- **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 *(**bi**lingual)*
co- = with *(**co**-pilot)*
counter- = in the opposite direction *(**counter**attack)*
ex- = previous, former *(**ex**-husband)*
inter- = between *(**inter**continental)*
mis- = done wrongly or badly *(**mis**understand)*
mono- = one *(**mono**lingual)*
multi- = many *(**multi**millionaire)*
non- = not *(**non**-members)*
out- = more, better *(**out**do)*
over- = (done) to a great extent *(**over**sleep)*
post- = after *(**post**graduate)*
pre- = before *(**pre**-school)*
pro- = in favour of *(**pro**-war)*
re- = again *(**re**write)*
semi- = half *(**semi**-detached)*
sub- = under, less *(**sub**way)*
super- = big, more *(**super**hero)*
trans- = (travel) from one side, group etc to another *(**trans**atlantic)*
tri- = three *(**tri**angle)*
under- = not enough *(**under**paid)*
uni- = one *(**uni**form)*

The prefixes below are used to express opposite meanings.

de- *de**f**rost, de**c**ompose*
dis- *dissatisfied, dis**o**bey*
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 – pass**age***
-al	*propose – propos**al***
-ance	*insure – insur**ance***
-ation	*investigate – investig**ation***
-ence	*depend – depend**ence***
-ion	*select – select**ion***
-ment	*improve – improve**ment***
-sion	*expand – expan**sion*** (verbs ending in **-d/-t**)
-sis	*emphasise – emphas**is***
-tion	*compete – competi**tion***
-ure	*fail – fail**ure***
-y	*discover – discover**y***

– Nouns formed from adjectives

-ance	*important – import**ance***
-cy	*private – priva**cy***
-ence	*innocent – innoc**ence***
-ion	*perfect – perfec**tion***
-iness	*lazy – laz**iness***
-ness	*dark – dark**ness***
-ity	*popular – popular**ity***
-ty	*safe – safe**ty***
-y	*modest – modest**y***

– Adjectives formed from nouns

-ous	*poison – poison**ous***
-al	*function – function**al***
-ic	*drama – dramat**ic***
-ical	*alphabet – alphabet**ical***
-ish	*fool – fool**ish***
-ive	*expense – expens**ive***
-ful (with)	*harm – harm**ful***
-less (without)	*harm – harm**less***
-ant	*brilliance – brilli**ant***
-able	*reason – reason**able***
-y	*salt – salt**y***
-ly	*week – week**ly***

– Adjectives formed from verbs

-able	*accept – accept**able***
-ible	*respond – respons**ible*** (verbs ending in **-d/-t**)
-ive	*attract – attract**ive***
-ate	*consider – consider**ate***
-ent	*differ – differ**ent***

– Verbs formed from adjectives

-en	*tight – tight**en***
-ise	*legal – legal**ise***

– Verbs formed from nouns

-en	*strength – strength**en***

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.	**INFLAMMATORY**
2	Children ..... their clothes quickly.	**GROW**
3	In a ..... society various languages are spoken and different ethnic groups live together and learn to respect each other's traditions and customs.	**CULTURAL**
4	This is a ..... conference which takes place in spring and autumn every year.	**ANNUAL**
5	The ..... sat next to the driver, put on his helmet and gloves, and got ready for the car race.	**DRIVER**
6	The first ..... railroad in the United States was built in the1860s and connected North America's east and west coasts.	**CONTINENTAL**
7	The teacher drew a ..... on the blackboard and asked the students to copy it into their notebooks.	**ANGLE**
8	She was rushed to hospital with symptoms of food poisoning after having eaten ..... chicken.	**COOKED**
9	He decided to ..... their offer.	**CONSIDER**
10	He ..... the speed of the car coming towards him and crashed into it with great force.	**JUDGED**
11	Heathrow Airport, the busiest airport in the world, handles up to a thousand domestic and ..... flights a day.	**NATIONAL**
12	Jack and his ..... are on good terms with each other and still spend time together for the sake of their children.	**WIFE**
13	She ..... me by saying that my argument didn't hold water and was totally invalid.	**ATTACKED**
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.	**WAR**
15	Snow and ..... temperatures have brought the country's transportation system to a standstill.	**ZERO**
16	The documentary explores the development of painting and sculpture during ....., ancient and medieval times.	**HISTORIC**
17	The football team are preparing for the ..... which will be held next week at Stamford Bridge.	**FINAL**
18	There seems to be a new ..... movement in many non-democratic countries.	**DEMOCRACY**
19	He became a ..... throughout the whole country after scoring for the third time.	**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.	**MANAGE**
2	..... broke into their flat and stole all their jewellery.	**BURGLE**
3	The first prize will be given to the ..... who gets all the answers to the quiz questions right.	**CONTEST**
4	You will never hear anything honest from John. He is a compulsive	**LIE**
5	..... are warning people about the dramatic effect global warming has on the environment.	**SCIENCE**
6	Pablo Picasso is considered one of the most influential ..... of the 20th century.	**ART**
7	Tom worked as a ..... journalist before getting a senior position in the media.	**TRAIN**
8	Jennifer was seriously overweight so she visited a ..... who put her on a healthy diet.	**DIET**
9	Being a war ....., Paolo has found himself in hazardous situations.	**CORRESPOND**
10	The ..... took beautiful photos of the bride and groom during their first dance as a married couple.	**PHOTOGRAPH**

1 Word Formation

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 His family are regularly telling James that his behaviour at times is very ..... . **FOOL**
10 The book I read last month was an ..... story of the character's own personal experiences. **AUTOBIOGRAPHY**
11 Sarah is definitely the safest driver I know as she is very ..... not to break any of the rules of the road. **CARE**
12 The long and hard climb left David ..... and exhausted. **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. **DIFFER**
2 Andrew is one of the most sensitive and ..... men I've ever met. **CONSIDER**
3 Jennifer simply never tells a ..... story as she is always trying to make the truth sound more exciting than it actually is. **BELIEVE**
4 This remote part of the island is ..... only by boat. **ACCESS**
5 Drama and art classes encourage young children to develop their ..... skills. **CREATE**
6 Brian works all day long and in the evenings he studies, but lately he finds this schedule to be a most ..... one. **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. **SHORT**
2 They decided to ..... the kitchen and bathrooms of their house and hired a professional decorator to make suggestions. **MODERN**
3 Apart from being a great experience, travelling also ..... the mind. **BROAD**
4 Diane decided to join a yoga class to ..... her muscles and become more flexible. **LENGTH**
5 The clouded sky ..... and the wind became stronger, being a sign of an imminent storm. **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. **FROST**
2 Last winter John had a ski accident which was ..... as he missed the rest of the season. **CONVENIENT**
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. **FORMAL**
4 Every year in December teenagers gather in the city centre to collect money for a charity, which is a ..... organisation. **PROFIT**
5 My grandmother always says that manners are almost ..... in todays world. **EXISTENT**
6 One wonderful feature of new tube stations is the number of lifts that help to facilitate anyone with a ..... . **ABILITY**
7 When Sarah quit her last job she didn't think she would be ..... for so long. **EMPLOYED**
8 Being a doctor often involves working long and ..... hours. **REGULAR**
9 Tina is always boasting about herself and her achievements. She is probably the most ..... person I know. **MODEST**
10 John's handwriting was totally ..... and so I found it impossible to read his letter. **LEGIBLE**
11 Mary was ..... with the weather last summer as it rained everyday during her holidays. **LUCKY**

1 Word Formation

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

1	The radio was ..... so I returned it to the shop.	**FAULT**
2	Jane has been suffering a lot from headaches	**LATE**
3	The company was operating an ..... business and so had to be closed down.	**LEGITIMATE**
4	Most people believe that it is ..... that UFOs exist.	**PROBABLE**
5	I liked the documentary as it contained some very interesting	**INFORM**
6	As a result of the special offer James was able to purchase some new clothes at very ..... prices.	**ADVANTAGE**
7	Maria has an ..... CK watch.	**IMITATE**
8	He became famous for his ..... efforts to save the young boy from the river.	**HERO**
9	Like most Olympic athletes, Kelly is fit and	**MUSCLE**
10	The famous man was very angry about being ..... by the newspapers.	**QUOTED**
11	My neighbours always complain about the high ..... costs.	**MAINTAIN**
12	There is ..... that the Prime Minister will resign.	**SPECULATE**
13	The result of the match was ..... to both teams.	**FAVOUR**
14	Chris accepted the doctor's news although it was very ..... to hear.	**PAIN**
15	She used to smoke a lot but she became a ..... once she got pregnant with her son five years ago.	**SMOKE**
16	Kevin is always struggling with his Maths homework as he finds ..... very difficult.	**MULTIPLY**
17	The government should have taken more ..... measures to stop the workers' strike.	**PREVENT**
18	The teacher took the class on a trip to London to reward them for their ..... efforts all year long.	**STUDY**
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.	**REVERSE**
20	The man's ..... of guilt in court landed him in jail.	**ADMIT**
21	Time went by quickly during the flight as the airline had an ..... supply of movies to entertain us with.	**END**
22	The earthquake caused so much damage that most buildings in the area had to be	**BUILD**
23	He was so ..... that as a result he fell ill and suffered a nervous break down.	**WORK**
24	It is not uncommon for adverts to give ..... information about products so that they are more appealing to consumers.	**LEADING**
25	The doctor gave a ..... to Bob so he could collect the medication from the local pharmacy.	**PRESCRIBE**
26	My room was so ..... that I spent the whole weekend cleaning it.	**MESS**
27	Tracy has found a job as a ..... at the local library.	**LIBRARY**
28	Joanne added a few spoonfuls of flour to the sauce in order to ..... it.	**THICK**
29	No one seems to ..... the urgency of the situation.	**REAL**
30	The newspapers said the game was very boring due to the ..... performance of the home team.	**DEFENSE**
31	John's ..... sent him some flowers to wish him a fast recovery.	**WORKER**
32	James is a very ..... person and often behaves in a very childish way.	**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 Northumbrio.
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 1-12, 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 **(4)** ..... of China and is world-famous for its many historical attractions. Four million people visit Beijing each year to see **(5)** ..... such as the magnificent Forbidden City, Tiananmen Square and The Great Wall of China.

Walking around the city, you can **(6)** ..... 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 **(7)** ..... of 21st century vitality. Towering skyscrapers, huge shopping malls, and modern commercial areas are just as much a **(8)** ..... of modern-day Beijing.

In 2001, Beijing celebrated the news that it had been selected to **(9)** ..... the 2008 Summer Olympics. Hundreds of thousands of flag-waving Chinese poured into Beijing's streets, singing and cheering. Fireworks **(10)** ..... up the sky as the city rejoiced. The morning after the **(11)** ....., the titles of all Beijing's newspapers were printed in red – a special colour in Chinese **(12)** ..... 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** square	**B** centre	**C** middle	**D** heart
5	**A** sights	**B** views	**C** visions	**D** displays
6	**A** see	**B** watch	**C** notice	**D** look
7	**A** total	**B** rich	**C** full	**D** complete
8	**A** piece	**B** part	**C** section	**D** bit
9	**A** host	**B** show	**C** display	**D** view
10	**A** glowed	**B** lit	**C** shone	**D** flamed
11	**A** statement	**B** declaration	**C** announcement	**D** transmission
12	**A** tradition	**B** custom	**C** habit	**D** folklore

Part 2

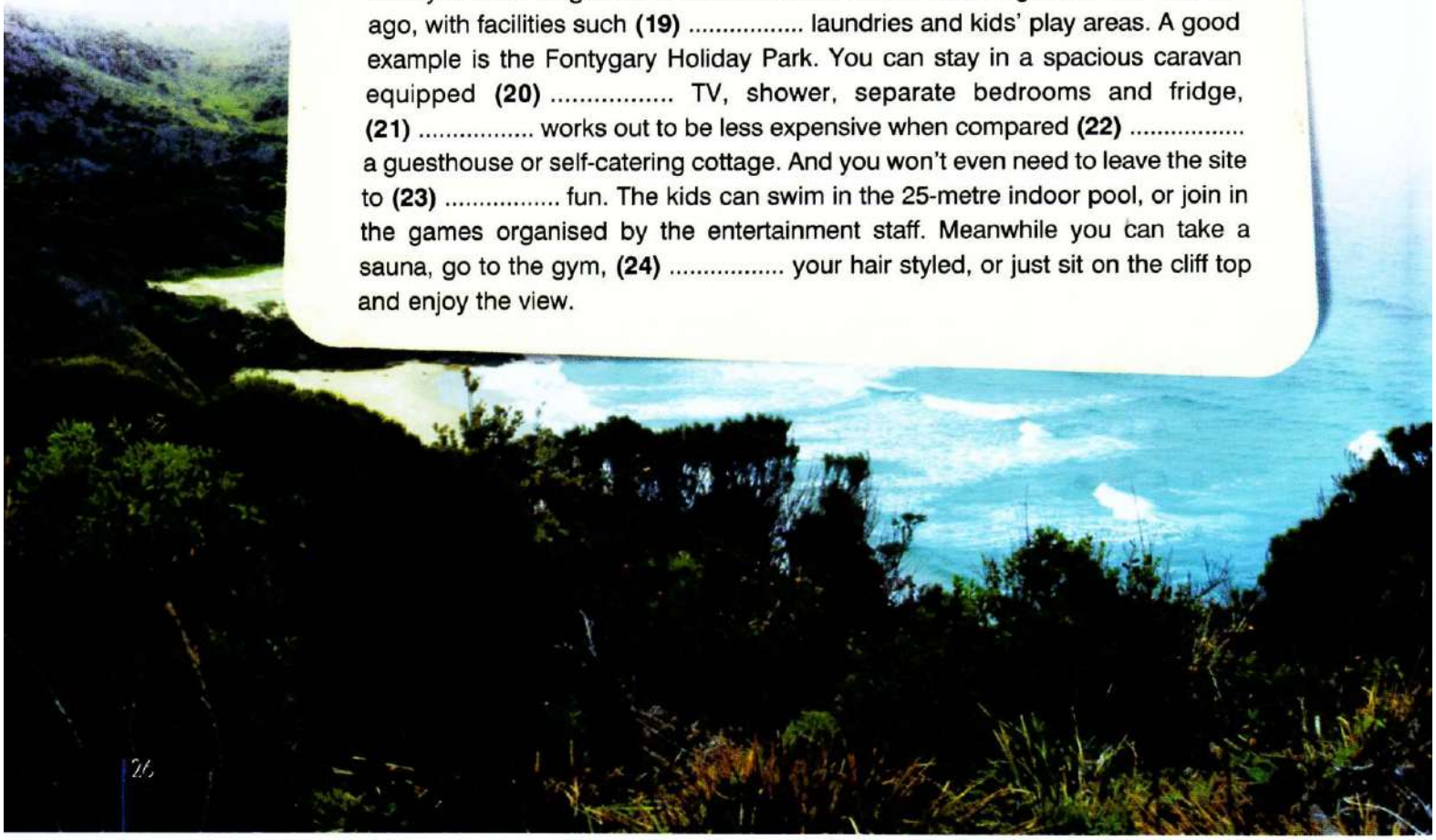
For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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 **(13)** ..... wild, romantic scenery, ancient castles, modern theme parks and cheap accommodation and you've got a great family holiday. Of course **(14)** ..... makes Wales so green is the rain. Even in mid-summer, you **(15)** ..... expect a couple of wet and windy days. But don't let that put you off. There are **(16)** ..... of indoor activities, so you can enjoy **(17)** ..... whatever the weather. For many people Wales is a caravan country. If you haven't stayed in a caravan **(18)** ..... you were little, it's time you tried it again. Standards of comfort are much higher than a decade ago, with facilities such **(19)** ..... laundries and kids' play areas. A good example is the Fontygary Holiday Park. You can stay in a spacious caravan equipped **(20)** ..... TV, shower, separate bedrooms and fridge, **(21)** ..... works out to be less expensive when compared **(22)** ..... a guesthouse or self-catering cottage. And you won't even need to leave the site to **(23)** ..... 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, **(24)** ..... your hair styled, or just sit on the cliff top and enjoy the view.



Part 3

For questions 25-34, 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 **(25)** ..... was extremely difficult. People of the region used to trade pearls in exchange for food, water and other **(26)** ..... . In the mid-1900s, India's economy began to **(27)** ..... . As most pearl buyers came from India, the demand for pearls began to grow. Many Persian families settled permanently in the **(28)** ..... villages of the Gulf in order to take advantage of the booming pearl market.

Divers often risked their lives. They would dive to **(29)** ..... of 40 meters and remain underwater for up to two minutes – all without the use of special diving **(30)** ..... . When they found an oyster they would open it up with a knife to see if it had a pearl inside. **(31)** ....., not all oysters produce pearls. Divers often had to make thirty dives in one day to find enough. When they ran out of **(32)** ....., they were pulled to the surface by a rope. At the end of a pearl-diving season, some divers would become **(33)** ..... enough to buy their own boat, thus becoming pearl **(34)** ..... .

EXPENSE

FARM
PROVIDE
STRONG

COAST

DEEP

EQUIP
FORTUNATE

BREATHE
WEALTH
TRADE



Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 I think you should go to the doctor.
TIME
It ..... to the doctor.

Example:

0	I	S		T	I	M	E		Y	O	U		W	E	N	T										

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

35 Somebody burgled their house a week ago.
BROKEN
Their house ..... a week ago.

36 When did she decide to apply for the post?
SINCE
How long ..... to apply for the post?

37 She could hardly absorb all the new information.
DIFFICULTY
She ..... all the new information.

38 When did you last see John?
TIME
When was ..... John?

39 He managed to pass the exam with distinction.
SUCCEEDED
He ..... the exam with distinction.

40 I think it would be a good idea if you left early to avoid the traffic.
SUGGEST
I ..... early to avoid the traffic.

41 The exam wasn't as easy as I'd expected.
DIFFICULT
The exam ..... I'd expected.

42 "You've spoilt my party," she said to him.
ACCUSED
She ..... party.

The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles 2

Forms of the Infinitive | Forms of the -ing form

	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	(to) type	(to) be typed	typing	being typed
Present Continuous	(to) be typing		——	——
Perfect	(to) have typed	(to) have been typed	having typed	having been typed
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been typing		——	——

Forms of the infinitive corresponding to verb tenses

- **Present Simple/Future Simple ➡ Present Infinitive**
  he drives/he will drive ➡ (to) drive
- **Present Continuous/Future Continuous ➡ Present Continuous Infinitive**
  he is driving/he will be driving ➡ (to) be driving
- **Past Simple/Present Perfect/Past Perfect/Future Perfect ➡ Perfect Infinitive**
  he drove/he has driven/he had driven/he will have driven ➡ (to) have driven
- **Past Cont./Present Perfect Cont./Past Perfect Cont./Future Perfect Cont. ➡ Perfect Cont. Infinitive**
  he was driving/he has been driving/he had been driving/he will have been driving ➡ (to) have been driving

1 Rewrite the sentences using the verb in brackets. Mind the tense of the infinitives.

1 She has been ill for a long time. (seem) ...*She seems to have been ill for a long time*...
2 Ann was treated unfairly. (seem) .....
3 He is working hard. (appear) .....
4 They have been watching TV all afternoon. (seem) .....
5 Tom missed the train. (appear) .....
6 They are moving house. (seem) .....
7 She found the solution. (claim) .....
8 It has been raining hard. (appear) .....
9 He stole the jewellery. (admit) .....
10 Sharon tells lies. (tend) .....

2 Fill in the correct form of the infinitive.

1 The weather seems ...*to have improved*... **(improve)**. Let's go out.
2 She appears ..... **(work)** on her composition for hours.
3 She has decided ..... **(accept)** my offer.
4 I'm hoping ..... **(leave)** by then so I won't be able to come with you.
5 This carpet is filthy; it really needs ..... **(clean)** soon.
6 The waste from the power station is said ..... **(pollute)** the atmosphere for months.
7 It will be much too hot ..... **(wear)** a coat.
8 You must have been thirsty ..... **(drink)** all that water.
9 He appears ..... **(injure)** as a result of the fight.
10 You're not expected ..... **(pay)** the whole amount today.
11 The report was supposed ..... **(finish)** two hours ago.
12 It was very cold earlier on today but it seems ..... **(warm up)** now.
13 He claims ..... **(discover)** a cure for the common cold.
14 Can I trust you ..... **(keep)** this a secret?
15 She seems ..... **(work)** too hard these days.

2 The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles

The to-infinitive is used

- **to express purpose.** *She lied **to avoid** being punished.*
- **after certain verbs (agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse,** etc). *He **promised to be** back at 11.00.*
- **after certain adjectives (difficult, glad, happy, obliged, sorry, unable,** etc). *He was **happy to hear** he had been promoted.*
- **after 'I would like/would love/would prefer' to express specific preference.** *I'd **prefer to stay** in tonight.*
- **after certain nouns.** *It's **my privilege to present** the winner of the competition.*
- **after 'too/enough' constructions.** *It's **too late to go** now. She's **experienced enough to be** appointed Sales Manager. He's got **enough patience to cope** with children.*
- **after: be + the first/second etc/next/last/best, etc.** *You'll **be the first to break** the news.*
- **with: it + be + adjective (+of + noun/pronoun).** *It **was rude of him to speak** like that.*
- **with: so + adjective + as.** *Would you be **so kind as to help** me with the washing?*
- **with 'only' expressing an unsatisfactory result.** *She went there **only to find** the meeting had been called off.*
- **in the expression: for + noun/pronoun + to-inf.** *For Mary to behave like that was very unusual.*
- **in the expressions: to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to start with, to sum up etc.** *To begin with, I'd like to introduce our new manager, Mr Jones.*

- Note that if two infinitives are joined by **and** or **or**, the **to** of the second infinitive can be omitted. *I'd like **to go** to an island **and swim and sunbathe** all day long during my holidays.*
- **Dare** expressing lack of courage is used with an infinitive with or without **to**. *I don't **dare (to) tell** him the truth.* **Dare** expressing anger, threat or warning is used with an infinitive without **to**. ***Don't** you **dare come** back late.* **Dare** expressing challenge is used with a to-infinitive. *I **dare** you **to jump** over the fence.*
- **Have** can be used with or without **to**. *I **helped** my mum **(to) bake** a cake.*

The infinitive without 'to' is used

- **after modal verbs (can, may, will, would,** etc). *You **may use** the phone.*
- **after had better/would rather/would sooner.** *I'd **rather have** an early night.*
- **after feel/hear/let/make/see in the active.** *Will you **let** me **play** in the garden?*
  BUT be heard/be made/be seen, all take a to-inf. *She **was made to work** overtime.*
- **"Let" turns into "was/were allowed to" in the passive.** *He **wasn't allowed to play** in the garden.*

The -ing form is used

- **as a noun.** ***Collecting** stamps is his favourite hobby.*
- **after prepositions.** *He left without **being** seen.*
- **after certain verbs (anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, detest, escape, excuse, explain, fancy, finish, forgive, go** (physical activities), **imagine, it involves, keep** (= continue), **it means, mention, mind** (= object to), **miss, pardon, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand,** etc). *She **doesn't mind working** long hours.*
- **after: detest, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference.** *I **enjoy snorkelling**.* (in general) **[like + to-inf = it's a good idea** *John **likes to walk** long distances.*]
- **after: I'm busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, feel like, there's no point (in), have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.** *Tom **had difficulty (in) driving** on the left when he first came here.*
- **after: look forward to, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, admit (to), object to, what about ...?, how about ...?** *He **admitted (to) stealing** the old woman's jewels.*
- **after: spend/waste (money, time,** etc). *She **spent** a fortune **redecorating** her house.*
- **after: hear, listen, notice, see, watch to express an incomplete action, an action in progress or a long action.** *I **saw** her **window shopping** as I drove by.* (I saw **part** of the action.) **BUT hear, listen, see, watch + infinitive without 'to' express a complete action, something that one saw or heard from beginning to end.** *I **saw** the car **crash** into the shop window.* (I saw all the action.)

The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles 2

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form.

1 I suggest ...*calling*... **(call)** the cinema to find out what time the film begins.
2 It's no use ..... **(try)** to make excuses. She won't believe you.
3 I look forward ..... **(see)** the artwork in the museum's latest exhibition.
4 She spent a long time ..... **(talk)** on the telephone so she didn't finish her chores.
5 Fred enjoys ..... **(listen)** to classical music as it helps him relax.
6 To tell you the truth, I don't know how ..... **(dance)**.
7 We were happy ..... **(hear)** that Mary is coming to visit us.
8 The couple plan ..... **(announce)** their engagement later today.
9 Will you let me ..... **(read)** you some parts to tell me if you like them?
10 We saw him ..... **(paint)** the fence as we walked past his house.
11 I would have preferred ..... **(change)** my clothes before we went out to dinner.
12 It was so nice of him ..... **(send)** me flowers.
13 Sandra was the last ..... **(perform)** at the dance recital.
14 For Bob ..... **(retire)** at such a young age was unexpected.
15 It's raining. There's no point in ..... **(go)** out now.
16 Would you be so helpful as ..... **(carry)** this heavy bag for me?
17 You should ..... **(speak)** to her when you saw her.
18 He seems ..... **(work)** hard on a solution to the problem. Don't interrupt him.
19 He was the first runner ..... **(finish)** the marathon.
20 We rushed to the station only ..... **(arrive)** as the train was leaving.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive without to.

1 I saw her ...*turn*... **(turn)** the corner and ..... **(disappear)**.
2 Can you hear the dog ..... **(bark)** outside?
3 I watched the plane ..... **(take off)** and then I left.
4 He was listening to the rain ..... **(patter)** on the roof.
5 Paul noticed a woman ..... **(stare)** at him while he was waiting at the station.
6 When she opened the door she saw someone ..... **(try)** to steal her car.

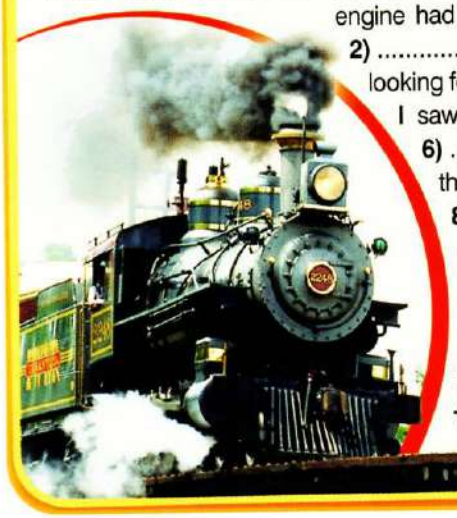
5 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive or -ing form.



1) ...*Ordering*... **(order)** your own meal in a restaurant may soon be a thing of the past. At an Italian restaurant in Brussels the waiter, Tony, claims to be able **2)** ..... **(choose)** the right dish for each customer. After **3)** ..... **(work)** for many years in Italian restaurants, Tony noticed that different people prefer certain types of food. "Women appear **4)** ..... **(like)** milder foods and rich, creamy sauces while men seem **5)** ..... **(enjoy)** spicier foods cooked in olive oil and served with juices from the meat," he reports. Tony makes his choices by **6)** ..... **(chat)** to his customers – but not about their tastes in food. What he does first is **7)** ..... **(find out)** what kind of personality the customer has. After **8)** ..... **(serve)** an Englishman a salad of red tuna with garlic and parsley, Tony was happy **9)** ..... **(see)** that his customer was very satisfied. One Italian particularly enjoyed **10)** ..... **(munch)** on wild mushrooms stuffed with Mediterranean anchovies, which Tony had served with black olives, spicy olive oil and lime. Tony spends a lot of time **11)** ..... **(observe)** his customers. Once, a young French couple argued throughout the meal. Tony avoided **12)** ..... **(give)** them a sour dessert. He served them a sweet dessert instead, and after that they couldn't stay angry with each other. People aren't accustomed **13)** ..... **(be/served)** meals that are not of their own choice, but Tony seems **14)** ..... **(know)** exactly what people will like. This restaurant is certainly worth **15)** ..... **(visit)**.

2 The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles

6 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive or -ing form.



Steam trains were replaced by electric ones years ago, so when the newspaper I work for heard that the 'Black Admiral' steam engine had been restored, they decided 1) ...*to send*... **(send)** me on its first trip. I didn't object to 2) ..... **(go)** even though I generally dislike 3) ..... **(travel)** by train. In fact I was looking forward 4) ..... **(see)** something I had never seen before. When I arrived at the station I saw lots of people 5) ..... **(celebrate)** the rebirth of the Admiral, and I was glad 6) ..... **(be)** part of the party. At 2 o'clock everyone was ready 7) ..... **(board)** the train. I settled myself into a compartment where I was soon joined by an old man who claimed 8) ..... **(be)** one of the original workers on the Admiral. He claimed 9) ..... **(work)** for a penny a day, and told me how much he had hated 10) ..... **(be/covered)** in coal dust all the time. His family had been too poor 11) ..... **(buy)** more than the basic necessities. It was a sad story, but it was a pleasure 12) ..... **(listen)** to him. At every station people were waiting 13) ..... **(greet)** the train, and it was exciting 14) ..... **(see)** the spectators' faces as the past seemed 15) ..... **(come)** alive again. If all trains were as appealing as the Black Admiral, I would choose 16) ..... **(travel)** by train all the time.

Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form without a change in meaning

- **begin, continue, intend, start + to-inf** or **-ing form**. We don't normally have two -ing forms together. *She **began dancing/to dance**.* (NOT: *She is ~~beginning dancing~~.*)
- **advise, allow, encourage, permit, require + object + to-inf**. *He **advised me to stay** indoors.*
- **advise, allow, encourage, permit, require + -ing form**. *He **advised staying** indoors.*
- **be advised, be allowed, be encouraged, be permitted, be required + to-inf**. *We **were advised to stay** indoors.*
- **need, require, want + to-inf/-ing form/passive inf**. *You **need to prune** the trees. The trees **need pruning**. The trees **need to be pruned**.*

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

1 We are allowed to take a one-hour lunch break.
allow They ...*allow us to take*... a one-hour lunch break.

2 They require employees to work on Saturdays.
required Employees ..... on Saturdays.

3 You need to improve your handwriting considerably.
needs Your handwriting ..... considerably.

4 She has been learning German since last year.
began She ..... last year.

5 They advised us against drinking the water.
were We ..... the water.

8 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive or -ing form.

For Thomas 1) ...*to agree*... **(agree)** to go on a walking holiday was very surprising. He usually hated 2) ..... **(do)** outdoor activities of any kind. We thought we'd have difficulty in 3) ..... **(persuade)** him but it was his idea 4) ..... **(set off)** the very next day. We suggested 5) ..... **(go)** to the Lake District as it would be the best place 6) ..... **(find)** hotel rooms each night. Though we'd have preferred 7) ..... **(take)** the coach, Thomas encouraged us 8) ..... **(travel)** by train. We decided 9) ..... **(meet)** at the station early the next morning as we wanted 10) ..... **(be)** in Carlisle by midday. Imagine the look on our faces when Thomas arrived on a huge, brand-new motorbike. "Do you think I'll be allowed 11) ..... **(take)** it on the train?" he said. "It needs 12) ..... **(run in)** and this holiday's the ideal time 13) ..... **(do)** it!"

The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles 2

Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning

1 **forget + to-inf** (= fail to remember to do sth)
*He **forgot to turn off** the radio.*
forget + -ing form (= not recall a past event)
*I'll never **forget seeing** the Eiffel Tower for the first time.*

2 **remember + to-inf** (= not forget to do sth)
*Please **remember to feed** the dog before leaving.*
remember + -ing form (= recall a past event)
*I don't **remember seeing** him at the party last night.*

3 **mean + to-inf** (= intend to)
*She **means to study** art in Paris this summer.*
mean + -ing form (= involve)
*I won't go if it **means taking** the train during rush hour.*

4 **go on + to-inf** (= finish doing sth and start doing sth else; then; afterwards)
*He pruned the hedges, then **went on to mow** the lawn.*
go on + -ing form (= continue)
*We **went on dancing** until we got tired.*

5 **regret + to-inf** (= be sorry to) *I **regret to inform** you that there are no seats on the 12.30 flight.*
regret + -ing form (= have second thoughts about sth already done)
*He **regrets buying** such an expensive sports car.*

6 **would prefer + to-inf** (specific preference)
*I'd **prefer to eat** at this restaurant.*
prefer + -ing form (in general) *I **prefer reading** spy stories.*
prefer + to-inf + rather than + inf without to
*I **prefer to drive** to work **rather than take** the bus.*

7 **try + to-inf** (= do one's best; attempt)
*Try **to throw** the ball into the basket.*
try + -ing form (= do sth as an experiment)
*Try **cooking** with olive oil, you might find it improves the taste.*

8 **want + to-inf** (= wish) *I **want to go** home.*
want + -ing form (= sth needs to be done)
*These windows **want cleaning**.*

9 **stop + to-inf** (= pause temporarily).
*Can we **stop** here **to admire** the view?*
stop + -ing form (= finish; cease)
*He **stopped studying** and switched on the TV.*

10 **be sorry + to-inf** (= regret) *I **was sorry to hear** he failed his exam.*
be sorry for + -ing form (= apologise for)
*She **was sorry for yelling** at him.*

11 **hate + to-inf** (= not like what one is about to do)
*I **hate to argue**, but you are definitely wrong.*
hate + -ing form (= feel sorry for what one is doing)
*I **hate bothering** you at such a late hour.*

12 **be afraid + to-inf** (= be too frightened to do sth; hesitate) *She **was afraid to jump** into the pool.*
be afraid of + -ing form (= be afraid that what is referred to by the -ing form may happen)
*When driving in the rain, I'**m afraid of skidding** on the wet road.*

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form.

1 A: I'll never forget ...*travelling*... **(travel)** across America.
B: Yes, but you forgot ..... **(send)** me a postcard, didn't you?
2 A: I hate ..... **(ask)** you, but can you help me with the housework?
B: Sure, but remember I hate ..... **(do)** the vacuuming.
3 A: The door wants ..... **(fix)**.
B: I know. I wanted ..... **(ask)** the carpenter to come and have a look but I forgot.
4 A: I'm sorry ..... **(put)** you in such a difficult position.
B: It's OK. I'm sorry for ..... **(shout)** at you.
5 A: I'd prefer ..... **(spend)** this weekend at home.
B: Really? I prefer ..... **(go out)** whenever I've got free time.
6 A: Did he go on ..... **(talk)** about the same boring topics all night?
B: No, he went on ..... **(show)** us his holiday photos.
7 A: Don't be afraid ..... **(talk)** to her in French.
B: I can't. I'm afraid of ..... **(make)** mistakes.
8 A: Oh, I meant ..... **(tell)** you there's a job vacancy at the chemist's.
B: Well, I won't apply if it means ..... **(work)** at the weekend.
9 A: Why don't you try ..... **(take)** a different medicine if you're still ill?
B: I think I'll just try ..... **(get)** some more sleep.

10 A: Let's stop ..... **(have)** something to eat.
B: Again? I wish you'd stop ..... **(eat)** so much!
11 A: The notice says the gallery regrets ..... **(inform)** us that the Picasso exhibition has finished.
B: Oh, no! Now I regret ..... **(not/go)** last week.
12 A: Did you remember ..... **(post)** the letters?
B: I remember ..... **(take)** them but I think I've left them on my desk.



10 Fill in the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form.

Eli Bilston always enjoyed **1)** ...*telling*... **(tell)** us about his life, and we were always afraid **2)** ..... **(interrupt)** him because he had a very hot temper. He had left school at thirteen, and he had managed to avoid **3)** ..... **(look for)** a real job by **4)** ..... **(work)** for his father in the family scrapyard. He was supposed **5)** ..... **(check)** the weight of scrap metal leaving the yard, but he always preferred **6)** ..... **(sit)** around and **7)** ..... **(make)** cups of tea for the other workers instead. You won't be surprised **8)** ..... **(hear)** that eventually Eli's father noticed him **9)** ..... **(waste)** time **10)** ..... **(do)** nothing, and asked him **11)** ..... **(find)** another job. Eli never regretted **12)** ..... **(have)** to leave the scrapyard, because his next job was even easier! He was employed at Dudley Zoo as a nightwatchman, where he found it a pleasure just **13)** ..... **(sit)** and **14)** ..... **(watch)** the monkeys **15)** ..... **(play)** in their cages. His only duty was **16)** ..... **(feed)** the jaguars at dawn - something which he claims he only forgot **17)** ..... **(do)** once in his time there. He said that he would never forget **18)** ..... **(see)** the zookeeper's face after the poor man had tried **19)** ..... **(give)** them their lunch - they had nearly eaten him alive! After **20)** ..... **(work)** in the zoo for six years, war broke out in Europe and Eli went on **21)** ..... **(join)** the army in the hope of finding some adventure.

11 Fill in the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form.

1 I used to love ...*visiting*... Santorini so much that I finally bought a house there.
2 He meant ..... his mother the truth but he didn't because he didn't want to upset her.
3 I'm sorry, I don't remember ..... you before.
4 I'll have to go to Belgium by train - I'm afraid of ..... .
5 You are required ..... this form before you can start the job.
6 Before you leave, don't forget ..... the plants.
7 I regret ..... you that your house must be demolished.
8 If we want to catch the early train, it means ..... up early tomorrow morning.
9 I would prefer ..... to the cinema for a change – we always go to the theatre.
10 There's no point .....! It was your decision after all.
11 The explorer escaped from the lion only ..... himself alone in the jungle.
12 As a child, I spent so much time ..... that people used to call me 'The Fish'.
13 If you can't get the stain out of your shirt, you could try ..... salt on it.
14 He regretted ..... lies to his parents.
15 He tried ..... the jar but he couldn't because the lid was stuck.
16 Please stop .....! There's a meeting in progress next door.
17 The thief got into the manager's office by pretending ..... a cleaner.
18 You must complete this exercise without ..... a dictionary.
19 Acid rain is said ..... many trees all over Europe.
20 What do you mean Bob's a vegetarian? I saw him ..... a chicken sandwich only yesterday!



The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles 2

12 Fill in the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form.

1 I advise you ...*to take*... **(take)** some money in case the banks are shut.
2 My mother used ..... **(encourage)** us to eat lots of vegetables.
3 Don't forget ..... **(lock)** the door when you leave the office.
4 Do you remember ..... **(swim)** in Lake Langaron last summer?
5 When you finish this exercise go on ..... **(do)** the composition on page 11.
6 Would you mind ..... **(turn)** the radio down? I've got a headache.
7 Why don't we try ..... **(eat)** some Thai food for a change?
8 They stopped running ..... **(have)** a rest.
9 He put off ..... **(tell)** her the bad news.
10 I really regret ..... **(spend)** so much money at the weekend.
11 I suggest ..... **(look)** up this word in a dictionary.
12 David was too afraid ..... **(swim)** in the rough sea.
13 He doesn't look old enough ..... **(be/married)**.
14 I couldn't stop ..... **(wonder)** whether I had done the right thing.
15 In general I prefer ..... **(watch)** films on the big screen rather than on TV.
16 I'm sorry, I didn't mean ..... **(hurt)** you.
17 Don't you dare ..... **(be)** late again.
18 I need to get a job. I'm tired of ..... **(have)** to rely on my parents for money.
19 Have you considered ..... **(learn)** another language?
20 I can't stand ..... **(listen)** to you complain all the time.

Too / Enough

- **Too** has a negative meaning. It shows that something is more than enough, necessary or wanted. It is used in the following patterns:
  a) too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive *It is **too wet to go** running.*
  b) too ... for somebody/something *This soup is **too spicy for me**.*
  c) too ... for somebody/something + to -infinitive *This box is **too heavy for me to lift**.*
- **Enough** has a positive meaning. It shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed. It is used in the following patterns:
  a) adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive *She is **beautiful enough to be** a model.* **BUT not + adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive** (negative meaning) *He **did not study hard enough to pass** the exam.*
  b) enough + noun + to -infinitive *We've got **enough time to go** shopping.*

13 Complete the sentences with too or enough and the adjective in brackets.

1 A: Did you meet up with Fiona yesterday?
B: No, she was ..... to go out after working all day. **(tired)**
2 A: Dad is planning on taking the kids canoeing this weekend.
B: I don't think they are ..... to go canoeing yet. **(old)**
3 A: What is your new house like?
B: It's ..... to fit all five of us. **(big)**
4 A: Is Ted talking to Rachel yet?
B: No. She is ..... to apologise to him for her rude behaviour. **(selfish)**
5 A: Why don't you open the window to let some fresh air in the room?
B: It's ..... outside and the baby might get ill. **(cold)**
6 A: How did the operation go?
B: It was very successful and I am even feeling ..... to go back to work. **(strong)**

7 A: Katie failed the driving test.
B: So I heard. She was not ..... to pass it. **(confident)**
8 A: Would you like some help with your luggage?
B: Yes, please. This suitcase is ..... for me to carry. **(heavy)**
9 A: Can you get me that book from the top shelf, please?
B: I can't. I am not ..... to reach it. **(tall)**
10 A: Why are you not drinking your coffee?
B: It is ..... for me to drink. **(sweet)**

Participles

- **Present participles (verb + ing) describe what somebody or something is.** *It was a **surprising** decision.* (What kind of decision? Surprising.)
- **Past participles (verb+ ed) describe how somebody feels**. *We were **surprised** by his story.* (How did we feel about his story? Surprised.)

Participles can also be used:

- instead of a relative pronoun and full verb. *The woman **waiting** for me is my mum.* (= The woman who is waiting for me is my mum.) *The watch **displayed** in the window is very expensive.* (= The watch which is displayed in the window is very expensive.)
- to express reason. ***Feeling** tired, Laura didn't go to the party.* (= Because she was tired, ...) ***Having put** on weight, I decided to go on a diet.* (= Because I had put on weight, I decided to go on a diet.)
- to express time. ***After passing/having passed** his driving test, he bought a car. **Having passed** his driving test, he bought a car.* (= After he had passed his driving test, he bought a car.) *We met John while **travelling**.* (= We met John while we were travelling.)
- instead of the past simple in narratives when we describe actions happening immediately one after the other. ***Winning** the lottery, she jumped for joy.* (= She won the lottery and jumped for joy.)
- to avoid repeating the past continuous in the same sentence. *He was driving in his car **listening** to the radio.* (= He was driving in his car and he was listening to the radio.)

14 Rewrite the sentences using participles.

1 After Dianne read the letter, she tore it and threw it away furiously.
.....
2 The lady who is standing next to my mother is my aunt Mary.
.....
3 He picked up the guitar and started playing a traditional tune.
.....
4 Because he was so excited, he couldn't stop smiling.
.....
5 The news which was announced yesterday left everybody speechless.
.....
6 Because the man was seriously hurt, he was admitted to hospital immediately.
.....
7 Before Mel moved to Thailand, she used to live in Canada.
.....
8 The film which was directed by Adam Johnson won an Academy Award for Best Actress.
.....
9 He was reading the book and he was taking notes.
.....
10 The man who is living next door is a famous playwright.
.....

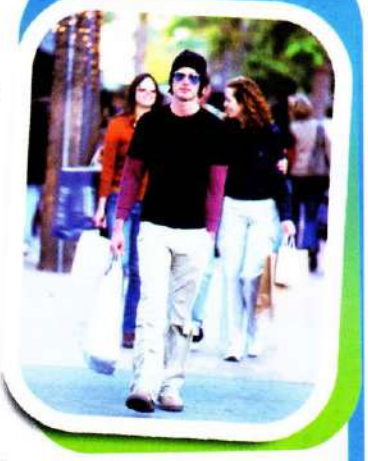
The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles 2

15 Underline the correct participle.



On Saturday, I took my children to the circus. I thought I would have a **1) boring/bored** time, but actually I was quite **2) astonishing/ astonished** by the **3) amazing/amazed** acts. We were **4) stunning/stunned** by the acrobats. They balanced on top of each other with incredible ease. We were really **5) impressing/ impressed** by their performance. The children found the lion-tamer's act **6) exciting/excited.** I felt **7) terrifying/ terrified** when he put his hands into the lion's mouth, but the children were **8) amusing/amused** and they clapped loudly. A magician performed many incredible tricks; it was **9) fascinating/fascinated** to watch him make various objects disappear and reappear. The children were more **10) interesting/interested** in the elephant act. When the huge animals came into the arena, the audience cheered. The elephants were well-trained and their tricks were **11) entertaining/entertained**. Some children from the audience were invited to ride on the elephants' backs. My children were **12) disappointing/disappointed** when they were not chosen, but their disappointment faded when the clowns took the centre ring. It was quite a **13) captivating/captivated** show. By the time we got home we all felt **14) exhausting/exhausted**.

16 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the (bare) infinitive, -ing form or participle.



A: Hey, Tom. Where were you yesterday? We were supposed to go **1)** ..... **(bowl)**, remember?

B: Oh, Jack, I am sorry for **2)** ..... **(stand)** you up, but the most unbelievable thing happened to me yesterday. After **3)** ..... **(arrange)** to meet up with you in the centre, I got there 20 minutes earlier than we had arranged. Since I was getting **4)** ..... **(bore)** of waiting, I decided **5)** ..... **(go)** into the computer shop round the corner to kill some time. As I was having a look at some devices, a man **6)** ..... **(stand)** next to me started **7)** ..... **(act)** in a suspicious way. I watched him for a while and finally I saw him **8)** ..... **(hide)** a small camera in his jacket and discreetly **9)** ..... **(leave)** the shop. I didn't waste any time. I ran after him. Unfortunately, the shop security guard saw me **10)** ..... **(run)** and mistook me for a shoplifter. He chased me and before long he caught me, just as the police arrived. You see, **11)** ..... **(be)** in a hurry to catch the man, I forgot **12)** ..... **(place)** the camera I was holding back on the shelf. I tried **13)** ..... **(explain)** the situation to the police but they didn't believe me. So, I was taken to the police station where I spent the whole evening. It was just before midnight that the police let me **14)** ..... **(go)**. Luckily for me, the CCTV camera **15)** ..... **(install)** in the computer shop revealed the real thief and I was set free. After **16)** ..... **(clear)** up the misunderstanding, the shop manager apologised to me for **17)** ..... **(cause)** such inconvenience and he even gave me a camera as a present.

A: What a story!

2 The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles

In Other Words

- It's too hot for him to go jogging.
  It isn't cool enough for him to go jogging.
  It's so hot that he can't go jogging.
- It's dangerous to exceed the speed limit.
  Exceeding the speed limit is dangerous.
- They allowed us to enter the room.
  We were allowed to enter the room.
- It took him two hours to reach London.
  He took two hours to reach London.
  Reaching London took him two hours.
- She made him carry the bags.
  He was made to carry the bags.
- I prefer listening to music to dancing.
  I prefer to listen to music rather than dance.
- We were interested in the lecture.
  We found the lecture interesting.
- Could you do the washing?
  Would you mind doing the washing?
- He had difficulty (in) concentrating on his work.
  It was difficult for him to concentrate on his work.
  He could hardly concentrate on his work.
  He found it difficult to concentrate on his work.
- She let them use the spare room.
  They were allowed to use the spare room.

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

1 We were allowed to take our dog inside.
allowed They ...*allowed us to take*... our dog inside.

2 We found what she said shocking.
were We ..... she said.

3 Going swimming after eating is dangerous.
go It is dangerous ..... after eating.

4 Could you turn the volume up?
mind Would ..... the volume up?

5 He prefers walking to riding a bicycle.
walk He prefers ..... a bicycle.

6 It was difficult for her to understand what he was talking about.
difficulty She ..... what he was talking about.

7 The box was too heavy for him to lift.
enough The box ..... for him to lift.

8 The dress is so long that she can't wear it.
her The dress is ..... wear.

9 They made him wait for an hour.
was He ..... for an hour.

10 She could hardly do the exercises.
difficult She ..... the exercises.

11 He made her promise that she would come back.
was She ..... that she would come back.

12 The audience found the performance amusing.
were The audience ..... the performance.

13 The film was so interesting that I saw it twice.
was I ..... the film that I saw it twice.

14 It was difficult for him to understand the instructions.
hardly He ..... the instructions.

15 Could you move a bit please?
mind Would ..... a bit please?

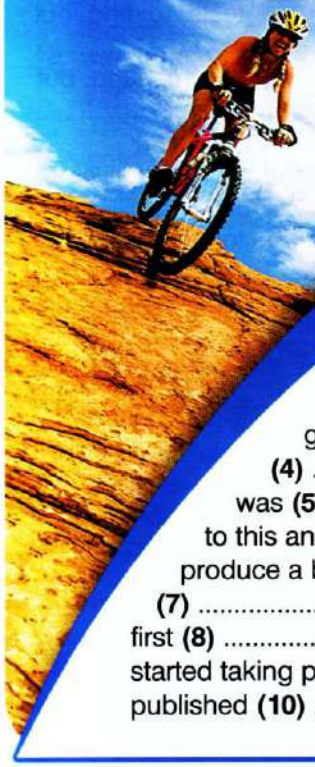
16 The headmaster let the boys leave the school.
were The boys ..... the school.

17 She prefers working to staying at home.
than She prefers ..... at home.

18 It took us longer than we expected to finish the project.
long We didn't expect ..... to finish the project.

The Infinitive / -ing form / Participles 2

18 Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.



Guinness World Records

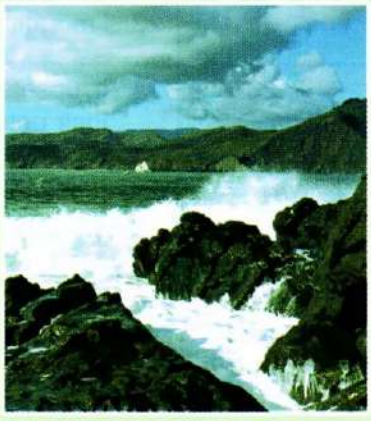
The Guinness Book of World Records is a **(0)** ...*reference*... book that contains a **(1)** ..... of amazing facts about the natural world and incredible human **(2)** ..... . It all started when a gentleman called Sir Hugh Beaver went out shooting with friends. Sir Beaver, who was excellent at shooting, **(3)** ..... missed a flock of golden plover. He claimed that the golden plover was the fastest game bird but his friends completely disagreed and an **(4)** ..... followed. Sir Beaver and his friends realised that it was **(5)** ..... to say who was right. In order to provide answers to this and **(6)** ..... other questions, Sir Beaver decided to produce a book. Norris and Ross McWhirter who had been collecting **(7)** ..... articles from newspapers and magazines helped to write the first **(8)** ..... in 1955. The book was an immediate success and people started taking part in dangerous **(9)** ..... just to get into it. The book is published **(10)** ..... and still sells millions of copies all over the world.	**REFER** **COLLECT** **ACHIEVE** **REPEAT** **ARGUE** **POSSIBLE** **NUMBER** **INTEREST** **EDIT** **COMPETE** **ANNUAL**

Oral Development 2

A group of people went fishing last Sunday. Use the list below and your own ideas to say what happened using infinitives or -ing form.

decide, look forward to, try, manage, continue, stop, notice, begin, have a difficult time, be afraid, appear, happen, help, be relieved, regret







Bob and his friends decided to go fishing last Sunday. All of them ...

Folder 2

19 Look at Appendix 2, then explain the phrasal verbs in bold.

1 The company is planning to **bring out** a new perfume in the summer. ...*launch; produce*...
2 The situation **calls for** immediate action. .....
3 The director's retirement **brought about** the changes in the company. .....
4 Do **carry on with** your work while I'm away. .....
5 Heavy rain **brought on** the flood. .....
6 John **was** completely **carried away** by the music and lost track of time. .....
7 The nurse **brought** the patient **round** by putting cold water on his face. .....
8 They managed to **carry** the task **through** despite opposition. .....
9 This tune **brings back** memories of my childhood. .....
10 The sale of the paintings will **bring in** several thousand pounds. .....
11 We need to **carry out** some tests to find out what's wrong with you. .....
12 She was nervous about chairing the meeting, but she **carried** it **off** without any problems. .....
13 Please don't **bring up** the subject of politics in class. .....
14 The meeting was **called off** due to the President's sudden illness. .....
15 When fire broke out we **called out** the fire brigade. .....
16 They tried to **bring down** the government by starting a revolution. .....

20 Look at Appendix 3, then fill in the correct preposition.

1 She applied ...*to*... the manager ..... the post of editor of the magazine.
2 He is crazy ..... all kinds of fast cars.
3 I wouldn't bet ..... it being warm tomorrow.
4 The manager of the bank had to account ..... all the money that was missing.
5 I didn't realise there would be a charge ..... using this telephone.
6 The police announced that they were going to work ..... the public to solve the case.
7 Nobody seems to care ..... what is happening in the world today.
8 James' mother told him to take care ..... himself during the journey.
9 Mark is very clever ..... figuring out how machines work.
10 It was very clever ..... you to remember to bring an umbrella.
11 There has been some confusion ..... the results of the election.
12 The inexperienced driver was confused ..... which turn to take and ended up on a dead-end street.
13 You can't compare Elvis Presley ..... Michael Jackson. Elvis is the king.
14 Compared ..... winters in Moscow, this isn't really cold at all.
15 The Police Inspector wasn't able to comment ..... the case as they had no new evidence.
16 I'm going to have to stop eating chocolate. I think I'm addicted ..... it.
17 Michael's been asked to contribute ..... this new science fiction magazine.
18 I couldn't get into the museum because it was crowded ..... tourists.
19 Scientists are still trying to find a cure ..... AIDS.
20 You have to comply ..... these rules or you will lose your job.
21 Brian's been accused ..... cheating in his exams.
22 Maria should go and see a doctor. She has been complaining ..... back pains for weeks now.
23 I'm going to complain ..... the manager ..... this meal. It was terrible.
24 It upsets me when people are cruel ..... their pets.
25 He doesn't seem to be aware ..... what's going on around him.
26 This new book I'm reading is based ..... the life of Jackie Onassis.

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

1 When did George give up his job?
since How long ...*is it since George gave*... up his job?
2 She can't wait to start her new job.
forward She ..... her new job.

3 The soup is so hot that she can't eat it.
hot The soup is ..... eat.
4 Her parents do not want her to go out late.
disapprove Her parents ..... out late.
5 The film was quite boring.
bored We ..... the film.
6 She prefers watching TV to listening to music.
rather She'd ..... to music.
7 They say he was the best tennis player of the decade.
said He ..... the best tennis player of the decade.
8 They made the children study for five hours a day.
were The ..... for five hours a day.
9 He finds driving on the left difficult.
used He ..... on the left.
10 The teacher explained the task to us fully.
gave The teacher ..... of the task.
11 They have been building a new community centre for six months now.
construction A new community centre ..... for six months now.
12 He doesn't want her to work as a waitress.
objects He ..... as a waitress.
13 She is regarded as the most valuable member of our team.
consider We ..... the most valuable member of our team.

22 Complete the sentences below with a suitable word from the list.

a bell, a pancake, a fox, a bee, a cucumber, a peacock, a lamb, the grave, a picture, a sheet

1 Jane looked as pretty as ...*a picture*... in her white silk dress.
2 Mr Bayer looks a rather rough type but he is really as gentle as ..... .
3 Her voice rang out as clear as ..... .
4 When Jenny came top of the class she was as proud as ..... .
5 The land around town is as flat as ..... . There isn't a hill in sight.
6 When Mr Jenkins heard the news he went as white as ..... .
7 Her mother has been as busy as ..... all day making all the last minute preparations for the wedding.
8 John remained as silent as ..... as he listened to my plans for the future.
9 Mary stayed as cool as ..... and gave not even the slightest sign that she had met him before.
10 You can be sure he has an ulterior motive for inviting us to dinner; he is as cunning as ..... .

23 Tick the correct boxes. Then make sentences using any three of them.

	of scissors	of men	of false teeth	of cutlery	of questions	of shoes
couple						
pair	✓					
set						

Practice Test 2

Part 1

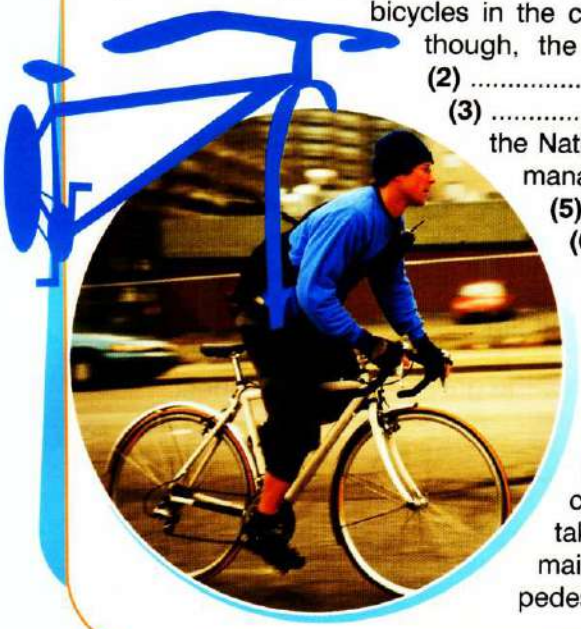
For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 **A** fond **B** keen **C** enthusiastic **D** eager



Cycling in LONDON



Up until recently the British were not exactly **(0)** ...*B*... on cycling. In fact, only a quarter of the twenty million bicycles in the country were thought to be in **(1)** ..... use. Over the last year, though, the number of cyclists in urban areas, particularly in London, has **(2)** ..... by 83 per cent. This has turned the capital into a cleaner, less noisy city **(3)** ..... to many others in Europe. How was this possible? It is all thanks to the National Cycle Network project which, in the **(4)** ..... few years has managed to encourage many people to use their bicycles either to travel to **(5)** ..... or for fun. Part of the project involved the improvement of **(6)** ..... pathways, whereas by the end of 2006 the Network had **(7)** ..... to 11,300 miles. Moreover, the provision of bicycle parking in the streets, at railway and underground stations, in schools and in the workplace has contributed significantly to the rise in the number of cyclists. It is **(8)** ..... that nearly 75 per cent of the population live within two miles of a route and more cycling **(9)** ..... are made than ever before. The project has been funded principally by the National Lottery and it is expected that even more cycling **(10)** ..... will be developed by 2012, when the Olympics will take **(11)** ..... . The aim is to create routes that will surround the main sites for the 2012 Games in London, whereas a new bridge for pedestrians and cyclists will **(12)** ..... Southwark and Canary Wharf.

1	**A**	right	**B**	normal	**C**	regular	**D**	proper
2	**A**	grown	**B**	raised	**C**	developed	**D**	enlarged
3	**A**	contrasted	**B**	related	**C**	compared	**D**	associated
4	**A**	final	**B**	latest	**C**	last	**D**	recent
5	**A**	job	**B**	profession	**C**	office	**D**	work
6	**A**	prevailing	**B**	existing	**C**	living	**D**	left
7	**A**	magnified	**B**	lengthened	**C**	expanded	**D**	broadened
8	**A**	figured	**B**	counted	**C**	estimated	**D**	measured
9	**A**	tours	**B**	trips	**C**	journeys	**D**	travels
10	**A**	directions	**B**	routes	**C**	ways	**D**	passages
11	**A**	place	**B**	space	**C**	position	**D**	part
12	**A**	attach	**B**	bond	**C**	relate	**D**	connect

Part 2

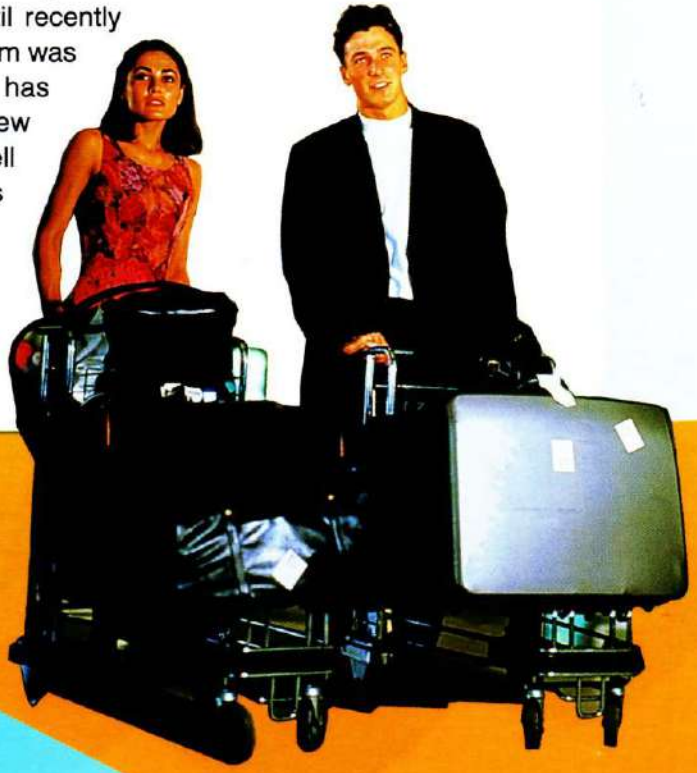
For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example: 0 | O | U | T | | | | | | | | | | | |

Travel Insurance

When going on holiday, it is always a good idea to take **(0)** ..... travel insurance. This is just in case something goes **(13)** ..... along the way. You could lose your luggage, you could **(14)** ..... robbed, or even become ill and need expensive medical treatment. Without travel insurance you will not only have to pay for anything that goes wrong, but you will also have to sort everything out yourself. For millions of holiday makers, travel insurance is just a precaution **(15)** ..... will help them have an enjoyable and worry-free holiday. But for **(16)** ....., travel insurance is a way of earning money **(17)** ..... making false claims against insurance companies. For **(18)** ....., some people pretend that they have had expensive equipment stolen which in **(19)** ..... never even existed, and then claim large sums **(20)** ..... compensation. Such claims cost insurance companies a total **(21)** ..... £50 million per year. Until recently there was no way of checking whether a claim was false or not. But the cheats' luck has **(22)** ..... out. Thanks to a new computer system, companies are able to tell at a glance **(23)** ..... someone has made a claim within the last three years. Honest travellers no **(24)** ..... have to pay through the nose for other people's dishonesty. So think twice before you make a false claim this summer. The chances are that you'll get caught.



Part 3

For questions 25-34, 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 | I | N | N | O | V | A | T | I | V | E |

Strange Fruit

(0) ..... farmers in Japan have figured out a way to produce square-shaped watermelons. And all without the help of weird science or genetic **(25)** .....! As baby watermelons are growing on the vine, glass **(26)** ..... are placed around them. As each watermelon matures, it **(27)** ..... swells to fit the shape of the box. The result is **(28)** ..... eye-catching watermelons that can be sliced like a loaf of bread. Unlike **(29)** ..... watermelons, square watermelons don't take up a lot of room and there is no **(30)** ..... storing them in the fridge as they sit neatly on the shelf. But these watermelons don't come cheap. Each one costs 10,000 yen (about $82)! Square melons are thus an **(31)** ..... luxury food and so are not eaten by regular people. Instead, these melons appeal to **(32)** ..... Japanese who are looking to give a business colleague or friend an **(33)** ..... gift. In Japan, gift-giving is a very important part of socialising. Giving a friend a beautifully-wrapped and **(34)** ..... piece of fruit as a gift is very popular.

INNOVATE

ENGINEER
CONTAIN
NATURAL
CREDIBLE
NORM
DIFFICULT

EXPENSE
WEALTH
IMPRESS

COST



Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 My friends gave me a DVD for my birthday.
GIVEN
I ..... my friends for my birthday.

Example: **0** W A S | G I V E N | A | D V D | B Y

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

35 You packed more clothes than you'll need for the trip.
SO
You needn't ..... clothes for the trip.

36 He made us wait two hours before he called us in.
WERE
We ..... two hours before he called us in.

37 Kevin doesn't work as hard as he did in the past.
USED
Kevin ..... he does now.

38 He was about to leave when the phone rang.
POINT
He was ..... when the phone rang.

39 Dad let us stay up late last night.
ALLOWED
We ..... late last night.

40 They left early so that they could escape the traffic.
HOPE
They left early ..... the traffic.

41 Sophie hasn't been to a party for a month.
LAST
It's a month ..... a party.

42 She spent ages getting ready for the party.
TOOK
It ..... ready for the party.

3 Modal Verbs

The modal verbs are: can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, should. They take **no -s** in the third person singular and are followed by an infinitive without **to** except for **ought to**. *He **must be** at work. He **ought to do** what you asked him to.* They come before the subject in questions and are followed by **not** in negations. *"**Could you** help me with the dishes?" "I'm sorry, I **can't**."* **Certain verbs** or **expressions** can be used with the same meaning as modals. These are: **need** (= must), **had better** (= should), **have (got) to** (= must), **be able to** (= can), **used to** (= would) etc. *I've **got to go** to the library.*

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions

Ability

She **can** dance well.
She **could/was able to** dance well when she was young. (repeated action - ability in the past)
She**'s able to** type 120 words per minute.
They **were able to** buy a car after saving for years. (single action in the past)
He **couldn't/wasn't able to** save the patient.

Obligation

I **must** cut down on fats. (I **need** to; I say so)
I **have to** cut down on fats. (I'm **obliged** to; the doctor says so)
I **had to** cut down or else I would have become overweight. (past)
We **ought to stay** within the speed limit. (It is the right thing to do, but we **don't** always do it.)
We **ought to have** stayed within the speed limit. (It **was** the right thing to do but we **didn't** do it.)

Requests

Can I see the Manager? (informal)
Could I see the Manager? (polite)
May I see the Manager, please? (formal)
Might I see the Manager? (very formal)
Will you do my shopping? (informal)
Do/Would you mind working overtime? (polite; formal)

Possibility

He **can't** still be at home. (90% certain)
He **could/may** be tired. (50% certain; it's possible he is tired)
He **might** come later. (40% certain; perhaps he will come later)
He **could have** hit her. (luckily he didn't - past)
He **may/might have** sold his house. (perhaps he sold it - past)
It **is likely that** Ann will offer to help.
Ann **is likely to** offer to help.
It **was likely that** she had missed the bus. (past)
She **was likely to** have missed the bus. (past)

Note: to express possibility in questions we use: *Is he likely to ...? Is it likely that he ...? Can he ...? Could he ...? Might he ...?*
***Could** he still be at work?* (NOT: ~~may~~)

Necessity

I **must** see a doctor soon. (I say so)
I **had to** see a doctor. (I was obliged to; past)
He **has to** wear overalls at work. (necessity from outside the speaker)
He **had to** wear overalls when he was at school. (past)
We**'ve got to** move house. (informal)
They **had to** move house. (past)
The cat **needs** feeding. **OR** The cat **needs to be** fed. (it **is** necessary)
The cat **needed** feeding. **OR** The cat **needed to be** fed. (it **was** necessary)
You **ought to** behave yourself. (it is necessary)
She **doesn't have to/doesn't need to** come. (it isn't necessary - absence of necessity)
She **didn't have to/didn't need to** come. (it **wasn't** necessary for her to come and we don't know if she did)
She **needn't have** come so early. (it **wasn't** necessary for her to come but she did)

Prohibition / Duty

You **can't** enter this area. (prohibition - you **aren't allowed to**)
They **couldn't** enter that area. (prohibition - they **weren't allowed to**)
You **mustn't** touch the statues. (prohibition - it is forbidden)
You **may not** talk in the library. (prohibition - formal)
All applicants **must** fill in this form. (duty)
All applicants **had to** fill in that form. (duty - past)
People **ought to** respect the environment. (It **is** the right thing to do but people **don't** always do it.)
He **ought to have** notified the police of the burglary. (It **was** the right thing to do but he **didn't** do it.)

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions

Criticism

You **could** at least call her. (present)
You **could** at least **have** called her yesterday. (past)
He **should** let us know.
He **should have** let us know before. (but he **didn't**)
You **ought to** be more helpful.
You **ought to have** been more helpful. (It **was** the right thing to do, but you didn't do it.)

Logical Assumptions

He **must** be tired. (90% certain - positive; I'm sure he **is** tired.)
He **must have** arrived by now. (positive; I'm sure he **has arrived**.)
It **can't/couldn't** be a fake. (negative; I'm sure it **isn't** a fake.)
She **can't/couldn't have** hurt him. (negative; I'm sure she **didn't hurt** him.)

Probability

He **will** come tomorrow. (100% certain; prediction)
He **should/ought to** come by later. (90% certain; future only; it's probable)
He **should/ought to have** reached Rome by now. (He has probably reached Rome.)

Permission

You **can/can't** take my car. (giving or refusing permission; informal)
He **wasn't allowed to/couldn't** take my car. (past) I **could always/was always allowed to** stay up late on Saturdays when I was a child. (general permission in the past)
He **was allowed to** take my car. (an action that really happened in the past)
Could I go out for a minute? (more polite; asking for permission)
You **may** go out for a minute. (formal; giving permission)
Might I have the pleasure of your company? (very formal; asking for permission)
I'm sorry, but you **can't/mustn't** make long distance phone calls. (informal; refusing permission)
Visitors **may not** take pictures of the statues. (formal; refusing permission - written notice)
You **are allowed to** see the patient. (permission)

Offers / Suggestions

I'll/We'll carry your bags. (offer - informal)
Can I/we carry your bags? (offer - informal)
Shall I/we collect your laundry? (offer - informal)
Would you like to stay with me for a couple of days? (offer)
Would you like me to give you a lift? (offer)
Shall we have a break? (suggestion)
I/We can watch TV. (suggestion)
We **could go** to the theatre tonight. (suggestion)
We **could have** stayed longer if you'd wanted. (suggestion - past)
Let's play football! (suggestion)
Why don't we play football? (suggestion)
How about playing football? (suggestion)
What about playing football? (suggestion)

Advice

You **should** stop talking. (general advice; I advise you)
You **should have** stopped talking. (**BUT** you **didn't**)
You **ought to** comply with the regulations. (I advise you; most people believe this.)
You **ought to have** contacted a lawyer earlier. (**BUT** you **didn't**)
You **had better** not lie to her. (It **isn't** a good idea; advice on a specific situation)
It **would have been better if** you hadn't lied to her. (**BUT** you **did**)
Shall I enter the competition? (asking for advice)

1 Read the following sentences, then identify the use of each verb in bold.

1 They can't have lied. ...*logical assumption - negative*...
2 You must tell them the truth. .....
3 He was able to run the marathon. .....
4 Can you help me with my homework? .....
5 He should have seen a doctor. .....
6 You'd better admit to your guilt. .....
7 They don't have to employ more staff. .....
8 Shall I speak to the manager about my problem? .....
9 People ought to treat animals with respect. .....
10 She isn't at home. She may be at the supermarket. .....
11 He had to wear glasses. .....
12 She could at least have told me in advance. .....

3 Modal Verbs

2 Identify the use of the verbs in bold, then say the same sentence in as many ways as possible.

1 She **can** cook Chinese food. ...*ability*... – ...*She's able to cook Chinese food*....
2 Tim **may** come over today. .....
3 He **should** be at the party tonight. .....
4 They **must have** gone out; the lights are off. .....
5 I **need** to call my mother. .....
6 You **ought to** take an umbrella; it's raining. .....
7 You **could** at least **have** driven her to work. .....
8 I **have to** help Mum clean the house. .....
9 **Can I** have a look at your newspaper? .....
10 **Would** you like me to carry that for you? .....
11 We **can** go to the beach tomorrow. .....
12 You **may not** feed the animals in the zoo. .....
13 All employees **must** attend the meeting. .....
14 The dogs **need** to be fed at 12:00. .....
15 You **should** go to Pam's party. .....
16 **Shall** we go out tonight? .....
17 People **ought to** drive more carefully. .....
18 She **can't** be feeling well. .....

Must (affirmative logical assumption) - May/Might (possibility) - Can't/Couldn't (negative logical assumption)

Present Infinitive	I'm sure he **works** overtime. Perhaps he **will work** overtime.	He **must work** overtime. He **may/might work** overtime.
Present Cont. Infinitive	I'm sure he **is working**. Perhaps he **will be working**.	He **must be working**. He **may/might be working**.
Perfect Infinitive	I'm sure he **didn't work**. I'm sure he **hasn't worked** before. I'm sure he **hadn't worked**.	He **can't have worked**. He **can't have worked** before. He **can't have worked**.
Perfect Cont. Infinitive	Perhaps he **was working**. Perhaps he **has been working**.	He **may/might have been working**. He **may/might have been working**.

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

1 I'm sure she lost the race.
have She ...*must have lost*... the race.
2 Perhaps she will phone us sometime today.
may She ..... sometime today.
3 I don't think the Rogers have lived here long.
been The Rogers ..... here long.
4 I'm sure he has spent all his money.
have He ..... all his money.
5 I'm sure James won't be seeing the boss tomorrow.
be James ..... the boss tomorrow.
6 Perhaps he is feeling ill.
be He ..... ill.
7 I'm sure Alan wasn't driving carelessly.
been Alan ..... carelessly.

8 Perhaps he had left before you called.
have He ..... before you called.
9 I'm sure she is considering your offer.
be She ..... your offer.
10 Perhaps they rented the flat.
may They ..... the flat.

Mustn't - Needn't

- **mustn't** (= it's forbidden) *You **mustn't** park on the double yellow lines.*
- **needn't/don't have to** (= it isn't necessary) *You **needn't** do the ironing. I'll do it tonight.*

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



1 It's forbidden to feed the animals.
not You ...*must not feed*... the animals.
2 It isn't necessary to cut the grass; it's still quite short.
have You ..... the grass; it's still quite short.
3 It's prohibited to take dogs into the restaurant.
not You ..... into the restaurant.
4 It isn't necessary to dust the furniture; I'll do it later.
need You ..... the furniture; I'll do it later.
5 Children aren't allowed to run in the corridor.
not Children ..... in the corridor.
6 Sixth formers needn't wear school uniforms.
have Sixth formers ..... school uniforms.

Needn't - Didn't need to - Needn't have

- **don't have to / don't need to / needn't + present infinitive** (It is not necessary in the present or future.) *Citizens of EU countries **don't have to/don't need to/needn't** have a visa to go to England.*
- **didn't need to / didn't have to** (It was not necessary in the past and we may not know if the action happened or not.) *She **didn't need to/didn't have to** go out last night.* (It wasn't necessary for her to go out, and we don't know if she went or not.)
- **needn't + perfect infinitive** (We know that something happened in the past although it was not necessary.) *He **needn't have** given the waiter such a big tip.* (He did, although it was not necessary.)

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

1 Tim went on a two-day trip. He took more clothes than necessary.
have Tim ...*needn't have taken*... so many clothes on a two-day trip.
2 He decided not to take his passport because it wasn't necessary.
need He ..... his passport.
3 We bought more food than was necessary for the party.
have We ..... so much food for the party.
4 It wasn't necessary for Gloria to iron the clothes because Sue had already done it.
have Gloria ..... the clothes because Sue had already done it.
5 It isn't necessary to have a visa to visit New Zealand if you are Australian.
need You ..... a visa to visit New Zealand if you are Australian.
6 It wasn't necessary for Jim to accept the offer.
have Jim ..... the offer.

3 Modal Verbs

be supposed to - be to

- **be supposed to** (= should) expresses the idea that someone else expects something to be done. *You **are supposed to** be helpful to customers.* (Your boss expects you to.) *You **should** be helpful to customers.* (It's a good idea because it makes a good impression.)
- **be to + infinitive** expresses the idea that someone else demands something. *You **are to** be in my office at 12 sharp.* (You must be in my office at 12 sharp.)
- **be supposed** to and **be to** are used to express what someone expects about a previously arranged event. *The shop assistant **was supposed to** give me a receipt.*

6 Read the following sentences and explain their meaning.

1 You were supposed to eat your salad. ...*Your mother wanted you to eat your salad....*
2 You should clean your room. .....
3 You are to finish your homework. .....
4 All students are supposed to do their homework. .....
5 You are supposed to wear running shoes. .....
6 You should wear running shoes. .....
7 I was to walk the dog twice a day. .....
8 I was supposed to walk the dog twice a day. .....

7 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1 Let's go jogging. (shall) ...*Shall we go jogging?*...
2 Please turn the TV off. (could) .....
3 Am I allowed to sit here? (may) .....
4 Please answer the phone. (will) .....
5 Don't bite your nails. (must) .....
6 Do you mind if I use your pen? (can) .....
7 I wish I had checked the tyres. (ought) .....
8 These curtains don't have to be ironed. (need) .....
9 It's not polite to speak with your mouth full. (should) .....
10 Why don't we visit Mark and Jane? (shall) .....
11 Is there any chance that he'll phone? (likely) .....
12 It's advisable to brush your teeth after meals. (should) .....
13 There's a possibility that he'll arrive a little late. (might) .....
14 Do you know how to ice-skate? (can) .....
15 It wasn't necessary to show any identification but he did. (need) .....
16 Why didn't you tell me there was no one in? (could) .....
17 It wasn't necessary for us to wait because there was no queue. (need) .....
18 Let's go to the cinema tonight. (shall) .....
19 It's important that you be here at 9.00. (must) .....
20 I'm sure he is a millionaire. (must) .....
21 Perhaps he'll change his mind. (may) .....
22 Please, help me carry these! (could) .....
23 I don't believe she paid so much for that dress. (can) .....
24 It's a good idea to lock the door at night. (should) .....
25 Is there any chance we'll get a pay rise? (likely) .....
26 Why didn't they inform us of the delay? (could) .....
27 We could try to mend it ourselves. (Let's) .....
28 It wasn't necessary for you to go to so much trouble. (need) .....
29 It's a good idea to show more respect. (ought to) .....
30 You have to inform the bank of any change of address. (must) .....

8 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase practising modals. Identify the use of the modal verb and/or the expressions used.

1	She ...*must have worked*... **(work)** late last night; she looks exhausted.	...*logical assumption*...
2	When we emigrated to Australia, we ..... **(leave)** our pets behind.	.....
3	..... **(we/go)**? It's getting late.	.....
4	You ..... **(start)** learning Spanish if you're going to live in Madrid.	.....
5	You ..... **(be)** kinder to her; she's only a child.	.....
6	..... **(you/collect)** my parcel for me?	.....
7	You ..... **(not/take)** photographs in the museum.	.....
8	You ..... **(not/pay)** by cheque without a cheque guarantee card.	.....
9	The doctor says I ..... **(lose)** weight before my operation.	.....
10	..... **(I/paint)** my room a different colour, please?	.....
11	You really ..... **(not/eat)** so much red meat.	.....
12	He ..... **(take)** your car since he had the keys.	.....
13	I'm sorry to bother you but ..... **(you/help)** me?	.....
14	Call them later; they ..... **(sleep)** now.	.....
15	You ..... **(write)** to your grandfather more often.	.....
16	She types very fast. Actually she ..... **(type)** 100 words per minute.	.....
17	You ..... **(confirm)** your resignation in writing.	.....
18	Ian ..... **(tell)** her the truth; she now feels betrayed.	.....
19	Ann ..... **(play)** the piano at the age of six.	.....
20	They ..... **(sell)** their flat and buy a bigger one.	.....

9 Read the following situations, then write how you would respond to each using modals.

1 Your friend has won £10,000 in the lottery. What do you advise her to do?
...*"You should go to Venice." "Why don't you go to Chile?"*...



2 Your friend cannot sleep at night. What do you suggest he does? .....
.....

3 It is snowing. Tom said he would be home early and he still hasn't arrived. What do you think? .....
.....

4 Some children are playing football in the flower beds. What do you say to them? .....
.....

5 It is your birthday. Your friend gives you a very expensive present. What do you say? .....
.....

6 You are at a train station. An old lady is carrying a heavy suitcase. How do you offer to help her? .....

7 You are in a train. The window is open and you are cold. What do you say to the other passengers?
.....

8 You see your window cleaner with a broken arm. What do you say to him?
.....

9 You are looking after your young cousin. It is after midnight and he is still running around the house. What do you say to him? .....

10 Your friend hurt her leg a week ago. She still hasn't seen her doctor. What do you tell her to do?
.....

11 Your friends are late for your dinner party. What do you say as you impatiently look at your watch?
.....

12 Your friends arrive three hours late for the dinner party. They say they were delayed by an unexpected visitor. How do you reply? .....

3 Modal Verbs

In Other Words

- Perhaps he is sleeping now.
  He may be sleeping now.
- I'm sure he hasn't finished yet.
  He can't have finished yet.
- I'm sure he has left.
  He must have left.
- Shall I help you with the dishes?
  Would you like me to help you with the dishes?
- It's forbidden to take pictures in this museum.
  You mustn't take pictures in this museum.
  You aren't allowed to take pictures in this museum.
- It isn't necessary for you to take the bus.
  You don't have to/don't need to/needn't take the bus.
- It wasn't necessary for her to take so much money with her.
  She needn't have taken so much money with her.
- He is likely to perform in the concert.
  It is likely that he will perform in the concert.
  He'll probably perform in the concert.
- Let's go for a ride.
  Shall we/Why don't we go for a ride?
  What/How about going for a ride?
- It would be a good idea to stop talking.
  You should stop talking.
  You'd better stop talking.
- Would you mind if I used your phone?
  May/Might I use your phone?

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

1 Perhaps the car needs a new engine.
need The car ...*may/might need*... a new engine.
2 Why don't you go to Canada for a holiday?
could You ..... for a holiday.
3 Shall I get you a cup of tea?
me Would ..... you a cup of tea?
4 Sue will probably go and see her aunt.
is Sue ..... and see her aunt.
5 It wasn't necessary for them to buy such a big car as they did.
have They ..... such a big car.
6 It's forbidden to eat in this building.
not You ..... in this building.
7 It would be a good idea to change your hairstyle.
better You ..... your hairstyle.
8 Why didn't anybody warn me about the bus strike?
have Somebody ..... about the bus strike.
9 It isn't necessary for you to attend the meeting.
need You ..... the meeting.
10 Let's go to the cinema.
going What ..... the cinema?
11 I'm sure he is seeing Ruth.
be He ..... Ruth.
12 It isn't necessary for you to come early tonight.
have You ..... early tonight.
13 I'm sure he didn't send you this letter.
sent He ..... this letter.
14 May I read your newspaper?
mind Would ..... your newspaper?
15 I'm sure she wasn't lying to you.
been She ..... to you.
16 She is likely to fail her exams.
that It is ..... her exams.

17 It's forbidden to talk to the driver while he is driving.
must You ..... the driver while he is driving.

18 It wasn't necessary for him to give me the money back so soon.
given He ..... the money back so soon.

19 Perhaps she went to her uncle's.
have She ..... to her uncle's.

20 Shall I help you lengthen your dress?
me Would ..... you lengthen your dress?

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

ArachnoPHOBIA

'Arachnophobia' is the term given to the fear **0)** *of* spiders. It comes from the Greek words 'arachne', **1)** ..... means 'spider', and 'phobos', meaning 'fear'. It is one of the most common phobias, especially amongst people of European descent. In Britain, for example, it is estimated that there are up **2)** ..... one million arachnophobes. That's about 1.5% of the population! But why are so many people scared of spiders? More than 99.9% of all spider species cannot hurt humans and the few species that are dangerous are far **3)** ..... frightened of us than we are of them. Spiders help keep our homes clean by eating flies, beetles and other pests, and they kill insects which carry serious human diseases, **4)** ..... as malaria-carrying mosquitoes. In fact, without spiders, the world would be overrun with insects! So why **5)** ..... so many people find them distasteful? Some psychologists have argued that we just can't help it - human beings have evolved to fear spiders. But this seems unlikely. Why? Because **6)** ..... strongest arachnophobia began (and continues) in Northern Europe and England - where there are no dangerous spiders **7)** ..... all! In contrast, in many parts of the world where there are dangerous spiders, spiders are considered good omens or symbols **8)** ..... prosperity. For example, American Indians and Australian aborigines worship a spider god in their creation myths. In India, an ancient Hindu ritual involves throwing spiders at a wedding in **9)** ..... to bring happiness to the bride and groom. Mexican Indians used to catch spiders to keep **10)** ..... homes free from flies. Arachnophobia, it seems, has a definite cultural element. So, if you are afraid of spiders, next time you see **11)** ..... remind yourself that your fear is probably learnt. And, if you learnt to fear spiders, you **12)** ..... probably learn to like them!



Oral Development 3

Make speculations for the following pictures, as in the example.









S1: There must have been an accident.
S2: The driver may have lost control of the car.

Folder 3

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

1 While I was walking down Oxford Street I **came** ...*across*... a good record shop.
2 You should try to **cut** ..... the number of sweets you eat a day.
3 After selling the family estate the young man **came** ..... a lot of money.
4 I wonder how she **came** ..... that expensive car.
5 We were driving slowly enjoying the countryside, when a police car **cut** ..... and stopped us.
6 When is the writer's new book **coming** .....?
7 This necklace **came** ..... me from my grandmother.
8 The stain **came** ..... of the shirt when it was washed.
9 Tim isn't **cut** ..... such a high-pressure job.
10 The performance **came** ..... well.
11 Nothing about the accident **came** ..... in the news.
12 You are always **cutting** ..... our conversations!
13 You'd better **come** ..... a good excuse or you'll be in trouble.
14 Our electricity was **cut** ..... because we forgot to pay the bill.
15 After playing football in the rain he **came** ..... a bad cold.
16 Do **come** ..... anytime. We can have a cup of coffee together.

13 Look at Appendix 3, then fill in the correct preposition.

1 Your diet is deficient ...*in*... iron.
2 The TV programme was aimed ..... teenagers.
3 She had to beg ..... money on the street.
4 He is very careless ..... his clothes.
5 There was a long delay ..... the completion of the road.
6 As it was icy he lost control of his car and crashed ..... a wall.
7 The couple took great delight ..... their new-born baby.
8 I was delighted ..... the news of their engagement.
9 Sue is very attached ..... her pet dog.
10 She couldn't concentrate ..... what she was doing because the television was on.
11 The holiday was different ..... the one they had last year.
12 The only difference ..... the twins is in their characters; one is shy while the other is outgoing.
13 There is a great demand ..... economical cars.
14 The Manager demanded an explanation ..... his assistant.
15 A policeman arrested the woman ..... stealing from a shop.
16 Contrary ..... what the newspaper said, the Minister had agreed to sign the treaty.
17 Babies are dependent ..... their mothers for everything.
18 The doctor told the woman that she was allergic ..... dairy products.
19 The young actress could never dream ..... starring in such a film.
20 Although her husband has been dead for years, she still dreams ..... him.
21 Are you conscious ..... the fact that you have caused us a lot of trouble?
22 In the desert you can die ..... thirst.
23 A lot of people were injured ..... the accident.
24 The boy was bored ..... his computer game after having played it all day.
25 We were doubtful ..... whether we should sign the contract or not.

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

1 Perhaps it is worth leaving earlier to avoid the traffic.
idea It may ...*be a good idea*... to leave earlier to avoid the traffic.
2 Her parents brought her up very strictly.
raised She ..... her parents.
3 You'll have no difficulty getting to the train station.
easy You'll find ..... to the train station.

4 "It wasn't me who stole the wallet," the man said.
admit The man ..... the wallet.
5 I'm sure your sister didn't mean to upset you.
intention I'm sure your sister ..... you.
6 It would be a good idea to take an umbrella with you.
were If ..... take an umbrella.
7 I booked an early appointment hoping I would not be made to wait long to see the doctor.
me I booked an early appointment hoping they would not ..... long to see the doctor.
8 They have been discussing the new law for a week.
discussion The new law ..... for a week.
9 People believe Sarah was responsible for the accident.
believed Sarah ..... responsible for the accident.
10 He prefers cycling to walking.
prefer He would ..... walk.
11 It wasn't my fault that your dress was ruined.
blame You can't ..... your dress.
12 She doesn't go out as much as she did last year.
used She ..... than she does now.

15 Explain the idioms in bold.

1 I'm surprised he wasn't hurt - it was **a really close shave**. .....
2 We have to pay for a new roof. That's a thousand pounds **down the drain**. .....
3 I'm afraid we'll have to give him the sack - his missing the meeting **was the last straw**. .....
4 That man thinks too much of himself - he **is always blowing his own trumpet**. .....
5 I must have offended her somehow - she **is looking daggers** at me. .....
6 As she said, he's a great person - that's his character **in a nutshell**. .....
7 Since you have no proof to show us, I'm afraid your theory just **doesn't hold water**. .....
8 He's so sensitive to criticism that if you even make a suggestion he **flies off the handle**. .....
9 He's obsessed with environmental problems; where they are concerned he **has got a real bee in his bonnet**. .....
10 I've never seen two people make friends so quickly - from the first day they **got on like a house on fire**. .....
11 I'm very suspicious about him making that offer - in fact, I **smell a rat**. .....
12 It's impossible to ignore him in a meeting - he really knows how to **make his presence felt**. .....
13 I wouldn't book a holiday with that company - they'll make you **pay through the nose**. .....

16 Fill in the blanks with the words from the lists below in their correct form.

bring, carry, fetch, take

1 The baby is too young to walk so he has to be ..... everywhere.
2 You may borrow this book as long as you ..... it back tomorrow.
3 Bob ..... his dog for a walk by the canal last night.
4 I bought so much shopping I couldn't ..... it all home.
5 My dog has been trained to ..... my slippers from the bedroom.

anxiety, nuisance, problem, trouble

1 The woman was full of ..... when her daughter was late home.
2 That dog is a(n) ..... - he's always barking at night.
3 Can you speak up, please? I have a(n) ..... with my hearing.
4 If you don't revise, you'll have a lot of ..... answering the questions.
5 I left my glasses at home - what a(n) .....!

Practice Test 3

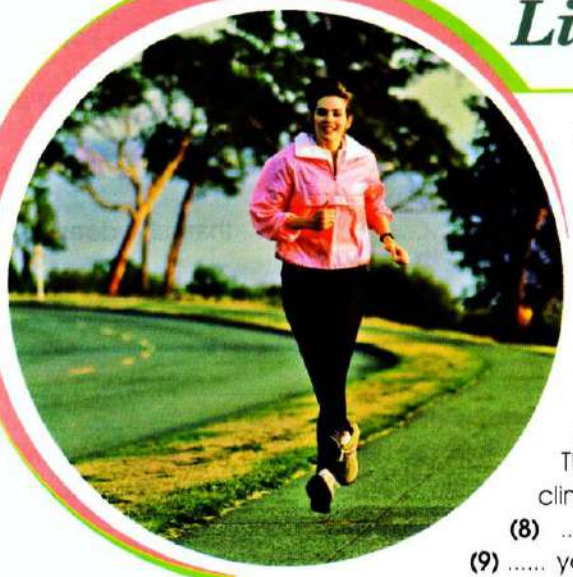
Part 1

For questions 1-12, 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 have **B** seem **C** find **D** happen

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	▬	▭	▭



Living a healthier life

Keeping fit and healthy may **(0)** ...*B*... difficult, but there are a few easy-to-follow guidelines. Firstly, a balanced diet is absolutely essential. This **(1)** ..... selecting food that is **(2)** ..... in salt and sugar. Experts recommend **(3)** ..... the amount of fat in our diet, as too much can lead to heart problems. They also suggest increasing the amount of high fibre food we eat. This comes in the **(4)** ..... of fresh fruit, vegetables, wholemeal bread and pasta. As well as being packed **(5)** ..... vitamins and minerals, they are delicious too. Secondly, it's important to fit exercise into your daily **(6)** ..... . This can be done by simply walking as much as **(7)** ..... and climbing stairs instead of taking the lift. Exercise is necessary to **(8)** .... a healthy body, as well as increasing energy levels and **(9)** ..... you feel generally fitter and happier. Finally, staying relaxed is important for good health. Too much stress can **(10)** ..... to a variety of illnesses, from headaches to high blood pressure. **(11)** ..... possible, do things you enjoy and treat yourself occasionally. So the message is simple - enjoy yourself but learn to respect your body too. It's all a **(12)** ..... of getting the balance right.

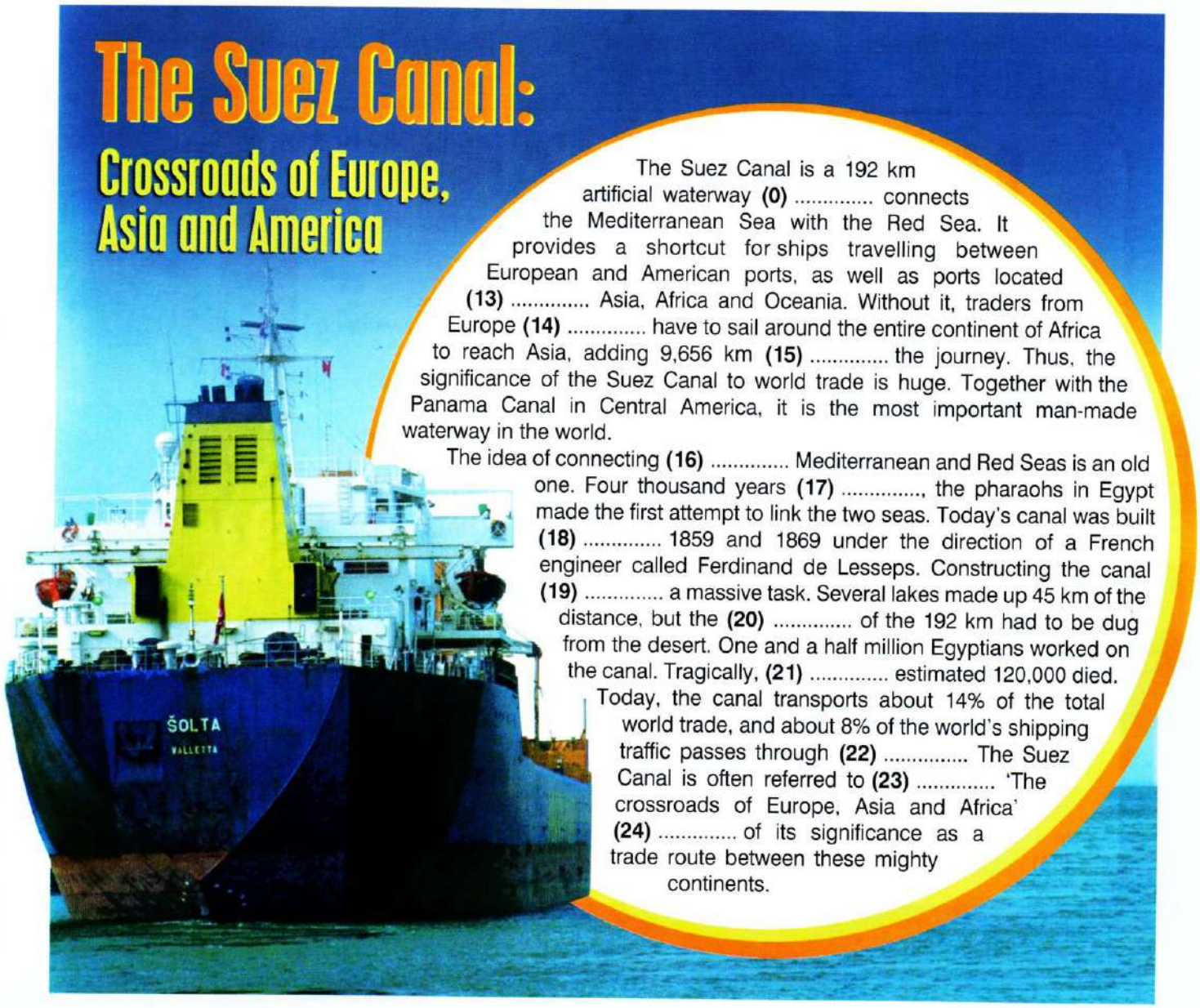
1	**A** contains	**B** points	**C** means	**D** suggests
2	**A** poor	**B** short	**C** small	**D** low
3	**A** declining	**B** dropping	**C** cutting	**D** reducing
4	**A** form	**B** way	**C** look	**D** means
5	**A** from	**B** by	**C** with	**D** of
6	**A** routine	**B** custom	**C** time	**D** manner
7	**A** possible	**B** probable	**C** able	**D** capable
8	**A** keep	**B** maintain	**C** support	**D** manage
9	**A** providing	**B** doing	**C** assisting	**D** making
10	**A** bring	**B** direct	**C** guide	**D** lead
11	**A** Whichever	**B** Whenever	**C** However	**D** Whatever
12	**A** feeling	**B** wonder	**C** question	**D** need

Part 2

For questions 13-24, 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 | H | A | T | | | | | | | | | | | |



The Suez Canal:

Crossroads of Europe, Asia and America

The Suez Canal is a 192 km artificial waterway **(0)** ..... connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. It provides a shortcut for ships travelling between European and American ports, as well as ports located **(13)** ..... Asia, Africa and Oceania. Without it, traders from Europe **(14)** ..... have to sail around the entire continent of Africa to reach Asia, adding 9,656 km **(15)** ..... the journey. Thus, the significance of the Suez Canal to world trade is huge. Together with the Panama Canal in Central America, it is the most important man-made waterway in the world.

The idea of connecting **(16)** ..... Mediterranean and Red Seas is an old one. Four thousand years **(17)** ....., the pharaohs in Egypt made the first attempt to link the two seas. Today's canal was built **(18)** ..... 1859 and 1869 under the direction of a French engineer called Ferdinand de Lesseps. Constructing the canal **(19)** ..... a massive task. Several lakes made up 45 km of the distance, but the **(20)** ..... of the 192 km had to be dug from the desert. One and a half million Egyptians worked on the canal. Tragically, **(21)** ..... estimated 120,000 died.

Today, the canal transports about 14% of the total world trade, and about 8% of the world's shipping traffic passes through **(22)** ..... The Suez Canal is often referred to **(23)** ..... 'The crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa' **(24)** ..... of its significance as a trade route between these mighty continents.

Part 3

For questions 25-34, 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 | P | O | P | U | L | A | T | I | O | N |

EASTER ISLAND

Easter Island - or 'Rapa Nui' as it is known to its indigenous **(0)** - is a small island located 3,600km off the coast of Chile in the south-east Pacific Ocean. Easter Island is world-famous for its **(25)** stone statues, called 'Moai'. Over 850 Moai have been found on Easter Island. They are human-like in **(26)** , as tall as 20 m, and weigh as much as 270 tonnes. Very little is known about the civilisation which produced the Moai. **(27)** .. believe that the statues may have been made by colonists who arrived between the 1st and 7th centuries AD from **(28)** islands to the north-west. These settlers made the statues from the soft **(29)** rock they found on the island. **(30)** of the statues continued for over a thousand years, possibly for **(31)** .. .. reasons. During this time, the statues became larger and more decorated until about 1500 AD, when **(32)** suddenly stopped. When European **(33)** arrived in 1722, the civilisation who had built the Moai had **(34)** ... . .. vanished.

POPULATE

ASTONISH

APPEAR

ARCHAEOLOGY

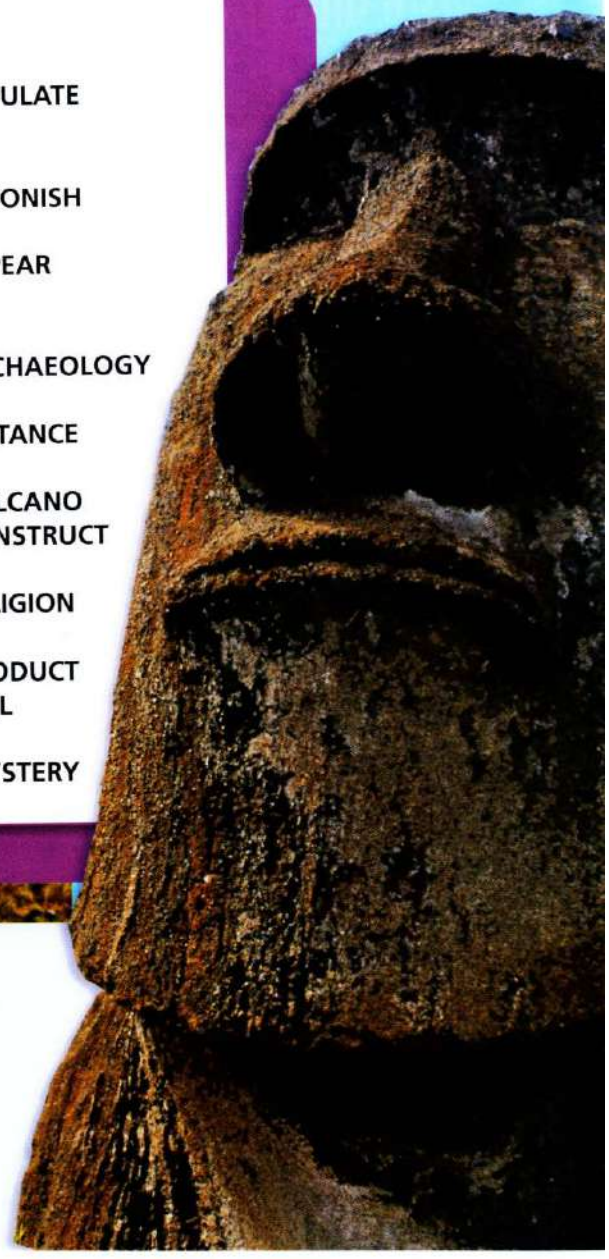
DISTANCE

VOLCANO
CONSTRUCT

RELIGION

PRODUCT
SAIL

MYSTERY



Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 Although it was raining, I still went jogging.
OF
In ....., I still went jogging.

Example: | 0 | S | P | I | T | E | | O | F | | T | H | E | | R | A | I | N | | | | | | | | | |

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

35 Eating on buses isn't allowed.
SUPPOSED
You ..... on buses.

36 Shall I do the washing up?
ME
Would ..... the washing up?

37 This medicine works best if taken in the morning.
MUST
For this medicine to be effective, ... in the morning.

38 When did you start playing the guitar?
BEEN
How ..... the guitar?

39 They have cancelled their journey because of the snowstorm.
CALLED
Their journey ..... because of the snowstorm.

40 I don't feel like going out tonight.
MOOD
I'm not ..... going out tonight.

41 You shouldn't have been rude to your boss.
FOOLISH
It was ..... rude to your boss.

42 I'm sure Tom hasn't fixed the fax machine yet.
HAVE
Tom ..... the fax machine yet.

4 Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons

Adjectives

Adjectives tell us what something is like. They are the same in singular and plural. They can be used before a noun or after a linking verb (appear, be, become, get, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste). *She's got **long** hair. These roses smell **nice**.* Adjectives can be **factual** (big, square, blue etc) or express an **opinion** (nice, beautiful etc).

Order of Adjectives

- When two or more adjectives are used before a noun, they normally go in the following order:

	Opinion adjectives	Fact adjectives							noun
		size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	used for/be about	
It's a	*lovely*	*small*	*old*	*square*	*brown*	*Chinese*	*wooden*	*writing*	*table.*

- When two or more adjectives are used after a verb, we use **and** to separate the last one. *The music was loud **and** deafening. He was considered cruel, selfish **and** ruthless.*
- When there are two or more adjectives of the same type, the more general adjective goes before the more specific. *a kind, gentle lady*
- **Afraid**, **alike**, **alive**, **alone**, **ashamed**, **asleep**, **content**, **ill**, **glad** etc are never followed by a noun. *The students were **ashamed** of what they had done.* (NOT: ~~*the ashamed students*~~)
- **Chief**, **eldest**, **former**, **indoor**, **inner**, **main**, **only**, **outdoor**, **outer**, **principle**, **upper** can only be used before nouns. *This is an indoor swimming pool.* (NOT: *This swimming pool is indoor.*)
- **Present** and **past participles** can be used as adjectives. *The film was **amusing**. We were **amused**.*

1 **Rewrite the sentences putting the adjectives into the correct place, then identify what kind of adjectives they are.**



1 I love ice-cream. (strawberry, Italian, tasty) ...*I love tasty Italian strawberry ice-cream....* *(opinion, origin, material)*
2 They have a sofa. (leather, navy-blue, modern) .....
.....
3 He loves his bike. (new, red, expensive, mountain) .....
.....
4 She has a voice. (lovely, singing, pure) .....
.....
5 He's just sold that suit to a woman. (beautiful, slim, tall, French, young) .....
.....
6 She bought curtains. (brown and orange, dining-room) .....
.....
7 She bakes cakes. (chocolate, delicious, birthday, round) .....
.....
8 June has a teddy bear. (tiny, fluffy, brown) .....
9 She was given a dress. (black, spectacular, Italian, evening) .....
.....
10 He bought a racquet. (tennis, graphite, new) .....
11 He has a grandfather. (French, ninety-year-old, wonderful) .....
.....
12 We watched a film. (boring, German, black and white) .....
.....
13 She wears lipstick. (pink, horrible, glossy) .....
14 We used to have a teacher. (strict, old, biology, American) .....
.....

Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons 4

- Nouns of **material**, **purpose** or **substance** can be used as adjectives. *(a summer suit, a television series)*
- Certain adjectives can be used metaphorically: **silky skin** (soft and smooth, like silk), **BUT a silk dress** (a dress made of silk), **stony look** (disapproving look) **BUT a stone wall** (a wall made of stone), **golden eagle** (a bird with gold-brown feathers) **BUT a gold ring** (a ring made of gold), **feathery snowflakes** (soft and delicate like feathers) **BUT a feather pillow** (a pillow containing feathers), **metallic paint** (paint which looks like metal) **BUT metal-rimmed glasses** (glasses with a rim made of metal), **leathery meat** (too firm and difficult to cut) **BUT a leather coat** (a coat made of leather), **a leaden sky** (dark sky; the colour of lead) **BUT lead pipes** (pipes made of lead), **a steely character** (a hard, strong, unkind character) **BUT a steel-plated tank** (a vehicle with a steel covering).

2 Underline the correct adjective.



1 A **gold/golden** eagle glided gracefully across the sky.
2 She ruined her **silk/silky** suit by washing it.
3 We had to climb over a low **stone/stony** wall.
4 He approached the task with **steel/steely** determination.
5 This soap will leave your skin feeling **silk/silky** and soft.
6 **Leathery/Leather** coats never seem to go out of fashion.
7 This plant has soft **feather/feathery** leaves.
8 We spotted the **metal/metallic** blue car speeding into the tunnel ahead.
9 The manager's **stone/stony** expression showed that something was wrong.
10 She was given an expensive **gold/golden** watch for her twenty-first birthday.

3 Put the adjectives in the correct order.

Rent our house in Italy for your Holidays!



It's a **1)** ...*beautiful large stone*... **(stone, beautiful, large)** villa on the coast, with spectacular views of the sea. You will love the **2)** ..... **(old, huge, marble)** swimming pool we have in our **3)** ..... **(mountainside, terraced, colourful)** garden. There is a **4)** ..... **(sunny, stone, rectangular)** patio at the front with many **5)** ..... **(terracotta, flower-filled, circular)** pots. The house has five **6)** ..... **(elegant, white, medium-sized)** bedrooms and three marble bathrooms - each with its own **7)** ..... **(antique, little, wonderful)** wall-painting. The living room has a **8)** ..... **(cool, lovely, marble)** floor with **9)** ..... **(expensive, Persian, antique)** rugs and comfortable sofas. You can eat in the many **10)** ..... **(Italian, excellent, traditional)** restaurants nearby and enjoy using the facilities in the new sports centre.

Compound adjectives are formed with:

- **present participles.** *a smart-looking man, a sharp-cutting knife*
- **past participles.** *a much-liked colleague, a well-known singer*
- **cardinal numbers + nouns.** *a one-month holiday, a seventy-km speed limit, a three-year degree*
- **prefixes and suffixes.** *anti-social behaviour, a part-time worker*
- **badly, ill, poorly, well + past participle.** *a badly-treated animal, a well-established firm*

4 Make compound adjectives to describe the following.

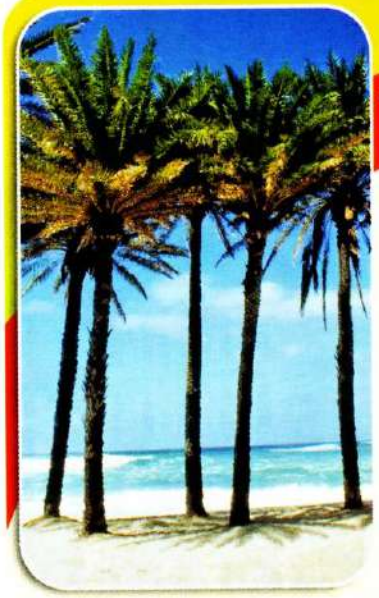
1 A student who has been taught well. ...*a well-taught student*...
2 A letter that you have been waiting for for a long time. .....
3 A person who loves having fun. .....
4 A garden which is tended perfectly. .....

5 A life that is free of trouble. .....
6 A visit that was not timed well. .....
7 An action that is not advisable. .....
8 A journey of seven days. .....

- Most common adjectives do not have a particular ending. However there are certain common endings for adjectives which are formed from nouns and verbs. These are: **-able** *(predictable)*, **-al** *(practical)*, **-ant** *(observant)*, **-ar** *(polar)*, **-ary** *(reactionary)*, **-ate** *(passionate)*, **-ial** *(racial)*, **-ent** *(dependent)*, **-esque** *(picturesque)*, **-ful** *(remorseful)*, **-ian** *(Albanian)*, **-ible** *(sensible)*, **-ic** *(dramatic)*, **-ical** *(economical)*, **-ious** *(vicious)*, **-ish** *(selfish)*, **-ist** *(racist)*, **-ive** *(reactive)*, **-less** *(mindless)*, **-like** *(man-like)*, **-ly** *(friendly)*, **-ory** *(celebratory)*, **-ous** *(glamorous)*, **-some** *(lonesome)*, **-y** *(sunny)*.

- The most common prefixes used with adjectives are: **a-** *(asocial)*, **ab-** *(abnormal)*, **anti-** *(anticlockwise)*, **dis-** *(discontent)*, **hyper-** *(hypersensitive)*, **il-** *(illegal)*, **im-** *(immortal)*, **in-** *(incredible)*, **ir-** *(irrational)*, **mal-** *(malnourished)*, **non-** *(non-violent)*, **over-** *(overactive)*, **pre-** *(prepacked)*, **pro-** *(pro-industry)*, **sub-** *(subterranean)*, **super-** *(superconfident)*, **un-** *(unappreciated)*, **under-** *(underfed)*.

5 Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.



TAKING A BREAK

Choosing a holiday can be an **(0)** ...*exciting*... and **(1)** ..... experience. Imagining all the places you might visit can add a **2)** ..... touch to the **(3)** ..... routine of everyday life. Long, **(4)** ..... beaches and a hotel room with a **(5)** ..... view is what many of us expect of an **(6)** ..... holiday. Some people prefer a calm, **(7)** ..... time, while to others a more active, **(8)** ..... holiday is more **(9)** ..... Whatever you choose, if you plan carefully, you're bound to have an **(10)** ..... time.

EXCITE
DELIGHT
MAGIC
REPEAT
SUN
SPECTACLE
ENJOY
RELAX
ADVENTURE
APPEAL

FORGET

Some adjectives can be used with **the** as nouns to talk about groups of people in general. These are: **the blind**, **the deaf**, **the disabled**, **the elderly**, **the homeless**, **the hungry**, **the living**, **the middle-aged**, **the old**, **the poor**, **the rich**, **the sick**, **the strong**, **the unemployed**, **the weak**, etc. ***Disabled people*** *need help and understanding.* ***The disabled*** *need help and understanding.* (refers to disabled people in general) *The disabled people over there are training for the Paralympic Games.* (refers to a specific group of disabled people)

6 Fill in the **where necessary.**

1 He takes ...*the*... disabled children in his area riding on Friday afternoons.
2 When the government decided to raise taxes ..... rich people were unhappy and ..... poor were devastated.
3 ..... elderly as well as ..... homeless people can very often suffer from loneliness.
4 We were relieved to hear that all ..... injured were recovered from the wreckage before the plane exploded.
5 ..... survivors carried ..... injured people to the ambulances.
6 ..... deaf communicate by using sign language.

Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons 4

Adverbs normally describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences. *He swims very **fast**.* They tell us **how** (**adverbs of manner** - *carefully*), **where** (**adverbs of place** - *there*), **when** (**adverbs of time** - *tomorrow*), **how often** (**adverbs of frequency** - *always*), **OR how much** (**adverbs of degree** - *completely*) something happens. There are also **relative adverbs** *(when, where, why)* and **sentence adverbs** *(maybe)*.

Order of Adverbs

- Adverbs can be used in **front**, **mid** or **end** position in a sentence.

Front	Mid	End
All afternoon *they played* ***quietly in the sitting room.***		

- **Adverbs of manner** can be used in any position; in front position they give emphasis. *She opened the letter **carefully**. **Carefully**, she opened the letter.* (emphasis)
- **Adverbs of manner**, **place** and **time**, when used in the same sentence, are usually placed as follows:

subject + verb	manner	place	time
He was working	*quietly*	*in the shed*	*all day.*

Note that when there is a verb of movement, the order is place - manner - time.

subject + verb	place	manner	time
She went	*there*	*by bus*	*yesterday.*

- **Adverbs of time** usually go in end position. They also go in front position to emphasise the time.

subject + verb	place	manner	time
She goes	*to the gym*	*on foot*	*every day.*

time	subject + verb	place	manner
Every day	*she goes*	*to the gym*	*on foot.*

- **Adverbs of frequency** (**always**, **ever**, **occasionally**, **seldom**, **sometimes**, **usually**, etc) go after the auxiliary but before the main verb. *She **is always** complaining. She **always comes** on time.* In short answers, however, adverbs of frequency go before the auxiliary. *"Is he always so bad tempered?" "Yes, he **always** is."*
- **Adverbs of degree** (**almost**, **hardly**, **quite**, etc) go before the words they modify. *I've **almost finished**.*

7 **Rewrite the sentences putting the adverbs in the correct place and making any other necessary changes.**

1 Ferries sail to the island. (weekly, twice, only, during the winter)
...*Ferries sail to the island only twice weekly during the winter*....
2 He does the shopping. (reluctantly, at the supermarket, every week)
.....
3 She waited for her test results. (anxiously, in the hospital, all day)
.....
4 The clock strikes twelve times. (exactly, in the hall, at midday)
.....
5 My mother used to read to me. (aloud, always, in the evenings)
.....
6 The soldiers marched. (to the battlefield, bravely, yesterday)
.....
7 They go by car. (at weekends, to the leisure centre, sometimes)
.....

8 We arrived after a bumpy flight. (in Scotland, eventually, safely, extremely)
.....

9 The detective had been following the suspect. (all day, carefully)
.....

10 She walks. (quickly, every morning, to the station)
.....

11 The little boy ran. (excitedly, out of the room, suddenly)
.....

12 She turned up looking annoyed. (at the party, unexpectedly, terribly)
.....

13 He studied. (hard, all morning, in his bedroom)
.....

14 She looked at her reflection. (for ten minutes, carefully, in the mirror)
.....

15 The children sit and play. (in their room, for hours, happily)
.....

16 He waved goodbye. (to his friend, at the airport, sadly)
.....

17 The old boat sailed. (slowly, through the water, this afternoon)
.....

18 He ran to answer the phone. (down the stairs, to the hall, quickly)
.....

19 She sat reading a book. (all day, lazily, by the fire)
.....

20 He looked to see if anyone was there. (out the window, nervously, this morning)
.....

8 **Rewrite the text putting the adverbs in the correct place.**

St James' College



Have you thought about your child's future? **(carefully)** Have you thought about sending your child to boarding school, but have been worried about how your child would react to being away from you? **(particularly)** On the 22nd and 23rd of this month, we, at St James, are opening our doors to parents like you. St James is located near Chatwick main train station and sits on a mountainside overlooking the Menta Lakes. **(conveniently/picturesquely)** Students sleep in twin rooms that have been decorated and are designed to be as comfortable as possible. **(tastefully/specially)** Students work hard and are supervised by experienced teachers. **(all day)** In the evening they can sit in our comfortable canteen for a very nutritious meal prepared by our resident chef who selects only fresh ingredients. **(daily/expertly)** Once you've spent the day with us, we can guarantee you and your child will want to reserve a place. **(at once)**

...Have you thought ***carefully*** *about your child's future?...*

There are certain adverbs which have the same form as their adjectives. These are: **best**, **better**, **big**, **cheap***, **clean***, **clear***, **close***, **cold**, **daily**, **dead**, **dear***, **deep**, **direct**, **dirty**, **early**, **easy**, **extra**, **far**, **fast**, **fine***, **free**, **further**, **hard**, **high**, **hourly**, **inside**, **kindly**, **last**, **late**, **long**, **loud***, **low**, **monthly**, **past**, **quick***, **quiet***, **right**, **slow**, **straight**, **sure**, **thin***, **thick**, **tight**, **weekly**, **well**, **wide**, **wrong**, **yearly**, etc. *She was an* ***early*** *riser. She woke up* ***early****.* Those adverbs with an asterisk (*) can be found with **-ly** ending without a difference in meaning, but then they are more formal. *I bought it* ***cheap****.* (informal) **ALSO** *I bought it* ***cheaply****.* (formal)

9 Identify the words in bold as adjectives or adverbs.



This year's road race was the **1) best** (.....) I've ever seen. The event is held **2) yearly** (.....), and entrance to the main stand is **3) free** (.....). The race is always a **4) sure** (.....) exhibition of exceptionally **5) fine** (.....) driving. It was a **6) cold** (.....) morning, and the teams had woken up **7) early** (.....) to get their cars ready. They had trained **8) long** (.....) and **9) hard** (.....) to get here. The race was due to start at 11 o'clock, but started **10) late** (.....) as the track wasn't **11) clean** (.....). There was a **12) loud** (.....) roar when all the drivers started their cars, then they proceeded **13) quickly** (.....) to the starting line. The gun went off, and the cars moved, as if in **14) slow** (.....) motion. They drove **15) past** (.....) the stands, and turned a **16) tight** (.....) corner onto the main circuit. On the fifth lap one driver made a **17) wrong** (.....) decision, and his car stopped **18) instantly** (.....) as it collided with a safety barrier. The race was **19) fast** (.....), and all the drivers drove **20) well** (.....), but it was **21) clear** (.....) from the beginning who was going to win: an Australian driver had taken the **22) inside** (.....) lane and overtaken everybody in only the second lap. Over the rest of the race he managed to distance himself **23) further** (.....) from all the other cars. It was an **24) easy** (.....) victory for him, and he continued round the track for an **25) extra** (.....) lap to celebrate his win.

Adverbs with two forms and differences in meaning

deep = a long way down
deeply = greatly
direct = by the shortest route
directly = immediately
easy = gently and slowly
easily = without difficulty
free = without cost
freely = willingly
full = exactly; very
fully = completely
hard = intently; with effort
hardly = scarcely
high = at/to a high level
highly = very much
last = after all others
lastly = finally
late = not early
lately = recently
near = close
nearly = almost
pretty = fairly
prettily = in a pretty way
short = suddenly
shortly = soon
sure = certainly
surely = without a doubt
wide = off-target
widely = to a large extent
wrong = incorrectly
wrongly = unjustly
(wrongly goes before verbs/past part. - wrong/ wrongly go after verbs)

10 Underline the correct item.

1 I managed to get to New York **easy/easily** by flying there **directly/direct**.
2 She has been **deeply/deep** upset by his behaviour **late/lately**.
3 **Lately/Late** the cost of living has been increasing; things generally are not **nearly/near** as cheap as they used to be.
4 It is **wide/widely** believed that she was **wrong/wrongly** accused.
5 Laura is a very shy person who **rare/rarely** goes out and she does not mix **free/freely** with the other students.
6 She is **highly/high** regarded in the school as people can get on with her **easily/easy**.
7 I was not **full/fully** satisfied with the doctor as he had **wrong/wrongly** diagnosed my previous illness.
8 "Do you intend to leave **shortly/short**?" "I think so. I've **nearly/near** finished."
9 He'll **surely/sure** get a good grade; he's been studying very **hardly/hard** for the past year.
10 I was **prettily/pretty** embarrassed when I realised that I had **hardly/hard** enough money to pay the bill.
11 He came **last/lastly** in the race and was **pretty/prettily** disappointed with his performance.
12 The train goes **direct/directly** to Edinburgh without stopping so it will probably be **full/fully**.
13 She **free/freely** admitted that she had not been working very **hard/hardly** recently.
14 The hotel's **wide/widely** range of sports facilities left the guests **pretty/prettily** satisfied.
15 **Sure/Surely** we must be **near/nearly** there by now.

4 Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons

- **Quite** (= fairly, to some degree) is used in **favourable comments**. *He's **quite** good at tennis.* It is used **before a/an**. *He's **quite a** successful businessman.* **Quite** (= completely) is used with adverbs, some verbs and adjectives such as: **alone, amazing, brilliant, certain, dreadful, different, exhausted, extraordinary, false, horrible, impossible, perfect, ridiculous, right, sure, true, useless**, etc. *It's **quite certain** he committed the crime. I'm **quite sure** he hasn't told us the truth.*
- **Rather** is used: **a)** in **unfavourable comments**. *She's **rather bad** at Maths.* **b)** in **favourable comments** meaning **to an unusual degree**. *The meeting was **rather interesting**.* (it was more interesting than we expected) and **c)** with **comparative degree**. *She's **rather taller** than me.* **Rather** is used **before** or **after a/an**. *It's **a rather** cold day. It's **rather a** cold day.*
- **Fairly/Pretty** are synonymous with **quite** and **rather**. They can be used **after a**. *She's **a fairly/pretty** hard working person.*

11 **Underline the words in bold which can be used. In some sentences all words might be possible.**

1 Ann has four children, and they're all **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** well-behaved.
2 That was **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** an interesting speech Jane gave. I was **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** impressed.
3 Life is **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** more difficult now than it was in the past.
4 It was **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** obvious that he was lying.
5 Ken is **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** a good painter and **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** imaginative too.
6 The supermarket stocks **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** a wide variety of imported products but they are **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** expensive.
7 It's **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** colder today than it was yesterday. Be **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** sure to dress up well.
8 She's **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** an arrogant woman. I find her **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** difficult to get on with.
9 Can we stop for a bite to eat soon? I'm feeling **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** hungry.
10 The exercise took **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** longer than I expected.
11 This exercise is **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** difficult but I'm **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** certain you can do it.
12 The journey takes **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** a long time but the ticket is **quite/rather/fairly/pretty** cheap.

Regular Comparative and Superlative Forms

Adjectives	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
of one syllable add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms	tall	taller (than)	**the** tallest (of/in)
	close	closer (than)	**the** closest (of/in)
	sad	sadder (than)	**the** saddest (of/in)
of two syllables ending in **-ly, -y, -w** also add **-er/-est**	silly	sillier (than)	**the** silliest (of/in)
	narrow	narrower (than)	**the** narrowest (of/in)
of two or more syllables take **more/most**	modern	**more** modern (than)	**the most** modern (of/in)
	beautiful	**more** beautiful (than)	**the most** beautiful (of/in)

Note: clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, polite, shallow, simple, stupid, quiet form their comparative and superlative forms with **-er/-est** or **more/most**.
*narrow - narrow**er** - narrow**est*** **ALSO** *narrow - **more** narrow - **most** narrow*

12 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.



Kinsale may be one of **1)** ...*the smallest*... **(small)** towns in Southern Ireland but it's also one of **2)** ..... **(famous)**. It is well known for its **3)** ..... **(wonderful)** fish restaurants. Some of **4)** ..... **(good)** known chefs in the world have trained in the restaurants there. The town itself is one of **5)** ..... **(picturesque)** in Southern Ireland. It's situated by the sea, which ensures that it is **6)** ..... **(cool)** in the summer than other inland towns. A **7)** ..... **(huge)** cathedral overlooks the town and it is one of **8)** ..... **(breathtaking)** in the whole area. To the north of the town lies one of **9)** ..... **(high)** mountain ranges in the country. The town is very **10)** ..... **(beautiful)**, with its many craft shops and narrow cobbled streets. Most tourists visit Kinsale for its fish restaurants, which are family owned. This means that the service there is **11)** ..... **(good)** than in other restaurants. The staff are **12)** ..... **(welcoming)** there than anywhere else. The food may be **13)** ..... **(expensive)** but you'll have one of **14)** ..... **(pleasurable)** evenings of your life there. So go ahead and visit Kinsale.

Adverbs	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adverbs having the same forms as their adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st**	slow	slow**er**	**the** slow**est**
early drops **-y** and adds **-ier/-iest**	early	earl**ier**	**the** earl**iest**
two-syllable or compound adverbs take **more/most** (Compound adverbs are adjectives + -ly. *useful - usefully*)	often comfortably	**more** often **more** comfortably	**the most** often **the most** comfortably

Irregular Forms

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
many / a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
far	further	furthest

Well is the adverb of **good**. *He is a good cook. He cooks **well**.*

a) **further/farther** (adv) = longer (in distance)
*His office is **further/farther** away than mine.*
further (adj) = more *I need **further** information on this.*
b) **very + positive degree** *I'm **very** happy in my job.*
c) **even/much/far/a bit + comparative degree** *The working conditions were **even worse than** we expected.*
d) **most + adj/adv of positive degree** = very
*She was waiting **most patiently** to see the doctor.*
e) **any + comparative** (used in negatives and questions)
*Can't you drive **any faster**?*

13 Change the words in brackets into adverbs and put them into the correct form.

Finally, a new washing powder that gets rid of stains **1)** ...*effectively*... **(effective)** and leaves your clothes **2)** ..... **(brilliant)** white. New 'All-bright' cleans **3)** ..... **(powerful)** than any other product on the market. It gets the dirt out **4)** ..... **(quick)** and **5)** ..... **(thorough)** than any ordinary powder. Indeed, in no time at all new 'All-bright' will be selling **6)** ..... **(good)** than any other brand at your supermarket. With a prize-winning formula that has been researched **7)** ..... **(extensive)** by our scientists than any other product, success is guaranteed. With new 'All-bright' your money will go **8)** ..... **(far)** and you'll get the **9)** ..... **(good)** possible results. So pick up your box of new 'All-bright' today!

4 Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons

14 Underline the correct item.

I am writing to request **1) farther/further** information on the climbing holidays you run. I am **2) most/much** interested in climbing, but fear that I will be **3) most/much** older than the other participants. Also, I am **4) far/very** less fit than I used to be. Nonetheless, I am **5) even/very** keener on the sport than ever. So my question is, will there be climbs which are **6) a bit/most** easier for older ones like me? In addition, do you do discounts for pensioners? Your holidays are **7) very/even** expensive for someone on a low income. I look forward to hearing from you and receiving **8) any/more** details.

Types of Comparisons

● **as** ... (positive degree) ... **as** **not so/as** ... (positive degree) ... **as** **such a(n)/so** ... **as**	*He is **as handsome as** everyone says he is!* *She isn't **as tall as** her sister.* *Mrs Jones is not **so friendly as** she looks.*
● **twice/three times**, etc/**half as** ... (positive degree) ... **as**	*She puts **four times as much** sugar in her tea **as** me.* *If he was **half as lucky as** you, he'd be extremely rich.*
● **the same as**	*He has **the same views as** his father.*
● **look, sound, smell, taste + like**	*That dress **looks like** an old sack.*
● **less** ... (positive degree) ... **than** **the least** ... (positive degree) ... **of/in**	*This chocolate has **less fat than** that one but the Swiss chocolate has **the least fat of** all.*
● **the** + comparative ..., **the** + comparative	***The easier** the exam, **the higher** your marks will be.* ***The more** people who use buses, **the better** it is for the environment.*
● comparative + **and** + comparative	*It's getting **colder and colder** every day.*
● **prefer** + -ing form/noun + **to** + -ing form/noun (general preference)	***I prefer eating** healthily **to eating** junk food.* *Children usually **prefer** chips **to** vegetables.*
● **would prefer** + to-inf + **rather than** + inf without **to** (specific preference)	***I would prefer to go** swimming **rather than watch** television all day.*
● **would rather/sooner** + inf without **to** + **than** + inf without **to**	***I'd rather walk than drive**.*
● clause + **whereas/while** + clause (comparison by contrast)	*This book says the battle was in 1066, **whereas** that book says it was in 1166.*

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

1 As he gets older, he seems to become more sensible.
the The older he becomes, ...*the more sensible*... he seems.

2 The students would rather start early than finish late.
than The students would prefer ..... finish late.

3 Wouldn't you rather have juice than water?
to Wouldn't you ..... water?

4 I spent half as much money as my brother.
twice My brother spent ..... I did.

5 Riding a bike is easier than riding a horse.
as Riding a horse is ..... a bike.

6 Wouldn't you prefer to come out instead of staying at home alone?
rather Wouldn't you ..... at home alone?

7 I didn't think it would be so difficult.
more It was ..... I thought.

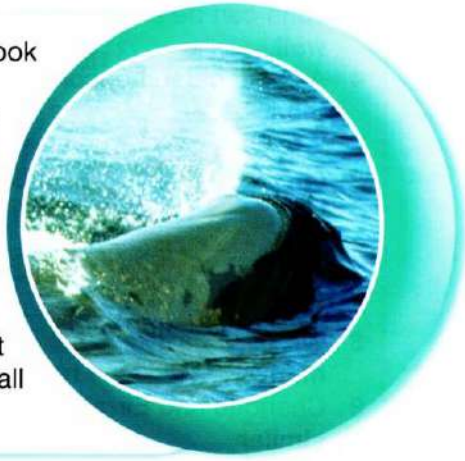
8 This building is older than the church.
so The church ..... this building.
9 His job is getting more hectic all the time.
and His job is ..... all the time.
10 David and I have received the same number of presents.
many I have received ..... David.
11 I'd weigh a ton if I ate all you do.
as If I ....., I'd weigh a ton.
12 The post office was nearer than we thought.
far The post office ..... we thought.
13 If you work hard, the exam will be easy.
the The harder you work, ... will be.
14 The party will be better if many people come.
more The ....., the better the party will be.
15 I would rather eat chocolate than apples.
eating I prefer ..... apples.
16 My husband likes a cooked breakfast but I prefer just toast.
whereas I ..... my husband likes a cooked breakfast.
17 Today I feel happier than ever.
as I've never felt ..... today.
18 That dress is a third of the cost of the blue one.
much The blue dress costs ..... that one.
19 Chris finds Maths easier than Physics.
not Physics is ..... for Chris.
20 I'm sorry but this is the fastest I can go.
any I'm sorry but I ..... than this.

Like – As

- **Like** is used: **a)** for similarities. *She works **like** a slave.* (she isn't a slave), **b)** after **feel**, **look**, **smell**, **taste**, **sound + noun**. *It feels **like** velvet. It looks **like** Turner is going to win the race.* and **c)** with nouns, pronouns or the -ing form to express similarity. *It's **like walking** on a tightrope.*
- **As** is used: **a)** to say what somebody or something really is (jobs/roles). *She works **as** a clerk.* (she's a clerk), **b)** after **accept**, **be known**, **class**, **describe**, **refer to**, **regard**, **use**. *He's **known as** an expert on antiques.* **c)** in the expressions: **as usual**, **as ... as**, **as much**, **the same as**. *Certain items **such as** scissors, knives etc should be kept out of reach of children.* and **d)** in clauses of manner to mean **in the way that**. *Do it **as** I showed you.*

16 Fill in as or like.

1 Although it lives in the sea, the whale is classed ...*as*... a mammal. It may look ..... a dangerous beast, but it can be ..... gentle ..... a lamb.
2 My friend George describes himself ..... a great singer. He thinks he has a voice ..... an angel, but when he sings it sounds ..... a cat howling! He works ..... a taxi driver and everybody keeps telling him not to give up his job!
3 McTaverty's Tavern has been described ..... the best restaurant in Perthshire, with dishes that smell delicious and taste ..... homemade food. Surprisingly, the prices are not ..... high ..... you might expect.
4 Marjorie works ..... a criminal lawyer and is regarded ..... an expert in her field. She works extremely hard and at the end of a long day in court all she feels ..... doing is collapsing in front of the TV.



5 If you want to go on a diet, do ..... your doctor tells you. There are some foods such ..... vegetables which you can eat ..... much of ..... you want. Why not try soya meat? It tastes just ..... real meat and can be used in the same way ..... mince, but is a low-fat food.

6 ..... I was saying, you look exactly ..... my cousin Hilary - you know, the one who works ..... an air hostess.

7 Nobody is ..... lucky ..... Josh. Last week he received an envelope that looked ..... an invitation. When Josh opened it, he went ..... white ..... a sheet. He was sent a ticket for a 3-week holiday in Africa as a winning prize for a competition he had entered. Since the trip was scheduled for the following day, Josh ran ..... the wind to pack his things and let his boss know of the unexpected journey.

8 Howard and Hugh aren't related but they look almost exactly the same ..... each other. They are referred to ..... 'The Twins'. When they walk into a room, it's ..... seeing double.

9 For ..... long ..... I live, I'll never forget my first holiday in Hawaii. It was ..... paradise. I intend to return there ..... soon ..... I can afford the air fare.

10 After Myrna left the beauty parlour she felt ..... a film star. Her hair wasn't ..... unruly ..... usual and her new make-up gave her face a glamorous look. When her friends saw her they were so impressed that they kept referring to her ..... 'The Diva' for the rest of the day!

In Other Words

- Kate is more intelligent than Ruth.
  Ruth isn't as intelligent as Kate (is).
  Ruth is less intelligent than Kate.
- I've never seen such a cute baby.
  It's the cutest baby I've ever seen.
- As he gets richer, he becomes more selfish.
  The richer he gets, the more selfish he becomes.
- He's the best dancer of all.
  No one else dances as well as he does.
  He dances better than any other dancer.
  He's a better dancer than anyone else.
  He's better than any other dancer.
- Can't you find a faster car than this?
  Is this the fastest car you can find?
- I prefer (eating) olives to (eating) pickles.
  I like olives more than pickles.
  I'd prefer to eat olives rather than (eat) pickles.
  I'd rather eat olives than pickles.
- He's a good basketball player.
  He plays basketball well.
- Ann is very motherly to her child.
  Ann behaves in a motherly way towards her child.
- That shirt is similar to this one.
  That shirt and this one are alike.

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

1 Samantha is prettier than Julia.
as Julia *...is not as pretty as...* Samantha.

2 He's the most amusing person I've ever met.
than He is ..... I've ever met.

3 John can be a very good cook when he is in the right mood.
well John ..... when he is in the right mood.

4 As I get older, I become happier.
the The ..... I become.

5 Why didn't you find a cheaper restaurant?
cheapest Is this ..... you could find?

6 Laura has been a professional dancer for five years.
professionally Laura ..... for five years.

7 Caroline is the meanest woman I've ever met.
never I've ..... woman as Caroline.

8 We have got the same number of brothers.
many I have got ..... you.

9 Charlotte and Elizabeth look very much alike.
similar Charlotte ..... Elizabeth.

10 Doctor Doyle is caring to all her patients.
way Doctor Doyle ..... to all her patients.

11 We've never had such a wonderful holiday.
most This is ..... we've ever had.

12 He plays snooker very well.
good He ..... snooker player.

13 Tracy eats more cheese than I do.
less I ..... Tracy does.

14 He likes reading more than watching TV.
rather He ..... watch TV.

15 Jane is more artistic than I am.
less I ..... Jane.

18 Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Coffee

Coffee is one of the world's **(0)** *favourite* drinks. Legend has it that it was discovered in the 9th century by a shepherd when he noticed his herd of goats 'dancing' after eating some red berries from a(n) **(1)** ..... tree. Today, more than 500 billion cups of coffee are consumed **(2)** ..... each year. In fact, coffee is the world's second most **(3)** ..... traded product after oil. The coffee industry is worth 60 billion dollars **(4)** ..... .

The world's largest coffee **(5)** ..... is Brazil. The country has almost 4 billion coffee trees and produces about 30% of the world's supply. Brazil's coffee industry is so **(6)** ..... to its economy that in 2001, it started producing an international postage stamp which smelt like coffee in order to promote it!

Coffee is drunk in **(7)** ..... every country around the world. But different nations have very different **(8)** ..... as to how they like to drink their coffee. In some countries espresso is very **(9)** ..... . In others, instant coffee is popular. However you drink it, it is an **(10)** ..... way to start your day.



FAVOUR

USUAL
GLOBAL
VALUE
ANNUAL
PRODUCE

SIGNIFY

VIRTUAL

PREFER
FASHION

EFFECT

Oral Development 4

Look at the pictures below, then talk about the animals using comparative and superlative forms. Use the suggestions given as well as your own ideas.

expensive to feed, intelligent, difficult, friendly, beautiful, useful, good companion etc.







A dog is more expensive to feed than a budgie.

Folder 4

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

1 Carpool lane penalties should be **done** ...*away with*... .
2 The car **drew** ..... at the side of the road.
3 You shouldn't spend all your money as you may need something to **fall** ..... in the future.
4 It was after midnight when the train finally **drew** ..... at the station.
5 If you **fall** ..... your rent, you'll be evicted.
6 The soldiers **fell** ..... the oncoming army and defeated them.
7 You shouldn't **put** your parents ..... . They do care for you.
8 Joan is crying because she **fell** ..... her best friend.
9 **Do** ..... your shoe laces or you'll trip.
10 The house was so badly built that two walls **fell** ..... after three months.
11 Peter went to the bank to **draw** ..... £300 to pay for his new computer.
12 Our holiday plans **fell** ..... due to lack of money.
13 When the man approached her, she **drew** ..... in fear.
14 He wants to save up to buy a car so he'll have to **do** ..... a holiday this year.
15 She **fell** ..... his story and gave him all her money, only to find he was a con man.
16 After a long discussion she **fell** ..... our plan.

20 Look at Appendix 3, then fill in the correct preposition(s).

1 She's experienced ...*in*... restoring paintings.
2 He was doubtful ..... passing his Physics tests.
3 The athlete failed ..... his attempt to break the world record.
4 Tom failed ..... pass his driving test for the fourth time.
5 London is famous ..... its museums.
6 Mary found it difficult to cope ..... two children and a full-time job.
7 Diane argued ..... Sally ..... who would do the ironing.
8 After such a hard winter we are all eager ..... summer to come.
9 Now that Jane is nine, she is capable ..... crossing the street on her own.
10 He didn't accept the job because he was dissatisfied ..... the wages offered.
11 I don't think there is any excuse ..... such bad behaviour.
12 The boss was furious ..... me ..... the mix-up in the travel arrangements.
13 The receptionist had a little difficulty ..... understanding the foreign tourist.
14 She is an expert ..... cooking Japanese food.
15 Professor Davidson is an expert ..... Sociology.
16 He's an expert ..... this type of machinery.
17 She's an expert ..... Greek history.
18 The memory of this computer is equal ..... that one.
19 All the children are fond ..... their new teacher.
20 She remained faithful ..... her beliefs.
21 Most people believe that experiments ..... animals should be stopped.
22 Everybody congratulated him ..... his success.
23 This music is familiar ..... me.
24 A literature student should be familiar ..... Jane Austen's novels.
25 All the students were enthusiastic ..... the school trip.
26 She was envious ..... my diamond engagement ring.

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

1 The smell of burning wood reminds me of my childhood.
brings The smell of burning wood ...*brings back memories*... of my childhood.
2 He ought to have made up for his mistake.
better It ..... he had made up for his mistake.
3 The intensive course has exhausted them.
worn They ..... the intensive course.
4 His parents do not want him to become a musician.
opposed His parents ..... a musician.

5 Everybody went to the party except for Anna.
who Anna was the ..... go to the party.
6 She'll probably look for another flat.
likely She ..... another flat.
7 She put on warm clothes so that she wouldn't catch a cold.
avoid She put on warm clothes ..... a cold.
8 John said I could borrow his bike.
permission John ..... borrow his bike.
9 I didn't mean to offend you.
intention I ..... you.
10 He is proud of his collection of French impressionists.
pride He ..... of French impressionists.
11 When did the earthquake happen?
is How long ..... happened?
12 Train tickets aren't as expensive as plane tickets.
less Train tickets ..... plane tickets.

22 Complete the sentences below with a suitable word or words from the box, then explain the idioms.

a brush, brass, a bat, a feather, a mouse, life, gold, a fiddle, clockwork, two peas in a pod

1 Old Mr Higgins is as fit as ...*a fiddle*... . He still jogs ten miles every morning. ...*(in a very good physical state)*...
2 She gets up at six every morning as regular as ..... . (.....)
3 My suitcase feels as light as ..... . I must have forgotten to pack something. (.....)
4 I wouldn't take any notice of anything he says. He's as daft as ..... . (.....)
5 My dad is as blind as ..... without his glasses. (.....)
6 I thought John was abroad, but he turned up at the meeting as large as ..... . (.....)
7 The twins are as alike as ..... . Nobody can tell them apart. (.....)
8 She marched to the front of the queue as bold as ..... and demanded to be served at once. (.....)
9 The children were as good as ..... . I didn't hear a peep out of them all night. (.....)
10 We have to be as quiet as ..... so that we don't wake up the baby. (.....)

23 Put a tick in the appropriate boxes. Then choose any three to make sentences.

a

	experience	**a living**	**a prize**	**a salary**	**possession**	**weight**	**a game**	**sb's heart**
win								
earn								
gain	✓							

b

	life	**a passport**	**disease**	**rumours**	**a road**	**the agony**	**a building**
spread							
extend							
prolong	✓						

Practice Test 4

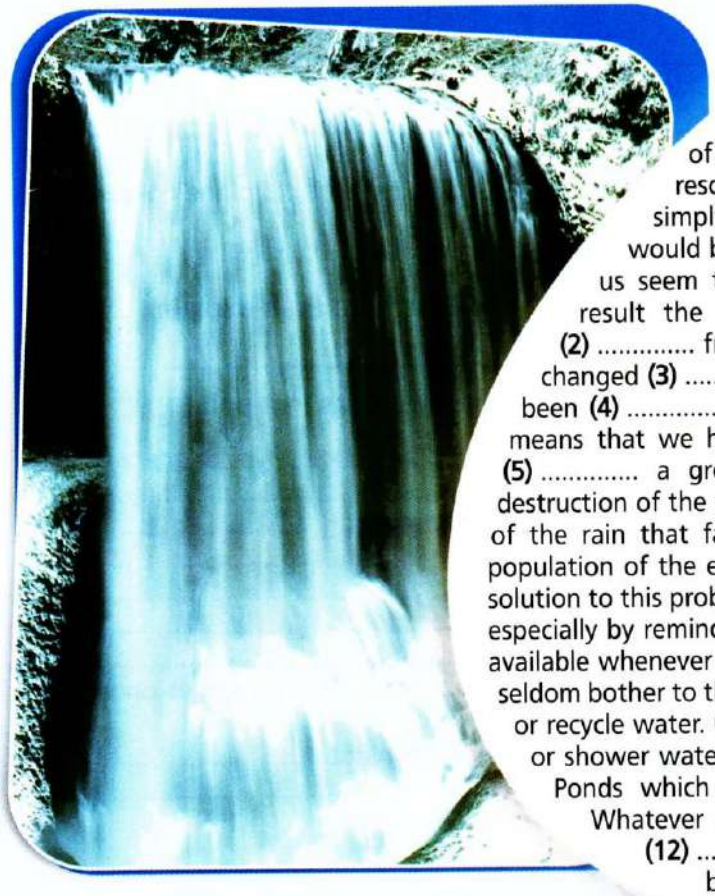
Part 1

For questions 1 - 12, 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** show **B** make **C** write **D** put

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	▭	▭	▬



Water

Water is one of our most precious resources; to **(0)** ...*D*... it simply, without water there would be no life. Unfortunately, many of us seem to have forgotten this fact, and as a result the world is **(1)** ..... the danger of running **(2)** ..... fresh water. The actual amount of water on earth has changed **(3)** ..... since the time of the dinosaurs. The problem has been **(4)** ..... by people's misuse of our water supply. This not only means that we have polluted our rivers and seas, but also that we are **(5)** ..... a great deal of this precious resource. Unfortunately, the destruction of the rain forests has **(6)** ..... this problem worse since much of the rain that falls is **(7)** ..... because it runs off into the sea. The population of the earth is increasing daily, so it is vital that we **(8)** ..... a solution to this problem before it is too late. The first step is to educate people, especially by reminding them of the **(9)** ..... of water. For most of us it is available whenever we require it, **(10)** ..... to bathe in or to drink, so we seldom bother to think about it. People then need to be taught how to reuse or recycle water. One of the simplest ways of doing this is to reuse bath or shower water for **(11)** ..... cleaning or watering the garden. Ponds which filter used water are also becoming popular. Whatever methods we might decide to use, we must **(12)** ..... the value of water and do our best to conserve it.

1	**A** facing	**B** witnessing	**C** viewing	**D** noticing
2	**A** out of	**B** into	**C** off	**D** away with
3	**A** lots	**B** many	**C** little	**D** few
4	**A** brought out	**B** caused	**C** done	**D** happened
5	**A** exploiting	**B** wasting	**C** spending	**D** throwing
6	**A** caused	**B** done	**C** created	**D** made
7	**A** missed	**B** fallen	**C** lost	**D** given up
8	**A** recover	**B** discover	**C** come up	**D** find
9	**A** value	**B** cost	**C** price	**D** worth
10	**A** if only	**B** whether	**C** weather	**D** either
11	**A** housing	**B** household	**C** housekeeping	**D** housework
12	**A** focus	**B** estimate	**C** view	**D** appreciate

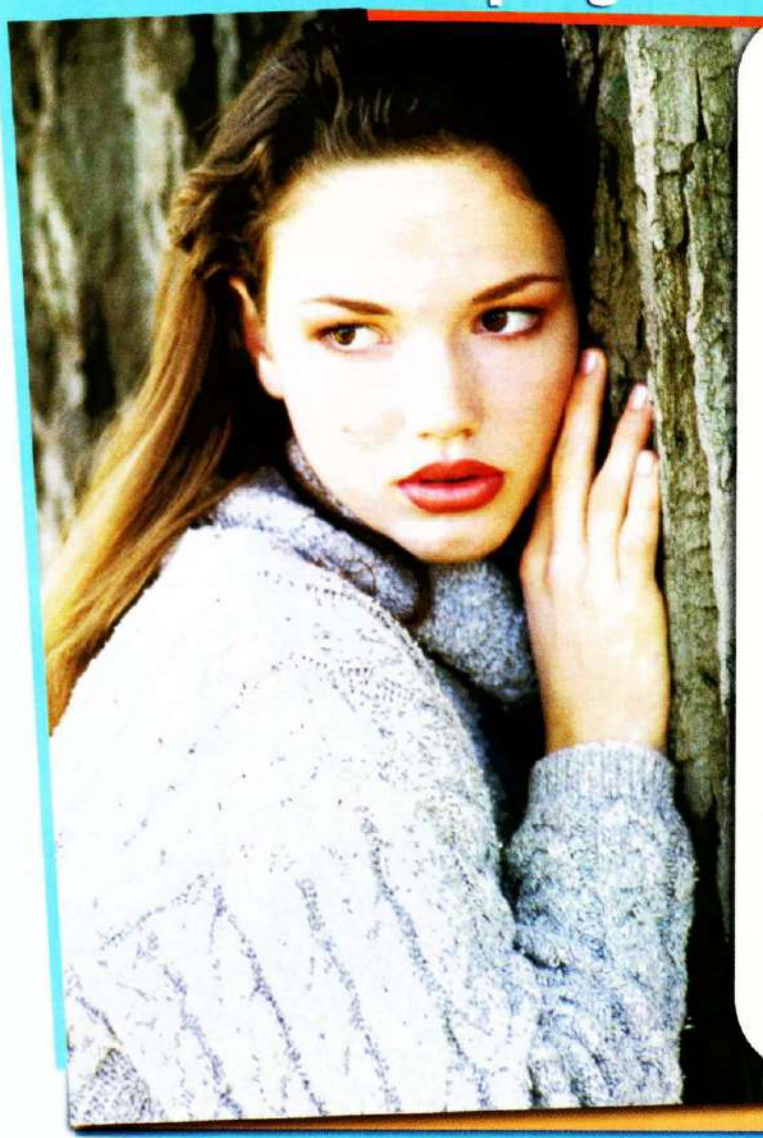
Part 2

For questions 13 - 24, 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Coping with Shyness



Shyness is a problem that is common **(0)** ..... many people. According to Mr Zimbardo, a distinguished psychologist at Stanford University, eight **(13)** ..... of ten people are reported to have **(14)** ..... shy at some time in their lives. Most people **(15)** ..... have this extreme emotion suffer feelings of discomfort and anxiety at the thought of meeting others, especially at social gatherings **(16)** ..... parties. Keeping away from such situations is not really a solution, and if a shy person **(17)** ..... manage to overcome their fears, they can gain a feeling of self-satisfaction as **(18)** ..... as improve their social life. However, if the case of shyness **(19)** ..... severe, the label 'shyness' is inappropriate. At this stage it is termed 'social phobia'. Those suffering **(20)** ..... this condition are very often bright, talented and sensitive people. **(21)** ..... feelings of social isolation, resulting from loneliness, can lead to additional problems **(22)** ..... as eating disorders or addiction to medication. Fortunately, **(23)** ..... number of treatments are available and come in the form of individual **(24)** ..... group therapy and training. Therefore, a person who has social phobia has an excellent chance of recovery.

Part 3

For questions 25-34, 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 | O | R | I | G | I | N | A | L |



The Olympic Games

The **(0)** ..... Olympic Games began in Greece almost 3,000 years ago. They were held in the valley of Olympia and were part of a **(25)** ..... to honour the Greek God Zeus. Only free, male citizens were given **(26)** ..... to take part in the games. It is believed that a month before the games, a sacred truce was called over the entire Greek world. All wars and hostilities had to stop so that **(27)** ..... and spectators could travel to Olympia in complete **(28)** ..... .
(29) ....., the Olympics consisted of just one event: a sprint. It was only in **(30)** ..... years that more events were added. Winners of events received a crown made of wild olive leaves. These crowns were **(31)** ..... prized.
Just as it happens today, athletes who were **(32)** ..... in their events became celebrities and brought great glory to their cities of birth. They would receive many perks from their home cities such as **(33)** ..... to feasts, front-row seats at the theatre, and free meals for life. Special privileges such as **(34)** ..... from paying taxes or a position on the local council were also common.

ORIGIN

FESTIVE
PERMIT

COMPETE
SAVE
INITIAL
LATE
HIGH
VICTORY

INVITE
EXCLUDE



Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 Could I use your phone please?
MIND
Would ..... your phone?

Example:

0	Y	O	U		M	I	N	D		I	F		I		U	S	E	D								

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

35 Can't you think of a better excuse?
BEST
Is that ..... think of?

36 Would you mind if I turned down the volume?
TO
Would you object ..... the volume?

37 It's possible that they will call before they visit us.
LIKELY
They ..... before they visit us.

38 I'm sure he was trying to be kind.
BEEN
He ..... to be kind.

39 After the film finished the audience left through the back exit.
END
At ..... the audience left through the back exit.

40 Don't hesitate to call me if you need me.
TWICE
Don't ..... me if you need me.

41 It was hard for her to get used to living abroad.
TIME
She ..... used to living abroad.

42 She speaks Spanish fluently.
FLUENT
She ..... Spanish.

Revision 1

A Choose the correct item.

1 He greeted us and went on ..... for the delay.
A have apologised **C** to apologise
B apologise **D** apologising

2 Sheila stopped ..... the medicine, as it wasn't doing any good.
A to take **C** take
B have taken **D** taking

3 I don't look ..... my mother at all.
A as **C** alike
B similar **D** like

4 He was made ..... the name of his accessory.
A revealing **C** to reveal
B having revealed **D** reveal

5 It's ..... cold today to go surfing.
A much **C** very
B far **D** too

6 I'd rather buy a silk dress ..... a cotton one.
A of **C** than
B from **D** rather than

7 The more carefully you read, ... you'll understand the book.
A the better **C** the best
B best **D** better

8 Mr Smith is as fit as a ..... despite his age.
A bat **C** fiddle
B glove **D** hat

9 Is it worth ..... so much money on space travel?
A have spent **C** spend
B to spend **D** spending

10 We saw a great film at the cinema two weeks ..... .
A yet **C** before
B ago **D** still

11 I regret ..... you that you haven't passed.
A informing **C** inform
B have informed **D** to inform

12 Do you fancy ..... a pizza tonight?
A to order **C** ordering
B have ordered **D** order

13 My exam results are nearly the same ..... yours, that's a real coincidence!
A as **C** of
B in **D** like

14 Most children prefer watching TV ..... reading a book.
A to **C** from
B but **D** than

15 She would prefer to go out ..... stay at home.
A of **C** from
B rather than **D** to

16 The little girl admitted ..... some sweets from the jar.
A take **C** to take
B to having taken **D** taken

17 She was dissatisfied ..... her exam results.
A from **C** of
B with **D** about

18 Don't forget to congratulate Robin ..... passing her driving test.
A on **C** of
B about **D** in

19 She hasn't enrolled for the course ..... .
A until **C** already
B yet **D** still

20 Brian hates .....; he likes swimming instead.
A to jog **C** jogging
B to jogging **D** been jogging

21 It was ..... an uninspiring speech and we were very disappointed.
A fairly **C** very
B rather **D** pretty

22 I'd sooner ..... to university than get a job.
A to go **C** having gone
B go **D** going

23 My brother objects ..... me with my homework.
A to help **C** have helped
B help **D** to helping

24 The journey was ..... longer than I thought it would be.
A farther **C** very
B any **D** even

Revision 1

B Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

My father was very pleased when he **1)** ..... **(buy)** this house because he **2)** ..... **(always/want)** to own a house by the sea. My parents **3)** ..... **(live)** here for twenty years now and they **4)** ..... **(never/regret)** leaving the city. I **5)** ..... **(stay)** here at the moment because I **6)** ..... **(need)** some sea air. It's wonderful. I **7)** ..... **(walk)** on the beach every day. I'm sure I **8)** ..... **(be)** sad to leave this earthly paradise.

C Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Next month, John **1)** ..... **(start)** a new job. He **2)** ..... **(decide)** to leave his old job when his aunt, who **3)** ..... **(own)** a company, asked him to join her. He is sure that he **4)** ..... **(enjoy)** the new job as he **5)** ..... **(always/want)** to work in business. At the moment he **6)** ..... **(go)** through the company files so that he can learn as much as possible. He **7)** ..... **(work)** next to an experienced accountant for the first two weeks. He hopes he will not let his aunt down as he **8)** ..... **(not/work)** in a similar post before.

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

1 Shall I bring your meal now?
me Would ..... bring your meal now?

2 It is forbidden to walk on the grass.
must You ..... the grass.

3 His wife is the loveliest woman I've ever met.
never I ..... lovely woman as his wife.

4 She hasn't been to the gym for six months.
last The ..... to the gym was six months ago.

5 It was hard for him to hear you as he was standing so far away.
found He ..... hear you as he was standing so far away.

6 Bob hasn't got his results yet.
still Bob ..... his results.

7 Barbara hasn't had a break for hours.
since It's ..... a break.

8 Could you open the window?
mind Would ..... the window?

9 It was her intention to come but she had some important business to attend to.
going She ..... but she had some important business to attend to.

10 She is likely to be at work.
will It is ..... at work.

11 Johnnie is the nicest man I've ever met.
anyone Johnnie ..... I've ever met.

12 He found the strenuous work tiring.
was He ..... the strenuous work.

13 They were about to leave when the phone rang.
point They were ..... when the phone rang.

14 The policeman let the prisoner make one phone call.
was The prisoner ..... one phone call.

15 His jokes were so amusing that we laughed for hours.
were We ..... his jokes that we laughed for hours.

16 Mike finds working on a word processor difficult.
used Mike ..... on a word processor.

Revision 1

17 Your watch and mine look very much alike.
similar Your ..... mine.
18 Jenny spent more than was necessary on Bill's wedding present.
have Jenny ..... so much on Bill's wedding present.
19 I'm sure the Smiths are on holiday this week.
must The Smiths ..... this week.
20 I'm sure he didn't forget to invite them.
have He ..... to invite them.

E Fill in the blanks with the correct particle(s).

1 It is not nice to put people ..... when they can't defend themselves.
2 The woman was brought ..... by having water splashed on her face.
3 An epidemic of measles has broken ..... at the local primary school.
4 Access to several villages was cut ..... by the deep snow.
5 This situation calls ..... immediate action.
6 Sleeping Beauty will be ..... at the Royal Theatre for three weeks.
7 If we fall ..... the rent, the landlord has the right to evict us.
8 He bought a mansion after he came ..... a lot of money.

F Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition(s).

1 We took advantage ..... the fine weather and went for a picnic.
2 She's always dreamed ..... becoming a famous singer.
3 English people always comment ..... the weather. It's in their nature.
4 My boss has given me more work than I can cope ..... .
5 Demand ..... sugar has fallen dramatically over the past decade.
6 The government has no choice but to comply ..... the workers' demands.
7 The schoolboy put the blame ..... his friend so he wouldn't be punished.
8 Rio de Janeiro is famous ..... its carnival which takes place every February.

G Fill in the correct word derived from the words in bold.

1 Drivers should drive slowly in bad weather, ... if there is fog.
2 Mr Travers is retiring after a ..... career in advertising.
3 Traffic jams are almost ..... during rush hour.
4 The ..... of the new office block will be in central London.
5 The refugees fled the country with all their ..... in a single suitcase.
6 A new ..... has been formed to combat air pollution.
7 The ..... of her name from the list was an unexpected shock.
8 John's father ..... won't let him use the car again after he crashed it.
9 His job is very ..... as it involves a lot of responsibility.
10 Everyone at the meeting made ..... about how to raise money.
11 My grandfather was born in a ..... village high in the mountains.
12 Because there was no ....., the suspect was found not guilty.

PARTICULAR
SUCCESS
AVOID
LOCATE
POSSESS
ORGANISE
REMOVE
CERTAIN
STRESS
SUGGEST
DISTANCE
PROVE