

PART 2

For questions 13-24, 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 (O). Write your word on the separate answer sheet.

→ Example: O O down O

TV RATINGS

As you settle (O) *down* in front of your television, have you (13) *ever* wondered how TV ratings are calculated? Don't worry, we're not (14) *being* watched while we're in front of the TV. It's the Audience Research Board (ARB) that works (15) *out* the ratings for each programme. To (16) *do* this, the board appoints researchers whose task is to choose from a sample of viewers, who receive a small payment for (17) *their* cooperation. To gather the required information, the researchers connect the viewer's TV set and video recorder to electronic meters which record when these appliances are turned on and off and what is being viewed.

There is a difference (18) *between* counting TV programmes and those recorded on video. To count the latter, the day, time and channel are imprinted by the electronic meter. (19) *However*, only when the video is watched does the programme recorder on the meter become activated. It sounds complicated but the ARB need to separate live recordings (20) *from* taped ones.

(21) *Another* problem is the number of viewers in one household. If there is

(22) *more* than one viewer, then the household is given a special remote control.

Finally, (23) *when* all the figures are collected, they are compared to the TV guides and

(24) *in* the end the national viewing figures are calculated.

ANSWER SHEETDO NOT WRITE
HERE

13	<i>ever</i>	13
14	<i>being</i>	14
15	<i>out</i>	15
16	<i>do</i>	16
17	<i>their</i>	17
18	<i>between</i>	18
19	<i>However</i>	19
20	<i>from</i>	20
21	<i>Another</i>	21
22	<i>more</i>	22
23	<i>when</i>	23
24	<i>in</i>	24

PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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 (O). Write your word on the separate answer sheet.



Example: O

O	philosopher	O
---	-------------	---

PYTHAGORAS

Pythagoras was a (O) *philosopher* born on the Aegean island of Samos.

He was well known as a great (25) *mathematician* and his academic excellence has been (26) *respected* for over 2000 years.

As a young man, he travelled and was (27) *greatly* influenced by some (28) *remarkable* ideas he came across in Egypt and Babylon.

Over time, he made (29) *extensive* mathematical investigations, which included "Pythagoras' Theorem", a great (30) *discovery*

stating that the square of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares. In (31) *addition*, Pythagoras was one of the earliest (32) *scientists* to suggest that the earth was a sphere revolving around a (32) *central* fire. Without doubt, his

(34) *contribution* to the scientific world will always be acknowledged.

PHILOSOPHY

MATHEMATICS

RESPECT

GREAT

REMARK

EXTEND

DISCOVER

ADD

SCIENCE

CENTRE

CONTRIBUTE

ANSWER SHEETDO NOT WRITE
HERE

25	mathematician	25
26	respected	26
27	greatly	27
28	remarkable	28
29	extensive	29
30	discovery	30
31	addition	31
32	scientists	32
33	central	33
34	contribution	34

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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). Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

 Example: 0 When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.
used When I was younger, I used to play tennis every Sunday.

0	<i>used to play</i>	0
---	---------------------	---

35 Judy is as old as Helen.

same Judy is the same age as Helen.

36 I would strongly advise you to apologise for your mistake.

better You had better apologise for your mistake.

37 Take a coat because it might get colder in the evening.

case Take a coat in case it gets colder in the evening.

38 They had to postpone the match until Friday.

off The match had to be put off until Friday.

39 Although he tries hard, he never manages to win a game.

matter He never manages to win a game no matter how hard he tries.

40 "No, I won't pick you up from the airport," said Nick to James.

refused Nick refused to pick James up from the airport.

41 You won't become fitter if you don't exercise more.

unless You won't become fitter unless you exercise more.

42 You should learn how to operate the washing machine.

about It is about time you learnt how to operate the washing machine.

ANSWER SHEETDO NOT WRITE
HERE

35	is the same age as	35
36	had better apologise for	36
37	in case it gets	37
38	had to be put off	38
39	no matter how hard	39
40	refused to pick James up	40
41	unless you exercise	41
42	about time you learnt	42

GRAMMAR

1. _____ a doctor's appointment tomorrow?
 a. Have got
 b. Do you have
 c. you have
 d. You have
2. When I _____ the book, I'll return it to the library.
 a. will finish
 b. will have finished
 c. finish
 d. am finishing
3. She has many friends, one of _____ is a doctor.
 a. which
 b. that
 c. whom
 d. whose
4. My bike is the same _____ yours.
 a. to
 b. with
 c. like
 d. as
5. "I want to go to Eurodisney this year."
 "So _____ my brother."
 a. wants
 b. does
 c. is
 d. will
6. My husband prefers to cook rather than _____ the dishes.
 a. to wash
 b. washing
 c. to washing
 d. wash
7. Your car is twice _____ mine.
 a. as big as
 b. bigger than
 c. big to
 d. more bigger than
8. If only I _____ on vacation now.
 a. had been
 b. would be
 c. were
 d. have been
9. Our house looks dirty. It must definitely _____ this summer.
 a. been painted
 b. be painted
 c. being painted
 d. have been painted
10. She has her brother _____ the dishes every morning.
 a. do
 b. to do
 c. done
 d. doing
11. A friend of _____ called this afternoon.
 a. you
 b. your
 c. yourself
 d. yours
12. When the firefighters arrived, the fire was out of control but they managed to put it _____.
 a. off
 b. out
 c. up
 d. through
13. They wondered _____ the letter yet.
 a. if I had received
 b. if had I received
 c. whether did I receive
 d. whether have I received
14. She didn't go _____ last night. She stayed at home.
 a. somewhere
 b. nowhere
 c. everywhere
 d. anywhere

15. _____ earlier about your coming, we would have prepared something to eat.
- If we had informed
 - If we were informed
 - Had we informed
 - Had we been informed**
16. Sally bought _____ furniture that her apartment looks great after the renovation.
- such a nice
 - so a nice
 - such nice**
 - so nice
17. He _____ have caused the accident; he's a careful driver.
- can't
 - mustn't
 - didn't have to
 - wouldn't
18. She _____ this book for five months.
- is reading
 - reads
 - has read
 - has been reading**
19. My father suggested _____ the National Museum.
- to visit
 - us to visit
 - us visit
 - visiting**
20. Susan always dresses _____ her mother.
- as
 - such as
 - the same like
 - like**
21. _____ the hotel was very luxurious, Alan was not satisfied with anything.
- Despite
 - Even though**
 - Despite of
 - In spite of
22. She was so beautiful in that dress that I couldn't take my eyes _____ her.
- from
 - out of
 - by
 - off**
23. Chris would rather _____ to work today.
- to not go
 - not to go
 - not go**
 - don't go
24. It was the first time she _____ sushi.
- has ever tasted
 - had ever tasted**
 - ever tastes
 - was ever tasted
25. Our teacher gave us _____ homework for the weekend.
- far much
 - too much**
 - such much
 - a lot much
26. We objected _____ on vacation alone.
- to his going
 - him going
 - him to go
 - his to go
27. It wasn't long _____ I realised I had lost my wallet.
- when
 - before**
 - just as
 - as soon as
28. The new government promised to bring _____ changes in the country's economy.
- about
 - up
 - along
 - back
29. It's about time she _____ studying for her exams.
- starts
 - started**
 - has started
 - had started
30. You had better _____ to Jeremy for your bad behaviour.
- apologise**
 - to apologise
 - apologised
 - have apologised

ECCE test

31. I always shop _____ credit because I don't want to carry cash on me.
- a. by
 - b. with
 - c. on
 - d. in
32. Why not _____ camping this year?
- a. to go
 - b. to going
 - c. go
 - d. going
33. I will write to you provided you _____ back.
- a. will write
 - b. have written
 - c. write
 - d. wrote
34. Anne accused Tim _____ breaking her sunglasses.
- a. of
 - b. for
 - c. about
 - d. to
35. She's clearly superior _____ the other candidates; she should definitely get the job.
- a. of
 - b. from
 - c. to
 - d. on

VOCABULARY

36. I _____ an ironic tone in his voice when I spoke to him about my promotion.
- a. detected
 - b. found out
 - c. discovered
 - d. invented
37. The demonstrators asked the _____ to join in the demonstration.
- a. witnesses
 - b. sightseers
 - c. onlookers
 - d. viewers
38. A lot of famous artists have _____ themselves how to paint.
- a. learnt
 - b. educated
 - c. instructed
 - d. taught
39. The zoologist was studying the _____ of tigers in their natural habitat.
- a. attitude
 - b. behaviour
 - c. mood
 - d. temper
40. This weekend I have more homework than _____.
- a. usual
 - b. regular
 - c. typical
 - d. ordinary
41. Over the years we have grown rather fond of foreign _____.
- a. expedition
 - b. excursion
 - c. travel
 - d. voyage
42. Curry powder is _____ to most European dishes.
- a. strange
 - b. peculiar
 - c. foreign
 - d. unaware
43. There will be a one-hundred-dollar _____ for anyone who finds my Siamese cat.
- a. bonus
 - b. donation
 - c. award
 - d. reward

44. Kim got a twenty per cent _____ when she bought her vacuum cleaner during the sales.

- a. account
- b. fee
- c. receipt
- d. discount**

45. I _____ Craig thirty dollars, but I can't pay him back until I get paid.

- a. borrow
- b. let
- c. owe**
- d. own

46. I don't usually carry _____. I prefer to use my credit card.

- a. change
- b. currency
- c. budget
- d. cash**

47. Famous people know that even when they wear dark glasses, they are sometimes _____.

- a. realised
- b. recognised**
- c. distinguished
- d. neglected

48. You shouldn't _____ that your house is safe just because you have installed a burglar alarm.

- a. guess
- b. assume**
- c. estimate
- d. appreciate

49. His _____ as mayor was an occasion for celebration.

- a. selection
- b. choice
- c. election**
- d. option

50. "Be _____, Jack! How can I lend you my car when you're only fifteen."

- a. responsible
- b. reliable
- c. relevant
- d. reasonable**

51. You _____ something about a reduction in prices. What did you mean by that?

- a. reported
- b. mentioned**
- c. referred
- d. expressed

52. He gave me detailed _____ how to operate the fax machine.

- a. directions
- b. recipe
- c. advice
- d. instructions**

53. The Supreme Court _____ the appeal due to lack of evidence.

- a. rejected**
- b. resisted
- c. denied
- d. refused

54. Trespassing is _____ and offenders will be prosecuted.

- a. prevented
- b. convicted
- c. prohibited**
- d. sentenced

55. Two police officers _____ the bank robbers who ran down the alley.

- a. hunted
- b. chased**
- c. banned
- d. forbade

56. I pretended to be sick so that I wouldn't have to do my homework, but my mother knew that I was trying to _____ her.

- a. cheat
- b. blackmail
- c. pursue
- d. deceive**

57. The Titanic sank after _____ an iceberg.

- a. hitting**
- b. knocking
- c. beating
- d. omitting

ECCE test

58. Cyclists should always wear helmets to _____ their heads in case of an accident.
a. secure
b. defend
c. protect
d. save
59. Mary is very _____ to criticism so be careful what you say.
a. sensitive
b. sensible
c. sensational
d. emotional
60. The police officer waved her hand as a _____ for the driver to stop.
a. notice
b. warning
c. caution
d. signal
61. I have never played golf, as it's never _____ to me.
a. impressed
b. appealed
c. attracted
d. urged
62. _____ me to show you the way.
a. Accept
b. Oblige
c. Allow
d. Let
63. The exam _____ will be out tomorrow.
a. results
b. effects
c. influences
d. consequences
64. Don't throw that box away! It may _____ in handy.
a. come
b. get
c. be
d. go
65. I think that Cathy has become _____ to chocolate. She eats at least four bars a day.
a. fond
b. keen
c. addicted
d. adjusted
66. I disliked the place the moment I _____ eyes on it.
a. put
b. kept
c. set
d. got
67. Andrew _____ greater responsibilities when he was promoted.
a. went over
b. put up
c. took on
d. got over
68. This picture is _____ to one my mother has in her living room.
a. identical
b. same
c. equal
d. engaged
69. Every now and then, I _____ my grandparents a visit just to keep them company.
a. give
b. have
c. take
d. pay
70. When we got off the bus, the tour guide told us to _____ of pickpockets.
a. beware
b. warn
c. compete
d. distinguish

Grammar Review

Unit 1 Tenses

THE PRESENT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for habits, permanent situations and general truths in the present.
I usually travel alone.
Water boils at 100° C.
- for future actions related to timetables and programmes.
The ship sails at 9 o'clock.

usually always often sometimes rarely
seldom hardly ever every day/week etc.

THE PAST SIMPLE IS USED:

- for completed actions that happened at a definite time in the past.
When I was five, my father gave me a bicycle.
- for habits, repeated actions or permanent situations in the past.
Last summer we went swimming every day.

yesterday then ago last month/night/week etc.

THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for actions which started in the past and are still happening or have just finished.
I've had this car since 1995.
- with adjectives in the superlative degree or expressions like: the only/first/second etc..
This is the best film I've ever seen.
- for past actions the results of which are connected to the present.
Mum! The dog has spilt the milk on the floor! (The floor is dirty).
- to announce news, changes or events that affect the present.

since for just yet already how long
ever never etc.

THE PAST PERFECT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for past events that were completed before other past events or by/at a definite time in the past.
By Monday, we had finished rehearsing the school play.

by + time after before when by the time etc.

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- for temporary states and actions / events happening at or around the time of speaking.
We're staying at my grandmother's at the moment.
- for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.
I'm going to the cinema tonight.

now at the moment tonight at present
nowadays this month etc.

THE PAST PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- for actions that were in progress at a definite time in the past.
I was washing my hair at 9:00 o'clock last night.
- for lengthy past actions that were interrupted by short sudden ones (Past Simple).
I was driving along the street, when a rabbit jumped in front of my car.
- for actions happening at the same time in the past.
While my sister was cooking, I was reading a magazine.
- for background scenes to a story.
- for temporary past states or actions.

while as etc.

THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- to emphasise the duration of actions that started in the past and are still happening or have just finished.
Ian has been watching TV all day.
- actions the results of which are obvious in the present.
Her car is so shiny! She's been waxing it all morning!

how long for since all day/morning etc.

THE PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- to emphasise the duration of actions that had been in progress up to a time in the past or before another past event.
He had been driving for 20 years when he had his first car accident.
- for lengthy past actions with visible results in the past.
The children were exhausted because they had been playing football all morning.

by when for since after before how long etc.

Grammar Review

THE FUTURE SIMPLE IS USED:

- for decisions made at the moment of speaking.
I like this dress. I think I'll buy it.
- to make predictions based on personal opinions; promises; requests or offers.
I think Grandpa will live to be 100.

next week month/year etc.

THE FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for actions that will be completed by a specific time in the future or before another future action.
I will have finished this project by next week.

by by the time before

THE FUTURE "Going to" IS USED:

- for predictions based on evidence.
The acrobat is losing his balance; he's going to fall.
- for plans or decisions that have already been made.
We're going to renovate our summer house during the holidays.

Stative Verbs

The following groups of verbs express states -not actions- and are not used in the progressive tenses.

- verbs of the senses (feel, hear, see, smell, taste etc.)
- verbs of emotions and preferences (like, dislike, love, hate, fear, mind, want, wish, need, prefer etc.)
- verbs of perception, belief, knowledge and ownership (think, believe, know, understand, expect, remember, forget, hope, have, own, belong (to) etc.)
- other verbs which describe permanent states (be, cost, weigh, seem, appear, consist (of) etc.)

This pizza tastes delicious.

It costs £10.

At the moment, I think we should keep calm.

THE FUTURE PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- for already planned future actions or events that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.
This time next month, I will be sending you a postcard from Hawaii.

tomorrow in a week/month/year etc.

THE FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- to emphasise the duration of actions up to a point of time in the future.

By next July, they will have been living in this house for ten years.

by

WAS/WERE "Going to" IS USED:

- for actions that had been planned in the past BUT did not eventually happen.

They were going to go to Chris' party, but they changed their mind.

Unit 2 Relative Clauses - Clauses of Time

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clauses are introduced by **relative pronouns** (who, whom, whose, which, that) and **relative adverbs** (where, when, why).

Defining relative clauses

- provide information which is essential to the meaning of the sentence.
- are not put between commas.

Non-defining relative clauses

- provide additional information which is not essential to the meaning of the sentence.
- are put between commas.
- the relative pronouns cannot be omitted; neither can we use 'that' instead of them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	PEOPLE	ANIMALS/THINGS
POSSESSION	SUBJECT	OBJECT
	The man who/that is standing next to her is her father. (Defining) The man, who was found guilty of many crimes, was sentenced to life imprisonment. (Non-Defining)	Her parents gave her a cat which/that had lovely grey fur. (Defining) Her cat, which had lovely grey fur, was a gift from her parents. (Non-Defining)
	The man who/whom/that (*) she is expecting is her father. (Defining) Her father, who/whom we met at the party last week, is sick. (Non-Defining) (*) The pronouns may be omitted.	The cat which/that (*) she is holding has lovely grey fur. (Defining) Her cat, which was given to her six months ago, has already had kittens. (Non-Defining) (*) The pronouns may be omitted.
	I met a girl whose father is a pilot. (Defining) Coco Chanel, whose original first name was Gabrielle, was the first to design simple women's clothes. (Non-Defining)	I've just finished a novel whose main character/the main character of which is an animal. (Defining) His latest book, whose main character/the main character of which is an animal, immediately became a best-seller. (Non-Defining)

TIME He was born on the day **when/that/on which** (*) his father died. (Defining)
A new age in space exploration started in 1969, **when** Neil Armstrong walked on the moon for the first time.
(Non-Defining)
(*) may be omitted.

PLACE This is the house **where/in which** John lives. (Defining)
This is the house **which/that** (*) John lives in. (Defining)
One of the most famous areas in China is the Forbidden City in Beijing, **where** the emperors used to live. (Non-Defining)
(*) may be omitted.

REASON There must be a reason **why** he always wears black. (Defining only)

1 That is used only in **defining** relative clauses and can replace:

- **who/which/whom** when they refer to the **object** of the verb.
- **when**.
- **where** ('that' must be followed by a **preposition**)

That is **never** used after a **comma**.

2 Which sometimes refers to the whole previous sentence and cannot be omitted.

He never tidies his desk, which really annoys me.

3 Prepositions are used:

- **before or after which and whom**.

The hotel at which we stayed/which we stayed at was not very expensive.

- **only after who and that**.

The man who she came to the party with is her husband.

- never with **when, where, why**.

4 Expressions of quantity+of (some of, all of, many of, any of, much of, each of, a few of, most of, half of, either of, neither of, none of, a number of, one of, the majority of etc.) can be used before **whom, which** and **whose**.

They have three children, two of whom have already finished school.

5 Present and past participles can be used instead of relative clauses.

- **Present participles (-ing)** replace relative clauses in the **active voice**.

The man who is cleaning the garden is the gardener.

→ *The man cleaning the garden is the gardener.*

- **Past participles (-ed/irregular forms)** replace relative clauses in the **passive voice**.

Cars which are produced in Germany are rather expensive.

→ *Cars produced in Germany are rather expensive.*

CLAUSES OF TIME

- Clauses of time are introduced by **when, while, as, just as, the moment (that), till/until, as soon as, before, after, once, whenever, every time** etc.
- Clauses of time go **before** the main clause (separated by a comma) or **after** the main clause (no comma).

Meaning

Time words	Use/Significance	Examples
when, as, while	for two events happening at the same time	<i>While my brother was waxing the car, I was preparing dinner.</i>
just as, the moment (that)	for two short actions happening at the same time	<i>Just as I entered the room, the phone rang.</i>
when, as soon as, before, after, once	for events happening one after the other	<i>They left as soon as they heard about the accident.</i>
by the time	"not later than"	<i>You should have finished by the time we return.</i>
till, until	"up to a point of time"	<i>I'll stay at the office until I finish my work.</i>

- **Will** and **would** are **never** used in clauses of time.
- The **present participle (-ing)** can be used instead of clauses of time.

- Will can be used after **when** only if it is a question word.

Call me when you will get back. (clause of time).

When will you get back? (question)

Examples	Significance
<i>As she was driving home, she had a terrible accident.</i> → <i>Driving home, she had a terrible accident.</i>	a lengthy action interrupted by a short/sudden one.
<i>As I was walking along, I felt that someone was following me.</i> → <i>Walking along, I had the feeling that....</i>	an action happening at the same time as another one.
<i>As I closed the door, I remembered where my keys were.</i> → <i>Closing the door, I....</i>	an action happening immediately before another one.

Grammar Review

Unit 3 Adverbs-Comparisons-Articles-Uncountables

ADVERBS

- General order of adverbs: **manner-place-time**. Did you sleep well at your hotel last night?
- Order of adverbs after verb of movement: **place-manner-time**. Did you arrive at your hotel safely last night?

Special Cases

Types of adverbs	Position	Examples
Adverbs of frequency always, occasionally, often, rarely, seldom, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> before the main verb after the (first) auxiliary after the verb "to be" 	<i>We often play basketball together.</i> <i>I've never liked yoghurt.</i> <i>She is always late for school.</i>
Adverbs of degree absolutely, hardly, quite, rather, very, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> usually before the word they modify a+rather+adjective+noun rather+a/an+adjective+noun a+quite+adjective+noun quite+a/an+adjective+noun a+fairly/pretty+adjective+noun 	<i>He was partly involved in this.</i> <i>It was a rather difficult subject.</i> <i>It was rather a difficult subject.</i> <i>It was a quite difficult subject.</i> <i>It was quite a difficult subject.</i> <i>It was a fairly difficult subject.</i>

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Formation

Types of adjectives/adverbs	Degree of comparison	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Pay attention to
one-syllable		clean long (adj / adv) shy	clean-er long-er shy-er	clean-est long-est shy-est	fat-fatter-fattest close-closer-closest dry-drier-driest
two-syllable ending in -y		heavy (adj) early (adj/adv)	heav-i-er earl-i-er	heav-i-est earl-i-est	
more-than-one syllable		creative (adj) creatively (adv)	more creative more creatively	most creative most creatively	quiet-quieter-quietest or quiet-more quiet-most quiet But: recent-more recent-most recent

Irregular forms

Positive	good/well	bad/badly	old	far	much/many	little
Comparative	better	worse	older/elder	farther/further	more	less
Superlative	best	worst	oldest/eldest	farthest/furthest	most	least

- Elder/Eldest describe close family relations. Elder is not followed by than.

My elder sister is a vegetarian.

My sister Ann, who is older than me, is a vegetarian.

- Farther / Farthest is used for distances only. Further / Furthest is used for distances or additional information.

Pluto is the farthest / furthest planet from Earth.

For further information please contact 9312.

- Comparative+than
- The+superlative + { of all/period
in+place/group of people}
- The+comparative to compare two people or things.

Jim is fatter than Peter.

*She's the most famous runner { of all/the decade.
in her country/her team.*

Nicky is the more beautiful of the two sisters.

Other forms of comparison	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as...as, not so/as...as or not such (a)+...+noun+as the same as twice/three times as...as less...than 	<i>She's as good a painter as her father.</i> <i>The weather today is the same as yesterday.</i> <i>An ostrich's egg is five times as big as a chicken's egg.</i> <i>A sports car is less economical than a city car.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the least the+comparative...the+comparative (cause-result) 	<i>This is the least practical machine I have ever used.</i> <i>The more we learn, the wiser we get.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparative + and + comparative (continual change) 	<i>As I grow up, I get wiser and wiser.</i>

150

AS / LIKE

Structures	Use	Examples
like+noun/pronoun/-ing form as+subject+verb	similarity	He waved the flag like a sword. She advised her husband to do as he was told.
as+article+noun	Description of sb's job or of the function of something	She works as a nurse at the local hospital. He used his coat as a blanket.

- Like and such as are used to give examples.

Many of the earth's largest forests, such as/like the tropical rainforests, have been destroyed to a large extent.

before the positive degree	very*, too*, pretty, most, rather, quite, fairly <i>Considering you've just had an operation, you look fairly well.</i>
before the comparative degree	a bit, a lot, even, far, much, rather <i>Your employer is even stricter than you told me.</i>
* very + adjective = positive meaning	<i>She's a very good student.</i>
* too + adjective = negative meaning	<i>She's too good for her class.</i>

- Very much is not placed before adjectives and adverbs.

ARTICLES

The indefinite article **a/an** is used before singular countable nouns or adjectives followed by singular nouns.

A/AN is also used:	Examples
• before a noun which is mentioned for the first time and is not specific.	<i>They own a house in the village.</i>
• before a noun representing a group of people, animals or things.	<i>A dolphin is faster than a shark.</i>
• to show somebody's character, job or nationality.	<i>Her brother is a doctor.</i>
• with expressions of quantity and numbers.	<i>A couple of friends came by the house yesterday.</i>

The definite article **the** is used before countable and uncountable nouns both in the singular and the plural.

THE is also used before:	Examples
• specific nouns or nouns that have been mentioned before.	<i>She bought two T-shirts and a dress yesterday but she likes the dress best.</i>
• names of seas, rivers, groups of islands, mountains (plural), ranges, countries (plural), cinemas, theatres, museums, restaurants, hotels, institutions.	<i>the Black sea, the Netherlands, The Odeon Cinema, The Archaeological Museum, the Steak House, the Holiday Inn, the University of London, the Alps</i>
• names of families and nationalities.	<i>the Johnsons, the Japanese</i>
• adjectives referring to classes of people.	<i>the underprivileged, the deaf</i>
• musical instruments, dances, inventions.	<i>the piano, the mambo, the fax machine</i>

THE is not used before:	Examples
• nouns referring to something general or not mentioned before.	<i>I like tea.</i>
• names of people, streets, cities, islands, countries, continents, mountains (singular), religious holidays, days of the week, months, squares, parks, lakes, stations, magazines, sports, games, colours, school subjects, languages.	<i>Alain Delon, Regent Street, Paris, Sicily, Germany, Africa, Mont Blanc, Easter, Monday, July, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, Lake Victoria, Euston station, Vogue, tennis, cards, red, Psychology, Spanish.</i>
• meals.	<i>I always have breakfast.</i>
• means of transport.	<i>She goes to work by bus.</i>
• the words bed, court, church, home, hospital, prison, school, university, work when they are used for the purpose for which they exist.	<i>She went to bed early because she was exhausted. She always makes the bed early in the morning.</i>
• pubs, restaurants, hotels, shops, banks whose names include the name of their founder or another proper name.	<i>Mandy's Bar, Giovanni's Restaurant, Burberry's, Harvey Nichols, Barclay's bank.</i>

NOTE: A/an is used when we don't specify the kind.
She brought me a magazine.

One is used when we emphasise the quantity.
She brought me one magazine (only one).

Grammar Review

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted and have no plural form. **Some, any, (a) little** etc. can be used with most of them, but not **a/an one**. To specify the quantity of uncountable nouns we use expressions like a piece of (advice, news), a bar of (chocolate, soap), etc. Uncountable nouns describe **food** (e.g. meat, cheese, etc.), **liquids** (e.g. milk, water, etc.), **material** (e.g. glass, wood, etc.), **natural phenomena** (e.g. weather, heat, etc.), **languages** (English, German, etc.), **diseases** (e.g. chickenpox, cancer, etc.), **sciences and school subjects** (e.g. Physics, Literature, etc.), **games** (e.g. football, cards, etc.), **abstract nouns** (e.g. freedom, dignity, knowledge, etc.) and **some concrete nouns** (e.g. money, luggage, etc.).

Unit 4 Determiners - Pronouns

Determiners are: **articles** (a/an, the), **possessive adjectives** (my, your, etc.), **demonstratives** (this, that, etc.), **numbers** (one, two, etc.), **quantifiers** (some, any, no, each, every, much, many, a lot of, plenty, a little, a few) and the words **both, either, neither, most, all, none, whole**.

Some, any and **no** are used with countable and uncountable nouns. **Each** and **every** are used only with singular countable nouns. The compounds of **some, any, no** and **every** cannot be used with nouns.

SOME (someone/somebody/something/somewhere) are used in:

- affirmative sentences.
I need some advice.
- polite requests and offers.
Would you like some tea?
- questions (a positive answer is expected).
Could I help you with something?

ANY (anyone/anybody-anything-anywhere) are used in:

- questions.
Did you see anyone running?
- negative sentences with **not** or other negative words (hardly, never, rarely, etc.).
You haven't done anything terrible.
- affirmative sentences, meaning "no matter who/which/where".
You can buy this magazine anywhere.

NO (no one/nobody/nothing/nowhere) are used in:

- negative sentences instead of not any. No other negative words can be used (never, not, etc.).
You have nothing to do with my problems.

EVERY (everyone/everybody-everything-everywhere) are used:

- for people or things considered as a group.
Every student needs books.
- with **nearly** and **not**.
Not everybody can do a cartwheel.

EACH is used:

- for people or things considered separately.
Each athlete received a medal.

Every one of + plural noun.

Every one of the children came up with an excuse.

Each (one) of + plural noun/pronoun Each one of you must go out.

many + countable nouns / much + uncountable nouns are used:

- in questions and negations.
- in affirmative sentences with **too, how, so** and **as**.
- at the beginning of a sentence (formal English).

*Are there many cars in the street today?
I'll do as much as I can.
Much trouble has been caused by this war.*

a few + countable nouns

a little + uncountable nouns

- show a very small amount (**positive**) and can be used with **only**.
I've only read a few pages.

few + countable nouns

little + uncountable nouns

- show a very small amount (**negative**) and can be used with **very, so, too, as and how**.
There's very little cheese in the fridge.

a lot (of) - lots (of) - plenty (of) + countable nouns and uncountable nouns are used:

- in affirmative sentences before nouns and pronouns.
*A lot of people like chocolate.
A lot, lots and plenty can be used without nouns.
Don't buy any more cheese; we've got a lot.*

FOR TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS

BOTH (OF):

- is used with a plural verb.
They both know how to dance the tango.

EITHER (OF)

- Either** means "any of the two".
Skiing or snow boarding? Either sport is enjoyable.
- Either of** is used with a singular or plural verb.
Either of these sports is/are enjoyable.

FOR MORE THAN TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS

MOST (OF) - ALL (OF):

- are used with a plural verb.
*Most teenagers like pop music.
Most of my schoolmates are noisy.
All of my children enjoy picnics.*
- all + that clause + singular verb** = the only thing...
All I want is a little peace.

FOR TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS**NEITHER (OF)**

- Neither means "not one and not the other".
Neither dress fitted me well.
- Neither of goes with a singular or plural verb.
Neither of my cousins know(s) how to swim.

FOR MORE THAN TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS**NONE (OF)**

- None is not followed by a noun.
Which book did you like best? None.
- None of is used before nouns or object pronouns with a singular or plural verb.
None of the films I saw in the past five months was/were interesting.

WHOLE (=COMPLETE)

- Whole is used between a determiner and a singular countable noun.
The whole world knows that China has the biggest population.
- All (of) the world knows that China has the biggest population.

• both...and
• either...or
• neither...nor } are used as linkers.

Both Kate and Peter are good students.
You can either go skiing or mountain climbing.
Neither John nor Paul like chocolate.

• So/neither + auxiliary verb + subject
• I think/hope/believe etc. so
• either at the end of the sentence } show agreement.

I love the opera! - So do I.
Jim didn't go swimming. - Neither did I.
Is Mike coming to the party? - I think so.
I don't like fish! - I don't either.

Unit 5 Consolidation I**Unit 6 Infinitive, -ing Form**

Forms	Use					Examples
-ing form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as a noun (subject or object of a verb) after a preposition or verb+preposition after the verb go, indicating physical activities after the verbs need, want, require etc., with a passive meaning after the object of the verbs catch, find, leave after be busy, spend/ waste+expression of money/time after prevent + { possessive adj/case object+from+-ing} after excuse, forgive, pardon, prevent, understand + { possessive adjective/case} after certain verbs and expressions listed below 					<i>Hitch-hiking can be dangerous.</i> <i>I'm thrilled about going to that party.</i>
verb+ing taking (present form)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after the verb go, indicating physical activities after the verbs need, want, require etc., with a passive meaning after the object of the verbs catch, find, leave after be busy, spend/ waste+expression of money/time after prevent + { possessive adj/case object+from+-ing} after excuse, forgive, pardon, prevent, understand + { possessive adjective/case} after certain verbs and expressions listed below 					<i>We go fishing in the summer.</i> <i>Your room needs cleaning. (=Your room needs to be cleaned.)</i> <i>I caught him listening behind the door.</i> <i>I used to spend hours looking at the sea.</i>
having+past participle (perfect form) having taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after prevent + { possessive adj/case object+from+-ing} after excuse, forgive, pardon, prevent, understand + { possessive adjective/case} after certain verbs and expressions listed below 					<i>His mother prevented him (John) from getting hurt.</i> <i>Excuse my being late, but I got stuck in traffic.</i>
admit appreciate avoid consider delay deny discuss	dislike enjoy fancy finish imagine involve keep (on)	mention mind miss postpone practise prefer quit	recall recommend resent resist risk suggest tolerate	be/get accustomed to be/get used to in addition to look forward to object to take to	as well as be in favour of can't stand/help feel like have difficulty (in) have a hard time have trouble	how about it's no good/use it's worth there's no chance of there's no point in what's the point of...? What's the use of....?

Forms	Use					Examples
Present Infinitive Active Voice to+bare infinitive (simple) to take to be+verb+ing (progressive) to be taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to express purpose after would like, would love, would prefer after the first/second/last/best etc. after some, any, no and their compounds after it+be+adjective(+of/for+object) after too/enough after it+take+expression of time after certain verbs and expressions listed below 					<i>I went home to check if everything was alright.</i> <i>I would prefer to stay home than go to that party.</i> <i>Laika was the first dog to travel to the moon.</i> <i>She looks like she doesn't have anything to do.</i> <i>It was generous of her to host us for the night.</i> <i>This coffee is too hot for me to drink.</i> <i>It takes me half an hour to walk home.</i> <i>She refused to come to the party.</i>
Present Infinitive Passive Voice to be+past participle (simple) to be taken						

Grammar Review

After these verbs followed by who, what, which, where, how but not why.		As the object of these verbs				After the object of these verbs		
Forms	Use	Examples						
Bare Infinitive <i>take</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after most modal verbs after these verbs in the active voice: hear, let, listen to, make, notice, observe, see, watch etc. after why....?/why not....? after do+ { anything, everything + } but nothing except } 	<i>I may be late tomorrow.</i> <i>I heard her scream. BUT She was heard to scream.</i> <i>Why not go for a picnic?</i> <i>I did everything but clean the bathroom.</i>						
Perfect Infinitive Active Voice (to) have+past participle (simple) (to) have taken (to) have been+verb+ing (progressive) (to) have been taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after modal verbs after the verbs promise, seem, appear, claim, expect, hope, happen, pretend after these verbs in the passive voice: believe, say, think, consider, suppose, understand 	<i>I would have finished by now if he hadn't called.</i> <i>She claimed to have climbed Mount Everest.</i> <i>She seemed to have been crying all night.</i> <i>He is thought to have stolen the emerald.</i> <i>The emerald is thought to have been stolen.</i>						
Perfect Infinitive Passive Voice (to) have been+past participle (to) have been taken								

- **help +** { full infinitive
bare infinitive } *My brother helped me (to) prepare lunch.*
- **Subject + seem + full infinitive = It (impersonal) + seems + that clause.**
He seems to be intelligent. = It seems that he is intelligent.
- **Advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend, require +** { -ing
object + full infinitive }
The doctor encouraged exercising. (=The doctor encouraged him to exercise.)
- **Prefer can also take a full infinitive. I prefer to drink coffee in the morning.**
Prefer+full infinitive+rather than+bare infinitive. I prefer to walk rather than drive.
- **likely/unlikely +** { full infinitive
that clause } *John is likely to come to the party. It is unlikely to snow tomorrow.*
It is likely that John will come to the party.

The infinitive or the -ing form are used with no difference in meaning after these verbs:

like, love, hate, begin, start, continue, intend, prefer, can't bear etc.

He began to run as soon as he heard the shot. (=He began running as soon as he heard the shot).

The infinitive or -ing form are used with different meanings after these verbs:

try + -ing: do something to see what effect it will have. <i>If you want to get rid of your sore throat, try drinking something hot.</i>	try + full infinitive: make an effort. <i>I tried to finish everything in time but that was impossible.</i>
remember/forget/regret + -ing: We refer to something that has already happened. <i>I regret talking to my mum that way.</i>	remember/forget/regret + full infinitive: We remember something before doing it. We forget something we are supposed to do. We regret something when we are sorry to do it. <i>I regret to tell you that you have failed your test.</i>

go on + -ing: the action continues. <i>I went on doing my homework until midnight.</i>	go on + full infinitive: the action changes. <i>When I had finished eating, I went on to do my homework.</i>
stop + -ing: the action was stopped and not repeated. <i>After having a heart attack, he stopped smoking.</i>	stop + full infinitive: to pause an action temporarily in order to do something else. <i>He was eating, but stopped to smoke a cigarette.</i>
see/hear/smell/feel/notice/watch/observe/listen to + -ing: for actions which are incomplete or still in progress. <i>On my way to the supermarket, I saw him walking the dog.</i>	see/hear/feel/notice/watch/observe/listen to + bare infinitive: for complete actions. <i>I watched her feed her dog.</i>

Unit 7 Modal Verbs

Modal verbs do not form all tense forms and are followed by a **bare infinitive**, except for **need**. They have the same form in all persons, except **have to** and **need**. They express:

A. ABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can/be able to: ability in the present/future • could: general ability in the past • was/were able to: ability in a particular situation in the past 	<i>She can sing in Spanish.</i> <i>Will you be able to finish this project by Friday?</i> <i>Mozart could play the piano at the age of three.</i> <i>Last weekend we stayed at home, so we were able to spend some time together.</i>
B. POSSIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can, could/may, might + present infinitive: possibility in the present/future • could/may/might + perfect infinitive: possibility in the past → In the negative only may not/might not can be used • could/might + perfect infinitive: for events that were possible but finally didn't happen • be likely to: can also express possibility (especially in questions) 	<i>They may/could/might watch TV tonight.</i> <i>Don't go there! There might be a riot.</i> <i>Sam can be very noisy sometimes.</i> <i>They could/may/might have forgotten about the concert. It's strange they didn't come.</i> <i>Don't ever cheat in your exams again! You could have been expelled for that.</i> <i>Is she likely to come to the party?</i>
C. PROBABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should/ought to + present infinitive: probability in the present/future 	<i>Why don't you ask Tim? He should be in his office now.</i>
D. DEDUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must + present infinitive: positive deduction about the present or the future • must + perfect infinitive: positive deduction about the past • can't + present infinitive: negative deduction about the present or the future • can't + perfect infinitive: negative deduction about the past 	<i>They must be out; Nobody is answering the phone.</i> <i>Mary must have been to the supermarket; the cupboards are all full.</i> <i>The 7.30 train to Bristol can't be leaving yet; it's only 7.10.</i> <i>It can't have been Ted I saw yesterday; Ted has got red hair.</i>
E. PERMISSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can/could I (possibly)...? May/might I....? asking for permission • Yes, (of course) you can/could/may giving/ No, (I'm afraid) you can't/may not refusing J permission 	<i>Can / Could / May / Might I go out please?</i> <i>You can/could/may/can't/may not smoke in this room.</i>
Synonymous Expressions:		<i>Would it be possible for me to/I wonder if I could/Do you mind if I open the door?</i>

Grammar Review

E. REQUESTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can/will....? informal request could/may/would....? formal request <p>Synonymous Expressions: Would you mind....? I/we'd like....</p>	<p><i>Will you come to the doctor's with me? Can you help me with my homework, Mum? Could you show me the way to Oxford Street, please?</i></p> <p><i>Would you mind turning the lights on?</i></p>
G. OFFERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> will: willingness to help will (you)....? informal offers and invitations can/could: willingness to help can/could/shall I....? formal offers would you like/prefer + noun/full infinitive....? Would you rather + bare infinitive....? Polite or formal offers and invitations 	<p><i>I will clean the car for you. Will you come to Mexico with me? I can help you with the washing up, if you like. Shall I wait for you? Would you like to come to the cinema with us? Would you rather have dinner with us?</i></p>
H. SUGGESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can: informal suggestions shall/could...? polite or formal suggestions <p>Synonymous Expressions: Let's + bare infinitive, Why don't....? How about + noun/-ing</p>	<p><i>You can visit the Grand Canyon while you're in the USA. Could you turn down the music, please?</i></p> <p><i>Why don't we go / How about going to the cinema?</i></p>
I. ADVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shall: asking for advice should/ought to + present infinitive: asking for and giving advice should/ought to + perfect infinitive: something should have happened but it didn't had better: strong advice, threat or warning 	<p><i>Shall we tell him the truth or not? You should pay a visit to your dentist if you have a toothache. She should have told her father before she went away. You'd better stop interfering in my affairs.</i></p>
J. HABITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to: past habits and situations that are no longer true (NEGATIVE = didn't use to) would (+present infinitive): past habits or a person's typical behaviour in the past will: to describe a person's typical behaviour in the present 	<p><i>She used to go fishing when she lived in the island. He didn't use to dance when he was young. They would read a book before they went to sleep. Every time he passes by, he will say "hello".</i></p>
K. OBLIGATION NECESSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> must: internal obligation felt by the speaker have (got) to: external obligation coming from facts ought to/should: we remind someone of a duty or obligation need + noun/ -ing form/ full/bare infinitive: necessity 	<p><i>I must tidy up or mum will get angry. You have (got) to take this syrup three times a day. You ought to/should inform your parents about the school trip. I'm so dirty! I need a shower! The car needs repairing.</i></p>
L. ABSENCE OF NECESSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> don't have to/ haven't got to/ needn't/ don't need to + infinitive: It is not necessary to do something needn't + perfect infinitive: something wasn't necessary but it was done didn't need to + infinitive: something wasn't necessary but it isn't clear if it was done or not 	<p><i>You needn't eat it if you don't like it. You don't have to pay me back today. We needn't have cooked. There was plenty of food left over from yesterday. He didn't have to clean the car.</i></p>
M. PROHIBITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mustn't: prohibition can't: not being allowed to do something 	<p><i>You mustn't smoke in here. He can't enter that room; it's for staff only.</i></p>

NOTE: • Need as a main verb forms the negative and interrogative with do/did.

Do you need anything?

I need something (a machine) to cut the grass with.

I didn't need his advice.

• Must is used only for the present. Past and future tenses are formed with have to.

He must take the dog for a walk.

He had to take the dog for a walk last night but he forgot to.

Unit 8 Passive Voice

Passive Voice stresses the action itself, not who or what caused it.

FORMATION

Active Voice:

The fire destroyed the factory completely.

Passive Voice:

The factory was completely destroyed by the fire.

VERB FORMS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Verb Forms	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Producers make horror films every year.	Horror films are made every year.
Present Progressive	We are removing the furniture right now.	The furniture is being removed right now.
Past Simple	The technician repaired my TV yesterday.	My TV was repaired yesterday.
Past Progressive	They were pursuing the thief when there was an explosion.	The thief was being pursued when there was an explosion.
Present Perfect Simple	We have finished these reports.	These reports have been finished .
Past Perfect Simple	They had made a statement in Parliament before the war broke out.	A statement had been made in Parliament before the war broke out.
Future "will"	Someone will make a speech on technology tomorrow.	A speech on technology will be made tomorrow.
Going to	They are going to hire a new employee.	A new employee is going to be hired .
Future Perfect Simple	I will have typed my thesis by next month.	My thesis will have been typed by next month.
Present Infinitive	We ought to finish the building before the end of the year.	The building ought to be finished before the end of the year.
Perfect Infinitive	We should have finished the building earlier.	The building should have been finished earlier.
-ing form	We all appreciate other people helping us .	We all appreciate being helped .
Modal verbs	You must clean your room.	Your room must be cleaned .
Imperative	Please fill in this form.	This form should/must be filled in .

• The Present, Past and Future Perfect Progressive and the Future Progressive **are not used** in the Passive Voice.

• **By + agent** is used to emphasise who does or what causes the action.

The new tax law was announced by the Prime Minister.

Note the following changes in:	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Verbs with two objects	He gave her a painting.	She was given a painting. A painting was given to her.
Question words (what, who, when, where, why, how)	Who composed this song?	Who was this song composed by? (informal) By whom was this song composed? (formal)
not...any → no not....any of → none of not....anyone/anybody → no one/nobody not....anything → nothing	The head teacher didn't expel any of the students. They didn't find anything in the excavations.	None of the students were expelled. Nothing was found in the excavations.
make, hear, help, see, etc.	I heard her scream .	She was heard to scream .
believe, consider, expect, find, hope, know, report, say, think, understand	People say that he is very wealthy. People say that he was very wealthy.	It is said that he is very wealthy. He is said to be very wealthy. He is said to have been very wealthy.
verbs with prepositions	They separated him from his parents when he was young.	He was separated from his parents when he was young.

Grammar Review

To:	Use the following expressions	Examples
Give permission	let sb do sth allow sb to do sth give sb permission to do sth	<i>Her parents let her stay out late. My father allowed me to borrow his car. The Mayor gave us permission to use the old building for our rehearsals.</i>
Be given permission	be allowed to do sth get sb's permission to do sth	<i>She is allowed to stay out late. We got the Mayor's permission to use the old building for our rehearsals.</i>
Deny permission	not let, not allow to, not be allowed to + infinitive subject+is prohibited/banned It is illegal/forbidden to do sth	<i>Her parents don't allow her to stay out late. She's not allowed to stay out late. Smoking is prohibited in this section. It is forbidden to enter that room.</i>

PARTICIPLES

The **Perfect participle** is used for an action that happened before another one in the past.

Having been hit by an earthquake, the small town took 15 years to return to its previous condition.

= *After it had been hit by an earthquake, the small town took 15 years to return to its previous condition.*

The past participle is used in the passive voice to replace	Examples
a relative clause	The dresses worn by film stars on the night of the Oscar awards are all designer labels. = The dresses which are worn by film stars on the night of the Oscar awards are all designer labels.
a conditional sentence	Handled with care, contact lenses can last for over 2 years. = If they are handled with care, contact lenses can last for over 2 years.
a clause of reason	Fascinated by the film, they decided to stay and watch it again. = As/Because they were fascinated by the film, they decided to stay and watch it again.
a clause of result	Carried away by the beautiful scenery, he lost concentration and had an accident = He was so carried away by the beautiful scenery that he lost concentration and had an accident.

Unit 9 Pronouns - Causative Form

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

(My, Your, His, Her, Its, Our, Your, Their)

Use	Examples
• before a noun	<i>my notebook, her car, their chairs</i>
• possessive adjective + own + noun is used to emphasise that something belongs to only one person	<i>I don't take the bus. I have my own car.</i>
• on + possessive adjective + own is used to emphasise that the subject acts alone, without help	<i>My son always studies on his own.</i>

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

(Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Ours, Yours, Theirs)

Use	Examples
• to replace a possessive adjective + noun They are never followed by nouns.	<i>I like your house better than ourshouse.</i>
• A/an + noun + of + possessive pronoun = one of + possessive adjective + noun	<i>A colleague of yours = one of your colleagues.</i>

POSSESSIVE CASE

Form	Use	Examples
's	• singular nouns (people or animals) • the compounds of some, any, no • irregular plural nouns not ending in -s • time expressions / idioms	<i>John's car, the horse's tail Somebody's car is in front of my garage. Men's ties, women's dresses A hard day's work</i>

Form	Use	Examples
'	• plural nouns ending in -s	My cousins' house.
of + noun	• things, abstract nouns and animals (sometimes)	<i>The roof of the house, the price of independence, the fur of the cat (=the cat's fur)</i>

- NOTE:**
- When two or more people own something in common, 's is added to the last noun.
John and Mary's house.
 - When two or more people own different things, 's is added to each noun.
John's and Mary's cars.
 - We can use of for people, only in long phrases.
The cousin of the girl who lives next door is a student.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

(Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, Itself, Ourselves, Yourselves, Themselves)

Use	Examples
• with the verbs behave, cut, educate, enjoy, help, hurt, kill, like, teach etc, if the subject and the object of the verb are the same.	<i>The little girl likes herself in that red dress.</i> <i>She hurt herself while trying to cut the bread.</i> <i>We enjoyed ourselves very much at your party.</i>
• after certain verbs with prepositions (talk to, say to, take care of, etc.)	<i>The young people took care of themselves while camping.</i>
• after the verbs look, seem , etc, to describe emotions or behaviour.	<i>She doesn't look herself lately; something must be wrong with her family.</i>
• for emphasis (emphatic pronouns)	<i>The Queen herself gave the Beatles an award.</i>
• by + reflexive pronoun = alone, without help.	<i>I painted my room by myself.</i>

- NOTE:**
- One-Ones** are used if we do not want to repeat a countable noun.
This phone is broken; you can use the one over there.
 - another** = one more. It can also go with expressions of time, distance or money.
I'd like another steak please. I'm afraid you'll have to wait for another ten minutes.
 - Note the difference between **themselves** and **each other** (=one another).
Mary and John enjoyed themselves at the zoo yesterday.
Mary and John liked each other from the moment they met.

CAUSATIVE FORM

The Causative Form is used when we do not do something ourselves, but we arrange for someone else (usually an expert) to do it for us.

Subject	+ Have / Get (in the correct form)	Formation + Object	+ Past Participle
We	are having	our house	painted next month.

- NOTE:**
- Questions and negations are formed as in the Active Voice with the auxiliaries **do/does** in the Present Simple and **did** in the Past Simple.
How often do you have your hair cut? When did you have your car serviced?
 - We can use **get** instead of **have**, especially in informal style.
My dress was too long so I got it shortened.
 - If we want to mention who performs the action, we can add **by + agent** at the end of the sentence.
We had the tap fixed by the plumber.
 - have someone do something** = make someone do something.
She had her children clean the living room.
 - get someone to do something** = persuade someone to do something.
She got her children to clean the living room.

Unit 10 Consolidation II

Grammar Review

Unit 11 Clauses of concession, reason, purpose and result

CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

express contrast, opposition or unexpected results	
Use	Examples
• although even though } + subject + verb	<i>Although she's studied medicine, she faints at the sight of blood.</i> <i>Even though he's smart, he didn't get into the course he wanted.</i> <i>Though we knew the way, we got lost.</i>
• despite } + noun / -ing form in spite of } the fact that + clause	<i>We managed to climb the mountain despite the rain.</i> <i>In spite of the fact that he was sleepy, he drove home safely.</i>
• adjective } + as/though + subject + verb adverb }	<i>Clever though he is, he couldn't solve the problem.</i> <i>Cloudy though it was, we got sunburnt.</i>
• however* } + adj/adv + subject + verb no matter how }	<i>However fast he walked, we managed to keep up with him.</i> <i>No matter how much she ate, she didn't get fat.</i>
• whatever } + subject + verb no matter what }	<i>She can't convince me that she's telling the truth, whatever she says.</i> <i>I'll go to the party, no matter what you say.</i>
* However can introduce a main clause.	<i>Sam came by yesterday; however, he forgot to bring the book I had lent him.</i>

CLAUSES OF REASON

Examples	
• because } + clause as } since }	<i>They don't talk to each other, because they have had a fight.</i> <i>I didn't know where to turn as I'd forgotten my map.</i> <i>Since you're a vet, you can have a look at my canary.</i>
• because of } + noun/ -ing form due to }	<i>They wanted nothing to do with him because of his rude behaviour.</i> <i>Due to her allergy, she never touches daisies.</i>
• due to the fact that + clause	<i>Due to the fact that they knew each other so well, they decided to share a flat.</i>

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

positive purpose	Examples
• to so as to in order to } + infinitive	<i>They visited us to announce the good news.</i> <i>She told him to come along so as to introduce him to her friends.</i> <i>I'm learning Portuguese in order to go to Brazil next year.</i>
• so that { can/may/will + infinitive → for present/ future could/might/would + infinitive → for past	<i>They're going to Africa so that they can study the gorillas.</i> <i>We thought of staying home for the whole week, so that we could rest.</i>
• with a view to/with the aim of + -ing form	<i>She started training hard with the aim of winning the tennis cup.</i>
• in case + present tense → for present/future in case + past tense → for past	<i>Take an anorak in case it rains.</i> <i>We always had an extra tyre in the car, in case we got a flat tyre.</i>
• for -ing form	<i>She uses that needle for sewing.</i>

negative purpose	Examples
• so as not to in order not to } + infinitive	<i>The thief was wearing a mask, so as not to be recognisable.</i> <i>She tied her key around her neck in order not to lose it.</i>
• so that { can/may/will + not + infinitive → for present/future could/might/would + not + infinitive → for past	<i>They reminded me I had a class, so that I wouldn't forget.</i>
• for fear / lest + subject + might/should + infinitive	<i>She closed the door for fear it might be broken by the wind.</i>
• for fear of + noun/-ing form	<i>She was wearing long boots for fear of snakes.</i>

CLAUSES OF RESULT

		Examples
• too + adj/adverb (+for sb) + to + infinitive not + adj/adv+enough (+for sb) + to + infinitive so + adj/adv + that + clause		<i>That exercise was too difficult for me to do. The sea isn't warm enough for us to swim in. The weather was so cold yesterday that nobody dared to go out.</i>
• noun + verb + so + adj/adv so + much/many/little/few + noun } + that + clause so + adj + a/an + noun		<i>The tunnel was so low that we had to crawl. We had so much spare time that we didn't know what to do. It was so hot a day that we decided to go swimming.</i>
• such (a/an) (+adj) such a lot of } + noun + that + clause		<i>It was such a scary place that I wanted to get out as fast as possible. She's lost such a lot of weight that I hardly recognised her.</i>

NOTE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> such so how what } are used in exclamatory sentences.	<i>It's such an extraordinary animal! Your baby is so cute! How interesting! What a surprise to meet you here!</i>
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Unit 12 Conditionals**TYPE 1 = REAL SITUATIONS IN THE PRESENT / FUTURE**

If-Clause	Main Clause	Use
Present Simple (or Progressive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future tense <i>If Paula learns Spanish, she'll visit Spain.</i> can/may/might/should + infinitive <i>If you have finished eating, you can/may watch TV.</i> 	real/probable situations in the present/future
If + Present Perfect Simple (if the action has already finished)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> present simple <i>If you mix red and blue, you get purple.</i> Imperative <i>If you go out, turn the lights off.</i> 	general truths instructions/commands

- If-clauses either precede or follow the main clause. When they precede, we separate them with a comma.

If you can hear me, give me a sign.

Give me a sign if you can hear me. (no comma)

- We can use **should** in the if-clause if there is a slight possibility of something happening.

If you should buy that car, take it to the mechanic to have it checked first.

- Sometimes **if** is omitted and **should** comes before the subject (inversion).

Should you buy that car, take it to the mechanic to have it checked first.

TYPE 2 = UNREAL SITUATIONS IN THE PRESENT / FUTURE

If-Clause	Main Clause	Use
If + Past Simple (or Progressive)	would/could/might + present infinitive <i>If he were a pianist, he could get a job in the Orchestra.</i>	unreal/imaginary situations in the present
	<i>If I became a millionaire, I would buy a house with a swimming pool.</i>	events that are unlikely to happen in the future
	<i>If I were in your shoes, I would talk to my parents.</i>	to give advice

- Use **were** instead of **was** in type 2 conditional (formal).

If she were more polite, people would like her more.

- Sometimes **if** is omitted and **were** comes before the subject (inversion).

Were he more careful, he would avoid such awkward situations.

TYPE 3 = UNREAL SITUATIONS IN THE PAST

If-Clause	Main Clause	Use
If + Past Perfect (Simple or Continuous)	would/could/might + perfect infinitive <i>If she had stepped on the banana peel, she would have had an accident.</i>	for actions that didn't happen

If I had taken better care of my teeth, I wouldn't have had this terrible toothache.

Grammar Review

- Sometimes **if** is omitted and **had** comes before the subject (inversion)
Had he been older, he would have been allowed to enter the disco.

NOTE: We can have combinations according to the context (Mixed Conditionals)

If they left early, they would have arrived by now. (types 2,3)

If we hadn't got lost, we would be there now. (types 3,2)

conditionals can be introduced with other expressions (instead of if):

• unless (=if not)	<i>I won't talk to her unless she apologises to me.</i>
• as long as/provided/providing (=only if)	<i>I'll go to his party provided (that)/as long as he invites me.</i>
• in case	<i>I'll take an umbrella in case it rains.</i>
• on condition (that) (=provided)	<i>On condition you've told the truth, I'll let you go without punishment.</i>
• but for (=if it wasn't/hadn't been for)	<i>But for her help, I would have failed my exam.</i>
• or else (=if not/otherwise)	<i>Do as I tell you, or else I'll get angry.</i>
• suppose/supposing (=imagine if)	<i>Supposing you won the lottery, what would you do?</i>
• only if	<i>I'll work with you only if you promise not to talk all the time.</i>
• even if	<i>She wouldn't change her mind even if you proved her wrong.</i>

We use the future "will" only after the expression **or else**.

Unit 13 Unreal Past

Unreal Past = unreal situations stated with Past Tenses

PRESENT OR FUTURE REFERENCE

	Use	Examples
If + Past Tense	type 2 Conditional	<i>If I could go on a holiday, I would go to Peru.</i>
imagine / suppose / supposing + Past Tense	present/future imaginary situations	<i>Supposing you were an animal, what would you choose to be?</i>
wish / if only + Past Tense	we wish a present situation were different (if only is stronger than wish)	<i>I wish I had a pet. If only I were in Jamaica!</i>
wish / if only + would + infinitive	• to express annoyance, irritation, dissatisfaction • to make a wish concerning a present situation that is unlikely to change (The subject of would must be different from that of wish)	<i>I wish/if only you would stop shouting. I wish days would go by quicker!</i>
wish / if only + could + infinitive	make a wish/express regret about sth we cannot do at present	<i>He wishes he had a motorbike.</i>
as if / as though + Past Tense	untrue situations in the present (were is used instead of was)	<i>She walks as if she were a dancer.</i>
it's (about / high) time + Past Tense	• to indicate that time has come for sb to do sth • to express criticism/complain about sth that should have already been done (It's time + infinitive = the right time for sb to do sth) (It's about/high time are stronger expressions)	<i>It's time we left this place. It's time you told them the truth. It's high time you quit this job! It's time for him to ask for a raise.</i>

PAST REFERENCE

	Use	Examples
If + Past Perfect	type 3 Conditional	<i>If she had been more careful, she wouldn't have crashed into the tree.</i>

	Use	Examples
wish / if only + Past Perfect	express sorrow/regret about sth in the past	I wish I had married Paul. If only I hadn't forgotten my passport!
as if / as though + Past Perfect	unreal situations in the past	She behaved as if she had not seen anything.
imagine / suppose / supposing + Past Perfect	imaginary situations in the past	Imagine you hadn't gone to the beach, would you be brown now?

WOULD RATHER (= I WOULD PREFER)**If the subject of would rather is the same as the subject of the verb:**

Present / Future reference	would rather (not) + present bare infinitive	I'd rather have a crepe. He'd rather not take the test tomorrow.
Past reference	would rather (not) + perfect bare infinitive	We'd rather have rented a jeep. I'd rather not have eaten so much at the dinner party yesterday.

If the subject of would rather is different from the subject of the verb:

Present / Future reference	would rather + subject + Past Simple	I'd rather you didn't bring your dog along on our trip.
Past reference	would rather + subject + Past Perfect	He would rather she hadn't cut her hair so short.

- NOTE:**
- Would rather + bare infinitive + than + bare infinitive
I'd rather sleep than watch TV.
 - Would sooner is used in the same way as would rather
I'd sooner go to the East than to America.

EXPRESSING PREFERENCE

• prefer + -ing/noun + to + -ing/noun	<i>I prefer fishing to hunting.</i>
• prefer + full infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive (general reference)	<i>He prefers to play chess rather than play scrabble.</i>
• would prefer + full infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive (preference in a particular situation)	<i>She would prefer to have an orange juice rather than have a cup of coffee.</i>

HAD BETTER (= SHOULD):**expresses strong advice/warning/threat. It is stronger than should/ought to. Its subject is the same as that of the verb.**

Present / Future reference	had better + (not) + present bare infinitive	You'd better take a torch with you.
Past reference	It would have been better if + Past Perfect	<i>It would have been better if she had admitted her guilt.</i>

Unit 14 Reported Speech

In Reported Speech we give the meaning of what someone said with some changes and without quotation marks. We usually introduce Reported Speech with the verbs **tell** (when there is a person / pronoun as an object) and **say** (when there is no person / pronoun as an object). **That** is optional.

DIRECT	REPORTED
Present Simple <i>She said, "I like this film."</i>	Past Simple <i>She said (that) she liked that film.</i>
Present Progressive <i>They said, "we are planning to throw a big party."</i>	Past Progressive <i>They said (that) they were planning to throw a big party.</i>
Past Simple <i>Maria said, "I had a great time yesterday."</i>	Past Perfect Simple <i>Maria said (that) she had had a great time the previous day.</i>

Grammar Review

DIRECT	REPORTED
Past Progressive <i>"I was wandering in the woods," the boy said.</i>	Past Perfect Progressive <i>The boy said (that) he had been wandering in the woods.</i>
Present Perfect Simple <i>"We have already cleaned the car, Dad," said Sam.</i>	Past Perfect Simple <i>Sam told his dad (that) they had already cleaned the car.</i>
Present Perfect Progressive <i>He said, "I've been trying to fix my bike all day."</i>	Past Perfect Progressive <i>He said (that) he had been trying to fix his bike all day.</i>
Will <i>"I'll tell you where I will be, Tina," said Mike.</i>	Would <i>Mike told Tina (that) he would tell her where he would be.</i>
Can <i>James said, "I can whistle very loudly."</i>	Could <i>James said (that) he could whistle very loudly.</i>
May <i>"He may be lost," said Alice.</i>	Might <i>Alice said (that) he might be lost.</i>
Must <i>"You must brush your teeth, Bruce," said Mum.</i> <i>"It must be late," he said.</i>	Had to (obligation) <i>Mum told Bruce (that) he had to brush his teeth.</i> Must (deduction) <i>He said that it must be late.</i>
Must not <i>"You mustn't touch this," said Mark.</i>	Must not (prohibition) <i>Mark said (that) I mustn't touch that.</i>
Need <i>They said, "we need to have our house painted."</i>	Needed / Had to <i>They said (that) they had to have their house painted.</i>
Needn't <i>She said, "you needn't eat all that food."</i> <i>He said, "You needn't phone us tonight."</i>	Needn't / didn't have to (present) <i>She said (that) I didn't have to eat all that food.</i> Wouldn't Have to (future) <i>He said (that) I wouldn't have to phone them that night.</i>

Would, could, might, should, ought to do not change.

Time Expressions now today/tonight yesterday tomorrow last week (month, year, etc.) next week (month, year, etc.) ago	then that day/that night the day before/the previous day the next/following day the previous week (month, year etc.)/the week (month, year etc.) before the following week (month, year etc.) before
Other changes this/these here	that/those there

NO CHANGES ARE MADE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

- When the reporting verb is in the Present, Future or Present Perfect.
Steven says, "I have been looking for a good book all day." → Steven says (that) he's been looking for a good book all day.
- When a general truth or sth unlikely to change is reported.
The teacher said, "The Statue of Liberty is in New York." → The teacher said (that) the Statue of Liberty is in New York.
- The Past Perfect does not change.
Mary said, "I had prepared everything by midnight." → Mary said (that) she had prepared everything by midnight.
- The Past Progressive does not usually change; Past tenses in time clauses do not change.
"I was speaking on the phone when the doorbell rang," she said → She said (that) she was speaking on the phone when the doorbell rang.
- When sth is reported immediately after it is said.
"John is a spoilt kid," said Paul. → Paul said that John is a spoilt kid
- When something, although said earlier, will take place in the future.
John said, "I'm flying to Rome tomorrow." → John said (that) he is flying to Rome tomorrow. (It is still today.)
- When there is a Conditional (type 2,3) or a sentence with wish/if only.
Ben said, "if I had a Cadillac, it would be a pink one." → Ben said (that) if he had a Cadillac, it would be a pink one.

QUESTIONS

Questions are reported with the verbs **ask**, **inquire**, **wonder**, **want to know**, etc. and the word order is the same as in statements.

Type	Form	Examples
YES-NO questions	If/whether+subject+verb	"Can you come over on Saturday?" → He wanted to know if I could come over on Saturday.
Wh- questions	Wh-question word+subject+verb	"Why are you still here?" → She asked me why I was still there.

- NOTE:** • Whether is used instead of if when there is a choice between two alternatives.

"Well, are you coming or not?" → She wondered whether I was going (with them) or not.

COMMANDS - REQUESTS - ADVICE

They are reported with the verbs **tell**, **ask**, **beg**, **order**, **command**, **advise**, **forbid**, **warn**, **encourage**, etc.
+object+full infinitive

"You're not going to the concert," said Mum. → Mum forbade me to go to the concert.

"Please, Dad, let me go to the football match," said Gerry. → Gerry begged his dad to let him go to the football match.

OTHER REPORTING VERBS		
refuse/offer/promise (+object) / threaten (+object)/claim/agree etc. + full infinitive	accuse sb of/complain to sb about/ insist on/admit (to)/deny/apologise for + -ing form	complain/explain/agree/claim/deny/ promise/threaten/warn (+ object) + that clause
"I won't lend you my green dress," said my sister. → My sister refused to lend me her green dress.	"I'm sorry I called you names," said the boy. → The boy apologised for calling him names.	"Sorry I'm late but I had a flat tyre," said Bill. → Bill explained that he was late because he had a flat tyre.

- NOTE:** "Let's play a game of tennis," Lucy said. → Lucy suggested  playing a game of tennis.
that they play a game of tennis.
that they should play a game of tennis.

Words easily confused**UNIT 1****1.A**

job (n) = the work sb does to earn money, employment

occupation (n) [job, profession, employment (referred to generally)] = a person's regular work or profession

work (at/out of)* (n) = occupation or profession / particular tasks sb has to do in their job / the place where sb does their job

employment (n) = work, esp. in return for regular payment

profession (n) = job requiring advanced education or training

*at work = at one's job or place of employment / in action

*out of work = jobless, unemployed

1.B

task (n) = activity sb has to do, usually as a part of a larger project

course (n) = series of lessons or lectures on a particular subject

duty (n) = what sb has to do for their job

1.C

employer (n) = person, firm that

hires workers

employee (n) = a person who is paid to work for an organisation or for another person

colleague (n) = a person you work with (at a professional job)

assistant (n) = person who helps sb in their job

clerk (n) = person who works in an office or shop and keeps records, files, accounts etc.

(army) officer (n) = person appointed to command others in the armed forces

attendant (n) = person whose job is to provide a service in a public place

1.D

party (n) = a group of people working or travelling together

crew (n) = people who work on a ship or aircraft

staff (n) = people who work for a company or organisation, employees

1.E

aim (n) = a purpose, an intention

goal (n) = sth that you hope to achieve esp. when much time and effort is needed

intention (n) = sth which sb plans

to do

challenge (n) = a difficult task that tests sb's ability

success (n) = achievement of a desired aim

ambition (n) = a strong desire for success or distinction

1.F

achieve (v) = to succeed in doing sth, accomplish, especially after a lot of effort

fulfil (v) = bring about the completion or achievement of a desired promise etc.

cope (with) (v) = to deal successfully with sth difficult

deal with (phr.v.) = act in order to solve a problem or make a decision about a situation

face (v) = confront, have to deal with a difficult situation

succeed (in) (v) = to manage to do sth, achieve your goals

1.G

manage (v) = to be in charge of

run (v) = be in charge of a shop or business

operate (v) = function or cause to function

undertake (v) = to make oneself responsible for sth

1.H

skills (n) = the ability to do sth very well

qualities (n) = usually good characteristics

qualifications (n) = a quality or skill that makes sb suitable for a particular job

experience (n) = 1) sth that happens to you or sth that you do 2) the knowledge you have acquired

UNIT 2**2.A**

look (through) (v) = to read, examine

look (at) (v) = to turn your eyes to a particular direction

see (v) = notice, observe, take a look at sb/sth

watch (v) = to look at sb/sth for a period of time and pay attention to what is happening

notice (v) = to become aware of sb/sth

regard (v) = look at sth

stare (at) (v) = look at sb/sth for a long time (often rudely or impolitely)

Words Easily Confused

glance (at) (v) = to take a quick look at sth

observe (v) = to see or notice something

2.B

find out (v) = to learn sth you didn't know, especially through deliberate effort

invent (v) = create or make up sth for the first time

discover (v) = become aware of sth you didn't know before

detect (v) = notice, recognise that sth is present

2.C

explore (v) = investigate sth (a place or scientific field)

systematically, in order to find out more facts about it

investigate (v) = to discover and examine all the facts about sth

look for (v) = to search for or try to find sb/sth

look up (v) = find out by looking in a reference book

(do) research (v) = careful study or investigation, esp. to discover new information

2.D

attempt (n) = an act of trying to do sth, esp. when this is unsuccessful

effort (n) = the use of much physical or mental energy to do sth

trial (n) = 1) a formal examination of evidence in a law court 2) a test of quality

experiment (n) = a scientific test done to discover what happens to sth in particular conditions

2.E

audience (n) = a group of people watching or listening to a play, concert, film etc.

spectators (n) = people who watch sth, especially a sporting event

viewers (n) = people who watch television

sightseers (n) = people who visit places of interest as tourists

onlookers (n) = people who watch sth happening without getting involved

witness (n) = a person who sees an event and is able to tell other people what happened

2.F

memorise (v) = learn sth well enough to remember it exactly

remind (sb of sth) (v) = to make sb remember sth

recall (v) = to bring sth back to mind, remember

recognise (v) = be able to identify sb/sth

2.G

view (n) = 1) opinion 2) a scene, esp. of a fine tract of countryside

sight (n) = a thing that one sees or can see / places of interest in a town or city, that are often visited

by tourists

image (n) = a mental picture
vision (n) the ability to see
scene (n) = the place where an action or event occurs

UNIT 3

3.A

rise (v) = move upwards, stand up

raise (v) = (money) support by collecting money

arise (v) = begin to exist or become known to people (for a situation or problem)

lift (v) = raise sb / sth to a higher position or level

3.B

grow (v) = increase in size or quantity

grow up (v) = reach the stage of full development

bring up (v) = to care for and raise (a child)

(be) born (v) = to come into the world by birth (out of your mother's body)

become (v) = develop into / grow to be

3.C

educate (v) = teach sb over a period of time at school, university etc.

learn (v) = gain knowledge or a skill by study

teach (v) = give lessons in (sb) / show sb how to do sth

study (v) = to give one's time and attention to learning about a subject

read (v) = to look at and understand the written or printed word

instruct (v) = to give orders or directions to sb

3.D

behaviour (n) = social conduct, the way a person or an animal behaves

attitude (n) = the opinions and feelings that you usually have about sth

temper (n) = state of mind regarding being angry or being calm

mood (n) = the way sb feels at a particular time

manner (n) = the way sb behaves, their social conduct

manners (n) = ways of behaving in social situations

3.E

familiar with / to (adj) = knowing sth well and understanding it

accustomed to (adj) = to be used to sth

aware of (adj) = knowing sth

3.F

custom (n) = sth that is done by people in a particular society because it is traditional

habit (n) = sth you do often or regularly

fashion (n) = popular style of clothes, hair etc. at a particular time or place

trend (n) = a general tendency or direction

routine (n) = the usual series of things sb does regularly at a particular time

3.G

common (adj) = ordinary, frequently encountered or often happening

ordinary (adj) = average, not different or special

usual (adj) = happening most often in a particular situation

normal (adj) = regular, ordinary, in accordance with what people expect

regular (adj) = done or happening often, frequent

3.H

eager (adj) = full of interest or desire

keen (on / to) (adj) = eager, enthusiastic, very much wanting to do sth

enthusiastic (about) (adj) = showing great interest in sth

interested (in) (adj) = showing curiosity, concern or desire to learn more about sth because you think it is important

willing (to) (adj) = ready and wanting to help or do sth

UNIT 4

4.A

travel (v) = to go from one place to another

transfer (to) (v) = to cause sb or sth to move from one place to another

transport (v) = take goods, people etc. from one place to another in a vehicle

transmit (v) = to send out electric signals etc. by radio

4.B

arrive (in / at) (v) = get to a place at the end of a journey

get (to) (v) = arrive at a place

reach (v) = to get, to arrive at

come (v) = to move to, towards or into a place (where the speaker is)

approach (v) = to get closer to sb or sth (in place or time)

appear (v) = to start to be seen or suddenly be seen

4.C

carry (v) = to take sth somewhere in your hands or arms, on your back etc.

fetch (v) = to go and bring sth from the place where it is

deliver (to) (v) = to convey, carry sth to a destination

4.D

voyage (n) = a long journey by ship or spacecraft

journey (n) = when you travel from one place to another

trip (n) = a short journey to a place and back again

tour (n) = an organised trip during which you visit different places

excursion (n) = a short journey made for a particular purpose

travel (n) = the act of taking a journey

expedition (n) = a long journey, esp. one made by a group of people with a particular aim

flight (n) = a journey in a plane or space vehicle

cruise (n) = a holiday on a large ship

4.E

guide (v) = to show sb around a place that you know well

direct (v) = to tell or show sb the way to a place

lead (v) = 1) go to a particular place 2) to show sb the way by going in front (first)

ride (v) = to travel in or on a vehicle or animal

4.F

address (n) = the number of the building and the name of the street and town etc. where someone lives or works

road (n) = a specially prepared hard surface for cars, buses etc. to travel on

street (n) = a public road in a city or town that usually has buildings on its side(s)

way (n) = a route / road etc. taken in order to reach a place

direction (n) = the way sth or sb moves, faces or is aimed / information or instructions about what to do or where to go

route (n) = the way from one place to another

path (n) = a track that people walk along over an area or ground

4.G

site (n) = a place where a building, town etc. was, is or will be situated

position (n) = where sb or sth is in relation to other things

location (n) = the place where sth happens or is situated

point (n) = a particular place or position where sth takes place

place (n) = a point, building or area

room (n) = empty space for people or things to be fitted in

space (n) = an area of any size that is empty or available for use

4.H

foreign (adj) = not from your own country or the country you are talking about

strange (adj) = unusual, not familiar

different (from / to) (adj) = not the same

Words Easily Confused

peculiar (adj) = odd or strange, esp. in an unpleasant way
curious (adj) = eager to know or learn

UNIT 6

6.A
borrow (v) = take sth from sb with their permission, intending to return it in the future
lend (v) = allow sb to use sth that you own for a period of time
let (v) = allow the use of your property in exchange for money
hire (v) = pay money to the owner of sth in order to use it for a period of time / employ sb to do a particular job for you
rent (v) = to have and use sth which does not belong to you in exchange for a sum of money that you pay regularly
6.B
spend (v) = 1) to use your money to buy or pay for things 2) to pass or use time
waste (v) = using too much of something (money, time etc.) unnecessarily
save (v) = gradually collect money by spending less than you get, usually to buy sth you want
afford (n) = to have enough money, time etc. for a particular purpose
6.C
bill (n) = a written statement of money that you owe for goods / services
fare (n) = the price you pay to travel by bus, train, plane etc.
fee (n) = an amount of money that you pay to a professional person or organisation for their work
fine (n) = punishment in which sb has to pay a sum of money because they have done sth wrong or broken a rule
ticket (n) = 1) a printed piece of paper showing that a person has paid to travel on a bus, plane, etc. or to enter a cinema, concert hall etc. 2) an official note given for a traffic offence
receipt (n) = a piece of paper that you get from sb as confirmation that they have received money or goods from you
account (n) = a written statement of money paid or owed for goods and services
discount (n) = a reduction in the cost of goods that you are buying
tax (n) = money that you pay to the government according to your income
6.D
salary (n) = fixed regular payment, usually made every month to employees

wage(s) (n) = regular payment, on hourly, daily, weekly basis
payment (n) = a sum of money paid
income (n) = money one earns or receives
bonus (n) = a payment added to what is usual or expected
allowance (n) = money given to sb on a regular basis (e.g. as pocket money)
award (n) = prize /gift / trophy
reward (n) = a thing that is given or received in return for doing sth good
donation (n) = contribution to a charity or other organisation
6.E
owe (v) = to have an obligation to pay sb a certain amount
own (v) = to have as one's possession
possess (v) = to have (an ability)
keep (v) = continue to have or hold sth
belong to (v) = to be the property of
6.F
price (n) = the amount of money which sth is bought or sold for
prize (n) = an award given to the winner of a competition, race etc.
charge (n) = amount of money sb has to pay for a service or to buy sth
value (n) = how much sth is worth
bargain (n) = sth bought cheaply or for less than its usual price
worth (adj.) = having a certain value / (n) = the value, usefulness or importance of sth
tip (n) = extra money given to sb (eg a waiter, porter etc.) in order to thank them for their service
6.G
precious (adj.) = of great value or importance because of being very beautiful, rare or expensive
valuable (adj.) = worth a lot of money / very useful or important
priceless (adj.) = too valuable to be priced or extremely expensive
worthless (adj.) = having no value, importance or use
economic (adj.) = connected with trade, industry and the management of money
economical (adj.) = using money, time, goods etc. carefully and without wasting any
financial (adj.) = connected with money or the management of money
6.H
loan (n) = money that you borrow (usually from a bank)
debt (n) = amount of money that you owe to a person /bank
sum (n) = a quantity, esp. of money
amount (n) = a quantity of money, time or a substance

deposit (n) = 1) to pay part of a larger sum the rest of which is to be paid later 2) to put money into a bank
instalment (n) = a small sum of money paid at regular intervals over a period of time, rather than paying the whole amount at once
budget (n) = a plan of how a person or organisation will spend the money that is available in a particular period of time
6.I
cheque (n) = a printed form that you can sign and use instead of money
cash (n) = money in the form of coins or notes
coins (n) = money made of metal
currency (n) = the money used in a particular country
(bank) notes (n) = paper money
change (n) = coins / money that you receive when you pay for sth with more money than it costs because you do not have the exact amount of money

UNIT 7

7.A
think (of/about) (v) = have an opinion / impression about sth
consider (v) = think carefully about sth / have an opinion about sth
regard (v) = believe that sb or sth has a particular quality
believe (v) = to be sure that sth is true or that sb is telling the truth
mean (v) = 1) explain what you wish to say 2) intend
7.B
realise (v) = to become aware that sth is true, understand it
understand (v) = to know the meaning of what sb is telling you, or the language that they speak
recognise (v) = to know who a person or what a thing is
meet (v) = to become familiar with sb for the first time
introduce (v) = to present (sb) by name (to another person)
present (v) = to appear in and introduce a programme on radio or television
appreciate (v) = to recognise and enjoy the good qualities of sth / to be grateful for sth
7.C
assume (v) = to take for granted (to believe sth to be true without proof)
guess (v) = to make an estimate or conclusion you are not sure of without knowledge
suppose (v) = 1) to think that sth is true or probable 2) to be expected or required to do sth
estimate (v) = to form a rough or general idea of sth

calculate (v) = to estimate sth by using numbers or one's judgement
predict (v) = to say in advance that sth will happen
7.D
idea (n) = 1) knowledge or understanding of something without being certain
(n) = 2) a suggestion, thought or plan for doing something
view (n) = opinion
thought (n) = idea
point (n) = single fact, idea or opinion
aspect (n) = a distinct feature or element in a problem, situation etc.
respect (n) = politeness and honour shown towards sb or sth
matter (of fact) (phrase) = actually, in fact
7.E
queue (n) = a line of people or vehicles waiting for sth
line (n) = a number of people /things one behind the other or standing side by side
aisle (n) = a long narrow gap between rows of seats (in a church, classroom etc.) or between supermarket shelves
corridor (n) = a passage in a building or train, usually with rooms on either side
hall (n) = a room serving as an entry area
row (n) = a number of people/ things standing or arranged in a line
7.F
available (adj.) = that can be found or obtained
spare (adj.) = extra, additional, available for use when needed
free (adj.) = not being used / occupied by sb or not reserved for somebody to use (e.g. table, seat)/costing nothing
convenient (adj.) = easy, useful or suitable for a particular situation
handy (adj.) = useful for a particular purpose
usable (adj.) = that can be used
7.G
absence (n) = the state of not being somewhere
lack (n) = when something is insufficient or does not exist at all
shortage (n) = deficiency, when there is not enough of sth
loss (n) = the fact of no longer having sth or having less of it
7.H
short (of sth) (adj.) = not have enough of sth, nearly run out of
scarce (adj.) = not easy to find or obtain
rare (adj.) = not common
inadequate (adj.) = too low in quality, or too small in amount; not good enough

Words Easily Confused

insufficient (adj.) = inadequate, not enough for a particular purpose

UNIT 8

8.A

choose (v) = to select from a number of alternatives

pick (v) = to gather / to make a selection from a number of things

gather (v) = come together in a group

collect (v) = to accumulate sth as a hobby or for study

8.B

choice (n) = an act of choosing between two or more possibilities

collection (n) = a group of objects that have been gathered together

selection (n) = the state of being chosen

election (n) = voting in order to choose a person or group of people for an official position

variety (n) = different types of sth

option (n) = alternative / one thing which can be chosen from a set of possibilities

8.C

consult (v) = ask for specialised advice

advise (v) = to give an opinion on what sb should do

suggest (v) = to mention (an idea, plan etc.) for consideration

propose (v) = to put forward (a plan etc.) for consideration

recommend (v) = advise, suggest sth as the best choice

8.D

tip (n) = a helpful piece of advice

clue (n) = a sign or information that helps you to solve a problem

advice (n) = an opinion which sb offers you about what you should do in a particular situation

information (n) = knowledge about sth, esp. news or facts

8.E

reliable (adj) = sb or sth that can be trusted to work well or behave in a desirable way

responsible (adj) = having control or authority over sth or sb

reasonable (adj) = quite good, fair, sensible

respectable (adj) = having or deserving the respect of other people

8.F

mention (v) = refer to or speak about sth briefly or incidentally

refer to (v) = 1) to send sb or sth to another place for advice 2) to mention, describe or involve

express (v) = show what you think or feel by saying or doing sth

comment (on) (v) = express your opinion about sth or give an explanation for it

report (v) = inform some authority about sth that has happened

8.G

announce (v) = to state or make known publicly

inform (v) = to tell, give information

confess (v) = admit that you have done sth wrong or shameful

introduce (v) = to present (sb) by name (to another person)

reveal (v) = uncover or expose sth hidden, make it known to people

publish (v) = print numerous copies of a book or magazine

8.H

ensure (v) = to make sth certain to happen, guarantee

insure (v) = pay money to an insurance company

reassure (v) = to comfort sb and stop them from worrying

make sure (v) = to make sth certain, ensure

confirm (v) = to make an arrangement or meeting certain, often by telephone or writing

8.I

agree (v) = (on sth) have the same opinion on sth

accept (v) = to receive with approval / to receive, take

admit (v) = to confess or acknowledge (a crime, mistake, etc.)

approve of (v) = like, admire sb or sth

UNIT 9

9.A

say (sth to sb) (v) = speak words to sb

tell (sb sth) (v) = let sb know sth, give information

speak (v) = use your voice in order to say sth

talk (v) (1) = express thoughts, feelings or desires by using words

(2) = to have a conversation with sb

discuss (v) = to consider a subject by talking about it with others.

debate (n) = (formal) discussion about a subject on which people have different and often opposing opinions

9.B

ask (v) = to put a question to sb, inquire.

demand (v) = ask for sth urgently or in a forceful way

wonder (v) = to ask yourself questions or express a desire to know about something

question (v) = 1) to ask someone about sth 2) express doubt about sth

apply (for) (v) = to request something in writing or by sending in a form

9.C

require (v) = need, demand

inquire (v) = to ask for information

request (v) = an act of asking; a polite demand for something

command (v) = order

order (v) = to ask for goods or services

appeal (v) = to take a legal case to a higher court where it can be judged again

beg (v) = to ask for food, money, especially in the street or to request strongly and without pride

9.D

advice (n) = recommendation or opinion

instructions (n) = the (written) information that tells you how to use a piece of equipment etc.

directions (n) = instructions about how to get from one place to another or about what to do

manual (n) = a book which gives you instructions on how to do sth or how to use sth, such as a machine

guide (n) = a book for travellers or tourists giving information about a place

plan (n) = 1) a drawing from which sth is made or built 2) a decision made in advance

recipe (n) = a set of instructions for cooking

9.E

brochure (n) = a thin book giving information or advertising sth

leaflet (n) = a printed piece of paper for distribution, esp. advertising

handbook (n) = a small reference book giving useful facts

catalogue (n) = a complete list of items, usually in alphabetical order

list (n) = a set of words, numbers, etc. written one below the other

menu (n) = a list of all the kinds of food that are available in a restaurant

9.F

refuse (v) = say no to a proposal or invitation; turn down,

deliberately not do sth

deny (v) = state that sth is untrue, not accept an accusation/not allowed

regret (v) = feel sad or

disappointed because of sth that happened

resist (v) = to stop yourself having sth that you like very much or doing sth that you want to do

reject (v) = turn down, refuse to accept

9.G

complain (about) (v) = say that

you are not satisfied with a situation

criticise (v) = express disapproval of sth, say what is wrong with it

object to (v) = to feel or express opposition to or dislike of sth or sb

discourage (v) = to take away sb's confidence or sb's hope of doing sth

disapprove (of) (v) = not like, not agree with or approve of sth

protest (n) (v) = say or show publicly that you object to sth

argue (v) = to express an opposite opinion, to exchange angry words

quarrel (v) = to disagree, argue

fight (v) = to oppose or struggle against sb or sth

9.H

worry (v) = to be anxious and troubled about sb or sth

mind (v) = to be upset, annoyed or disturbed by sth or sb (used in questions or negative sentences)

bother (v) = to make the effort to do sth / to annoy, worry or cause problems to sb

annoy (v) = to irritate or make sb angry

trouble (v) = to cause sb to be worried or anxious

doubt (v) = to have a feeling of uncertainty about sth

UNIT 11

11.A

stop (v) = to put an end to sth happening / prevent

avoid (v) = not to allow sth to happen / to keep away from sb or sth

forbid (v) = to order sb not to do sth, not allow sb to do sth

prohibit (v) = forbid or make sth illegal, ban

ban (v) = state officially that sth must not be done, shown or used

prevent (v) = to stop sth from happening / to stop sb from doing sth

escape (v) = to avoid sth

11.B

blame (v) = believe or say that sb or sth is responsible for sth bad

accuse (v) = to say that you believe sb has done sth wrong

arrest (v) = to take and keep sb prisoner with the authority of the law

charge (v) = to accuse sb of having done sth illegal

convict (v) = to decide in a court of law that sb is guilty of a crime

sentence (v) = to state that sb will be punished in a certain way (by a law court)

11.C

complaint (n) = expressing your dissatisfaction with a particular situation

annoyance (n) = irritation, feeling angry and impatient

Words Easily Confused

accusation (n) = criticising sb and expressing the belief that they have done sth wrong
disappointment (n) = feeling let down, because of sth not meeting your expectations

11.D

- chase** (v) = to run after sb in order to catch them
- pursue** (v) = follow or chase sb or sth especially in order to catch them
- hunt** (v) = to chase esp. birds and animals in order to catch and kill them
- follow** (v) = to go behind

11.E

cause (n) = what makes an event happen
excuse (n) = a reason sb gives, in order to explain why sth has been done or in order to avoid doing sth
reason (n) = fact or situation explaining why sth happens or what causes it to happen; cause
purpose (n) = the reason for which sth is made or done, intention

Inte

aim (n) = what you are hoping to achieve by an action, plan etc.

11.F

burglary (v) = to enter by force and steal

rob (v) = steal money or property from sb

steal (v) = take sth away without permission or intention of giving it back

hijack (v) = to force someone to give you control of a vehicle, aircraft or ship that is in the middle of a journey

deceive (v) = make sb believe that sth is not true in order to gain sth yourself

cheat (v) = to behave in a dishonest way in order to get what you want

lie (v) = to say sth which is not true

shoplift (v) = to take sth from a shop without paying for it

blackmail (v) = to demand money or favours from sb, by threatening them

11.G

attack (v) = try to hurt or damage sb or sth using violence
knock (v) = a sound made with the hand on the door
hit (v) = to strike with the hand or with an object
beat (v) = to hit repeatedly with a hand, stick or other object
blow (n) = a hard hit with a hand or a weapon
strike (v) = to hit or attack
Some further examples:
The police struck hard at the criminal.
The thief struck at the shopkeeper.
The thief struck at the shopkeeper.
The thief struck at the shopkeeper.

117

I.II
convict (n) = sb who is in prison
criminal (n) = sb who commits crimes
robber (n) = person who steals

from a bank, shop or vehicle using force or threats
thief (n) = person who steals from sb else
burglar (n) = person who enters a building illegally, with the intention of stealing
kidnapper (n) = criminal who kidnaps another person
hostage (take / hold sb) (n) = a person captured and held prisoner by one or more people
victim (n) = sb who has been hurt or killed
pickpocket (n) = sb who steals things from people's pockets

11.I

forget (v) = to fail to remember
leave (v) = to not take sth with you when you go
ignore (v) = pay no attention to sb/sth
neglect (v) = fail to look after sth properly
omit (v) = leave sth out deliberately or by accident

UNIT 12

12.A

protect (from) (v) = to prevent sb or sth from being harmed

rescue (v) = get sb out of an unpleasant or dangerous situation

save (v) = help sb out to avoid harm or to escape a dangerous situation

support (v) = 1) help, encourage
2) provide sb with money or the things they need

defend (v) = take action in order to protect or support sb or sth

guard (v) = watch over in order to protect or not allow to escape

secure (v) = to make sth safe from being harmed

12.B

injure (v) = cause physical harm to

wound (v) = to cause an injury to a part of the body usually with a weapon

hurt (v) = to cause physical or mental injury; to cause a painful sensation

collapse (v) = fall down suddenly

harm (v) = to cause physical injury to sb, usually on purpose

12C

damage (n) = physical harm caused to an object
injury (n) = damage to a person's or animal's body
wound (n) = an injury to part of the body, usually caused by a weapon
pain (n) = the physical suffering caused by injury or illness
ache (n) = physical pain or discomfort caused by injury or illness

12.D

endanger (v) = to put sb or sth in danger of being harmed,

damaged or **destroyed**
risk (v) = the possibility of meeting danger or of suffering harm or loss
threaten (v) = say that you will do sth to sb in order to make them do sth you want
warn (v) = to make sb aware of a possible danger or problem

12.E

- illness** (n) = the state of not being in good health
- disease** (n) = illness of people, animals plants etc. caused by infection
- infection** (n) = a disease caused by germs and bacteria
- sickness** (n) = a particular type of illness or disease, nausea
- weakness** (n) = not feeling healthy and strong
- accident** (n) = sth unpleasant which happens unexpectedly, causing damage or injury
- incident** (n) = an event which is either unpleasant or unusual

12.F

cure (v) = to make sb healthy again

heal (v) = to make or become well again, esp. after a cut or injury

treat (v) = to give medical care or attention to a person or a condition

recover (v) = regain health after being ill

overcome (v) = to successfully deal with a feeling or a problem

12.G

sensible (adj) = based on reason, not on emotions

sensitive (adj) = 1) easily affected or harmed by sth 2) aware of and understanding other people's needs and problems

sensational (adj) = very good, wonderful, exciting

emotional (adj) = causing strong feelings

12

12.I

produce (v) = to make or manufacture sth, esp. in large quantities
develop (v) = to grow or change into a more advanced form
increase (v) = become greater in number, level or amount
build up (v) = to increase or become larger or stronger
create (v) = invent, design or make sth new
progress (n) = advance, development for the better
advance (v) = 1) to progress, develop 2) doing more difficult work
improve (v) = to (cause sth to) get better

12.I

reduce (v) = make sth smaller in amount (quantity) or degree (size)
decrease (v) = become smaller in

quantity or size
destroy (v) = to cause damage in a violent way, to cause to exist
drop (v) = to fall or let sth fall (by accident)
lower (v) = to reduce sth or become less in amount, level, quality etc.
demolish (v) = destroy a building completely
fall (v) = move downwards

UNIT 13

13.A

attention (n) = notice, thought or consideration
care (n) = the responsibility of protecting sb or sth
notice (n) = attention, observation
warning (n) = advice to beware of sth that might happen
signal (n) = sign, gesture or sign intended as a message or command
caution (n) = great care and attention

13.B

insist on (v) = say firmly that sth must be done

persist in (v) = go on doing sth despite having difficulties

continue (v) = go on doing sth, not stop doing sth

last (v) = to continue for a period of time

remain (v) = to stay in the same place or condition

Maintain (v) = to keep in good condition

protect (v) = to keep sth or sb safe from injury, damage or loss

keep (v) = have, look after

13.C

convince (v) = to make sb agree, understand or realise sth

persuade (v) = to convince sb that sth is true or make them do sth

urge (v) = to try hard to persuade sb to do sth

impress (sb) (v) = to make sb admire you

attract (v) = to cause a particular reaction

appeal to (sb) (v) = to attract, charm, fascinate or interest sb

13.D

win (v) = achieve first place and gain a prize in a competition
beat (v) = defeat sb in a competition or election
gain (v) = acquire sth (gradually)
earn (v) = receive money as payment for your work
defeat (v) = to win a victory over sb
fail (v) = not to succeed in something
13.E
appeal (n) = a formal request to the authorities asking for a decision to be changed

Words Easily Confused

application (n) = formal request for sth

attraction (n) = a person or thing that attracts sb or sth

interest (n) = a state of wanting to learn or know about sth

13.F

result (n) = 1) answers that are produced by a scientific study or test 2) sth that happens or exists because of sth else

effect (n) = a change produced by a particular influence

affect (v) = to have an influence on sb or sth

consequence (n) = an often bad or inconvenient result of a particular action or situation

influence (n) = an effect of one person or thing on another

13.G

allow (v) = to let sb do sth or let sth happen; permit

let (v) = to give sb permission to do sth

permit (v) = to allow sth or make sth possible

accept (v) = say "yes" to sth or agree to take sth

make (sb do sth) (v) = to force sb (or sth) do sth

oblige (v) = to require sb to do sth by legal, moral or physical means

force (v) = to make sb do sth against their will

13.H

postpone (v) = to arrange for an event etc. to happen at a later time

cancel (v) = to say that sth which has already been arranged will not be done or take place / to order sth to be stopped

delay (v) = to be slow or late or make sb slow or late

13.I

guest (n) = sb who is visiting you or is a customer at a hotel

host (n) = sb who receives or entertains guests

visitor (n) = sb who is visiting a person or a place

client (n) = a person or organisation that receives a service from a professional person or another

organisation in return for money

customer (n) = a person who buys goods or services, especially from a shop

UNIT 14

14.A

like (prep.) = such as, similar to

alike (adj) = when two or more people/things are similar

unlike (adj) = different from sth

likely (adj) = probable, sth that may happen

as (prep.) = like, with the identity of

same (adj) = having two or more people or things exactly like

each other

similar (adj) = resembling sb/sth, almost the same

common (adj) = usual, familiar

14.B

suit (v) = 1) be convenient for sb or the best choice in a particular situation 2) make sb look attractive

fit (v) = be the correct size or shape

match (v) = 1) be in harmony with sth 2) have a pleasing appearance when used together

combine (v) = join together, blend, mix

compare (v) = to examine and look for the difference between two or more things

14.C

punctual (adj) = arriving, doing sth or happening at the expected, correct time

accurate (adj) = precise, correct to a very detailed level

correct (adj) = right, accurate and without mistakes

exact (adj) = in great detail, correct, precise

sharp (adv) = exactly at the stated time

14.D

remain (v) = to stay in the same place or condition

reveal (v) = uncover/expose sth hidden, make it known to people

review (v) = 1) to write an opinion of a book, film, play etc. 2) to examine or consider sth again

revise (v) = to study again (sth already learned) in preparation for an exam

relieve (v) = make sth less unpleasant, cause sth

unpleasant to disappear

release (v) = to allow sb or sth to come out of a place/to make sth available to the public

14.E

outcome (n) = something that follows an action or situation

outdoor (adj) = existing, happening or done outside rather than inside a building

outfit (n) = clothes worn together as a set

outlet (n) = 1) a place that sells goods made by a particular company 2) a hole or pipe through which liquid can flow away

outsider (n) = a person who is not accepted as a member of a society, group etc.

14.F

perfect (adj) = excellent, suitable, without fault

ideal (adj) = the best possible person or thing for sth

fine (adj) = sunny and dry (for weather)

thorough (adj) = detailed, careful

detailed (adj) = having many details, thorough

definite (adj) = fixed, certain, clear, that cannot be doubted

certain (adj) = sure, beyond doubt

particular (adj) = specific, special

special (adj) = not ordinary or usual

sure (adj) = certain, confident that one is right

14.G

stand (v) = tolerate, endure sth/sb

resist (v) = refuse to accept sth/ stop yourself from doing sth, although you would like to do it

tolerate (v) = to put up with

suffer (v) = to feel pain, discomfort, sorrow etc.

14.H

offer (v) = ask sb if they would like to have or use sth

provide (v) = supply sth that sb needs or wants

supply (v) = give sb sth that they need

cater (v) = to provide what is required or desired

Exam Tips

FCE

Part 1: Multiple Choice Cloze

- ⑤ Skim-read the text to get an idea of what it is about.
- ⑥ Read the text again, one sentence at a time. Read the whole sentence, not just the words before and after the gap, as there may be clues that could help you.
- ⑦ Try to guess what part of speech is missing and what the meaning of the missing word is.
- ⑧ Do not look at the four choices or guess the answer until you've tried to understand what the sentence means.
- ⑨ Do not always think of words as single isolated items, but as parts of a context.
- ⑩ Read the options carefully.

- ⑪ Decide which of the four choices is best in this context. Consider syntax and style.
- ⑫ Find which of the choices may have the same meaning and decide which one should be left out.
- ⑬ If you aren't sure about the right answer, try to eliminate three of the four alternatives starting with the words that don't make sense.
- ⑭ Check if the word you have selected forms an acceptable expression with the word before and/or after it.
- ⑮ Read the text again including the words you used to fill in the gaps to see if it makes sense.

Part 2: Open Cloze

- ① Skim-read the text to get an idea of what it is about.
- ② Read the text again, one sentence at a time. Read the whole sentence, not just the words before and after the gap, as there may be clues that could help you. Note that sometimes you may find clues in other sentences, too.
- ③ Try to guess what part of speech is missing and what the meaning of the missing word is.
- ④ Remember most of the missing words will be grammatical words, prepositions, pronouns, auxiliary verbs, articles, linking words etc. and not vocabulary items.

- ⑤ Remember: there is only **one** missing word. If you think that two or more words are suitable, you will have to choose and write only one.
- ⑥ Check for accuracy of grammar and spelling.
- ⑦ Read the text again including the words you used to fill in the gaps to see if it makes sense.

Part 3: Word Formation

- ① Skim-read the text to get an idea of what it is about.
- ② Read the text again, one sentence at a time.
- ③ Decide what part of speech is needed to fill in the gap. The words to be formed will usually be nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs.
- ④ Decide if the word to be formed has the same or the opposite meaning of the given word according to the meaning of the sentence.
- ⑤ Remember that you will need to add a prefix and/or a

- suffix to the given word to form a derivative. Sometimes you might also add an ending to the derivative (e.g. -s after a noun, -s, -ed, -ing after a verb, -er, -est after an adjective). Note, however, that you never need to make more than two changes to the given word.
- ⑥ Make sure the new word and given word have a common root and that you have spelt the new word correctly.
 - ⑦ Read the text again including the words you used to fill in the gaps to see if it makes sense.

Part 4: "Key" Word Transformation

- ① Read the given sentence, the incomplete sentence and the 'key' word.
- ② Consider what kind of transformation is required, e.g. passive voice, reported speech, conditional sentences etc. Look for clues in both the given and the incomplete sentences.

- ③ Remember that your answer must be between two and five words. Keep in mind that you must definitely use the 'key' word and not change it in any way at all.
- ④ Write your answer, making sure that the completed sentence means the same as the given sentence.
- ⑤ Check for accuracy of grammar and spelling.

Exam Tips for All Parts of the Paper

- ① When dealing with each of the four parts, start with the questions that seem easy to you. Leave the ones you aren't sure about until later.
- ② Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go back and try to answer it later.
- ③ Answer all the questions, even those you are not

- completely sure of. Make a sensible guess rather than leave a question unanswered.
- ④ Do not write more than one answer for each question.
 - ⑤ Write your answers on the answer sheet clearly and correctly.

Exam Tips

ECCE

Grammar

In this part of the test there are 35 multiple-choice items which test basic knowledge of grammar. Candidates are required to choose a word or phrase which will complete the given sentence in a grammatically correct way.

Remember:

- ② Read the sentence or short exchange carefully and consider what kind of structure is required.
- ② Look at the position of the gap in the sentence and consider what part of speech is required.
- ② Look out for words (e.g. linking words) or expressions (e.g. time expressions) that can help you decide on the correct answer.
- ② Consider the syntax and style of the sentence.
- ② Read the four answer choices carefully and decide on the correct answer.
- ② If you are not sure about the correct answer, try to eliminate the answer choices that are grammatically incorrect.
- ② Once you have decided on the correct answer, read the sentence or short exchange together with your answer, making sure that they form a grammatically correct sentence.
- ② Make sure you transfer your answers to the answer sheet clearly and carefully.

Vocabulary

There are 35 multiple-choice items in this section which test basic knowledge of vocabulary. Candidates are required to choose the word or phrase which is appropriate in the context of the sentence.

Remember:

- ② You should always learn new words in context. You can even try to use these new words in your own example sentences. This helps you remember new vocabulary instead of simply memorising their definitions in your mother tongue.
- ② You should learn verbs, nouns and adjectives with their dependent prepositions (e.g. laugh at somebody, talent for something, be good at something).
- ② Try to remember collocations (e.g. make a mistake, do one's homework) and fixed expressions (e.g. at the beginning of, in the beginning) that are considered problematic because they are quite similar.
- ② Learn how to break down words in order to find the root, prefix and suffix. This will not only help you learn more words but also help you understand how they are formed. This will automatically increase your awareness of the language.
- ② You can greatly improve your vocabulary by reading as many authentic English texts (e.g. books, magazines) as possible.

Appendix 1

Prepositional Phrases

AT

at + address	at heart	at random	at the crossroads	at the moment
at a glance	at ... km/miles per hour	at school	at the door	at the sight of
at a loss	at last	at short notice	at the end (of)	at the top/bottom of
at all costs	at least	at the age of	at the expense of	at the weekend
at ease	at night	at the back of	at the front	at university
at first	at noon	at the beginning (of)	at the hospital	at work
at first sight	at once	at the corner	at the latest	

AS

as a result of	as far as	as long as	AHEAD
			ahead/behind schedule

BY

by accident	by chance	by force	by mistake	by phone/post/airmail
by all accounts	by cheque/credit card	by hand	by now	by profession
by all means	by day/night	by heart	by oneself	(take) by surprise
by bus/car/plane	by far	by means of	by one's side	

FOR

for a change	for example	for instance	for sale
for a while	for fear of	for life	
for ages	for granted	for one's sake	
for certain/sure	for hire/rent	for the sake of	

FROM

from experience	from now/then on
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IN

in + month/season	in connection with	in/out of control	in prison	in the future
in + year/century	in contact with	in/out of danger	in private	in the long/short run
all in all	in court	in/out of demand	in progress	in the meantime
in a bad/good mood	in debt	in/out of fashion	in public	in the middle (of)
in a mess	in detail	in/out of hand	in reality	in the mood for
in a queue	in difficulty	in/out of order	in/with reference to	in the morning/
in a row/rows	in exchange for	in/out of place	in relation to	afternoon/evening
in a state	in fact	in/out of print	in reply to	in the mountains
in a while	in favour of	in/out of season	in return	in the North/South
in addition (to)	in flames	in/out of shape	in secret	in the streets
in aid of	in full	in/out of sight	in shock	in the suburbs
in advance	in general	in/out of stock	in short	in this respect
in answer to	in half	in/out of touch	in sight of	in touch with
in any case	in haste	in/out of use	in summary	in town
in captivity	in honour of	in one's opinion	in support of	in trouble (with)
in case of	in hospital	in other words	in the beginning	in vain
in cash	in instalments	in pain	in the centre (of)	in writing
in charge of	in memory	in pairs	in the city/country	
in comfort	in need of	in particular	in the corner of	
in common	in/out of action	in person	in the end	
in conclusion	in/out of business	in practice	in the first place	

INTO

into pieces	(come) into power
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ON

on (a) + day	on + date	on + road/avenue	on a diet	on a farm
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Appendix 1 & 2

on a journey/trip/tour	on business	on one's birthday	on television	on the move
on an excursion	on credit	on one's mind	on time	on the one/other hand
on an island	on demand	on one's own	on top of	on the outskirts
on account of	on display	on page	on the back of	on the phone
on approval	on/off duty	on purpose	on the contrary	on the point of
on arrival	on fire	on sale	on the corner	on the radio
on average	on good/bad terms	on schedule	on the floor	on/off the road
on behalf of	on holiday	on second thought(s)	on the left/right	on the whole
on board	on impulse	on strike	on the market	on weekdays

OUT

out of breath	out of the ordinary	out of the question	out of work
out of date	out of practice	out of reach	

TO

to one's amazement	to one's astonishment	to one's surprise	to some extent	to this day
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UNDER

under age	under control	under pressure	under strain	under the weather
under arrest	under the impression	under repair	under the circumstances	

WITH

with regard to	with respect to	with a view to	with the exception of
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WITHOUT

without (a) doubt	without delay	without fail	without warning
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Appendix 2

Verbs, Adjectives, Nouns with Prepositions

A

Verbs

accuse sb of
advise sb on/about sth
(dis)agree with sb about/on sth
aim at
apologise to sb for sth
apply to sb/sth for sth
(dis)approve of
argue with/sb about/for sth
arrest sb for sth
arrive at a building
arrive in a city/town/country
ask for
associate with

Adjectives

accustomed to
addicted to
afraid of
amazed at/by
amused at/with
angry at sth
angry with sb
annoyed about sth
annoyed with sb
anxious about
ashamed of
astonished at/by

(un)aware of

Nouns with Prepositions

(dis)advantage of
(give) advice on
an answer to

B

Verbs

beg for
believe in
belong to
benefit from
beware of
blame sb for sth
blame sth on sb
boast about/of
borrow from

Adjectives

bad at sth
bored with sth
bound to
busy with

C

Verbs

care about sb/sth
care for sb/sth
choose from/between

collaborate with

combine with
comment on
communicate with
compare with/to
compete with sb for/sth
complain to sb about/of sth
concentrate on sth
confess sth to sb
congratulate sb on sth
connect to/with
consist of
contrast with
contribute to
cooperate with sb
cope with
cover sb in/with sth
criticise for

Adjectives

(in)capable of
careful of
careless about/of
certain about/of
close to
concerned about/for
confident of/about
conscious of
crazy about

crowded with

cruel to

curious about

Nouns with Prepositions

a comparison between

a complaint about

a connection between/with

D

Verbs

deal with

decide on

dedicate sth to sb

depart from

depend on

describe sth to sb

differ from

discourage from

distinguish between

divide sth between/among

divide sth into

divide by (Maths)

dream about/of

Adjectives

delighted with

dependent on

different from/to

disgusted by/at

Nouns with Prepositions

damage to

a decrease in

a delay in

a demand for

a description of

a difference between/in/of

E

Verbs

escape from

exchange sth for sth else

excuse sb for/from

experiment on sb/sth with sth

explain sth to sb

Adjectives

engaged to sb

enthusiastic about

envious of

equal to

excellent at

excited about

experienced in

Nouns with Prepositions

an example of

an exception to

an expert at/in/on sth

F

Verbs

fight with

fill sth with sth else

forget about

Adjectives

faithful to

familiar to sb

familiar with sb/sth

famous for

fed up with

fond of

free from/of sth

friendly with/to

frightened of

full of

Nouns

a failure in

G

Verbs

glance at

Adjectives

generous to sb

good at sth

good for sb/sth

good to sb

grateful to sb for sth

guilty of/about

H

Verbs

head for/towards

hear about/of sb/sth

hear from sb

hope for

Adjectives

handy for

happy about/with sth/sb

happy for sb

harmful to

Nouns with Prepositions

hope for

I

Verbs

include in

insist on

introduce sb to sb/sth

invest in

invite to

involve in

Adjectives

identical to

impressed by/with

independent of

inferior to

interested in

Nouns with Prepositions

an increase in

influence on

an intention of (doing sth)

J

Verbs

join in

Adjectives

jealous of

K

Verbs

know about sth

Adjectives

keen on (doing) sth

known as

Nouns with Prepositions

knowledge of

L

Verbs

lean on/against

lie to sb about sth

listen to

Adjectives

late for

Nouns

a lack of

M

Verbs

(be) made of/from

mean by

mention to

mistake sb/sth for sb/sth else

Adjectives

mad about/on sb/sth

mad at/with sb

married to

mean to sb

N

Adjectives

nervous about

Nouns

a need for

O

Verbs

object to sb/sth

occur to

Nouns with Prepositions

an opinion of/about/in

an opportunity for

the opposite of

P

Verbs

pay for

point at/to

praise sb for sth

pray for sb/sth

prefer to

prepare for

prevent from

protect sb from/against sth

protest about/against/at

provide sb with sth

provide sth for sb

punish sb for

put the blame for sth on sb

Adjectives

patient with

pleased with

polite to

popular with

proud of

Nouns with Prepositions

protection from

(take) pride in

Appendix 2 & 3

Q

Verbs

quarrel with sb about sth

Nouns with Prepositions

a question about

R

Verbs

receive sth from sb

recover from

reduce sth to

refer to

regard sb/sth as

relate to

rely on

remind sb about sth

remind sb of sb/sth

replace sth with sth else

rescue sb from

result from

result in

retire from

Adjectives

ready for

relevant to

reluctant to

respected for

responsible for

rude to

Nouns with Prepositions

a reaction to

a reason for

a reduction in

a relationship between

a relationship with sb

a reply to

a report on

a reputation for

the result of

a rise in

S

Verbs

save sb from

sentence sb to

shout at

smile at/to

speak to/with sb

specialise in

spend money on sth

stare at

steal sth from sb

succeed in

suffer from

supply sb with sth

suspect sb of

Adjectives

safe from

(dis)satisfied with

separate from

serious about

shocked by/at

short of

similar to

sorry for sb

sorry for/about sth

suitable for

superior to

sure of/about sth

surprised at/by

suspicious of

Nouns with Prepositions

a search for

shame on sb

(take) shelter from

a solution to

a specialist in

(feel) sympathy for

T

Verbs

take care of sb/sth

talk to/with sb about sth

thank for

think of/about

translate from

Adjectives

terrible at

terrified of

tired of

typical of

Nouns with Prepositions

a talent for

a taste of

a taste for

a threat to

U

Adjectives

upset about

useful for sth

useful to sb

Nouns with Prepositions

an understanding of

V

Verbs

vote for/against

W

Verbs

wait for

warn sb about/against/of

waste money on sth

wonder about

worry about

Adjectives

weak at sth

worried about

wrong about

Appendix 3

Derivatives

GENERAL SPELLING RULES

- When the root word ends in consonant +e, the final -e is dropped when adding a suffix that starts with a vowel.
e.g. *combine* → *combination* *fame* → *famous* *wide* → *widen*
- When the root word ends in one consonant and before it there is one stressed vowel, the last consonant is doubled when adding a suffix that starts with a vowel.
e.g. *wit* → *witty* *fat* → *fatten* *occur* → *occurrence*
- When the root word ends in -y and before it there is a consonant, the -y changes into -i when adding a suffix.
e.g. *carry* → *carriage* *happy* → *happiness* *glory* → *glorious*

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
accept	acceptance, acceptability	—	accepted, (un)acceptable
achieve	achievement	achiever	achievable
act, activate	(in)action, act, activity, acting	actor, actress, activist	(in)active, actual
—	addiction	addict	addicted, addictive
add	addition, additive	—	additional
—	(in)adequacy	—	(in)adequate
admire	admiration	admirer	admirable, admiring
admit	admittance, admission	—	(in)admissible, admissible
—	adventure	adventurer	adventurous
advertise	advertisement, advertising	advertiser	advertising
—	(dis)advantage	—	(dis)advantageous, (dis)advantaged
advise	advice, advisability	adviser	(in)advisable, advisory(*adv:advisedly)
afford	—	—	affordable
—	agency	agent	—
(dis)agree	(dis)agreement, (dis)agreeableness	—	(dis)agreeable
amaze	amazement	—	amazed, amazing
—	ambition	—	ambitious
amuse	amusement	—	amusing, amused
anger	anger	—	angry
announce	announcement	announcer	(un)announced
annoy	annoyance	—	annoyed, annoying
—	anxiety	—	anxious
apologise	apology	—	apologetic
(dis)appear	(dis)appearance	—	apparent
apply	application, applicator	applicant, applier	(in)applicable, applied
(dis)appoint	(dis)appointment	—	(dis)appointed, (dis)appointing
(dis)approve	(dis)approval	—	(dis)approving
argue	argument, argumentation	—	(un)arguable, argumentative
arrange	arrangement	arranger	arrangeable
arrive	arrival	—	—
—	art, artefact, artistry, artifice	artist	artistic, artful, artless, arty, artificial
assist	assistance	assistant	assistant
astonish	astonishment	—	astonished, astonishing
attend	attendance, attention	attendant	(in)attentive, unattended
attract	attraction, attractiveness	—	(un)attractive
automate	automation, automatic	—	automatic, automated
avoid	avoidance	—	(un)avoidable
bear	bearing	bearer	(un)bearable
beautify	beauty	beautician	beautiful
(mis)behave	(mis)behaviour	—	behavioural
believe	belief	believer	(un)believable
benefit	benefit	beneficiary, benefactor	beneficial
blacken	blackness	—	black
bleed	blood, bleeding	—	bloody, bloodless, bleeding
bore	boredom	bore	bored, boring
breathe	breath, breathing, breather	—	breathless
broaden	breadth	—	broad
brighten	brightness	—	bright
build	building, build	builder	—
burgle	burglary	burglar	—
(mis)calculate	(mis)calculation, calculator	—	calculated, calculating, (in)calculable
care	care, carelessness	—	careful, careless, carefree
—	caution, cautiousness	—	cautious, cautionary
celebrate	celebration	celebrity	celebrated
—	championship	champion	—
characterise	character, characteristic, characterisation	character	(un)characteristic, characterless
cheer	cheerfulness, cheerlessness, cheeriness	—	cheerful, cheerless, cheery
—	childhood	child	childish, childless
choose	choice	—	choosy
—	city, citizenship	citizen	—
—	coast	—	coastal
collect	collection	collector	collective, collected
(dis)colour	colour, colouring, discolouration	—	colourful, colourless, coloured
combine	combination	—	combined
—	comedy, comic	comedian, comic	comical, comic
comfort	(dis)comfort	comforter	(un)comfortable, comforting, comfortless
communicate	communication	communicator	(un)communicative, communicable
compete	competition, competitiveness	competitor	competitive

Appendix 3

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
complain	complaint	complainant	—
complete	completion	—	(in)complete
conclude	conclusion	—	(in)conclusive
confide	confidence, confidentiality	confidant	confident, confidential, confiding
(dis)connect	(dis)connection	connection	(dis)connected, connective
consider	consideration	—	considerable, considerate, considered
construct	(de)construction	constructor	constructive
consume	consumption	consumer	consuming
contain	containment, container	—	—
contribute	contribution	contributor	contributory (in)convenient
—	(in)convenience	—	(un)conventional
convene	convention	convener	cook (un)cooked
cook	cooker, cookery, cooking	cook	co-operation (un)co-operative
co-operate	co-operation	co-operator	correct (in)correct, corrective,
correct	correction, correctness	—	correspondent, corresponding
correspond	correspondence	correspondent	creative
create	creation, creativity, creativeness	creator, creature	criminal
—	crime, criminality	criminal	critic (un)critical
criticise	criticism, critique	critic	cure, curability (in)curable, cureless
cure	cure, curability	curer	curious
—	curiosity	—	dark
darken	darkness	—	day, daily deaf, deafening, deafened
—	day, daily	—	(in)decisive, (un)decided
deafen	deafness	—	decorative
decide	decision, decisiveness	decorator	defensive, (in)defensible
decorate	decoration	defendant, defender	delightful, delighted
defend	defence	defender	demonstrative
delight	delight, delightfulness	—	(un)deniable
demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrator	departed
deny	denial	—	deep
depart	departure	—	(in)dependent, dependable
deepen	depth	—	descriptive
depend	(in)dependence, dependency	dependant	designing
describe	description, descriptiveness	—	(un)desirable, desired
design	design, designing	designer	destructive, indestructible
desire	desire, desirability	—	determined
destroy	destruction, destructiveness	destroyer	(un)developed, developing
determine	determination	determiner	—
develop	development	developer	—
devise	device	—	dead, deathly, deadly, undying
die, deaden	death	—	different
differ, differentiate	difference	—	difficult
—	difficulty	—	diplomatic
—	diplomacy	diplomat	direct, directive, directional
direct	direction, directive, directory, directness	director	disastrous
—	disaster	—	discouraging
discourage	discouragement	—	—
discover	discovery	discoverer	discursive
discuss	discussion	—	distant
distance	distance	—	distributive, distributional
distribute	distribution	distributor	disturbing, disturbed
disturb	disturbance	—	dominant
dominate	dominance, domination	—	doubtful, (un)doubtable, undoubted (adv: doubtless)
doubt	doubt, doubtfulness, doubtlessness	doubter	dramatic
dramatise	drama, dramatisation	dramatist	driving
drive	drive, driving	driver	economics, economy educational, educated, educative
economise	economics, economy	economist	economic, economical
educate	education	educator	effective (in)effective
effect	effect, (in)effectiveness	—	(in)efficient
—	(in)efficiency	—	elect, elective, electoral, electable
elect	election, electorate	elector	embarrassing, embarrassed
embarrass	embarrassment	—	emotional
—	emotion, emotionalism	—	emphasise emphatic
emphasise	emphasis	—	employ (un)employed
employ	(un)employment	employer, employee	enable (un)able, disabled
enable	(in)ability, disability	—	encourage courageous, encouraging
encourage	courage, encouragement, courageousness	—	—

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
end	end, ending	—	endless
endanger	danger	—	dangerous, endangered
energise	energy	—	energetic
engineer	engine, engineering	engineer	—
enjoy	enjoyment	—	enjoyable
entertain	entertainment	entertainer	entertaining
enthuse	enthusiasm	enthusiast	(un)enthusiastic
equip	equipment	—	equipped
—	essence, essentials	—	(in)essential
evidence	evidence	—	evident
examine	examination	examiner, examinee	—
exceed	excess	—	excessive, exceeding
excel	excellence	—	excellent
excite	excitement, excitability	—	exciting, excited, excitable
exhaust	exhaustion	—	exhausting, exhausted, (in)exhaustible
exhibit	exhibition, exhibit	exhibitor	—
exist	existence	—	existent, existential
expand	expansion, expansibility, expansiveness, expanse	—	expansive, expandable, expandible
expect	expectation, expectancy	—	expectant
expend	expense(s), expensiveness	—	(in)expensive, expendable
experiment	experiment, experimentation	experimenter	experimental
explain	explanation	—	explanatory, (in)explicable
explode	explosion, explosiveness	—	explosive
expose	exposure	—	exposed
express	expression, expressionism, expressiveness	expressionist	expressive, expressional, expressionless, expressionistic
extend	extension, extensibility, extent	—	extensive, extensible, extended
fail	failure, failing	—	unfailing
—	faith	—	(un)faithful, faithless
—	fairness, fair	—	(un)fair
familiarise	familiarity, familiarisation	familiar	(un)familiar
—	fame, infamy	—	(in)famous, famed
fascinate	fascination	—	fascinating
—	fashion	—	(un)fashionable
—	fate, fatality	fatalist	fatal, fateful, fated
favour	favour, favourite	—	(un)favourable, favourite, favoured
fear	fear, fearfulness, fearlessness	—	fearful, fearless, fearsome
fertilise	fertilisation, fertiliser	—	(in)fertile
fight	fight, fighting	fighter	fighting
finance	finance	financier	financial
—	fluency	—	fluent
fool	foolishness	fool	foolish
—	—	foreigner	foreign
forge	forgery	forger	forged
forget	forgetfulness	—	forgetful, (un)forgettable
formalise	formality, formalisation	formalist	(in)formal, formalistic
—	(mis)fortune	—	(un)fortunate
found	foundation	founder	—
free	freedom	—	free
freeze	freezer, freeze, freezing	—	frozen, freezing
freshen	freshness	fresher	fresh
—	friendship, friendliness	friend	(un)friendly, friendless
frighten	fright	—	frightened, frightening, frightful
—	fun	—	funny
generalise	generalisation, generality	general	general, generalised
—	generosity, generousness	—	(un)generous
govern	government	governor, governess	governing, (un)governable
grace	grace, graciousness	—	graceful, graceless, gracious
grow	growth	grown-up	growing, grown
guarantee	guarantee	guarantor	—
guide	guide, guidance	guide	guiding, guided
—	guilt, guiltiness	—	guilty, guiltless
—	happiness	—	happy
harden	hardness, hardship	—	hard, hardened, hardy
harm	harm	—	harmful, harmless
hate	hatred, hatefulness	—	hateful
—	health, (un)healthiness	—	(un)healthy

Appendix 3

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
heat	heat, heater, heating	—	heated, hot
heighten	height	—	high
help	help, helping, helplessness	helper	(un)helpful, helpless
—	heroism	hero, heroine	heroic
hesitate	hesitation	—	hesitant
—	history	historian	historic, historical
—	home	—	homeless, homely
—	(dis)honesty	—	(dis)honest
hope	hope	—	hopeful, hopeless
—	horizon	—	horizontal
host, hospitalise	hospital, hospitality	host, hostess	hospitable
humanise	(in)humanity, humanism	humanist, human	(in)human, (in)humane, humanitarian, humanistic
humour	humour, humorlessness	humorist	humorous, humourless
hunger	hunger	—	hungry
hunt	hunting, hunt	hunter	—
—	hygiene	hygienist	(un)hygienic
ice	ice, icing	—	icy, iced
idealise	idea, idealism, idealisation	idealist	ideal, idealistic
ignore	ignorance	—	ignorant
—	illness	—	ill
immigrate	immigration	immigrant	—
imagine	imagination, image	—	imaginary, (un)imaginable, (un)imaginative
imitate	imitation	imitator	imitative, imitational
—	importance	—	(un)important
impress	impression, impressiveness	impressionist	(un)impressive, impressionable
imprison	prison, imprisonment	prisoner	imprisoned
improve	improvement	—	improving, improved
include	inclusion, inclusiveness	—	inclusive, included
individualise	individualism, individuality	individual, individualist	individual, individualistic
influence	influence	—	influential
inform	information	informer, informant	informative, (un)informed
infuriate	fury	—	furious, infuriated, infuriating
inhabit	—	inhabitant	(un)inhabitable, (un)inhabited
injure	injury	—	injured
inspect	inspection	inspector	—
instruct	instruction	instructor	instructive, instructional
insure	insurance, insurability	insurer	insured, insurable
—	intelligence, intelligibility	—	(un)intelligent, (un)intelligible
intend	intention	—	(un)intentional, intended
intensify	intensity	—	intensive, intense
interest	interest	—	(un)interesting, (dis/un)interested
interfere	interference	—	interfering
interpret	interpretation	interpreter	interpretive
interview	interview	interviewer, interviewee	—
introduce	introduction	—	introductory
invent	invention, inventiveness, inventory	inventor	inventive
investigate	investigation	investigator	investigative
invite	invitation	—	inviting, (un)invited
irritate	irritation, irritant	—	irritated, irritating, irritable
—	irony	—	ironic, ironical
—	jealousy	—	jealous
—	jewel, jewellery	jeweller	jewelled
—	journal, journalism	journalist	journalistic
(mis)judge	(mis)judgement	judge	judicious, judgemental
—	kingdom	king	—
know	knowledge	—	knowledgeable, (un)knowing, (un)known
—	language, linguistics	linguist	linguistic
—	lateness	—	late
laugh	laughter	—	laughable
—	law	lawyer	(un)lawful, lawless, (il)legal
lead	leadership, leader	leader	leading
learn	learning	learner	(un)learned
—	(il)legibility	—	(il)legible
lengthen	length	—	long, lengthy
live	life, living, livelihood, liveliness	—	lively, alive, living, live
lighten	light, lightness	—	light
light	lighter, lighting, lightning	—	lit

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
—	likelihood	—	(un)likely
(dis)like	liking, (dis)like	—	likeable
—	(il)literacy, literature	—	(il)literate, literal, literary
(un)lock	lock, locker, locket	—	(un)locked
—	logic, logistics	logician	(il)logical
loosen	looseness	—	loose
lose	loss	loser	lost
love	love, loveliness	lover	lovable, (un)lovely, loving, unloved
—	luck	—	(un)lucky, luckless
luxuriate	luxury, luxuriousness	—	luxurious, luxuriant
mechanise	machine, mechanics, mechanism, mechanisation, machinery	mechanic	mechanical, mechanistic
maintain	maintenance	—	—
major	majority	major	major
manage	management, manageability	manager(-ess)	managing, manageable
manufacture	manufacturing	manufacturer	manufacturing
marry	marriage	—	married
—	mathematics	mathematician	mathematical
mature	(im)maturity, maturation	—	(im)mature
measure	measurement, measure	—	(im)measurable
medicate	medicine, medication, medicament	medic	medical, medicinal, medicated
—	membership	member	—
memorise	memory, memorial, memorisation	—	memorable, memorial
—	minority	minor	minor
—	misery, miserableness	—	miserable
miss	miss	—	missing
mix	mixer, mixture	—	mixed
modernise	modernity, modernism, modernisation	modernist	modern, modernistic
—	month	—	monthly
mother	motherhood	mother	motherly, motherless
—	motor	motorist	motor
mount	mountain, mountaineering	mountaineer	mountainous
move	movement	—	(im)movable, moving
murder	murder	murderer	murderous
—	music, musical	musician	musical
mystify	mystery	—	mysterious, mystic, mystical
nationalise	nation, nationalisation, nationality	nationalist	national, nationalistic
naturalise	nature, naturalisation, naturalness	naturalist	(un)natural, naturalistic
necessitate	necessity, necessities	—	(un)necessary
—	neighbourhood, neighbourliness	neighbour	neighbouring, neighbourly
—	nerve, nervousness	—	nervous
—	noise	—	noisy, noiseless
normalise	norm, normality, normalisation	—	(ab)normal
notice	notice	—	noticeable, unnoticed
numerate	number, numeration, numerator	—	numberless, numerous, numerical, numeral, (in)numerate, innumerable
—	nutrition, nutrient, nutriment	—	nutritious, nutritional, nutritive
(dis)obey	(dis)obedience	—	(dis)obedient
object	object, objection, objective, objectivity	objector	objective, objectionable
oblige	obligation	—	obliging, obligatory, obligated, obliged
observe	observation, observatory	observer	observant
occupy	occupation	occupant, occupier	occupational, (un)occupied
offend	offence, offensiveness	offender	(in)offensive
operate	operation	operator	operational, (in)operative, (in)operable
—	opportunity, opportunism	opportunist	(in)opportune, opportunistic
oppose	opposition	—	opposite, opposable, opposing
optimise	optimism	optimist	optimistic
(dis)organise	(dis)organisation, organiser	organiser	organisational, (dis/un)organised
originate	origin, originality, origination	originator	original
own	ownership	owner	—
—	pain	—	painful, painless
paint	painting, paint	painter	painted
—	parenthood, parentage	parent	parental
participate	participation	participant	—
—	partnership	partner	—
—	(im)patience	—	(im)patient
pay	payment	payer, payee	paying, payable
—	peace, peacefulness	—	peaceful

Appendix 3

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
perfect	perfectionism, (im)perfection	perfectionist	(im)perfect, perfectible
perform	performance	performer	performing
permit	permission, permissiveness	—	(im)permissible, permissive
persist	persistence	—	persistent
impersonate, personalise, personify	person, personality, personnel, personification, impersonation	—	(im)personal, personable, personified
persuade	persuasion, persuasiveness	—	persuasive
—	pessimism	pessimist	pessimistic
photograph	photograph, photography	photographer	photographic
—	physics	physicist, physician	physical
play	play	player	playful, playable
(dis)please	(dis)pleasure	—	(dis)pleased, (un)pleasant, pleasurable
—	poetry, poem	poet	poetic, poetical
poison	poison	—	poisonous
politicise	politics, policy	politician	(im)politic, political
pollute	pollution, pollutant	—	polluted, polluting
popularise	popularity	—	(un)popular
populate	population	people	populated
possess	possession	possessor	possessive, possessed
—	(im)possibility	—	(im)possible
power, empower	power, powerfulness	—	powerful, powerless, powered
practise	practice, practising, practicality	practitioner	(im)practical, (im)practicable, practised
predict	prediction, predictability	—	(un)predictable, predictive
prefer	preference, preferment	—	preferable, preferential
prepare	preparation	—	(un)prepared, preparatory
present	presentation	presenter	presentable, presentational
prevent	prevention	—	preventive, preventable
price	price	—	precious, priceless, pricey
pride	pride	—	proud
privatise	privacy, privatisation	private	private
proceed	procedure, proceeds	—	procedural
produce	product, production, produce, productivity	producer	(un)productive
profess	profession, professionalism, professorship	professor, professional	professional, professorial
promote	promotion	promoter	promotional
protect	protection	protector	protective
(dis)prove	(dis)proof	—	provable, proven
—	psyche, psychology	psychologist	psychological
publish	publishing, publication	publisher	—
punish	punishment	punisher	punishment, punishable
pursue	pursuit	pursuer	—
(dis)qualify	(dis)qualification	—	(dis/un)qualified
quieten	quiet, quietness	—	quiet
rain	rain	—	rainy
—	rapidity	—	rapid
react	reaction, reactor	—	reactionary, reactive
realise	reality, realisation, realism	realist	(un)real, (un)realistic
reason	reason, reasoning	—	(un)reasonable, reasoned
rebel	rebellion	rebel	rebellious
receive	reception, receiver, receptiveness	receptionist, recipient	receptive
recognise	recognition	—	(un)recognisable
reduce	reduction	—	reducible, reductive
refer	reference	referee	referential, referable
reflect	reflection, reflector, reflex	—	reflective, reflexive
refresh	refreshment	—	refreshing
regulate	regulation	regulator	regulatory
reject	rejection, reject	reject	rejected
relate	relation, relationship	relative	related, relative, (ir)relevant
relax	relaxation	—	relaxing, relaxed
rely	(un)reliability, reliance	—	(un)reliable, reliant
relieve	relief	—	relieved
—	religion, religiousness	—	religious
remark	remark	—	(un)remarkable
rent	rental	—	—
repeat	repetition	—	repetitive, repeated, repeatable, repetitious
replace	replacement	replacement	(ir)replaceable
report	report, reportage	reporter	reported

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
represent	representation	representative	(un)representative, representational
reproduce	reproduction	—	reproductive
require	requirement	—	required
research	research	researcher	—
reside	residence, residency	resident	residential
resist	resistance, resistor	—	resistant, resisting, (ir)resistible
respect	respect, respectability	respecter	respectable, respectful, respective
respond	response, responsibility	—	(ir)responsible, responsive
retire	retirement	—	retiring, retired
revise	revision	revisionist	revised, revisory
risk	risk	—	risky
rob	robbery	robber	—
sadden	sadness	—	sad
save, safeguard	safety, safe, safeguard, saving(s)	saver, saviour	(un)safe, savable
(dis)satisfy	(dis)satisfaction	—	(dis)satisfied, (un)satisfactory, satisfying
—	scene, scenery	—	scenic
—	scholarship	scholar	scholastic
—	science	scientist	scientific
—	secret, secrecy	—	secret, secretive
secure	security	—	(in)secure
see	sight	—	sighted, sightless
sense	sense, sensitivity, sensibility,	sensualist	(in)sensible, senseless, (in)sensitive
serve	serving, service	server, servant	—
settle	settlement	settler	unsettling, (un)settled
shame	shame	—	shameful, shameless, ashamed
shop	shop, shopping	shopper	shopping
shorten	shortness, shortage	—	short
sicken	sickness, sickliness	—	sick, sickly, sickening
sign	signature	—	signed
signify	significance	—	(in)significant
—	(dis)similarity	—	(dis)similar
sing	song, singing	singer	singing
—	skill	—	(un)skilful, (un)skilled
sleep	sleep	sleeper	sleepy, sleepless
socialise	society, socialism, socialisation	socialite, socialist, sociologist	(un)social, (un)sociable
—	solitude, solitariness	—	solitary
solve	solution, solubility, solvent	—	(in)soluble, (in)solvent
speak	speech, speaking	speaker	(un)spoken, speechless, unspeakable
specialise	speciality, specialty, specialisation	specialist	special, specialised
spectate	spectacle, spectacles	spectator	spectacular
spend	spending	spender	—
sponsor	sponsorship	sponsor	sponsored
stabilise	(in)stability, stabilisation, stabiliser	—	(un)stable
starve	starvation	—	starved, starving
sterilise	sterilisation, sterility	—	sterile
store	store(s), storage	—	—
straighten	straightness	—	straight
—	strangeness	stranger	strange
strengthen	strength	—	strong
succeed	success, succession	successor	(un)successful, successive, succeeding
suffice	(in)sufficiency	—	(in)sufficient
suggest	suggestion	—	suggested, suggestive
suit	suit, suitability	—	(un)suitable
sum, summarise	sum, summary	—	summary
—	sun	—	sunny
survive	survival	survivor	surviving
suspect	suspicion	suspect	suspicious
symbolise	symbol, symbolism	—	symbolic, symbolical
sympathise	sympathy	sympathiser	(un)sympathetic
talk	talk	talker	talkative
taste	taste	taster	tasteful, tasty, tasteless
—	technique, technicality	technician	technical
—	technology	technologist	technological
tend	tendency	—	—
terrorise, terrify	terror	terroriser	terrifying, terrified, terrific
thank	thanks, thanklessness	—	thankful, thankless
thicken	thickness	—	thick, thickening

Appendix 3

VERB	NOUN	NOUN (person)	ADJECTIVE (+opposite)
thirst	thirst	—	thirsty
think	thought, thinking	thinker	thoughtful, thoughtless, thinking, unthinkable
threaten	threat	—	threatening, threatened
thrill	thrill, thriller	—	thrilling, thrilled
tire	tiredness	—	tired, tiring, tireless, tiresome
tolerate	(in)tolerance, toleration	—	(in)tolerant, (in)tolerable
toughen	toughness	—	tough
—	tradition, traditionalism	traditionalist	traditional
train	training	trainer, trainee	trained, trainable
transform	transformation, transformer	—	transforming
(mis)treat	(mis)treatment, treatise, treaty	—	(un)treatable
(dis)trust	(dis)trust, trustworthiness	trustee	(dis)trustful, trustworthy
—	truth, truthfulness	—	(un)true, (un)truthful
type	typing	typist	typed
(mis)understand	(mis)understanding	—	understandable, understanding
unite	unity, union, unit	—	united
—	universe, universality	—	universal
use	usage, usability	user	useful, useless, (un)usable, (mis)used
value	value, valuation, valuables	valuer	(in)valuable, valueless, valued
vary	variety, variation, variant, variance, variable	—	various, variable, varied
victimise	victim, victimisation	victim	—
violate	violence, violation	violator	violent
—	vision, visibility	visionary	visionary, (in)visible
visit	visit	visitor	visiting
warm	warmth, warmness	—	warm
warn	warning	—	—
weaken	weakness	weakling	weak
—	wealth	—	wealthy
—	week	—	weekly
weigh	weight	—	weighty, weightless
widen	width	—	wide
will	will, (un)willingness	—	(un)willing, wilful
wise	wisdom	—	wise
wonder	wonder	—	wonderful
work	work, works	worker	working, workable
—	worth, worthlessness, worthiness	—	worthy, worthless, worthwhile
—	year	—	yearly
—	youth	youngster	young

Teacher's Notes

Use of English B2 for the FCE Examination and other exams is intended for B2 level students. Apart from thoroughly preparing students for all exams, this book also systematically teaches English grammar and vocabulary. The texts included are based on a variety of interesting and motivating topics which are commonly found in examinations.

The material included in the book is gradually presented and practised in 12 units (Units 1-4, 6-9 and 11-14) and consolidated and revised in units 5, 10 and 15. All 15 units include exercises which are in accordance with the FCE Examination and the ECCE format, while the Final FCE and Final ECCE Tests provide students with further practice and familiarise them fully with the Cambridge FCE Use of English Paper and the Grammar and Vocabulary sections of the ECCE.

Each of the units 1-4, 6-9 and 11-14 has been divided into two sections. The first section mainly focuses on grammar. Collocations, expressions, prepositional phrases, phrasal verbs and words with prepositions are presented and practised through exercises. These exercises enable students to identify the syntactic and semantic features of the items introduced and see how they are used in meaningful contexts. Appendices I and II alphabetically present all prepositional phrases and words with prepositions which are introduced in the book.

In section 1 some grammatical structures are also revised by means of a number of exercises. Although these exercises do not follow the exact examination format, they practise sentence transformation and text completion, thus preparing the ground for the corresponding parts of the FCE Use of English Paper and the ECCE Grammar section. Some basic rules are given in the form of 'Points to Remember' accompanied by illustrative examples which highlight the correct grammatical structures as well as some mistakes commonly made by students. Finally, the most common sentence transformations related to the grammatical structures explained are presented. For further explanations, students can refer to the corresponding part of the special Grammar Revision Section at the end of the book.

The first section of each unit ends with a sub-section called examination practice. This includes two exercises which have a similar format to FCE Use of English Grammar and Vocabulary and ECCE tasks and test a selection of the items that have already been introduced in the unit.

The second section of each of the units 1-4, 6-9 and 11-14 mainly focuses on vocabulary. In this section, seven to nine groups of words that are easily confused are presented and practised through a number of multiple matching/sentence completion exercises. Definitions which highlight the differences between the words in each group are given in the special Vocabulary Section at the end of the book.

The second section of each unit ends with a sub-section called examination practice. This includes two exercises which test a selection of the items that have already been introduced in the unit.

Section 2 also includes a sub-section focusing on derivatives. In each unit, a number of common prefixes and/or suffixes added to verb, noun or adjective roots is discussed and brief rules accompanied by illustrative tables and examples are given. This is followed by an exercise practising the patterns taught. Appendix III presents all derivatives dealt with in the book + more in alphabetical order.

The syllabus of the book includes all the material that is commonly required for Paper 3 of the FCE Examination as well as for ECCE and other exams and should be mastered by students at this level. Despite its comprehensiveness, this book cannot be regarded as exhaustive, as it is possible that a few items not included in it may be set in future examinations.

Use of English B2 for the FCE Examination and other exams has been specifically designed to be completed in approximately forty-five teaching hours, provided that some of its parts are assigned as homework. It is recommended that most of the examination practice sub-sections and consolidation units should be assigned as homework and discussed in class.

The Grammar Review, Vocabulary Notes and Appendices at the end of the book are meant to be used by students for reference, although some parts may have to be explained in class by the teacher. The section including the exam tips should be explained in class, though, before the first Consolidation Unit is done. After completing each Consolidation Unit, teachers should do the corresponding photocopiable Revision Test in class allowing students about one hour and fifteen minutes to complete it.

Revision Test I

Units 1-4

SECTION 1 (FCE format)

PART 1

For questions 1-12, 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).

→ Example: 0

A for

(B) to

C of

D on

ALTERNATIVE FAST FOOD

It is generally agreed upon that fast food is a great solution (0) _____ to _____ the problem of what to eat. However, it's (1) _____ as less nutritional than a healthy meal, which is what growing children need. For years, nutritionists have been trying to get children into the (2) _____ of eating healthy food. Without a doubt, this has not been easy, (3) _____ in mind that they have had to compete with numerous fast food restaurants which are very popular with young people.

Nutritionists have lately (4) _____ up with an idea which could prove to be successful. This involves (5) _____ children how to cook and in the process to enjoy the taste of fresh food.

In the long run, this may keep them (6) _____ fast food. There are already a number of school projects throughout Britain that are experimenting with the idea. They begin by making vegetarian pizza -

(7) _____ the dough and the topping. Many children were (8) _____ with their own home-made pizzas. When they compared their pizzas with ready-made ones, the differences were noticeable. They found the latter greasy and not (9) _____ delicious as the home-made ones.

Throughout the lessons, the children learn about quality and become skilful in the different techniques

(10) _____ in cooking. They become interested in cooking and (11) _____ they even learn how to look after themselves by eating nutritious food.

Finally, nutritionists would like to get children cooking at home, too. It may be messy, but, it's also a(n) (12) _____ for parents to spend quality time with their children.

1	A regarded	B observed	C noticed	D recognised
2	A custom	B habit	C routine	D trend
3	A staying	B getting	C keeping	D holding
4	A come	B caught	C gone	D got
5	A learning	B teaching	C studying	D facing
6	A off	B back	C out of	D up with
7	A neither	B both	C all	D either
8	A enthusiastic	B astonished	C impressed	D keen
9	A much	B as	C even	D more
10	A respected	B included	C involved	D addicted
11	A in no time	B at times	C on time	D in time
12	A ambition	B position	C opportunity	D reduction

PART 2

For questions 13-24, 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).

MUMMIFICATION

Many cultures, (0) *such* as the Incas, the Australian Aborigines and the ancient Egyptians practised the custom of mummifying their dead. Mummification dates as far back

(13) _____ 3000 BC, and it was the ancient Egyptians who carried (14) _____ the process most often and most thoroughly.

There were various ways of mummifying a body. The best method was also the (15) _____ time-consuming and took about seventy days.

(16) _____ method involved opening up the body and removing the internal organs, (17) _____ were placed in jars. Spices and resin were then placed in the body. Such a burial was very expensive and only (18) _____ rich could afford it. A cheaper way was to soak the

(19) _____ body in chemicals for four to five weeks.

However, (20) _____ methods required the body to be wrapped in many layers of bandages. As (21) _____ as the body was wrapped up, it was placed in a coffin which was in the shape of a mummy, and then in a second coffin made of wood, stone or even gold. As the process was considered holy, the knowledge

(22) _____ how to mummify a body was reserved for only a (23) _____ people and (24) _____ step was accompanied by prayers.

Revision test I

PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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 (O).

HOLIDAY NEEDS

Summer is in the air and it's only (O) natural for people to feel good and (25) enthusiasm about going on holiday. Everyone needs to relax and get away, so they try to use their (26) year leave in the best possible way. Some people find it (27) logic to stay at a holiday resort and have everything done for them. Of course, if you are (28) wealth, money is not an issue whatsoever. A more (29) economics alternative would be a camping holiday, which many people consider to be much more (30) adventure and challenging. Exploring nature as well as relaxing (31) peace in the mountains is a great way to recharge your batteries. (32) need to say, getting away and escaping from your routine reduces stress. Any (33) psychology will tell you of the benefits a holiday offers. So, even if you have to (34) economy in order to afford a holiday, do it. In the end, it's worth it!

NATURE
ENTHUSIASM
YEAR
LOGIC
WEALTH
ECONOMICS
ADVENTURE
PEACE
NEED
PSYCHOLOGY
ECONOMY

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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 (O).

- Example: O When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.
used When I was younger, I used to play tennis every Sunday.
- 35 Both houses are fairly new, but John's is more modern than ours.
the Both houses are fairly new, but John's is more modern than the two.
- 36 The company has only two employees and they both work part-time.
neither The company has only two employees, neither of whom works full-time.
- 37 John had never felt so proud of his work.
time It was the time John had never felt so proud of his work.
- 38 She inherited her father's fortune six months ago.
came It has been six months since she inherited her father's fortune.
- 39 Jack hadn't had Chinese food for weeks and yesterday he ordered some.
which Yesterday Jack ordered some Chinese food, which he hadn't had for weeks.
- 40 I will investigate the matter and then I will give you my opinion.
into I will give you my opinion once I have investigated the matter.
- 41 How long have you been exercising at home?
working When you have been working at home?
- 42 She always takes her credit card with her wherever she goes.
never She never goes anywhere without her credit card.

SECTION 2 (ECCE format)**Grammar****Choose the correct answer.**

1. My best friend _____ over for dinner tonight.
 a. comes b. is coming
 c. will have come d. has been coming
2. That's the island _____ we spent our vacation last year.
 a. that b. which
 c. where d. whom
3. Hardly _____ noticed that she had left.
 a. anybody b. nobody
 c. somebody d. everybody
4. When the bomb went _____, there were a lot of people in the department store but luckily no one was injured.
 a. out b. over
 c. through d. off
5. The baby had a temperature yesterday and today it is _____.
 a. badly b. worse
 c. badlier d. worst

Vocabulary**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Who's the leading actor in this movie? I can't _____ his name.
 a. remind b. recognise
 c. recall d. memorise
2. It took Julie quite some time to _____ to terms with the fact that she wouldn't go to work again after she retired.
 a. come b. get
 c. reach d. go
3. To _____ an interpreter, you need to be fluent in at least two languages.
 a. grow b. become
 c. arise d. involve
4. I didn't like my boss in the beginning, but I soon got _____ to his strange ways.
 a. accustomed b. familiar
 c. aware d. addicted
5. Caroline is really _____ of children. She says that when she grows up, she'll have at least four.
 a. fond b. interested
 c. eager d. keen

6. I _____ dinner yet and I'm starving.
 a. haven't b. haven't had
 c. don't have d. hadn't
7. Kelly is _____ interested in photography.
 a. a lot b. enough
 c. far d. very
8. We went camping _____ the mountains. It was very relaxing to be so close to nature.
 a. at b. in
 c. up d. by
9. The apartment in _____ he lives is on the fifth floor.
 a. that b. where
 c. which d. whose
10. After he lost his job, he has been living on very _____ money, but it doesn't seem to bother him.
 a. few b. a few
 c. a little d. little

6. "It's cold in here."
 "Should I _____ you a sweater to put on?"
 a. get b. deliver
 c. carry d. approach
7. The firm I work for has over five hundred _____.
 a. employers b. colleagues
 c. attendants d. employees
8. There was a _____ of lightning and it suddenly started pouring with rain.
 a. clap b. bunch
 c. flash d. flock
9. Steve went through a red traffic light, and he was lucky to _____ with only a fine.
 a. get away b. carry out
 c. come round d. go ahead
10. People who are colour-blind cannot _____ between green and red.
 a. associate b. depart
 c. differ d. distinguish

PART 1

For questions 1-12, 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).

→ Example: 0

A believe

B regard

C think

D consider

KILLER PLANTS

People (0) consider all plants to be harmless. But that is not the case with carnivorous plants, otherwise known as killer plants.

Carnivorous plants are every insect's nightmare, as the insect cannot (1) _____ the colour of the plant and the sweet liquid on the inside of its leaves. However, once it has landed, sensitive hairs on the leaves signal the plant to pump a small amount of water around the leaves, which makes them partially (2) _____. By this time, the insect has (3) _____ it is in trouble, because the hairs on the edges of the leaves have formed bars which trap the insect inside. (4) _____, there is little chance of the insect (5) _____.

Carnivorous plants thrive in areas where the soil is poor. (6) _____ the (7) _____ supply of nutrients, they get what they require from live insects. Among the plants of this category is the Venus flytrap, native to North and South Carolina, USA. It produces small white flowers and its leaves consist (8) _____ two bright lobes. It is (9) _____ that one Venus flytrap will eat around five thousand flies in its lifetime. If necessary, it will even consume small spiders.

Surprisingly, the largest prey are (10) _____ to have been found in traps in the tropics.

Carnivorous plants there have captured animals the size of birds or small rodents.

So, here's a word of (11) _____. Don't (12) _____ a mistake and tease a flytrap with your finger. You might not get it back!

1	A refuse	B deny	C resist	D reject
2	A to close	B to be closed	C close	D closing
3	A realised	B recognised	C known	D agreed
4	A On second thoughts	B In vain	C On the contrary	D Under these circumstances
5	A to escape	B escape	C escaping	D to escaping
6	A As for	B Because of	C As well as	D Regardless of
7	A short	B shortage	C inadequate	D lack
8	A of	B with	C from	D in
9	A guessed	B estimated	C predicted	D assumed
10	A announced	B presented	C commented	D reported
11	A instruction	B tip	C direction	D advice
12	A perform	B make	C do	D try

PART 2

For questions 13-24, 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).

TIMES ARE CHANGING

The twentieth century is believed to (0) have been a century of technological advances, when many changes were made, which have dramatically affected people's lives. Take, for instance, life expectancy. Until the nineteenth century, people lived till the age of thirty-five (13) on average. Growing (14) in unhealthy living conditions, lack of good quality food and hard work, all contributed (15) low life expectancy.

(16) A big change concerns people's homes and way of life. Families once had to settle for the bare essentials. Large extended families lived together in small houses. Nowadays, our houses are bigger and better; extended families have been replaced by nuclear families; and both parents work long hours.

Transport has come a (17) different way, too. The car has replaced earlier means of transport, and public transport has also been improved. As a (18) result, travel time has decreased drastically and people have (19) been brought closer together.

However, all this progress has come at (20) a cost. We live in a modern world and our life has been made easier, (21) but stress and anxiety are major health concerns. Family ties are not as strong as they used to be, as parents work hard to afford all the luxuries, which nowadays are considered to (22) be necessities. Last but not (23) least, cars and other means of transport cause congestion and pollution.

It is clear that a balance (24) needs to be found before the situation gets out of hand.

Revision test II

PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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 (O).

A HOLIDAY OFFER

It's summer and everybody is looking forward to (O) getting away to a holiday place where they can enjoy their favourite (25) . But are you one of those people whose anxiety levels reach new (26) every time you think about organising your holidays? If you are (27) with what is available, don't feel frustrated and (28) . We are here to find the right place for you and make your life (29) and more relaxed. Whether you dream of a holiday in the mountains to enjoy the (30) of nature, or you like the busy resorts that offer people a (31) of things to do, come and see us! We (32) in making your dreams come true. No one can deny the (33) of being able to get away from your daily routine and going to a place that is to your (34) . So why don't you take the time to consider our offer?

**GET
ACTIVE
HIGH
SATISFY
HELP
EASY
QUIET
VARIOUS
SPECIAL
IMPORTANT
SATISFY**

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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 (O).

→ Example: 0 When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.

used When I was younger, I used to play tennis every Sunday.

35 An optician must test your eyesight as soon as possible.

tested You need _____ as soon as possible.

36 Kate, I suggest we go camping this summer.

how Kate, _____ this summer?

37 It was wrong of you to cheat him out of his money.

should You _____ out of his money.

38 They made me refuse the offer.

down | _____ the offer.

39 He still finds it difficult to drive on the right-hand side of the road.

get He can't _____ driving on the right-hand side of the road.

40 Could I interrupt you for a moment?

my Would _____ for a moment?

41 They don't let people take photographs in the art gallery.

allowed People _____ photographs in the art gallery.

42 He was not able to complete the application form on his own.

in He was incapable _____ the application form on his own.

SECTION 2 (ECCE format)**Grammar****Choose the correct answer.**

1. It was kind of you _____ my daughter home after the party.
 a. to bring b. bring
 c. bringing d. to bringing
2. When Tom looked at _____ in the mirror, he noticed that his eyes were red.
 a. him b. himself
 c. his d. he
3. Now that she's moved to the suburbs, she misses _____ by her friends.
 a. to be visited b. have been visited
 c. being visited d. been visited
4. If the day turns _____ wet, we may have to change our plans.
 a. up b. into
 c. on d. out
5. She decided to let them _____ for the night though she didn't want to.
 a. to stay b. staying
 c. stay d. have stayed
6. We _____ either eat out or order takeout. What do you prefer?
 a. should b. could
 c. would d. have to
7. The new mayor has a reputation _____ being corrupted, but that's far from the truth.
 a. of b. on
 c. about d. for
8. After the alarm went off, a man was seen _____ down the stairs quickly and leaving the building.
 a. walk b. walking
 c. to walk d. to walking
9. Samantha could have been an excellent musician but she hasn't made good use _____ her talents.
 a. to b. for
 c. of d. on
10. Did they finally get their washing machine _____?
 a. repair b. to repair
 c. repairing d. repaired

Vocabulary**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Cathy got a speeding _____ for exceeding the speed limit.
 a. fee b. fare
 c. ticket d. receipt
2. John is a very talented writer. His books have gained several literary _____.
 a. donations b. rewards
 c. prices d. prizes
3. "Look at that awful stain on my new dress! What would you _____ for removing this ink stain?"
 a. recommend b. consult
 c. propose d. confess
4. "You should keep in mind that a car _____ servicing regularly, otherwise you'll have problems with it."
 a. inquires b. requests
 c. requires d. commands
5. The residents _____ to having a mall built in their neighbourhood.
 a. rejected b. disapproved
 c. resisted d. objected
6. When Mary's grandmother died, she came into some _____ jewels.
 a. priceless b. worthless
 c. insufficient d. available
7. Jenny is a _____ secretary; she never makes mistakes and I have complete trust in her.
 a. convenient b. spare
 c. reliable d. usable
8. We decided to _____ the best of the situation and have our picnic despite the awful weather.
 a. do b. make
 c. give d. take
9. "What time are you planning to _____ on your trip tomorrow?"
 "We haven't decided yet."
 a. set off b. turn on
 c. make for d. run along
10. "Don't be so _____ to your brother! He just wanted to play with you and you kicked him!"
 a. jealous b. relevant
 c. mean d. upset

Revision Test III

Units 11 - 14

PART 1

For questions 1-12, 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).

→ Example: 0

A harm

B injure

C hurt

D suffer

SUMMER IN THE CITY

Summer is a wonderful season because it means sun, beaches and having fun. However, summer in the city can make one (0) suffer. A mixture of airborne gases and heat can (1) _____ something of a mini-greenhouse effect, which is (2) _____ to our health. This, in turn, brings (3) _____ a rise in temperature, making it essential to seek (4) _____ in an air-conditioned building. Some cities even have the added problem of smog. This, combined with the heat makes conditions unbearable.

Asthmatics, who are considered to be more (5) _____ during the summer season, are the ones who are (6) _____ the most by these conditions and their lives are often (7) _____. It is therefore important that these people (8) _____ going out when pollution levels are high. According to official records, the increase in temperature coincides with a higher number of deaths. Twenty percent more people die from heart attacks or are killed in car accidents. However, there is hope for city dwellers. Experts say that the situation can be (9) _____ if we pay more (10) _____ to looking after our environment. One step would be to (11) _____ the number of vehicles and limit heavy industry, which produce toxic emissions. Even (12) _____ dark-coloured roofs with lighter-coloured ones can cause a drop in temperature of up to 4° Celcius.

1	A result	B gain	C remain	D create
2	A wrong	B suspicious	C harmful	D serious
3	A up	B about	C round	D along
4	A rescue	B guard	C shelter	D caution
5	A sensitive	B sensational	C sensible	D influenced
6	A affected	B attacked	C obliged	D appealed
7	A warned	B risked	C damaged	D endangered
8	A omit	B avoid	C ban	D prevent
9	A improved	B progressed	C recovered	D saved
10	A care	B caution	C interest	D attention
11	A demolish	B lower	C reduce	D destroy
12	A exchanging	B urging	C advancing	D replacing

PART 2

For questions 13–24, 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).

AN INTERVIEW WITH A CHALET COOK

Working as a chalet cook at a ski resort is the perfect opportunity to combine cooking (0) *with* skiing - at least that's what Victoria Kent thought. She (13) _____ up a post as a chalet cook in the French Alps last year but didn't get to see much of the slopes.

First of all, she had to prepare a considerable amount of food every day.

In (14) _____ to buying all the food and preparing it, Victoria had to tidy up the chalet and make sure everything ran smoothly.

(15) _____ the job appeared exciting and easy at first, it soon became apparent that this wasn't the case. Victoria had to work hard (16) _____ that she could cope. Since she didn't have any help, she had to take (17) _____ of everything by herself. She'd rather forget the time the dishwasher was out of (18) _____ for a week and the inconvenience that it had caused her.

On top (19) _____ it being hard work, the pay wasn't the best either. Victoria earned only £150 a week and was, therefore, unable to save up much. At times she wondered

(20) _____ it was worth it and often thought of giving it (21) _____, and going home. But, all (22) _____ all, Victoria admitted having gained invaluable experience which built up her character. When asked if she (23) _____ go back, she replied that she would, (24) _____ that she worked with others and shared the responsibility.

Revision test III

PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. 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 (O).

Mata Hari

Margaretha Zelle was a well known (O) entertainer at the beginning of the 20th century. Her sensational Eastern-style (25) _____ made her famous throughout Europe. But who was Margaretha Zelle? She was an (26) _____ woman who was born in the Netherlands, but lived in the (27) _____ capital for most of her adult life. She gave (28) _____ the stage name Mata Hari, which literally means 'eye of the day', and is a Malayan (29) _____ used to describe the sun. She was extremely successful and before long became very wealthy. Her good fortune ended during World War I. The (30) _____ in Paris accused her of being responsible for handing over documents to the (31) _____. However, her (32) _____ to prove her innocence had serious consequences. She was sentenced to (33) _____ and was consequently shot by a firing squad. Till now, this (34) _____ wartime incident remains shrouded in mystery.

ENTERTAIN
PERFORM
ATTRACT
FRANCE
HER
EXPRESS
GOVERN
GERMANY
FAIL
DIE
PLEASE

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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 (O).

- Example: O When I was younger, I played tennis every Sunday.
used When I was younger, I used to play tennis every Sunday.
- 35 "Don't go swimming on a full stomach," the lifeguard said to us.
advised The lifeguard _____ swimming on a full stomach.
- 36 It would be foolish of us not to go shopping during the sales.
if It would be foolish of us _____ shopping during the sales.
- 37 They are saving up as they want to buy a new car.
view They are saving up _____ a new car.
- 38 I don't want to lie to him this time.
truth I'd _____ this time.
- 39 "I'm sorry I shouted at you," Kelly said to me.
apologised Kelly _____ at me.
- 40 After her illness, she wasn't strong enough to be able to walk on her own.
so After her illness, she _____ couldn't walk on her own.
- 41 You can use the telephone if it works.
not You can use the telephone provided _____ order.
- 42 In spite of making a lot of mistakes, she passed the test.
even She passed the test _____ a lot of mistakes.

SECTION 2 (ECCE format)

Grammar

Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ the heavy rain, all flights were cancelled.

a. Because b. Since

c. Due to d. As

2. Susan made a wish and then she blew _____ the candles on her birthday cake.

a. up b. over

c. out d. away

3. _____ more responsible, she wouldn't have lost her job.

a. If she would be b. Had she been

c. would she be d. If she has been

4. I wish you _____ making so much noise! I just need to relax for a while.

a. will stop b. stop

c. had stopped d. would stop

5. The burglar didn't turn on the lights _____ be seen by the neighbours.

a. so that not b. so as not to

c. so that to not d. so as to not

6. He's always boasting _____ his children's success at school.

a. for b. about

c. on d. in

7. The teacher wanted to know where _____.

a. did I live b. I lived

c. do I live d. have I lived

8. It was _____ frightful accident that I'll never forget it.

a. such a b. a so

c. a too d. so

9. Would you _____ a yacht if you were rich?

a. bought b. have bought

c. had bought d. buy

10. _____ Cathy tried hard, she didn't manage to win the race.

a. Even though b. In spite of

c. Despite d. Despite of

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. Many businesses have _____ because of the financial crisis.
a. ended up b. given out
c. closed down d. dropped off

2. The hijackers kept the pilot as a _____ on board the plane.
a. convict b. victim
c. hostage d. kidnapper

3. I won't _____ your behaving in this way! Please stop!
a. forbid b. resist
c. remain d. tolerate

4. Mary is not always _____ for her appointments. She's late at times.
a. punctual b. sharp
c. exact d. correct

5. A good way to _____ your English is to visit an English-speaking country.
a. decrease b. improve
c. produce d. recover

6. I said hello to Jill, but she _____ me completely.
a. neglected b. omitted
c. cheated d. ignored

7. A good friend should _____ you whatever happens.
a. stand by b. take after
c. let down d. bring round

8. The two companies are _____ with each other to gain the contract.
a. combining b. competing
c. comparing d. protesting

9. Lucy has been under considerable _____ lately because she has a lot of personal problems.
a. haste b. schedule
c. aid d. strain

10. I think Meryl should _____ responsibility for the company's financial problems.
a. mind b. pay
c. give d. take

Key to Revision Tests

Revision Test I (Units 1-4)

PART 1	PART 2	PART 3	PART 4	Grammar
1 regarded	13 as	25 enthusiastic	35 the more modern of	1 b 6 b
2 habit	14 out	26 yearly	36 neither of whom	2 c 7 d
3 keeping	15 most	27 logical	37 first time John had felt	3 a 8 b
4 come	16 This	28 wealthy	38 since she came into	4 d 9 c
5 teaching	17 which	29 economical	39 which he hadn't had	5 b 10 d
6 off	18 the	30 adventurous	40 when I look/have looked into	
7 both	19 whole/dead	31 peacefully	41 did you start working out	Vocabulary
8 impressed	20 both/these	32 needless	42 never goes anywhere without	1 c 6 a
9 as	21 soon	33 psychologist		2 a 7 d
10 involved	22 of	34 economise		3 b 8 c
11 in no time	23 few			4 a 9 a
12 opportunity	24 each/every			5 a 10 d

Revision Test II (Units 6-9)

PART 1	PART 2	PART 3	PART 4	Grammar
1 resist	13 on	25 activities	35 to have/get your eyesight tested	1 a 6 b
2 close	14 up	26 heights	36 how about going camping	2 b 7 d
3 realised	15 to	27 dissatisfied	37 shouldn't have cheated him	3 c 8 b
4 Under these circumstances	16 Another	28 helpless	38 was made to turn down	4 d 9 c
5 escaping	17 long	29 easier	39 get used to	5 c 10 d
6 Because of	18 result	30 quietness	40 you mind my interrupting you	
7 inadequate	19 been	31 variety	41 are not allowed to take	Vocabulary
8 of	20 a	32 specialise	42 of filling in	1 c 6 a
9 estimated	21 but/yet/however	33 importance		2 d 7 c
10 reported	22 be	34 satisfaction		3 a 8 b
11 advice	23 least			4 c 9 a
12 make	24 has/ought			5 d 10 c

Revision Test III (Units 11-14)

PART 1	PART 2	PART 3	PART 4	Grammar
1 create	13 took	25 performance(s)	35 advised us not to go/against going	1 c 6 b
2 harmful	14 addition	26 attractive	36 if we didn't/don't go	2 c 7 b
3 about	15 Although/	27 French	37 with a view to buying	3 b 8 a
4 shelter	Though	28 herself	38 rather tell him the truth	4 d 9 d
5 sensitive	16 so	29 expression	39 apologised for shouting/having	5 b 10 a
6 affected	17 care	30 government	shouted	
7 endangered	18 order	31 Germans	40 was so weak (that) she	
8 avoid	19 of	32 failure	41 it is not out of	1 c 6 d
9 improved	20 whether/if	33 death	42 even though she (had) made	2 c 7 a
10 attention	21 up	34 unpleasant		3 d 8 b
11 reduce	22 in			4 a 9 d
12 replacing	23 would			5 b 10 d
	24 provided			

Vocabulary

E. MOUTSOU

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