

CPE Use of English is aimed at advanced students of English who wish to polish up their skills in the difficult grammatical areas of structures and usage. Clear presentation of all grammatical points relating to the CPE Use of English (exercises in the Use of English and Reading Paper) is followed by exercises, consolidation activities and Use of English practice tests in the same format as those in the CPE Use of English. The book, designed for classroom and individual use, aims to prepare students for the CPE examination as well as other examinations at the same level of difficulty.

Key features

- **Grammar sections** containing condensed presentation of grammatical structures followed by graded exercises designed to practise each structure.
- **English in Use sections** consisting of:
 - cloze texts
 - phrasal verbs
 - idioms/fixed phrases
 - prepositions
 - key word transformations
 - fixed phrases
 - proverbs
 - word formation
 - word usage
 - collocations
- **Use of English sections** guiding students through the Cambridge Proficiency Examination.
- **Appendices** of phrasal verbs, idioms/fixed phrases, words often confused, word formation, prepositions and verbal constructions.

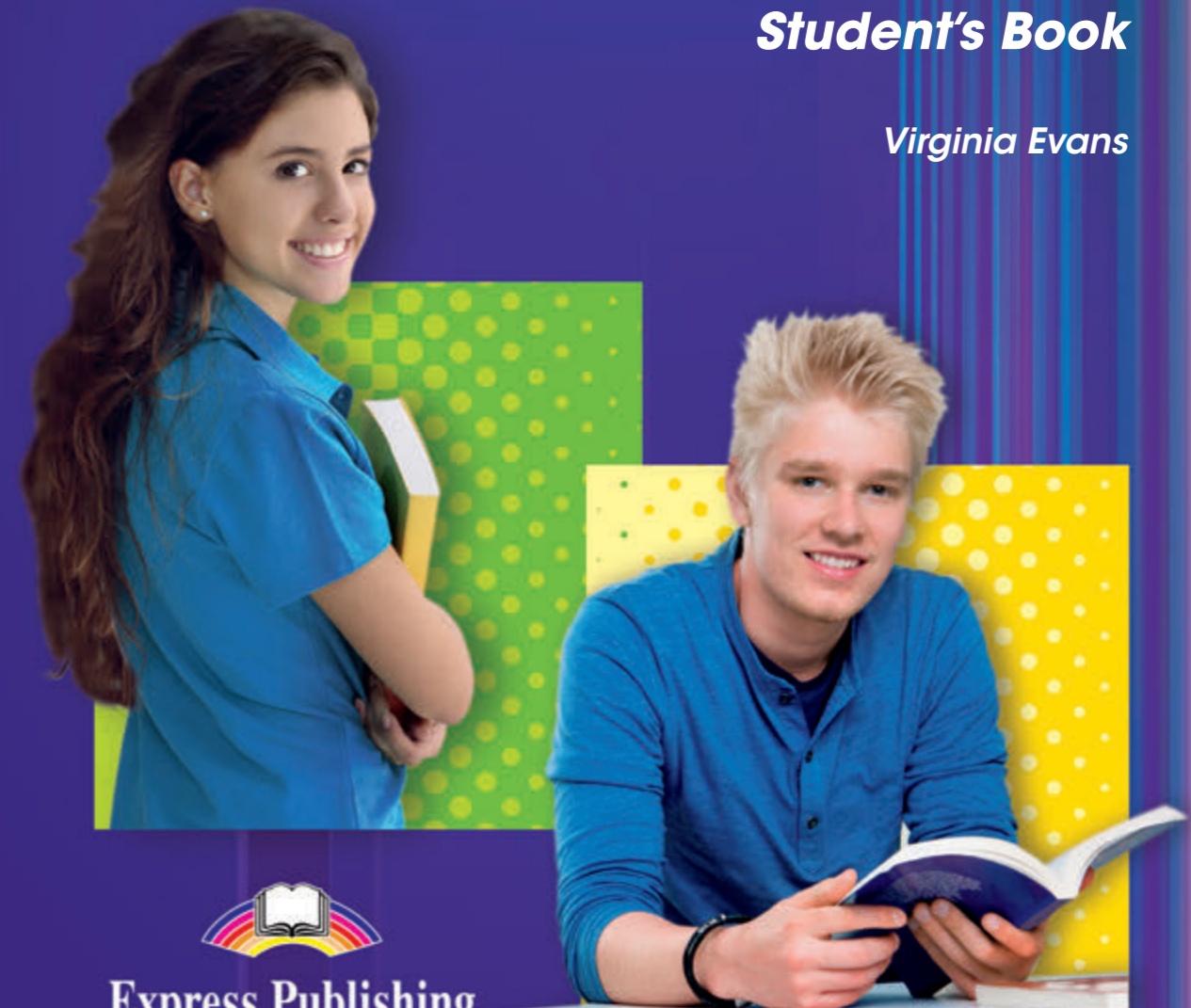
The Teacher's Book for the Student's Book contains the answers overprinted on the relevant pages of the Student's Book.

CPE

Use of English

Student's Book

Virginia Evans





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Introduction

The CPE Use of English is a practice book intended for advanced students of English who wish to sit the revised CPE examination as well as other examinations at the same level of difficulty. It can also be used by advanced students, who wish to polish up their skills in the difficult grammatical area of structures and usage.

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

How the book is organised

Each unit consists of three main sections: Grammar, English in Use and a Practice Test.

Grammar

In this section there is a condensed presentation of grammar structures followed by graded exercises which practise the various phenomena, including conversational grammar four-option multiple choice sentences. There is also a Verbal Construction Appendix (Appendix 6) which students can use as a reference guide for specific structures.

English in Use

This section consists of:

- **Open cloze texts** – modified cloze texts containing eight gaps.
- **Phrasal verbs** – presentation of phrasal verbs clearly set out in coloured tables and with relevant exercises. (To be used with reference to Appendix 1)
- **Idioms/Fixed phrases** – presentation of idioms/fixed phrases in coloured tables with relevant exercises. (To be used with reference to Appendix 2)
- **Prepositions** – verbs, nouns and adjectives followed by prepositions written in alphabetical groups and tested in sentence form. (To be used with reference to Appendix 5)

- **Key word transformations** – discrete items with a lead-in sentence and a gapped response to complete using a given word.
- **Fixed phrases** – presentation of fixed phrases in coloured tables with relevant gap filling and four-option multiple choice sentences.
- **Proverbs** – commonly used proverbs with explanations through exercises.
- **Word usage** – word formation texts containing eight gaps (to be used with reference to Appendix 4), four-option multiple choice cloze texts and sentences to be completed using the most appropriate choice from groups of words often confused. (To be used with reference to Appendix 3)
- **Collocations** – exercises designed to familiarise students with word-combination.

Practice Test

This section consists of four Use of English exercises. These are:

- A Multiple-choice cloze** – a modified text with eight gaps.
- B Open cloze** – a modified cloze text containing eight gaps.
- C Word formation** – a text containing eight gaps. Each gap corresponds to a word. The stems of the missing words are given beside the text and must be changed to form the missing word.
- D Key word transformations** – six separate items, each with a lead-in sentence and a gapped second sentence to be completed in three to eight words, one of which is a given 'key' word. The 'key' word should not be changed.

Appendices

The appendices on phrasal verbs, idioms/fixed phrases, words often confused, word formation, prepositions and verbal constructions at the end of the book aim to help students in their studies as well as teachers in checking the students' competence in these difficult areas of the English language.

How to use the book

The book is designed for use in class or self-study. The teacher is encouraged to adapt the book to the needs of the students and according to individual preference. The material in the book is structurally graded and is intended to be practised over the duration of the Proficiency course.

Components: Student's Book
Teacher's Book

UNIT 1a Grammar: Tenses

PRESENT

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
habitual actions or permanent states <i>He goes swimming every day.</i> <i>She works in a bank.</i>	repeated actions with always, forever, constantly (often to show annoyance) <i>You're always leaving the cap off the toothpaste.</i>	recently completed actions <i>She has just painted her room.</i>	past actions producing visible results in the present <i>She has been painting her room. (It smells of paint.)</i>
arranged future actions (timetables, programmes, etc) <i>The match begins at 8:30 next Monday evening.</i>	actions in progress/temporary actions <i>He's sleeping at the moment.</i> <i>They're hunting for a flat.</i>	actions beginning in the past and continuing up to the present, focusing on the result <i>He has written three books.</i>	an action beginning in the past and continuing up to the present, focusing on the action especially with for or since <i>She has been waiting for two hours but there's still no sign of him.</i>
laws of nature/scientific facts and instructions <i>Ice melts when heated.</i> <i>First you chop the meat, then you fry it.</i>	fixed arrangements for the near future <i>They are going on an excursion tomorrow.</i>	indefinite past actions or experiences <i>She has seen this film. (We do not know when.)</i> <i>I've been to Berlin twice.</i>	action showing annoyance, irritation or surprise <i>What have you been doing to my computer?</i>
dramatic narration <i>The lights go out and a figure tears out of the villa.</i>	current trends and developments <i>Oil prices are rising at present.</i>	repeated actions still continuing <i>He has worked as a teacher for four years. (He is still a teacher.)</i>	
Time Expressions: usually, often, always, every day, in the morning, on Mondays etc	Time Expressions: now, at present, at the moment, these days, still, today, tonight, nowadays etc	Time Expressions: since, yet, for, already, just, ever, so far, recently, lately, still, how long etc	Time Expressions: for, since, how long, lately, recently etc

Stative verbs describe a state and do not have continuous forms. These include verbs related to:

senses	see, hear, smell, feel, taste
thinking	think, agree, believe, consider, doubt, feel (= think) etc
emotion & feeling	forgive, hate, loathe, like, dislike, love, mind, wish etc
other	appear/seem, be, belong, have (= possess), keep (= continue), matter, owe, possess/own etc

Notes

- Verbs of the senses can have continuous forms, but then there's a change in meaning.
*I'm **seeing** my dentist tomorrow. (= a prior arrangement) **BUT** Do you **see** those birds? (ability to see)*
- The verbs **think**, **consider** and **expect** can have continuous forms when they refer to an activity.
*Be quiet, please! I'm **thinking**. **BUT** I **think** you are wrong. (= I believe)*
- Have** can have continuous forms in certain expressions such as: **have a bath, have a nap, have fun, have a good time** etc.
*We **were having** a good time at the party when the fire broke out.*
BUT *Since you **have** his phone number, you can call him. (= possess)*

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate present tense.

- 0 Our firm *is launching* (**launch**) two new products next week.
- 1 “Why (**he/leave**)?”
“Because he (**play**) football at 6:30 this evening.”
- 2 Dancers at the ballet school (**rehearse**) for the performance since last November.
- 3 You (**not/really/think**) I’ll eat this stew! It (**smell**) awful!
- 4 I (**try**) to complete that jigsaw for over three months now!
- 5 “Why (**you/feel**) Annie’s forehead?”
“I (**think**) she’s got a temperature.”
- 6 The place looks like a bombsite! What (**do**) all day?
- 7 Come on John! You (**know**) me since high school! You (**not/really/believe**) I would do such a terrible thing.
- 8 The opposition party (**appear**) to be making ground in the opinion polls.
- 9 Randall (**kick**) the ball into the net and it (**be**) a goal!

HAS BEEN TO / HAS BEEN IN / HAS GONE TO

He **has been** to Berlin.
(= He has gone and come back.)

He **has been** in Buenos Aires for a year. (= He lives there.)

He **has gone** to Toledo.
(= He hasn’t come back yet.)

2 Fill in the blanks with *have been to*, *have been in* or *have gone to* in their correct form.

- 0 I *have been to* Cambodia three times.
- 1 Mrs Bates Cologne.
She won’t be back for at least three weeks.
- 2 Nick Wales for three years now, studying for his degree.
- 3 Why don’t you ask Clare about the tropics? She Thailand.
- 4 He visit his father. I’m afraid you’ve just missed him.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Terry Poole 0) *is* (**be**) an engineer who 1) (**work**) for an international aid organisation. Although he normally 2) (**work**) in Indonesia, at present he 3) (**supervise**) a project in Rwanda which 4) (**involve**) the co-ordination of local people, aid workers and engineers like himself. Although he 5) (**enjoy**) the experience, he 6) (**doubt**) the project will be finished soon.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Stonehenge 0) *has been* (**be**) the subject of archaeological debate for many years. No one 1) (**yet/explain**) satisfactorily why or how it was built, although teams of experts 2) (**excavate**) the site for years and a team of American scientists 3) (**recently/start**) working in the area with sophisticated new equipment. Popular theories 4) (**suggest**) that Stonehenge was built as a temple, but no one 5) (**manage**) to work out how the stones were transported there. A group of students from Bangor University 6) (**discuss**) the possibility of re-enacting the journey from Wales, where such stones are to be found, overland to Stonehenge, and sponsors 7) (**come**) forward with offers of financial assistance. The British Museum 8) (**also/announce**) a forthcoming exhibition of artefacts from the Stonehenge period, which they 9) (**gather**) over the last five years from all over Northern Europe.

1a Grammar: Tenses

FUTURE FORMS

<i>will/shall</i>	<i>be going to</i>	Future Continuous	Future Perfect	
<p>predictions, offers, promises, requests, suggestions</p> <p>Will you help me with the dishes?</p> <p>Shall I get you some coffee?</p>	<p>intentions</p> <p><i>I know my clothes are dirty. I'm going to wash them tomorrow.</i></p>	<p>actions in progress at a certain time in the future</p> <p><i>I'll be flying to Paris this time tomorrow.</i></p>	<p>actions finished before a certain future time, usually with before, by, by then, by the time, until/till</p> <p><i>By the end of July he will have been in Athens for two months.</i></p>	
<p>on-the-spot decisions</p> <p><i>"Your clothes are dirty." "Are they? I'll wash them."</i></p>	<p>planned actions</p> <p><i>She's going to take her driving test next month.</i></p>	<p>logical assumptions about sb's actions in the present</p> <p><i>He will be sleeping now. (It's midnight.)</i></p>	<p>logical assumptions about sb's actions</p> <p><i>He will have gone to sleep by now.</i></p>	
<p>opinions, hopes, fears, especially with think, expect, suppose, imagine, fear etc</p> <p><i>I think he'll pass the test.</i></p>	<p>possible action seen in the future as a result of sth else</p> <p><i>He doesn't know how to light a fire. He's going to burn himself.</i></p>	<p>previously planned actions (instead of Present Continuous)</p> <p><i>I'll be seeing Sam tonight. Would you like me to tell him the news?</i></p>	<th>Future Perfect Continuous</th> <p>an action up to a certain time in the future, emphasising the continuity, usually with by ... for</p> <p><i>By next Sunday, they will have been living here for two weeks.</i></p>	Future Perfect Continuous
<p>Time Expressions: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/month/year, in a week/month/year etc</p>		<p>Note by/before are used with Future Perfect in affirmative sentences; until is used in negative sentences</p> <p><i>She will have cleaned the house by 6 o'clock.</i> <i>She won't have cleaned the house until 6 o'clock.</i></p>		

OTHER WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

be + to-infinitive (future plans, instructions)
*The meeting **is to take place** on Wednesday.*
*You **are not to leave** the premises until 17:00.*

be about + to-infinitive/be on the point of + gerund (immediate future)
*They **are about to leave**.*
*They **are on the point of leaving**.*

CONVERSATIONAL GRAMMAR

5 Choose the correct item.

- 0 "Any news from Tess?"
"Yes. She tomorrow on the 9:15 train."
A will have been arriving C arriving
B will have arrived **D arrives**
- 1 "I suppose your report isn't ready yet."
"Don't worry. I it by tomorrow."
A will have been finishing C am finishing
B will be finishing D will have finished
- 2 "So, are you coming along, after all?"
"Well, I don't know. What time?"
A you're leaving C will you leave
B will you be leaving D do you leave
- 3 "I've called Eddie a half dozen times but he won't answer the phone."
"Try once more. He"
A will sleep C will be sleeping
B sleeps D is to be sleeping
- 4 "Well, I first came here last June."
"So by the end of May you with us for almost a year."
A will have been working C are to work
B are going to have worked D will work
- 5 "Shall I call Mr Simpson?"
"I think he now."
A will be working C is to work
B is going to work D will work
- 6 "Is Nigel still here?"
"Yes, but hurry up, he is just"
A about to leave C to be leaving
B about leaving D to leave
- 7 "Do you know it's Maggie's birthday today?"
"Yes, she a party tonight."
A has C is to have
B is having D will have
- 8 "Doesn't she feel nervous about having to teach that class?"
"I shouldn't think so as she's such an experienced teacher. By May she teaching for fifteen years."
A is going to be C will have been
B has been D is to be

6 Put the verbs in brackets into an appropriate present or future form.

"If I **0** *am (be)* re-elected, I **1**
(give) you my word that the first issues I
2 **(tackle)** are those of the
environment and education. As of next month, I
3 **(serve)** my country
in a public capacity for 6 years; I **4**
(hope) to continue for at least as many more. While the
general attitude **5** **(seem)**
to be that things in this country **6**
(go) from bad to worse, I believe that by the end of my
next term of office, we **7**
(be/able) to look back and count the improvements
that have been made. In fact, I am so confident that if
this **8** **(not/be)** the case,
I **9** **(never/make)**
another promise in my life. But I firmly believe that
these **10** **(be)** years of
positive change and dramatic improvements."

7 Fill in *will* or *be going to*.

- 0 A: I'm going to start learning Chinese.
B: Are you? *Will* you let me know what it's like as I'd like to have a go too?
- 1 A: Sheila have an operation next Tuesday.
B: If you tell me which hospital she'll be in, I'll go and visit her.
- 2 A: I have to be at work by 8:30.
B: But it's nearly 8:00. You be late.
- 3 A: I'm sure I pass the course this time.
B: I hope you do. You've worked really hard this term.
- 4 A: Look at those clouds. It's definitely going to rain.
B: Is it? I bring the chairs in from the garden, then.
- 5 A: So, are you ready to go?
B: I've told you a thousand times! I come.
- 6 A: If you buy the flowers, I'll get some chocolates.
B: OK, but get a move on or we be late.

1a Grammar: Tenses

PAST

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
actions completed in the past when there is direct or indirect time reference <i>He left an hour ago.</i> (direct time reference) <i>She phoned before the boss came.</i> (indirect time reference)	past actions in progress/ at a given point in time <i>She was still working at eight o'clock yesterday evening.</i>	past action which happened before another past action <i>She had already typed all the letters before her boss arrived.</i>	a longer past action which continued up to another past action <i>She had been cooking all day long when Tom came home with some fish and chips.</i>
past habitual actions <i>He travelled/used to travel a lot when he was young.</i>	past action in progress interrupted by another action <i>She was leaving when the phone rang.</i>	as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Compare: <i>Bob had always dreamed of being in a musical, but he never got the chance.</i> <i>Tom has always dreamed of being in a musical; he might make it one day.</i>	actions producing visible results in the past <i>She was covered in paint because she had been painting her room.</i>
past actions happening one after the other <i>He stood up, picked up his briefcase and left the office.</i>	simultaneous past actions <i>While Jane was getting dressed, Tom was enjoying his drink.</i>		
past actions which won't be repeated <i>Marilyn Monroe starred in "The Seven Year Itch".</i>	polite inquiries <i>I was wondering if you could help me.</i>		
Time Expressions: <i>yesterday, then, when, ago, How long ago ...?, last night/week/year etc</i>	Time Expressions: <i>while, when, as, all morning/evening, day, night etc</i>	Time Expressions: <i>before, after, already, just, for, since, till/until, by the time, never etc</i>	Time Expressions: <i>for, since, how long, before, until etc</i>

USED TO / GET USED TO / WOULD

used to + infinitive (past habitual action/state)	<i>This theatre used to be a hospital.</i> <i>He used to work till late at night. (He doesn't anymore.)</i>
be/get used to + gerund/noun (habitual action)	<i>She isn't used to driving on the left.</i> <i>I haven't got used to living abroad yet.</i>
would (repeated past action and routine)	<i>When I was at my grandparents' cottage, I would wake up early and go for a ride.</i>

1a Grammar: Tenses

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate past tense.

If it **0** *hadn't been* (not/be) for Louis, Joan's trip to Paris **1** (be) a complete disaster. She **2** (not/meet) him before, but she **3** (be) certainly glad that she had by the end of her stay. The first thing that **4** (happen) was that the hotel where she **5** (plan) to stay **6** (not/receive) her booking, so they had no room for her. Then, as she **7** (try) to get a taxi to take her to another hotel, someone on a motorbike **8** (snatch) her bag with all her tickets and credit cards in it. As her French **9** (be) quite rusty, she **10** (not/know) how to explain what **11** (happen). It was then that Louis **12** (approach) her and **13** (introduce) himself.

CONVERSATIONAL GRAMMAR

11 Choose the correct item.

- 0** "Tina is still looking for a decent flat."
"How long?"
A was she looking **C** had she looked
B is she looking **D** has she been looking
- 1** "Has Paul come to terms with his examination results?"
"Yes. He the fact that he'll have to resit."
A had accepted **C** accepted
B has accepted **D** has been accepting
- 2** "Did you really have an awful time at the Jordans?"
"Yes. I I'll ever visit them again."
A don't think **C** won't be thinking
B am not thinking **D** think not
- 3** Gerald just can't working night shifts.
A used to **C** get used to
B be used **D** used to be
- 4** Alison feels healthier and fitter than she
A had **C** were
B would **D** used to

- 5** "Will you with the audio-video equipment by 12:30 pm?"
"Possibly, but I'll let you know beforehand."
A finish **C** be finishing
B finished **D** have finished
- 6** "George is in hospital."
"Yes, I've heard he good progress."
A makes **C** will make
B is making **D** would make
- 7** "I'm getting my work permit next week."
"It's about time. You here for two months by then."
A are **C** will have been
B will be **D** have been
- 8** "How do you like your sushi?"
"Well, it's really different. It's the first time I Japanese food."
A have eaten **C** am eating
B eat **D** have been eating
- 9** "Wasn't sacking Mary rather harsh on his part?"
"Not really; he her several times in the past."
A had warned **C** warns
B was warning **D** will warn
- 10** "Where's Jonathan?"
"He to the travel agent's."
A has been **C** has been going
B has gone **D** had gone

COLLOCATIONS

12 Complete the expressions with words from the list below.

- flout • devour • imitate • mow • raze
- concede • squirm • interrupt • heal

- 0** to *squirm* with embarrassment
1 to a wound
2 to defeat
3 to a meal
4 to a city
5 to the grass
6 to a speech
7 to the law
8 to sb's behaviour

STRUCTURAL CONVERSION

- 1 **I've never** been given such a nice present before.
It's the nicest present **I've ever** been given.
- 2 He's **never** flown before.
It's the first time he's (ever) flown.
- 3 **It's/It's been** a long time **since** he visited us.
He **hasn't** visited us **for** a long time.
- 4 **When** did you leave school?
How long ago did you leave school?
How long is it since you left school?
- 5 **The last time** I saw her was a month **ago**.
I **haven't seen** her for a month.
- 6 He **joined** the golf club ten months **ago**.
He **has been** a member of the golf club **for** ten months.
- 7 **It's** a month **since** she moved to Austria.
She **moved** to Austria a month **ago**.
- 8 She **started** English lessons a year **ago**.
She **has been taking/having** English lessons **for** a year.
It's a year since she started taking/having English lessons.
- 9 **Having had** dinner, I went to bed.
After having dinner, I went to bed.
After I had had dinner, I went to bed.
- 10 I **think** there will be a war soon.
In my opinion, there is going to be a war soon.
If you ask me, there's bound to be a war soon.
In my estimation, war is imminent.
- 11 I **don't believe** that he'll agree.
It's **my belief** that he won't agree.
I **have a feeling that** he won't agree.
There's no reason to believe that he'll agree.
- 12 **While I was walking** down the street, I saw Mary.
While walking down the street, I saw Mary.
When I was walking down the street, I saw Mary.
It was while I was walking down the street that I saw Mary.
- 13 **Was there** any response to his appeal?
Did anyone respond to his appeal?
- 14 **The race takes** place tomorrow.
The race will/is going to be held/take place tomorrow.
The race is scheduled to take place/for tomorrow.
- 15 **She started** doing her homework **as soon as** her brother **had left** for school.
She **started** doing her homework **when her** brother **had left** for school.
She **didn't start** (doing) her homework **until her** brother **had left** for school.
She **waited** until her brother **had left** for school **before she started** (doing) her homework/or **before starting** to do ...
Not until her brother **had left** for school **did she start** (doing) her homework.
- 16 **When did you last have** a haircut?
When was the last time you had a haircut?
- 17 She **wrote the book** while she was on holiday.
She **wrote the book** during her holiday.
- 18 I **only slept** for an hour last night.
I **only had** an hour's sleep last night.
- 19 **It is certain that** he'll pass his exams.
There is no doubt that he'll pass his exams.
He is bound to pass his exams.

13 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 three and eight words, including the word given.

- 1 It's been months since I last spoke with Paul.
contact
I haven't
..... months.
- 2 He has never felt so angry before.
ever
It's angry.
- 3 She was going to hand in her notice when the boss decided to promote her.
point
She
notice when the boss decided to promote her.
- 4 He has tried to lose weight before.
first
It's
..... a diet.
- 5 France hasn't won a gold medal in this sport for ages.
time
It's
..... medal in this sport.
- 6 It is certain that he will compensate you for the damage he has done.
bound
He
..... to you for the damage he has done.
- 7 Stephen realised something terrible had happened as soon as he saw May crying.
aware
Stephen
.....
as soon as he saw May crying.

CONVERSATIONAL GRAMMAR

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 "John really ought to lose some weight."
"You're right; he very heavily during the walk yesterday."
A was breathing **C** has been breathing
B had breathing **D** had been breathing
- 2 "I heard Roy and Alice had an argument."
"Do you know what it this time?"
A has started **C** had been starting
B started **D** had started
- 3 "I wonder how Jeff is doing."
"I haven't got a clue. It's been a long time since I to him."
A have spoken **C** had spoken
B spoke **D** speaking
- 4 "It's a pity she had to pull out of the competition."
"Yes, especially since she such excellent progress."
A is making **C** had been making
B made **D** has been making
- 5 "Who's going to collect your mail while you're on holiday?"
"I have asked my cousin."
A ever **C** yet
B still **D** already
- 6 "Did you get to see Frances in the end?"
"No. She for the airport when I arrived at her home."
A would leave **C** had already left
B had been leaving **D** left
- 7 "Helen moved to London last week."
"Well, I suppose she'll find it difficult to on the left."
A be used to driving **C** get used to driving
B use to drive **D** be used to drive
- 8 "How long have you been with Sears Ltd?"
"By next month I there for a year."
A will be working **C** am going to work
B have worked **D** will have been working
- 9 "Did you stay up late yesterday?"
"Not really. I went to bed after Monica"
A was leaving **C** leaving
B had left **D** has left

15 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 three and eight words, including the word given.

- 1 I believe the man you're looking for is standing next to us.
feeling
I
..... to us is the one you're looking for.
- 2 Jeremy joined the cricket club a year ago.
member
Jeremy's
..... a year.
- 3 It was proposed that a new leisure centre should be built.
forward
They
..... to build a new leisure centre.
- 4 The elections take place next Sunday.
scheduled
The
..... next Sunday.
- 5 I believe there will be an economic crisis soon.
estimation
In
..... imminent.
- 6 The final question in part 6 wasn't answered correctly by anyone.
answer
Nobody
.....
the final question in part 6.
- 7 Mozart started composing music during his early childhood.
young
Mozart
..... child.
- 8 According to Dr Donovan, Rosie is bound to be offered the position.
doubt
According to Dr Donovan,
.....
the position.
- 9 He's been writing the novel for nearly two years.
started
It is
..... the novel.

16 Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space.

POST IN HISTORY

Although it may **0) come** as a surprise to many people, postal services have existed in various parts of the world for thousands of years. There is ample evidence to suggest that **1)** the Assyrians and Babylonians had postal services. In China, a regular postal service was established in the seventh century BC, which attained such a high level of efficiency **2)** the centuries that, some 2,000 years after its institution, it was winning the admiration of European explorers like Marco Polo. Efficient postal services were also established in the Persian and Roman empires, **3)** these services were mainly confined to members of the state; private citizens had to make **4)** with slaves and merchants to deliver their correspondence. In medieval Europe, official postal services were organised by emperors and the papacy. **5)** as in ancient times, though, private citizens continued to entrust their correspondence **6)** various travellers. It wasn't until the fourteenth century AD that merchants – those private citizens with the greatest need for a speedy and regular exchange of correspondence – began to **7)** up regular courier services. The needs of business led to the development of the postal service **8)** we know it today.

PHRASAL VERBS 1

17 Look at Appendix 1 and fill in one of the prepositions or adverbs below.

- beneath • off • up to • in for • in with
- down on • on • down with • into

- 0** Susan gets all the perks because she's *in with* the administration.
- 1** She feels it is her to socialise with uneducated people.
- 2** As a vegetarian, Paul is people who eat meat.
- 3** He'll be it when his parents discover he took the money.
- 4** Half the staff are the flu this week.

- 5** She doesn't eat crisps or chocolate; she's healthy food.
- 6** Our dog has been its food for days now.
- 7** Do you know what's at the cinema tonight?
- 8** I don't know what he's been, but he looks very embarrassed.

PHRASAL VERBS 2

act on:	do whatever is advised/suggested
act up (inf):	behave awkwardly or badly/not work properly
answer (sb)	respond rudely to sb
back (inf):	
answer for:	be responsible for sth/pay for/vouch for
answer to:	be under the command of sb/have the characteristics described
back down:	cease to oppose or demand
back out (of):	withdraw (from)
back up:	support/confirm
bear on (f):	be relevant to/affect
bear with:	be patient

18 Fill in the correct preposition(s) or adverb.

- 0** The Minister's statement does not bear *on* this case in any way.
- 1** The Prime Minister said that he would speak to his advisors and then act their advice.
- 2** You can't change your mind now. It's too late to back the deal.
- 3** The plant manager answers directly the head of the company.
- 4** I was prepared to back her story because I knew it was the truth.
- 5** The baby has been acting all day. I think she must be teething.
- 6** The accused will answer his actions in the highest court in the land.
- 7** Faced with such formidable opposition to his proposal, he had no choice but to back
- 8** I was always in trouble for answering when I was at school.
- 9** If you can bear me a little longer, I'll try to explain the reasons behind our actions.

IDIOMS/FIXED PHRASES 1

all but:	nearly, almost/except
all in (inf):	exhausted
all told:	altogether
for all:	in spite of
of all people:	used to express annoyance/surprise because a certain person was thought to be unsuitable
all along:	from the beginning
all the same:	yet, however
all in all:	when everything is considered
for all I know:	as far as I know
for all I care:	I don't care

IDIOMS/FIXED PHRASES 2

take sth into account:	consider sth
on account of:	because of
on no account:	under no circumstances
on this/that account:	for this/that reason
on the air:	broadcasting (opp.: off the air)
in the air:	existing, but not talked about
up in the air:	uncertain
clear the air:	remove suspicion or bad feeling
be up in arms:	be very angry
on the alert:	on the look-out; expecting sth

19 Fill in the blanks with one of the idioms/fixed phrases.

- 0 I've *all but* finished; just give me a few minutes.
- 1, it seemed to be quite a good suggestion.
- 2 He promised to come to the party on Friday;, I don't think we should count on him.
- 3 his hard work, he didn't get a promotion.
- 4 I don't know how they found out, but they've known about it
- 5 I've been reading this newspaper for ten years
- 6 She told me her name was Joan but she could be lying.
- 7 I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm
- 8 I never expected you to say such a thing!
- 9 You can take the whole lot

20 Fill in the blanks with one of the idioms/fixed phrases.

- 0 Instead of bottling up your feelings, let's talk about it and *clear the air*.
- 1 The firefighters are always for forest fires, particularly in the summer.
- 2 There's a feeling of anticipation at the moment.
- 3 The villagers are about the proposed motorway.
- 4 I haven't been able to travel much lately my car having broken down.
- 5 His future is still; he can't decide whether to become a surgeon or a psychiatrist.
- 6 You must his educational background when deciding what work to give him.
- 7 The meeting tomorrow is very important; should you be late.
- 8 There's been a hurricane in Manila, and all flights have been cancelled
- 9 You can't go into the studio just yet as the programme is still

PREPOSITIONS

21 Look at Appendix 5 and fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

- 0 The cinema which was adjacent *to* the bank was badly damaged in the earthquake.
- 1 The child showed no animosity her new stepbrother.
- 2 What you're saying amounts blackmail.
- 3 Mr Parker was arrested exceeding the speed limit.
- 4 She is finding it difficult to adjust the climate.
- 5 Your calculations do not accord mine.
- 6 She was very appreciative all the support she got from her friends.
- 7 I was totally abashed my mistakes.
- 8 His abstinence caffeine lasted only two months.
- 9 I have an aversion spiders.

22 Look at Appendix 5 and fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

- 1 The recommendations are based a recent Home Office report.
- 2 My little sister still believes Father Christmas.
- 3 Beware the strong currents when swimming in this area.
- 4 I bumped a door and got a black eye.
- 5 The tourists bartered the souvenirs at the local market.
- 6 When the children arrived at the fair, they made a beeline the ghost train.
- 7 There's a ban using hosepipes during the drought.
- 8 The cat basked the warm sunshine.
- 9 He continually boasts his fantastic job.
- 10 The man begged his wife forgiveness.

23 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 three and eight words, including the word given.

- 1 The suspect could not explain why he had sand in his boots.
account
The suspect in his boots.
- 2 What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the story.
appetite
What he told me the story.
- 3 I don't mind staying in on a Saturday night if I have good company.
averse
I'm night if I have good company.
- 4 Miss Hayes will explain the day-to-day running of the office to you.
acquaint
Miss Hayes running of the office.
- 5 I don't know how I can make it up to you for spoiling your plans.
amends
I don't know your plans.
- 6 It is a foregone conclusion that Mark will get the job.
saying
It the job.
- 7 Our teacher doesn't like it when we leave the classroom without asking first.
approve
Our teacher without asking first.
- 8 Those official files cannot be seen by the public until the end of the decade.
access
The public files until the end of the decade.
- 9 Being her only niece, Ann is very precious to her.
apple
Being her only niece, eye.

1b English in Use

- 10** You need to consider the fact that he hasn't spoken French for years.

allowances

You need to
..... he hasn't spoken French for years.

- 11** Sheila was the only one who came up with a solution to the problem.

succeeded

Only Sheila
..... to the problem.

- 12** I was surprised not to see Meg at the party but I later heard she was ill.

apparently

I was surprised that Meg
..... she was ill.

- 13** I know this route looks dangerous but I can't think of a better option.

alternative

However dangerous this route looks,
..... think of.

- 14** Because of the lack of co-operation, he decided to leave the project unfinished.

abandon

He chose
..... to lack of co-operation.

- 15** Helen won't be happy till she gets a full refund.

than

Nothing
..... Helen.

- 16** I always think about transport costs when job hunting.

consideration

I always
..... when job hunting.

- 17** Becky didn't tell you because she assumed you already knew.

granted

Becky didn't tell you
..... you already knew.

- 18** How would you deal with such a challenge?

presented

What
..... such a challenge?

- 19** The neighbours will look after our house while we are away.

eye

The neighbours
..... while we are away.

FIXED PHRASES

held in abeyance (f):	halted temporarily
be of/have no fixed abode (f):	be homeless
out and about:	1) outdoors 2) travelling from one place to another
in the abstract:	in a general way
of its own accord:	automatically
agree to differ/disagree:	stop arguing because there is no chance of agreement
in arrears:	have not paid the money they owe
cast aspersions (f):	criticise
cost an arm and a leg (inf):	be very expensive
be thrown off balance:	be surprised/confused
on the ball:	alert
below the belt:	cruel and unfair
be beside oneself with anger/excitement:	to be extremely angry/excited
bide one's time:	wait for a good opportunity
in the black:	not owing anybody any money (opp.: in the red)
blaze a trail:	discover/explore sth new
on the blink (inf):	not working properly (of electrical equipment)
go by the board:	be rejected/ignored/no longer possible
cut to the bone:	reduced to the/a minimum
out of bounds:	prohibited, forbidden (place)
pick someone's brain(s) (inf):	ask sb to help with a problem/extract information from an expert

1c Practice Test

28 Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

A VOLTE FACE

It has long been the mantra of health **0)** ...**B**... everywhere that animal fats were, quite literally, a **1)** sin. The general public received many a **2)** warning from the medical establishment that animal fats directly contributed to high levels of blood cholesterol, which is a major contributor to arteriosclerosis and heart disease.

Guidelines were produced **3)** such advice as: avoid eating more than a couple of eggs a week, stick **4)** low-fat dairy products and **5)** fatty meat products to an absolute minimum.

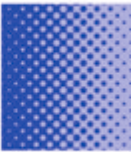
But all of this well-meaning advice has been **6)** out of the water by new findings that suggest that there is, in fact, no connection whatsoever between the cholesterol content of food and how cholesterol is produced in the blood **7)** Diet is but one of a considerable number of factors, the most important being the **8)** effects of other lifestyle choices, such as whether you smoke or drink, and how much exercise you get.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 0 A tutors | B gurus | C sages | D elders |
| 1 A lethal | B killer | C deadly | D fatal |
| 2 A stern | B rigid | C hard | D rough |
| 3 A increasing | B stretching | C prolonging | D extending |
| 4 A by | B in | C to | D at |
| 5 A have | B keep | C let | D hold |
| 6 A blown | B shattered | C torn | D exploded |
| 7 A canal | B flow | C stream | D course |
| 8 A unified | B assembled | C motley | D cumulative |

29 Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

SLEEP

Are you one of those people who toss and turn all night, **0)** *unable* to get to sleep? Although many people who have sleeping problems, either chronic or occasional, automatically reach for sleeping pills when they sense a difficult night **1)** of them, a number turn to natural remedies, which are not only cheaper but safer **2)** the long run. Most poor sleepers will, at some point, have tried the well-known trick of consuming a hot drink such as milk before going to bed. But **3)** are aware of the more unusual folk remedies that can help them **4)** their way to a restful night's sleep. One effective remedy involves running very cold water over the forearms and lower legs for several minutes just before hopping into bed. The shock of the cold **5)** by the warmth of the bed relaxes the body and leads to drowsiness. Another unusual approach has to do with eating – or, **6)** precisely, chewing. Eating an apple just before bedtime, taking particular care to chew the peel slowly and thoroughly, can help eyelids droop. The reason? Apple peel contains a natural substance which induces relaxation. Not only that, the chewing action is relaxing in **7)** Other than that, meditation, stretching, reading and even walking around prove helpful for many people. In short, there are many ways to avoid the pill-popping route. And if all **8)** fails, you can always try counting sheep!



30 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 space in the same line.

INTERPRETING HISTORY

One of the most common problems students face in learning to become **0) thoughtful** readers of historical narrative is ridding themselves of the desire to find the one 'right' answer, the one essential fact, the one **1)** interpretation. These problems are, of course, deeply rooted in the way textbooks present history; as a **2)** of facts marching straight to a settled outcome. To overcome these problems requires teaching students to look at more than one source; to use the rich **3)** of historical documents available that present alternative accounts, voices, and **4)** on the past. Because history is a dialogue amongst historians not just about what events took place in the past, but about how and why those events **5)**, what we know and believe about the past constantly changes. Because of this, some philosophers argue that history is too **6)** to be of much value. But absolute truth is a rare commodity in this world. It is no less available from history than it is from other academic fields, like science. **7)** historians are aware of the pitfalls in their search for historical truth and try to avoid them. Likewise, students of history who are aware of the subject's inherent **8)** are better prepared to study and interpret it.

- THINK**
- AUTHORITY**
- SUCCEED**
- VARY**
- LOOK**
- FOLD**
- SUBJECT**
- CONSCIENCE**
- LIMIT**

31 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 three and eight words, including the word given.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>0 Nobody spoke when the teacher asked who the culprit was.
remained
Everyone <i>remained silent when the teacher asked</i> who the culprit was.</p> <p>1 My boss says I can use his car whenever I want to, so long as I'm careful.
disposal
My boss
....., so long as I'm careful.</p> <p>2 The news was a shock to us.
aback
We
..... news.</p> <p>3 James realised that he could never be an architect.
cut
James realised
..... an architect.</p> | <p>4 They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow.
fear
They chose
..... too much snow.</p> <p>5 I'm sick of that programme; I've watched it too often.
off
I've
.....; I've watched it too often.</p> <p>6 I never have enough time these days.
short
I
..... these days.</p> |
|--|---|