

# 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.

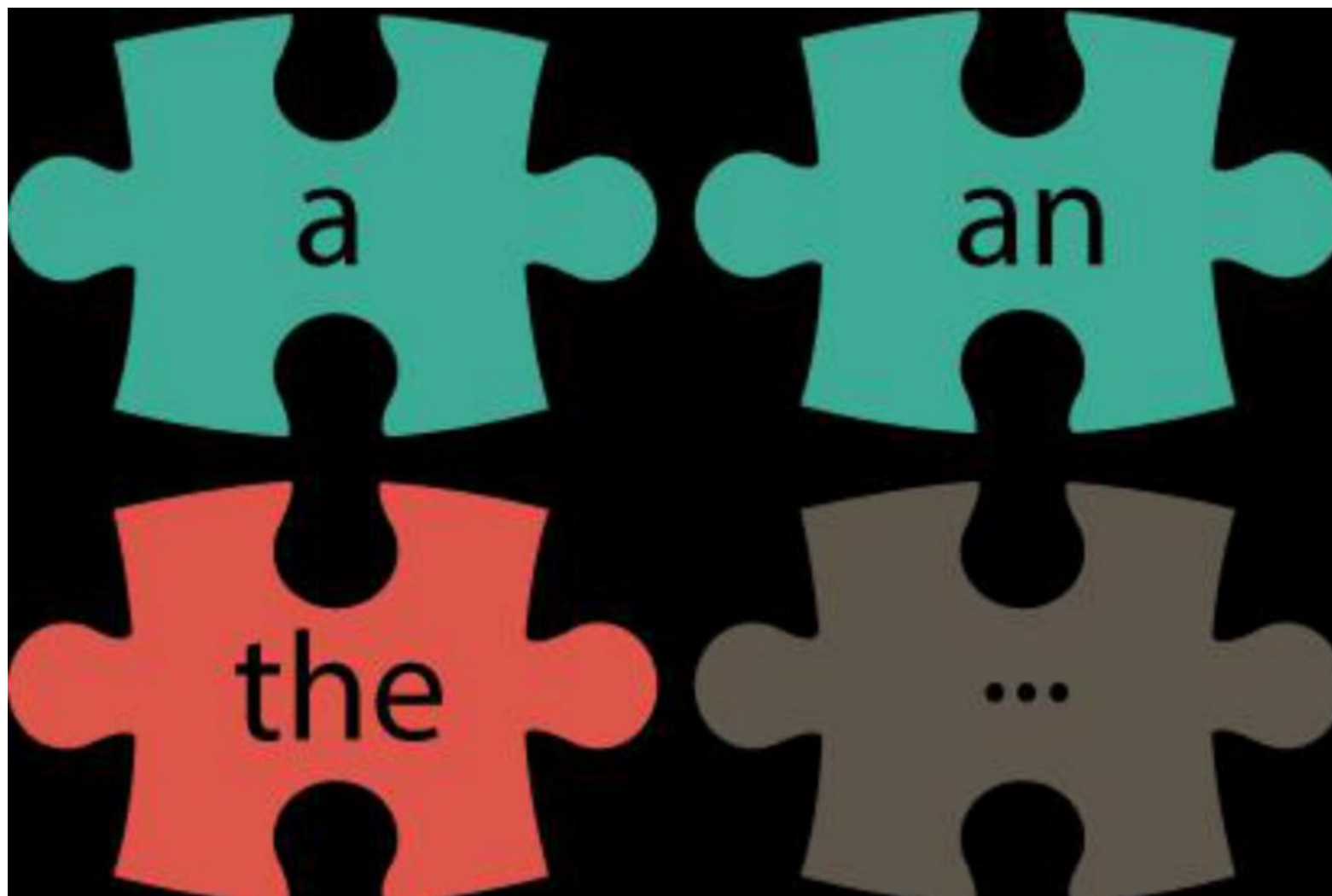
Now let's look at today's sentences

- 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 <sup>the</sup> flu.
- 2 I think one of the most important inventions is <sup>the</sup> telephone.
- 3 He was an officer in <sup>the</sup> army.
- 4 I think cars are <sup>the</sup> greatest danger of all.
- 5 There was <sup>a</sup> 7.8 per cent increase in sales last year.
- 6 I enjoy riding more than playing <sup>the</sup> piano.
- 7 I am <sup>an</sup> engineer in Shanghai.
- 8 I must tell you: I've found <sup>a</sup> 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
- 2 no article is used with most streets, villages, towns, cities, countries, lakes, single mountains
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- 11 *the* is used when a noun has already been mentioned



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,  
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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  
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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.

!



As you mentioned before..

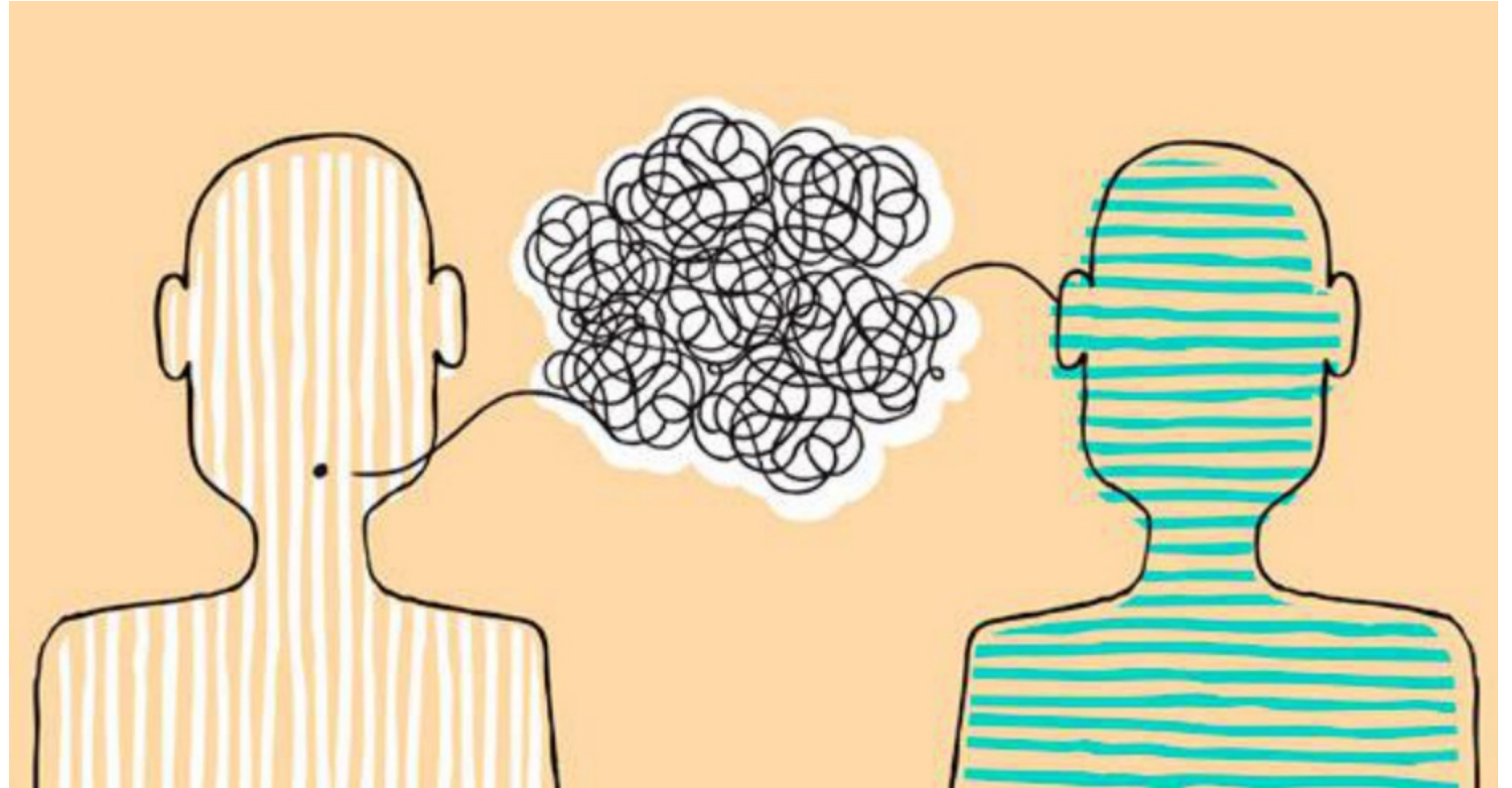
I think your idea was interesting because.....

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 ended ..... relieved
2. showing that you think something is funny ..... amused
3. feeling admiration or respect for someone or something ..... impressed
4. annoyed or bothered by something you have experienced for too long ..... fed up
5. feeling positive and happy ..... cheerful
6. confused because you do not understand something ..... puzzled
7. feeling energetic interest in something and eager to be involved in it ..... enthusiastic
8. not pleased or happy with something ..... dissatisfied

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**

**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.

captain

aircraft

landing

boarded

scheduled

take-off

approach

terminal

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 .....

# 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**



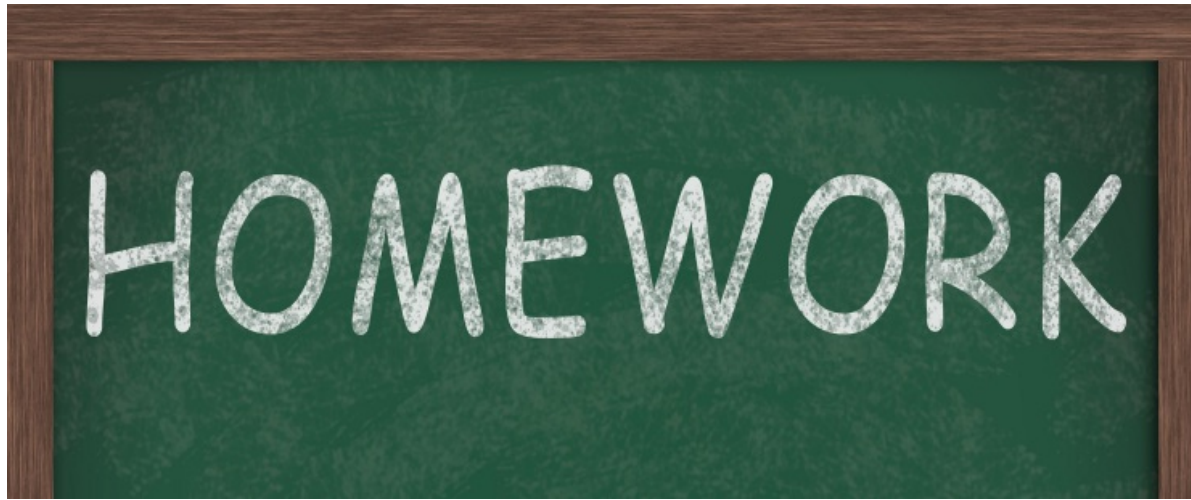


***Get it right!***

**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.



Review the lesson at home

Lesson 20 homework - Articles

Language Lab

Sentence transformations 96-100