

FCE 2

Use of English

Student's Book

FCE Use of English 2 is intended for students preparing for the Cambridge: First (FCE) / Michigan: ECCE examinations as well as other examinations at the same level of difficulty.

Key features

- Condensed presentation of grammar structures followed by exercises on each structure
- Folders consisting of phrasal verbs, prepositions, idioms, "key" word transformations, collocations and words often confused
- Appendices on tenses, spelling rules and pronunciation, phrasal verbs, prepositions and word formation

Components

- Student's Book
- Teacher's Book

The Teacher's Book for the Student's Book contains the answers overprinted on the relevant pages of the Student's Book as well as optional tests.


Express Publishing



FCE Use of English 2

Student's Book

Virginia Evans

Express Publishing

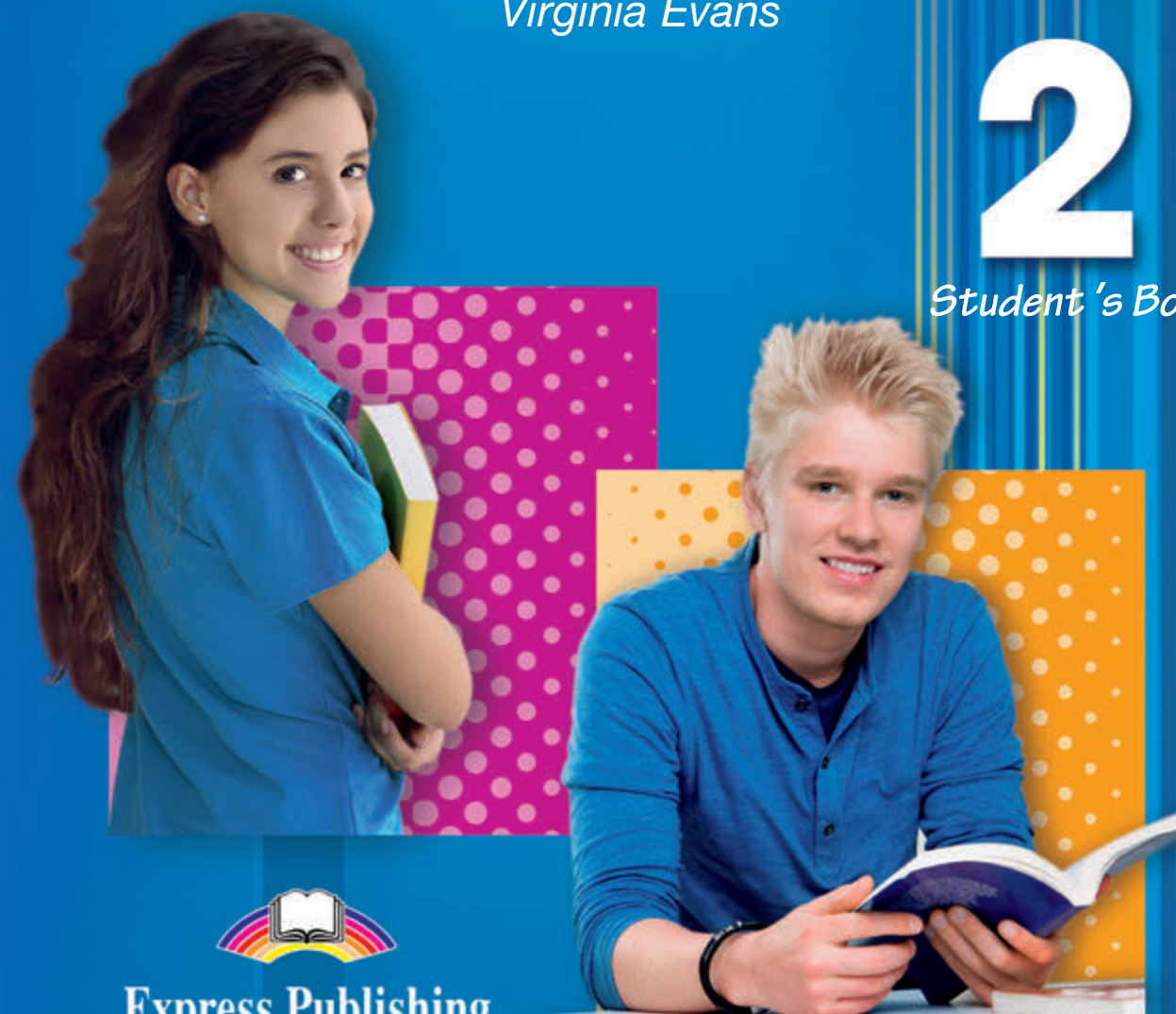
FCE

Use of English

Virginia Evans

2

Student's Book




Express Publishing

Published by Express Publishing

**Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW, United Kingdom
Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363
Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463
email: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk
www.expresspublishing.co.uk**

© Virginia Evans, 2014

Design and Illustration © Express Publishing, 2014

First published in this edition 2014

Fifth impression 2018

Made in EU

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

This book is not meant to be changed in any way.

ISBN 978-1-4715-2119-5

Every effort has been made to trace all the copyright holders. If any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangement at the first opportunity.



CONTENTS

1 Tense Forms	3	10 Determiners/Pronouns	177
Word Formation	17	Practice test 10	193
Practice test 1	25		
2 The Infinitive/-ing form/Participles	29	11 Questions/Short Answers	197
Practice test 2	42	Practice test 11	206
3 Modal Verbs	46	12 Inversion/Emphatic Structures	210
Practice test 3	56	Practice test 12	216
4 Adjectives/Adverbs/Comparisons	60	Revision 3	220
Practice test 4	74		
Revision 1	78	Further Practice Sections	223
5 Clauses/Linking Words	81	Appendix 1 – Present, Past & Future Forms	240
Practice test 5	106	Appendix 2 – Phrasal Verbs	244
6 Reported Speech	110	Appendix 3 – Verbs, Adjectives, Nouns with Prepositions / Prepositional Phrases / Prepositions of time	250
Practice test 6	125	Appendix 4 – Word Formation	255
7 Passive Voice/Causative Form	129	Irregular Verbs	259
Practice test 7	140		
8 Conditionals/Wishes/Unreal Past	144		
Practice test 8	156		
Revision 2	160		
9 Nouns/Articles	163		
Practice test 9	173		

Introduction

FCE Use of English 2 is a practice book intended mainly for intermediate and post-intermediate students, but it is also useful for more advanced students for revision and consolidation.

The aim of the book is to help students to understand and use English grammar through structurally graded material and full-colour pictures. In addition the book offers preparation for the Cambridge: First (FCE) Examination, Michigan ECCE Examination or any other examinations at the same level of difficulty.

■ Oral Development sections

These appear throughout the book and help students practise the grammar structures presented.

■ Folder sections

Each unit is followed by exercises which provide general practice for any examination at this level of difficulty. The use of **Phrasal Verbs** is explained in Appendix 2 and the use of **Prepositions** is explained in Appendix 3 at the back of the book. There are also 'key' word transformation exercises, collocations and idioms.

■ Practice test sections

After every unit there is a section which trains students to cope with the Cambridge: First (FCE) Examination - Use of English or any other similar examination task types.

■ Revision sections

After every four units there is a section which familiarises the students with the format and level of difficulty of the actual tests. These appear in the Teacher's Book and revise all structures taught up to this point.

■ Further Practice Sections

There are five practice sections, each including exercises on words often confused, open cloze texts, 'key' word transformations, word formation and multiple-choice cloze texts for students to practise.

A Teacher's Book accompanies the Student's Book. This contains the answers to the exercises in the Student's Book as well as three tests in two separate versions.

Tense Forms

1

1 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 They are getting married this summer. | a fixed arrangements in the near future |
| 2 The robber waves his gun and everyone gets down on the floor. | b personal experiences/changes that have happened |
| 3 The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. | c actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking; temporary situations |
| 4 The course starts on 10th October. | d actions started at a stated time in the past and continuing up to the present |
| 5 Clare is looking for a new flat. | e reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narratives |
| 6 We've been sharing a flat for years. | f permanent situations or states |
| 7 They employ staff from all over the world. | g permanent truths or laws of nature |
| 8 Paula has become more independent since starting university. | h emphasis on duration of an action that began in the past and continues up to the present |
| 9 The child has been missing since last night. | i timetables/programmes (future meaning) |
- 1 ...a... 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Bill always stops to buy milk on his way to work. | a past actions of certain duration having visible results/effects in the present |
| 2 The new serial is growing in popularity. | b changing or developing situations |
| 3 There goes the last bus! | c recently completed actions |
| 4 Scientists have just discovered a way to prevent memory loss. | d exclamatory sentences |
| 5 Andrea has phoned me every day this week. | e frequently repeated actions with 'always' expressing the speaker's annoyance or criticism |
| 6 Laura is always criticising my appearance. | f actions which happened at an unstated past time and are connected to the present |
| 7 I feel exhausted as I have been working on my assignment all night. | g emphasis on number, frequency |
| 8 He's been asking to borrow money again. | h repeated/habitual actions |
| 9 The Kellys have moved to Manchester. | i expressing anger, irritation, annoyance or criticism |
- 1 ...h... 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Dear Greg and Christine,

I **1** ...*am writing*... (**write**) to thank you for coming to our wedding reception last month. I hope you enjoyed yourselves.

Mark and I **2** (**just/return**) from our trip to Kenya. We **3** (**just/move**) into our new house and since we returned we **4** (**spend**) all our free time decorating.

The house **5** (**actually/begin**) to feel like home now and we **6** (**gradually/settle**) into a routine. We **7** (**have**) breakfast together in the morning, but then we **8** (**not/see**) each other until late in the evening when we **9** (**get**) home from work.

I hope both of you **10** (**be**) well since we last saw you.

Best regards,
Mark and Sheila Roberts

1

Tense Forms

Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and do not have continuous forms. These are: **verbs of the senses** (used to express involuntary actions): **feel, hear, see, smell, taste** etc. *I see someone standing at the front door.* **Verbs of feelings and emotions:** **adore, detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like** etc. *She really enjoys cooking for her friends.* **Verbs of opinion:** **agree, believe, suppose, understand** etc. *I don't believe he's coming.* **Other verbs:** **appear** (= seem), **belong, concern, contain, depend, fit** (= be the right shape and size for sth), **have** (= possess), **know, mean, owe, own, possess, need, prefer, require, want, weigh, wish, keep** (= continue), **seem** etc. *This skirt fits you perfectly.*
Note: **Feel** and **hurt** can be used in continuous or simple forms. *Ann is feeling/feels tired.* **Listen, look** and **watch** express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *They are looking at some pictures.*

Some **stative verbs** (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

STATE

- I **see** exactly what you mean. (= I understand)
- Peter **thinks** he knows everything. (= He believes)
- They **have** a villa in Portugal. (= They own)
- A baby's skin **feels** very smooth. (= It has a smooth texture)
- This soup **tastes** of garlic. (= It has the taste of garlic)
- The room **smells** of fresh flowers. (= It has the smell of)
- Most people **love/enjoy** eating out. (= They like in general)
- Peter **is** a difficult person to get on with. (= His character is difficult)
- He **looks** as if he's going to faint. (= He appears)
- The patient **appears** to be recovering. (= He seems to be)
- Sam now **weighs** more than his father. (= His weight is greater)
- My uniform **doesn't fit** me. (= It isn't the right size).

ACTION

- She **is seeing** a lawyer tonight. (= She's meeting)
- He **is thinking** of studying Law. (= He is considering)
- He **is having** problems. (= He is experiencing)
- He **is feeling** the engine to see how hot it is. (= He's touching)
- Why are you **tasting** the curry? (= Why are you testing the flavour?)
- Why **are you smelling** that meat? (= Why are you checking its smell?)
- She **is loving/is enjoying** every minute of her holiday. (= She likes specifically)
- Jane **is being** particularly generous this week. (= She is behaving generously)
- They **are looking** at the photos. (= They are viewing)
- Simply Red **are appearing** on stage next week. (= They are giving a performance)
- The doctor **is weighing** the baby. (= She is finding out its weight)
- We **are fitting** a new kitchen next week. (= installing)

4

Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

- A: I ...*am seeing*... (**see**) an old friend tonight.
 B: I (**see**) – so you won't be able to meet me after work, will you?
- A: Why (**you/smell**) the milk?
 B: It (**smell**) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.
- A: (**you/enjoy**) reading Jane Austen's novels?
 B: Not usually, but I (**enjoy**) this particular one.
- A: Why (**John/be**) so bad-tempered today?
 B: I don't know. He (**be**) usually so easy to get on with.
- A: Carol and I (**think**) of getting married.
 B: (**you/think**) that's a good idea? You haven't known each other for very long.
- A: (**you/have**) the phone number of a good business consultant?
 B: Why? (**you/have**) problems at work?
- A: (**the singer/appear**) tonight?
 B: Unfortunately not. She (**appear**) to have lost her voice.

- 8 A: Why (you/taste) the lemonade?
 B: It (taste) a little bitter. I think I'll add some more sugar.
- 9 A: I hear the Fords (look) for a bigger house.
 B: Yes, it (look) as if they are going to move.
- 10 A: How much (the parcel/weigh)?
 B: I'm not sure. The assistant (weigh) it at the moment.

Have gone to / Have been to / Have been in

- *She has gone to the bank.* (She's on her way to the bank or she's there now. She hasn't come back yet.)
- *She has been to New Orleans.* (She has visited New Orleans but she isn't there now. She has come back.)
- *She has been in The Hague for four years.* (She lives in the Hague now.)

5 Fill in has/have been to/in, has/have gone to.

- 1 How long ...*has*... she ...*been in*... York?
- 2 Sheila Brussels twice this year.
- 3 Mum the supermarket. She'll be back in about an hour.
- 4 Sam isn't in the office. He a meeting.
- 5 Mr Smith Paris for nearly three years.

Since expresses a starting point. *She's been working here since November.*
For expresses the duration of an action. *They've been in Hawaii for two weeks.*

6 Fill in since or for.

Animals have been a source of help and comfort to humans
1) ...*since*... history began, and we have known **2)**
 years that animals make people gentler and more relaxed.
3) a long time the question has been how exactly
 animals can change people. Some researchers believe that
 stroking a pet helps to relieve anxiety and tension and,
4) the 1960s, therapists have believed that animals'
 remarkable powers can be used to heal our bodies and minds.
 This belief has actually been confirmed **5)** the discovery
 that seriously ill people live longer if they have a pet to care for.



7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

- 1 George Smith ...*has been training*... (train) for this match for months. He (practise) at least four hours a day for the last two weeks and he (say) that now he (feel) confident. However, he (face) a difficult opponent tonight. Palmer (win) several games recently, and he (look) determined to win this one too. The match (be) about to start, so let's watch and see what (happen).
- 2 Louisa usually (go) to work by tube, but today she (go) there in a chauffeur-driven limousine. The reason for this (be) that she (just/win) the young business person award, and as part of the prize people (treat) her like royalty.
- 3 Mary (dye) her hair for years. She (go) to the hairdresser once a week and (try) every colour you can imagine. She (say) she (want) to match her hair with her clothes. I (ask) her for ages why she (not/keep) her natural colour but she (say) she (forget) what it is!

1

Tense Forms

- 4 A: Excuse me, I (**try**) to pay for this shirt for ten minutes. Nobody (**seem**) to want to serve me. I (**try**) complaining but nobody (**listen**). It's the worst service I (**ever/experience**). Something ought to be done!
 B: I agree sir, but I (**not/work**) here.

8

Make all the necessary changes and additions to make a complete letter.

Dear Sir,

I write/apply/position of French teacher/advertised/The European. Academic qualifications include/degree in French/Oxford University. I spend several years/Paris/have excellent practical knowledge of French. I work/assistant French teacher/two years/school outside London. I be unemployed/at the moment. I enclose references/former employer and CV. I trust you give/application/serious consideration. I look forward/hear you/earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
 Derek Spencer

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to apply ...

9

Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I had read most of his novels by the end of the holiday.</p> <p>2 I was talking on the phone while Tim was watching football on TV.</p> <p>3 We got up at half past six this morning.</p> <p>4 They were still considering his proposal that evening.</p> <p>5 She jogged five miles every day when she was young.</p> <p>6 She had a shower, got dressed quickly and left for the airport.</p> <p>7 Reporters had been telephoning all morning.</p> <p>8 A crowd of tourists were waiting outside the hotel when the lights went out.</p> <p>9 He made his last film in Poland.</p> <p>10 They had been going out for five years before they decided to get married.</p> <p>11 She was upset because she had just heard the news.</p> <p>12 The police officer changed her phone number because she had been receiving anonymous calls for several weeks.</p> <p>13 The dancer had always dreamed of becoming successful.</p> | <p>a action in progress at a stated past time</p> <p>b complete action or event which happened at a stated past time</p> <p>c past actions which happened one immediately after another</p> <p>d past action in progress interrupted by another past action</p> <p>e action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past</p> <p>f complete past action which had visible results in the past</p> <p>g past action which occurred before another action or before a stated time</p> <p>h past habit or state</p> <p>i Past Perfect Continuous as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous</p> <p>j action not connected to the present and which happened at a definite past time not mentioned</p> <p>k Past Perfect as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect</p> <p>l two or more simultaneous past actions</p> <p>m past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past</p> |
|---|---|

1 ..g.. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

10

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms, then match the sentences with the correct description.

Christopher Columbus 1) ...*was born*... (be/born) in Italy in 1451. He 2) (work) as a woollen cloth weaver with his father before he 3) (begin) his nautical career at the age of 22. After several merchant voyages he 4) (settle) in Lisbon, Portugal in 1478. By this time he 5) (teach) himself Portuguese and Latin and 6) (read) many geographical and navigational books. In 1481 he 7) (marry) Felipa Parestrello. They 8) (have) one son, Diego. They 9) (be/married) for two years when his wife 10) (die). At this time he 11) (work) for John II of Portugal. Columbus 12) (always/wish) to sail around the world westward but John II wouldn't agree. Finally King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain 13) (decide) to finance the voyage. He 14) (set off) for the first time in April 1492. There 15) (be) three ships; the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria and a crew of 90 men. They 16) (have) many false alarms before they finally 17) (spot) the 'New World' at 02.00 on Friday the 12th of October, 1492. Columbus 18) (make) another three voyages after this. He 19) (retire) to Valladolid 12 years after his first voyage and in 1517 he 20) (die) there.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a complete past actions not connected to the present, with an implied time reference 8,</p> <p>b action in the middle of happening at a stated past time</p> <p>c action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past</p> | <p>d complete action or event which happened at a stated past time</p> <p>e past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time</p> <p>f the Past Perfect as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect</p> |
|--|---|


11

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms.

When she 1) ...*was*... (be) only fifteen Helen 2) (leave) school without any qualifications. Nevertheless, she 3) (be) very ambitious and 4) (want) to work in the fashion industry. Luckily she 5) (find) a job immediately as an assistant in a small fashion company. While she 6) (work) there she 7) (decide) to go to evening classes to get a qualification in business studies. Once she 8) (successfully/complete) the course she 9) (be/promoted) to the position of assistant manager. After she 10) (do) that job for some years she 11) (want) a change. She 12) (think) of moving to London for some time, so she 13) (apply) for a job which she 14) (see) advertised in a fashion magazine. Helen 15) (get) the job as the manager of a small but prestigious fashion company in central London. She 16) (achieve) her ambition of becoming a successful businesswoman at last.



12 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Continuous.



A few years ago a friend of mine, Tom, **1** ...*was travelling*... (**travel**) in Java. One day he **2** (**decide**) to visit an ancient temple. The walls were covered in beautiful old paintings of mysterious-looking faces. While he **3** (**walk**) around the temple, he **4** (**feel**) an inexplicable desire to remove one particular face which seemed to be staring at him. Nervously, checking to see that no one **5** (**look**), he **6** (**peel**) the face from the wall and **7** (**put**) it carefully in his bag. Tom **8** (**think**) no more about the incident until two years later. At that time he **9** (**live**) in London and **10** (**work**) in a shop selling old books and manuscripts. One day an extremely old man **11** (**walk**) slowly through the door. Tom could hardly see him but he **12** (**notice**) the man's piercing black eyes. He **13** (**stare**) at Tom, fixing him with his gaze, saying nothing. As the man **14** (**stare**) at him, Tom **15** (**have**) an awful, terrifying feeling of shame and fear. Suddenly, the man was gone. When Tom got home that evening he **16** (**search**) frantically through all his things until he **17** (**find**) the face from the temple. It was the face of the old man from the shop! He **18** (**know**) then that he had to return the picture to the temple, or something terrible would happen.

Present Perfect

- *She has come.* (unstated time; we don't know when she came)
- *He has been in hospital for two months.* (he's still in hospital – action connected to the present)
- *He's been out twice this week.* (it's still the same week – action connected to the present)
- *I've seen Nicole Kidman.* (action connected to the present – she's still alive)
- *The Prime Minister has decided to dissolve Parliament.* (announcing news)

Past Simple

- *She came last Friday.* (stated time – When? Last Friday.)
- *He was in hospital for one week.* (he isn't in hospital any more – action not connected to the present)
- *He went out twice last week.* (action not connected to the present – it's the next week now)
- *I saw Princess Diana.* (action not connected to the present – she's dead)
- *He announced his decision this morning.* (giving details of the news – stated time in the past)

13 Fill in with Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- The president **1** ...*has announced*... (**announce**) the introduction of a new set of measures to deal with unemployment. The problem **2** (**become**) worse in recent months, and yesterday the president **3** (**state**) that action must be taken now. She actually **4** (**sign**) the new bill during this morning's session of Parliament.
- George **1** (**arrive**) late to work again this morning. He **2** (**be**) late at least five times this month. The supervisor **3** (**speak**) to him about it yesterday but he obviously **4** (**not/pay**) any attention.
- John Keats, who **1** (**die**) when he **2** (**be**) only 26 years old, **3** (**write**) a lot of beautiful poems. I **4** (**read**) most of his poetry, but I **5** (**never/manage**) to get to the end of *Endymion*. It's too long for me!
- Clare **1** (**be**) in New York for almost a year now. I **2** (**go**) to visit her last month and I have to say I **3** (**be**) very impressed. I **4** (**visit**) most of the major cities in Europe but I **5** (**never/see**) any place as exciting as the Big Apple.
- I **1** (**see**) five films this month, but I **2** (**not/like**) any of them very much. Actually, I think the films they **3** (**make**) ten years ago **4** (**be**) much better than anything I **5** (**see**) for ages.

Used to – Be/Get used to + ing form/noun/pronoun – Would – Was going to

- **Used to** expresses past habitual actions and permanent states. (Note that stative verbs are not used with 'would'.)
*She **used to wake up** at 6 am every day. (ALSO would wake up) They **used to live** in a flat. (NOT: would)*
- **Would** expresses past repeated actions and routines – not states.
*When I was young, I **would go** for a walk before breakfast. (ALSO I used to go ...)*
- **Be/Get used to** expresses habitual actions and means 'be/get accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.
*She **isn't used to staying up** late at night. She **is getting used to working** under pressure.*
- **Was going to** expresses actions one intended to do but didn't or shows that one doesn't mind changing his plans.
*She **was going to buy** a new watch but unfortunately she couldn't afford one.
"Do you have a moment?" "Well, I **was going to make something to eat**." (= but it can wait if you want to tell me sth really important/ interesting)*

14 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- Paul lived in Brazil when he was young.
live Paul ...*used to live*... in Brazil when he was young.
- When he was in the army, he used to wake up at 5 o'clock in the morning.
would When he was in the army, at 5 o'clock in the morning.
- Rosa didn't like English food at first, but now she quite likes it.
used Rosa didn't like English food at first but now it.
- He meant to make a cup of tea but they had run out of teabags.
going He a cup of tea but they had run out of teabags.
- I don't think I'll ever find it easy to eat with chopsticks.
used I don't think I'll ever with chopsticks.
- My grandmother rarely travels by plane.
used My grandmother by plane.
- She wanted to call him but she couldn't find his phone number.
going She but she couldn't find his phone number.
- My mother always gave me a bath every Friday night when I was little.
would My mother a bath every Friday night when I was little.

15 Make all the necessary changes and additions to make a complete email.


Dear Sir,

Yesterday/I receive/new TV set/I order. However/I be/ very angry/as it arrive/terrible condition. Firstly/delivery men/be rude/refuse/wait/while I/unpack/TV. When I unpack/I see/it be damaged. The control knob/be broken/and there be/ large crack/on the top/TV. I/never before/receive/anything/ in such bad condition. Could you arrange/collect this set/and deliver/a new one/soon/possible? I trust/this matter receive/prompt attention.

Yours faithfully,
L. Rogers (Mr)

*Dear Sir,
Yesterday I received ...*

16 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate past forms.

- 
- Alexander the Great ...*was born*... (be/born) in 356 BC in Macedonia. He (become) King when he was 20 and (continue) the work that his father (begin). In 334 BC he (invade) Persia and by his thirtieth birthday he (conquer) most of south-west Asia. However, while he (plan) the invasion of Arabia he (develop) a fever and (die).
 - Last month Albert and I (go) on a skiing trip to Scotland. We (save up) for months and so we (be) very excited when the time (come) to leave. We (pack) our bags, (get) in the car and (set off). We (drive) for six hours when Albert suddenly (remember) something – we (forget) to pack the skis!
 - George Grimes (wake up) feeling very odd. All through the night he (dream) about strange creatures which (try) to break in through his window. They (have) horns and big green eyes and they (seem) to be threatening him. "Oh well," he (think), "at least they aren't real." Just at that moment, however, a big scaly hand (come) crashing through the window!
 - When Bob (invite) me to go fishing with him I (be) excited because I (never/be) fishing before. But as we (drive) to the river we (see) the first black clouds and ten minutes later it (rain) heavily. Three hours later, soaking wet, we (still/look for) somewhere to get warm and dry.
 - "..... (you/enjoy) your holiday?" "No, it (be) a disaster! As I (get on) the plane, I found I (leave) my holiday money at home! I (save) for months to get that money. My father (send) me a cheque, but it (take) five days to reach me."
 - Alan (work) in the same office for ten years before he (apply) for another post with Mask Ltd. He (wait) for an answer for weeks when he (be/asked) to attend an interview with the Personnel Manager. He (go) there dressed in an expensive suit which he (buy) the day before, only to find that they (want) someone to work as a cleaner.

17 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The builders are going to start work tomorrow. | a prediction about the future |
| 2 She'll be waiting outside the station as usual. | b asking politely about people's arrangements |
| 3 I forgot to tell Jim the news. I'll ring him now. | c action which may (not) happen in the future |
| 4 By the end of the year we will have been working together for ten years. | d action which is the result of a routine |
| 5 Be careful. You're going to fall off your bicycle. | e action intended to be performed in the near future |
| 6 The meeting starts at 9 o'clock. | f action which will be finished before a stated future time |
| 7 I'm sure things will work out in the end. | g action in progress at a stated future time |
| 8 Perhaps your mother will change her mind. | h evidence that sth will definitely happen |
| 9 Will many people be coming to the wedding? | i duration of an action up to a certain time in the future |
| 10 They will have finished the plans by the end of the week. | j timetable/programme |
| 11 Hospital staff are beginning a two-day strike tomorrow. | k fixed arrangement in the near future |
| 12 By the year 2020 more people than ever will be moving to the cities. | l decision taken at the moment of speaking |

1 ..e.. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Future Forms with Time Words

- We never use future forms after: as long as, after, before, by the time, if (conditional), unless, in case, till/until, when (time conjunction), whenever, while, once, suppose/supposing, on condition that etc. *Let's buy more food in case James comes.* (NOT: *in case James will come.*)
- **If** meaning 'whether' especially after **I don't know, I doubt, I wonder** etc and **when** used as a question word can be used with future forms. *When will the race take place? I doubt if they will hold their annual anniversary party this year.*

18 Fill in the correct present or future forms.

Welcome to Nutfield Valley Health Farm!



After you 1) ...*have settled in*... (**settle in**), a member of staff 2) (**come**) and interview you about your specific dietary requirements. Once you 3) (**reach**) your target weight, you 4) (**start**) a maintenance diet to make sure you stay slim! To ensure your safety and well-being, our fitness programmes are planned by qualified instructors. Before you 5) (**begin**), the resident doctor 6) (**check**) your heart rate and blood pressure. There is also a fully-equipped medical room in case you 7) (**have**) any problems – though of course we don't expect you will. At Nutfield Valley you pay only on condition that you 8) (**lose**) at least 5% of your body weight in two weeks. If not, we 9) (**give**) you a refund. By the time you 10) (**leave**), you 11) (**feel**) like a new person. Of course, we doubt that you 12) (**have**) any complaints, but our helpful staff are always on hand if there 13) (**be**) anything you need. Remember, our motto is: "As long as you 14) (**be**) happy, WE 15) (**be**) happy!"

19 Fill in the correct present or future forms.

Dear Mr Green,

Regarding our telephone conversation last week, here are the details of your forthcoming trip to Thailand.

You 1) ...*will be leaving*... (**leave**) on Saturday 4th December from London Gatwick at 10.00 pm. You 2) (**fly**) with Thai Air, flight number TA 907. The flight 3) (**arrive**) in Bangkok at 4.00 pm on 5th December - that 4) (**be**) 11.00 pm local time. Our tour guide, Jim Smith, 5) (**wait**) for you at the airport to accompany you to the Imperial Hotel.

As soon as you 6) (**settle in**), you 7) (attend) a welcome dinner party. In the next few days you 8) (**visit**) all the sights. There 9) (**be**) time for you to do your shopping as well. By the time you 10) (**get on**) the return flight on 10th December, you 11) (**experience**) the most traditional aspects of Thai life. Our tour guide 12) (**be**) with you throughout, so there shouldn't be any problems.

If you 13) (**need**) more information, please contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A. Jones

20 Fill in will or be going to.

1 A: There's no sugar left.
B: That's OK. I ...*ll*... go and buy some.

2 A: Have you got any plans for the evening?
B: Yes, I see 'The Doll's House' in town.

3 A: Have you bought a dress for the reception?
B: No, but I buy one this afternoon.

Tense Forms

- 4 A: Here's £20.
B: Thank you. I pay you back as soon as I can.
- 5 A: Have you heard that Mrs Potts is ill?
B: Yes. Actually we visit her this afternoon.
- 6 A: Peter is taking his driving test tomorrow.
B: Oh, I'm sure he pass.
- 7 A: Is Tom coming tonight?
B: I don't know. I phone him and see.
- 8 A: Has Helen decided what to study?
B: Yes. She train to be a teacher.
- 9 A: It's quite cold today.
B: I think winter be here soon.
- 10 A: We are having a picnic on Sunday.
B: I hope the weather be nice.

21 Make all necessary changes and additions to make a complete letter.


Dear Mrs Scott,

I/write/confirm/arrangements/concerning/new nanny Margarita. Margarita's plane/leave Hamburg/5:30/arrive/London Gatwick 6:45, so/it/be/early start/you. As agreed/Margarita/work/8-10 morning/3-8 afternoon and evening. She/have/English lessons/every Saturday. As know/by December/Margarita/complete/six months' employment/therefore/expect/pay rise 10%. I/go/holiday/three weeks/Saturday/if/have problems/contact/secretary Elizabeth Hazlett. I hope/things run smoothly/you/Margarita.

Yours sincerely,
Janet Hemsworth

*...Dear Mrs Scott,
I am writing to confirm the arrangements concerning your new nanny Margarita ...*

22 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate present or future forms.

- 1 Bill Haynes, author of the immensely popular novel 'Black Roses', **1** **(write)** a new novel. "I **2** **(start)** next Monday – or at least that's the plan," says Bill. "It's amazing to think that by next year it **3** **(be)** ten years since I last picked up a pen." Despite his long break, Bill is confident. "I think this book **4** **(be)** even better than 'Roses', I **5** **(include)** the usual elements of action and adventure but this time there **6** **(be)** some romance too. I hope it **7** **(be)** successful. Of course, we **8** **(not/know)** until it **9** **(be/published)** next year."
- 2 Jeanne and Paul **1** **(move)** to London next month. Paul is being transferred there and Jeanne hopes she **2** **(find)** a job by the time they **3** **(move)** there. They **4** **(drive)** down next weekend to look for a flat. They hope they **5** **(find)** something in a nice area, but with prices the way they are, they will have to be satisfied with whatever they **6** **(find)**. Jeanne is afraid she **7** **(miss)** living in Nottingham, but Paul is convinced that they **8** **(be)** happier in London because there is so much more to do there.
- 3  The staff of Cottenham Primary School **1** **(hold)** an open day on August 21st. In the morning you **2** **(be able to)** meet your child's teachers. At 12.30 the Headmaster, Mr Patterson, **3** **(show)** the plans for the new adventure playground. We hope that this **4** **(finish)** by December. If your child **5** **(start)** school this September, bring him or her along! The programme **6** **(begin)** at 9 am. See you there!

- 4 “Where **1** (**you/go**) on holiday this year Laura?”
 “I don’t know Sue. What about you?”
 “We **2** (**probably/go**) to Spain again. But as I **3** (**get**) a pay rise very soon, I’d like to go somewhere more glamorous. I think I **4** (**get**) some brochures from the travel agent tomorrow, so if you want, I **5** (**pick up**) a couple for you as well.”
 “Good idea. With any luck, we **6** (**decide**) where to go by the time summer **7** (**come**)!”
- 5 Dear Anna,
 I got the job! I **1** (**leave**) for Africa in two weeks. It’s a shame I **2** (**not/see**) you before I **3** (**go**). For the first six months I **4** (**work**) in a village school, teaching English and Maths. **5** (**you/be able**) to visit me? If not, by the time I **6** (**see**) you again, so much **7** (**happen**) to us both that it’ll take us hours to catch up on our news.
 Lots of love,
 Danielle

Time Words

- **Ago** (= back in time from now) used with Past Simple. *Jill called an hour ago.*
- **Before** (= back in time from then) *Phil told me Jill had called an hour before.* It can also be used with present or past forms to point out that an action preceded another. *He had been working in the company for two years before he was promoted.*
- **Still** is used in statements and questions after the auxiliary verb or before the main verb. *They can still walk long distances. She still works in the same office. Still* comes before the auxiliary verb in negations. *They still can’t find a solution to the problem.*
- **Already** is used with Perfect tenses in mid or end position in statements or questions. *Sheila had already cooked dinner before Liz came home. Has he finished already?*
- **Yet** is used with Perfect tenses in negative sentences after a contracted auxiliary verb or at the end of the sentence. *She hasn’t yet accepted the post. She hasn’t accepted the post yet.* It can also be used at the end of questions. *Has she phoned yet?*

23 Underline the correct word.

- 1 She has gone to Singapore and she’s still/yet there.
- 2 He doesn’t want to watch the film as he’s seen it already/still.
- 3 Ann was on a diet five months before/ago. She lost three kilos.
- 4 She’s only been playing the violin for two years and she can already/still play several of Mozart’s most difficult pieces.
- 5 Even after twenty-five years she is still/yet actively involved in the club.
- 6 Jo’s yet/still got a good figure even though she’s five months pregnant.
- 7 “Has Sandra typed up those reports yet/still? I need them now.”
- 8 Peter left the party two hours before/ago because he wasn’t feeling well.
- 9 She had come back ago/before he returned.
- 10 I can’t do the exam – I haven’t finished doing all my revisions still/yet.



24 Put the verbs in brackets into a correct tense.

- 1 A new addiction **1** ...*has recently emerged*... (**recently/emerge**) – an addiction to soap operas, that is – and the world’s first clinic to treat people obsessed with the soaps **2** (**open**) next week. Sufferers **3** (**come**) from every walk of life. Symptoms of addiction **4** (**include**) refusing to miss an episode and watching recorded episodes again and again. One sufferer **5** (**explain**) how he **6** (**become**) addicted five years ago. His obsession **7** (**be**) so bad that he **8** (**be**) unable to keep a steady relationship. “When my friends **9** (**come round**), I was more interested in the soaps. It was almost as if the people on TV **10** (**become**) my friends instead.”

Tense Forms

- 2 A: I **1**) **(think)** of going to that new Chinese restaurant in the city centre to celebrate my birthday. **2**) **(you/be)** there yet?
 B: No, I **3**) **(not/be)** there yet, but people **4**) **(say)** that the food is fantastic.
 A: Would you like to go there next weekend?
 B: Yes, that's a great idea. I **5**) **(write)** it in my diary now.
- 3 John **1**) **(leave)** the house in a rush this morning. As he **2**) **(drive)** to work he suddenly **3**) **(remember)** that he **4**) **(be/asked)** to speak at a conference. He **5**) **(look)** at his watch and **6**) **(see)** that it was nearly time for the conference to begin.
- 4 Last March, Sam **1**) **(decide)** that he **2**) **(have)** enough of working in a bank and that he **3**) **(ride)** around the world on a bicycle. He **4**) **(leave)** England two weeks later with his bike, a rucksack and a tent. He **5**) **(be)** away for six months now, and no one **6**) **(know)** whether he **7**) **(return)** or not.
- 5 Jan and Paul **1**) **(pack)** their suitcases at the moment. They **2**) **(be)** extremely happy as they **3**) **(win)** a trip to Australia. It all **4**) **(start)** when Jan and Paul **5**) **(receive)** a call a few days ago regarding a competition they **6**) **(enter)** some months before. To their surprise, they **7**) **(win)** a 10-day trip to Australia which **8**) **(be)** completely free. What a lovely surprise!
- 6 A: **1**) **(you/go)** on holiday to Germany this year?
 B: No, we **2**) **(go)** there every year, so we want a change this year.
 A: Where **3**) **(you/plan)** to go instead?
 B: Well, we **4**) **(be/told)** that Greece is a beautiful country so we **5**) **(already/book)** a two-week holiday on Corfu.
- 7 Susan **1**) **(study)** interior design part-time for three years and she **2**) **(get)** her diploma next month. Since she **3**) **(work)** in the same company for over ten years she **4**) **(feel)** that she **5**) **(need)** a change, so she **6**) **(plan)** to open her own design business. She **7**) **(start)** looking for an office next week, and she **8**) **(hope)** she **9**) **(find)** something in a good location and at a reasonable price by the end of the month. Her tutors **10**) **(tell)** her that she **11**) **(be)** very talented and they **12**) **(assure)** her that she **13**) **(make)** a success of the business.
- 8 Jim **1**) **(walk)** along the High Street when he **2**) **(notice)** someone behind him. Actually, he **3**) **(follow)** him since he **4**) **(get off)** the bus. Jim **5**) **(stop)** at a shop window. The man **6**) **(come)** closer to him. Jim **7**) **(have)** the feeling he **8**) **(see)** him before, so he **9**) **(go)** up to him and **10**) **(ask)**: "..... **(not/I/know)** you? Why **12**) **(you/follow)** me?" The man **13**) **(smile)** and **14**) **(say)**, "Smile! You **15**) **(be)** on Candid Camera!"
- 9 Julie **1**) **(always/want)** to be famous, ever since she was young. She **2**) **(take)** acting classes for years and last week someone **3**) **(offer)** her a part in an advertisement. They only **4**) **(need)** her voice, though, because it's going to be on the radio. At least her career **5**) **(start)**.
- 10 Tom **1**) **(save up)** to go to France for months, and yesterday when he **2**) **(count)** his savings he **3**) **(realise)** he had enough. Unfortunately, as he **4**) **(drive)** to the travel agent's he remembered that he **5**) **(not/pay)** his rent for two months so he **6**) **(turn)** round and **7**) **(drive)** back home again.
- 11 Next month I **1**) **(visit)** my friend who **2**) **(live)** in Brazil. The flight from London **3**) **(take)** about fifteen hours and I **4**) **(never/be)** on a plane before. I **5**) **(feel)** quite nervous about the journey but my friend **6**) **(keep)** telling me that there **7**) **(be)** nothing to worry about.





In Other Words

- I've never read such a good book.
It's the best book I've ever read.
- He started studying Spanish two years ago.
He has been studying Spanish for two years.
- When did he start work?
How long is it since he started work?
How long ago did he start work?
- They haven't reached Madrid yet.
They still haven't reached Madrid.
- He moved to London two months ago.
He has been in London for two months.
- He hasn't been out for two months.
The last time he went out was two months ago.
- It's a long time since we went out.
We haven't been out for a long time.
- I've never eaten Chinese food before.
It's the first time I've ever eaten Chinese food.
- He started cleaning as soon as the guests (had) left.
He didn't start cleaning until after the guests had left.
He started cleaning when the guests (had) left.
He waited until the guests had left before he started cleaning.
- We joined the club a month ago.
We've been members of the club for a month.

25 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 She didn't go out until after Philip had called.
before She waited until Philip ...*had called before she went...* out.
- 2 She started taking lessons ten years ago.
been She ten years.
- 3 How long ago did he move to Canada?
moved How long to Canada?
- 4 I've never driven such a fast car!
ever It's the driven.
- 5 We haven't been abroad for two years.
time The last two years ago.
- 6 How long is it since you visited Spain?
visit When Spain?
- 7 She has never eaten lobster before.
time It's the first lobster.
- 8 He hasn't turned up yet.
still He up.
- 9 The last time I saw Emily was six months ago.
for I six months.
- 10 When did Patricia finish writing her essay?
since How long writing her essay?
- 11 She took up knitting five years ago.
been She five years.
- 12 They have never been outside Britain before.
first It's the outside Britain.
- 13 He can't speak Italian yet.
still He Italian.
- 14 How long is it since they met?
ago How meet?
- 15 They waited until sunrise before they got up.
get They after sunrise.
- 16 I haven't eaten meat for six months.
since It's meat.
- 17 I've never seen such a pretty girl.
ever She's the seen.

1

Tense Forms

- 18 She didn't start serving until all the guests had arrived.
before She waited until all the guests serving.
- 19 Geoff hasn't come back from his holiday yet.
still Geoff from his holiday.

26 Think of the word which best fits each gap. Write only one word in each one.

SUDOKU

A Global Craze

What's the big deal with Sudoku? Why are (0) ...so... many people addicted to a puzzle made up of little rows of boxes and numbers? Sudoku addicts – of (1) there are many - will tell you that it's the challenge of the puzzles, the mystery of solving them, and the rush you get at the end when you (2) completed one. Sudoku, they say, is one of the (3) addictive puzzles ever invented.

So, what exactly is Sudoku? Well, if you've never heard of it, Sudoku is a logic puzzle. Each puzzle consists of an 81-square grid divided into nine blocks, each containing nine squares. Some of the squares in the grid contain a number. To solve the puzzles, you have to fill in all the empty squares so (4) the numbers 1 to 9 appear only once in each row, block and column. Each Sudoku puzzle has only one solution.

Part of Sudoku's incredible success must surely (5) attributed to the fact that no special skills are required to play it. It looks (6) a maths puzzle but you don't need mathematical skills to solve it. It's simpler (7) a crossword because to solve one of these you need a certain level of linguistic ability and general knowledge. To play Sudoku all you need is logic. The concept is easy to grasp, the rules can be learnt in 10 seconds, and solving the puzzles doesn't (8) forever. Of course, the puzzles vary in their level of difficulty. But the appeal of Sudoku is that everyone can enjoy it.

Oral Development 1

Look at the pictures below, then talk about these people. Talk about what they are doing now, what they usually do, what they did/were doing before, and what they will do afterwards. Use a variety of tenses.



- **Prefixes** are syllables which we add before certain words to form new words. The meaning of the new word depends on the prefix that has been used.

- anti-** = against (*anti-war*)
- bi-** = two (*bilingual*)
- co-** = with (*co-pilot*)
- counter-** = in the opposite direction (*counterattack*)
- ex-** = previous, former (*ex-husband*)
- inter-** = between (*intercontinental*)
- mis-** = done wrongly or badly (*misunderstand*)
- mono-** = one (*monolingual*)
- multi-** = many (*multimillionaire*)
- non-** = not (*non-members*)
- out-** = more, better (*outdo*)
- over-** = (done) to a great extent (*oversleep*)
- post-** = after (*postgraduate*)
- pre-** = before (*pre-school*)
- pro-** = in favour of (*pro-war*)
- re-** = again (*rewrite*)
- semi-** = half (*semi-detached*)
- sub-** = under, less (*subway*)
- super-** = big, more (*superhero*)
- trans-** = (travel) from one side, group etc to another (*transatlantic*)
- tri-** = three (*triangle*)
- under-** = not enough (*underpaid*)
- uni-** = one (*uniform*)

The prefixes below are used to express opposite meanings.

- de-** *defrost, decompose*
- dis-** *dissatisfied, disobey*
- in-** *inaccurate, insecure* BUT **il-** (before l) *illegal*
- im-** (before b, m, p) *immature, impossible* **ir-** (before r) *irrelevant* BUT *unreliable, unreasonable*
- non-** *non-existent, non-stop*
- un-** *uncomfortable, unlucky*

Some prefixes are added to words to form verbs.

- en-** *courage – encourage*
- BUT **em-** (before b, m, p) *power – empower*

- **Suffixes** are syllables which we add to the end of certain words to form new words.

– **Nouns referring to people**

- verb + **-er/-or/-ar** (*train – trainer, inspect – inspector, beg – beggar*)
- noun/verb/adjective + **-ist** (*piano – pianist, type – typist, educational – educationalist*)
- verb + **-ant/-ent** (*descend – descendant, study – student*)
- noun + **-an/-ian** (*republic – republican, magic – magician*)
- verb + **-ee** (passive meaning) (*examine – examinee*)

– **Nouns formed from verbs**

- age** *pass – passage*
- al** *propose – proposal*
- ance** *insure – insurance*
- ation** *investigate – investigation*
- ence** *depend – dependence*
- ion** *select – selection*
- ment** *improve – improvement*
- sion** *expand – expansion* (verbs ending in **-d/-t**)
- sis** *emphasise – emphasis*
- tion** *compete – competition*
- ure** *fail – failure*
- y** *discover – discovery*

– **Nouns formed from adjectives**

- ance** *important – importance*
- cy** *private – privacy*
- ence** *innocent – innocence*
- ion** *perfect – perfection*
- iness** *lazy – laziness*
- ness** *dark – darkness*
- ity** *popular – popularity*
- ty** *safe – safety*
- y** *modest – modesty*

– **Adjectives formed from nouns**

- ous** *poison – poisonous*
- al** *function – functional*
- ic** *drama – dramatic*
- ical** *alphabet – alphabetical*
- ish** *fool – foolish*
- ive** *expense – expensive*
- ful** (with) *harm – harmful*
- less** (without) *harm – harmless*
- ant** *brilliance – brilliant*
- able** *reason – reasonable*
- y** *salt – salty*
- ly** *week – weekly*

– **Adjectives formed from verbs**

- able** *accept – acceptable*
- ible** *respond – responsible* (verbs ending in **-d/-t**)
- ive** *attract – attractive*
- ate** *consider – considerate*
- ent** *differ – different*

– **Verbs formed from adjectives**

- en** *tight – tighten*
- ise** *legal – legalise*

– **Verbs formed from nouns**

- en** *strength – strengthen*

1

Word Formation

1

Fill in the chart with the derivatives of the words given.

Verbs	Nouns (people)	Concrete/ Abstract Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
accept	_____			
		decoration, decor		
			(un)responsive, (ir)responsible	
_____	environmentalist			
				beautifully
	_____		short	
			_____	_____
compose				_____
	_____		enjoyable	
				naturally
	_____	comprehension, comprehensiveness		
conclude	_____			
_____	opportunist			_____
_____	_____			loyally
confide				
		beginning		_____
employ				_____
				enthusiastically
	educationalist, educator			
		promotion		_____
	_____		private	
	(re)mover			
train				_____
	_____	pleasure, pleasantness		
(dis)qualify				_____
	_____	calculation, calculator		
		(dis)comfort		
			(re)constructive	
	_____		emphatic	
create				

2 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold using the appropriate prefix.

- 1 After the operation, the patient was prescribed some drugs that would reduce the risk of inflammation.
- 2 Children their clothes quickly.
- 3 In a society various languages are spoken and different ethnic groups live together and learn to respect each other's traditions and customs.
- 4 This is a conference which takes place in spring and autumn every year.
- 5 The sat next to the driver, put on his helmet and gloves, and got ready for the car race.
- 6 The first railroad in the United States was built in the 1860s and connected North America's east and west coasts.
- 7 The teacher drew a on the blackboard and asked the students to copy it into their notebooks.
- 8 She was rushed to hospital with symptoms of food poisoning after having eaten chicken.
- 9 He decided to their offer.
- 10 He the speed of the car coming towards him and crashed into it with great force.
- 11 Heathrow Airport, the busiest airport in the world, handles up to a thousand domestic and flights a day.
- 12 Jack and his are on good terms with each other and still spend time together for the sake of their children.
- 13 She me by saying that my argument didn't hold water and was totally invalid.
- 14 In the years, many women had to raise their children on their own as a high number of men had been killed in the war.
- 15 Snow and temperatures have brought the country's transportation system to a standstill.
- 16 The documentary explores the development of painting and sculpture during, ancient and medieval times.
- 17 The football team are preparing for the which will be held next week at Stamford Bridge.
- 18 There seems to be a new movement in many non-democratic countries.
- 19 He became a throughout the whole country after scoring for the third time.

INFLAMMATORY

**GROW
CULTURAL**

**ANNUAL
DRIVER**

CONTINENTAL

ANGLE

**COOKED
CONSIDER
JUDGED**

**NATIONAL
WIFE**

ATTACKED

WAR

ZERO

**HISTORIC
FINAL**

DEMOCRACY

STAR

3 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming nouns referring to people.

- 1 All new loans and mortgages need to be approved by the bank first.
- 2 broke into their flat and stole all their jewellery.
- 3 The first prize will be given to the who gets all the answers to the quiz questions right.
- 4 You will never hear anything honest from John. He is a compulsive
- 5 are warning people about the dramatic effect global warming has on the environment.
- 6 Pablo Picasso is considered one of the most influential of the 20th century.
- 7 Tom worked as a journalist before getting a senior position in the media.
- 8 Jennifer was seriously overweight so she visited a who put her on a healthy diet.
- 9 Being a war, Paolo has found himself in hazardous situations.
- 10 The took beautiful photos of the bride and groom during their first dance as a married couple.

**MANAGE
BURGLE
CONTEST**

**LIE
SCIENCE**

**ART
TRAIN
DIET**

**CORRESPOND
PHOTOGRAPH**

1

Word Formation

4

Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming nouns from verbs.

- The dress was sent over from Australia so the cost of the was quite high.
- Matt very quickly came to the that Janet was lying.
- The of our flight was delayed due to the fog.
- Carbohydrates should form the of our daily diet.
- Ted found an interesting painting in the attic of his grandfather's house which had been in for decades.
- In second-hand bookshops you can buy valuable first of well-known novels for a few pounds.
- We cannot proceed with the project until everyone is in
- Elaine is a great cook and gets a lot of out of creating the most amazing dishes.
- A new archaeological has proved that there were people living in America even 30,000 years ago.
- The bride lost a lot of weight before her wedding day and so an of her dress was required.
- Both teams gave a wonderful in the match.
- While in London, we walked past the Prime Minister's official in Downing Street.

POST
CONCLUDE
ARRIVE
BASE

STORE
EDIT

AGREE
PLEASE

DISCOVER

ALTER

PERFORM
RESIDE

5

Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming nouns from adjectives.

- You can tell that Ben has lived in Spain as he speaks the language with great
- No one can question the of being able to buy goods over the Internet.
- The woman couldn't bear the sight of blood and lost
- The of our customers are satisfied with our outstanding service and high-quality products.
- For their own, visitors of the zoo are required to keep away from the cages.
- He is a man of and incredible courage.
- His does not allow him to talk about his work, but his musical compositions speak for themselves.
- There is a short-term at the local post-office, in case you are interested.
- We shouldn't underestimate the of regular exercise and healthy diet.
- James didn't do well in his last performance but he is determined to achieve next time.

FLUENT
CONVENIENT
CONSCIOUS
MAJOR

SAFE
HONEST
MODEST

VACANT
IMPORTANT

PERFECT

6

Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming adjectives from nouns.

- You should take a whole course of antibiotics so that the treatment is
- This is a magazine; it usually comes out every Sunday.
- Joanna's mother's personality has created many problems in the two women's relationship over the years.
- The house is situated on a hill and has a great view of the sea.
- The committee will consider the effects of global warming and propose ways of preventing further destruction.
- My new sofa is much more than my last one.
- Fiona did well at the audition and is very about the possibility of being the leading lady in the play.
- It is said that in wars people perform the most acts in order to help others.

EFFECT
WEEK
DOMINANCE

ROCK

ENVIRONMENT
COMFORT
ENTHUSIAST

COURAGE

- 9 His family are regularly telling James that his behaviour at times is very
- 10 The book I read last month was an story of the character's own personal experiences.
- 11 Sarah is definitely the safest driver I know as she is very not to break any of the rules of the road.
- 12 The long and hard climb left David and exhausted.

FOOL
AUTOBIOGRAPHY

CARE

BREATH

7 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming adjectives from verbs.

- 1 Although they are twins, they are completely from each other.
- 2 Andrew is one of the most sensitive and men I've ever met.
- 3 Jennifer simply never tells a story as she is always trying to make the truth sound more exciting than it actually is.
- 4 This remote part of the island is only by boat.
- 5 Drama and art classes encourage young children to develop their skills.
- 6 Brian works all day long and in the evenings he studies, but lately he finds this schedule to be a most one.

DIFFER
CONSIDER
BELIEVE

ACCESS
CREATE

EXHAUST

8 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming verbs from adjectives/nouns.

- 1 Mary bought a new pair of trousers and gave them to a seamstress to them as they were too long.
- 2 They decided to the kitchen and bathrooms of their house and hired a professional decorator to make suggestions.
- 3 Apart from being a great experience, travelling also the mind.
- 4 Diane decided to join a yoga class to her muscles and become more flexible.
- 5 The clouded sky and the wind became stronger, being a sign of an imminent storm.

SHORT

MODERN

BROAD
LENGTH

DARK

9 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming the opposite from the words given.

- 1 Betty took the meat out of the freezer and let it before cooking it.
- 2 Last winter John had a ski accident which was as he missed the rest of the season.
- 3 Next week I will go to dinner with the ambassador and so I will have to wear a suit as clothing is not appropriate for the occasion.
- 4 Every year in December teenagers gather in the city centre to collect money for a charity, which is a organisation.
- 5 My grandmother always says that manners are almost in today's world.
- 6 One wonderful feature of new tube stations is the number of lifts that help to facilitate anyone with a
- 7 When Sarah quit her last job she didn't think she would be for so long.
- 8 Being a doctor often involves working long and hours.
- 9 Tina is always boasting about herself and her achievements. She is probably the most person I know.
- 10 John's handwriting was totally and so I found it impossible to read his letter.
- 11 Mary was with the weather last summer as it rained everyday during her holidays.

FROST
CONVENIENT

FORMAL

PROFIT
EXISTENT

ABILITY
EMPLOYED
REGULAR

MODEST
LEGIBLE

LUCKY

10 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 The radio was so I returned it to the shop.
- 2 Jane has been suffering a lot from headaches
- 3 The company was operating an business and so had to be closed down.
- 4 Most people believe that it is that UFOs exist.
- 5 I liked the documentary as it contained some very interesting
- 6 As a result of the special offer James was able to purchase some new clothes at very prices.
- 7 Maria has an CK watch.
- 8 He became famous for his efforts to save the young boy from the river.
- 9 Like most Olympic athletes, Kelly is fit and
- 10 The famous man was very angry about being by the newspapers.
- 11 My neighbours always complain about the high costs.
- 12 There is that the Prime Minister will resign.
- 13 The result of the match was to both teams.
- 14 Chris accepted the doctor's news although it was very to hear.
- 15 She used to smoke a lot but she became a once she got pregnant with her son five years ago.
- 16 Kevin is always struggling with his Maths homework as he finds very difficult.
- 17 The government should have taken more measures to stop the workers' strike.
- 18 The teacher took the class on a trip to London to reward them for their efforts all year long.
- 19 The one thing I love about the new duvet cover I bought for my bed is that it is and so it can match sheets of all colours.
- 20 The man's of guilt in court landed him in jail.
- 21 Time went by quickly during the flight as the airline had an supply of movies to entertain us with.
- 22 The earthquake caused so much damage that most buildings in the area had to be
- 23 He was so that as a result he fell ill and suffered a nervous break down.
- 24 It is not uncommon for adverts to give information about products so that they are more appealing to consumers.
- 25 The doctor gave a to Bob so he could collect the medication from the local pharmacy.
- 26 My room was so that I spent the whole weekend cleaning it.
- 27 Tracy has found a job as a at the local library.
- 28 Joanne added a few spoonfuls of flour to the sauce in order to it.
- 29 No one seems to the urgency of the situation.
- 30 The newspapers said the game was very boring due to the performance of the home team.
- 31 John's sent him some flowers to wish him a fast recovery.
- 32 James is a very person and often behaves in a very childish way.

FAULT
LATE
LEGITIMATE

PROBABLE
INFORM

ADVANTAGE
IMITATE
HERO

MUSCLE
QUOTED
MAINTAIN
SPECULATE
FAVOUR
PAIN
SMOKE

MULTIPLY

PREVENT

STUDY

REVERSE
ADMIT
END

BUILD
WORK

LEADING

PRESCRIBE

MESS
LIBRARY
THICK
REAL
DEFENSE

WORKER
MATURE

1 Look at Appendix 2, then fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 Pass me the newspaper I want to see what's ...*on*... at the cinema tonight.
- 2 Mercian diplomats have **broken** all relations with Northumbria.
- 3 According to the police report, the thieves **broke** through the backdoor.
- 4 Please have a seat – the meeting **is** to start.
- 5 Scientists have **broken** in their fight against TB.
- 6 There was mass panic when cholera **broke** in the city.
- 7 You aren't allowed to leave the auditorium until the concert **is**
- 8 They became annoyed with Sam, who kept **breaking** their conversation.
- 9 I'm not surprised Sally and Jim **broke**; they kept quarrelling all the time.
- 10 Thousands of villagers fled when fire **broke** in the north of the country.
- 11 On seeing the pictures he **broke** and confessed to his crimes.
- 12 Can you **break** the report into five separate sections?
- 13 By 1980, flared trousers **were** Nobody seemed to like them any more.
- 14 He took a deep breath before **breaking** the bad news Mrs Jones.
- 15 This is a difficult task – do you think he will **be** it?
- 16 We may **be** a cold winter this year.

2 Look at Appendix 3, then fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 Helen was absent ...*from*... school for more than a week.
- 2 John is bad algebra.
- 3 Real friends are never bad each other.
- 4 The money we owe the bank amounts over £100,000.
- 5 I've been acquainted Norman for many years now.
- 6 I wish Vince wouldn't boast winning the lottery.
- 7 Beware holes in the pavement when you walk round this city.
- 8 Paul was ashamed himself after his unfair attack his friend.
- 9 Peter blamed Alan losing so much money in bad deals.
- 10 When the broken window was discovered Sam put the blame his brother.
- 11 The police blamed the fire faulty wiring in the building.
- 12 Let's agree the best way to solve this problem.
- 13 Helen's so argumentative! She never agrees anything I say.
- 14 Very few people believe ghosts.
- 15 George is busy his homework right now.
- 16 What time is the train due to arrive St Petersburg?
- 17 When he arrived school the gates were locked.
- 18 Both families approved the marriage.
- 19 John was angry Anne's attitude towards the children.
- 20 She was angry Pete not ringing her.
- 21 I was angry George his behaviour on the school trip.
- 22 Ben was anxious Amanda to pass her driving test.
- 23 Sheila was anxious her impending French test.
- 24 You must take all the tablets if you are to benefit them.
- 25 We took advantage the trip to Austria and visited Mozart's house.
- 26 There's no advantage rushing through your work if you are going to make a lot of mistakes.
- 27 Albert Einstein was brilliant Physics.
- 28 This film begins the hero running to catch the 8 o'clock train.

3 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 She didn't go to work for a week.
absent She for a week.
- 2 Shall I call the office for you?
me Would the office for you?
- 3 "I'm sorry I broke your window," he said.
breaking He my window.
- 4 "Did you enjoy the film last night?" she asked me.
asked She the film the night before.
- 5 Kevin doesn't mind working long hours.
used Kevin long hours.
- 6 They cancelled the match because of the hail.
called The match because of the hail.
- 7 She will probably pass the exam with flying colours.
likely She the exam with flying colours.
- 8 He is both clever and good-looking.
only He is good-looking.
- 9 She has a good relationship with her colleagues.
gets She her colleagues.
- 10 I wish I were a bit taller.
rather I a bit taller.
- 11 They moved to Rome two years ago.
in They two years.
- 12 The lift isn't working; use the stairs instead.
out The lift; use the stairs instead.

4 Match the following idioms with the correct definition, then make sentences using them.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 a night owl | a someone who says very little about themselves |
| 2 a fly-by-night | b someone who likes to get up early |
| 3 a lame duck | c someone who spends all their free time in front of the TV |
| 4 a dark horse | d someone who is lively and energetic |
| 5 a cold fish | e someone who you are extremely fond of |
| 6 an early bird | f someone who prefers to do things at night |
| 7 a couch potato | g someone who is weak and depends on others for help |
| 8 a live wire | h someone who is unreliable |
| 9 the apple of one's eye | i someone who is lively and entertaining at parties |
| 10 the life and soul of the party | j someone who is unfriendly and unemotional |

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 ..f.. | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

5 Choose the correct word from the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The teacher won't ...*let*... you use a dictionary during the test. (allow, leave, let)
- 2 Since it's getting late I suggest we it as it is and start working on it tomorrow. (allow, leave, let)
- 3 They won't you to enter unless you're a club member. (allow, leave, let)
- 4 I think I'll my hair grow long. (allow, leave, let)
- 5 I don't think she'll ever from the shock. (heal, improve, recover)
- 6 He's still ill but I think his condition will soon. (heal, improve, recover)
- 7 It will take a long time for his injuries to completely. (heal, improve, recover)
- 8 He went for a holiday by the sea to help him from his illness. (heal, improve, recover)

Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A capital

B main

C chief

D principal

0

A

B

C

D

BEIJING

Beijing is the (0) ...A... city of the People's Federal Republic of China. 'Beijing' comes from the Chinese words 'northern' and 'capital' and follows a(n) (1) East Asian tradition of naming capital cities literally. Other similarly named cities (2) Nanjing in Southern China which means 'southern capital', and Tokyo in Japan, which means 'eastern capital'.

Beijing is a fascinating city with a history that (3) back thousands of years. It is the political and cultural centre of China and is world-famous for its many historical attractions. Four million people visit Beijing each year to see sights such as the magnificent Forbidden City, Tiananmen Square and The Great Wall of China.

Walking around the city, you can see countless ancient temples, palaces, imperial gardens and other intriguing cultural sites. But Beijing is more than just a historic marvel. It is also one of the world's great modern metropolises and is (4) of 21st century vitality. Towering skyscrapers, huge shopping malls, and modern commercial areas are just as much a (5) of modern-day Beijing.

When Beijing was selected to host the Summer Olympics in 2008, hundreds of thousands of flag-waving Chinese poured into Beijing's streets, singing and cheering. Fireworks (6) up the sky as the city rejoiced. The morning after the (7), the titles of all Beijing's newspapers were printed in red – a special colour in Chinese (8) that is reserved for good and important news.



- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | A past | B ancient | C antique | D older |
| 2 | A include | B contain | C involve | D consist |
| 3 | A sets | B moves | C puts | D goes |
| 4 | A total | B rich | C full | D complete |
| 5 | A piece | B part | C section | D bit |
| 6 | A glowed | B lit | C shone | D flamed |
| 7 | A statement | B declaration | C announcement | D transmission |
| 8 | A tradition | B custom | C habit | D folklore |

Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example:

0	T	O																
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Caravanning in Wales

The sea cliffs and sandy beaches of Wales are hard **(0)** beat. Add to **(9)** wild, romantic scenery, ancient castles, modern theme parks and cheap accommodation and you've got a great family holiday. Of course **(10)** makes Wales so green is the rain. Even in mid-summer, you **(11)** expect a couple of wet and windy days. But don't let that put you off. There are lots of indoor activities, so you can enjoy **(12)** whatever the weather. For many people Wales is a caravan country. If you haven't stayed in a caravan **(13)** you were little, it's time you tried it again. Standards of comfort are much higher than a decade ago, with facilities such as laundries and kids' play areas. A good example is the Fontygary Holiday Park. You can stay in a spacious caravan equipped **(14)** TV, shower, separate bedrooms and fridge, **(15)** works out to be less expensive when compared with a guesthouse or self-catering cottage. And you won't even need to leave the site to **(16)** fun. The kids can swim in the 25-metre indoor pool, or join in the games organised by the entertainment staff. Meanwhile you can take a sauna, go to the gym, get your hair styled, or just sit on the cliff top and enjoy the view.

Part 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example: 0 E X P E N S I V E

TIP

When working out the correct derivative in word formation texts remember the following:

- Read through the text carefully and decide what kind of a word is needed; **an adjective** (*confident*), **a noun** (*ability*), **an adverb** (*slowly*) or **a verb** (*attract*).
- Fill in the blanks making the necessary changes to the words in bold. Correct spelling is required.

NB: Check whether the meaning of the missing word is positive or negative from its context or in the case of nouns, whether the plural form is required.

Pearl Diving

For hundreds of years, the most (0) and precious pearls in the world were found in the Persian Gulf. In the early 1900s, the land in this area was very dry and farming was extremely difficult. People of the region used to trade pearls in exchange for food, water and other (17) In the mid-1900s, India's economy began to (18) As most pearl buyers came from India, the demand for pearls began to grow. Many Persian families settled permanently in the (19) villages of the Gulf in order to take advantage of the booming pearl market.

Divers often risked their lives. They would dive to (20) of 40 meters and remain underwater for up to two minutes – all without the use of special diving (21) When they found an oyster they would open it up with a knife to see if it had a pearl inside. (22), not all oysters produce pearls. Divers often had to make thirty dives in one day to find enough. When they ran out of breath, they were pulled to the surface by a rope. At the end of a pearl-diving season, some divers would become (23) enough to buy their own boat, thus becoming pearl (24)

EXPENSE

PROVIDE
STRONG

COAST

DEEP

EQUIP
FORTUNATEWEALTH
TRADE

