

LANGUAGE REVIEW

inversion

1 Complete the sentences (1–5) with phrases from the box.

hardly little no sooner seldom
under no circumstances

- 1 _____ did he know what he would find when he opened the letter.
- 2 _____ had Jean left the shop when she realized her credit card was gone.
- 3 _____ will I lend you any money. I've done it too many times before!
- 4 _____ had the shop closed down, than another one opened.
- 5 _____ do they eat out at a restaurant – only on very special occasions.

Grammar reference page 122

Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

After you choose your answers, read the whole text again to check it makes sense and is grammatically correct.

2 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

New shopping trends

Little did we know twenty years ago that online shopping would become so popular. Every day more and more people ¹ the Internet to order everything from tablets to cars, food to flights.

² main advantage of Internet shopping is convenience. People can shop online from the comfort of their homes, saving the time and trouble of going to the shops.

As online stores are open around the clock, consumers can visit them ³ they want.

Consumers can browse products ⁴ all around the world, and locate hard-to-find items such as out-of-print books.

What is more, items are usually cheaper on the web because warehouse and staff ⁵ are lower. In short, the comfort and convenience online shopping offers makes it the future of retail.

- 1 A have used B do use C are using D should use
- 2 A The B Such C That D A
- 3 A whatever B whoever C wherever D whenever
- 4 A are made B been made C have made D made
- 5 A costly B costs C costing D cost

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



THE HISTORY OF HARRODS

In 1849, Charles Henry Harrod opened the Knightsbridge store in London. Beginning in a small room, it sold tea and groceries. The business ¹ steadily, and by 1880 it was a successful department store, offering everything ² medicines and perfumes to clothing and food. The store attracted wealthy customers who were looking for exclusive goods under a(n) ³ roof. The building was completely destroyed in a fire in 1883. However, little did anyone realize what would ⁴ it! The new architect-designed store was like a palace, with Art Nouveau windows and Baroque domes.

Harrods became a public company in 1889, and during the 1890s it had established new ⁵, including one that sold exotic pets. During World War II, the store was transformed into a factory, which made uniforms and parachutes. In 1985, it returned to ⁶ ownership when Mohamed Al Fayed and his brother Ali bought Harrods for £615 million and ⁷ over its management. The management team introduced a dress code in 1989, which banned swimwear and many ⁸ items of beachwear considered too revealing. However, these days Harrods is famous for its first-class ⁹ and high-quality products. From modest ¹⁰ as a greengrocer's, Harrods now covers over 90,000 square metres, and sells goods across seven floors. It is the largest store in Europe and has its own postcode!

- 1 A stretched B widened C extended D expanded
- 2 A from B past C through D with
- 3 A only B single C one D solo
- 4 A retake B remove C replace D rebuild
- 5 A departments B units C sections D areas
- 6 A individual B special C personal D private
- 7 A changed B made C took D brought
- 8 A other B of C such D same
- 9 A labour B service C effort D activity
- 10 A ways B starters C creations D beginnings

UNIT 6 MONEY

Inversion

Inversion

Inversion is used in English for:

- ▶ formality
- ▶ emphasis
- ▶ dramatic purpose

There are different ways of inverting a sentence.

- ▶ After a negative or limiting adverb or adverbial phrase (*hardly, seldom, not only, never, never before, no way, rarely, no sooner... than*). If there is no auxiliary verb, add *do, does, or did*.

People had seldom been so confused. → Seldom had people been so confused.

They not only go to the cinema, but they also go to the theatre. → Not only do they go to the cinema, but they also go to the theatre.

We had never experienced this before. → Never before had we experienced this.

- ▶ After *barely, hardly, scarcely*, and *no sooner* + past perfect to signal that one action finished just before another one started. Notice the use of the time connectors *when* and *than*.

I had scarcely sat down to eat dinner when the phone rang. → Scarcely had I sat down to dinner when the phone rang.

As soon as he had bought his new phone a new model came out. → No sooner had he bought his new phone than a new model came out.

- ▶ After expressions with preposition + *no*, e.g. *at no time, on no account, under no circumstances*.

You definitely shouldn't pay the bill. → On no account should you pay the bill.

They definitely shouldn't apologize. → Under no circumstances should they apologize.

- ▶ After *little* with a negative meaning.

She doesn't know how lucky she is to have such a well-paid job. → Little does she know how lucky she is to have such a well-paid job.

1 Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 1 I/so/felt./Seldom/embarassed/had _____
- 2 we/spent/Never/money/./had/so/much _____
- 3 your/./Under/pay/no/I/for/ticket/will/circumstances _____
- 4 the station/sooner/arrived/had/No/the train/reached/than/we/ _____

- 5 ./had/they/got into bed/when/they/fell asleep/Hardly _____
- 6 all evening/going to/are/TV/No way/./we/watch _____
- 7 do/in the project/has invested/realize/Little/no one/./that/they _____
- 8 he/it/the film,././Not only/direct/he/did/funded/also _____
- 9 ./the terms/offering/should/accept/On no account/the bank/is/you _____
- 10 left the store/was missing/had/./when/I/Scarcely/my wallet/found/I _____

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Never before *had he/he had* felt so strange.
- 2 No sooner had I left the house *when/than* the phone rang.
- 3 *Hardly/Rarely* have we seen such beautiful scenery!
- 4 Under no circumstances *should/could* you drive my car.
- 5 No way *I did/did I* spend all that money.
- 6 *Barely/Little* does she know what a big mistake she is making.
- 7 *On no account/Scarcely* will they change their minds about this.
- 8 Seldom does this orchestra *play/plays* so well.

3 Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 They had not only wasted our money, they had also wasted our time.
Not only _____
- 2 You definitely can't proceed with this scheme without sufficient funds.
Under no circumstances _____
- 3 She had never heard such shocking news before.
Never before _____
- 4 He had only just started his new job when the boss gave him a promotion.
Hardly _____
- 5 I had just paid for the movie online when I realized I'd seen it before.
No sooner _____
- 6 She doesn't know how unpopular the budget cuts are likely to be.
Little does _____
- 7 There has rarely been such an extraordinary reaction to a public announcement.
Rarely _____
- 8 Businesses don't often become successful so quickly.
Seldom _____