General English Course
Preparation for Quick Placement Test (QPT) – 30 hours
Objective of Course Level B1
20 Lessons (90 minutes)

Lesson 1 Self-Evaluation Test
Lesson 2 Present Tenses
Lesson 3 Past Simple + Present Perfect
Lesson 4 Past Simple + Past Continuous
Lesson 5 Past Perfect Simple
Lesson 6 Will + Going to
Lesson 7 Grammar Review Test I
Lesson 8 Conditionals (Zero, First + Second)
Lesson 9 Conditionals (Third)
Lesson 10 Exam Skills: Reading Focus
Lesson 11 Modal Verbs
Lesson 12 Defining and Non-Defining relative clauses
Lesson 13 Gerunds/Infinitives + adjectives (-ing + -ed)
Lesson 14 Grammar Review Test II
Lesson 15 Complete Grammar Review Lesson (No worksheet)
Lesson 16 Grammar Review Test III
Lesson 17 Mock written QPT
Lesson 18 Exam Skills: Listening Focus
Lesson 19 Exam Skills: Listening Focus
Lesson 20 Mock computer-based QPT + Feedback

Essential Material for classes:
1. Students to download lesson worksheets. No photocopies supplied.
2. Dictionary (Bilingual for Pre-intermediate and Monolingual for intermediate students and above is recommended)

Highly Recommended book for further grammar practice:
Essential Grammar in Use: Italian edition - 3rd Edition Raymond Murphy/Lelio Pallini
ISBN 9780521534888

Good free websites to visit for grammar exercises and explanation:
http://www.languageproject.co.uk/free_exercises/introduction.htm

http://www.eslcafe.com/grammar.html

Good free websites to visit for grammar explanation in Italian:

http://www.englishgratis.com/1/risorse/grammatica/0-landing.htm

Also: wikipedia is of limited use. See for example on modal verbs:

http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbi_modali_inglesi
### English Stars 1 - Test Unità di apprendimento A fila A

**Nome studente:**

**Classe:**

#### Lesson 1

**Self-Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Trova la frase sbagliata.</td>
<td>a) He's the UK.</td>
<td>b) He's from the UK.</td>
<td>c) He is British.</td>
<td>d) He's British.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Scegli la frase negativa corretta.</td>
<td>a) They aren't from Greece.</td>
<td>b) They aren't from Greece.</td>
<td>c) They aren't from Greece.</td>
<td>d) They are from not Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Scegli la domanda corretta.</td>
<td>a) Is British she?</td>
<td>b) Is she British?</td>
<td>c) She is British?</td>
<td>d) She British?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Scegli la risposta breve corretta alla domanda: <em>Is Mark in the team?</em></td>
<td>a) No, he not.</td>
<td>b) No, he isn't.</td>
<td>c) No, he is.</td>
<td>d) No, isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Scegli la domanda e risposta breve corrette.</td>
<td>a) Are you fifteen? Yes, I am.</td>
<td>b) Is you fifteen? I is.</td>
<td>c) You are fifteen? Yes, am.</td>
<td>d) You is fifteen? Yes, I'm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td>a) I have got a new bike.</td>
<td>b) I got a new bike.</td>
<td>c) I has a new bike.</td>
<td>d) I has got a new bike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td>a) Josh got big teeth.</td>
<td>b) Josh have got big teeth.</td>
<td>c) Josh big teeth has got.</td>
<td>d) Josh has got big teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Trova la frase sbagliata.</td>
<td>a) I haven't got a camera.</td>
<td>b) We haven't got a camera.</td>
<td>c) He isn't got a camera.</td>
<td>d) She hasn't got a camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Scegli la risposta breve corretta alla domanda: <em>Have you got a mobile phone?</em></td>
<td>a) Yes, I have.</td>
<td>b) No, I have.</td>
<td>c) No, I haven't got.</td>
<td>d) Yes, I've got.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td>a) They is his pen.</td>
<td>b) This is his pen.</td>
<td>c) These is he pen.</td>
<td>d) Their is the pen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Quale non è una parte del corpo umano?</td>
<td>a) neck</td>
<td>b) finger</td>
<td>c) shoulder</td>
<td>d) wings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Quale non è una nazionalità?</td>
<td>a) France</td>
<td>b) Greek</td>
<td>c) Polish</td>
<td>d) German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td>a) My friends name's Laura.</td>
<td>b) My friend name is Laura.</td>
<td>c) The name of my friend Laura.</td>
<td>d) My friend's name's Laura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td>a) Bunny Josh's rabbit.</td>
<td>b) Bunny's Josh's rabbit.</td>
<td>c) Bunny is Josh rabbit's.</td>
<td>d) Bunny's Josh is rabbit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Trova la frase sbagliata.</td>
<td>a) The mobiles are reds.</td>
<td>b) The dogs are old.</td>
<td>c) The bikes are small.</td>
<td>d) The computers are new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Scegli la domanda corretta per la risposta: <em>Dogs.</em></td>
<td>a) Who is your favourite animal?</td>
<td>b) How many dogs have you got?</td>
<td>c) What are your favourite animals?</td>
<td>d) What's your favourite dog?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Scegli la risposta corretta alla domanda: <em>How old are they?</em></td>
<td>a) They're fine.</td>
<td>b) They're Sara and Mark.</td>
<td>c) They're thirteen.</td>
<td>d) I'm fourteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Scegli la domanda corretta per la risposta: <em>Her name's Mary.</em></td>
<td>a) What's name her?</td>
<td>b) Who is she?</td>
<td>c) How is she?</td>
<td>d) Her name is what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) My name Henry.</td>
<td>b) Henry my name is.</td>
<td>c) My name’s is Henry.</td>
<td>d) My name’s Henry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trova la frase sbagliata.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) We’re French.</td>
<td>b) We’re from France.</td>
<td>c) We from France.</td>
<td>d) We are French.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Scegli la frase negativa corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) She isn’t from Poland.</td>
<td>b) She from Poland isn’t.</td>
<td>c) She aren’t from Poland.</td>
<td>d) She is’nt from Poland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Scegli la domanda corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Are Spanish they?</td>
<td>b) They are Spain?</td>
<td>c) They are Spanish?</td>
<td>d) Are they Spanish?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Scegli la risposta breve corretta alla domanda: Are you a teacher?</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) No, I’m not.</td>
<td>b) Yes, I am.</td>
<td>c) No, I’m.</td>
<td>d) No, I not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Scegli la domanda e risposta breve corrette.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Is student he? He is.</td>
<td>b) Is he a student? Yes, he’s.</td>
<td>c) He is a student? Yes, is.</td>
<td>d) Is he a student? Yes, he is.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) She got a cat.</td>
<td>b) She has got a cat.</td>
<td>c) She is got a cat.</td>
<td>d) She have got a cat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Trova la frase sbagliata.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) You haven’t got a CD player.</td>
<td>b) I haven’t got a CD player.</td>
<td>c) They haven’t got a CD player.</td>
<td>d) We hasn’t got a CD player.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Scegli la risposta breve corretta alla domanda: Has he got a camera?</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) No, he hasn’t got.</td>
<td>b) No, he hasn’t.</td>
<td>c) Yes, he is.</td>
<td>d) Yes, he’s got.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) This is my mobile.</td>
<td>b) Those is my mobile.</td>
<td>c) These is my mobile.</td>
<td>d) This is my mobile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Quale non è una parte del corpo umano?</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) finger</td>
<td>b) arm</td>
<td>c) tail</td>
<td>d) knee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Quale non è uno stato?</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) France</td>
<td>b) German</td>
<td>c) Poland</td>
<td>d) Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) My mums dog’s big.</td>
<td>b) My mum dog’s big.</td>
<td>c) My mum’s dog’s big.</td>
<td>d) Mum’s my dog big.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Scegli la frase corretta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Alice is Scott sister.</td>
<td>b) Alice Scott’s is sister.</td>
<td>c) Alice’s Scott’s sister.</td>
<td>d) Alice’s Scott is sister.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Trova la frase sbagliata.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) The pizzas are good.</td>
<td>b) The CD is new.</td>
<td>c) The new boy is gorgeous.</td>
<td>d) The computers are slows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Scegli la domanda corretta per la risposta: Two.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Are they big?</td>
<td>b) How many cats have you got?</td>
<td>c) How are you?</td>
<td>d) What’s your favourite colour?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Scegli la risposta corretta alla domanda: What are their names?</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) They are John and Mary.</td>
<td>b) Their are John and Mary.</td>
<td>c) They is John and Mary.</td>
<td>d) Are John and Mary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Scegli la risposta corretta alla domanda: What’s forty-five plus fifteen?</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Sixteen.</td>
<td>b) Fifty-five.</td>
<td>c) Ninety-five.</td>
<td>d) Sixty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Scegli la domanda corretta per la risposta: I’m sixteen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) How old are you?</td>
<td>b) How many are you?</td>
<td>c) How are you?</td>
<td>d) How old you are?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The present

When you are talking about the present you can:

1. describe the status quo.
   - All life needs water.
   - The Earth goes round once every 24 hours.

2. describe changes to the status quo.
   a. Changes happening now.
      - The Earth is getting warmer.
   b. Changes up to now.
      - The Earth has got warmer in the last 100 years.

1. Do the Quiz in pairs. Circle a, b, or c each time.

THE TURNING WORLD QUIZ

1. The Earth goes round the sun once a ___
   a. day b. month c. year
2. The moon goes round the Earth once every ___
   a. 12 b. 28 c. 35
3. There are about ___ independent countries in the world.
   a. 75 b. 200 c. 400
4. People grow crops on ___ of the Earth’s land surface.
   a. 1% b. 10% c. 50%
5. About ___ of the world’s population lives in cities.
   a. 10% b. 40% c. 80%
6. The biggest continent is ___
   a. Africa b. Asia c. S. America
7. The world spends about ___ billion a year on 'defence'.
   a. $25 b. $300 c. $800

1. Check your answers on p.99.
2. In pairs, say the answers. Remember the sentences.

2. Answer questions 1 to 8.

The of the Nation

Write True (T) or False (F) for your country. T/F

1. Life is getting better for most people.
2. Everything in my country is changing too fast.
3. We’re forgetting our traditions.
4. Families are becoming less important.
5. Has your country changed for the better in the last ten years?
6. Has marriage gone out of fashion?
7. Have people in the towns forgotten simple things – like where their food comes from?
8. Has life become less fun in the last ten years or so?

5 Now relax. Choose ten of the questions or T/F sentences. Interview someone.

6 Write an example for each tense in the chart.
   Translate the examples. What tense do you use in your language?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present simple</th>
<th>Present continuous</th>
<th>Present perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>describing now</td>
<td>current changes</td>
<td>changes up to now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOW</td>
<td>NOW</td>
<td>NOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I am doing e I do
(present continuous e present simple)

A

Jim is watching television.
He is not playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim plays the guitar but he is not playing the guitar now.

Is he playing the guitar? No, he isn't. (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)
Does he play the guitar? Yes, he does. (PRESENT SIMPLE)

B
Il present continuous descrive un'azione o situazione in corso. Può avere due traduzioni.

**I am doing** (azione in corso) = faccio (adesso) / sto facendo

- Please be quiet. I'm working. (non 'I work') ...Lavoro. / Sto lavorando.
- Tom is having a shower at the moment. (non 'Tom has') Tom fa / sta facendo la doccia...
- Take an umbrella with you. It's raining. ...Piove. / Sta piovendo.
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it. ...Non la guardo. / Non la sto guardando.
- Why are you under the table? What are you doing? ...Che fai / stai facendo?

Il present simple esprime realtà che sono vere in generale oppure azioni o situazioni ricorrenti.
Anche in italiano corrisponde alla forma semplice.

**I do** (in generale, sempre, qualche volta) = faccio

- I work every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30. ...Lavoro ogni giorno...
- Tom has a shower every morning. ...fa la doccia ogni mattina.
- It rains a lot in winter. ...Piove molto d'inverno.
- I don't watch television very often. ...Non guardo... molto spesso.
- What do you usually do at the weekend? ...Che cosa fai / fai di solito...?

Dunque, a seconda dei casi, la forma semplice del presente italiano può avere due traduzioni. Fai attenzione:

faccio  \(\rightarrow\) (adesso) = sto facendo  \(\rightarrow\) I am doing

(in generale, sempre, qualche volta) \(\rightarrow\) I do

C
Di solito, i seguenti verbi non sono usati al present continuous (I am -ing):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>like</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>want</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>understand</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>depend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usali soltanto al present simple (I want / Do you like? ecc.):

- I'm tired. I want to go home. (non 'I'm wanting') ...Voglio...
- A: Do you know that girl? ...Conosci...?
- B: Yes, but I don't remember her name. ...non ricordo...
- I don't understand. What do you mean? ...Non capisco. Che intendi dire?
8.1 Osserva le vignette e rispondi alle domande.

1. Does he take photographs? Yes, he does. What is he doing? He's having a bath.
2. Is he driving a bus? Does she drive a bus? Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.
3. Is he cleaning a window? What is he doing? What is she doing? Is he doing?
4. Are they teaching? What do they do? Do they teach?

8.2 Completa le frasi con am/is/are oppure con do/don't/does/doesn't.

1. Excuse me, do you speak English?
3. What's funny? Why you laughing?
4. What your sister do? She's a dentist.
5. It raining. I want to go out in the rain.
7. How much it cost to phone Canada?
8. George is a good tennis player but he play very often.

8.3 Metti il verbo al PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am doing) o al PRESENT SIMPLE (I do).

1. Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) English?
2. Where's Tom? He's having (he/have) a shower.
3. I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
4. Listen! Somebody (sing).
5. Sandra is tired. She/want to go home now.
6. How often (you/read) a newspaper?
7. Excuse me but (you/sit) in my place. Oh, I'm sorry.
8. I'm sorry. (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
9. It's late. (I/go) home now.
10. What time (your father / finish) work in the evenings?
11. You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
12. Where's Paul? In the kitchen. He (he/cook) something.
13. Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He (usually/walk).
14. Sue (not/like) coffee. She/prefer tea.

8.4 Traduci in inglese.

1. Che cosa fai? Sono studente.
2. Che cosa fai? Sto scrivendo un fax.
3. Guarda! Quel cane gioca con un gatto.
5. Perché il treno si ferma? Non c'è una stazione qui.
6. Eva e Clara vivono a Londra, ma non parlano inglese.
7. Vi disturbo? State lavorando? (disturbar = disturb)
8. Andate spesso al cinema? No, ma guardiamo film alla TV.
Lesson 3

The past simple and the present perfect

1. Read about Elizabeth Blackwell. Number the sentences in order.
   1. What tense are all the verbs in? Do they describe finished periods or unfinished periods?
   2. What 'jobs' do the linking words / phrases in bold do? 'After that' - describes the order of events

The 'closed' past
The past simple is the usual tense for talking about the past. We use it to describe events and periods which finished in the past.

I left school early because I hated it. NOW

We moved house three times when I was young.

We stayed in Montreal for five years.

We use it to say:
- that something happened, or was true. I had a dog once.
- when things happened. We got married five years ago/in 1996.
- what order things happened in. We got married and then moved here.

We use it to tell stories:
I walked for three weeks. Finally, I got to the city...

2. Read the sentences. Who is it?
   a He has been married twice and has five children.
   b He's been to college and has a teaching qualification.
   c He's worked as a primary school teacher.
   d He's been unemployed.
   e He's played with a band called The Police and he's been a solo artist for many years.
   f He's written a lot of best-selling songs. They've made him a pop superstar.
   g He's helped to raise money for 'The Rainforest Foundation' which works with Amazonian Indians.
   h The medical school in New York City refused to take her because she was a woman.
   i Her father died when she was 17, so she left school and became a teacher to support the family.

3. Look at sentences a to g in ex. 2 again.
   1. What tense are the verbs in?
   2. Do the sentences tell you...
      • what he does now (schoolteacher, married, etc.)
      • when he did these things

The 'collective' past
Think of the present perfect as a kind of net in which you collect past experiences. We use the present perfect:
- to talk about our collection of life-time experiences. He's had three jobs and been married twice.
- to describe the present result of past events. His songs have made him a pop superstar.
BUT NOT to say when events happened, OR what order they happened in, OR to tell a story about them.

4. Set a time limit
   In pairs, choose the correct verb forms.
   1. Waris Dirie's photograph was / has been on the Pirelli calendar in 1988.
   2. Waris Dirie was / has been very lucky in her life.
   3. Waris Dirie worked / has worked first as a model, then as an actress.
   4. Sting became / has been a solo artist ever since he left The Police.
   5. Sting wrote / has written 'Every Breath You Take' in half an hour one night.
   6. The Rainforest Foundation made / has made more than £2 million in the period up to 1993.

5. Now relax. Make six sentences about your parents
   • their childhood
   • meeting / marriage
   • the last few years
   • work
   • where they've lived
   • their schooldays / education
   They met when they were at school, My dad's been a teacher and an engineer. They've lived in Madrid since 1974.
ESERCIZI

1. Rispondi alle domande utilizzando le parole tra parentesi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(5 minutes ago)</th>
<th>(last week)</th>
<th>(at 5 o'clock)</th>
<th>(on Friday)</th>
<th>(yesterday)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Have you seen Ann? | Yes, I saw her 5 minutes ago... | Yes, I... | Yes, they... | Yes, they... | Yes, they... |
2. Have you started your new job? | (last week) | (at 5 o'clock) | (on Friday) | (yesterday) |
3. Have your friends arrived? | (last week) | (at 5 o'clock) | (on Friday) | (yesterday) |
4. Has Sarah gone away? | (last week) | (at 5 o'clock) | (on Friday) | (yesterday) |
5. Have you worn your new shoes? | (last week) | (at 5 o'clock) | (on Friday) | (yesterday) |

2. Leggi le frasi, controlla i verbi sottolineati e correggi quelli sbagliati.

CORRETO

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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</table>
1. I've lost my key. I can't find it. | Did you see... |
2. Have you seen Ann yesterday? | (not/see) |
3. I've finished my work at 2 o'clock. | (not/finish) |
4. I'm ready now. I've finished my work. | |
5. What time have you finished your work? | (not/be) |
6. Sue isn't here. She's gone out. | |
7. Jim's grandmother has died in 1989. | (not/die) |
8. Where have you been last night? | (not/be) |

3. Metti i verbi al PRESENT PERFECT o al PAST SIMPLE.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books. | |
2. We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year. | |
3. I play tennis yesterday afternoon. | (not/play) |
4. What time (you/go) to bed last night? | (not/go) |
5. (you/ever/meet) a famous person? | |
6. The weather (not/be) very good yesterday. | |
7. My hair is wet. I just/wash it. | |
8. I wash my hair before breakfast this morning. | |
9. Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) many countries. | |
10. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she (not/come) yet.' | |

4. Metti i verbi al PRESENT PERFECT o al PAST SIMPLE.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. A: Have you ever been (you/ever/be) to Florida? | Rose works in a factory. She works there for six months. |
2. B: Yes, we went (go) there on holiday two years ago. | Before that she was a waitress in a restaurant. She worked there for two years but she... |
3. A: (you/have) a good time? | (not/enjoy) it very much. |
4. B: Yes, it was great. | |

5. Traduci in inglese.

1. Ieri ho trovato 50.000 lire nel parco.
3. 'Dov'è la tua amica?' 'È andata a casa.'
4. Non l'abbiamo vista a scuola la settimana scorsa.
5. 'A che ora siete arrivati?' 'Alle 5.00.'
6. È molto tardi. Dove sei stato?
7. Quando è partita Jane?
8. Abito qui da 5 anni. •
9. Ho abitato a Bologna per 10 anni.
Grammar | Past Simple / Continuous

8  a. Read the Active grammar box and answer question 1.

   b. Read rules a) + b) and find more examples of the Past Continuous in the texts on pages 26–27. Answer question 2.

Active grammar

Mrs Bright was planning to go to France...
She was driving around Calais...

1. Do the underlined verbs describe something complete or something temporary and in progress?

   a) Use the Past Continuous and Past Simple together to say that something happened in the middle of a longer action.

      I was taking a break in a café by the road when a taxi driver shouted for help.

   b) The Past Continuous is often used to set the scene at the beginning of an article or story.

      This happened about eight years ago when I was studying for my degree. I was feeling a bit tired and...

2. Which verbs are not normally used in the continuous form?

   see Reference page 31

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

They were watching (watch) a film in the cinema so they didn't realise (not realise) it was snowing (snow) outside.

   1. I ______ (work) in a school in Prague when I ______ (meet) my boyfriend.

   2. When I ______ (be) a child, I ______ (like) swimming.

   3. My sister ______ (arrive) just as I ______ (cook) some lunch.

   4. I ______ (know) I wanted to marry him the first time I ______ (meet) him.

   5. He ______ (not break) his arm while he ______ (play) rugby. He ______ (fall) down the stairs.

   6. I ______ (check) on the children and both of them ______ (sleep).

   7. The phone rang while I ______ (listen) to my Discman and I ______ (not hear) it.

   8. I think I ______ (see) you yesterday in the station. ______ (wear) a blue shirt?

10 The picture shows the beginning of a story. Write the first four sentences of the story.

   It was raining hard.

11 Complete the story below by inserting verbs/verb phrases from the box in the correct place.

fell didn't know was-staying hoping
was expecting was visited was having

I remember when my little sister was born. I was ten years old, and I was staying in London with my parents. I knew my mother was a baby, but I had no idea it would arrive. I was really for a girl. It happened when I was at a friend's house. It was her birthday and so she was party. My grandmother came to collect me, but when she told me the news I was so excited that I ran down the stairs, and I broke my arm. My mother and sister were in hospital, and I had to spend the night there with my arm in plaster too.

Speaking and writing

12 a. Choose one of the events in the box below and think about these questions. Make notes.

   What were you doing
   Where were you living/staying ______ when it happened?
   What were you hoping for ______
   What were you thinking about ______

   someone was born
   you received some good news
   you received your exam results
   something important happened in your country
   an important/interesting event in your life

b. Tell other students about your event.

13 Write a short text describing your event.
ESERCIZI

4.1 Osserva le tre serie di vignette e scrivi la forma appropriata dei verbi, PAST CONTINUOUS o PAST SIMPLE.

1. Carol __________________ (break) her arm last week.
   It __________________ (happen) when she __________________ (paint) her room.
   She __________________ (fall) off the ladder.

2. The train __________________ (arrive) at the station and Paula __________________ (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, __________________ (wait) to meet her.

3. Yesterday Sue __________________ (walk) along the road when she __________________ (meet) Jim. He __________________ (go) to the station to catch a train and he __________________ (carry) a bag. They __________________ (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

4.2 Metti il verbo al PAST CONTINUOUS o al PAST SIMPLE.

1. A: What were you doing ______ (you/do) when the phone ______ (ring)?
   B: I __________________ (watch) television.

2. A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
   B: Yes, she __________________ (study).

3. A: What time __________________ (the post / arrive) this morning?
   B: It __________________ (come) while I __________________ (have) breakfast.

4. A: Was Margaret at work today?
   B: No, she __________________ (not/go) to work. She was ill.

5. A: How fast __________________ (you/drive) when the police __________________ (stop) you?
   B: I don’t know exactly but I __________________ (not/drive) very fast.

6. A: __________________ (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
   B: No, the weather was very bad, so we __________________ (not/play).

7. A: How __________________ (you/break) the window?
   B: We __________________ (play) football. I __________________ (kick) the ball and it __________________ (hit) the window.

8. A: __________________ (you/see) Jenny last night?
   B: Yes, she __________________ (wear) a very nice jacket.

9. A: What __________________ (you/do) at 2 o’clock this morning?
   B: I was asleep.

10. A: I __________________ (lose) my key last night.
    B: How __________________ (you / get) into your room?
    A: I __________________ (climb) in through a window.

Traduci in inglese.

1. Che cosa hai visto ieri sera alla TV?
2. Ieri a quest’ora partivamo da Milano.
3. Quando entrò l’insegnante, Tom mangiava un sandwich.
4. È incominciato a piovere mentre correvo nel parco.
5. Vi stavano aspettando quando siete arrivati?
7. ‘Che cosa ha fatto Jim quando ha perso il passaporto?’ ‘È andato alla stazione di polizia.’
8. ‘Che cosa facevi quando ti ho telefonato?’ ‘Ascoltavo la radio e bevevo una coca cola.’
1. Use the words in the box to complete the phrases.

   home souvenirs diary photos emails

   phone home
   1. keep a ________
   2. take ________
   3. buy ________
   4. send postcards/letters/_______

b. Do you do any of these things when you travel?

2. Have you been/would you like to go to Africa? Why/Why not? What would you expect to see/experience there?

**Travels Across Africa**

For six hours we shot through the barren landscape of the Karoo desert in South Africa. Just rocks and sand and baking sun. Knowing our journey was ending, Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera. I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth, a beautiful leather notebook I’d bought in a market in Mozambique.

Southern Africa was full of stories. And visions. We were almost drunk on sensations. The roaring of the water at Victoria Falls, the impossible silence of the Okavango Delta in Botswana. And then the other things: dogs in the streets, whole families in Soweto living in one room, a kilometre from clean water.

As we drove towards the setting sun, a quietness fell over us. The road was empty – we hadn’t seen another car for hours. And as I drove, something caught my eye, something moving next to me. I glanced in the mirror of the car; I glanced sideways to the right, and that was when I saw them. Next to us, by the side of the road, thirty, forty wild horses were racing the car, a cloud of dust rising behind them – brown, muscular horses almost close enough to touch them, to smell their hot breath. I didn’t know how long they had been there next to us.

I shouted to Dan: ‘Look!’ but he was in a deep sleep, his camera lying useless by his feet. They raced the car for a few seconds, then disappeared far behind us, a memory of heroic forms in the red landscape.

When Daniel woke up an hour later I told him what had happened.

‘Wild horses?’ he said. ‘Why didn’t you wake me up?’

‘I tried. But they were gone after a few seconds.’

‘Are you sure you didn’t dream it?’

‘You were the one who was sleeping!’

‘Typical,’ he said. ‘The best photos are the ones we never take.’

We checked into a dusty hotel and slept the sleep of the dead.

For six hours we shot through the barren landscape of the Karoo desert in South Africa.
Vocabulary  | descriptive language

5 Look at the descriptive language from the text. Choose the correct meanings and answer the questions.

We shot through the barren landscape (line 1)
This means we moved very fast. Normally we use the word ‘shoot’ when guns are involved — ‘He shot someone’

1 drunk on sensations (line 9)
This means that you have seen and heard so much that you feel incredible/bored.
What normally makes people drunk?

2 roaring of the water (line 9)
This means the water makes a loud noise/is quiet. What animal normally roars?

3 quietness fell over us (line 13)
This means that as they drove they had a small accident/it became very quiet.
What usually ‘falls’?

4 caught my eye (line 15)
This means that she had something in her eye/noticed something and looked at it.
Usually you ‘catch’ a ______.

5 slept the sleep of the dead (line 37)
What does ‘sleep of the dead’ suggest?
They slept very well/badly.

Grammar  | Past Perfect Simple

6 a Look at the Active Grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

Active grammar

We wanted to remember all we had seen ... (Past Simple) (Past Perfect Simple)

Which action happened first?

a) We saw things
b) We wanted to remember (the experience)

Use the Past Perfect/Past Simple to show that one event happened before another one in the past.

We had seen things we wanted to remember now

We make the Past Perfect Simple using had/ hadn’t + past participle/infinitive.

see Reference page 87

b) Find other examples of the Past Perfect Simple in the text.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 I felt sick. Later, I realised I ______ (eat) some bad food.
2 She didn’t know the area because she ______ (not live) there since she was a child.
3 First, I spoke to Sam. Then, I ______ (meet) Jo.
4 I was sad when I heard that my old teacher ______ (die) two years earlier.
5 We arrived at 8.00 but he ______ (already leave).
6 We were thirsty. We ______ (not drink) anything since 10.00 p.m.
7 Where ______ (you go) after dinner yesterday?
8 I love cycling holidays. I ______ (get) my first bike when I was seven.

8 Match the sentence beginnings in A with endings in B. Change a verb to the Past Perfect Simple in each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 I got lost in the city because</td>
<td>a) I spend a lot of time studying before it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 The evening went well because</td>
<td>b) I hear it was good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 I went to see the film because</td>
<td>c) I not be there before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 I was qualified for the job because</td>
<td>d) I not be able to sleep the night before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 I found the exam easy because</td>
<td>e) I plan it carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 It was a big day but I was tired because</td>
<td>f) I study the subject at university.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronunciation

9 a) 6.1 Listen to the answers to Ex. 8. How is had pronounced in the Past Perfect Simple affirmative? In the negative?

b) Listen again and repeat the sentences.

Person to person

10 Have you ever been in any of the situations in Ex. 8? Tell your partner.
Lesson 6

Osserva le vignette. Che cosa fanno queste persone venerdì prossimo? Scrivilo.

1. Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.
2. Richard goes to the cinema.
3. Barbara goes home.
4. Denise has lunch with Ken.
5. Tom and Sue

Costruisci delle domande per chiedere informazioni sul futuro.

1. (you / go / out / tonight?)
2. (you / work / next week?)
3. (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?)
4. (what time / your friends / arrive?)
5. (when / Liz / go / on holiday?)

Scrivi le cose che farai nei prossimi giorni.

1. I'm staying at home tonight.
2. I'm going to the theatre on Monday.
3. I'm going to the cinema on Tuesday.
4. I'm going to the museum on Wednesday.
5. I'm going to the gym on Thursday.
6. I'm going to the beach on Saturday.

Metti i verbi al PRESENT CONTINUOUS (he is leaving ecc.) o al PRESENT SIMPLE (the train leaves ecc.).

1. Are you going (you/go) out this evening? 'No, I'm too tired.'
2. We're going (we/go) to a concert this evening. It starts (it/start) at 7.30.
3. Do you know about Sally? She's getting married next month!
4. A: My parents are going (go) on holiday next week.
   B: Oh, that's nice. Where are they going (they/go)?
5. Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course finishes (finish) on Friday.
6. There's a football match tomorrow but I'm not going (I/not/go).
7. I'm going (I/go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too?
   We meet at John's house at 8 o'clock.
8. A: How are you getting (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?
   B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus leaves (leave) at midnight.
9. A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
   B: Yes, what time does the film begin (the film / begin)?
10. A: What do you do (you/do) on Monday afternoon?
    B: I work.

Raddici in inglese.

Pat e Sue vanno a Parigi domani.
Luca non lavora la prossima settimana.
Restano a casa i bambini stasera?
L'aereo parte nel pomeriggio.
Uscite voi sabato? Noi andiamo al cinema.
Quando parte tuo fratello?
La partita finisce alle 4.30.
will and going to

1. Look at the two pictures. In which situation (1 or 2) is the decision made:
   a) at the moment of speaking?
   b) before the moment of speaking?

   What are you going to buy Philip for his birthday?

   Umm ... I don’t know ...
   Well, I think I’ll buy him a computer game.

   Are you going to buy Philip a CD for his birthday?

   No, I’m going to buy him a computer game.

Match the rules (A and B) with the correct verb forms:

will (not) + infinitive
am/are/is (not) going to + infinitive

A  Decisions made at moment of speaking:

B  Decisions made before moment of speaking:

2. Choose the correct alternatives.

Tim can’t come. He’ll’s going to see his dad.
I’ve just heard Gina’s phone message. I think I’ll/m going to phone her back now.
Your bag looks heavy. I’ll/m going to carry it for you.
Dominic will/is going to bring some food. He told me this morning.
Oh no! It’s raining. I think I’ll/m going to take my umbrella.
I’ll/m going to visit my friend in Paris. I’ve just got the ticket.

3. Complete these sentences. Use the correct form of will or going to.

Example: I’ve decided I’m going to ... be a scientist.

1. Mariko bought some paint yesterday. She ................................ paint her bedroom orange!

2. I suddenly feel very tired. I think I ........................... stay in tonight.

3. I’ve spoken to Angelo. He .................................. take me to the airport.

4. David has decided that he (not) ................................ apply for that job.

5. Oh, Ricky’s here! Well, I (not) ....................... go now because I’d like to talk to him.

6. You can’t walk there in this rain. I ................................ take you in the car.

4. Look at the two pictures. Both speakers are predicting a future event. In which situation (1 or 2) is the speaker using:

   a) some evidence that he/she can see now?
   b) something that he/she knows or believes?

1. Be careful with that!
   You’re going to break it.

2. Don’t lend your CD player to your brother.
   He’ll break it.

2. Match the rules (A and B) with the correct verb forms:

will (not) + infinitive
am/are/is (not) going to + infinitive

A  Predictions about future events based on evidence you can see or hear now: .....................................

B  Predictions about future events based on what you know or believe: ...............................................

Grammar reference 6.1 p. 140
Choose the correct answer.

1. Look at the hat that woman ________.
   [is wearing, wears]

2. Sam looks frightened. What ________?
   [is he watching, does he watch]

3. I usually drive but today my car ________.
   [doesn't work, isn't working]

4. ________ to the radio when you get up?
   [Do you listen, Are you listening]

5. She ________ tennis twice a week.
   [plays, is playing]

Choose the correct answer.

6. I'm sorry. I don't understand what ________.
   [you say, you're saying]

7. Jane ________ because she's late.
   [runs, is running]

8. No thanks. I ________ coffee very much.
   ['m not liking, don't like]

9. It's late. I ________ to go home now.
   ['m wanting, want]

10. Where ________ tomorrow?
    [are you going, do you go]

Tenses

Choose the correct answer.

1. My husband ________ about motorbikes all the time.
   [thinks, is thinking]

2. Right now he ________ a motorbike magazine.
   [reads, 's reading]

3. He ________ one as soon as he can.
   ['s going to get, gets]

4. Yesterday he ________ a nice one for sale.
   [saw, is seeing]

5. He ________ the owner to ask about it.
   [phoned, phones]
Choose the correct answer.
6 He ____________ it if he likes [ 's going to buy, 's buying ]
   it.
7 He ____________ the owner [ meets, 's meeting ]
   tonight at 6.00.
8 I ____________ he doesn't like [ hope, 'm going to hope ]
   it.
9 He ____________ to get a [ 's needing, needs ]
   cheaper hobby.
10 He ____________ all our money [ spends, spent ]
    on bikes. He's crazy.

Past Simple

Type the Past Simple form of the verbs.
1 think ____________
2 hope ____________
3 stop ____________
4 shut ____________
5 drink ____________

Type the Past Simple form of the verbs.
6 eat ____________
7 take ____________
8 wait ____________
9 wear ____________
10 study ____________

Past Simple/Past Continuous

Choose the correct answer.
1 He ____________ his exam in June. [ was passing, passed ]
   [ was passing, passed ]
2 It was a lovely day and the sun [ was shining, shone ]
   ____________ .
3 Suddenly, it ____________ to [ started, was starting ]
   rain.
4 I ____________ a shower when I [ had, was having ]
   fell and broke my leg.
5 I took a photo while he [ ran, was running ]
   ____________ the race.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.
6 I ____________ to bed at 10.30 pm yesterday. (go)
7 I ____________ to a CD when you telephoned. (listen)
Choose the correct answer.

1. My husband ___________ stop ___________ smoking next week.
   [ 's going to, will ]
2. Are you hungry? I ___________ make you some lunch.
   [ 'll, 'm going to ]
3. Simon said you ___________ buy a new bike.
   [ will, 're going to ]
4. Bye! I ___________ give you a call tomorrow.
   [ 'm going to, 'll ]
5. He hates his boss so he ___________ leave his job.
   [ 'll, 's going to ]

Complete the sentences. Use short forms where possible.

6. ___________ you look after my bag while I go to the toilet?
7. We ___________ travel round Europe next summer.
8. There's no red wine? I ___________ have white, then.
9. Here, I ___________ carry your suitcase for you.
10. Are you ___________ watch the match on TV today?

Past Simple/Present Perfect 1

Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

1. I last smoked a cigarette  ○  when I was four.
2. We've lived here  ○  two years ago.
3. I haven't eaten anything  ○  since 2003.
4. The company started  ○  for hours.
5. I broke my arm  ○  in 1896.

Choose the correct answer.

6. Have you ever ___________ The Lion King?
   [ see, seen, saw ]
7. When ___________ married?
   [ have you got, did you get ]
8. ___________ never met anyone famous.
   [ I, I've ]
9. My mum ___________ some money last month.
   [ has won, won ]
10. When I was little, I ___________ trains.
   [ 've loved, loved ]
Complete the sentences. Use short forms where possible.

1. I ___________ to him lately. (not write)
2. My sister ____________ over fifty songs. (write)
3. How long ______________ your car? (have)
4. My cousin ____________ last night. (come round)
5. I ______________ that book twice. (read)

Complete the sentences. Use short forms where possible.

6. Where __________ your motorbike? (buy)
7. Look everyone! I ____________ a fish! (catch)
8. She ______________ my teacher since April. (be)
9. She ______________ in Italy until last year. (work)
10. Nobody in the class ______________ to Vietnam. (go)

ever, never, for, since

Complete the sentences. Use: ever, never, for, since.

1. Do you ______ go to the theatre?
2. She’s played the piano ______ she was little.
3. I went abroad ______ a year before university.
4. ______ I started doing yoga I’ve felt great.
5. If you ______ come to my country, visit me.

Complete the sentences. Use: ever, never, for, since.

6. Have you ______ been fishing?
7. We ______ get up early at weekends.
8. I haven’t eaten fish ______ I became vegetarian.
9. He’s sad because he hasn’t seen his family ______ ages.
10. My mother has ______ forgotten my birthday.
Animal world

Readings

Look at the photographs and find the names of the animals in the article. (They are all in bold.)

What would life be like if humans had the abilities of other members of the animal kingdom?

Running
A cheetah can reach 54 mph (86.9 km/h) in just 2.75 seconds. It will keep up this top speed for between 183 and 274 metres.
- If we could do that ...
  World 100-metre record holder Leroy Burrell, who ran the distance in 9.85 seconds in 1994, could do it in just 5 seconds.

Jumping
A flea can jump 80 times higher than its own body and long jump about 150 times.
- If we could do that ...
  We could leap over St Paul’s Cathedral, and go 1/4 mile (0.4 km) without touching the ground.

Eating
To understand what serious eating is, we only have to look at the larva of the American polyphemus moth. In the first 56 hours of life it eats 86,000 times its birth weight.
- If we could do that ...
  A 7lb (3.175 kg) baby would need 273 tons of food, that is about 1,087,146 bottles of milk.

Building
Termites in Australia have built mounds up to 20 ft (6.096 m) high.
- If we could do that ...
  We’d have skyscrapers four times the height of the Empire State building.

Swimming
A bull killer whale was timed in the eastern Pacific in 1958 swimming at 34.5 mph (55.5 km/h). Whales can swim underwater for an hour without coming up for air.
- If we could do that ...
  The world’s fastest swimmers could cross the Channel (21 miles or 34 km) in less than an hour, swimming underwater all the way.

Thinking
The common marmoset’s brain makes up 55.5% of its entire body weight.
- If we were like that ...
  Our head would have to be almost twice its normal size.

Read the article and explain the significance of these pictures.

Example: 1 – We could build this if we could build like termites.
10.1 Conditionals

1 Zero conditional

a) Form
   If + present simple + present simple in the main clause

b) Use
   To talk about what always happens.
   If you eat too much, you get fat.
   If you shout at Charlie, he starts crying.

2 First conditional

a) Form
   If + present simple + will for future in the main clause

b) Use
   To talk about what may possibly happen.
   If you go to the party, you’ll see Michael.
   You’ll be tired tomorrow if you don’t go to bed now.

3 Second conditional

a) Form
   If + past simple + would, could, etc., in the main clause
   We can use were instead of was after if. In a formal style, were is more common than was.

b) Use
   To talk about something:
   1. which is unreal, untrue or imagined
      If I was taller, I’d be able to reach that shelf.
      If I were taller, I’d be able to reach that shelf.
      If I knew her phone number, I’d give it to you.
   2. which will probably not happen in the future.
      If I lived to be 100, I’d have a big party.
      What would you do if you won the lottery?

4 Third conditional

a) Form
   If + past perfect + would have + past participle in the main clause

b) Use
   To talk about past situations that did not happen.
   If I’d known you were coming, I’d have cooked a proper meal.
   If you had been kinder to her, she wouldn’t have left.

1 Match 1–3 to sentences a–f.
   1. This sentence describes what always happens.
   2. This sentence describes what may possibly happen.
   3. This sentence describes something unlikely to happen or hypothetical.
      a) If I were a cheetah, I could run at 54 mph.
      b) If we go to the aquarium, we’ll see a killer whale.
      c) If you throw a ball for our dog, she always brings it back.
      d) If I arrive late for class, my teacher gets cross.
      e) If you lend him your bike, he’ll be really pleased.
      f) If I won the lottery, I would travel round the world.

2 Now look at the names of these different grammatical structures. Match each of them to one of the sentences in Exercise 1.1.

   A
   Zero conditional: If + present simple + present simple

   B
   1st conditional: If + present simple + future form

   C
   2nd conditional: If + past simple + would, could, etc.

   Grammar reference 10.1 p. 143

Think about three things that always happen. Tell another student, using the zero conditional.

Example: If I play a game with my dad and he loses, he gets annoyed.

   1. If I don’t get enough sleep at night, ...
   2. If I go out with my friend, (add name), ...
   3. If I am late for my English class, ...
   4. If I don’t have any lunch, ...
   5. If I spend all weekend studying, ...
   6. If I eat a big meal late at night, ...
Grammar: conditionals (2)

1 Read these sentences.
1 If I’d caught the train, I wouldn’t have met her.
2 I don’t know what I would have done if I hadn’t been a film star.

2 Choose a), b) or c) to make these statements about the 3rd conditional correct.

1 The 3rd conditional is used to describe something in the a) past b) present c) future which could have happened, but didn’t.
   It often expresses regret or criticism.
2 It is formed like this:
   If + a) past perfect b) present perfect c) past simple, + could/would have + past participle

Grammar reference 10.1 p. 143

There is a mistake in each of these sentences. Find it and correct it.
Example: 1 If I hadn’t eaten that fish, I wouldn’t have been sick.
1 If I hadn’t ate that fish, I wouldn’t have been sick.
2 I would have be very happy if my parents had bought me a horse.
3 If he worked harder, he probably could have passed his exams.
4 I would had phoned her if it hadn’t been so late.
5 She wouldn’t have left him if he haven’t spent so much time at the office.
6 Did they have known what to do if you hadn’t told them?

7 I couldn’t have gone to university if my parents didn’t give me some money every year.
8 If he’d got in the team, he would had to go to training sessions three times a week.
Match a clause from column A with a clause from column B to make a 1st conditional sentence.

A
If you do the washing-up,
If you go for a walk,
If you leave now,
If you're hungry,
If you want to come,

B
you can take my umbrella.
you should go on the London Eye.
we'll stop and get a sandwich.
you'll just catch the last train.
I'll dry.

Say if you would do the things in these statements. If not, what would you do instead?

Example: 1 I wouldn't buy a motorbike, I'd buy a new computer!

1 If I won £10,000 on the lottery, I would buy a motorbike.
2 If I could introduce one new law, I would make entrance to all cinemas free on Mondays.
3 If I could have a holiday in any country in the world, I would go to the USA.
4 If I could play one musical instrument really well, it would be the guitar.
5 If I could take only one CD (and CD player) to a desert island, it would be Talking On Corners by The Corrs.

There is a word missing in each of these sentences. Add the missing word.

Example: 1 If they do not leave now, they'll be late.

1 If they not leave now, they'll be late.
2 We go travelling if we had the money.
3 You mix the colours blue and red, you get purple.
4 What will you do it rains?
5 If I had more time, I help you fix your bike.
6 If I finish my work, I meet you at the cinema.
7 If I lived near the sea, I go swimming every day.
8 If you don't your homework, our teacher gets annoyed.

Read these sentences and decide if each one would most naturally be a zero, 1st or 2nd conditional sentence. Then put the verbs in an appropriate form in each one.

Example: 1 1st conditional: If you can come to the meal tonight, will you ring me?

1 If you (can) come to the meal tonight, (you ring) me?
2 If you (press) that button, you (get) extra sugar.
3 (you mind) if I (open) the window?
4 I (cycle) to school if it (be not) quite so far.
Deep Sleep

For most of them, seven to eight hours a night is (26) ... The bed (26) ... of sleep you need.
Example:
For each question, mark the correct letter. A, B, or C on your answer sheet.

For each question, choose the correct word for each space.

10.

Questions 25-35
Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Example:

0  A became  B changed  C reached  D earned  Answer: 0  A  B  C  D

James Cook

James Cook sailed around the world in the late 18th century and (0) ............... famous as an explorer. He first went to sea in 1746. Eleven years later, he (26) ............... the navy. He was a very good sailor and (27) ............... was not long before he was given his own ship.

In 1768, the Royal Society (28) ............... a scientific voyage to Tahiti. Cook was asked to command the ship, Endeavour, and to take a group of scientists (29) ............... board. The voyage lasted three years. Cook made (30) ............... that his sailors ate fresh fruit. In this way, he was able to (31) ............... them from the terrible illnesses (32) ............... by a bad diet.

Cook was the first European to draw maps of New Zealand and to (33) ............... eastern Australia. He also sailed to Antarctica and drew maps of the Pacific and its (34) ............... islands. In 1779, he died (35) ............... a fight in Hawaii.

26  A connected  B met  C joined  D added
27  A there  B it  C that  D he
28  A developed  B fetched  C organised  D performed
29  A at  B on  C for  D with
30  A true  B real  C exact  D sure
31  A avoid  B mind  C save  D help
32  A caused  B supplied  C appeared  D happened
33  A realise  B know  C learn  D discover
34  A most  B more  C much  D many
35  A while  B during  C since  D until


**Part 5**

**Questions 26–35**

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>A reached</td>
<td>B arrived</td>
<td>C got</td>
<td>D went</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Chocolate**

When the Spanish explorer Cortez (0) .......... Mexico in the sixteenth century, he found the people there using a drink they (26) .......... chocolate. It tasted quite strong (27) .......... it had pepper in it. To (28) .......... it taste better, the Spanish added sugar to it. When chocolate first came to Europe in the seventeenth century, people started to drink it with milk, (29) .......... of water. Nowadays, tonnes of chocolate and cocoa are (30) .......... to factories, where they are turned (31) .......... many popular sweets and cakes.

(32) .......... chocolate and cocoa come from the fruit of the cacao tree. Cacao trees (33) .......... only be grown in hot countries, as they need a warm climate. Cacao is an American plant, (34) .......... still grows wild in the northern part of South America. Countries in Central and South America were the first to grow it, but today Africa (35) .......... the world with the most chocolate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26</th>
<th>A announced</th>
<th>B told</th>
<th>C called</th>
<th>D declared</th>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A while</td>
<td>B because</td>
<td>C so</td>
<td>D whether</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>A let</td>
<td>B cause</td>
<td>C allow</td>
<td>D make</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>A apart</td>
<td>B except</td>
<td>C rather</td>
<td>D instead</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>A delivered</td>
<td>B directed</td>
<td>C prepared</td>
<td>D produced</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>A down</td>
<td>B into</td>
<td>C off</td>
<td>D over</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>A Both</td>
<td>B Every</td>
<td>C Either</td>
<td>D Each</td>
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<td>A ought</td>
<td>B can</td>
<td>C have</td>
<td>D might</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>A what</td>
<td>B which</td>
<td>C who</td>
<td>D whose</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A brings</td>
<td>B fetches</td>
<td>C supplies</td>
<td>D gives</td>
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Filming Everest

Film-maker David Breashears (0) .......... already climbed Mount Everest three times when he (26) .......... to make a film, so that audiences could share his (27) .......... .

He set off on this nine-week adventure the following spring, with his photographic equipment and with six climbers from (28) .......... the world. (29) .......... the conditions were hard and dangerous, with temperatures of -40°C, the climbers made good (30) .......... . Then, when they were just one thousand metres from their goal, there was a terrible (31) .......... . The team didn’t give (32) .......... , however. They hid in a tent on the mountainside until it passed. Thirteen days later they (33) .......... the top.

‘I was so tired that it was (34) .......... to enjoy our success at first,’ said David. ‘Climbing Everest is difficult enough but filming made it (35) .......... harder. I am really proud we did it in the end!’

26 A invited         B decided         C organised         D requested
27 A acts           B events           C occupations       D experiences
28 A along         B above           C about            D around
29 A Although       B Because         C Since            D Unless
30 A improvement   B progress        C increase        D development
31 A climate       B storm           C weather         D air
32 A out           B back            C away            D up
33 A arrived       B landed         C reached         D entered
34 A impossible    B unable         C unfit           D improbable
35 A ever          B more           C even            D as
Reading  PART 5

TIP
When you read the text for the second time, think about a possible word for the gap before you look at the choices.

Someone has answered the questions, but they have made some mistakes. Two of the answers are correct, but eight are wrong. Look carefully at all the gaps, and ask yourself questions:

- Does the word make sense?
- Does it fit grammatically?
- Are there any words after the gap that are important?

Correct the wrong answers.

Part 5

Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Example:

0  A  worked  B  earned  C  operated  D  employed

Answer: 0  A  B  C  D

Jacqui Swift

Jacqui Swift has (0) .......... as a journalist for newspapers, a music magazine and TV programmes. At the (26) .......... , she is writing for a music website (27) .......... started last month.

'I (28) ............ to write for the internet because this is where you find the very latest information about bands. I love the speed of the internet. I can write a piece in the morning and see it (29) ............ on the website in the afternoon. The same story won't be in the newspapers (30) ............ the next day. It may (31) ............ up to six weeks before you see it in some magazines.

I am a (32) ............ of a team. We have to work fast and mustn't make any (33) ............ , so it can be stressful. But we all get along (34) ............ with each other. I find it really exciting to think that our work (35) ............ read all round the world!'
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A period</td>
<td>B time</td>
<td>C moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A which</td>
<td>B what</td>
<td>C who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A thought</td>
<td>B persuaded</td>
<td>C imagined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A show</td>
<td>B appear</td>
<td>C attend</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A over</td>
<td>B during</td>
<td>C towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A take</td>
<td>B last</td>
<td>C stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A worker</td>
<td>B colleague</td>
<td>C member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A faults</td>
<td>B mistakes</td>
<td>C accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>A good</td>
<td>B strongly</td>
<td>C well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A is</td>
<td>B will</td>
<td>C has</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Grammar 1: can/could/be able to**

**About the language**

*can/could/be able to*

**Use**

*can*  
We use *can* to talk about present and future ability.

*He can play the violin.*

*They can't start the work until next month.*

*could*  
We use *could* to talk about general past ability.

*She could walk before she was a year old.*

*Could you speak French when you were ten?*

We also use *can* and *could* in requests.

*Can you carry the shopping for me?*

*Could you lend me your bicycle?*

*be able*  
We use *am/is/are/is* able to to talk about present ability.

*He is able to swim 500 metres in ten minutes.*

We use *will be able to* to talk about future ability.

*We will be able to move house next spring.*

We use *was/were able to* to say that somebody managed to do something on one occasion (usually something that was not easy).

*He was able to hold his breath for five minutes.*

---

1. **Five of these sentences have mistakes. Find and correct the mistakes and then tick (✓) the other sentences.**

   1. My mother *could to* speak Chinese when she was young.

   2. Were you able go to the bank at lunchtime?

   3. I don’t be able to see you today.

   4. Can you finish the report by Friday?

   5. I couldn't get tickets for the concert.

   6. We don’t can afford to buy a new car.

   7. Will you be able to come to the party?

   8. Can you be able to help me with this exercise?

2. **Write questions with be able to about these comments. Use the verbs in the box.**

   - borrow
   - drive
   - afford
   - get
   - come

   **A:** I’m having my 18th birthday party next Monday night and I’m inviting all my friends.

   **B:** Will they be able to come on a Monday night?

   **A:** I’m going to go out and buy a Ferrari the next day.

   **B:** You will get the bank to lend me the money.

   **A:** I haven’t passed my driving test yet.

   **B:** You will find it if you haven’t got a licence.

---

**Typical mistakes**

We spent all day walking around and finally we were able to find a cheap hotel.
3 Decide whether you can use could and was/were able to in these sentences. If you can only use was able to, cross out could. If you can use both, put a tick (✓).

0 I was able /could get to the bank just before it closed. ■
1 He was able /could speak several languages by the time he was twelve. ■
2 They were able /could get tickets for the concert on Friday. ■
3 She was able /could find out how to pronounce memorise by looking it up in a dictionary. ■
4 We were able /could meet our friends for a coffee on the last day of our holiday. ■
5 You were able /could read at least a year before you started school. ■

4 Choose the correct word for each space. Circle your answer.

My cousin Lucy has a photographic memory. If she reads a page in a book, she (1) _______________ remember the whole thing word for word. She (2) _______________ study nearly as hard as me. I revised every day for a week before our last history test and I still (3) _______________ remember a lot of important dates. Luckily, I (4) _______________ remember a lot of other information and I always get extra marks for that. Lucy only read through the chapters we had studied once the night before and she (5) _______________ get all the questions right. I (6) _______________ get her to tell me how she does it.

1 A could  B must  C can
2 A doesn't have to  B mustn't  C couldn't
3 A didn't have to  B couldn't  C mustn't
4 A can  B had to  C was able to
5 A was able to  B could  C can
6 A must  B have to  C can

Grammar 1: must, mustn't, have to, don't have to ➤ CB page 59

About the language

must, mustn't, have to, don't have to

We use must, mustn't and have to to express strong obligation and necessity.

We use don't have to to express lack of obligation.

must

We use must to talk about obligations that come from the speaker. Must is often used for personal opinions.

I must get some milk before the shops close.

mustn't

We use mustn't to tell people not to do things. You mustn't say things like that to your father.

have to

We use have to to talk about strong obligations that do not come from the speaker. Have to is often used for things that are outside the speaker's control.

I have to wear glasses when I drive.

don't have to

We use don't have to to talk about a lack of obligation in the present or future.

I don't have to go to school tomorrow. It's a holiday.

I must get a new tennis racket.

mustn't

You mustn't use your mobile phone in the library.

don't have to

You don't have to train very hard to enjoy some sports.
1 Complete these sentences. Use must or have to and the verbs in the box.

wear write take meet up see send

0 You (must) see Spielberg's latest film. It's on at the Rex Cinema.

1 I (must) give Carla a card. It's her birthday next week.

2 We (must) go for a coffee sometime. I can't wait to hear all your news.

3 'You (must) wear a helmet, even if you're only travelling a short distance,' said the police officer.

4 Sara (must) do a two-thousand-word essay for her history exam.

5 I (must) finish these tablets three times a day for the next week.

2 Write sentences about these signs. Use mustn't.

0 You mustn't smoke in the hospital.

1 You mustn't walk on the grass.

2 No Parking

3

4 No football on the beach

5

3 Tell someone else about these obligations. Use ... says I have to ... .

0 'You must wear a crash helmet,' said her father.

My father says I have to wear a crash helmet.

1 'And you must always be home before 11 p.m.,' he added.

2 'You must drink more water, especially when it's hot like this,' said the doctor.

3 'Eat lots of fruit and vegetables,' she added.

4 'You must brush your teeth after every meal,' said the dentist.

5 'And I want you to have a check-up every six months,' she added.

4 Underline the best alternative.

Mireia: I (0) have to/must remember to get tickets for Charlots of Fire. It's on at the Film Festival tomorrow night. The film guide says you (1) have to/must get there early to get a good seat.

Laurent: Why don't you phone and reserve some seats? That way, you (2) don't have to/mustn't get there until they open the doors to the cinema at eight o'clock. By the way, I (3) have to/must tell you who we saw there on Saturday. Bettina and Alberto!

Mireia: Do you think they're back together?

Laurent: It looks as if they are. Sorry, Mireia. There's someone at the door. I (4) have to/must go. Listen, we (5) have to/must get together soon.

Mireia: Yes, and you (6) have to/must tell me everything about Bettina and Alberto!
Grammar 1: Defining relative clauses

About the language

Defining relative clauses
- We use defining relative clauses to define or identify a noun. They tell us exactly which person, thing, time or place we are talking about. No commas are used.

  1. Gregoria Alonso is the woman who has moved into the house next door.
  2. She's the woman whose son plays in a rock band.
  3. What's the name of the island where they 'talk' by whistling?
  4. 1984 was the year when I left London.
  5. Here's the book which Bea lent me.

- **We can use that instead of who, which or when.**

  1. This is the shop that I told you about.
  2. This is the dictionary that the teacher recommended.
  3. 1989 was the year that people first walked on the moon.

- Whose is used for people and things.

  1. That's the house whose roof fell in.

- When who, which etc. is the object of the verb you can leave it out of the sentence.

  object       object
  1. Bea read several books that summer. The book (which/that) she read about the Canary Islands was very interesting.

Typical mistakes

- That's the hotel where we stayed last year.
- That's the boy who I told you about birh.
- She's the girl that she likes me.

Exercise 1: Match the first halves to the second halves.

0. Wednesday is the day
1. Nayra is the member of my family
2. 'Beautiful' is the perfume
3. 'Noctua' is the name of the discotheque
4. I can't remember the name of the song
5. Nayra says the group

- a) when my sister Nayra is coming home.
- b) that made the record are coming here next month.
- c) that was playing that night.
- d) who I get on with best.
- e) where she met her boyfriend.
- f) which Nayra likes to wear.

Exercise 2: Tania is visiting the place where she grew up. Choose the correct relative pronouns from the box to complete her sentences.

which, where, who, when, whose

0. 'That's the house...... we used to live.'
1. 'And there's the school .............. I used to go to.'
2. 'And that's Obdulia. She's the woman .............. daughter was my best friend.'
3. 'She's the girl .............. I ran away with.'
4. 'Hermigua was the village .............. they found us.'
5. '1966 was the year .............. we ran away.'
Put the words in order to make sentences with defining relative clauses.

1. La Gomera one of the places whistling language use they where is.
2. our holidays is also we go for it where.
3. when August the month is go there usually we
4. Stelios the boy who is Greek met I there summer last.
5. the one he is brother whose plays for Newcastle United
6. team won the championship that Newcastle United were not the

Tick (✓) the sentences where it is possible to leave out the relative pronoun.
1. We've got two cats that we've had since they were kittens.
2. Sam is the one that you can see in the photo.
3. Max is the one that sleeps in this basket.
4. This ball is the toy that Max likes to play with.
5. Pettreat is the only brand of cat food that they will eat.
6. Coombes is the only supermarket that sells Pettreat.
7. Sunday is the day that Coombes is closed.

Grammar 2: Non-defining relative clause
► CB page 77

About the language

Non-defining relative clauses

- We use non-defining relative clauses to give extra information. They tell us more about a person, thing, time or place that is already identified.
- Commas are used before and after the relative clause.
- Non-defining relative clauses are generally more formal and more common in writing.
- We don't usually use that in non-defining relative clauses.

- Busselton, where my friend Lily lives, is in Western Australia.
- In August, when my father has his holidays, we are all going to La Gomera.
- Stelios, who has just walked in, is the boy my sister is going out with.
- I read Stephen King's latest book, which I found absolutely terrifying.

Typical mistakes

- Budapest, where my cousins live, is one of my favourite cities.
Decide if these sentences contain defining or non-defining relative clauses. Mark them D or ND.

1. My mother, who went to a French school, still speaks French with her sisters. [ ]
2. My father always speaks to us in Greek, which is his first language. [ ]
3. That's the International School where I studied. [ ]
4. The International Baccalaureate is an examination that many students take at the end of school. [ ]
5. Medicine, which is what I am studying, is a very demanding degree course. [ ]
6. Dr Divasson is the teacher whose classes I enjoy most. [ ]

Punctuate these sentences.

0. My friend Clara, who I met in England, is from Barcelona.
1. To celebrate her birthday which is next week we are all going out for a pizza.
2. Pizzeria Da Canio where we went for my birthday last year as well is not very expensive.
3. In September when Clara will be in Dublin I might go and visit her.
4. The family she is going to stay with who have twin daughters called Maeve and Sinead is really nice.
5. Trinity College, Dublin where Maeve and Sinead are studying has a special course for students of English as a foreign language.
6. At Christmas when Clara goes back to Barcelona Maeve and Sinead are going to organise a big farewell party for her.

Join the following sentences to make one sentence with a non-defining relative clause.

0. Billy Wilder was one of Hollywood's most famous film directors and writers. He was not a native speaker of English: **Billy Wilder, who was not a native speaker of English, was one of Hollywood’s most famous film directors and writers.**

1. His English was not very good when he arrived in the United States. He had learnt all his English from listening to songs.

2. *Some Like it Hot* is one of his best-known films. It starred Marilyn Monroe.

3. Billy Wilder shared a room with an actor called Peter Laurie. He was also trying to find work.

4. Eventually Peter Laurie became very famous. He was in the film *Casablanca*.

5. By 2002 Billy Wilder had written more than **Billy Wilder died then.**
Grammar

10 a Complete the extracts from the texts using the words in the box.

who where which whose when that

1 Ingram became one of those lucky people _____ won the big prize.
2 During the show _____ Ingram won, viewers heard someone coughing regularly.
3 He nervously looked around the studio _____ he was being filmed.
4 The man _____ fame meant that he received 500 letters a day ...
5 Whittok suffered from an allergy _____ was making him cough.
6 _____ the truth was revealed, nineteen months later, they were caught.

b Use the sentences in Ex. 10a to complete the Active grammar box.

Active grammar

Ingram became one of those lucky people who won the big prize...
... who won the big prize ... is an example of a defining relative clause; it defines exactly who or what we are talking about. This is essential information about a person, a place or a thing.

Use who or _____ for people
Use _____ or _____ for things or animals
Use _____ for places
Use _____ for possessions
Use _____ for time

In spoken English we often use that instead of who or which.
The actress that stars in that film has beautiful eyes ...

We can leave out the pronouns who, which or that if they are the object of the relative clause.

Quiz shows are programmes I never watch.

see Reference page 31

11 a Add who, which or where to each sentence.
1 That's the studio the last Bond film was made.
2 He's the man helps the director.
3 I've seen the film won an award at Cannes.
4 The quiz show host is the same woman reads the news.
5 Did she like the camera you bought her?
6 Here's the house I grew up.

b Which sentence in Ex. 11a doesn't need a relative pronoun?

12 Link the two sentences by using who, where, which, whose, when or that. There may be more than one possible answer.

That's the road. The accident happened there.

That's the road where the accident happened.

1 Last year I met a boy. His father is a pilot.
2 She loves the city. She was born there.
3 This is her new novel. It has already sold 500,000 copies.
4 We work for a small company. You haven't heard of the company.
5 I like the start of spring. Flowers begin to grow.
6 He's an actor. I have never seen him perform.
7 We met the artist. His exhibition was in town.
8 The children like to stay on the beach. On the beach they can play.
9 I had a great time. My cousins from New Zealand stayed with us.
10 That's the man. He won the big prize.
Grammar 1: Gerunds ➤ CB page 21

About the language

Gerunds

- We use gerunds when we are talking about an action or activity which is the subject of the sentence.
  
  Swimming is one of my favourite activities.

- We use gerunds when the verb is immediately after a preposition.
  
  I'm looking forward to seeing you.

- We thought of buying her some perfume.

Typical mistakes

- of waiting
  
  I'm tired of waiting for the bus.
  
  I'm nervous about taking the exam.

- of
  
  She was afraid of flying.

Complete these sentences about the signs on the right.

1. __________ is not allowed inside the building.

2. __________ your dog into the supermarket with you is not allowed.

3. __________ your trolley on the escalator is not allowed.

4. __________ your mobile phone or laptop computer switched on is dangerous.

5. __________ and __________ in the library have been banned.

6. __________ photos during the concert is not allowed.

- Complete the second sentence so that it is similar in meaning to the first sentence. Start each sentence with a gerund.

0. I feel confident when I wear yellow.

  *Wearing yellow makes me feel confident.*

1. I feel anxious when I go for job interviews.

2. I feel lazy when I get up late.

3. I feel stronger if I take vitamin tablets.

4. I feel more relaxed if I get enough sleep.

5. I seem aggressive if I shout loudly at other people.

6. I feel unhealthy if I eat a lot of fat and sugar.
Match the sentence beginnings to the sentence endings.

1. I'm tired ...
2. My sister is really good ...
3. I'm looking forward ...
4. They apologised ...
5. Are you interested ...

a) in making new friends and improving your English?
b) of watching these boring old shows on TV.
   Let's go out!
c) for making so much noise.
d) at fixing machines.
e) to going on holiday.

Complete these sentences with prepositions from the box. Some prepositions can be used more than once.

without for of to before about

1. ................. going out in the sun, use some sunscreen.
2. Do you have a special place ................. keeping old letters?
3. One way ................. make a good impression is to wear the right colours.
4. There's no need to be nervous ................. meeting my parents. They're very easy-going.
5. I closed the door ................. realising I didn't have the key.
6. Instead ................. going by train we decided to walk.
7. What's your excuse ................. arriving so late?
8. I thought ................. going to Australia for Christmas but I decided not to.
9. ................. thinking, I told Nieves about the surprise party.
10. I always listen to the weather forecast ................. deciding what to wear.

Grammar 2: Gerunds and infinitives

About the language

Gerunds and infinitives

Verbs + gerund

Some verbs are followed by a gerund.

enjoy, imagine, suggest, avoid, involve, consider, finish

Verbs + infinitive

Some verbs are followed by an infinitive. We use many of these verbs to talk about things we will do in the future.

I hope to visit India next summer.

Here are some verbs that are followed by an infinitive:

decide, plan, agree, offer, arrange, hope, manage

Typical mistakes

He suggested going by car.

We decided to go to the beach in the afternoon.

There are mistakes in seven of these sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. I really enjoy to cook.
2. When I'm older, I hope to become a chef.
3. I'm considering to go to Paris to study at a famous cooking school.
4. I could only go if I manage improving my French.
5. A friend suggested to going to a language school.
6. But I've decided not to do this.
7. I've got some friends who speak French and they've offered to teach me.
8 I've agreed teaching them Italian in exchange.
9 We've arranged to meet for our first class next week.
10 We plan spend half the time on French and the other half on Italian.
11 I imagine myself speaking perfect French in a couple of months.
12 When I finish to study, I always cook myself a delicious meal.

Vocabulary | -ing/-ed adjectives

4 Look at the examples and complete the rules.
   I am frightened.
   It is frightening.
   1 We use -ed adjectives to talk about feelings/the situations that cause the feelings.
   2 We use -ing adjectives to talk about feelings/the situations that cause the feelings.

5 Choose the correct adjective.
   1 I'm going to watch the World Cup final tonight. I'm so ______ (excited/exciting).
   2 I'm ______. I've just been for a long run.
       (exhausted/exhausting)
   3 Can we stop talking about politics? It's very ______. (bored/boring)
   4 I'm not watching that horror film. It's too ______. (frightened/frightening)
   5 I hate getting up early every day. It's so ______. (tired/tiring)
   6 I don't watch the news on television, because I find it too ______. (depressed/depressing)
   7 I don't walk on my own at night. I'm too ______.
       (frightened/frightening)
   8 I love sitting in a café and reading the newspaper in the morning. I find it very ______.
       (relaxed/relaxing)
   9 I find English grammar a bit ______. (confused/confusing)

6 Think about these questions and then discuss them with another student. Ask follow-up questions like "Why?"
   1 What do you find confusing?
   2 What makes you annoyed?
   3 What do you do when you are bored?
   4 What do you find depressing?
   5 What do you find relaxing?
### Vocabulary

- discuss.
- What are the worst/best meals you have ever had?

2. Do you like food from other countries? What types of food do you like best?

3. What is the difference between:
   - meal/dish?
   - dessert/side dish?
   - service/tip?
   - tablecloth/napkin?

b. Check your answers on page 146.

---

### Reading

3. a. You are going to read about a strange restaurant experience. Match these words from the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 long</th>
<th>a) café</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 hungry</td>
<td>b) existed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 roadside</td>
<td>c) road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 delicious</td>
<td>d) soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 never</td>
<td>e) imagination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 wonderful</td>
<td>f) and tired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Work in pairs. What do you think happens in the story? Use the phrases in Ex. 3a and photos to help you.

4. Now read the story to check your ideas. Why do you think the man never found the café again?

5. Find eight factual mistakes in the following summary, and correct them.

   While two engineers, who were hungry, were driving through a busy area in Iran, they stopped in a small city. They found a little café. The owner of the café, who spoke a little English, offered to serve them a meal. The meal, which was delicious, was surprisingly expensive. After they had finished eating, the restaurant owner asked the engineers to recommend his restaurant to their friends. They did this, but the engineer's friends didn't believe it was possible to find such a poor restaurant in such a remote area. In the end, the engineer returned to the village with his wife. However, when they arrived, they couldn't find the train station. Eventually, they asked a local man about the restaurant. He said he had never heard of it, and he had been there for thirty years.
Lesson 14

Grammar

auxiliary verbs

1. Put the words in correct order to make sentences.
   hasn't cinema time far to long he a been the.
   He hasn't been to the cinema for a long time.
   
   1. do what summer you did last?

   2. home at cook do normally you?

   3. place been this ever you to have?

   4. nights go does friend Friday best on your where?

   ___________ ?

   ___________ ?

   ___________ ?

   ___________ ?

   ___________ ?

   2 points

Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple

2. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Six years ago I went (go) to Düsseldorf in order to work as an au pair because I (1) _______ (always enjoy) working with children. At that time I (2) _______ (cannot) speak any German but I (3) _______ (learn) it in a short time thanks to the family I was living with. My stay in Germany was a long one and, ever since I (4) _______ (return) to England, I (5) _______ (work) as a translator. I (6) _______ (have) this job for six months now.

3 points

relative clauses

4. Underline the correct relative pronoun to complete these sentences.

This is the small town _______. I was brought up.
(a) which (b) where (c) that

1. Would the person _______. car is parked in front of the door kindly move it?
(a) who (b) which (c) whose

2. That was the moment _______. he started to feel really nervous.
(a) where (b) that (c) when

3. She always helps people _______. are less fortunate than herself.
(a) who (b) whose (c) which

4. It is a machine _______. is used for cutting paper.
(a) where (b) that (c) who

3 points
**talking about the future**

5 Complete the sentences using the correct future form.

*Did you know that we are going to buy a new house in the suburbs?*

1 A couple from Leeds _________ (buy) our old cottage. It has all been arranged.

2 That's the doorbell. I _______ (answer) it.

3 Some time next year we _______ (build) a new fireplace for the living room.

4 Good lord! Is that the time? I'm sorry but I _______ (have) to go.

5 It's our anniversary tomorrow and we _______ (have) a big party at home. We have invited a lot of people.

6 We have quite a few problems to solve but I think everything _______ (be) okay.

**modal verbs of obligation and prohibition**

7 Complete the sentences using must(n't), should(n't) and don't (doesn't) have to.

*You don't have to work long hours if you don't want to in this job and timetables are quite flexible.*

1 You really _______ be good with people in order to be a good seller.

2 I know that your job is quite hectic so you _______ try to relax more at home.

3 You _______ come in here with your dog because it is strictly forbidden.

4 One of the best things about my job is that I _______ get up early every day.

5 As you have a headache, you _______ go out tonight.

6 We _______ wear a shirt and tie every day at work because our boss expects us to look smart.

**comparatives and superlatives**

6 Complete the text using a comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

*I feel a lot more relaxed (relaxed) after my trip to Prague. In fact, it has probably been (1) _______ _______ (good) holiday I've had for a long time. This city has (2) _______ _______ (picturesque) architecture than most other places, although perhaps it is not (3) _______ (easy) to live in as other parts of the country where life is (4) _______ _______ (peaceful). Although Prague can be a bit noisy with so many tourists, it is still a really fantastic place to visit.*

**First Conditional with if/when/unless/as soon as**

8 Underline the correct option in these sentences.

*If/When you don't help me with this right now, I'll be annoyed.*

1 I'll learn lots of Spanish when/as soon as I travel to Mexico next year.

2 I won't buy any food unless/if I start to feel hungry.

3 As soon as/if I get home this evening I'll call you.

4 Unless/If they run out of money, they will try to borrow some.
Grammar

uses of like

1 Write questions for these answers using the word like.
A: What does she look like?
B: She is tall with fair hair and blue eyes.
1 A: ____________________________ ?
   B: No, they are completely different. Sam is reserved and shy while Mathew is very sociable and friendly.
2 A: ____________________________ ?
   B: Tonight? I don’t know really. Maybe go out and see a film or perhaps just relax at home.
3 A: ____________________________ ?
   B: Oh, Rome is special. It’s a fascinating historical city.
4 A: ____________________________ ?
   B: Yes, very much. In fact, I think spaghetti is one of my favourite dishes.

2 points

articles

2 Fill the gaps in this text with a, an, the or nothing (-).

Last summer, I went on a special tour of a range of mountains in (1) _______ north of Mexico to observe and photograph some wild cats in their natural habitat. I think (2) _______ wild cats are fascinating animals and I have studied them all my life.

While we were climbing up a steep hill, (3) _______ tour guide suddenly shouted that he had just seen (4) _______ enormous snake. Everyone was terrified for a moment but fortunately (5) _______ snake disappeared into the trees. Apart from this little shock, everything else on the tour was fine and our guide gave us (6) _______ very interesting and useful information about the area.

3 points

subject and object questions

3 Write questions for these answers.
A: Which car did Tim choose?
B: Tim finally chose the Renault.
1 A: Who ____________________________ ?
   B: Curtis Hanson directed the film LA Confidential.
2 A: When ____________________________ ?
   B: Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.
3 A: Which ____________________________ ?
   B: A 500cc Suzuki won the motorcycle race.
4 A: What ____________________________ ?
   B: Someone’s hand touched Fred on the shoulder.
5 A: Where ____________________________ ?
   B: Carol saw the concert in Leeds.
6 A: How many ____________________________ ?
   B: Tanya bought three books.

3 points

modals of ability

4 Complete the text using four of the words from the box.

can can’t could couldn’t able manage

Now I can use computers well for most applications but only five years ago I (1) _______ understand anything about them. I remember one day at work when I didn’t even (2) _______ to send an email correctly and I wasn’t (3) _______ to use the Word programme very well either. I did a couple of computer courses, however, and made good progress. Only six months after that I (4) _______ do all of the things that were necessary for my job.

2 points
**Grammar**

**Present Simple and Present Continuous**

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose either the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
   
   I don't understand (not understand) this lesson very well.

   1. I can't speak to you now because I ________ (work) on a very urgent document at the moment.

   2. Yes, now I ________ (remember) exactly what happened.

   3. From time to time we ________ (climb) mountains to the north of our city.

   4. I definitely ________ (not want) to lose touch with my ex-classmates.

   5. Mary ________ (do) a computer course because she needs it for her job.

   6. I ________ (think) that Hitchcock was a truly wonderful film director.

**Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple**

2. Complete the sentences with either the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple using a suitable verb of your choice.

   When he was alive, my grandfather ________ some beautiful wooden ornaments.

   1. All my life I ________ to Rolling Stones records.

   2. The other day I ________ a window in my house and my dad was furious.

   3. Paul ________ volleyball since he was a small child.

   4. We ________ in Canada for six years but last month we came back to Britain permanently.

**Relative Clauses**

3. Complete the text with an appropriate relative pronoun.

   This is the place ________ the crime was committed. At the time ________ the body was found by two joggers, the police were quickly informed. Three suspects ________ were seen in the area late yesterday evening are being questioned. The woman ________ husband was killed is being comforted by relatives and the weapon ________ was used to murder the victim still hasn't been found.

   **2 points**

**Past Simple and Past Continuous**

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose either the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

   1. I ________ (meet) my wife for the first time when I ________ (live) in Belgium.

   2. While I ________ (walk) along the road last night, I ________ (see) a terrible car accident.

   3. Then he ________ (sit) down at the table and ________ (open) the newspaper.

   **3 points**

**Comparatives and Superlatives**

5. Complete the sentences using the information below.

   James: 66kg  Gordon: 63kg  Don: 66kg  Ken: 81kg

   Gordon is not as heavy as Don.

   1. Ken is ________ James.

   2. Gordon is ________ of the four men.

   3. Ken isn't as ________ the others.

   4. James is as ________ Don.

   **2 points**

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GRAMMAR

Write the auxiliary verb

1 What _____ you like to do in your free time?

2 _____ you ever seen an elephant?

3 They _____ work here any more.

4 Do you play the piano? Yes, I _____.

5 _____ she know where the office is?

Write the correct form of the verb (present simple or continuous)

6 I (take) the dog for a walk every evening.

7 He (work) on a new project, just now.

8 We (plan) a trip to India.

9 He always (walk) to the shops.

10 I (try) to repair my car at the moment.

Write the correct tense

11 I (know) him all my life.

12 I (be) a student for three years.

13 He (have) eight girlfriends this year.

14 We (get) married in 1999.

15 You (do) any work all day.

VOCABULARY

Add the correct preposition

16 worry _____

17 interested _____

18 keen _____

19 good _____

20 use _____
Choose the best word
21 print/surf/visit a file
22 join/download/access the internet
23 repair/switch on/delete a document
24 work/visit/stop online
25 find/catch/research a file

Write for or since
26 ______ a while
27 ______ fifteen weeks
28 ______ last night
29 ______ this afternoon
30 ______ a couple of days

Reading
Richard Taylor works in London, but lives in a small town about fifty kilometres away. He
plays rugby for a team near his home. He has three circles of friends. During the week he goes
out with his work colleagues. He always has a drink with Dan and Matthew on Friday evenings.
At weekends, he meets up with some people from the rugby team. John, his wife Alice and the
team captain Steve are the people he has most in common with. Sometimes, he goes fishing
with his neighbours – Pete and Ron. They sit by the river and talk all day.

Complete the table:
Richard's Friends

Work: (31)_____, Matthew

(32)_____: John, (33)_____, Steve

(34)_____: (35)_____, Ron
Grammar

B. Put the sentences into the passive.
1 They make many films in India.
2 Someone invented the internet.
3 I gave you £5 last week.
4 The doctor told me to rest.
5 The police found the missing child.

Write the correct relative pronoun
6 The man ______ phoned is here.

7 He had an injury ______ stopped him playing tennis.

8 The course ______ I joined was very interesting.

9 The woman ______ bag you found says thank you.

10 That is the place ______ we met.

Choose the correct tense
11 (watch) ______ TV when the phone (12) (ring) ______. A voice (13) (tell) ______ me I had won 1,000,000 Euros. I (14) (listen) ______, but I (15) (not hear) ______ anything more.

VOCABULARY
Write E (equipment), P (people) or T (types of programme)
16 presenter
17 soap
18 microphone
19 contestant
20 documentary

Complete the phrases
21 ______ to a new house
22 ______ some damage
23 ______ a break
24 ______ first aid
25 ______ lost
Match the phrase to the newspaper section where you may find it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The company made a profit this year...</td>
<td>sports pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fog has caused accidents on roads...</td>
<td>science section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The star has had plastic surgery...</td>
<td>home news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He failed to break the world record...</td>
<td>business section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The experts made a discovery...</td>
<td>gossip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

READING

6.45 News For You: The latest local news from the region. Presented by Anne Jackson.

7.00 Million Dollar Letter: The popular quiz show in which contestants try to win prizes by solving word puzzles.

7.30 Home Town: The Soap Opera continues. Dawn has lost her car keys, but has to collect her children from school. Will she have to walk? Meanwhile, at the corner shop, Dennis has ordered two thousand loaves of bread, by mistake. Can he sell them all?

8.00 The Watching Eye: Current Affairs Documentary. This week James O’Connor investigates the cost of sending you children to university.

9.00 Film: The Crimson Shoes: Romantic comedy starring Anna Laybrook and Gary Heart. The story of an engaged couple’s search for the perfect wedding costume. But does she love him or the clothes? (Continued after the news)

10.00 National News: Presented by Harold Smith and Sarah Varney. Followed by the weather report.

Match the programme title with the type of programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Title</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31 News For You</td>
<td>Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Million Dollar Letter</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Home Town</td>
<td>Local News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 The Watching Eye</td>
<td>Quiz Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 The Crimson Shoes</td>
<td>Soap Opera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quick Placement Test

Part 1

Question 1 – 5

- Where can you see these notices?
- For questions 1 to 5, mark one letter A, B or C on your Answer Sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. YOU CAN LOOK, BUT DON'T TOUCH THE PICTURES</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - in an office</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - in a cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - in a museum</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. PLEASE GIVE THE RIGHT MONEY TO THE DRIVER</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - in a bank</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - on a bus</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - in a cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. NO PARKING PLEASE</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - in a street</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - on a book</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - on a table</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. CROSS BRIDGE FOR TRAINS TO EDINBURGH</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - in a bank</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - in a garage</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - in a station</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. KEEP IN A COLD PLACE</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - on clothes</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - on furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - on food</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 6–10

- In this section you must choose the word which best fits each space in the text below.
- For questions 6 to 10, mark one letter A, B, or C on your Answer Sheet

**THE STARS**

There are millions of stars in the sky. If you look (6)..............the sky on a clear night, it is possible to see about 3000 stars. They look small, but they are really (7)..............big hot balls of burning gas. Some of them are huge, but others are much smaller, like our planet Earth. The biggest stars are very bright, but they only live for a short time. Every day new stars (8)...........born and old stars die. All the stars are very far away. The light from the nearest star takes more (9)...........four years to reach Earth. Hundreds of years ago, people (10)............stars, like the North Star, to know which direction to travel in. Today you can still see that star.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.</th>
<th>A ▶ at</th>
<th>B ▶ up</th>
<th>C ▶ on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A ▶ B</td>
<td>B ▶ C</td>
<td>C ▶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.</th>
<th>A ▶ very</th>
<th>B ▶ too</th>
<th>C ▶ much</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A ▶ B</td>
<td>B ▶ C</td>
<td>C ▶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8.</th>
<th>A ▶ is</th>
<th>B ▶ be</th>
<th>C ▶ are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A ▶ B</td>
<td>B ▶ C</td>
<td>C ▶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9.</th>
<th>A ▶ that</th>
<th>B ▶ of</th>
<th>C ▶ than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A ▶ B</td>
<td>B ▶ C</td>
<td>C ▶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.</th>
<th>A ▶ use</th>
<th>B ▶ used</th>
<th>C ▶ using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A ▶ B</td>
<td>B ▶ C</td>
<td>C ▶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 11 - 15

- In this section you must choose the word which best fits each space in the texts.
- For questions 11 to 20, mark one letter A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.

**Good smiles ahead for young teeth**

Older Britons are the worst in Europe when it comes to keeping their teeth. But British youngsters (11).............more to smile about because (12).............teeth are among the best. Almost 80% of Britons over 65 have lost all or some (13).............their teeth according to a World Health Organisation survey. Eating too (14).............sugar is part of the problem. Among (15).............12-year-olds have on average only three missing, decayed or filled teeth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>getting</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>among</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>lot</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Christopher Columbus and the New World

On August 3, 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain to find a new route to India, China and Japan. At this time most people thought you would fall off the edge of the world if you sailed too far. Yet sailors such as Columbus had seen how a ship appeared to get lower and lower on the horizon as it sailed away. For Columbus this \(16\) ...........that the world was round. He \(17\) ..........to his men about the distance travelled each day. He did not want them to think that he did not \(18\) ............exactly where they were going. \(19\) ............., on October 12, 1492, Columbus and his men landed on a small island he named San Salvador.

Columbus believed he was in Asia, \(20\) .............he was actually in the Caribbean.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>made</td>
<td>pointed</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>proved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lied</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>cheated</td>
<td>asked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>find</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>expect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Secoundly</td>
<td>Finally</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. The children won’t go to sleep......we leave a light on outside their bedroom.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: except</th>
<th>B: otherwise</th>
<th>C: unless</th>
<th>D: but</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

22. I’ll give you my spare keys in case you.........home before me.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: would get</th>
<th>B: got</th>
<th>C: will get</th>
<th>D: get</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

23. My holiday in Paris gave me a great.........to improve my French accent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: occasion</th>
<th>B: chance</th>
<th>C: hope</th>
<th>D: possibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

24. The singer ended the concert.........her most popular song.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: by</th>
<th>B: with</th>
<th>C: in</th>
<th>D: as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

25. Because it had not rained for several months, there was a.........of water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: shortage</th>
<th>B: drop</th>
<th>C: scare</th>
<th>D: waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

26. I’ve always.........you as my best friend.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: regarded</th>
<th>B: thought</th>
<th>C: meant</th>
<th>D: supposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

27. She came to live her.........a month ago.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: quite</th>
<th>B: beyond</th>
<th>C: already</th>
<th>D: almost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

28. Don’t make such a.........! The dentist is only going to look at your teeth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: fuss</th>
<th>B: trouble</th>
<th>C: worry</th>
<th>D: reaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

29. He spent a long time looking for a tie which.........with his new shirt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: fixed</th>
<th>B: made</th>
<th>C: went</th>
<th>D: wore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

30. Fortunately.........from a bump on the head, she suffered no serious injuries from her fall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: other</th>
<th>B: except</th>
<th>C: besides</th>
<th>D: apart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. She had changed so much that........anyone recognised her.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; almost</td>
<td>B&gt; hardly</td>
<td>C&gt; not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. ...........teaching English, she also writes children’s books.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; Moreover</td>
<td>B&gt; As well as</td>
<td>C&gt; In addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. It was clear that the young couple were........of taking charge of the restaurant.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; responsible</td>
<td>B&gt; reliable</td>
<td>C&gt; capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. The book........of ten chapters, each one covering a different topic.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; comprises</td>
<td>B&gt; includes</td>
<td>C&gt; consists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Mary was disappointed with her new shirt as the colour........very quickly.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; bleached</td>
<td>B&gt; died</td>
<td>C&gt; vanished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. National leaders from all over the world are expected o attend the......meeting.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; peak</td>
<td>B&gt; summit</td>
<td>C&gt; top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Jane remained calm when she won the lottery and......about her business as if nothing had happened.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; came</td>
<td>B&gt; brought</td>
<td>C&gt; went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. I suggest we........outside the stadium tomorrow at 8:30.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; meeting</td>
<td>B&gt; meet</td>
<td>C&gt; met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. My remarks were........as a joke, but she was offended by them.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; pretended</td>
<td>B&gt; thought</td>
<td>C&gt; meant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. You ought to take up swimming for the........of your health.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A&gt; concern</td>
<td>B&gt; relief</td>
<td>C&gt; sake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2

Do not start this part unless told to do so by your test supervisor

Questions 41 – 45

- In this section you must choose the word which best fits each space in the texts.
- For questions 41 to 45, mark one letter A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.

**CLOCKS**

The clock was the first complex mechanical machinery to enter the home, (41)...........it was too expensive for the (42)...........person until the 19th century, when (43)...........production techniques lowered the price. Watches were also developed, but they (44)...........luxury items until 1868, When the first cheap pocket watch was designed in Switzerland. Watches later became (45)...........available, and Switzerland became the world’s leading watch manufacturing centre for the next 100 years.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>despite</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>although</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>vast</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>lasted</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>endured</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>mostly</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>chiefly</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Dublin City Walks**

What better way of getting to know a new city than by walking around it? Whether you choose the Medieval Walk, which will (46)........you to the 1000 years ago, find out about the more (47)........history of the city on the Eighteenth Century Walk, or meet the ghosts of Dublin's many writers on The Literary Walk, we know you will enjoy the experience.

Dublin City Walks (48)............twice daily. Meet your guide at 10.30 a.m. or 2.30 p.m. at the Tourist Information Office. No advance (49)........is necessary. Special (50)........are available for families, children and parties of more than ten people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>introduce</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>47.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>near</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>late</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>take place</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>occur</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>paying</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>reserving</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>funds</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>costs</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Question 51–60

- In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.
- For questions 51 to 60, mark one letter A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51. If you’re not too tired we could have a……..of tennis after lunch. | A | B | C | D |
|   | match | play | game | party |
| 52. Don’t you get tired………..watching TV every night? | A | B | C | D |
|   | with | by | of | at |
| 53. Go on, finish the dessert. It needs………..up because it won’t stay fresh until. | A | B | C | D |
|   | eat | eating | to eat | eaten |
| 54. We’re not used to………..invited to very formal occasions. | A | B | C | D |
|   | be | have | being | having |
| 55. I’d rather we………..meet this evening, because I’m very tired. | A | B | C | D |
|   | wouldn’t | shouldn’t | hadn’t | didn’t |
| 56. She obviously didn’t want to discuss the matter so I didn’t………..the point. | A | B | C | D |
|   | maintain | chase | follow | pursue |
| 57. Anyone………..after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval. | A | B | C | D |
|   | arrives | has arrived | arriving | arrived |
| 58. This new magazine is………..with interesting stories and useful information. | A | B | C | D |
|   | full | packed | thick | compiled |
| 59. The restaurant was far too noisy to be………..to relaxed conversation. | A | B | C | D |
|   | conducive | suitable | practical | fruitful |
| 60. In this branch of medicine, it is vital to………..open to new ideas. | A | B | C | D |
|   | stand | continue | hold | remain |
2 Which train will the woman catch?
   A   B   C

3 What should the students take with them tomorrow?
   A   B   C

4 What will they do at the weekend?
   A   B   C

5 What does the woman need to buy?
   A   B   C

6 How will the boy get to school?
   A   B   C

7 Which is Tanya's boyfriend?
   A   B   C
Questions 8–13
You will hear a teacher talking to a group of students.
For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

8 Why is tonight’s disco special?
A  ✓ It’s the last week of the course.
B  ✗ It’s Sam’s birthday.
C  ✗ It starts earlier than usual.

9 Where will the football match take place?
A  ✓ at Henry’s College
B  ✗ at the sports centre
C  ✗ in a park

10 After the football match, the students will
A  ✓ go to a pizza restaurant.
B  ✗ have a party at the college.
C  ✗ celebrate on the beach.

11 The train to Thornton leaves at
A  ✓ 12.15.
B  ✗ 12.45.
C  ✗ 1.20.

12 What should the students bring to the picnic?
A  ✓ drinks
B  ✗ bread rolls
C  ✗ glasses

13 What does the teacher suggest they do at the lake?
A  ✓ go fishing
B  ✗ go for a walk
C  ✓ take photos
2 What will the man do first?

A [ ]  B [ ]  C [ ]

3 Where's the knife?

A [ ]  B [ ]  C [ ]

4 What happened to the girl this afternoon?

A [ ]  B [ ]  C [ ]

5 Which man is waiting at the bus stop?

A [ ]  B [ ]  C [ ]

6 What time does the television programme end?

A [ ]  B [ ]  C [ ]

7 Which postcard will they send to Mark?

A [ ]  B [ ]  C [ ]
## Part 2

Questions 8–13

You will hear a young man called Toby Wood talking on the radio about what it's like to work in the kitchen of a famous chef.

For each question, put a tick (✔) in the correct box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8  Toby says that working in Oliver Rix’s restaurant kitchen was</td>
<td>A  very enjoyable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B  too hard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  very amusing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  What was one of Toby’s problems in the kitchen?</td>
<td>A  He made too much noise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B  He couldn’t find anything.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  He prepared too many vegetables.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 What is important to Oliver about the biscuits?</td>
<td>A  learning to cook them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B  making them look good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  checking they taste nice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Oliver becomes angry when</td>
<td>A  the customers complain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B  his cooks throw food away.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  food isn’t ready on time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 What do the kitchen staff say about Oliver?</td>
<td>A  He should pay them more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B  He is wrong to shout at them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  He teaches them many things.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Oliver encourages his young cooks to</td>
<td>A  continue working for him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B  train with other chefs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  learn from each other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Who lives in Joe's house now?

A  
B  
C  

3. Who will be on the stage next?

A  
B  
C  

4. Where is the woman's notebook now?

A  
B  
C  

5. What time will the cake be ready?

A  
B  
C  

Which TV programme will they watch together?

A  
B  
C  

How will the family get to Glasgow?

A  
B  
C  

(No text is present under the diagrams for questions 2-5 and the final sentence is not a question.)
### Part 2

**Questions 8–13**

You will hear Louise Bright telling some students about her work as a clothes designer. For each question, put a tick (✔) in the correct box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8  Louise's first job was as a</td>
<td>A  bank clerk.  B  travel agent.  C  secretary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  In the first year of her course, Louise</td>
<td>A  learnt how to make clothes.  B  studied the history of fashion.  C  worked in a large clothes shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 At the final fashion show, Louise says she was really pleased that</td>
<td>A  her parents saw her work.  B  all the college students worked well together.  C  owners of fashion businesses were there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Louise says she really likes designing sports clothes because they are</td>
<td>A  produced in a variety of styles.  B  easy for her to make.  C  comfortable for people to wear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Louise says that most students from her course now work</td>
<td>A  for well-known fashion designers.  B  for big stores.  C  in advertising.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Louise's aim is to</td>
<td>A  start a children’s clothes business.  B  get to the top of her profession.  C  make a lot of money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. What will the prize be in the painting competition?
   A  
   B  
   C  

3. Which photo does the girl dislike?
   A  
   B  
   C  

4. What should the students take on the school trip?
   A  
   B  
   C  

5. Which subject does the boy like best?
   A  
   B  
   C  

6. What time is the dance class today?
   A  
   B  
   C  

7. Which vegetables do they decide to put in the curry?
   A  
   B  
   C  

Part 2

Questions 8–13

You will hear a man talking to a group of people about the band he plays in.
For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

8  The music that the band plays is
A  easy for people to dance to.
B  intended for young people.
C  nice to hear while you’re eating.

9  The members of the band
A  all do similar jobs.
B  have all studied music.
C  all play music for pleasure.

10 The band will only play your favourite song if
A  you ask them before the party.
B  you give them the music.
C  it is from the 1970s.

11 How many people are there in the band?
A  six
B  eight
C  twelve

12 Why was Bob chosen to join the band?
A  He was good at playing guitar.
B  They were looking for a singer.
C  They heard him singing somewhere.

13 Where does the band perform most regularly?
A  in a hotel
B  on a boat
C  at weddings