

FCE Premium Lesson 20

Sentence transformations 91 - 95

Language

Articles

Exam technique / practice

Listening Part 3

Speaking Part 3



What can you remember?

- 86** Please write to me whenever you feel like it.
DROP Please whenever you feel like it.
- 87** My father was furious when he saw the credit card bill.
ROOF My father he saw the credit card bill
- 88** Our car and theirs are alike.
SIMILAR Our car theirs.
- 89** They cancelled the picnic because of the rain.
OFF The picnic because of the rain.
- 90** She wouldn't have started singing if her parents hadn't persuaded her.
TAKEN Had it not been for her parent's persuasion, she singing.

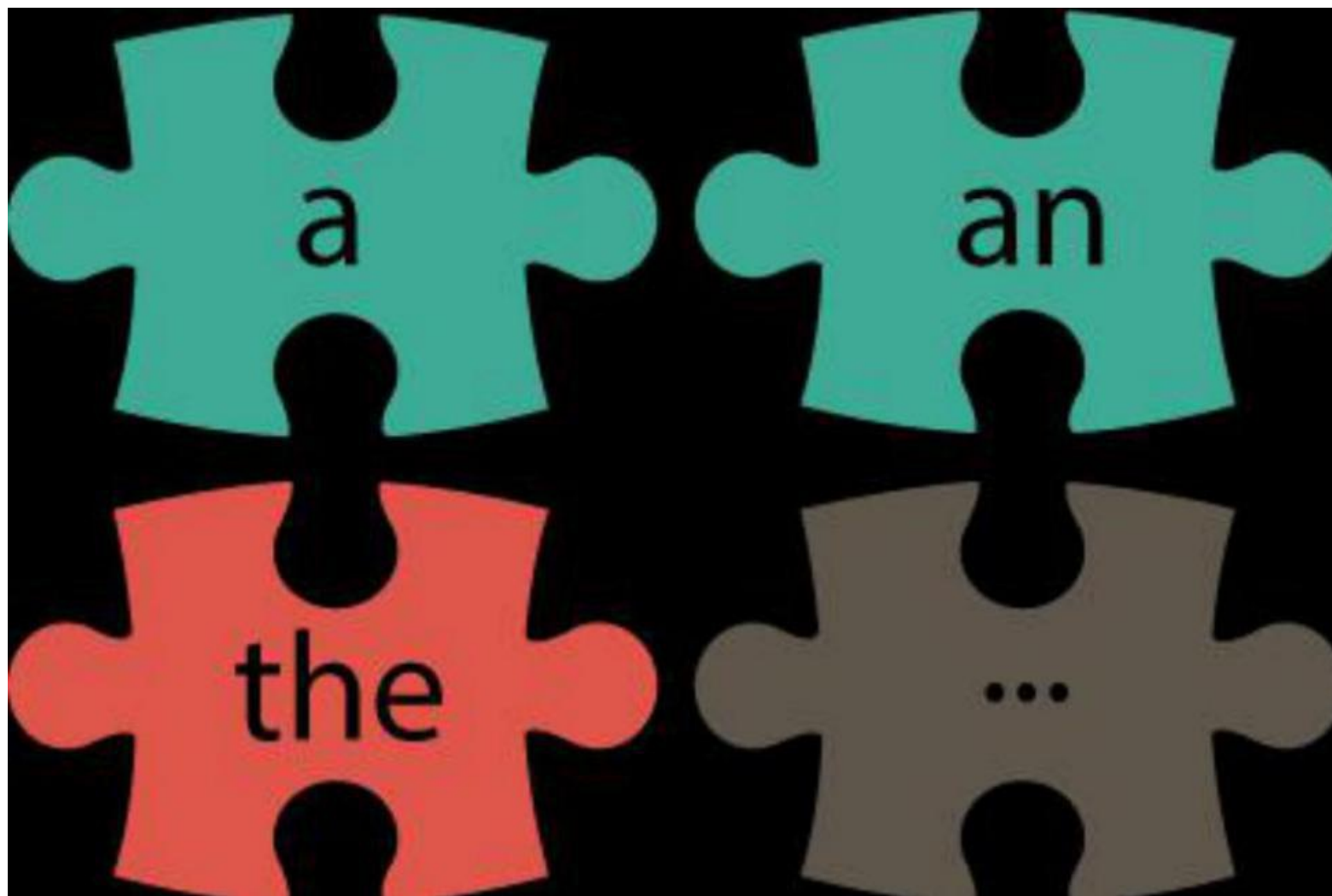
- 86** Please write to me whenever you feel like it.
DROP Please **drop me a line** whenever you feel like it.
- 87** My father was furious when he saw the credit card bill.
ROOF My father **hit the roof when** he saw the credit card bill
- 88** Our car and theirs are alike.
SIMILAR Our car **is similar to** theirs.
- 89** They cancelled the picnic because of the rain.
OFF The picnic **was called off** because of the rain.
- 90** She wouldn't have started singing if her parents hadn't persuaded her.
TAKEN Had it not been for her parent's persuasion, she **would not have taken up** singing.

Now let's look at today's sentences

- 91** I'm sure Jack didn't intend to disturb you.
INTENTION I'm sure Jack you.
- 92** "Whose car is this?" he asked.
BELONG 'Who?' he asked.
- 93** We couldn't decide which make of car to buy.
DECISION We couldn't which make of car to buy.
- 94** He has a friendly relationship with his boss.
TERMS He with his boss.
- 95** The topic was too complicated for them to understand.
SIMPLE The topic for them to understand.

Answers

- 91** I'm sure Jack didn't intend to disturb you.
INTENTION I'm sure Jack had no intention of disturbing you.
- 92** "Whose car is this?" he asked.
BELONG 'Who does this car belong to?' he asked.
- 93** We couldn't decide which make of car to buy.
DECISION We couldn't make a decision about / on which make of car to buy.
- 94** He has a friendly relationship with his boss.
TERMS He is on good/friendly terms with his boss.
- 95** The topic was too complicated for them to understand.
SIMPLE The topic was not simple enough for them to understand.



Complete the rules with *the*, *no article* and *a/an*.

- 1 We use with singular countable nouns mentioned for the first time, with people's jobs and some expressions with numbers.
- 2 We use when we mention something again or it is common knowledge, when there is only one of something, with superlatives, inventions, types of animal, musical instruments, and certain groups of people, e.g. *the young*, *the unemployed*.
- 3 We use when we talk in general and in the plural, with abstract nouns, or with sports, certain illnesses and some expressions following *to*, such as *work*, *bed* and *school*.

Answers

- 1 We use **a/an** with singular countable nouns mentioned for the first time, with people's jobs and some expressions with numbers.
- 2 We use **the** when we mention something again or it is common knowledge, when there is only one of something, with superlatives, inventions, types of animal, musical instruments, and certain groups of people, e.g. *the young, the unemployed*.
- 3 We use **—** when we talk in general and in the plural, with abstract nouns, or with sports, certain illnesses and some expressions following *to*, such as *work, bed* and *school*.

Correct the mistakes in these sentences
written by exam candidates.

- 1 I have just recovered from a flu.
- 2 I think one of the most important inventions is telephone.
- 3 He was an officer in army.
- 4 I think cars are greatest danger of all.
- 5 There was 7.8 per cent increase in sales last year.
- 6 I enjoy riding more than playing piano.
- 7 I am engineer in Shanghai.
- 8 I must tell you: I've found the very interesting job.

Answers

- 1 I have just recovered from ^{the} flu.
- 2 I think one of the most important inventions is ^{the} telephone.
- 3 He was an officer in ^{the} army.
- 4 I think cars are ^{the} greatest danger of all.
- 5 There was ^a 7.8 per cent increase in sales last year.
- 6 I enjoy riding more than playing ^{the} piano.
- 7 I am ^{an} engineer in Shanghai.
- 8 I must tell you: I've found ^a very interesting job.

Match sentences a-j with rules 1-11. Some sentences match more than one rule. The rules can be used more than once.

- a He's a waiter.
- b The Earth is egg-shaped.
- c The United States exports wheat.
- d The British love curry.
- e He's the best chef in Bangkok.
- f I usually go to a restaurant that overlooks the River Thames.
- g The Rocky Mountains are great for skiing.
- h I hate fast food.
- i There's a restaurant next to our house – it's the restaurant with a red sign.
- j Football always makes me hungry.

- 1 *the* is used with rivers, oceans, seas, mountain ranges
- 2 no article is used with most streets, villages, towns, cities, countries, lakes, single mountains
- 3 *the* is used with national groups
- 4 *a/an* is used with jobs
- 5 no article is used with sports
- 6 *the* is used when there is only one of something
- 7 *the* is used for countries in the plural, e.g. The Netherlands
- 8 *the* is used with superlatives
- 9 no article is used when a noun is used generally
- 10 *a/an* is used when something is mentioned for the first time
- 11 *the* is used when a noun has already been mentioned

Answers

- a He's a waiter. 4
- b The Earth is egg-shaped. 6
- c The United States exports wheat. 7 9
- d The British love curry. 3 9
- e He's the best chef in Bangkok. 8 2
- f I usually go to a restaurant that overlooks the River Thames. 10 1
- g The Rocky Mountains are great for skiing. 1 5
- h I hate fast food. 9
- i There's a restaurant next to our house – it's the restaurant with a red sign. 10 11
- j Football always makes me hungry. 5

- 1 *the* is used with rivers, oceans, seas, mountain ranges
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Read through this article and decide whether to use *a/an*, *the* or nothing in the gaps. Some gaps can have more than one answer.

'I'll have what he's having.' That's what (1) diners sometimes tell (2) waiters when another customer is served (3) meal that looks delicious. Wouldn't it be simpler if you could see every dish on (4) menu before making up your mind? In (5) Japan, that's exactly what diners can do. There, (6) restaurant displays of real-looking fake food, called *sanpuru*, serve as (7) three-dimensional menu.

At one time, restaurants in Japan used to display real food to advertise (8) restaurant's specialities, and to allow customers to 'preview' their meal. (9) displays also meant that (10) foreigners unable to read (11) Japanese menu could figure out (12) best thing to order. In the 1930s (13) first fake foods were made from (14) wax. Eventually such fake foods replaced (15) real foods. Today *sanpuru* are made from vinyl, (16) kind of plastic.

Answers

'I'll have what he's having.' That's what
(1) - / the diners sometimes tell (2) - / the
waiters when another customer is served
(3) a meal that looks delicious. Wouldn't it be
simpler if you could see every dish on (4) the
menu before making up your mind? In (5) -
Japan, that's exactly what diners can do. There,
(6) - restaurant displays of real-looking fake
food, called *sanpuru*, serve as (7) a three-
dimensional menu.

At one time, restaurants in Japan used to display
real food to advertise (8) a/the restaurant's
specialities, and to allow customers to 'preview' their
meal. (9) the displays also meant that
(10) - foreigners unable to read (11) a/the
Japanese menu could figure out (12) the best
thing to order. In the 1930s (13) the first fake
foods were made from (14) - wax. Eventually
such fake foods replaced (15) - real foods.
Today *sanpuru* are made from vinyl, (16) a
kind of plastic.

Speaking Part 3



A town wants to encourage visitors to its new seaside resort. Discuss how these ideas would attract visitors.

Now you have 1 minute to decide on the best one

It's important to link your ideas to your partner's.
Use these phrases to help you.

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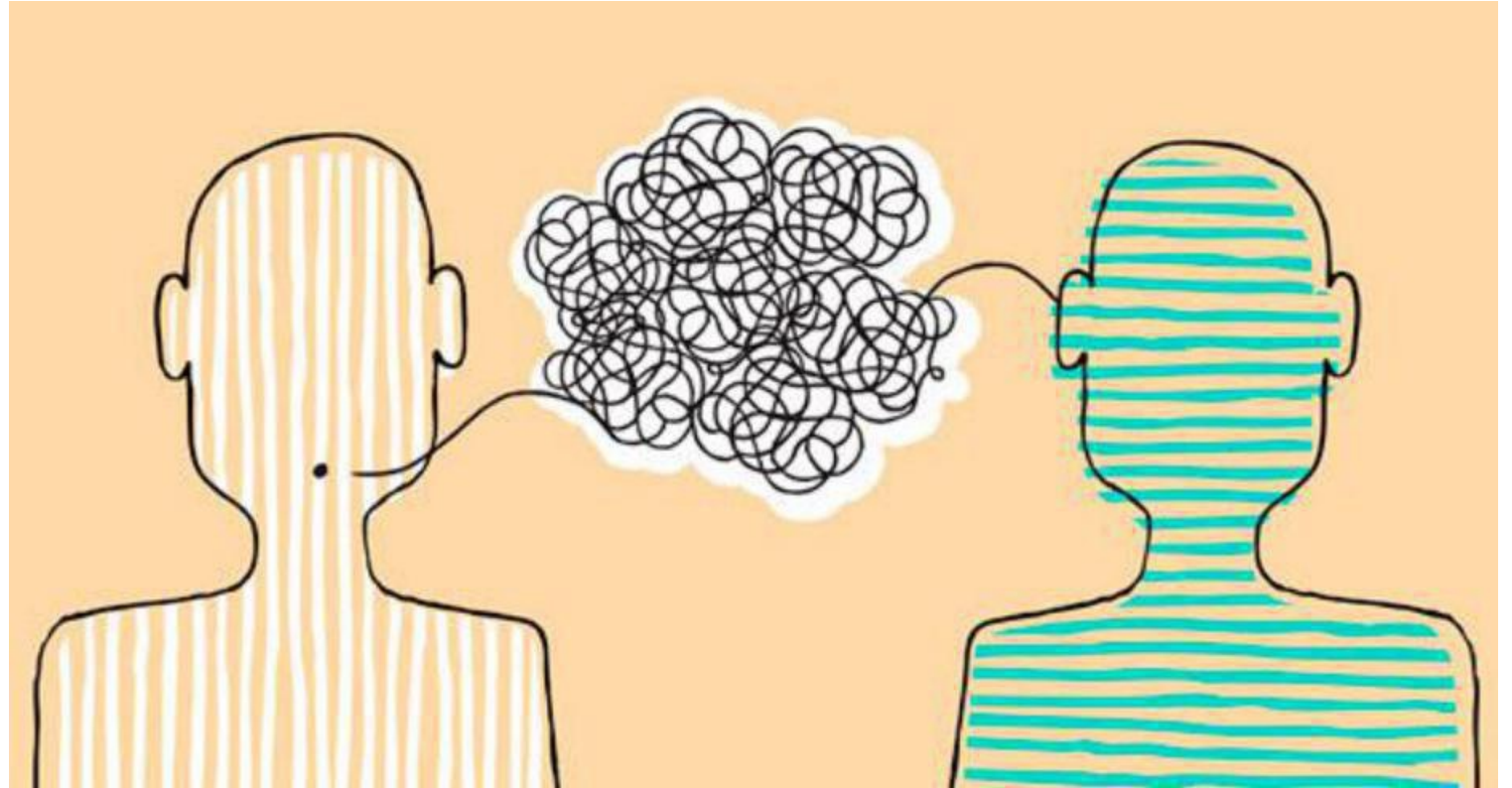
As you mentioned before..

I think your idea was interesting because.....

I agree with what you said before about the.....

Going back to your previous comment about.....

Listening Part 3



Match the definitions with the words in the box

amused	cheerful	dissatisfied	enthusiastic
fed up	impressed	puzzled	relieved

1. happy that something unpleasant has not happened, or has ended
2. showing that you think something is funny
3. feeling admiration or respect for someone or something
4. annoyed or bothered by something you have experienced for too long
5. feeling positive and happy
6. confused because you do not understand something
7. feeling energetic interest in something and eager to be involved in it
8. not pleased or happy with something

Answers

amused	cheerful	dissatisfied	enthusiastic
fed up	impressed	puzzled	relieved

1. happy that something unpleasant has not happened, or has endedrelieved
2. showing that you think something is funnyamused
3. feeling admiration or respect for someone or somethingimpressed.....
4. annoyed or bothered by something you have experienced for too long ...fed up.....
5. feeling positive and happycheerful.....
6. confused because you do not understand somethingpuzzled.....
7. feeling energetic interest in something and eager to be involved in itenthusiastic
8. not pleased or happy with somethingdissatisfied...

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about holiday accommodation. For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-H) each speaker's first impression of the accommodation. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A the size of the building

B how peaceful the surroundings were

Speaker 1

C how impressive the setting was

Speaker 2

D how suitable the location was

Speaker 3

E how beautiful the scenery was

Speaker 4

F how comfortable the furnishings were

Speaker 5

G how well-equipped the accommodation was

H how welcoming the people were

Answers

- A the size of the building
- B how peaceful the surroundings were
- C how impressive the setting was
- D how suitable the location was
- E how beautiful the scenery was
- F how comfortable the furnishings were
- G how well-equipped the accommodation was
- H how welcoming the people were

Speaker 1 **C**

Speaker 2 **A**

Speaker 3 **F**

Speaker 4 **D**

Speaker 5 **B**

We are going to look at vocabulary connected to flying and airports - What words can you think of?

NOUNS

VERBS

ADJECTIVES



Complete the sentences with words connected with flying.

1. The flight leaves from Gate 12 in T_____ 3.
2. Once everyone has safely b_____, the doors will be closed.
3. All electronic devices must be switched off while the a_____t is in flight.
4. Air traffic control have just cleared us for t____ o____.
5. This is your c_____ speaking. We are currently cruising at a height of 10,000 metres.
6. We are now making our a_____ch into Doha.
7. The plane had to make its l_____ in stormy weather.
8. All sc_____d flights have been cancelled until further notice.

Complete the sentences with words connected with flying.

1. The flight leaves from Gate 12 in T_____ 3. terminal
2. Once everyone has safely b_____, the doors will be closed. boarded
3. All electronic devices must be switched off while the a_____t is in flight. aircraft
4. Air traffic control have just cleared us for t_____. take-off
5. This is your c_____ speaking. We are currently cruising at a height of 10,000 metres. captain
6. We are now making our a_____ into Doha. approach
7. The plane had to make its l_____ in stormy weather. landing
8. All s_____d flights have been cancelled until further notice. scheduled

Now match the words with the definitions

1. travelling at a regular time each day or week
2. the person who controls a ship or plane
3. the part of a flight when the plane starts to slowly descend towards an airport
4. get onto a plane or other form of public transport
5. the moment when a plane leaves the ground and starts to fly
6. any vehicle that can fly, for example, a plane or helicopter
7. when a plane arrives on the ground at the end of the flight
8. the area of an airport where you can get onto an plane

take-off

aircraft

scheduled

landing

terminal

captain

approach

boarded

Answers

1. travelling at a regular time each day or week **scheduled**
2. the person who controls a ship or plane **captain**
3. the part of a flight when the plane starts to slowly descend towards an airport **approach**
4. get onto a plane or other form of public transport **board**
5. the moment when a plane leaves the ground and starts to fly **take-off**
6. any vehicle that can fly, for example, a plane or helicopter **aircraft**
7. when a plane arrives on the ground at the end of the flight **landing**
8. the area of an airport where you can get onto an plane **terminal**



Get it right!

Look at the sentences below and choose the correct one.

Our holiday was very amused, and Crete was beautiful.

Our holiday was very amusing, and Crete was beautiful.

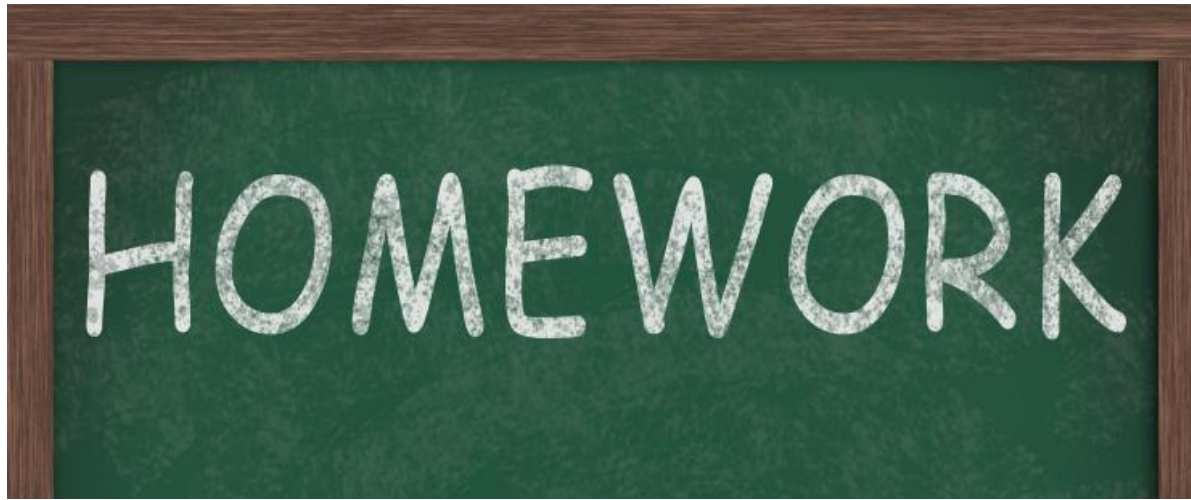
PART 2 SPEAKING

WHAT WOULD PEOPLE ENJOY ABOUT GOING ON HOLIDAY IN THESE DIFFERENT WAYS?



WHAT COULD BE DIFFICULT ABOUT THESE DIFFERENT SITUATIONS?





Review the lesson at home

Lesson 20 homework - Articles

Language Lab

Sentence transformations 96-100