

► **Advanced**

► With answers

George Yule

Oxford Practice Grammar



Supplementary Exercises

Ideal for self-study

OXFORD

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Simple sentences and verbs ► 3

1.1 Complete each paragraph with one set of verbs (not necessarily in this order).

be / do / have consist / not have / resemble ✓ not look / seem / sneeze

A Mollie doesn't look well today. She (1) all the time. She (2) to have a very high temperature.

B These new stairs (3) pieces of dark wood. However, they (4) any wood in them. They (5) mainly of recycled rubber from old tyres.

C The old manager (6) very hard-working. He (7) his job well. He always (8) a positive attitude. We don't know why he was fired.

1.2 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the sentences with these adjectives and verbs.

*scary silky sleek stiff feel look not believe not taste
sceptical skinny sour still include move not bend weigh*

- 1 There was a new sports car outside. It so smooth and shiny.
- 2 This material is smooth and It really soft.
- 3 There was no wind so the air was Nothing , not even a leaf.
- 4 Many people are about government promises. They them.
- 5 We can't use the cardboard because it's too It at all.
- 6 The drink had a flavour because of the limes. It very good.
- 7 We found the lost dog. It was and weak. It almost nothing.
- 8 The medical information on the bottle was rather It warnings about side effects such as headaches, dizziness and fainting.

1.3 Rewrite this dialogue after correcting the other twelve mistakes.

- Rosa: I talked to Christina yesterday. She ~~was seem~~ to be unhappy. She seemed to be unhappy.
- Lani: What was she wanting?
- Rosa: She was appear to be a bit upset about her job.
- Lani: I'm not knowing why.
- Rosa: She hate the work you gave her.
- Lani: Well, she just lazy.
- Rosa: Maybe. But she isn't understand
how she should to do the work.
- Lani: Oh. And you're believing her?
- Rosa: I'm think she isn't feel
that she's can come to you for help.
- Lani: Okay. But maybe she's just preferring
to talk rather than work.

Subjects and verbs ► 4

1.4 Add one of these verbs to each of the sentences.

✓ *aren't* *does* *doesn't* *don't* *hasn't* *have* *is* *isn't* *was* *were* *would*
 aren't

Example: Why ~~are~~ people more angry with this government?

- 1 Where all the flowers gone?
- 2 Most babies wake up and cry during the night?
- 3 Behind them and preventing their escape a large man with two dogs.
- 4 Just to get through one day without a major emergency be a big relief.
- 5 I hate that my new pair of shorts have any pockets.
- 6 Everyone in our team playing well just now.
- 7 The economic news for many Asian countries been good recently.
- 8 Because of computer games dominoes played as much now.
- 9 What two kilos of potatoes cost?
- 10 The local police unable to control the huge crowd at the football match.

1.5 Complete these quiz questions with *is* or *are* and try to choose correct answers.

- 1 What **Granny Smiths?** (....)
 (A) apples (B) a small park with benches (C) underwear
- 2 What **the Stars and Stripes?** (.....)
 (A) a flag (B) poetry (C) ships
- 3 What **Smarties made of?** (....)
 (A) chocolate (B) ice cream (C) toffee
- 4 In which season **'Jingle Bells' most likely to be heard?** (....)
 (A) spring (B) summer (C) winter
- 5 Where **the Rockies?** (....)
 (A) Australia (B) Canada (C) Scotland
- 6 What **Windows used for?** (.....)
 (A) cleaning glass (B) making weather forecasts (C) operating a computer

1.6 Complete each sentence with one of these nouns plus *is* or *are*.

crowd *days* *inches* *politics* *staff* *toast*

- 1 I think that really boring.
- 2 Six half a foot.
- 3 Three or four enough time to see most of Amsterdam.
- 4 Tea and all I usually have for breakfast.
- 5 The full of people who don't support the tax increase.
- 6 The school allowed to bring their own children to the school.

Verbs and objects ► 6

1.7 Complete each sentence with one set of verbs plus object pronouns where necessary.

✓ buy / fix / sell call / catch / see carry / cut / heat eat / not believe / not like
protect / rob / sleep

Example: They buy and fix old cars, then sell them for a profit.

- 1 She the pie in the oven, then into six slices and into the living room.
- 2 Ryan says he pizza, but I because I remember he the last time we got one.
- 3 We thought our dog would , but some people broke into our house and while the dog
- 4 Luckily, the robbers by one of our neighbours who the police and they

1.8 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with one pair of verbs plus object pronouns and prepositions where necessary.

affect / cause fly / hang hide / find make / put pay / prevent stop / travel

- A hang-gliding: a sport in which you (1) while you (2) from a frame like a kite.
- B hay fever: an illness that (3) the nose, eyes and throat and (4) pollen from plants.
- C hide-and-seek: a children's game in which one player covers his or her eyes while the other players (5) , then tries to (6)
- D hitchhiking: to (7) by trying to get passing vehicles to (8) and give you a lift.
- E hot-water bottle: a rubber container that can be filled with water and (9) a bed to (10) warm.
- F hush money: money that (11) to someone to (12) from giving other people information that could be embarrassing or damaging.

1.9 Correct the fourteen mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 She packed her bags, carried downstairs and put the back seat of the car.
- 2 I offered my seat to an older woman who just smiled me and said she didn't need.
- 3 The cold air made me shiver a little while I was waiting him, but I didn't care that.
- 4 My grandparents came Poland and were arrived here after the war, but they don't discuss.
- 5 When the accident happened us, everybody screamed, but we were escaped without injury.
- 6 My children hate it the big dog next door that growls them every time they go the shop.

Verbs with indirect objects and clauses ► 8

1.10 Complete each sentence with one pair of words plus object pronouns and prepositions where necessary.

bet / show bring / read buy / sell cook / make describe / explain ✓ do / give lend / tell

Example: I did a favour for Richard last week and he gave me two free concert tickets.

- I have an evening job as a babysitter for two small boys and sometimes they'll one of their little books and ask me to
- Paul the bicycle his daughter, but she didn't like it so he Freddy.
- If you're hungry, I can a sandwich or some pasta
- We our problem with the task directions Mrs Marshall and she again more clearly.
- I a pound that you can't on the map where Andorra is.
- Ray that he had a chainsaw and he would if I needed it.

1.11 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the sentence above it, using these verbs:

✓ assure boast convince cost shout

Example: We've been told by Simon that it's safe. Simon has assured us that it's safe

- My aunt told the salesman 'Go away' in a very loud voice.
My aunt
- We spent over £250 to repair the damage.
Repairing
- She didn't follow the doctor's advice that she had to stop smoking.
The doctor
- My friends listened to Derek saying proudly that he had a lot of money.
Derek was

1.12 Correct the other twelve mistakes in these sentences.

- Parents try to teach ~~to~~ their children that they should say people 'please' when they are asking for something and 'thank you' when the person gives it them.
- People usually say 'thank you' or 'thanks' somebody who has made something them or has bought a present them.
- People say 'thanks' the person in a shop who gets things them and when the salesperson gives their change them or hands their credit card them back.
- People often send a 'Thank you' card or letter a friend who has sent to them a special present and they usually tell that they like the present.

Linking verbs ► 10

1.13 Complete each dialogue with appropriate forms of one set of verbs.

be / call / look / seem be / feel / not seem / not sound call / make / smell / taste

A Her: How (1) you this morning?

Him: I'm (2) a bit better. My throat (3) as sore now.

Her: That's good. Your voice (4) as hoarse as it did last night.

B Him: The woman in the photo (5) my aunt Elizabeth. Everyone (6) her Bitsy.

Her: She (7) to have a smile just like yours.

Him: Yes. People say I (8) more like her than my mother.

C Her: What are you cooking? It (9) really good.

Him: It's (10) a 'bouillabaisse'. It can (11) a bit fishy.

Her: Oh, I like fish. It's (12) me really hungry.

1.14 Complete each sentence with an adjective and a pair of verbs plus *like* where necessary.

dreadful dreary feel / look look / not seem
dreamy drenched get / turn sound / sound

1 Alicia very interested in school, always has a expression on her face and never a serious student.

2 The weather's really again today and I staying indoors.

3 The man next door sings in the shower and tries to an opera singer, but he really

4 The sky suddenly dark and it started raining heavily so we on our way back across the park.

1.15 Choose an ending (a–e) for each beginning (1–5) and add appropriate forms of these verbs.

become come get grow turn into

1 In history, we heard about how Hawaii (....) a made.

2 In cookery, we were shown how bread (....) b frogs.

3 In biology, we studied how tadpoles (....) c warmer.

4 In English, we were told how Mary Evans (....) d part of the United States.

5 In geography, we learned that ocean temperatures (....) e to be known as George Eliot.

Compound and complex sentences ► 12

1.16 Create shorter forms of these sentences by drawing a line through parts that can be left out.

Example: Harry likes to go skiing, ~~he likes to~~ play tennis and ~~he likes to~~ drive fast cars.

- 1 The two boys went into the forest, they got lost and they couldn't find their way out.
- 2 You can play a video game or you can watch TV, but you mustn't argue and you mustn't be noisy.
- 3 I've been living in London and I've been mostly working in London for about eight years.
- 4 If I prepare the food and I cook the food, will you wash the dishes and will you dry the dishes?
- 5 The others had finished their work and Anna-Marie hadn't finished her work, so they were allowed to go to lunch early, but she wasn't allowed to go to lunch early.

1.17 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each description with one of these expressions plus *and* or *but*, *doesn't* or *don't*.

cold comfort *cold fish* *hot air* *hot head*

- 1 A : someone who is unfriendly show any emotion.
- 2 : statements of promises that sound impressive have any real meaning or truth.
- 3 A : someone who acts too quickly think of what might happen.
- 4 : news that is intended to make you feel better in a bad situation because the bad situation continues.

1.18 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it, using *either* or *neither*.

- 1 Not only do they not speak Spanish at school, they also don't speak it at home now.
They.....
- 2 You can't play in the park with your friends and also go shopping with us.
You.....

1.19 Correct the other ten mistakes in these paragraphs.

- A Parents still sing old songs ~~are~~ called nursery rhymes to their children while they still very young.
The rhymes are popular because short, they easy to sing and they are make children laugh.
- B In the business world, people try to be punctual and are never arrive late for an important appointment. If you're arrive late for a job interview, for example, it may suggest you unreliable or you don't really interested in that job. Many people try to arrive a few minutes early for their appointment or interview so that relaxed and they don't in a last minute rush.

2 Tenses

Verbs, auxiliary verbs and tenses ► 17

2.1 Complete each sentence with appropriate forms of one set of verbs.

arrive / cheer / play be / find / help not do / stop / wait

- A When Debbie was trying to train her dog outside, all we could hear was, (1) '.....!' and, (2) '..... pulling!' and, (3) '..... that!'.
B I'm trying (4) Colin so that I can ask him (5) me or (6) here later in case we need him.
C When I (7) at the party, the children (8) a game with a balloon and some of the parents (9) loudly.

2.2 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it, using these verbs:

believe own seem want

- 1 Those cars don't all belong to Jeremy.
Jeremy
2 None of the students has shown any interest in extra exercises.
They
3 Amanda is looking a bit depressed these days, isn't she?
Amanda
4 His story wasn't credible.
They

2.3 Complete these two definitions with appropriate forms of these verbs:

be happen laugh mean not know wait

- A If an audience was 'in stitches', it (1) they (2) a lot.
B When you feel that you are 'in limbo', you (3) uncertain and (4) what (5) , usually because you (6) for someone else to make a decision.

2.4 Correct the other ten mistakes in these sentences.

- acting
1 Evelyn is ~~aet~~ a bit naively if she's believing everything Martin tells her.
2 What you think about people who are owning lots of guns?
3 All of us supporting our team tomorrow when they trying to win the championship.
4 The grass not looking so green now because it isn't raining since last month.
5 Before the new girl was joined our group, everybody been getting along really well.
6 If they hadn't worked over the weekend, they wouldn't completed the job in time.

Present and present perfect ► 18

2.5 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with a noun and pair of verbs in the present simple or present continuous.

circles
dark

✓rut
sync

wings

happen / not know
move / work

need / wait
not make / talk

✓live / change / seem

- A When you are in a *rut*....., you *are living*..... in a situation that never (1)..... and (2)..... boring.
- B When a discussion is going in (3)....., people (4)..... about something for a long time, but they (5)..... any progress.
- C If you're in the (6)..... about something, you (7)..... what (8).....
- D When two people or things are in (9)....., they (10)..... together smoothly or they (11)..... in the same way at the same speed.
- E When someone or something is in the (12)....., they (13)..... nearby and ready in case someone (14)..... them.

2.6 Complete each sentence with one pair of verbs, using the present simple, present continuous, present perfect or present perfect continuous.

apologize / have *be / rain* *hang / have* *play / wear*

- We..... a dryer, so we..... our clothes on a line outside to dry.
- I always..... these old trainers when I..... tennis on Fridays.
- I..... for the delay. We..... a bit of trouble with our computers at the moment.
- We..... out because it..... all day.

2.7 Complete this interview involving a student (Her) and a professor (Him), using appropriate forms of these verbs.

get *go* *have* *like* *live* *not think* *not visit* *prefer* *teach* *think*

Her: How long (1)..... you..... in England?

Him: Oh, I (2)..... about that recently. Erm, I (3)..... that I (4)..... at the university for about twenty years.

Her: Wow! That's a long time. (5)..... you ever..... back to Italy?

Him: Oh, of course. But I (6)..... my home town since about 2004.

Her: So, (7)..... you..... living in England?

Him: Well, after such a long time I (8)..... used to life here, I (9)..... a lot of friends here and I (10)..... my job a lot.

Past and past perfect ► 20

2.8 Complete this text using some verbs (*grow up, walk*) in the past continuous, some (*be, call, not cost, ✓ not own*) with *used to*, and some (*pay, stand, write*) with *would*.

It's hard to believe these days, but a lot of people ~~didn't use to own~~ a camera. My grandmother says that when she (1) in the 1950s, there (2) a photographer who (3) outside the main post office and try to take your photo as you (4) by. If you let him take your photo, he (5) down your name and address and send you the photo later. It (6) very much, so a lot of people (7) for those small 'snaps', as they (8) them. For some people, those were the only family photos they had.

2.9 Complete this text using appropriate forms of these verbs. Then complete the questions and answers, using past perfect or past perfect continuous forms.

come fall go hope meet (x2) ✓ plan reach start tell think (x2) try (x2) want

For almost a year Scott and Keith ~~were planning~~ a trip to the south of Spain. Every month they (1) to save £50 each and finally their combined savings (2) £1,000. That's when Scott (3) Keith he (4) about going to Italy instead of Spain. He (5) a student from Italy called Sophia two weeks earlier and he (6) in love with her. He (7) to visit her when she (8) back to Naples. He (9) that Keith would like to go with him. That's how Scott and Keith's amazing Italian adventure (10)

Questions: For how long ~~had~~ they ~~been planning~~ the trip to Spain? *Almost a year.*
 (11) How much they to save each month?
 (12) Where else Scott about going to?
 (13) Who he two weeks earlier? (14) Which city she from?

2.10 Editing. Correct the sixteen mistakes in this text.

An embarrassing moment for me happened once when I shop with my brother and his friend Robert and we meet my teacher. I stand beside Robert outside Marks & Spencer when my teacher, Mr Browning, suddenly appear. I think we say, 'Hello.' Then, he look at Robert and ask, 'Oh, is this your boyfriend?' I feel my face turn red and I have difficulty talking. 'Oh, no, he's my brother's boyfriend,' I blurt out. At that moment I just want to disappear, but I'm able to say, 'I mean this is Robert. He's one of my brother's friends.' 'Nice to meet you, Robert.' Mr Browning smile as he say that. I don't remember what happen next because I just try not to say anything else.

Present perfect or past simple or past perfect? ► 22–3

2.11 Complete each sentence with one pair of verbs in the present perfect or past simple.

be / change come / visit develop / own not speak / study

- 1 The way we communicate a lot since we able to use mobiles.
- 2 I French at high school, but I it in years.
- 3 Ronnie his scooter for less than six months and it engine problems already.
- 4 I England once before by myself, but this is the first time my wife with me.

2.12 Choose an answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add one pair of verbs to each question-answer pair, using the present perfect or past simple.

do / go hear / not talk manage / read see / walk

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 How much of the book you so far? (.....) | a It's a while and I still to her about her project. |
| 2 anyone Sherry earlier today? (.....) | b I to my cousin's wedding on Saturday. |
| 3 When's the last time you from Jill? (.....) | c I to get through sixty pages this past weekend. |
| 4 you anything interesting lately? (.....) | d No, but she past my window just a few minutes ago. |

2.13 Complete these sentences with *had left*, *have left* or *left*.

- 1 As soon as the meeting was over, everyone
- 2 When the match finally ended, half of the crowd already.
- 3 I'll talk to Bernie after the others
- 4 They wouldn't have been late if they a bit sooner.
- 5 When you went out this morning, you the front door wide open.
- 6 We finally reached the hotel, but our friends just a few minutes before.

2.14 Editing. Correct the six mistakes in this paragraph.

The poet T.S. Eliot grew up in the USA, but has already lived and worked in England for many years before he has become a British citizen in 1927. Five years earlier, he has published his best-known work, 'The Waste Land' (1922), which has expressed the anguish and desolation of modern life. Eliot's poetic style has a great influence on modern poetry. In 1948, he has received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Future ► 24

2.15 Complete this short dialogue.

Adam: Come on, Carrie, it's sunny outside. Let's go for a walk, (1) we?

Carrie: Who (2) do the laundry?

Adam: I promise I (3) do it later.

Carrie: Wow. Okay. I (4) put my shoes on right now. Let's go!

2.16 Complete this text with appropriate forms of the verbs and contracted forms of *will*.

change feel ✓have know not become not go not make not spend
save sit try

My father says that money is like water to me because it runs through my fingers. It's time I started saving. I have no money in the bank and if I don't start soon, I (1) never any savings. So, during the next twelve months, I (1) to save £25 from each month's pay. That means I (2) as much money on things that aren't essential. I guess I (3) out very much and I (4) probably at home on Saturday nights in front of the TV. I (5) rich that way, but I (6) certainly better if I have some money in the bank. By the end of the first year, if I'm successful, I (7) £300 and I (8) that I (9) all those sacrifices in vain. When my father sees that, maybe he (10) his opinion too.

2.17 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with a noun and a verb, using appropriate forms of *will* or *be going to*.

anticipation foresight premonition happen have take

- 1 My dog runs to the door in when it thinks I it for a walk.
- 2 Marla told me she had a that something bad
- 3 If you hadn't had the to bring water, we nothing to drink.

2.18 Complete the dialogue with these verbs, using the present simple or *be going to*.

ask break down get give like not have not know not pay say tell

Laura: Trevor thinks I (1) him £800 for his old car today, but I (2) that much money until I (3) paid later in the month. They (4) us until the last day of each month.

Carol: What (5) you him when he (6) you for the money?

Laura: I (7) what I (8) to him. I'm not sure about the car.

Carol: (9) you it now?

Laura: I just worry that it (10) later.

3 Modals

Modals and phrasal modals ► 29

3.1 Complete each sentence with one set of verbs (not necessarily in this order).

be able to / couldn't / might

be allowed to / shouldn't / won't

can't / have to / 'll

'd / 'll / 're

- A We (1) find any Jamaican coffee in the local supermarket, but Joan said we (2) (3) find some in the Gourmet Coffee Shop in town.
- B We (4) going to tell everyone and they (5) be surprised because no one thought you (6) win first prize.
- C Mr Owen says he (7) take us to the station on Friday so we (8) (9) get a taxi.
- D You (10) put those things in your hand luggage because you (11) (12) take them on the plane.

3.2 Complete each sentence using a phrasal modal so that it has a meaning similar to the sentence above it.

- 1 Can't Susan leave the office before 5 o'clock today?
Will Susan
- 2 You shouldn't wear those muddy boots indoors.
Those muddy boots are
- 3 They aren't giving us permission to go home early this afternoon.
We aren't
- 4 I must go to see the dentist soon.
I'm going
- 5 We can sit outside now when it's sunny and we really enjoy it.
We really enjoy

3.3 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these sentences with the adjectives and modals.

inappropriate

incoherent

be able to

must

'll

inaudible

incredible

can't

shouldn't

won't

- A If someone tells you about something that is (1), you (2) think it's difficult or impossible to believe.
- B If someone's speech is (3), you (4) hear it.
- C If someone is accused of using (5) language in a particular situation, they (6) have used words that (7) be used in that situation.
- D If someone is (8), you (9) (10) understand what they're talking about.

Complex modals ► 29–30

3.4 Complete these sentences with *be*, *have* or *have been*.

- 1 The ground is wet. It must raining hard while we were in the cinema.
- 2 Gibberish is speech that seems to have no meaning and cannot understood.
- 3 My uncle used to have a great motorbike. He should never sold it.
- 4 You can take those boxes if you want. We won't needing them.

3.5 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add appropriate forms of these verbs.

explain go hurt put sleep work

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Some things just happen (.....) | a because she could in the crash. |
| 2 Ruth's car isn't outside (.....) | b and can't |
| 3 Those men were guilty (.....) | c so she might not there now. |
| 4 Try not to make any noise (.....) | d so she must to work already. |
| 5 I'm glad Angie wasn't driving (.....) | e because the others may still |
| 6 We didn't see Suzy in the shop (.....) | f and should in prison. |

3.6 Editing. Correct the other ten mistakes in the use of modals in this text.

I was outside the supermarket when a security guard stopped an old woman as she was

have

leaving. He said she'd ~~had~~ to come back inside because there was something in her bag that she hadn't paid for. The woman said she can't believe it when the guard asked her to open her bag. She tried to walk away, but the guard grabbed her arm and said she wouldn't allowed to leave until he had checked her bag. The woman got very upset and said he shouldn't grabbed her arm. Then the guard took her bag and opened it. He pulled out a set of pens in a plastic case. The woman was surprised and said it wasn't hers. The guard said she should have been paid for it and he would have call the police now. He pointed to a sign that said 'Shoplifters will prosecuted.' Just then a younger woman with a small boy came out of the supermarket and saw what was happening. She said she was sorry because her son may cause the problem. She said he sometimes takes things from the shelf and puts them in her bag. The women's bags were very similar so she thought it must been her son who put the pens in the older woman's bag. The guard said he will have to talk to the manager. I believed the young woman's story because the old woman didn't look like someone who would stolen anything.

Prediction, willingness, habits and preferences: *will, would, etc.* ► 32–3

3.7 Complete each paragraph with verbs from one set and forms of *will* or *would* where appropriate.

be / finish / not get have / lend / not let hate / rain / not spend

- A I can't believe your brother (1) you borrow his car tomorrow. I
(2) certainly you mine if I (3) one.
- B I talked to Rachel last night and she said she (4) happy to help us move our
stuff. However, she (5) back from work until after 6 o'clock and by that time we
(6)
- C You can go if you want, but I (7) my holiday camping in the mountains again
because I'm sure it (8) the whole time. You weren't with us the last time when
we got completely washed out. That was awful and I know you (9) it.

3.8 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add *will* or *would*.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Who do you think be there? (....) | a I don't think it rain. |
| 2 it be dry tomorrow? (....) | b But no one have cared. |
| 3 What you like? (....) | c I'm sure Nicholas come. |
| 4 She said she have complained. (....) | d I love some tea, please. |

3.9 Complete the following dialogue with these forms.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>'d</i> | <i>'re going to</i> | <i>shall</i> | <i>would</i> |
| <i>'ll</i> | <i>was going to</i> | <i>won't (x2)</i> | <i>wouldn't</i> |

It's 9.30 a. m. and Dave, a helpful friend, has just arrived at Sarah's flat.

Sarah: Hi Dave. Thanks for coming so quickly.

Dave: No problem.

Sarah: (1) you like a cup of tea or coffee?

Dave: Oh, no thanks. I've already had some.

Sarah: I (2) phone you last night when it started, but then I
realized it was after 11 o'clock and you (3) probably be
in bed already.

Dave: Right. But what's the problem?

Sarah: It's the toilet. The water (4) stop running and I'm
afraid we (5) end up with a huge water bill.

Dave: Well, let's take a look, (6) we?

Sarah: Oh, I hope it (7) be a big problem.

Dave: Oh, I (8) worry if I were you. These old toilets
sometimes just need a little help. But first, I (9) show
you how to shut off the water supply in case this ever happens again.

Ability and permission: *can, could, etc.* ► 34–5

3.10 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these sentences with the nouns and appropriate forms of the verbs with *can* or *could*.

animal insect star weapon jump live not see use

- 1 A pulsar is a that, but sends out regular radio signals.
- 2 An amphibian is an that both on land and in water.
- 3 A grasshopper is an with long back legs that very high.
- 4 A catapult was an ancient that to throw large heavy stones.

3.11 Complete each sentence, using *be able to* or *be allowed to*, so that it has a meaning similar to the sentence above it.

- 1 No dictionaries may be used during the final exam.
Students are
- 2 Can't Sylvia perform in the concert because of her cold?
Will Sylvia
- 3 They haven't let anyone go inside the building.
No one
- 4 The children were really bored after they couldn't play outside all day.
After not

3.12 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add appropriate forms of *can*, *may* or *be allowed to*.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I remember (.....) | a why we haven't go home. |
| 2 Girls wear makeup (.....) | b but we do that on weekdays. |
| 3 None of us understand (.....) | c nor will they wear jeans. |
| 4 We sleep late last Sunday (.....) | d whether she swim or not. |

3.13 Correct the ten mistakes in the use of modals in these sentences.

- 1 Simon Albright was so good at cricket when he was younger that he could play for England, but then he got badly injured in a car crash and wasn't being able to play at all.
- 2 Henry never used to could read small print on labels, but with his new contact lenses, he's seeing everything clearly now.
- 3 Since they've had the new security restrictions, we haven't allowed to park near the exit, so we've not able to pick up passengers there.
- 4 We can't get in because the door was locked and at first we thought the window was locked too, but then Jenna can open it with a small knife and she got inside.
- 5 My best friend at school had parents who were very strict and she never allowed stay out late, but we sometimes able talk on the phone at night.

Possibility: *may, might, etc.* ► 36

3.14 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with one of the adjectives and appropriate forms of *can* or *might*.

cautious foolhardy impulsive lethargic

- 1 people act suddenly without thinking carefully about the effects their actions have.
- 2 people usually do things slowly and carefully, especially when there be danger involved.
- 3 People who are take unnecessary risks, usually believing that nothing bad happen to them.
- 4 People who are feel they do anything because they have no energy.

3.15 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add forms of *can* or *may*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I think you have the best score. (.....) | a you sign it at the bottom? |
| 2 They expect us to work for free. (.....) | b You be going to win! |
| 3 you please fill out this form? (.....) | c I have left it in the car. |
| 4 anyone see my bag? (.....) | d We be able to stay here if they don't pay us properly. |

3.16 Complete each paragraph with one set of modals (not necessarily in this order).

could / may / might can't / couldn't / may could / may / may not

- A Someone said that Peter was born in China, but that (1) be correct. I think his parents (2) have worked in China before he was born, but they had moved back to London before 1990, so he (3) have been born in China.
- B Hi, Charles. It's me, Nick. I'm sorry, but we (4) be able to play golf tomorrow. According to the forecast, it (5) rain all day. I suspect that you (6) be willing to play in the rain, but I'm not.
- C I was hoping you (7) have time to read this letter before I send it off. I'm worried that it (8) seem a bit too vague. (9) you look at it for me?

3.17 Editing. Correct the other five mistakes in this text.

My saying is: 'Don't count your chickens before they hatch'. I think this saying ^{may} ~~can~~ have come from life on a farm. If a farmer has a lot of eggs, he can think that they will all become chickens and he will can make a lot of money from selling them. But the eggs can not hatch, so he can be disappointed. Sometimes people just say, 'Don't count your chickens', when they want to warn somebody not to make big plans based on something that can not happen.

Necessity: *must, have to, etc.* ► 38

3.18 Complete these short dialogues with the verbs and appropriate forms of *must* or *have to*.

do finish get say tell wear work write

- A Ron: You (1) anyone about our project. It's a secret.
 Joe: But I'll (2) something if people ask me what we're doing.
 B Sue: Why (3) you late last night?
 Ted: Two people were sick and the rest of us (4) their work, so it took longer.
 C Student: (5) we our names on every page of the test?
 Teacher: No, you (6) that. Just write your name on the first page.
 D Ann: Were there any strange customs you (7) used to?
 Tom: Well, in Japan, they told us you (8) shoes when you go inside someone's house, but I kept forgetting to take mine off. It was quite embarrassing.

3.19 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with one of the adjectives and an appropriate form of *must* or *need to* and the verb *do*.

expedient mandatory optional prohibited recommended

- If an action is, you it because it is against a rule or law.
- If an action is, you it, but you can if you want.
- If an action is, it because it is required by law.
- If an action is, someone thinks you should do it, but you it.
- If an action is, you'll it on a particular occasion, but it may not be the best or fairest thing to do.

3.20 Correct the ten mistakes in these sentences.

- I must walk two miles to school every morning when I was a child.
- You'll need wear gloves and a scarf because it's quite chilly today.
- While taking these pills, you mustn't to drink any alcohol.
- Everything was arranged by my friend's father so we mustn't pay for anything.
- Drivers don't enjoy have to sit in traffic jams on their way to work.
- After the storm, we had got to pick up some fallen branches.
- Why do we all must stand outside in the cold every morning?
- Tell them we have lots of time so they needn't to worry about being late.
- Do we have got to answer all the questions?
- The tap water is fine so we needn't have to bring all that bottled water with us.

Deduction and obligation: *must, can't, should, etc.*

► 40–1

3.21 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with one of the nouns and *must* or *can't*.

conjecture contradiction disbelief inference

- 1 : a difference between two ideas that means they both be true.
- 2 : a decision that something be true based on what is already known.
- 3 : an opinion that something be a certain way based on guessing.
- 4 : a feeling that something be true.

3.22 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add *must* or *should* with *be, have, or have been*, where necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If everything goes as planned, (.....) | a we thought he crazy. |
| 2 When we saw his green hair, (.....) | b we assumed it really sunny. |
| 3 Our waiter was so rude, (.....) | c we home by Friday. |
| 4 You had such a nice tan, (.....) | d we complained. |
| 5 None of us could find the key, (.....) | e we warned about it. |
| 6 If they were going to close the road, (.....) | f we looking in all the wrong places. |

3.23 Complete this text with appropriate forms of *should* and *be* or *have* where necessary.

Regret isn't a good feeling. You regret things in the past, things you (1) done, but didn't, and things you did, but (2) The problem with regret is that you're always looking back. It's better to look forward. You (3) focus, not on what you (4) done, but on what you (5) doing now and what you (6) do in the future. You (7) just try to live a good life and you (8) any regrets.

3.24 Correct the twelve mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 Their bedroom light isn't on so they must sleep.
- 2 Robert made the mess so he should clean it up before he left.
- 3 They ought not be allowed to let their dogs run loose in the park.
- 4 Shannon's brother is only fifteen so he mustn't be a university student yet.
- 5 Tell Charlie he'd not better forget to bring his raincoat.
- 6 They kept telling us to drink more milk because it should have been good for us.
- 7 Those shoes aren't mine - they've to be someone else's.
- 8 Martin was with us last night so it can't be him you saw going into the pub.
- 9 My new neighbour must a musician, but he shouldn't playing his piano so late.
- 10 It must be after midnight last night when we heard the children and they supposed to be in bed.

4 Negatives and questions

Word order in negatives and questions ► 45

4.1 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with one of these adjectives and an appropriate negative form.

impartial impetuous implausible ineffective inevitable inhibited

- 1 If the heavy rain continues, flooding will be in some low-lying areas and many people be able to get out in time.
- 2 Students who feel confident or relaxed enough to say what they think.
- 3 The new director is rather and he's just doing a very good job.
- 4 Heidi is very and think carefully before she acts or makes decisions.
- 5 It's very important for judges to be and to give special support to any one person or group.
- 6 Torsten's explanation for being late was really and made sense to anyone.

4.2 Choose an answer (a–f) for each question (1–6) and add appropriate forms of these verbs and *wh-* words where necessary.

be begin invent sign win write

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Brazil the 2006 World Cup? (.....) | a That's right. |
| 2 'Treasure Island'? (.....) | b I don't think so. |
| 3 the American Civil War ? (.....) | c April, 1861. |
| 4 France and Italy in the 2006 World Cup Final? (.....) | d July, 1776. |
| 5 the telephone? (.....) | e Robert Louis Stevenson. |
| 6 the American Declaration of Independence ? (.....) | f Alexander Graham Bell. |

4.3 Editing. Correct the twelve mistakes in the use of negatives and questions in this text.

I used to get in trouble at school because I didn't pay attention and laughed too much. I always tried don't laugh if my friend made funny faces when the teacher not looking. But I remember once I didn't can't stop myself and the teacher turned round and said, 'Who's made that noise?' There wasn't answer, but I'm not can hide my face, so she asked me, 'Why you are smile?' At first I'm not say anything because I was afraid. Then she asked me, 'What you are think about?' and I said, 'I'm not think about anything.' Then the teacher said if I not think about anything, I must have a very empty head. Everybody in the class started laughing. That was okay because the teacher was smiling too and so I'm not punished that time.

Negative questions and question tags ▶ 46

4.4 Choose a question (a–f) to follow each statement (1–6) and add these words.

aren't
isn't

didn't
don't

hasn't
have

he
she

they
we

who
why

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 We might catch the train if we hurry. (.....) | a ever eaten meat? |
| 2 There's one bottle of Pepsi left. (.....) | b a friend of Juliet's? |
| 3 My parents don't like to travel. (.....) | c too late already? |
| 4 I've never seen that tall man before. (.....) | d you go with them? |
| 5 Catherine is a vegetarian. (.....) | e never gone abroad? |
| 6 They have an extra ticket. (.....) | f drink theirs? |

4.5 Complete these questions with appropriate question tags.

- George, there's still some milk in the fridge, ?
- Your friend Angela used to have long blonde hair, ?
- Excuse me, you wouldn't happen to have a bottle-opener, ?
- Those stupid old men always act as if they're experts, ?
- No one likes to be last, ?
- It's getting late so try not to make too much noise, ?
- I need a cup of tea so let's take a fifteen minute break, ?
- So, your brother thinks he's the best chess player around here, ?

4.6 Write both a negative question and a statement with a question tag in each line.

Example: Megan: I ran into David Simpson yesterday. (remember him?)

Don't you remember him? You remember him, don't you?

- 1 Donna: Yes, I think so. (Irish?)

.....

- 2 Megan: Yes, from Dublin. (went out with your friend Liz?)

.....

- 3 Donna: No. (confusing him with Joe McBride?)

.....

- 4 Megan: Oh, maybe. (but you and David good friends at one time?)

.....

- 5 Donna: Not really. (he got married?)

.....

- 6 Megan: That's right. (and his wife from Denmark?)

.....

Negative words ► 48

4.7 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the descriptions with these words.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>non-aligned</i> | <i>non-fiction</i> | <i>any</i> | <i>no (x3)</i> | <i>not (x2)</i> |
| <i>non-dairy</i> | <i>nonsense</i> | <i>aren't</i> | <i>nobody</i> | <i>nothing (x2)</i> |
| <i>nonentity</i> | <i>non-starter</i> | <i>don't</i> | <i>none</i> | <i>nowhere</i> |

- products are those that contain made from milk.
- refers to ideas or statements that true or that understands.
- texts are about real people and events and imaginary ones.
- People who are getting are making progress or being successful.
- A is a person, idea or plan that has chance of success.
- A is someone who has importance, power or ability, who has done of significance, and for whom the speaker has respect.
- countries provide support to of the really powerful countries in the world and of them is dependent on those powerful countries.

4.8 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add these negative words.

don't no nobody none nor not

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 There were fresh rolls for breakfast, (.....) | a but earlier than seven. |
| 2 The first group had eaten all the fruit, (.....) | b but wanted them. |
| 3 I may not be able to get there in time, (.....) | c but maybe there's much left. |
| 4 Wake me first thing in the morning, (.....) | d so there was left for the rest of us. |
| 5 You can have some coffee if you want, (.....) | e did most of the others. |
| 6 I didn't want to get up so early, (.....) | f so wait for me. |

4.9 Rewrite these sentences in a more informal style.

Example: Nowhere could we find a cheap flat. We couldn't find a cheap flat anywhere.

- Hardly ever does she come home before six in the evening.
.....
- At no point during the discussion did I agree to give them money.
.....
- Not only is he planning to live with us, but he also thinks he will have to pay no rent.
.....
- Under no circumstances will anyone be allowed to have overnight guests in the dormitory.
.....
- Barely had I stepped out of the car when a voice called out, 'No parking there!'
.....

Question words ► 50

4.10 Choose a question (a–e) to follow each statement (1–5) and add *What*, *Which* or *Who*.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 There's a fork in the road up ahead. (.....) | a didn't take theirs? |
| 2 Elaine has a big dog. (.....) | b of them is mine? |
| 3 I think I've got something in my eye. (.....) | c kind is it? |
| 4 Here are the drinks. (.....) | d way should I go? |
| 5 Someone's bag is still here. (.....) | e one is it? |

4.11 Complete each dialogue with one set of words (not necessarily in this order).

about / with / what / who for / to / what / who from / like / what / where

A Her: I finally got rid of all those old magazines.

Him: (1) did you give them ?

Her: My neighbour's daughter.

Him: (2) did she want them ?

Her: I think she likes looking at the photos.

B Her: I met Jenna and her new boyfriend yesterday.

Him: (3) 's he ?

Her: He's really handsome.

Him: (4) 's he ?

Her: Brazil, I think.

C Her: We saw a great film last night.

Him: (5) was it ?

Her: A bank robbery that went wrong.

Him: (6) did you go ?

Her: Some friends from work.

4.12 Complete the quiz questions with these words and try to choose correct answers.

how what (x2) which (x2) who whom by during far from of on with

1 these countries used to be called Ceylon? (.....)

(A) Bangladesh (B) Sierra Leone (C) Sri Lanka

2 is sauerkraut made ? (.....)

(A) apple (B) cabbage (C) pork

3 did Mick Jagger write the Rolling Stones' hit songs? (.....)

(A) Elton John (B) Keith Richards (C) Rod Stewart

4 'Animal Farm' is a famous novel. was it written ? (.....)

(A) William Golding (B) Ernest Hemingway (C) George Orwell

5 did Humpty Dumpty sit ? (.....)

(A) a rock (B) a stool (C) a wall

6 century did the Industrial Revolution take place? (.....)

(A) 18th (B) 19th (C) 20th

7 is it from London to Edinburgh? (.....)

(A) about 400 miles (B) about 500 miles (C) about 600 miles

Other question types ► 52

4.13 Rewrite the statements as questions beginning with *When, Where, Who* and *Why*.

Example: She thinks something happened. *What does she think happened?*

- 1 You said someone was going to get married.
.....
- 2 They realized at some point that they had made a mistake.
.....
- 3 It's written somewhere that only boys can play football.
.....
- 4 For some reason Tim always has to act as if he knows everything.
.....

4.14 Write statements used as questions with appropriate forms of these verbs.

✓ *be do go know read*

Example: Him: I had Mr Brown as my teacher. Her: Mr Brown *was your teacher?*

- 1 Him: I didn't tell my parents about the accident.
Her: Your parents ?
- 2 Him: They invited me, but I never went.
Her: You ?
- 3 Him: I'm reading 'Shantaram'.
Her: Sorry, I didn't hear you. You ?
- 4 Him: Brandy Roberts bamboozled everyone.
Her: She ?

4.15 Rewrite these sentences after correcting the mistakes.

- 1 When you think will you finish repairing the air conditioning?
.....
- 2 Which form the woman said were we supposed to complete?
.....
- 3 How about will we go to the coast today?
.....
- 4 He always asked us did we understand the lesson?
.....
- 5 We asked her what did she think and she answered, 'Oh, what I think? I quite like it!'
.....
- 6 I asked him not hungry or not like the food.
.....

5 The passive

Active and passive ► 57

5.1 Rewrite these sentences in a less formal way using active verbs.

- 1 Tim's car was broken into and his briefcase was stolen.
Someone
- 2 Several flights were cancelled, but we weren't informed until much later.
They
- 3 The 'g' in 'gnat' has to be written, but it isn't pronounced.
You
- 4 The old manuscript was discovered in fragments and hasn't been completely restored yet.
We
- 5 The dishes hadn't been washed and there was a lot of rubbish that hadn't been taken outside.
They
- 6 Most of his poetry hasn't been read because it hasn't been translated into English by anyone.
People

5.2 Complete each sentence with one pair of verbs, using appropriate forms.

arrive / post ask / stop clean / tell give / own pay / work repair / take

- 1 Some of my friends by the police last night on their way home and a lot of questions about where they'd been.
- 2 I the bus to work this week while my car
- 3 The parcel that this morning more than two weeks ago.
- 4 When we got to the hotel, we that our room wasn't ready because it still
- 5 The property, which currently by ZeeCo, a fresh new look.
- 6 Nobody today because they yet for last week's work .

5.3 Complete this text using *had* or *had been*.

In his sixtieth year, Edward Lawrence Finegan decided to go back and visit the town where he (1) spent most of his childhood. He (2) expected everything to be the same, but he was surprised that there (3) so many changes. All the old houses in the area where he (4) lived (5) demolished. They (6) replaced by a car park. The school that he (7) gone to (8) also disappeared. A shopping centre (9) built on the fields where he (10) played football. Most of the people he (11) hoping to see (12) also gone. But, as he discovered almost by accident, there was still one very important person living there.

Passives with modals, infinitives and gerunds ► 58

5.4 Complete the sentences with passives so that each has a similar meaning to the one above.

- 1 You can find more information on our website.

More information

- 2 I hope they won't charge us too much.

I hope we

- 3 You couldn't describe him as handsome, but he was a very charming man.

He

- 4 Obviously, they'd have caught more fish if they'd been using bigger nets.

Obviously, more fish

- 5 Someone must have borrowed my calculator and not returned it.

My calculator

- 6 You have to revise your report and hand it in before Friday.

Your report

- 7 Because it was such an easy exercise I didn't have to help anybody.

Nobody

- 8 We're going to have to throw out all the old furniture.

All

5.5 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add appropriate forms of these verbs.

assemble blame not elect tell

- 1 It wasn't his fault that she fell (.....)

a so it still has

- 2 I wanted to talk, not watch TV, (.....)

b so he was disappointed

- 3 I got a bookcase frame and shelves (.....)

c so I resented to be quiet.

- 4 They didn't vote for him (.....)

d so he refused for the accident.

5.6 Complete this paragraph using appropriate forms of these verbs or combinations of verbs.

*break into
steal*

*be supposed to / lock
can't / use*

*have to / examine
must/leave*

*should / switch on
will / have to / interview*

As some of you may already know, our main office (1) during the weekend and computers and other items (2) The windows (3) and the alarm (4) after work on Friday. For some reason, one of the windows (5) open, so it was easy for the burglars to get in. We don't know why the alarm didn't go off. As a result, the office (6) today because it (7) by the police for evidence. The police have also said that everyone who uses the office (8) later today or tomorrow.

Passive verbs ► 60

5.7 Rewrite each sentence with the verbs in the passive, where possible.

- 1 You should take these pills with food and avoid alcoholic drinks.
.....
- 2 The lunch they ladled out daily they called a 'Welsh hotpot'; it had a lot of onions in it.
.....
- 3 They blocked off the entrance to our building because a part of the roof had fallen down.
.....
- 4 They showed us how to play the game, but they didn't explain all the rules to us.
.....
- 5 We have already described the research project to you, so now we'll present the results.
.....
- 6 Many people called Peter a fool when he went off alone, but people consider him a pioneer now.
.....

5.8 Using a dictionary if necessary, choose a noun (with *a/an*) for the first space and choose the correct forms of the verbs (a, b, c) for the other spaces. More than one form may be correct.

bonus bribe fee gratuity incentive prize ✓ reward

Example: A reward is money that for doing something good or working hard.

a gives you b you are given ✓ c is given to you ✓

- 1 is an amount of money that for professional services.
a is paying b is paid c is paid you
- 2 is something that to do something.
a encourages you b is encouraged c you are encouraged
- 3 is like a tip, or money given to someone for a service that
a has provided you b has been provided c has been provided you
- 4 is something that to someone who wins a game, a race, etc.
a awards b has awarded c is awarded
- 5 is a sum of money or something valuable that to do something dishonest that the person offering the money.
a offers you b is offered to you c you are offered
a helps b is helped c you are helped
- 6 is an extra amount of money that to your pay or something good or beneficial that
a is added b is added you c you are added
a didn't expect b wasn't expected c never expected you

The uses of the passive ► 62–3

5.9 Rewrite these sentences with passive verbs, where possible.

- 1 Big fish are always chasing, catching and eating smaller fish.

Smaller fish

- 2 They don't allow dogs or other animals in the park.

No

- 3 You must wear a scarf so that you cover your hair completely.

A scarf

- 4 People often say that love is blind.

It

- 5 Someone had claimed that the painting was a forgery.

It

- 6 They reported there were dangerous conditions on the roads.

There

5.10 Rewrite the sentences in this paragraph using active verbs with we as subject.

All our guests are invited to a free breakfast every morning. Breakfast is served from 7 until 9 am. A wake-up call can be made if advance notice is received. A daily newspaper is provided free. Rooms are cleaned between 9 am and 12 noon every day. Pets are not allowed in any rooms. Guests are reminded to check out before noon or they will be charged for an extra day.

.....

.....

.....

.....

5.11 Rewrite these sentences with verbs in the passive, where possible.

I conducted the first study with twenty students who I assigned to two groups. I gave all the students a pre-test in which they performed a translation task. Then I showed the students in one group a photograph and asked them to write a description. I provided the students in the second group with a grammar exercise. After they had completed the tasks, I collected the students' papers and checked them for mistakes. When I compared the two groups, I found no differences in the numbers of mistakes they produced, but I noted one particular type of mistake that only the first group made.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Passives with *by*-phrases and ergatives; passives with *get* ▶ 64-5

5.12 Complete each sentence with the passive form of one of the expressions listed.

✓ *a dog attacked (him)**pushing can change (it)**lots of bees were stinging (me)**people forget (them)**tourists usually crowd (it)**only a special key can open (it)**two teams play (it)**we always name (him)**Thomas Edison didn't actually make (it)*

Example: A young boy *was attacked by a dog* near the school.

- 1 Baseball of nine players.
- 2 Last year's hits rather quickly in the music business.
- 3 The first light bulb
 , but he as the inventor.
- 4 The safe
- 5 The volume the small red button.
- 6 I remember when I was very young.
- 7 Trafalgar Square in the summer.

5.13 Complete each paragraph with one pair of verbs, using ergatives or *get*-passives.

break / stick close / ring grow / increase knock off / not injure

- 1 I pressed the button. Somewhere inside the building a bell A door
 with a loud bang and I could hear footsteps. My heart was pounding.
- 2 When the van swerved, I my bike, but somehow I managed to land on my feet
 so I But my bike was a total wreck.
- 3 As the daylight hours with each passing week, everything in the garden
 bigger and greener.
- 4 Someone tried to get in with the wrong key and it and a small part of the key
 in the lock. So then we had to find a locksmith.

5.14 Complete this text with the verbs as ergatives or *get*-passives.

cover crash hire hurt knock down open shatter swing

When I was sixteen, I (1) as a waiter in one of the big hotels. I was hopeless. I kept dropping things and bumping into people. I also kept forgetting that the kitchen doors (2) outwards and I almost (3) a few times by other waiters rushing out through the swinging doors. One day I was carrying a tray full of dirty dishes to the kitchen when the doors suddenly (4) open and hit me. The tray flew up in the air and I (5) with soup and other bits of food. Glasses and plates (6) to the floor and (7) into pieces. Luckily no one (8) , but there was a terrible mess. Whenever I think about that day, I always remember the feeling and taste of cold tomato soup on my face.

6 Articles and nouns

Types of articles and nouns ► 69

6.1 Complete these sentences with the nouns and *a/an* or no article (–).

DVD hairpin hour MP quarter spinach X-ray

- 1 You can store a lot of photographs and videos on
- 2 is a vegetable with dark green leaves.
- 3 provides a way of looking at bones inside the body.
- 4 A very sharp turn on a mountainous road is described as bend.
- 5 It takes about of to walk one mile.
- 6 A member of the British parliament is called

6.2 Using an atlas if necessary, choose the best answer (a–h) for each question (1–8) and add *the* or no article (–).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Where's Vatican? (.....) | a It's in Arctic. |
| 2 Where's Lake District? (.....) | b It's in Himalayas. |
| 3 Where's Statue of Liberty? (.....) | c It's in Netherlands. |
| 4 Where's Manila? (.....) | d It's in Rome. |
| 5 Where's North Pole? (.....) | e It's in New York. |
| 6 Where's Amazon? (.....) | f It's in England. |
| 7 Where's Amsterdam? (.....) | g It's in Philippines. |
| 8 Where's Mount Everest? (.....) | h It's in South America. |

6.3 Complete this text with *a/an*, *the* or no article (–).

Route 66 was (1) name of (2) road in (3) United States that went from (4) Chicago to (5) Los Angeles. From (6) late 1920s to (7) 1960s, (8) road symbolized (9) freedom of (10) movement for many Americans, with (11) songs and even (12) television series about it. It was almost 4,000 kilometres long and went through (13) eight states. During (14) 1980s, (15) new motorways replaced most of (16) old road.

6.4 Editing. Correct the sixteen mistakes in the use of articles in this text.

I was standing near a crowd of people who were watching older man with a white hair performing the magic tricks near the market. The man asked for the volunteer to tie him up with piece of the rope. While all this was happening, younger man wearing black cap was moving through crowd and it looked like he was trying to put his the hand into the people's pockets and the open bags. Suddenly there was shriek and woman tried to grab thief's arm, but he pushed her away and ran off down alleyway and escaped.

Articles: *a/an* or *the* ► 70

6.5 Complete these descriptions with *a/an* or *the*.

'Antony and Cleopatra' is (1) play by William Shakespeare based on (2) true story of (3) Roman general called Mark Antony and Cleopatra, (4) queen of Egypt. At (5) end, after Antony dies, Cleopatra kills herself by letting (6) poisonous snake bite her.

Wallace and Gromit are (7) names of two characters, (8) man and (9) dog, who appear in short animated films made by Nick Park. In (10) first film, 'A Grand Day Out', Wallace builds (11) rocket and takes Gromit to (12) moon.

'(13) Tortoise and (14) Hare' is one of (15) best known of Aesop's fables. In (16) story, (17) very slow-moving creature called (18) tortoise wins (19) race against (20) very fast-moving creature called (21) hare when (22) hare becomes so confident of winning that he stops for (23) nap during (24) race and that allows (25) tortoise to pass him and win.

6.6 Complete these quiz questions with *a/an*, *the* or no article (–) and try to choose correct answers.

- 1 What's main difference between skateboard and snowboard? (....)
(A) the first one is much longer (B) the first one is used on water (C) the first one has wheels
- 2 What's name of author of '..... Da Vinci Code'? (....)
(A) Dan Brown (B) Stephen King (C) John Grisham
- 3 Is Ben Nevis island, mountain or river? (....)
(A) island (B) mountain (C) river
- 4 Which of countries listed below shares border with Mexico? (....)
(A) Costa Rica (B) El Salvador (C) Guatemala
- 5 Who was first person to walk on moon? (....)
(A) Douglas Adams (B) Neil Armstrong (C) Robert Altman
- 6 Is cravat fruit or vegetable? (....)
(A) fruit (B) vegetable (C) neither

6.7 Correct the sixteen mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 I have two younger brothers and older sister who is training to be dancer.
- 2 Hamlet is tragedy written by the Shakespeare in year 1601.
- 3 Did you hear on radio this morning that university is going to raise tuition fees again?
- 4 If you're going to eat soup, spoon will be more useful than fork.
- 5 Guitar is most popular instrument among teenage boys, but not girls.
- 6 Main reason for our protest is that we want to protect environment.
- 7 Anorak is short coat with hood that is worn when it's windy and wet.

A/an or one, a/an or no article, the or no article ► 72

6.8 Complete these sentences with *a/an*, *one* or no article (–).

- 1 I was supposed to stay for just night so I only took pair of shoes with me.
- 2 Frieda had been working in the shop for about month or so when morning the owner came into the shop and told her he didn't need her any more.
- 3 I've been trying to find coffee pot made of stainless steel.
- 4 Several people may want to drink wine, so we'll need more than bottle.
- 5 In programme, someone brought old painting from their attic that ended up being valued at million, five hundred thousand pounds.
- 6 I don't usually eat meat, but if there's nothing else, I sometimes eat turkey, usually in sandwich.

6.9 Choose the best answer (a–f) for each question (1–6) and add *the* or no article (–).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Were you studying history? (....) | a No, I'd rather get Greek food. |
| 2 Will you be here at Christmas? (....) | b No, I didn't study literature. |
| 3 Did you enjoy concert last night? (....) | c No, I stay at work all day. |
| 4 Do you know Milton's poetry? (....) | d No, modern art. |
| 5 Would you like fish and chips? (....) | e No, because drums were too loud. |
| 6 Do you go home for lunch? (....) | f No, I hate weather here then. |

6.10 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these descriptions with the nouns and *a/an*, *the* or no article (–).

badminton ballad ballet brainstorming bungee jumping

- A (1) is (2) sport in which (3) person leaps from (4) high place, such as (5) bridge, with (6) long elastic rope tied to his or her feet.
- B (7) was originally (8) poem or song that told (9) story of (10) dramatic event or (11) old legend, but in (12) contemporary music, it is more likely to be (13) slow song about (14) love.
- C (15) is (16) game like (17) tennis, played by two or four people. (18) players hit (19) small light kind of ball, with (20) feathers round it, across (21) high net using (22) racket.
- D (23) is (24) way of getting (25) group of (26) people all to think about something at (27) same time, often in order to solve (28) problem or to develop (29) new ideas.
- E (30) is (31) style of (32) dancing that tells (33) story with (34) music, but without (35) singing or speaking.

Nouns: countable and uncountable ► 74

6.11 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each description with one set of nouns and *a/an* or no article (–).

food / oats / water flour / fruit / sauce dish / meat / pot cabbage / mayonnaise / salad

- A Coleslaw is a kind of (1) made with finely chopped pieces of (2) , carrot and/or onion, mixed with (3)
- B Custard is (4) sweet yellow made from milk, sugar, eggs and (5) , usually served hot with (6) cooked or cake.
- C Porridge is a type of (7) soft white made by boiling (8) in (9) or milk, usually eaten for breakfast.
- D Stew is (10) of (11) and vegetables that have been cooked slowly together in (12) large

6.12 Complete these sentences with *a/an* or no article (–).

- We are looking for someone with experience in education who has had special training in computer graphics.
- Mr Reynolds owns business that recycles glass and plastic.
- Everyone agrees that you have to have good luck to succeed, but people who are really successful usually also have energy and personal goal.
- One parent expressed anger that issue like school uniforms was being given more attention than other important things like child safety.

6.13 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the sentences with these nouns and other words.

cup drop fit flash piece (x2) pile slice

- I only have tea and a couple of toast in the morning.
- We felt one or two rain, then suddenly there was lightning.
- They left a few clothing and rubbish in the flat.
- In jealousy she took every electronic equipment she could find in his room and smashed it against the wall.

6.14 Correct the ten mistakes in these sentences.

- Would you like a chicken and cheddar cheese in your sandwich?
- We were only allowed to bring a soap, a toothpaste and a toothbrush with us.
- He gave us a difficult homework so I had to do a lot of researches in the library.
- Too much money have already been spent on a special machinery to control pollutions.
- They have various pieces outdoor furniture made from metal and woods.

Nouns: generic, pair, group, plural and singular (+s)

► 75

6.15 Choose an ending (a–e) for each beginning (1–5) and add these nouns with *pair(s)* of where necessary.

cards goggles groceries pliers pants

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1 You'll need several | (.....) | a to feed the whole family. |
| 2 You should put on a | (.....) | b to win at poker. |
| 3 You'll need a lot of | (.....) | c to wear on your trip. |
| 4 You have to be good at | (.....) | d to twist the wire. |
| 5 You can use this | (.....) | e to protect your eyes. |

6.16 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with *is/are* and one of these nouns.

environment miles noise shades shorts spots squares stuff telescopes tennet

- 1 Draughts played on a board marked with black and white
- 2 Your surroundings everything that's around you, or your personal
- 3 Binoculars like a pair of small joined together.
- 4 One pound is a 'quid' and ten pounds a '.....' in informal speech.
- 5 Boxers underpants, similar to the worn by men in a boxing match.
- 6 Eight kilometres about the same as five
- 7 Measles infectious, causing small red to appear all over the body.
- 8 Your belongings what you own, also known as your
- 9 A pair of headphones recommended to protect your ears from the
- 10 Sunglasses, or if you're 'cool', being worn a lot more often these days and not only when it's bright and sunny.

6.17 Correct the twenty mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 One or two of the old farms still have horses, cattles and sheep.
- 2 Other sports are still popular, but aerobics are much more popular now among young women.
- 3 My friend just got a new pair of glasses and it's really nice and light.
- 4 Don't you think that the cats live longer than dogs or at least the majority do?
- 5 Diabetes have become more common in recent years because of people's eating habits.
- 6 A woman was caught leaving the shop with two scissors and a tweezers that she hadn't paid for.
- 7 Typical clothing for young people are a T-shirt, a blue jeans and a trainer.
- 8 The man looked strange because his trouser was really short and he was wearing orange sock.
- 9 Eleven players don't make team; team need eleven players playing together as one.
- 10 Bird such as chicken, duck or geese that are kept on farms for eggs or its meat are described as poultry.

Possessive and compound nouns ► 76

6.18 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the definitions with these words.

parody piracy plagiarism computer people person programs style words

- is copying other or their ideas, etc. and pretending that they are your own.
- is a piece of writing, music, art, etc. that deliberately copies another in order to be amusing.
- is making illegal copies of videos, etc. in order to sell them.

6.19 Complete each sentence with possessive or compound noun phrases from one set of words (not necessarily in this order).

bag / bed / sleeping / sofa

✓ *banana / grandmother / house / pancakes*

beaches / country / economy / Spain

beauty / Keats / nature / poetry

birthday / friend / party / Wendy

brothers / farm / father / sheep

cake / chocolate / life / pleasures

company / newspaper / plans / Sunday

Example: I liked staying at my *grandmother's house* because she made *banana pancakes*.

- One of my used to work on a in Australia.
- I'm sure I read about the in last
- attract a lot of tourists, providing a boost to the
- is one of the greatest of
- I think I met that at your last year.
- Common themes in are and how short human life is.
- My parents slept on the and I spent the night in a on the floor.

6.20 Complete this paragraph with possessive or compound noun phrases from each pair of words.

article / newspaper

car / drivers

city / traffic

conclusion / researchers

cyclists / roadside

head / protection

helmet / use

helmets / safety

study / university

The (1) I read was about the effects of (2) among cyclists. It said that wearing a helmet as you cycle through (3) can provide much better (4) if you're involved in an accident. However, a recent (5) found that (6) were less careful when passing a cyclist with a helmet. They were more careful, reduced their speed more and kept further away when cyclists were not wearing (7) The (8) was that wearing a helmet may sometimes put (9) in greater danger than they realize.

Articles and nouns in discourse ► 78

6.21 Complete this text with *a/an* or *the*.

Little Red Riding Hood is (1) traditional story about (2) little girl who walks alone through (3) forest to go to her grandmother's house. When she arrives at (4) house, (5) wolf has eaten her grandmother and dressed himself in (6) old woman's clothes. (7) young girl is surprised at (8) appearance of her grandmother. 'Grandmother, what big teeth you have,' she says. 'All the better to eat you with!' (9) wolf replies and then he eats her too. Later, (10) old woman and (11) girl are saved by (12) hunter who kills (13) wolf and then cuts open (14) animal's stomach to set them free.

6.22 Choose an ending (a–e) for each beginning (1–5) and add the nouns and *a/an* or *the*.

address bread car noise pizza price

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I was going to make sandwich, (.....) | a but is too high. |
| 2 I know how to drive, (.....) | b but I can't remember |
| 3 There's book I'd like to buy, (.....) | c but I don't own |
| 4 I know where they live, (.....) | d and has been awful. |
| 5 flat next door is being renovated, (.....) | e but was stale, so I ended up eating instead. |

6.23 Write the numbers of the sentences in the best order to describe what happened.

4 - - - - - - -

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 And the bird flew away. | 5 A cat jumped up on the fence near the bird. |
| 2 It was trying to catch the bird. | 6 The dog saw the cat and ran towards it. |
| 3 The cat jumped down on the other side. | 7 A bird flew down and landed on the fence. |
| ✓4 I could see a large dog in a garden with a white fence round it. | |

6.24 Editing. Correct the twenty mistakes in the use of articles in this text.

My grandfather told me a story about woman whose husband was dying. Woman prayed by his bed every day and asked Death to take her first. Friend of her husband's came to visit sick man and told crying woman not to talk like that and never to invite Death into house. He told her she would recognize Death because he comes as naked chicken, one that has no feathers. Woman ignored his words and kept on begging for Death to take her first. Later that day, friend caught large chicken, plucked out all its feathers, and brought it to his friend's house. He pushed it through open door. Chicken ran squawking through house and into room where woman was waiting. When she saw chicken, she ran behind bedroom door and pointed to bed. 'Over there,' she said. 'Person you want is over there on bed!'

Determiners ► 83

7.1 Choose the best answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Isn't weather nice? (.....) | a I'm going to boring meeting at four. |
| 2 Did you hear noise? (.....) | b Yes, it's living near here year. |
| 3 Are you busy afternoon? (.....) | c I'm really enjoying sunny days. |
| 4 Is bird over there a swan? (.....) | d It came from bushes across the street. |

7.2 Complete these sentences with appropriate forms of *do*.

- 1 that Scottish woman ever call you back?
- 2 I have any idea what I'm going to do this summer.
- 3 you write all those letters by yourself?
- 4 These pictures seem very clear.
- 5 you watch that documentary about penguins?
- 6 I enjoy sitting for all that time in that horrible waiting room.

7.3 Complete each paragraph with one set of words (not necessarily in this order).

a / my / the / those her / mine / this / your her / his / my / their her / their / these / those

- A Jennifer Owen and (1) sister Ashley were quite young when (2) mother was killed in a train crash, leaving Jack Owen to raise them alone. While it's not so unusual (3) days for a man to be a single parent, in (4) days it was really rare.
- B We were in one of (5) busy narrow alleys near the market. I was suddenly pushed in (6) back and I could feel (7) hand tugging at (8) purse.
- C Jane dropped (9) notebook and the man sitting behind her picked it up. 'Is (10) (11) book?' he asked as he handed it to her. He was wearing black leather gloves and gold cufflinks. 'Oh, yes, it's (12), she said. 'Thank you.'
- D Jessica couldn't hide (13) disappointment when Nick just sat down at the breakfast table and started reading (14) newspaper. After all, it was (15) second wedding anniversary and he seemed to have forgotten completely. 'Are you feeling okay?' he asked. 'I'm okay,' she said quietly. 'Maybe this will make you feel better,' he said with a smile as he placed an envelope on the table in front of her. 'I couldn't forget the best day of (16) life, could I?'

Quantifiers ► 84

7.4 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the sentence above it.

- 1 All the houses on the small island were painted different colours.

Every

- 2 There won't be a lot of cars on the road to the airport tonight, will there?

How much

- 3 No two snowflakes are the same.

Each

- 4 Most of the runners completed the race.

A few

- 5 They didn't clean any windows yesterday.

None

7.5 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these sentences with the adjectives and quantifiers.

vague valuable versatile vigilant voracious a lot a lot of any many much

- 1 People who are are able to do different things well.

- 2 If things are, they're very important or worth money.

- 3 Anyone or anything with a appetite is capable of eating

- 4 A statement is one that isn't clear or doesn't give information.

- 5 Being means paying attention to what is happening and watching for signs of trouble or danger.

7.6 Editing. Correct the ten mistakes in this text.

An embarrassing moment for me was when I was visiting one my friends from school. I was trying to help my friend Carrie with some the housework she had to do on Saturday morning. She gave me a basket of towels and told me to put them in the washing machine and add little soap powder. When I shook the box, none the soap powder would come out. So I shook it few more times and suddenly quite a lot the powder poured into the machine. I didn't know what to do about that, so I just closed the lid and started the machine. After about ten minute, I went back to the kitchen to get something and most the floor was covered in soap suds bubbling out of the washing machine. There were even several of small bubbles floating in the air. It was a big mess and I knew it was all my fault so I was really embarrassed. Luckily Carrie thought it was funny. It took us a half of the morning to clean up all the mess.

Some and any, no and none ► 86

7.7 Rewrite these sentences, adding *some* or *any*, and making any other necessary changes.

- 1 I really like to take home chocolates and I was looking for in the airport, but I couldn't find.
.....
- 2 We didn't have milk so Francis had to go to the shop to get.
.....
- 3 I tried to get cash from friends of mine, but they wouldn't lend me.
.....
- 4 If you could have painting by artist in history, which one would you choose?
.....
- 5 Was there part you didn't understand? Is there question?
.....

7.8 Complete these sentences with *some* or *any* plus *of (the)* where necessary.

- 1 We all tried to do it without assistance, but us found it hard.
- 2 I was hoping to get stamps from Douglas, but he didn't have
- 3 I don't think them have finished yet, but first group may be done soon.
- 4 Ronnie Doyle grew up in remote area of Ireland and so he never received kind of training that other young athletes get at an early age.

7.9 Complete these sentences with *any*, *no* or *none (of)*.

- 1 I said that taxi would do, but they insisted there were available.
- 2 Esther is shy, she has friends and the other girls play with her.
- 3 At first he offered apology, but later he said he was sorry if he had caused problems.
- 4 English teams have beaten European teams this year and so them will be in the finals.

7.10 Choose the best answer (a–f) for each question (1–6) and add *some*, *any*, *no* or *none*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Can I have juice? (....) | a Sorry, I don't have |
| 2 Weren't of the teachers there? (....) | b No thanks, I've already had |
| 3 Didn't they want water? (....) | c I'm sorry but there's left. |
| 4 Do you have change? (....) | d They had absolutely |
| 5 Didn't they have beer at all? (....) | e No, of them were thirsty. |
| 6 Would you like tea? (....) | f Well, I phoned, but there was answer. |

All, both, half, whole, each, every, either and neither

► 88–9

7.11 Complete these sentences with *all*, *both*, *half* or *whole*.

- 1 I've seen James drink a bottle of milk by himself.
- 2 visitors must first report to the main office.
- 3 The western of the country has been devastated by a civil war.
- 4 If you're ambivalent about something, you have good and bad feelings about it.
- 5 We made a huge pot of soup for everyone and they ate it, the thing.

7.12 Complete these sentences with *all*, *both*, *either* or *neither*.

- 1 He was given two opportunities to get it right, but answer was correct.
- 2 There are no parking restrictions here, so you can park on side of the street.
- 3 After carrying things up those stairs, my knees felt sore.
- 4 Because of them have driving licences, nobody will let Rod or Steve borrow a van to move their stuff.
- 5 After passing the farm, you'll come to a fork in the path and you can go in direction because they lead down to the river.

7.13 Complete these sentences with *each*, *either* or *every*, plus *of* where necessary.

- 1 The girl had a different tattoo design on her fingers.
- 2 It's an agreement among friends or family that you'll spend no more than £10 on Christmas presents.
- 3 Mr Curtis used to come by nearly Friday and in the summer he would bring us a flower from his garden.
- 4 Cecilia was given chance to complete the first and second assignments, but she didn't do them.

7.14 Using a dictionary if necessary, add these words to the descriptions. Correct the six mistakes in the descriptions.

complete double dual entire semi-annual total

- 1 meetings take place twice every years.
- 2 vision is a medical condition in which you see two of all.
- 3 People with nationality are citizens of two countries and can live and work in both them legally.
- 4 When something is, it has every parts or details included, with nothing missing.
- 5 The amount is the final number of people or things when they have been counted all.
- 6 We use to emphasize that the whole something is involved.

Many, much and a lot (of), more and most ► 90

7.15 Complete these definitions with the following words and a *lot*, *many*, *more* or *much*.

abundance assortment complexity deficit

- 1: a collection of different things or different types of the same thing.
- 2: the difference between how you have and a higher amount you need.
- 3: consisting of of different parts or processes that are all connected.
- 4: existing in large quantities and than enough.

7.16 Choose the best answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add a *lot*, *many*, *more* or *much*.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 How times have you been there? (.....) | a Enough for two boxes. |
| 2 How space do you have left? (.....) | b Too , especially in winter. |
| 3 How can play at one time? (.....) | c Quite I go every year. |
| 4 How does it rain there? (.....) | d As as twenty people. |

7.17 Complete each paragraph with one set of words (not necessarily in this order).

a great deal of / a large number of / many many / more of / much many of / much / much of

- A According to a recent survey, students don't have as (1) free time as they used to and (2) them are taking part-time jobs, despite the (3) well-known problems that result from having a job while trying to study.
- B As part of the survey, (4) students who identified themselves as 'studying full-time' were asked if they ever used the library in the evenings and (5) said they couldn't really do (6) studying in the evening because they had part-time jobs.
- C (7) those interviewed said that so (8) their time in the late afternoon or evening was taken up with work, that they didn't have a chance to read or think very (9) in the evening.

7.18 Complete these sentences with two of the following words in each space.

many (x4) much (x4) more (x2) not (x2) how of so too

- 1 northwest Scotland is mountainous and largely uninhabited, so there's to do there, unless you enjoy hiking and camping in rugged places.
- 2 I think it's going to be very crowded because Marjorie invited people to her party for such a small place. She said she wasn't sure would actually come.
- 3 research has been done on how this recently identified type of virus is being transmitted and we still have questions than answers.
- 4 We're obviously not being very efficient because, with workers involved in this project, we should be making progress than we are.

(A) *few*, (a) *little*, etc., multipliers, fractions and percentages ► 92–3

7.19 Rewrite these sentences using a *few*, a *little*, *fewer* and *less* where possible.

- At first I only knew some words, but gradually my English is getting some better.
.....
- The cake had pieces of coconut in it, which I don't really like, so I only didn't eat very much of it.
.....
- I quite like my new job because I don't work as many hours and I don't have as much responsibility.
.....
- People don't get as much coal delivered now because there aren't as many houses with open fireplaces.
.....

7.20 Complete each of the definitions with an adjective and *less*, *little* or *few*.

cheap petty rare skimpy sparse trivial

- A matter is one that has importance.
- items are often valuable because there are so of them.
- items cost money or than expected
- An area with vegetation has plants.
- A piece of clothing is very small and covers very of the body of the person who is wearing it.
- A crime is one that is serious than other crimes. An example would be stealing items that have value.

7.21 Correct the fourteen mistakes in these sentences.

- With little luck, there will be fewer delays on the return trip and we'll get home twice as fast.
- We used to meet two or three time week, but now it's about once month.
- The rent at my old flat cost a half my pay and at the new place it's less than two-fifth my pay.
- Their productivity goal is to get twice as much done with fewer the workers than they had before.
- There are about ten times as many English people than Scottish people.
- Instead of feeling a lot better the next day, I started feeling little worse.
- Now that I have my own computer at home, I can spend less my time at school.
- Ninety per cent those using Gatwick airport reported having least inconvenience.
- We only ate few pieces of the pie and at least two-thirds of it are still left.
- Fewer people, now less than twenty per cent the population, would support a change in the law.

Personal, generic and possessive pronouns ► 97

8.1 Complete these sentences with appropriate pronouns.

- 1 Sarah liked the necklace Andy bought and wore all the time.
- 2 When were young, my sister and were inseparable.
- 3 Although a one-year-old child may not be talking yet, is often treated as a conversational partner by the mother when 's playing with the child.
- 4 The White Rabbit is one of the many fascinating creatures in 'Alice in Wonderland'. At the beginning of the story, Alice sees hurrying by, looking at his watch, then follows when disappears down a hole.

8.2 Rewrite these sentences in a more informal style using *you*, *we* and *they*.

- 1 The swimming-pool has been closed so that some repairs can be done.
Someone told me that
- 2 A person who is overdressed is wearing clothes that are too formal for the occasion.
If
- 3 No one can wear jeans at our school, but they can be worn at some after-school events .
.....
- 4 One never knows what one can really do until one tries.
.....

8.3 Complete these short dialogues with appropriate pronouns.

- A Him: Do you have any brothers?
Her: Just one. (1) 's a lot older than (2) , so
(3) weren't very close when (4) was young.
- B Her: Aren't your parents at home?
Him: No, (5) 're in Brighton. An old friend of (6) owns a holiday flat there and is letting (7) stay in (8) for a week.
- C Him: Excuse me, miss, is this scarf (9) ?
Her: No, it isn't (10) There was an older woman here who just left.
Maybe (11) 's (12)
- D Her: Don't you have any photos from your holiday?
Him: Not yet, because Michael has (13) (14) gave
(15) my new address and (16) said
(17) 'd send (18) (19) , but
(20) 'm still waiting.

Demonstrative and indefinite pronouns ► 98

8.4 Choose an answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* plus appropriate forms of *be*.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Do you have enough money? (.....) | a Yes, I bet expensive. |
| 2 I loved your old flat in town. (.....) | b Yes, to stay here. |
| 3 Should I leave your boxes here? (.....) | c Yes, enough for now. |
| 4 Do you remember her gold earrings? (.....) | d Yes, but too small. |

8.5 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these definitions with one of the nouns and *somebody* or *something*.

disadvantage disruption distraction distrust

- A is a situation in which is prevented from continuing in its normal way.
- A is that takes your attention away from what you are doing.
- is a feeling that is not acting honestly and can't be relied on.
- A is that makes or less likely to be successful or effective.

8.6 Choose an answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add appropriate indefinite pronouns or adverbs.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Have you heard of Aviemore? (.....) | a I didn't recognize there. |
| 2 Who was at the meeting? (.....) | b I think it's in Scotland. |
| 3 Can we ask for help? (.....) | c There's wrong with the heating. |
| 4 Why is it so cold in here? (.....) | d has to do the exercise by themselves. |

8.7 Complete this text with appropriate indefinite pronouns and adverbs.

One of the problems of new housing areas in the past was that the builders only built houses and streets. There was (1) for the children living in those houses to play except on the streets. Because there was (2) for the young people to do, they often got in trouble. They needed (3) else, not the streets, for their games, but there was no money for playgrounds or parks. The builders made money from selling houses, but they didn't get (4) from creating a park. In fact, they would lose money because that land couldn't be used for more houses. (5) who lived in those areas knew what the problems were, but (6) could find an easy way to solve them.

Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns ► 100

8.8 Complete the sentences with appropriate pronouns and these prepositions where necessary.

about by for near to with

- A When I was a teenager, my mother never let me go out anywhere (1)
 She always made me take my two younger sisters (2)
 B One of my teachers, Mr Adamson, was in the bus that crashed yesterday. He wasn't injured
 (3) , but several people sitting (4) were.
 C People nowadays have become much more selfish and only think (5)
 They're only interested in what's happening (6) , and nobody else .
 D I always prefer going to the self-service section of the cafeteria where you can just get what you
 want (7) without waiting for someone to bring (8) your meal.

8.9 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these definitions with the nouns and appropriate pronouns.

composure compromise confederation confidence

- 1 A is an organization that consists of a group of countries or businesses that
 have joined together to support
 2 is a state in which you feel calm and in control of
 3 is a belief in and your ability to be successful.
 4 A is an agreement between two competing groups in which
 gives some of the things they want so that both groups are partially successful.

8.10 Complete these paragraphs with appropriate pronouns.

- A In a boxing match, there are two people who fight (1) with their hands,
 wearing large thick gloves, and (2) of (3) tries to knock
 (4) down.
 B Some groups of students seem to enjoy competing against (5) and often have
 competitions among (6) to see who is best. Students in other groups seem to
 be more cooperative and often help (7) to complete assignments. There are
 always some students who don't want to be part of any group and prefer just to study by
 (8)
 C Do you ever just stand in front of the mirror and stare at (9) ? I wonder how
 many people do that and how many also talk to (10) I've never actually talked
 to (11) in a mirror, but I have a friend who says she looks in the mirror each
 morning and tells (12) that she's going to have a really good day.

Empty subjects *it* and *there* ► 102–3

8.11 Complete these sentences with *it*, *it's*, *there* or *there's*.

- no surprise that Daniel's parents aren't pleased with his decision.
- I thought unusual that nobody answered the phone.
- I'm afraid not a lot we can do about that.
- I think something wrong with my watch. keeps going slow.
- should be a security light in this area, because dangerous.
- not normally a problem having only a little money to live on, especially when
..... a free clinic and special discounts for students.

8.12 Rewrite these sentences in a less formal style beginning with *it* or *there*.

- To complete a marathon was a big accomplishment for her.
.....
- Not being able to speak fluently can sometimes be frustrating.
.....
- Some fans of the group are sure to be waiting outside.
.....
- That she left without saying goodbye surprised all of us.
.....

8.13 Correct any mistakes in the use of *it* and *there* in these sentences. Put ✓ beside sentences that have no mistakes.

Examples: ^{it}Is ~~it~~ raining outside?
No, but I think *it's* going to rain soon. ✓

- According to the news, it was a lot of damage from the storm.
- The door was locked and it didn't seem to be anyone at home.
- That prices have gone up again it is disgraceful.
- It isn't likely to be anything left to eat in the fridge.
- There was somebody looking for you yesterday.
- I forgot to ask if it would be a television in my room.
- It's not easy being a single parent.
- There were too many people there, which made difficult to have a conversation.
- The traffic isn't moving so I think it's been a car crash.
- Six reports were due on Friday and there were handed in only two of them.
- There might be a mistake to take all the money with you in cash.
- I know it's more furniture to go into this room, but it isn't very much space left.

Substitution: *one, ones, so and do so* ► 104–5

8.14 Complete these sentences with appropriate pronouns or substitution forms.

- 1 Do you have a corkscrew that I could borrow? I used to have , but I don't know what happened to
- 2 That zoo is the only in the country with wild animals in natural environments, unlike other I've been to where the animals are all in cages.
- 3 Angela accused me of taking her new calculator, but I didn't touch I still use that old my parents bought for me.
- 4 We had four suitcases and they opened and searched each , so then we had to repack all of
- 5 There was an old Volvo parked outside. It was an old-fashioned , just like the her grandfather used to drive.

8.15 Complete these sentences with *one, ones, some or any*.

- 1 They created a huge manufacturing company by combining several smaller
- 2 She was looking for brown rice and asked me for , but I didn't have
- 3 All these knives are too small and are blunt. I need a big sharp
- 4 Rita needed drinking straws and I was sure I'd seen in the cupboard. They were those long plastic that you get for children's parties.
- 5 I needed a new brush, with a long handle, but I couldn't find

8.16 Choose an answer (a–e) for each question (1–5) and add *it, one or so*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Is next Monday a holiday? (....) | a Do you mean the about dinosaurs? |
| 2 Have you solved the puzzle yet? (....) | b I don't think |
| 3 Isn't there anyone in the shop? (....) | c I can't do |
| 4 Did you watch that film last night? (....) | d I believe should be enough. |
| 5 Do you want another bookmark? (....) | e I guess must be closed. |

8.17 Complete these sentences with *it, one or so*, plus appropriate forms of *do* where necessary.

- 1 They agreed to give me a new computer, but they very reluctantly.
- 2 Helen had extra tickets for the concert and she offered me
- 3 Veronica didn't like the idea at all and told them at the last meeting.
- 4 The hike wasn't hard for Sebby who had many times before.
- 5 Stephen used to be very noisy and disruptive in class, but he's less now.
- 6 We didn't try to complain about his behaviour because there was no point in
- 7 Can they fix it? ~ I hope If they can't, I'll have myself.
- 8 Other people have sung the song, but nobody quite like Frank Sinatra.

Ellipsis ► 106

8.18 Choose the best ending for each beginning and write it in the space, leaving out words where appropriate.

*you can stay in bed longer
nobody was interested in it*

*they can have fruit juice
I didn't use to run*

*he hasn't told us when he's leaving
they couldn't afford to go anywhere*

- 1 Everyone can have tea or
- 2 My parents never went anywhere because
- 3 At first all the children were interested in the new game, then
- 4 I run quite a lot now, but
- 5 You can have an early breakfast or
- 6 Richard is leaving soon, but

8.19 Rewrite these sentences minus any words that would usually be left out.

Example: The bathroom's down the stairs and the bathroom is to your right.

The bathroom's down the stairs and to your right.

- 1 When I'm with my sister, we just sit around and we talk and we laugh a lot.
.....
- 2 They tried to clean up some of the mess before they had to leave and they had to go to work.
.....
- 3 We were talking about something in last week's report and we were not talking about something in yesterday's report.
.....
- 4 I could ask my friends if they'd like to buy more tickets, but I'm sure they won't want to buy more.
.....
- 5 They manufacture plastic furniture and they sell plastic furniture.
.....
- 6 I learned how to play the piano and I learned how to play the violin when I was young, but I just learned how to play them because my parents told me to learn how to play them and I did not learn how to play them because I wanted to learn how to play them.
.....

8.20 Correct the eight mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 Elsa is crying because unhappy with her life and no friends.
- 2 I suggested that the children could make lemonade and sell to raise money, but they didn't want.
- 3 I thought Elizabeth would be at school or would be in the playground, but couldn't find.
- 4 They're younger so usually eat first and then the older children after.

9

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives: emphasizing, describing, classifying ► 111

9.1 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the definitions with these nouns and adjectives.

bomb *flower* *spider* *brightly-coloured* *hairy* *large* *narrow* *small*
device *reptile* *electronic* *hard* *long* *round* *tall*

- 1 A tarantula is a
- 2 A torpedo is a
- 3 A tortoise is a with a shell.
- 4 A transistor is a
- 5 A tulip is a

9.2 Choose the best sentence (a–e) to follow each sentence (1–5) and add these adjectives.

complete *exact* *extreme* *major* *only*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I had never seen the woman before. (.....) | a She had a influence on their writing. |
| 2 The old woman had said something. (.....) | b She was living in poverty. |
| 3 The room was full of doctors. (.....) | c We wanted to know her words. |
| 4 The woman had no money. (.....) | d She was a stranger. |
| 5 They had all studied Jane Austen. (.....) | e She was the woman there. |

9.3 Complete the text with one pair of adjectives in each space (not necessarily in this order).

amazing / panoramic *European / southern* *Italian / marble*
building / imported *interior / living* *outdoor / swimming*

The house we visited in Kona was really beautiful. It had been constructed using mostly (1) materials and had been designed in a (2) style to give an open feeling to the (3) space. There was an (4) view of the Pacific ocean. At the back of the house, an (5) and recreation area had been carved out of the rock and then (6) tiles had been used all around the pool.

9.4 Correct the nine mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 The medical Canadian teams brought in the real first food that some of the people had received in two or three weeks.
- 2 A lychee is a kind of round small fruit with reddish rough skin and sweet white flesh inside.
- 3 Didn't you have a green old luxurious sofa with round lovely seats and soft big cushions?
- 4 A compromise had to be found between the new scientific western approaches and the traditional teaching methods used in the old religious Christian schools.

Adjectives: position and punctuation ► 112

9.5 Write correct versions of any phrases with mistakes in the use of adjectives.

Examples: A tambourine has a wooden circular frame. *a circular wooden frame*

A jamboree is a large outdoor celebration. ✓

- The little Swiss girl was shaking a round silver small bell.
- There are some new major housing developments in the area.
- The old Irish woman handed him a plastic white tiny cross.
- The economic principal benefit from tourism will be more jobs.
- The scientific British entire community opposes the idea.
- They hadn't supported previous European political initiatives.
- We had some French hot delicious bread with lunch.
- I hated having to sit all day on those metal ugly hard chairs.

9.6 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add one pair of adjectives to each sentence.

afraid / terrifying
alone / only

asleep / sleepy
big / tall

glad / happy
ill / wrong

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 He had a experience with a dog (.....) | a and seemed to be seven feet |
| 2 Alexander was a man (.....) | b as if he'd been |
| 3 He wasn't a very person (.....) | c and now he's of dogs. |
| 4 I knew there was something (.....) | d but he didn't feel |
| 5 The boy had a kind of face (.....) | e so she was when he left. |
| 6 He was the one out there, (.....) | f when Mark suddenly got |

9.7 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the definitions with these adjectives.

black brown green hairy large purple shiny soft (x2) white

Aubergine (or eggplant) is a (1) vegetable with (2)
(3) skin and (4) (5) flesh.

Kiwi fruit has (6) (7) skin, (8)
(9) flesh and (10) seeds.

9.8 Add commas or the word *and* where necessary to these sentences.

- Feng Shui is an ancient Chinese approach to improving the physical spiritual aspects of life.
- The people of the islands were famous for being strong tough brave fighters.
- The latest Scandinavian designs have a lot of black white shapes.
- Anne Marshall is a really wonderful dedicated hard-working teacher.
- A tycoon is a person who is smart successful in business and has become rich powerful.
- Economic expansion has created a lot more educational industrial commercial opportunities.

Participle adjectives, compound adjectives and adjectives as nouns ► 114

9.9 Add these adjectives to the text.

bored *depressing* *interested* *surprised*
boring *hidden* *interesting* *tired*

On some days, students act as if everything is (1) No matter how hard the teacher works to create (2) tasks, the students are just not (3) Yet, on other days, when the (4) teacher is sure that the students are going to be (5) by some (6) story they had to read, he or she is pleasantly (7) to discover their (8) passion for discussion, learning and life.

9.10 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add participle adjectives derived from these verbs.

block *break* *freeze* *ring* *scream* *steal*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 I was woken up (.....) | a of children. |
| 2 The basement was flooded (.....) | b because of a toe. |
| 3 The robbers got away (.....) | c and a pizza. |
| 4 We could hear a large group (.....) | d because of a drain. |
| 5 Donald bought some beer (.....) | e by a sound. |
| 6 Eddie couldn't walk (.....) | f in a car. |

9.11 Make appropriate compound adjectives from each pair of words and add them to the text.

base / London *dress / well* *make / money*
construct / newly *line / tree* *move / slow*

It's a strange sight. There are rows of (1) office and apartment buildings along empty (2) avenues that suddenly end in the desert. They are the result of a failed (3) scheme organized by a (4) investment company to develop a new business and technology centre in this part of North Africa. The (5) sales personnel still occasionally conduct tours for prospective buyers, but their (6) white limousines are the only vehicles to use these streets since the construction crews left six months ago.

9.12 Correct the twelve mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 Nobody wants a clean office job because it's such bored low pay work.
- 2 We need more well train medical teams that can operate in threaten life situations.
- 3 A UFO is an unidentify fly object that people believe is a spacecraft from another planet.
- 4 Sometimes the impossible happen and the poor is able to win against the rich and powerfults.
- 5 The only two groups to support the proposal were the Algerian and the Lebaneses.

Position of adverbs; adverbs of place, time, frequency, expectation, focus ► 116

9.13 Add one pair of adverbs to each sentence.

already / even any more / still late / somewhere never / yet normally / only

- 1 I think their plane was delayed so they arrived quite
- 2 Just because we haven't found a solution doesn't mean that there will be a solution.
- 3 When I asked Jim if Annie was working in the bookstore, he said she didn't work there
- 4 One new golfing star is a millionaire and hasn't finished high school.
- 5 I take a sandwich with me for lunch and rarely go out to eat with the other staff.

9.14 Rewrite this dialogue with the following adverbs included in appropriate positions.

always home recently there today very

- A: Why are you travelling to London?
- B: It's where I live. I'm going.
- A: Have you lived in London?
- B: No, but I've lived for about twenty years.
- A: Oh, I've just moved to London.
- Only two weeks ago, in fact.

9.15 Rewrite these sentences with the adverbs in more appropriate positions.

- 1 She visits daily us and brings always her little dog.
.....
- 2 I think already she's packed her bags and she'll come soon downstairs.
.....
- 3 She isn't able now to travel, but she likes still to talk about going later abroad.
.....
- 4 I used to know some of the people working in the office, but I recognize anyone seldom now there.
.....
- 5 I've seen already twice that film, but Angela yet hasn't seen it.
.....
- 6 His complaint wasn't about the textbook just, but about getting to practise never speaking.
.....
- 7 I liked reading the newspaper at breakfast, but it's delivered no longer early here in the morning.
.....
- 8 It was better getting weekly, not monthly, paid and I could save usually a little each week, but I can't save any more now anything.
.....

Adverbs: degree, manner, viewpoint, comment ► 118

9.16 Rewrite each sentence with one set of adverbs added in appropriate positions.

a bit / cheerfully completely / obviously enough / impatiently / quickly hard / recently / too

1 Roland hadn't studied for the test and most of his answers were wrong.

2 Some of us were feeling tired, but Molly was talking about hiking another five miles.

3 You need to take a day off because you've been working.

4 Edward started pacing up and down the street because the taxi didn't come.

9.17 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with a noun and an adverb.

busybodies
eccentrics

fanatics
hooligans

passionately
socially

too
violently

1 are young people who are noisy and behave in public.

2 are people who like particular things or activities

3 are people who are interested in other people's private activities.

4 are people who behave in ways that are different from what is usual or accepted.

9.18 Add these adverbs to the texts.

actually
badly

completely
definitely

financially
fortunately

frankly
more

of course
pretty

thoroughly
unnecessarily

A There was a car crash near where I live. I didn't (1) see the crash, but I heard it and ran outside to help. (2), nobody was killed, but one driver's hand was cut (3) (4) by broken glass.

B My friend Dorothy is (5) concerned about her health than anything else. She often worries (6) about getting ill and she always thinks she's (7) going to catch every terrible disease she hears about. (8), I think she's just a hypochondriac.

C The worst job I ever had was working in a stable. (9), it was a bad idea because of the low pay, but I was in love with horses and just wanted to be near them. However, the owner was (10) crazy and often complained that I was lazy and I wasn't cleaning the stalls (11) That wasn't true, (12)

Equatives, comparatives and superlatives ► 120

9.19 Complete the text with appropriate forms of the adjectives and *as* or *than* where necessary.

alone beneficial good healthy likely long (x2) short

Research is showing that marriage is much (1) for men for women. A recent study discovered that married men live (2) single men. For example, if a man is between forty-five and sixty-five years old, and not married, he is twice (3) to die within ten years as a married man of the same age. The results indicate that the eating habits of an unmarried man are rarely (4) as those of a married man, especially if he lives (5) However, the study also found that the life of an unmarried woman is not significantly (6) that of her married counterpart. These results suggest that, in terms of living (7), marriage is not (8) for women as it is for men.

9.20 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each description with appropriate forms of one pair of adjectives.

bad / harmful big / significant cheerful / confident good / important

- 1 He had such a condescending attitude. He behaved as though he thought he was and than other people.
- 2 He made exaggerated claims about everything. He acted as though everything he had was or than it really was.
- 3 His actions had a detrimental effect. He made the situation and for everyone than it had been.
- 4 He had a deflated look. He was feeling and than before.

9.21 Correct the twenty mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 You can sometimes be as just lonely in a crowd as if when you're by yourself.
- 2 The early we get started, the soonest we'll be able to finish.
- 3 I think the beautiful beaches of the world must be in Hawaii.
- 4 I wasn't the worse student in the class, but I wasn't the better one either.
- 5 He's not as quick learner as his sister, but he's the young in the family.
- 6 He said he'd send us farther information soon as possible.
- 7 Evelyn thought that the more money man was not attractive as the poor one.
- 8 My aunt always said that the expensive the ring, the happy the bride's parents will be.
- 9 Things aren't bad as last year, but the weather is becoming less less predictable.
- 10 Gary was the good-looking of all the brothers, but he wasn't handsome than his father.

10 Prepositions

Prepositions and prepositional phrases ► 125

10.1 Complete the text with these prepositions.

between during following for from in near of (x2) on than to

The Battle of Hastings (1066) was fought (1) Hastings (2) the south coast (3) England (4) William the Conqueror, Duke (5) Normandy, and the English King Harold. The French invaders defeated the English forces (6) the battle, (7) which King Harold was killed. (8) the battle, the victorious Duke became King William and ruled England (9) more (10) twenty years, (11) 1066 (12) 1087.

10.2 Add one pair of prepositions to each sentence.

as well as / including because of / in place of on top of / round regarding / together with

- A I talked to a woman in the Student Office (1) your application and she said you had to send a cheque for £5 (2) the application form or it wouldn't be processed.
- B A supply teacher is one who is employed (3) a regular teacher who is not working (4) illness, or some other temporary situation.
- C (5) Nelson's column in the middle of Trafalgar Square is a statue of Lord Nelson and (6) the base of the column are four bronze lions.
- D Newsagents usually sell a lot of other things, (7) cigarettes and sweets, (8) newspapers and magazines.

10.3 Add appropriate prepositions to these sentences.

- 1 Just put that chair next the small table in front the sofa.
- 2 We had to take a bus instead the train because a strike by railway workers.
- 3 First you place the cheese the board and then you cut it the thin metal wire.
- 4 There's a matinee two thirty next Saturday in addition the evening performance.
- 5 We use an apple corer to remove the core the middle the apple.
- 6 Apart the bed, we've managed to fit all the furniture the van.
- 7 The man I talked wasn't the same person you discussed the problem last week.
- 8 The European countries, together the United States, have expressed optimism with regard recent developments.
- 9 Although full-time students are advised having a job, four of ten students say they have to work.
- 10 Hundreds people have had to move away low-lying areas a result flooding the south-east.

Prepositions of time: *at, in, on, during, for, since, etc.*

► 126–7

10.4 Complete each sentence with one pair of words and *at, in* or *on*, where necessary.

Easter / every year

eight / the evening

six months / 1998

lunchtime / Wednesday

night / summer

the second Saturday / June

their wedding anniversary / last year

the morning / next Christmas

8 or 9 years old / the 19th century

- 1 I used to get so tired after work that I would sometimes just fall asleep
- 2 The Queen's birthday is officially celebrated
- 3 When I was a child, we used to boil eggs then paint them
- 4 The small church hall was built by a group of volunteers
- 5 It was common for children to leave school
- 6 Joe's parents were surprised when he had a big party for them
- 7 In the far north, the sky doesn't ever get really dark
- 8 We shouldn't start opening presents so early
- 9 We sometimes bring sandwiches and have an informal meeting

10.5 Complete the text with these prepositions.

before (x2) during for in on since until (x2)

The American Civil War began (1) April 12th, 1861, and lasted (2) April 9th, 1865. (3) four years, the industrialized Northern states fought the more agricultural Southern states over the issues of slavery and states' rights. (4) the war, the economy of the Southern states depended on slave labour and, it was argued, each state should have the right to manage its own affairs without interference from a central government. Opposition to slavery had existed in the Northern states (5) (6) the country's independence (7) 1776, but it wasn't (8) 1863, (9) the civil war, that the Emancipation Proclamation, making slavery illegal, was issued by President Lincoln.

10.6 Correct the thirteen mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 I've been trying to save £25 in each month so that I can go on a ski trip in Christmas.
- 2 Some people had been standing outside during three hours to the start of the match.
- 3 We can stay before five o'clock, but no later, because we have to get home until dark.
- 4 I used to live in London, but I live in Manchester for October in last year.
- 5 Because I usually work here at the summer holidays from college, I haven't been back home since a couple of years.
- 6 We sometimes don't get up after until noon at New Year's Day.

Prepositions of place: *at, in, on, above, below, between, etc.* ► 128–9

10.7 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these descriptions with the nouns and *at, in, on*, or no preposition (–).

bouncer marsupial scarecrow scatterbrain squatter

- 1 A is a figure dressed old clothes and put a field to frighten birds away.
- 2 A is a person who stands the door of a club and stops unwanted people trying to go
- 3 A is a person who is forgetful or loses things and can't concentrate anything.
- 4 A is an animal such as a kangaroo that carries its young a pouch the mother's stomach.
- 5 A is a person who is living a building or a part of someone's land without permission.

10.8 Complete each paragraph with one set of prepositions (not necessarily in this order).

among / between / in / on among / in / on (x2)

- A There was a single framed photograph (1) the books, ornaments and small boxes (2) the bedside table. (3) the photograph, standing (4) her two brothers, was the thin figure of the girl who would become my mother.
- B Included (5) one recent report (6) health problems (7) teenagers was the news that more young girls are now planning (8) having a child, but fewer want to get married.

10.9 Add these prepositions to the text.

above at below in (x3) on (x2) over under

A memorable trip for me was when I visited a friend (1) Canada during the winter. I was twelve and it was the first time I had seen real snow. One weekend we went to a wilderness camp and slept (2) a small wooden cabin. The temperature stayed (3) zero degrees the whole time. My friend and his father went ice-skating (4) a frozen lake, but not me. It was so cold I couldn't go outside without feeling that I was going to freeze to death. I just got (5) a pile of blankets and pulled a large quilt (6) me to try to keep warm. I remember trying to read a book, but the hand that was holding the book (7) my head would turn to ice very quickly. I spent a lot of that trip just lying (8) my bed, staring (9) the patterns of white ice (10) the window panes.

Prepositions of movement and place: *from, across, along, etc.* ► 130

10.10 Complete the directions with these prepositions.

along into off past to towards

There's a lovely old pub called 'The Woolpack' just (1) the High Street. It's not hard to find. If you're walking (2) the High Street, going (3) the big church, there's a small lane on the left, just (4) a newsagent's. I think it's called Miller's Lane. So, you turn (5) that lane and go all the way (6) the end and you'll see The Woolpack on your right.

10.11 Add one pair of prepositions to each sentence.

onto / over off / out of past / through

- 1 If you drive a village, you'll see what's in it, but if you drive it, you won't.
- 2 If you throw a stick the roof, it will land on the other side, but if you throw it the roof, it won't.
- 3 If you're work, you're on holiday, but if you're work, you're unemployed.

10.12 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the descriptions with these nouns and prepositions.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>bagpipes</i> | <i>harmonica</i> | <i>along</i> | <i>into (x2)</i> | <i>over</i> | <i>to</i> |
| <i>bowling</i> | <i>leap-frog</i> | <i>from</i> | <i>out of</i> | <i>through</i> | <i>towards</i> |

- A When you play (1), you blow air (2) a bag held under your arm and then force the air (3) the bag and (4) pipes to produce sounds.
- B When you play (5), you jump (6) the back of someone else who is bending down.
- C (7) is a game in which you roll heavy balls (8) a special track (9) a groups of pins, trying to knock them down.
- D You hold a (10) near your mouth and blow (11) it while moving it (12) side (13) side.

10.13 Complete the text with these prepositions.

from onto out of through to towards

As Sarah was walking (1) the garden, a group of birds suddenly flew up (2) a big tree. A large reddish-yellow fruit fell (3) the grass in front of her and rolled a little (4) her. It was a ripe mango. She picked it up and took it back (5) her room. It was clearly a sign (6) a higher place.

Prepositions used for connections and exceptions: *of, with, by, except (for), besides, without, etc.* ► 132–3

10.14 Complete each sentence with one pair of words plus *by, of or with*, where necessary.

a friend / hers dinner / having errors / it his own voice / the sound
buying / someone email / getting some rope / tying my mother's / their children

- 1 I thought his essay was full, but the teachers seemed to be satisfied
- 2 Elaine said she was going to lunch
- 3 He's trying to improve his health a salad and not eating dessert.
- 4 Some friends are coming to visit us
- 5 Richard's afraid his credit card number stolen if he sends it
- 6 We fixed the broken part temporarily it up
- 7 You can acquire property it, of course, or giving it to you.
- 8 Mr Abercrombie is always talking during the meetings and seems to be rather fond

10.15 Complete each sentence in such a way that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the sentence above it.

- 1 I don't have anything besides these black shoes that will go with a dark suit.
Apart
- 2 We couldn't have done it if Jason hadn't helped.
Without
- 3 Did you go to any other places in addition to Stockholm when you were in Sweden?
Besides
- 4 Everyone seemed to have a good time, but not Arnold.
Except for

10.16 Complete each sentence with one of the phrases and a preposition.

at night beer and wine the area besides except for with
a zip glasses the radio except minus without

- 1 She's trying to find a small jacket at the front rather than buttons.
- 2 His eyesight isn't very good and he can't read
- 3 I got my car back, which had been stolen.
- 4 The carpet's looking rather dirty where the sofa used to cover it.
- 5 The back door is almost always left unlocked,, of course.
- 6 I was wondering if there was anything else to drink

Phrasal verbs ► 134

10.17 Complete each sentence with appropriate forms of one pair of verbs, plus any other necessary forms.

not come back / run away
face up to / go along with

give up / keep on
go out / put on

sit down / take off
turn on / wake up

- 1 You should those wet shoes and beside the fire.
- 2 The dog was so frightened by the fireworks it and for hours.
- 3 Cathy was sleeping on the sofa until Brian the TV and
- 4 You should your raincoat if you're thinking about tonight.
- 5 Halfway through the race, some of us were ready, but Andy urged us running.
- 6 I've been Jack's plan for a while now, but sooner or later he will have the fact that it really isn't working.

10.18 Choose one word or phrase from each set to complete these sentences.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>ahead</i> | <i>it round to fix</i> | <i>on to</i> | <i>out</i> | <i>out them</i> | <i>us up with</i> |
| <i>ahead him</i> | <i>round to fix</i> | <i>it on to</i> | <i>out us</i> | <i>out for them</i> | <i>up with us</i> |
| <i>him ahead</i> | <i>round to fixing</i> | <i>on to it</i> | <i>us out</i> | <i>them out</i> | <i>with us up</i> |

- A We were ready so we went (1) to the party and Peter said he'd catch (2) later.
- B One of the local men pointed (3) that there were snakes in the area and we should watch (4) if we went for a walk in or near the forest.
- C Although the bike had flat tyres and no brakes, Tommy said we should hold (5) and we'd get (6) it on Saturday or Sunday.

10.19 Using a dictionary if necessary, rewrite the sentences in a more informal style, using appropriate forms of these phrasal verbs.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>come in</i> | <i>fall down</i> | <i>find out</i> | <i>leave out</i> | <i>take off</i> |
| <i>fall apart</i> | <i>fill in</i> | <i>knock down</i> | <i>make up</i> | |

- 1 You must not omit any information when completing the application form.
Please don't
- 2 Guards ask people to remove their hats and sunglasses when they enter the bank now.
They
- 3 We loved hearing his amazing life story, but then we discovered that he had invented it all.
We
- 4 Part of the roof was starting to disintegrate and one corner of the wall had collapsed so the old building had to be demolished.
They had to

Simple infinitives and gerunds ► 139

11.1 Complete each sentence with one set of verbs, using infinitives, bare infinitives or gerunds.

close / leave (x2) decide / make (x2) ✓ have / work (x2) read / go (x2)

Example: I used to work in a fish factory. I didn't enjoy working there, but at the time I was just happy to have a job.

A I was hoping (1) for a walk, but it was raining, so I thought I'd just stay at home and (2) something instead of (3) out.

B I don't mind (4) dinner, but (5) what (6) for everyone can be a problem sometimes.

C I didn't see Andrew (7) earlier, but I heard the door (8) loudly, so I assumed that was him (9)

11.2 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add these verbs as infinitives, bare infinitives or gerunds.

open put say show sit take

1 Do you recognize the man (....)

a all these books?

2 Can't we ask someone (....)

b anything about his family?

3 Do you know where (....)

c us how it works?

4 Could you help me (....)

d the test again?

5 Do you recall him (....)

e beside Kate?

6 Do you think they'll let me (....)

f this door?

11.3 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these definitions with the nouns and appropriate forms of the verbs as infinitives, bare infinitives or gerunds.

anticipation

integration

achieve

create

happen

repair

collaboration

meditation

be

do

have

think

frustration

restoration

clean

expect

live

want

inspiration

temptation

combine

feel

produce

work

1 is the practice of deeply in silence.

2 is the desire or something that is bad or wrong.

3 is the of two or more groups or things or work together.

4 is the process of and something old until it looks new again.

5 is the of annoyed or impatient because you cannot what you want.

6 is something soon.

7 is with another person or group or accomplish something.

8 is a person, thing or event that makes someone something.

Complex infinitives and gerunds ► 140–1

11.4 Complete these sentences with *to be*, *being*, *to have* or *having*.

- 1 There seem been a lot of traffic problems near River Street today.
- 2 Work is just starting on the old railway bridge which is going repaired and converted into a pedestrian bridge.
- 3 Some drivers were angry about not been warned about the traffic delays.
- 4 Most were complaining about stuck in traffic for hours.
- 5 According to police, drivers had been warned in advance of delays and were supposed found alternative routes.
- 6 The construction project is scheduled completed within six months.

11.5 Complete each sentence, using an infinitive or gerund, so that it has a meaning similar to the sentence above it.

- 1 They think they'll make a lot of money in America.
They're hoping
- 2 Tom won't have been studying earlier, but he'll act as if he had.
Tom will pretend
- 3 Lisa had agreed to go with Jack before Tony asked her and she regretted it.
Lisa regretted
- 4 Jason was really helpful and we wanted to thank him.
We wanted to thank Jason for
- 5 I don't want anyone to ask me a lot of questions.
I'd prefer
- 6 Charles had been arrested during a protest march and he told us about it.
Charles told us about

11.6 Choose one verb from each pair for each space in this text.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>having been</i> | <i>having written</i> | <i>flooding</i> | <i>being thrown</i> |
| <i>to have been</i> | <i>to have written</i> | <i>to be flooding</i> | <i>to be thrown</i> |
| <i>catching</i> | <i>coming</i> | <i>going</i> | <i>being repaired</i> |
| <i>to catch</i> | <i>to come</i> | <i>to go</i> | <i>to have been repaired</i> |

I apologize for not (1) to you sooner, but we've just been really busy here. First, we had a big storm with lots of rain that resulted in (2) in our area. Our roof was supposed (3) after the last big storm, but it leaked again. We couldn't stop the rain from (4) in, so we had pans and buckets everywhere trying (5) water dripping from the ceiling. Then the electricity went off and we couldn't keep all the food in our fridge from (6) bad. Most of it had (7) away. It really was like a nightmare for a couple of days. You would not have liked (8) here during that disaster.

Verbs with infinitives and gerunds ► 142–3

11.7 Add appropriate forms of these verbs to the sentences.

buy complete cut hit startle swim take tell

- 1 I swerved to avoid that other car.
- 2 It was so nice this morning and I was tempted the day off.
- 3 We've got a lot to do. The grass needs and so does the hedge.
- 4 You love to swim so I can't believe you're going to give up
- 5 I don't recall her us anything about where she worked before.
- 6 He offered us something to drink.
- 7 Excuse me. Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't mean you.
- 8 Although she failed all her courses, Linda was a really good student.

11.8 Add appropriate forms of the verbs from each set to each sentence. Add pronouns where necessary.

*agree / concentrate on / complete
expect / prevent / go*

*plan / celebrate / pass
resent / ask / do*

*try / persuade / see
tell / apply*

- 1 My friend William has a really bad cough and I've been a doctor.
- 2 There were police at the entrance and we almost in, but they didn't.
- 3 When are you all your exams?
- 4 Meg and Irene are not very good at science, but they've the two basic courses this term.
- 5 I talked to Dr Wilson about getting a job and she for one of the research assistantships in the new clinic.
- 6 David isn't my boss so I all his typing for him.

11.9 Editing. Correct the ten mistakes in the use of infinitives and gerunds in this text.

My hero is my father. He's always trying to help me. I remember when I was sixteen, I thought I knew everything. I really wanted leave school. I disliked sit around in class all day surrounded by other bored students. I was starting imagine have a much more adventurous life. I considered join the army, but my father convinced me not do that. I remember him get very angry and cry about it. Then he became very serious and urged me keep go to school until I was eighteen. I'm just glad I listened to him.

Adjectives, nouns and pronouns with infinitives and gerunds ▶ 144–5

11.10 Complete each sentence, using an infinitive or gerund, so that it has a meaning similar to the sentence above it.

1 Leaving my umbrella at home today was rather stupid.

It was rather

2 Jimmy can't tie his own shoelaces yet.

Jimmy isn't capable

3 Hearing the bad news made me feel really sad.

I was really

4 Robert wasn't allowed to play video games and he's angry about it.

Robert's angry about

5 Reading my sister's handwriting is almost impossible.

My sister's handwriting

6 We can't lift these boxes because they're so heavy.

These boxes are too

11.11 Add one of these pairs, with appropriate forms, to each sentence.

decision / cancel

nothing / eat

problem / open

idea / take off

person / talk

use / pretend

1 Gary is the best to about electric guitars.

2 It was very cold and I didn't like the all my clothes.

3 The fridge is empty and we have

4 You knew about this and it's no that you didn't.

5 I don't remember who made the yesterday's meeting.

6 Shirley said she had a the window in her room.

11.12 Correct the eight mistakes in these sentences.

1 I'm very happy meet you.

2 We had no interest read about the war.

3 There's an area near Adelaide that is famous make red wine.

4 Angie brought some magazines for you read.

5 Do you have anything for clean these silver spoons?

6 Eat healthy meals is vital for a long life.

7 Elena had a strong desire for visit the island of Iona.

8 The children are all ready and anxious start their trip right away.

12 Reporting

Direct speech ► 149

12.1 Add appropriate punctuation to these questions and try to choose correct answers.

- 1 Who said to be or not to be that is the question? (.....)
(A) Hamlet (B) King Lear (C) Macbeth
- 2 Which philosopher is famous for saying I think therefore I am? (.....)
(A) Descartes (B) Kant (C) Plato
- 3 In which country does the opera madame butterfly take place? (.....)
(A) France (B) Italy (C) Japan
- 4 In which novel will you find all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others? (.....)
(A) Animal Farm (B) Beauty and the Beast (C) Lord of the Flies
- 5 I wandered lonely as a cloud is the first line of a poem called daffodils by which English poet? (.....)
(A) John Betjeman (B) Ted Hughes (C) William Wordsworth
- 6 Which American poet wrote stopping by woods on a snowy evening the road not taken mending wall and many other famous poems? (.....)
(A) Emily Dickinson (B) Robert Frost (C) Allen Ginsberg

12.2 Add appropriate punctuation to this text.

have you watched that video I gave you yet said Alice in a hurry to change the subject what video Paul asked with a frown she put down her cup and replied it's called three days in heaven oh not yet said Paul but wasn't there a book called seven days in heaven that's right Alice laughed obviously they thought that a whole week there would be too long

12.3 Add appropriate punctuation to these sentences.

- 1 God Save the Queen is the title of the British national anthem. When the country has a king, the word queen is replaced by king.
- 2 The expression a fish out of water is used for someone who is away from their usual environment or normal activities I had to go to a technology workshop and I felt like a fish out of water.
- 3 The phrase carpe diem is Latin for seize the day and means take advantage of present opportunities or just enjoy the present moment and don't worry too much about the future.
- 4 Mrs Malaprop is a character in an English play who doesn't use words correctly and says things like he is the very pineapple of politeness saying pineapple when she means pinnacle.

Indirect speech ► 150

12.4 Complete each sentence, using indirect speech, with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 'I'm in love with your sister and I want you to tell her.'
He just blurted out that
- 2 'Where are you going next and how do you plan to get there?'
One of them asked us
- 3 'I lived here before any of the old houses had electricity or indoor plumbing.'
The old woman said that
- 4 'I can't do the work now, or even tomorrow, but I'll try to do it later in the week.'
Darren told me on Monday that
- 5 'I'm sorry. I've been rather obsessed with myself and my own problems recently.'
Carolyn
- 6 'I'll give you £50 after I get paid.'
Peter told Elizabeth
- 7 'Emile is from Montreal and speaks French.'
Jackie says
- 8 'What shall I wear if I'm invited to dinner?'
Celine asked me

12.5 Complete each dialogue with one set of sentences, using indirect speech.

'Bill and Kate are going to get married.'

'I shall never get married.'

'We both want to have children.'

'I don't like babies at all.'

'My whole life has changed.'

'You haven't been working hard enough.'

'I've been ill since last week.'

'I don't believe you.'

'I haven't eaten anything until this morning.'

'I think you'll fail the next test.'

- A Her: Have you heard that (1) ?
Him: I'm surprised because Bill said (2)
Her: And Kate has told her friends that (3)
Him: What? She once said to me (4)
Her: Well, she just says (5)
- B Her: Mr Bellamy told Janice on Monday that (6)
Him: Didn't she tell him (7) ?
Her: She did, but he said (8)
Him: When I talked to her on Monday, she said (9)
Her: Bellamy doesn't care. He also said

Reporting verbs ► 152

12.6 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 'Simon, I'm looking for cheaper flat.'

Fraser mentioned

- 2 'Bridget, I'll look after you.'

Mark assured

- 3 'Fiona, you can stay at my place.'

Malcolm invited

- 4 'Andrew, take off your dirty boots!'

Andrew's mother ordered

- 5 'Don't go there after dark.'

She warned

- 6 'I'm not paying for the tickets.'

Jason refused

- 7 'You should buy a rail pass.'

Melvin suggested

12.7 Complete this text with appropriate forms of one pair of verbs in each space.

ask/become be/remind encourage/give join/persuade promise/provide ✓volunteer/work

A charity is an organization that helps people in need such as the poor, the homeless, children and refugees. Some people volunteer to work for a charity while others (1) support with money or other gifts. Many charities (2) well-known people, such as film stars, a representative for their organization in the hope that they will (3) others the organization or (4) them money to the charity. Charities not only help people, they also (5) those who have a comfortable life generous to those who have much less.

12.8 Correct the twelve mistakes in these sentences.

- If you disagreed with what I was proposing, why didn't you say me earlier that you didn't like it?
- At first he argued me that his answer was correct, but then I convinced that it wasn't.
- My sister reminded that I had supported her in a similar situation and she urged not to give up.
- He offered me to pay the bill himself, but I suggested him to split it between us.
- The doctor recommended me to take one aspirin with a glass of warm water every morning.
- He was always complaining his problems at the school and once threatened burn it down.
- They didn't deny to be responsible for the damage and they were even boasting what they had done.

Reporting statements and questions ► 154

12.9 Complete each sentence with one dialogue pair in indirect speech.

'I have ten cats.' ~ 'I prefer dogs.'

'Who broke the window?' ~ 'I don't know.'

✓ *'I have too much work to do.' ~ 'You did nothing yesterday.'*

'Where do you think he hides his money?' ~ 'I don't think he has any.'

A Corinne was complaining that she had too much work to do

until her mother pointed out (1)

B I asked him (2)

and he mumbled (3)

C When my sister told Paul during dinner last night (4)

his only comment was (5)

D They wanted Stan's wife to tell them (6)

but her response was (7)

12.10 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with one of the nouns and one of the quoted sentences in indirect speech.

admission

'Some facts have been kept secret.'

explanation

'You must pay attention to something before you make a decision.'

statement

'Something will happen in the future.'

warning

'Why is someone behaving in a way that is difficult to understand?'

1 A caveat is a

2 A disclosure by the government is a public

3 A prophecy is a

4 A rationalization is a logical

12.11 Rewrite this dialogue using indirect speech.

✓ *'How do you feel?' ~ 'I'm angry.'*

'Why didn't you say anything earlier?' ~ 'You didn't allow anyone else to speak.'

'Can you tell me what's wrong?' ~ 'You're ignoring a dangerous situation.'

'Have you read my report or not?' ~ 'I haven't had time.'

Mrs Hawkins asked how I felt

and I had to tell her (1)

She wanted to know (2)

I explained to her (3)

Then she apologized and asked (4)

I told her (5)

I then asked her (6)

Her reply was (7)

Reporting orders, requests, advice and opinions ► 156

12.12 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 'Don't forget your umbrella.'
Jessica's mother always tells
- 2 'Move your car.'
The traffic warden insisted
- 3 'Beatrice, please don't leave me.'
Sebastian pleaded
- 4 'Jenny, may I borrow your calculator?'
I asked

12.13 Complete each sentence with appropriate forms of one set of verbs.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ ask / leave | not think / have | remind / bring |
| tell / wait | suggest / get together | warn / not wander |

- A Maria *asked if she could leave* the room, but Mr Collins
(1) until the bell rang.
- B I (2) enough time to discuss things last Friday,
so I (3) again this Friday.
- C Our guide (4) bottled water
and (5) too far away from
the group.

12.14 Complete each sentence with a noun or adjective and one of the sentences as indirect speech.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--|---|
| <i>belief</i> | <i>sorry</i> | <i>'Read "Animal Farm".'</i> | <i>'We'll miss our connecting flights.'</i> |
| <i>suggestion</i> | <i>worried</i> | <i>'I didn't tell you I love you.'</i> | <i>'Governments aren't necessary.'</i> |

- 1 He defined anarchism as the political
- 2 Some passengers were
- 3 It was my teacher's
- 4 Brian missed Rebecca and felt

12.15 Correct the eight mistakes in this text.

On our way up the mountain we got lost and so we asked an old man could he tell us the way to the waterfall. He was really nice. He didn't recommend us drive any further on that road. He told us go back about a mile to a bridge. He suggested to park just past the bridge and to walk up the trail on the left. He warned us be careful crossing the streams and he advised us not drink the water. That's how we found the waterfall. I thought was really beautiful.

13 Noun clauses

That-clauses and *wh*-clauses ► 161

13.1 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with a noun and *that* or *what*. Put brackets round (*that*) where it could be left out.

conception confession confidence confirmation confusion contempt

- 1 is believing (that) you can be successful, or feeling you are certain about something.
- 2 is a statement or letter telling you something is correct, or an arrangement is definite.
- 3 is a statement made by someone admitting they are guilty of a crime, or they are ashamed of something.
- 4 is feeling somebody or something is without value and deserves no respect, or showing no concern for might be against the rules or dangerous.
- 5 is the process of forming an idea or an understanding of something is, or something should be.
- 6 is a state of uncertainty about is happening, or something means.

13.2 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add *that* where appropriate.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 We heard a rumour (....) | a was quite amazing. |
| 2 They warned me during my interview (....) | b or he was really famous. |
| 3 I didn't know who Beckham was (....) | c he had been in prison. |
| 4 In retrospect, he got to the semi-final at all (....) | d it would be a difficult job. |

13.3 The original version of this paragraph included the ten words listed here introducing noun clauses. Put them back in appropriate places in the paragraph.

how that (x5) what where whether why

I had a strange experience when I got a summer job as a temporary office assistant in a big company. On my first day, I didn't know I was supposed to do and nobody seemed to care I was doing anything or not. Since I didn't understand anything worked in the office, I just sat down at an empty desk and waited. When the office manager walked in, she stared at me and asked I was sitting on her chair. I remember I felt really embarrassed and tried to explain nobody had told me I should sit. She announced quite loudly I wasn't being paid to sit around and I should go and find some work to do. So I tried to act as if I was busy and started cleaning out all the wastebaskets. I only discovered later in the morning I had gone to the wrong office.

Noun clauses as subjects and objects ► 162

13.4 Rewrite these sentences, beginning with *It*.

- 1 That the weather wasn't very nice wasn't my fault.
.....
- 2 That nobody stopped to help the old woman after the accident is absolutely disgraceful.
.....
- 3 What you're going to need on a trip can be hard to work out two months in advance.
.....
- 4 How Adrian became so rich so fast remains a mystery to everyone.
.....
- 5 Whether he eats the fish or not doesn't bother me, but he should eat something.
.....

13.5 Add *it* and *that* where appropriate to these sentences.

- 1 They concluded in their report didn't make any difference if the vehicles had air bags or not.
- 2 If you say is important I should attend the meeting, I can assure you I'll be there.
- 3 They notified everyone living near the river was possible the water was contaminated.
- 4 None of the staff likes now every Thursday is a late night.

13.6 Rewrite each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 It's considered an honour that they've been chosen to play for their country.
The boys
- 2 It used to be thought outrageous that women were smoking in public.
People
- 3 Won't it be seen as a sign of weakness that we didn't fight back?
Won't they
- 4 It wasn't regarded at the time as an indication that anything was wrong.
No one

13.7 Correct the ten mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 The audience stood up and applauded our performance convinced we had a successful show.
- 2 You want to take one class or twenty makes no difference because you have to register first and the university doesn't like people have been attending classes without being registered.
- 3 Mr Trotter was trying to show how should the equipment be used, but they weren't listening.
- 4 Didn't you think strange nobody told his car lights were left on all night?
- 5 I tried to warn the trail was dangerous, but it didn't surprise they went hiking anyway.

Nouns with noun clauses ► 164

13.8 Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence using a noun derived from the verb in the sentence above it, plus other appropriate changes.

Example: They concluded that the child's death was an accident. It made a lot of people angry.

Their ~~conclusion that the child's death was an accident made a lot of people angry.~~.....

- 1 Manfred explained that a friend's dog had eaten his homework. It wasn't very convincing.

Manfred's

- 2 They expect that everyone will just go along with their plans. It's unrealistic.

Their

- 3 She suddenly realized that she was drifting out to sea. It caused her to panic.

Her

- 4 We discussed how we might solve the problem. It went on for over three hours.

Our

13.9 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with a noun and *that* or *what* plus a preposition where necessary.

belief example fear knowledge statement

- 1 If you do something with apprehension, you have a something bad may happen.
- 2 Oblivion is an unconscious state in which you have no is happening around you.
- 3 When you say or do something with conviction, you have a strong you are right.
- 4 A precedent is an earlier action or decision used as a good should be done in other similar situations.
- 5 An estimate is an approximate idea or something will cost.

13.10 Correct the ten mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 They discussed people were getting into the country illegally and the issue whether those people would ever be able to become legal citizens.
- 2 His theory is cutting down the trees causes more flooding due to there is nothing left on the hills to hold the soil in place and absorb the rain.
- 3 Alfred tried to explain away he had missed several meetings, but he had nothing to say on the question what had happened to his quarterly report.
- 4 It seems to be they didn't have a lot of applicants so they overlooked that I didn't have much experience and offered me the job.
- 5 The German research team's discovery, which the addition of milk to a cup of tea reduces its health benefits, seems to have been based on the assumption which the only benefit of hot tea is an improvement in the flow of blood which goes to the heart because that is all they measured.

Adjectives with noun clauses; the subjunctive or *should* ▶ 166–7

13.11 Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence containing a noun clause.

- 1 So many young people don't know how to swim nowadays. That's rather surprising.
It's
- 2 All the lights were on, but nobody seemed to be at home. That seemed very strange.
It
- 3 Nobody complained about all the noise you were making. That was lucky for you.
You
- 4 My friend has to work and can't go to the concert. She'll be disappointed.
My friend

13.12 Complete each sentence with an adjective and *that* or *what*, with prepositions where necessary.

confident happy not sure sorry (x2) worried

- 1 I'm 'savoir faire' means.
- 2 We're none of the children got hurt in the accident.
- 3 I made you cry. I'm I said. I'm really I spoke that way.
- 4 Aren't you you'll fail the test or are you really you're ready?

13.13 Complete each sentence using appropriate forms of one pair of words and noun clauses.

✓ *afraid / have amazed / win essential / wear certain / have fortunate / not be*

Example: Were you frightened by the muggers? ~ Yes, I was ~~...afraid that they had~~ knives.

- 1 Isn't it astonishing that Rick finished first? ~ Yes, I'm the race.
- 2 Are you sure that Stella took the car keys? ~ Yes, I'm them.
- 3 You're lucky that you weren't hurt. ~ Yes, it's near the front of the bus.
- 4 Jacob doesn't think safety glasses are necessary. ~ Well, it is them.

13.14 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add appropriate forms of these words, using the subjunctive or *should* where appropriate.

demand propose vital wish be become resign stay

- 1 At some point every individual (....) a that local clinics open .
- 2 The planners have already (....) b that he or she richer.
- 3 It's for rural communities (....) c that the prime minister
- 4 The protest leaders are (....) d that part of the town centre
a pedestrian area.

Uses of noun clauses ▶ 168

13.15 Add *that* in five appropriate places in this paragraph.

The philosopher David Hume’s argument people cannot be certain about anything not directly taken in through their senses was destined to lead him to the idea we cannot be certain about God. Hume also argued our expectation the future will be like the past (e.g. the sun will rise tomorrow morning) had no basis in reason.

13.16 Complete each paragraph with one set of words (not necessarily in this order).

if / that / that how / that / the fact that how / that / where

- 1 The claim you live can determine healthy you feel seems rather obvious, doesn’t it?
- 2 Are you one of those people who leave the house and can’t remember they switched off the oven, or walk away from their parked car with the suspicion they didn’t put the handbrake on, or even leave the supermarket just hoping they didn’t forget to pick up all their bags?
- 3 More people are taking pills containing glucosamine for pain in their knees. no one is quite sure this ‘medicine’ works doesn’t mean we should ignore its reputation for relieving pain and increasing mobility.

13.17 Add one set of clauses, with conjunctions, to each sentence (not necessarily in this order).

*they are surprised / she has a warm personality / a woman has to be cold and tough
she was apologizing / she felt sympathy for her friend / she was ‘sorry’ about her problems
it is important / his work shouldn’t be interrupted / a man’s time is more valuable than a woman’s
they all had a lot of common goals / they hadn’t realized before / it had been very helpful*

- A When Isabel told Deborah (1) , it meant (2) and not (3)
- B Many people assume (4) to be successful and sometimes say (5) when they actually meet a successful woman (6)
- C Everyone agreed after the meeting (7) and (8) (9)
- D Why do so many people still think (10) , and (11) (12) , but not hers.

14 Relative clauses

Relative clauses and relative pronouns ► 173

14.1 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the definitions with the nouns and *who* or *that*.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>boat</i> | <i>cannibal</i> | <i>cape</i> | <i>castaway</i> | <i>clothing</i> | <i>person</i> |
| <i>book</i> | <i>canoe</i> | <i>capsule</i> | <i>catalogue</i> | <i>container</i> | <i>someone</i> |

- 1 A is is left alone, usually on an island, after their ship has sunk.
- 2 A is a loose piece of without sleeves fastens around the neck and shoulders.
- 3 A is a eats human flesh.
- 4 A is a small has medicine inside dissolves when you swallow it.
- 5 A is a narrow you can move along using a paddle.
- 6 A is a contains information and pictures of things you can buy.

14.2 Add these clauses to the following description. Use *who* or *which* and make any other appropriate changes.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>it creates a similar problem</i> | <i>they don't have any work experience</i> | <i>he asks to leave the war zone</i> |
| <i>there is no escape from it</i> | <i>he describes an army rule in it</i> | <i>he can make such a request</i> |

A 'catch-22' is a difficult situation (1) The expression comes from a war novel by Joseph Heller (2) that any soldier (3) can only be allowed to do so if he is mentally unfit. However, any soldier (4) must be mentally fit, so he has to stay in the war zone. Since then, the phrase 'catch-22' has been used for any situation (5) For example, many young people (6) can't get a job, but if they don't have a job, they can't get the necessary experience. That's a classic catch-22.

14.3 Correct the ten mistakes in the use of relative clauses in these sentences.

- 1 The strawberries are grown in rich organic soil that we use to make our pies.
- 2 I can't remember the name of the woman in the office I talked her last week, but she said she still had some tickets I could buy them.
- 3 A detective story is one there is a murder or other crime in it and a detective he tries to identify the person committed the crime.
- 4 We need a group of people will work together as a team is capable of winning the prize.
- 5 The people I work with them are all crazy about a singer called Silk I really don't like him at all.

Defining and non-defining relative clauses ► 174

14.4 Complete this text using *who*, *whom*, *which* or *that*. Add commas where necessary.

In the ancient Greek version of the story, Pygmalion is a sculptor (1) falls in love with a statue of a woman (2) he creates. He prays to Venus to help him find a woman (3) is just like the statue and, in response, Venus makes the statue come to life. Using this story, George Bernard Shaw wrote a play called 'Pygmalion' (4) was first performed in 1914. In Shaw's version, there is a professor (5) is called Henry Higgins, and a poor young flower girl, Eliza Doolittle (6) he teaches to speak and behave like a sophisticated lady. The play was the basis for a musical comedy (7) later became a film, both of (8) had the title 'My Fair Lady'.

14.5 Add these clauses to the sentences below using relative pronouns. Make any other appropriate changes and include commas where necessary.

nobody suspected him

it's also known as paw-paw

all of them have eight legs

it sounded like a contradiction

the worst of them was when I broke my leg

the legs are joined to it

- 1 I've had several accidents
- 2 The pelvis is that part of the skeleton
- 3 He said that nobody goes there now because it's too crowded
- 4 The dead woman's husband was arrested a week later.
- 5 Papaya is a delicious tropical fruit.
- 6 Spiders can be very small or quite large.

14.6 Add these clauses to the following text using *who*, *whom* or *which*, and make other appropriate changes. Add commas where necessary.

they first met on it

they come to the island

everyone else on board dies in it

they are planning to kill and eat him

he survives a shipwreck

he decides to call him 'Man Friday'

some of it was based on a true story

it was first published in 1719

Robinson Crusoe is the main character in a novel of the same name

- (1) Crusoe is a sailor (2)
 (3) He lives alone until some cannibals
 arrive with a man (4) Crusoe rescues
 the man (5) because that was the day
 (6) Friday becomes his loyal companion and
 together they manage to fight off other cannibals (7)
 Crusoe is eventually rescued and returns to England. The novel
 (8) is one of the most popular books ever written.

Reduced relative clauses ► 176

14.7 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these definitions with the nouns and appropriate forms of the verbs in reduced relative clauses.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>canopy</i> | <i>clonk</i> | <i>combine</i> | <i>encourage</i> | <i>include</i> | <i>teach</i> |
| <i>cassette</i> | <i>compound</i> | <i>consist</i> | <i>fix</i> | <i>produce</i> | <i>use</i> |
| <i>cheerleader</i> | <i>curriculum</i> | <i>contain</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>serve</i> | <i>wear</i> |

- 1 A is a small flat plastic case tape for playing and recording music or pictures.
- 2 A is something of two or more separate things together.
- 3 is the short loud sound by heavy things each other.
- 4 A is the set of subjects in a course of study or in a school or college.
- 5 A is one of a group of young people special uniforms and the crowd at a sports event to support their team.
- 6 A is a cover above a bed or seat, as a shelter.

14.8 Change each of these clauses to a reduced relative clause and add it to the text.

they didn't see any danger

it was used by the Greeks

they were secretly hiding inside

it allowed the Greek army

they had waited patiently inside the horse

it was made of wood

According to classical mythology, the Trojan horse was a large hollow horse

(1) (2)

to trick the Trojans and then defeat them. The wooden horse, with Greek soldiers

(3) , was left outside the locked gates of Troy while the rest of

the Greek army sailed out of sight. The Trojans, (4) , opened

the gates and pulled the giant horse into the city. During the night, the Greek army returned and

the soldiers, (5) , jumped out and opened the city gates,

(6) to enter the city and surprise the Trojans.

14.9 Make these descriptions shorter by creating reduced relative clauses where possible.

- 1 A red herring is an unimportant fact that is introduced into a story which takes attention away from more significant information.
- 2 A red card is a card that is shown by the referee to a player who seriously breaks the rules in a football game. Any player who is given a red card has to leave the game.
- 3 Red tape refers to official rules that make things more complicated than necessary and which prevent things from being done quickly.

Possessives, pronouns and prepositions in relative clauses ▶ 178–9

14.10 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6), adding a noun or pronoun and *who* or *whose* where necessary.

any me people she someone those you

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 I know..... (....) | a must say you're sorry. |
| 2 She says it's..... (....) | b bags were stolen. |
| 3 But it wasn't..... (....) | c wanted to buy? |
| 4 I have to ask..... (....) | d van we can borrow. |
| 5 Didn't she see..... (....) | e are still standing to sit down. |
| 6 There were some..... (....) | f did it. |

14.11 Complete each definition with a noun and a relative clause.

animal area car person puzzle structure tool topic

*many people disagree about it
its roof can be removed
you spend a lot of time with them
its solution is difficult to find*

*smoke is carried away from a fire through it
two things can be held together tightly with it
its shops are popular with tourists
his or her job is to receive and pay out money*

- 1 A cashier is a
- 2 A chimney is a
- 3 A clamp is a
- 4 A companion is a person or
- 5 A controversy is the public discussion of a
- 6 A conundrum is a kind of
- 7 A convertible is a
- 8 Covent Garden is a fashionable in London

14.12 Complete this text with these nouns and pronouns, plus *who*, *whom*, *whose* or *which*.

everyone neighbours one people someone stranger those time

There was a time, not too long ago, when (1) lived in an area
knew almost everyone else. It was a (2) during neighbours
helped each other. But things have changed. The modern way of life is (3) in
..... we're so busy, we often don't get to know our neighbours. According to a
recent survey, most (4) live in a city don't know the
names of (5) live next door to them. (6)
..... doors are side by side may never actually talk to each other. Your neighbour
may be (7) to you wave or say an occasional 'Good morning',
but he or she remains a (8) life has no connection to yours.

Relative clauses with *where*, *what*, *whatever*, etc. ► 180

14.13 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add *that*, *what*, *whatever* or *where*.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Can you show me the stop (....) | a you give it? |
| 2 Does anyone know (....) | b you need? |
| 3 Did you find everything (....) | c the date is? |
| 4 Is your dog fussy or does it eat (....) | d I can catch the airport bus? |

14.14 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these descriptions with the nouns and other forms.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>anomaly</i> | <i>dead end</i> | <i>how</i> | <i>what</i> (x 3) | <i>when</i> (x 2) |
| <i>bank holiday</i> | <i>horoscope</i> | <i>however</i> | <i>whatever</i> | <i>where</i> (x 2) |
| <i>carte blanche</i> | <i>manual</i> | <i>that</i> (x 3) | <i>which</i> | |

- A A (1) is a day (2) all banks and most shops are closed.
- B Your (3) is a description of (4) is going to happen to you in the future. It is based on (5) the stars and planets were at the moment (6) you were born.
- C A (7) is usually a street (8) is closed at one end, but if someone says they're at a dead end in their work, it means they have reached a point (9) they can make no further progress in (10) they're doing.
- D A (11) is a book (12) gives instructions about (13) to operate something, such as a machine or a computer.
- E An (14) is something (15) is different from (16) is normal or expected.
- F If you are given (17), (18) means 'white card' in French, you have complete freedom to do (19) you like, or spend (20) much you want, in a particular situation.

14.15 Correct the eight mistakes in these sentences.

- I didn't see the way how Justin fixed the door handle.
- A cafeteria is a kind of restaurant that you choose your food and take it to a table yourself.
- Will you have a minute later today that we can talk about holiday dates?
- We asked them, but they still haven't explained that they suddenly stopped the project.
- What I'll never get used to it is his snoring during the night.
- The old man took out all what he had in the bank and bought a sports car.
- It was one of those situations which it's best to say nothing.
- You can have tea or coffee, however you prefer.

15 Conditionals

Real conditionals ► 185

15.1 Choose one verb from each pair to complete these questions.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>are</i> | <i>do</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>were</i> |
| <i>aren't</i> | <i>don't</i> | <i>haven't</i> | <i>weren't</i> |

- 1 If you do it, who will?
- 2 If you in charge, who is?
- 3 If you using the computer earlier, who was?
- 4 If you got the keys, who's got them?

15.2 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add these forms.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| <i>you</i> | <i>you're</i> | <i>can</i> | <i>should</i> |
| <i>you'll</i> | <i>you've</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>will</i> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If excuse me for a moment, (....) | a you wear a jacket. |
| 2 If want to succeed here, (....) | b I be right back. |
| 3 If going for an interview, (....) | c you help me with this? |
| 4 If got a minute, (....) | d you to be willing to work hard. |

15.3 Choose only one verb from each pair to complete the idioms in these sentences.

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>can</i> | <i>do</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>is</i> | <i>will</i> |
| <i>can't</i> | <i>don't</i> | <i>haven't</i> | <i>isn't</i> | <i>won't</i> |

- 1 If you stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.
- 2 If at first you succeed, try, try again.
- 3 I'm going to finish this if it the last thing I do.
- 4 If I told you once, I've told you a hundred times, no muddy shoes in here!
- 5 If anything can possibly go wrong, it go wrong. That's Murphy's Law.

15.4 Complete each paragraph with one set of verbs (not necessarily in this order).

are / have / having / will *be / being / is / must* *have / should / will / wish*

- 1 Normally we don't drink wine, but if we some friends over for dinner, we usually a glass or two with the meal.
- 2 An L-plate is a flat white square with a large red letter L on it, which displayed on a car in Britain if it driven by someone who is learning to drive.
- 3 You and your husband or wife are treated separately for tax purposes. If you both to claim a tax repayment, you need to complete separate forms. If you savings or investments held in joint names, you enter only your share of the income.

Unreal conditionals ► 186

15.5 Complete each sentence with an unreal conditional, using information from the sentences above it.

1 I'm not feeling better. I won't go out to dinner tonight.

If

2 You aren't planning to visit in May. You may get nicer weather.

If

3 She won't pay attention in class. She won't learn more.

If

4 They repaired the old electrical wires. There wasn't a fire.

If

5 We didn't have more time. We couldn't visit more places in Italy.

If

6 You didn't hear the story. You didn't feel sad.

If

15.6 Complete the dialogue with appropriate forms of these pairs of verbs.

bring / not make call / pick up finish / have know / stay

Mark: Do you know when Simon's going to finish painting the walls?

Kate: No, but he said that if he (1) more paint, he (2) yesterday.

Mark: Well, if he (3) me earlier, I (4) more paint on my way home.

Kate: Oh, it (5) any difference if you (6) the paint because he'd left before you got home.

Mark: I know, but if (7) I was bringing the paint, maybe he (8) later to get the job done.

Kate: I don't think so.

15.7 Editing. Correct the ten mistakes in the use of verbs in the unreal conditionals in this text.

People have different customs in different countries. For example, if I was back home in my country and somebody give me some flowers as a gift, there have to be an uneven number of flowers in the bunch, maybe five or seven. That's our custom. If the number not right, it bring bad luck. But it's different here. The bunches of flowers here always have even numbers, like six or twelve. It hasn't happened to me yet, but it's a problem for me if somebody bring me a bunch of flowers like that. I've thought about it and maybe if I just take out one flower and give it back, as a shared gift, then I have a bunch with five flowers and they have a single flower. Then everything would be okay.

Mixed conditionals, order and punctuation ► 188–9

15.8 Complete these sentences with *I, I'll* or *I'd*.

- 1 If there's any left, love another cup of tea.
- 2 If they don't have the kind I've been looking for, ask them to order one.
- 3 rather have something cold to drink, if may.
- 4 have finished the work sooner, if known you were waiting.
- 5 If put more thought into the task, be doing a much better job of it.
- 6 When was a child, if got money as a present, always spend it on toy cars.

15.9 Choose an ending (a–f) for each beginning (1–6) and add one verb from each pair.

arrive / have arrived
assume / would assume

ate / eat
don't / won't

had / has
will / would

- 1 If you an early breakfast, (.....) (a) if you sent it five days ago.
- 2 If you know how it works, (.....) (b) I'll just go to work by bus.
- 3 If Will taken the car, (.....) (c) you're probably ready for lunch now.
- 4 I like to borrow this chair (.....) (d) if nobody had answered the phone for weeks.
- 5 The parcel should by now (.....) (e) you didn't read the manual carefully.
- 6 I the business was closed (.....) (f) if you aren't using it.

15.10 Complete the sentences with appropriate forms of these verb phrases.

buy *not drink*
have *not eat*

be born in London
be a vegetarian

get dehydrated
need a corkscrew too

- 1 If the runners enough water, they
- 2 If someone a Cockney accent, they
- 3 If someone meat or fish, they
- 4 If they wine earlier today to go with dinner tonight, they

15.11 Add the word *if* five times to this description. Put in the missing punctuation.

Basketball is a game played by two teams of five players who score points by throwing a large ball through a hoop with a hanging net they score two points the ball is thrown from near the hoop they are further away they score three points players can move with the ball they bounce it on the floor while moving one player pushes or intentionally bumps into another player the referee can award one or two free throws a free throw goes through the hoop it scores a single point

The uses of conditionals ► 190

15.12 Choose an ending (a–e) for each beginning (1–5) and add *they*, *they'd* or *they'll*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 If it was a really wet day, (....) | a miss the train. |
| 2 If people become desperate, (....) | b have stayed together. |
| 3 If my parents weren't so far away (....) | c just stay home and play cards. |
| 4 If Stacy and Karen don't hurry, (....) | d don't listen to reason. |
| 5 If Jeff had apologized to Suzy, (....) | e visit me more often. |

15.13 Complete each sentence with appropriate forms of one pair of verbs and choose the correct answer.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>be / keep</i> | <i>be / watch</i> | <i>drive / visit</i> | <i>read / study</i> |
| <i>be / treat</i> | <i>become / meet</i> | <i>lose / touch</i> | <i>speak / win</i> |

- 1** If the value of shares in the stock market falling over a long period, it described as a market. (....)
(A) bear (B) bull (C) horse (D) whale
- 2** In , if the ball the ground on your side of the net, you the point. (....)
(A) baseball (B) basketball (C) fencing (D) volleyball
- 3** If you an old Disney film with seven dwarfs in it, the main character's name (....)
(A) Cinderella (B) Little Red Riding Hood (C) Sleeping Beauty (D) Snow White
- 4** If bacteria the source of the , it with antibiotics. (....)
(A) infatuation (B) infection (C) inflation (D) infusion
- 5** If Scotland a completely independent country, its parliament in (....)
(A) Belfast (B) Dublin (C) Edinburgh (D) Newcastle
- 6** If you were on a bus tour and you past the Colosseum, then you obviously (....)
(A) Athens (B) Berlin (C) Paris (D) Rome
- 7** If Napoleon the battle of in 1815, British people probably French for most of the past 200 years. (....)
(A) Britain (B) Hastings (C) Waterloo (D) Yorktown
- 8** If you at an English university during the Middle Ages, you books written in (....)
(A) English (B) French (C) German (D) Latin

Only if, even if, unless, whether, if so, etc. ► 192

15.14 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 If Tess doesn't come on the trip with us, the others won't come.

The others will

- 2 I didn't know she was ill or I would have gone to see her.

If only

- 3 We had to work hard during the course, but it was worth it.

Even

- 4 Be patient: otherwise you'll go crazy with frustration here.

Unless

- 5 We need somewhere else to stay if we have to buy or if we have to rent.

Whether

- 6 If Robert didn't have such long hair, he would look better.

Robert

15.15 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with an appropriate form of a verb and a conjunction.

acknowledge acquiesce agree approve even if only if unless whether or not

- 1 Some people have accused the mayor of in the illegal activities of his friends.

..... he didn't benefit from what they were doing, he must have known about it.

- 2 He has that a close friend of his was involved in one of the projects, but

..... it was illegal is still unclear.

- 3 He has claimed that he wouldn't have any projects they were legal.

- 4 He has said that he will to cooperate in the investigation it is clear that he himself is not being accused of any wrongdoing.

15.16 Complete this text with the following words and phrases.

even if if not if only only if unless whether

It's not realistic to think that we can just keep driving our cars and that everything will be okay again (1) the oil-producing countries would increase their output. That's wishful thinking and it will have to change. (2), we will soon be paying more for the drive to the supermarket than for the groceries we get there. (3) we like it or not, the cost of fuel is likely to remain high and, (4) the price goes down again in the short term, our use of oil has to be reduced over the long term because of the negative effect on our environment. (5) we adopt alternative forms of energy soon, we won't have a world worth living in or anywhere left that's worth driving to. We can reverse this trend (6) we act now.

16 Adverbial clauses

Adverbial clauses and conjunctions ► 197

16.1 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- I'll look at the report after lunch.
After I
- Always wash fresh fruit before eating.
Before you
- We couldn't go outside because the weather was awful.
Because of
- Linda successfully completed the course despite getting a low mark in the first test.
Although

16.2 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with a noun and a conjunction.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>subconscious</i> | <i>subsidiary</i> | <i>substitute</i> | <i>although</i> | <i>in order to</i> | <i>than</i> |
| <i>subscription</i> | <i>subsidy</i> | <i>subterfuge</i> | <i>because</i> | <i>so that</i> | <i>while</i> |

- A teacher (or supply teacher) is one who teaches a class the usual teacher is away.
- A is an amount of money you pay each year you will receive copies of a magazine or continue to be a member of an organization.
- A is a company that is owned by another company and is less important it.
- A is money that is paid, usually by the government, reduce the cost of services and other things.
- Your is part of your mind containing feelings that influence your behaviour you are not aware of them.
- A is a trick or something dishonest that you do you want to hide what you are really doing.

16.3 Choose (A) or (B) or both as an appropriate way to complete each sentence.

- A post-mortem is a medical examination of the body of someone after
A their death B they have died
- Perseverance is continuing to try to achieve something despite
A a lot of difficulties B it is very difficult
- A post code is a group of letters and/or numbers in an address showing the exact place where a house is so that
A quick delivery of mail B mail can be delivered quickly
- A provisional licence is an official document that you must have while
A your driving lessons B you're learning to drive

Time clauses ► 198–9

16.4 Complete these sentences with the conjunctions *as*, *when* or *while* where they are appropriate. More than one conjunction may be appropriate in a sentence.

- 1 Last year the basement flooded we had a big storm on Christmas Eve.
- 2 I'm afraid the soup boiled over I wasn't paying attention.
- 3 What can a young mother do a baby won't stop crying at night?
- 4 I turned the key in the lock just the phone started ringing inside.
- 5 Jenna becomes stronger each day, she's more certain that she'll get better.
- 6 I was driving to work this morning, I got an unexpected call from my sister.

16.5 Add one pair of conjunctions to each sentence.

after / before as soon as / since before / until once / when

- 1 Nocturnal animals wait it's dark they come out of hiding.
- 2 I finished high school and I went to university, I spent about a year hitchhiking all over Europe.
- 3 It had been more than twenty years he'd seen Margaret, but he recognized her she walked out of the customs area.
- 4 I first touched it with my foot, the water in the swimming pool seemed cold, but it felt okay we were in it for a few minutes.

16.6 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with a noun and a conjunction.

recession recuperation redevelopment rehearsal after before since until

- 1 Because the went so well, we were full of confidence we made our first public appearance as a group.
- 2 They think that the unemployment figures will remain at the same high level the comes to an end.
- 3 The doctor says there will be quite a long period of you have surgery.
- 4 The area has been used for parking the old buildings were demolished, but I've heard that the city has plans for

16.7 Correct the six mistakes in the use of time clauses in these sentences.

- 1 How long is it since Bill's waiting for his knee operation?
- 2 I'll help you with your homework after I'll have dinner.
- 3 We were standing at the bus stop while we heard a big explosion.
- 4 Children benefit from more calcium in their diet while they are growing taller.
- 5 It wasn't before I met Seth last week that I even knew Lara had a brother.
- 6 I'll put the food in the fridge as soon as I'll get back home.

Manner clauses and reason clauses ► 200–1

16.8 Complete each sentence with *as* or *as though* plus one of these phrases.

know-all know-how in the know no knowing

- 1 It seemed some of the committee were in favour of the plan early on, but there's what they will decide in the end.
- 2 I can do some of the repairs myself, but I really can't do as much someone with more technical
- 3 Rebecca is such a and always behaves she's the teacher and we're her students.
- 4 According to those , this year's profit won't be so impressive last year's outstanding results.

16.9 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the ones above it.

- 1 The weekend was beautiful and sunny. The weather forecast had predicted it would be.
Just
- 2 He always wants me to buy his ticket. He never has any money.
Because
- 3 We should look for some cheap sandals. We're at the street market.
While
- 4 I've had a constant pain in my neck. I was in a car crash two years ago.
Since
- 5 They can go on more trips abroad. Their children have grown up.
Now that
- 6 His phone wasn't on. I left him a message.
As

16.10 Add these clauses, introduced by *as ... as*, *as if*, *just as* or *because*, to the following sentences. Make any other necessary changes.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>I had hoped</i> | <i>he did ten years ago</i> | <i>it always sounds</i> |
| <i>I was embarrassed</i> | <i>he's in a tunnel</i> | <i>the newspaper said they did</i> |
| <i>I were an idiot</i> | <i>he's been cooking cabbage</i> | <i>the nurse showed me</i> |

- 1 When he told me I was beautiful, I blushed
- 2 I cleaned the cut and put a fresh bandage on it
- 3 The English team didn't play badly
- 4 I hate it when he treats me
- 5 My grandfather never seems to get older and looks
- 6 My neighbour's flat always smells
- 7 I didn't make much money working part-time
- 8 I don't think Jeremy's phone is very good

Purpose clauses and result clauses ► 202–3

16.11 Choose an ending (a–e) for each beginning (1–5) and add *so that* or *in order to*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 They put sheets over the furniture (.....) | a the harvest can be completed in time. |
| 2 They've been practising every evening (.....) | b move coal to the steel mills. |
| 3 They mostly used canals (.....) | c open spaces couldn't be built on. |
| 4 People on farms work long hours (.....) | d improve their performance. |
| 5 The parliament passed special laws (.....) | e paint wouldn't spill on it. |

16.12 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each definition with an adjective and *so* or *such*.

connected different difficult important satisfied single

- arrogant: thinking that you are more than others, that you behave in a rude and inconsiderate way.
- complacent: feeling with your situation, that you don't think any change or improvement is necessary.
- incompatible: (usually about two people or things) having ideas or qualities that they cannot be together.
- insurmountable: (usually about a problem) being or large that it cannot be dealt with.
- integrated: combining two or more people or things in a way that they become and work together.
- obsessed: thinking or worrying about a person or thing much that you can't think about anything else.

16.13 Rewrite this text and include *so* (x 3), *such*, *that* (x 3) and *to* (x 2).

We had a good time camping I didn't want to leave, but we had to hike for long get home I was exhausted. I'd never felt tired I couldn't even keep my eyes open long enough watch the evening news, I ended up falling asleep on the sofa.

16.14 Correct the eight mistakes in the use of conjunctions in these sentences.

- Both sides will have to make some compromises so can reach an agreement.
- I have to send them a postal order every month pay for the rent.
- Please take your boots off before coming in so as not make the floor dirty.
- You'll have to take the pills every day in order you get better.
- In order to complete students the course successfully, they must be willing to work hard.
- I can't believe she's in so bad health she needs all these medicines.
- Josh said his alarm didn't go off he slept in and was late for school.
- You should slow down in order don't get caught for speeding.

Contrast clauses and reduced adverbial clauses ► 204–5

16.15 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 People still claim to have seen Elvis recently, yet he died many years ago.
Even
- 2 Though it sounds crazy, I really want to try skydiving.
Crazy
- 3 I still can't save any money in spite of having two jobs.
Though
- 4 Some patients respond well to the new treatment whereas others seem to have no reaction.
While
- 5 Although we got a bit wet, we had a great time at the outdoors concert.
Despite
- 6 Because she didn't know the way to the station, she had to ask for directions.
Not

16.16 Add reduced versions of these adverbial clauses to the following sentences.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>as if he was trying to think of an answer</i> | <i>while I wait for the bus</i> |
| <i>when I was given a free ticket to the cup final</i> | <i>when he stood on tiptoes</i> |
| <i>because I didn't want to draw attention to myself</i> | <i>after he had discovered the secret</i> |

- 1, he could just reach the key hidden above the door.
- 2, I didn't say anything.
- 3, Bobby wondered whether to tell the others about it.
- 4 I couldn't believe my luck,
- 5 I usually read the morning newspaper
- 6 He just sat with his head in his hands

16.17 Editing. Correct the eight mistakes in the use of adverbial clauses in this text.

A good role model for me is my uncle Carlos. He is famous in our family because never missing a day at work. Even he has a bad cold or flu, he will still go to work. My grandmother says it was the same when he was in school. Although his brothers used to try to get him to skip school and go fishing with them, but Carlos wouldn't do it. Having decided to go to school, they couldn't get him to change his mind. Sometimes my father tells me that I am just like my uncle in spite of I am a girl, because I'm stubborn like him. He says they should have called me Carla. Despite I like my uncle, I'm glad my name is Maria, the same as my grandmother. She says that even although he can be stubborn, Carlos has a good approach to life. Difficult he is sometimes though, he isn't lazy and always tries to do what is right. That's why she says he is a good role model.

17 Connectors and focus structures

Connectors ► 209

17.1 Add these connectors to the text.

also as well for example however later

Barbara Hepworth was a major artist of the 20th century. Her work as a sculptor helped establish Modernism in British art through, (1), her use of abstract shapes carved in stone. She created sculptures using wood and bronze (2) She was a close friend of the sculptor Henry Moore and was married for many years to Ben Nicholson, (3) a well-known artist. Sadly, (4), she died in a fire at her studio in 1975. (5), her studio and home in St. Ives, Cornwall, were restored as a museum which is open to the public.

17.2 Choose an answer (a–e) for each question (1–5) and add these connectors.

actually finally instead so then too

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Does Bob plan to fly to Scotland? (....) | a Yes, and some of his poetry |
| 2 Do you know Alan Forbes well? (....) | b Yes, he's quit for good, he says. |
| 3 Have you read any of his novels? (....) | c Yes, he'll hire a car. |
| 4 Has Chris really stopped smoking? (....) | d No, I'll be there |
| 5 Will Jacob be able to go to the meeting? (....) | e, we're cousins. |

17.3 (i) Add these connectors to the text. (ii) Draw a line under the cleft sentence.

also however (x 2) later then (x 2)
as a result in addition so to begin with

Henry the Eighth is one of the best-known of the English kings. He ruled England during the first half of the 16th century and was responsible for a lot of social changes. (1), he married his dead brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, mainly for political reasons, (2) decided to divorce her because she did not produce a son for him. (3), the Pope at the time refused to allow the divorce, (4) Henry made himself head of the new Church of England and (5) gave himself permission to divorce Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn. (6), he took control of a lot of the church's wealth and used it for his own purposes. (7), England's main religion underwent a change from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism. (8), his marriage to Anne Boleyn didn't last and ended when she was executed. Henry went on to have a total of six wives, including another one (Anne of Cleves) whom he divorced, and another (Catherine Howard) whom he (9) decided to execute. Ironically, it was Anne Boleyn's daughter who, as Elizabeth the First, (10) became Queen of England and a much more successful monarch than her father.

Connectors, prepositions and conjunctions ► 210

17.4 Complete the sentences using these words and phrases.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| <i>as a result</i> | <i>as well</i> | <i>by comparison</i> | <i>next</i> |
| <i>as a result of</i> | <i>as well as</i> | <i>in comparison with</i> | <i>next to</i> |

- The winter temperatures in the far south of England are quite warm the north.
- I'll take all this rubbish and any you have when I go downstairs.
- Farmers are certain to lose most of their crops recent flooding in the area.
- We've finished repairing the fence. , we have to paint the wood.
- Melanie's really busy because she has a part-time job studying to do in the evening.
- After a quiet week in the Scottish highlands, London seemed really loud
- Snowboarding is my favourite sport. that, I'd say skateboarding is my second favourite.
- They made some bad decisions and, , lost quite a lot of money.

17.5 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the descriptions with these words and phrases.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>antecedent</i> | <i>anticlimax</i> | <i>and</i> | <i>consequently</i> | <i>instead</i> | <i>so</i> |
| <i>antibiotic</i> | <i>anti-hero</i> | <i>but</i> | <i>for example</i> | <i>or</i> | <i>though</i> |

- An is a situation or part of a story that was expected to lead to an exciting end, didn't, it is disappointing.
- An is a thing or event that came before another may have had an influence on it.
- An is something that is used in medicine, penicillin , to kill prevent the growth of harmful bacteria.
- An is the main character in a story, not someone with any traditional heroic qualities, who may be a very ordinary or unpleasant person

17.6 Choose one phrase from each pair for each space in this text.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>but</i> | <i>in addition</i> | <i>in contrast</i> | <i>instead</i> | <i>so</i> |
| <i>however</i> | <i>in addition to</i> | <i>in contrast to</i> | <i>instead of</i> | <i>though</i> |

In the United States, they still use miles when they talk about distance and Fahrenheit for temperature. (1), Europeans use kilometres for distance and Celsius for temperature. In Britain, (2), they're in between and use miles for distance and Celsius for temperature. (3), the British now buy their petrol in litres, like Europeans, while Americans continue to buy their gas in gallons (4) Only the British talk about a person's weight in stones and pounds, (5) someone whose weight is one hundred and fifty pounds in the USA is more likely to be described as ten stone ten pounds in the UK.

Adding and contrasting connectors ► 212

17.7 Add these connectors to the text.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| <i>also</i> | <i>however</i> | <i>in particular</i> | <i>that is</i> |
| <i>for example</i> | <i>indeed</i> | <i>instead</i> | <i>too</i> |

A lot of people think that green is a lucky colour. It is often associated with Ireland, (1) , and people sometimes talk about 'the luck of the Irish'. Green is connected to nature (2) and some people are said to have 'green fingers', (3) they are good at growing plants. In the USA, they talk about having 'a green thumb' (4) (5) , green has become synonymous with the environmental movement. It is, (6) , in the name of the organization Greenpeace and is (7) used for areas near towns called 'green belts' where houses cannot be built. (8) , in some situations, green is considered unlucky and some people don't like to have green at a wedding.

17.8 Using a dictionary if necessary, complete the sentences with these words and phrases.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>offbeat</i> | <i>offhand</i> | <i>off peak</i> | <i>actually</i> | <i>as well</i> | <i>in other words</i> |
| <i>off duty</i> | <i>off limits</i> | <i>off season</i> | <i>after all</i> | <i>for instance</i> | <i>likewise</i> |

- 1 My aunt Jean was a funny character with a really way of doing things and a fondness for large floppy hats
- 2 They say there won't be any more work at the hotel during the , we're going to be unemployed soon.
- 3 The camp rules stated that we could go into the nearby town, but all the pubs were any of the local clubs where alcohol was served.
- 4 Can you remember what our trip to Rome cost? , how much was the hotel?
- 5 We prefer to phone during the hours because of the lower rates. , it's not only cheaper, it's usually at a more convenient time for my family back home.
- 6 Many police officers say they never really relax, even when they're , they say, they have been trained to watch out for criminal activity at all times.

17.9 Correct the six mistakes in the use of connectors in these sentences.

- 1 Furthermore, Maggie has a large bag and two huge suitcases also.
- 2 After all, we missed breakfast and didn't eat all day. In the other words, we were starving.
- 3 Your essay was full of mistakes. In addition that, you didn't actually write about the topic.
- 4 That wasn't the happiest day of my life. Moreover, it wasn't the saddest either.
- 5 He was supposed to bring ice and water, however didn't and brought beer instead.
- 6 Besides, I just don't think that he's seen actually the ghost at all.

Result, time and listing connectors ► 214–15

17.10 Choose an ending (a–e) for each beginning (1–5) and add **so** or **then**.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I didn't think you liked orange juice, (....) | a you're ready to go. |
| 2 Assuming everyone's on time, (....) | b of course we weren't there. |
| 3 No one told us about the meeting, (....) | c we'll get an early start. |
| 4 I thought it was going to be a quiet morning, (....) | d I didn't get any. |
| 5 Just put two batteries in, (....) | e the phone started ringing. |

17.11 Complete the description with these connectors.

finally first of all subsequently then thus

Monopoly is a game played on a board with street names and other locations marked on it. Players begin with a certain amount of money and try to get more from each other.

(1) players throw dice to move round the board, (2) buy and build houses on streets where they stop. Any player who (3) stops on another's street must pay rent, (4) enabling that other player to get more money, buy more streets, and so on. (5) , the player who owns the most property and has the most money is the winner.

17.12 Complete the text with these connectors.

afterwards as a result consequently in the meantime to begin with

The New Age movement began in California in the 1980s and (1) spread to the rest of the USA and other parts of the world. (2) , the movement was influenced by Eastern religions and, (3) , placed emphasis on meditation and the spiritual development of the individual. As the movement grew, there was increased interest in the mysteries of the natural world and (4) a strong concern with preserving the environment. (5) , New Age music with its gentle rhythms and soothing tones became increasingly popular with a wider audience.

17.13 Complete the set of instructions using these connectors.

finally first meanwhile next second so (x 2) then

- (1) , stand up straight, (2) move your legs apart
 (3) there are two shoulder widths between them.
 (4) , breathe in and raise your left arm, with palm inward, lifting your left shoulder (5) it touches your ear as you stretch your arm up high.
 (6) , breathe out and, keeping your arm stretched out, bend to the right until your arm is parallel to the floor. Hold that position for thirty seconds. (7) , breathe normally.
 (8) , breathe in and raise your left arm until you are standing upright.
 Breathe out as you lower your left arm and relax.

Focus structures ► 216–17

17.14 Complete each sentence with a meaning similar to the one above it.

- 1 A large ball came flying over the fence towards us.

Over

- 2 We didn't find out about that problem until after the repairman had left.

Not

- 3 I'd scarcely sat down to eat when there was a loud knock at the door.

Scarcely

- 4 He'd only seen that type of granite in Brazil.

Only

17.15 Complete the text with *you* and appropriate forms of these verbs.

find recognize start stop

One of the worst things about the old phones was being startled awake by the phone ringing at about 3 in the morning. This sound (1) even as you emerged from a deep sleep.

Not only (2) wondering who it might be, you also began to worry that it would be bad news. Of course, you couldn't find the phone immediately. Only after fumbling around for a few seconds (3) it at last. Then you picked it up and said 'Hello' just as it went 'Click' at the other end, then nothing. You couldn't go back to sleep nor (4) wondering who it might have been.

17.16 Complete each cleft sentence using the information in brackets.

- 1 I thought Mike wanted the book. (Not Mike, Andy)

It

- 2 I can eat most things. (not raw fish)

It's

- 3 I'm not leaving yet. (next Monday)

It's

- 4 I didn't lose my bracelet here. (while we were on holiday)

It

- 5 I don't think she usually drinks coffee. (green tea)

What

- 6 Audrey's a writer. (she writes children's books)

What

- 7 I've almost got enough money. (I need another £20)

All

Answer key

At the beginning of each set of answers is the page [3] in *Oxford Practice Grammar – Advanced* where explanations and examples can be found. After each answer is the number of the example [1] on that page which illustrates that particular part of the grammar. After some answers there may be a reference to a note [9n] or a different page and example number [29 (4)] or a Table and example number [Table 3 (4)].

Unit 1 Sentences

- 1.1 [3]** 1 is sneezing (OR sneezes OR has been sneezing) [1, 13]
2 seems [10]
3 resemble [9n]
4 don't have [9]
5 consist [9n]
6 was [15n]
7 did [15n]
8 had [15n]

- 1.2 [3]** 1 sleek ... looked [5]
2 silky ... feels [5]
3 still ... moved (OR was moving) [6, 13]
4 sceptical ... don't believe [7, 13]
5 stiff ... doesn't (OR won't) bend [6, 14, 16]
6 sour ... didn't taste [11, 14]
7 skinny ... weighed [11]
8 scary ... included [9n]

- 1.3 [3]** What was she wanting? ► What did she want? [8]
She was appear ► She appeared to be a bit upset about her job. [10]
I'm not knowing ► I don't know why. [7]
She hate ► She hates (OR hated) the work you gave her. [8]
she just lazy ► Well, she is just lazy. [15n]
she isn't understand ► Maybe. But she doesn't understand [7]
how she should to do ► how she should do OR how to do [16]
you're believing her ► Oh. And you believe her? [7]
I'm think she isn't feel ► I think she doesn't feel (OR I don't think she feels) [7, 8]
she's can come ► that she can come to you for help. [16]
she's just preferring ► Okay, but maybe she just prefers to talk rather than work. [9n]

- 1.4 [4]** 1 Where have ... [4]
2 Don't most babies wake up ... [4]
3 ... was a large man ... [5]
4 ... would be a big relief. [7]
5 ... doesn't have any pockets. [10]
6 ... is playing well [12]
7 ... hasn't been good [15]
8 ... dominoes isn't [15]
9 What does ... [16]
10 The local police were ... [18]

- 1.5 [4]** 1 are (A) [11]
2 is (A) [17]
3 are (A) [11]
4 is (C) [15]
5 are (B) [11]
6 is (C) [15]

- 1.6 [4]** 1 politics is [15]
2 inches is [16]
3 days is [16]
4 toast is [17]
5 crowd is [20]
6 staff are (OR is) [19, 20]

- 1.7 [6]** 1 heated ... cut it ... carried it (OR them) [2]
2 doesn't like ... don't believe him (OR it) ... ate it (OR eats ... don't believe him/it ... didn't like it) [3, 11]
3 protect us ... robbed us ... was sleeping (OR slept) [2n, 6]
4 were seen ... called ... caught them (OR were caught) [2, 4]

- 1.8 [6]** 1 fly [7, 12]
2 hang [7, 12]
3 affects [1]
4 is caused by [4]
5 hide [12]
6 find them [1]

- 7 travel [6]
- 8 stop [12]
- 9 put in [5]
- 10 make it [1]
- 11 is paid (OR you pay) [4]
- 12 prevent them [2]

- 1.9 [6] 1 ~~carried~~ downstairs ► carried them downstairs [2]
~~put~~ the back seat ► put them on the back seat [5]
- 2 who just smiled ~~me~~ ► who just smiled (OR smiled at me) [13]
 she didn't need ► she didn't need it [3]
- 3 I was waiting ~~him~~ ► I was waiting (OR I was waiting for him) [6]
 I didn't care ~~that~~ ► I didn't care (OR I didn't care about that) [6]
- 4 ~~came~~ Poland ► came from Poland [10]
 and were arrived ► and arrived [4, 6]
 they don't ~~disuss~~ ► they don't discuss it [1]
- 5 the accident happened ~~us~~ ► the accident happened (to us) [6]
 we were escaped ► we escaped [8]
- 6 hate it the big dog ► hate the big dog [3]
 that grows ~~them~~ ► that growls (OR that growls at them) [7]
 they go the ~~shop~~ ► they go to the shop [10]

- 1.10 [8] 1 bring ... to me ... read it (to them) [2]
 2 bought ... for ... sold it to [2, 4]
 3 make (you) ... cook ... for you [3, 4]
 4 described ... to ... explained them (to us) [7]
 5 bet (you) ... show me [1, 8]
 6 told me ... lend it to me (OR lend me it) [2, 5, 6, 13]

- 1.11 [8] 1 My aunt shouted, 'Go away' to (OR at) the salesman. [7]
 2 Repairing the damage cost (us) over £250. [8]
 3 The doctor didn't convince her that she had to stop smoking (OR convince her to stop smoking) [13]
 4 Derek was boasting to my friends that he had a lot of money. [14]

- 1.12 [8] 1 they should say people 'please' ► say 'please' to people [7]
 the person gives ~~it~~ them ► gives it to them (OR gives them it) [5, 6]

- 2 say 'thank you' or 'thanks' somebody ► to somebody [7]
 made ~~something~~ them ► something for them (OR them something) [3, 4]
 has bought a ~~present~~ them ► a present for them (OR them a present) [3, 4]
- 3 say 'thanks' ~~the person~~ ► to the person [7]
 who gets ~~things~~ them ► things for them (OR them things) [3, 4]
 the person gives ~~their~~ change them ► their change to them (OR them their change) [5, 6]
 hands their credit card ~~them~~ back ► back to them (OR hands them back their credit card) [1, 2]
- 4 send a 'Thank you' card or letter a ~~friend~~ ► to a friend [2]
 who has sent to ~~them~~ a special present ► sent them (OR sent a special present to them) [1, 2]
 they usually tell ~~that they like~~ ► tell the friend (OR him OR her OR him or her OR them) that they like [13]

- 1.13 [10] 1 are [1]
 2 feeling [6]
 3 doesn't seem [1]
 4 doesn't sound [1]
 5 is [2]
 6 calls (OR called) [8]
 7 seems [4]
 8 look [7]
 9 smells [6]
 10 called [8]
 11 taste [6]
 12 making [8]

- 1.14 [10] 1 doesn't seem ... dreamy ... looks like [5, 7]
 2 looking ... dreary ... feel like [6, 7]
 3 sound like ... sounds dreadful [6, 7]
 4 turned ... got drenched [11, 12]

- 1.15 [10] 1 (d) became [10]
 2 (a) gets (OR got) [11]
 3 (b) turn (OR turned) into [13]
 4 (e) came [15]
 5 (c) were (OR are) growing OR have (OR had) grown OR grew OR will grow [14]

- 1.16 [12] 1 The two boys went into the forest, they got lost and ~~they~~ couldn't find their way out. [3]
 2 You can play a video game or ~~you can~~ watch TV, but you mustn't argue and ~~you~~ mustn't be noisy. [4]
 3 I've been living in London and ~~I've been~~ mostly working in London for about eight years. [4, 6]
 4 If I prepare ~~the food~~ and I cook the food, will you wash ~~the dishes~~ and ~~will you~~ dry the dishes? [3, 6]
 5 The others had finished their work and Anna-Marie hadn't ~~finished her work~~, so they were allowed to go to lunch early, but Anna-Marie wasn't allowed ~~to go to lunch early~~. [7]

- 1.17 [12] 1 cold fish ... and doesn't [3]
 2 hot air ... but don't [3]
 3 hot head ... and doesn't [3]
 4 cold comfort ... but doesn't [3, 7]

- 1.18 [12] 1 They neither speak Spanish at school nor (do they speak it) at home now. [8, 10, 216 (5)]
 OR They don't speak Spanish at school and they don't speak it at home now either.
 OR They speak Spanish neither at school nor at home now.
 OR They don't speak Spanish either at school or at home now.
 2 You can either play in the park with your friends or (you can) go shopping with us. [4, 11]

- 1.19 [12] A while ~~they~~ still very young ► they are [12]
 popular because ~~short~~ ► because they are short [12]
~~they~~ easy to sing ► easy to sing (OR they are easy to sing) [5, 12]
 and ~~they are~~ make ► and make (OR and they make) [3, 12]
 B and ~~are~~ never arrive ► and never arrive (OR and they never arrive) [3, 4]
 If you're arrive ► If you arrive [12, 16]
 it may suggest ~~you unreliable~~ ► (that) you are unreliable [12]
 you ~~don't~~ really interested ► you are not (OR you aren't, OR you're not) really interested [12]

so that ~~relaxed~~ ► so that they are (OR they're) relaxed [5, 12]
 and they don't in a last minute rush ► and they aren't (OR and (they are) not, OR and they don't arrive) [5]

Unit 2 Tenses

- 2.1 [17] 1 Wait [1]
 2 Stop [1]
 3 Don't do [1]
 4 to find [1]
 5 to help [1]
 6 (to) be [1]
 7 arrived [2]
 8 were playing [5]
 9 were cheering [5]

- 2.2 [17] 1 Jeremy doesn't own all those cars. [3, 4]
 2 They don't want extra exercises. [3, 4]
 3 Amanda seems (to be) a bit depressed, doesn't she? [3, 4]
 4 They didn't believe it (OR him OR his story). [3, 4]

- 2.3 [17] 1 means (OR meant) [3]
 2 were laughing (OR laughed) [5]
 3 are [3]
 4 don't know [3, 4]
 5 is happening [2, 5] or is going to happen [24 (8)]
 6 are waiting [5]

- 2.4 [17] 1 if she's believing ► believes [3n]
 2 What ~~you think~~ ► What do you think [4]
 who ~~are owning~~ ► who own [3]
 3 All of us ~~supporting~~ ► will be supporting (OR will support OR are supporting) [8]
 or are going to support [24 (12)]
 when they ~~trying~~ ► when they are trying (OR will be trying, OR try, OR will try) [5, 8]
 4 The grass ~~not looking~~ so green ► is not looking (OR isn't looking, OR does not look, OR doesn't look) [5]
 because it ~~isn't raining~~ since last month ► hasn't rained [6]
 5 Before the new girl was joined our group ► joined [2]
 everybody ~~been getting along~~ ► had been (or was) [7]
 6 they ~~wouldn't completed~~ the job ► they wouldn't have completed [8]

- 2.5 [18] 1 changes [1]
 2 seems [5]
 3 circles
 4 are talking [8] OR talk [4] OR have been talking [16]
 5 aren't making [8] OR don't make [4] OR haven't made [13]
 6 dark
 7 don't know [5]
 8 is happening [8]
 9 sync
 10 are working [8] OR work [4]*
 11 are moving [8] OR move [4]*
 12 wings
 13 are waiting [10]
 14 needs [5]

*10 and 11 can be exchanged

- 2.6 [18] 1 don't have ... hang [4, 5] OR have been hanging [16]
 2 wear ... play [3, 4] OR wore ... played [20(1)]
 3 apologize ... are having [7, 12]
 4 haven't been ... has been raining (OR has rained) [13, 18]

- 2.7 [18] 1 have ... lived [13] OR been living [17]
 2 haven't thought [13]
 3 think [5]
 4 have been teaching [17] OR have taught [13]
 5 Have ... gone [14]
 6 haven't visited [13]
 7 do ... prefer [5]
 8 have got [13]
 9 have [5]
 10 like [5]

- 2.8 [20] 1 was growing up [7, 11]
 2 used to be [4]
 3 would stand [6]
 4 were walking by [7, 12]
 5 would write [6]
 6 didn't use to cost [5]
 7 would pay [6]
 8 used to call [4]

- 2.9 [20] 1 tried [1] OR were trying [7]
 2 reached [1]
 3 told [1]
 4 was thinking [7] OR had thought [14]
 5 had met [13]
 6 had fallen [13]
 7 wanted [1]
 8 went [1]
 9 was hoping [8] OR hoped [1]
 10 started [1]
 11 had ... tried [13] OR had ... been trying [15] ... £50
 12 had ... been thinking [15] OR had thought [13] ... Italy
 13 had ... met [13] ... (a student from Italy called) Sophia
 14 had ... come [13] ... Naples

- 2.10 [20] when I ~~shop~~ ► was shopping [7, 11]
 and we ~~meet~~ my teacher ► met [1, 11]
 I ~~stand~~ beside Robert ► was standing [7, 12]
 suddenly ~~appear~~ ► appeared [12]
 I think we ~~say~~ ► said [1]
 Then, he ~~look~~ at Robert ► looked [3]
 and ~~ask~~ ► asked [3]
 I ~~feel~~ my face turn red ► felt [2]
 and I ~~have~~ difficulty ► had [2]
 I ~~blurt~~ out ► blurted [3]
 I just want to ~~disappear~~ ► wanted [2]
 but ~~I'm~~ able ► I was [3]
 Mr Browning ~~smile~~ ► smiled [3] OR was smiling [7]
 as he ~~say~~ that ► said [3] OR was saying [7]
 what ~~happen~~ next ► happened [3]
 I just ~~try~~ not to say ► just tried [3] OR was just trying [7]

- 2.11 [22] 1 has changed ... have been [1]
 2 studied ... haven't spoken [2, 3]
 3 has owned ... has developed [3]
 4 visited ... has come [3, 4]

- 2.12 [22] 1 have .. read (c) managed [3, 4]
 2 Did ... see (d) walked [4]
 3 heard (a) haven't talked [3, 4]
 4 Have ... done (b) went [3, 4]

2.13 [22–3]

- 1 left [22 (8)]
- 2 had left [23 (6)]
- 3 have left [22 (7)]
- 4 had left [23 (4)]
- 5 left [22 (8), 23 (3)]
- 6 had left [23 (2, 8)]

2.14 [22–3]

but has already lived ► had [23 (1)]
 before he has become ► became [23 (1)]
 Five years earlier, he has published ► had
 [23 (1)]
 which has expressed ► expressed [22 (4)]
 Eliot's poetic style has a great influence ►
 has had [22 (5)]
 In 1948, he has received ► received
 [22 (4)]

2.15 [24] 1 shall [3]

- 2 's (OR is) going to [8] OR 'll OR will [10]
- 3 'll OR will [1]
- 4 'll OR will [13]

2.16 [24] 1 'll try OR 'll be trying [2, 4]

- 2 won't spend OR won't be spending [2, 4]
- 3 won't go OR won't be going [2, 5]
- 4 'll sit OR 'll be sitting [2, 5]
- 5 won't become [10]
- 6 'll ... feel [9]
- 7 'll have saved [7]
- 8 'll know [2]
- 9 won't have made [7]
- 10 'll change [2]

2.17 [24] 1 anticipation ... 'm (OR am) going to take [8] OR 'll (OR will) take [10]

- 2 premonition ... would happen [11] OR will happen [2] OR was going to happen [11] OR is going to happen [8]
- 3 foresight ... would have (had) [11]

2.18 [24] 1 'm (OR am) going to give [12]

- 2 'm (OR am) not going to have [8]
- 3 get [15]
- 4 don't pay [16]
- 5 are ... going to tell [8]

6 asks [15]

7 don't know [8]

8 'm (OR am) going to say [8]

9 Don't ... like [18 (5)]

10 's (OR is) going to break down [8]

Unit 3 Modals

3.1 [29] 1 couldn't [4]

- 2 might [11]
- 3 be able to [11]
- 4 're [10]
- 5 'll [5]
- 6 'd [7]
- 7 can't [4]
- 8 'll [5]
- 9 have to [11]
- 10 shouldn't [4]
- 11 won't [5]
- 12 be allowed to [11]

3.2 [29] 1 Will Susan not be able to (OR not be allowed to) leave the office before 5 o'clock today? [11]

- 2 Those muddy boots are not supposed to be worn indoors. [10]
- 3 We aren't being allowed to go home early this afternoon. [15]
- 4 I'm going to have to go to see the dentist soon. [10]
- 5 We really enjoy being able to sit outside now when it's sunny. [13]

3.3 [29] 1 incredible

- 2 'll [5]
- 3 inaudible
- 4 can't [4]
- 5 inappropriate
- 6 must [2]
- 7 shouldn't [4]
- 8 incoherent
- 9 won't [5]
- 10 be able to [11]

3.4 [30] 1 have been [3]

- 2 be [4]
- 3 have [1]
- 4 be [2]

- 3.5 [30] 1 (b) be explained [4]
 2 (d) have gone [1]
 3 (f) have been put [5] OR be put [4]
 4 (e) be sleeping [2]
 5 (a) have been hurt [5]
 6 (c) be working [2] OR work [29 (4)]

3.6 [29–30]

The woman said she ~~can't~~ believe it ► she
 couldn't believe it [29 (8)]
 she wouldn't ~~allowed~~ to leave ► she
 wouldn't be allowed to leave [29 (11)]
 he shouldn't ~~grabbed~~ her arm ► he
 shouldn't have grabbed her arm [30 (1)]
 she should have ~~been~~ paid for it ► she
 should have paid for it [30 (1)]
 he would ~~have call~~ the police ► he would
 have to call the police [29 (10)]
 Shoplifters ~~will prosecuted~~ ► Shoplifters
 will be prosecuted [30 (4)]
 her son may ~~cause~~ the problem ► her son
 may have caused the problem [30 (1)]
 she thought it ~~must been~~ her son ► she
 thought it must have been her son
 [30 (1)]
 The guard said he ~~will~~ have to talk ► The
 guard said he would have to talk
 [29 (8)]
 someone who would ~~stolen~~ ► someone
 who would have stolen [30 (1)] (OR
 would steal [29 (2)])

3.7 [32–3]

- 1 won't let [33 (1)]
- 2 would (OR 'd) ... lend [33 (2)]
- 3 had [33 (2)]
- 4 would (OR 'd) be [33 (3)]
- 5 won't get [32 (1)]
- 6 will (OR 'll) have finished [32 (5)]
- 7 will not (OR won't) spend [33 (4)]
- 8 will (OR 'll) rain [32 (7)]
- 9 would (OR 'd) have hated it [32 (6)]

3.8 [32–3]

- 1 will (c) will [32 (1, 2)]
- 2 Will (a) will (OR 'll) [32 (1)]
- 3 would (d) would (OR 'd) [33 (8, 9)]
- 4 would (b) would [32 (6)]

3.9 [32–3]

- 1 Would [33 (9)]
- 2 was going [32 (10n)]
- 3 'd [32 (4)]
- 4 won't [33 (5)]
- 5 're going to [32 (8)]
- 6 shall [32 (11)]
- 7 won't [32 (1)]
- 8 wouldn't [33 (2)]
- 9 'll [32 (7)]

3.10 [34] 1 star ... can't be seen [1]

- 2 animal ... can live [1]
- 3 insect ... can jump [1]
- 4 weapon ... could be used [1]

3.11 [34–5]

- 1 Students are not allowed to use
dictionaries during the final exam.
[35 (7)]
- 2 Will Sylvia not be able to perform in the
concert because of her cold? [34 (5)]
- 3 No one has been allowed to go inside the
building. [35 (8)]
- 4 After not being able to (OR allowed to)
play outside all day, the children were
really bored. [34 (4)]

3.12 [34–5]

- 1 can't (d) can [34 (1, 2)]
- 2 may not OR can't OR aren't allowed to (c)
be allowed to [35 (6, 8)]
- 3 can (a) been allowed to [34 (2), 35 (8)]
- 4 were allowed to (b) can't (OR aren't
allowed to) [35 (2, 7)]

3.13 [34–5]

- 1 he ~~could~~ play ► he could have played [34 (8)]
wasn't being able to play ► wasn't able to play (OR couldn't play) [34 (6)]
- 2 ~~to could~~ read ► to be able to read [34 (4)]
he's seeing ► he can see (OR he's able to see) [34 (3)]
- 3 we ~~haven't~~ allowed ► we haven't been allowed [35 (8)]
we've ~~not able~~ ► we've not been able [34 (5)]
- 4 We ~~can't~~ get in ► we couldn't get in [34 (1)]
Jenna ~~can~~ open it ► Jenna was able to open it [34 (7)]
- 5 she ~~never allowed~~ stay ► she was never allowed to stay [35 (7)]
we ~~sometimes able~~ talk ► we were sometimes able to talk [34 (7)]

- 3.14 [36] 1 Impulsive ... might [1]
2 Cautious ... might [10]
3 foolhardy ... can [6]
4 lethargic ... can't [6]

- 3.15 [36] 1 may [10] (b) may [11]
2 can't [18] (d) may not [11]
3 Can [16] (a) Can [16]
4 Can [16] (c) may [12]

- 3.16 [36] 1 can't [18]
2 may [12]
3 couldn't [18]
4 may not [11]
5 could [7]
6 may [11]
7 might [5]
8 may [1]
9 Could [16]

- 3.17 [36] he ~~can~~ think ► he might think [5]
he will ~~can~~ make ► he will make [29 (9)]
But the eggs ~~can~~ not hatch ► may (OR might) not hatch [17]
so he ~~can~~ be disappointed ► may (OR might or could) be disappointed [10]
something that ~~can~~ not happen ► may (OR might) not happen [17]

- 3.18 [38] 1 mustn't tell [3]
2 have to say [9]
3 did ... have to work [8]
4 had to finish [8]
5 Do ... have to write [7]
6 don't have to do [10]
7 had to get [8]
8 mustn't wear [3]

- 3.19 [38] 1 prohibited ... must not do [3]
2 optional ... don't need to do [16]
3 mandatory ... must be done [2]
4 recommended ... don't need to do [16]
5 expedient ... need to do [13]

- 3.20 [38] 1 I ~~must~~ walk ► I had to walk [8]
2 You'll ~~need wear~~ ► You'll need to wear [13]
3 you mustn't ~~to drink~~ ► you mustn't drink [3]
4 we ~~mustn't~~ pay ► we didn't have to pay [10] OR we didn't need to pay [17]
5 don't enjoy ~~have to~~ ► don't enjoy having to [9]
6 we had ~~got~~ to pick up ► we had to pick up [11]
7 Why do we all ~~must~~ stand ► Why do we all have to stand [7]
8 they ~~needn't~~ to worry ► they needn't worry [15]
9 Do we have ~~got~~ to answer ► Do we have to answer [7] OR Have we got to answer [12]
10 we ~~needn't have to bring~~ ► we needn't have brought [18] OR we didn't need to bring [17]

- 3.21 [40] 1 Contradiction ... can't [6]
2 Inference ... must [1]
3 Conjecture ... must [1]
4 Disbelief ... can't [6]

3.22 [40–1]

- 1 (c) should be [41 (6)]
- 2 (a) must be [40 (1)]
- 3 (d) should have [41 (8)]
- 4 (b) must have been [40 (3)]
- 5 (f) must have been [40 (3)]
- 6 (e) should have been [41 (7)]

- 3.23 [41] 1 should have [7]
 2 shouldn't have (done) [8]
 3 should [4]
 4 should have [7]
 5 should be [3]
 6 should [3]
 7 should [4]
 8 shouldn't have [4]

3.24 [40–t]

- 1 they ~~must~~ sleep ► they must be sleeping [40 (2)]
 2 he ~~should~~ clean it ► he should have cleaned it [41 (7)]
 3 They ~~ought not to be~~ ► They ought not to be [41 (9)]
 4 he ~~mustn't~~ be ► he can't be [40 (6)]
 5 he'd ~~not better~~ forget ► he'd better not forget [41 (13)]
 6 it ~~should have been~~ good ► it was supposed to be good [41 (11)]
 7 they've to be ► they've got to be OR they have to be [40 (5)]
 8 it ~~can't~~ be him ► it can't (OR couldn't) have been him [40 (7)]
 9 ~~must~~ a musician ► must be a musician [40 (1)]
 he ~~shouldn't~~ playing ► he shouldn't be playing OR he shouldn't play [41 (2)]
 10 It ~~must~~ be after midnight ► It must have been after midnight [40 (3)]
 they supposed to ► they were supposed to [41 (10)]

- 4.3 [45] I always tried don't laugh ► not to laugh [5]
 when the teacher ~~not~~ looking ► wasn't [2]
 OR was not [1]
 I didn't ~~can't~~ stop ► couldn't or could not [4n]
 Who's ~~made~~ that noise? ► Who made OR Who's making [13]
 There ~~wasn't~~ answer ► was no answer [6]
 I'm ~~not~~ can hide ► I couldn't [2] OR I could not [1]
 Why you ~~are~~ smile? ► Why are you smiling? [8]
 I'm ~~not~~ say anything ► I couldn't OR didn't [2] OR could not OR did not [1]
 What you ~~are~~ think about? ► What are (OR were) you thinking about? [8]
 I'm ~~not~~ think about anything ► I'm not thinking [3] OR I wasn't thinking [2] OR I was not thinking [1]
 if I ~~not~~ think ► wasn't thinking [2] OR was not thinking [1]
 I'm ~~not~~ punished ► I wasn't [2] OR I was not [1] OR I didn't get [4]

- 4.4 [46] 1 (c) Aren't we [1]
 2 (f) Who didn't [2]
 3 (e) Have they [4]
 4 (b) Isn't he [5]
 5 (a) Hasn't she [6]
 6 (d) Why don't [7]

- 4.5 [46] 1 isn't there [8]
 2 didn't she [8]
 3 would you [9]
 4 don't they [10]
 5 do they [10n]
 6 will you OR would you [11]
 7 shall we [11]
 8 does he [12] OR doesn't he [10]

Unit 4 Negatives and questions

- 4.1 [45] 1 inevitable ... won't [2] OR will not [1]
 2 inhibited ... aren't [2] OR are not [1]
 3 ineffective ... not [3]
 4 impetuous ... doesn't OR does not [4]
 5 impartial ... not [5]
 6 implausible ... no [6]

- 4.2 [45] 1 Did OR Didn't ... win (b) [9]
 2 Who wrote (e) [13]
 3 When did ... begin (c) [9, 12]
 4 Were OR Weren't (a) [10]
 5 Who invented (f) [13]
 6 When was ... signed (d) [8, 12]

- 4.6 [46] 1 Isn't he Irish? He's Irish, isn't he?
[1, 5, 8, 10]
2 Didn't he go out with your friend Liz? He went out with your friend Liz, didn't he?
[1, 5, 8, 10]
3 Aren't you confusing him with Joe McBride? You're confusing him with Joe McBride, aren't you? [1, 5, 8, 10]
4 But weren't you and David good friends at one time? But you and David were good friends at one time, weren't you?
[1, 5, 8, 10]
5 Didn't he get married? He got married, didn't he? [1, 5, 8, 10]
6 And wasn't (OR isn't) his wife from Denmark? And his wife was (OR is) from Denmark, wasn't (OR isn't) she?
[1, 5, 8, 10]
- 4.7 [48] 1 Non-dairy ... nothing [2]
2 Nonsense ... aren't ... nobody [1, 3]
3 Non-fiction ... not [10]
4 nowhere ... not [1, 13]
5 non-starter ... no [4, 6]
6 nonentity ... no ... nothing ... no [2, 4, 6]
7 Non-aligned ... don't ... any ... none [1, 5]
- 4.8 [48] 1 (b) nobody [3]
2 (d) none [4]
3 (f) don't [7n]
4 (a) no [9]
5 (c) not [12]
6 (e) nor [16]
- 4.9 [48] 1 She hardly ever comes home before six in the evening. [13]
2 I didn't agree to give them money at any point during the discussion. OR I didn't agree at any point during the discussion to give them money. [14]
3 He's not only planning to live with us, but he also thinks he won't have to pay any rent. [1, 15]
4 No one (OR Nobody) will be allowed to have overnight guests in the dormitory under any circumstances (OR No one (OR Nobody) will be allowed under any circumstances to have overnight guests in the dormitory). [14]
5 I'd barely stepped out of the car when a voice called out, 'Don't park there!' [7, 13]
- 4.10 [50] 1 (d) Which [3]
2 (c) What [2]
3 (e) Which [4]
4 (b) Which [6]
5 (a) Who [6n]
- 4.11 [50] 1 Who ... to [7]
2 What ... for [9]
3 What ... like [9]
4 Where ... from [7]
5 What ... about [7]
6 Who ... with [7]
- 4.12 [50] 1 Which of (C) [5]
2 What ... from (B) [7]
3 With whom (B) [8]
4 Who ... by (C) [7]
5 What ... on (C) [7]
6 During which (B) [10]
7 How far (A) [11]
- 4.13 [52] 1 Who did you say was going to get married? [2]
2 When did they realize (that) they had made a mistake? [3]
3 Where is it written that only boys can play football? [2]
4 Why does Daniel always have to act as if he knows everything? [1]
- 4.14 [52] 1 Your parents don't (OR didn't) know (about the accident)? [4]
2 You didn't go? OR You never went? [5]
3 You're reading what? [6]
4 She did what? [6]
- 4.15 [52] 1 When do you think you'll finish repairing the air conditioning? [1, 3]
2 Which form did the woman say we were supposed to complete? [2, 3]
3 How about going to the coast today? [13]
4 He always asked us if we (had) understood the lesson. [15, 16]
5 We asked her what she thought and she answered, 'Oh, what do I think? I quite like it!' [9, 15]
6 I asked him if (OR whether) he wasn't hungry or he didn't like the food. [16]

Unit 5 The passive

- 5.1 [57] 1 Someone broke into Tim's car and (they) stole his briefcase. [1, 2, Table 3 (4)]
 2 They cancelled several flights, but (they) didn't inform us until much later. [1, 2, Table 3 (4)]
 3 You have to write the 'g' in 'gnat', but you don't pronounce it. [1, 2, 5, Table 3 (1)]
 4 We discovered the old manuscript in fragments and (we) haven't completely restored it yet. [1, 2, Table 3 (3, 4)]
 5 They hadn't washed the dishes and there was a lot of rubbish (that) they hadn't taken outside. [1, 2, Table 3 (6)]
 6 People haven't read most of his poetry because no one (OR nobody) has translated it into English. [1, 2, Table 3 (3)]

- 5.2 [57] 1 were stopped ... (they were) asked [2, Table 3 (4)]
 2 'm taking (OR 've been taking) ... is being repaired [Table 3 (2)]
 3 arrived ... was posted (OR had been posted) [3, 4, Table 3 (4, 6)]
 4 were told ... was ... being cleaned [Table 3 (4, 5)]
 5 is ... owned ... is being given (OR has been given) [Table 3 (1, 2, 3)]
 6 is working ... haven't been paid [Table 3 (2, 3)]

- 5.3 [57: 1, 2, Table 3 (6)]

- 1 had
- 2 hadn't (OR had)
- 3 had been
- 4 had
- 5 had been
- 6 had been
- 7 had
- 8 had
- 9 had been
- 10 had
- 11 had been
- 12 had

- 5.4 [58] 1 More information can be found on our website. [1]
 2 I hope we won't be charged too much. [1]
 3 He couldn't be described as handsome, but he was a very charming man. [2]
 4 Obviously more fish would have been caught if bigger nets had been (being) used. [3, 4]
 5 My calculator must have been borrowed and not (been) returned. [3]
 6 Your report has to be revised and (it has to be) handed in before Friday. [6]
 7 Nobody had to be helped because it was such an easy exercise. [7]
 8 All the old furniture is going to have to be thrown out. [8]

- 5.5 [58] 1 (d) to be blamed [9, 143, Table 8 (1)]
 2 (c) being told [11, 143, Table 8 (5)]
 3 (a) to be assembled [9]
 4 (b) not to be elected [13, 144 (2)]

- 5.6 [58] 1 was broken into [57 (2), 60 (6)]
 2 were stolen [57 (2), 60 (6)]
 3 were supposed to be locked OR to have been locked [7, 10]
 4 should have been switched on [3]
 5 must have been left [3]
 6 can't be used [1]
 7 has to be examined OR will have to be examined [6, 8]
 8 will have to be interviewed [6, 8]

- 5.7 [60] 1 These pills should be taken with food and alcoholic drinks (should be) avoided. [1, 3]
 2 The lunch (that was) ladled out daily was called a 'Welsh hotpot'; it had lots of onions in it. [4, 6]
 3 The entrance to our building was blocked off because a part of the roof had fallen down. [6, 7]
 4 We were shown how to play the game, but all the rules weren't explained to us. [9, 13]
 5 The research project has already been described to you, so now the results will be presented. [13]
 6 Peter was called a fool by many (people) when he went off alone, but he is considered a pioneer now. [7, 14, 15]

- 5.8 [60] 1 A fee (b) [9, 11]
 2 An incentive (a) [57 (1)]
 3 A gratuity (b) [9, 11]
 4 A prize (c) [8, 9]
 5 A bribe (b), (c) [8, 9] (a) [57 (1)]
 6 A bonus (a) [1] (b) [1, 13]

5.9 [62–3]

- 1 Smaller fish are always being chased, caught and eaten by big fish. [4]
- 2 No dogs or other animals are allowed in the park. [9]
- 3 A scarf must be worn so that your hair is covered completely (OR completely covered). [11]
- 4 It is often said that love is blind. [14]
- 5 It had been claimed that the painting was a forgery. [15]
- 6 There were reported to be dangerous conditions on the roads. [20]

5.10 [62–3 (1, 6, 9)]

We invite all our guests to a free breakfast every morning. We serve breakfast from 7 until 9 am. We can make a wake-up call if we receive advance notice. We provide a daily newspaper free. We clean rooms between 9 am and 12 noon every day. We do not allow pets in any rooms. We remind guests to check out before noon or we will charge them for an extra day.

5.11 [62–3 (1, 4, 7)]

The first study was conducted with twenty students who were assigned to two groups. All the students were given a pre-test in which a translation task was performed. Then the students in one group were shown a photograph and (they were) asked to write a description. The students in the second group were provided with a grammar exercise. After the tasks were (OR had been) completed, the students' papers were collected and (they were) checked for mistakes. When the two groups were compared, no differences were found in the numbers of mistakes (that were) produced, but one particular type of mistake that was made by only the first group was noted (OR that was only made by the first group).

5.12 [64]

- 1 is played by two teams [2]
- 2 are forgotten [4]
- 3 wasn't actually made by Thomas Edison ... is always named [2, 4]
- 4 can only be opened with a special key [7]
- 5 can be changed by pushing [6]
- 6 being stung by lots of bees [5]
- 7 is usually crowded with tourists [8]

5.13 [64–5]

- 1 rang ... closed [64 (9)]
- 2 got knocked off ... didn't get injured [65 (4, 5)]
- 3 increase ... grows (OR increased ... grew OR have increased ... has grown) [64 (11, 12)]
- 4 broke ... stuck [64 (12)] OR ... got stuck [65 (4)]

5.14 [64–5]

- 1 got hired [65 (1)]
- 2 opened [64 (9)]
- 3 got knocked down [65 (4, 5)]
- 4 swung [64 (9)]
- 5 got covered [65 (5)]
- 6 crashed [64 (12)]
- 7 shattered [64 (12)]
- 8 got hurt [65 (5)]

Unit 6 Articles and nouns

6.1 [69] 1 a DVD [2]

- 2 – Spinach [4]
- 3 An X-ray [3]
- 4 a hairpin [2]
- 5 a quarter ... an hour [2, 3]
- 6 an MP [3]

6.2 [69] 1 the (d) – [8, 6]

- 2 the (f) – [8, 6]
- 3 the (e) – [8, 6]
- 4 – (g) the [6, 7]
- 5 the (a) the [8, 8]
- 6 the (h) – [8, 6]
- 7 – (c) the [6, 8]
- 8 – (b) the [6, 7]

- 6.3 [69] 1 the [1]
 2 a [2]
 3 the [7]
 4 – [6]
 5 – [6]
 6 the [7]
 7 the [7]
 8 the [1]
 9 – [11]
 10 – [11]
 11 – [4, 10]
 12 a [2]
 13 – [10]
 14 the [7]
 15 – [10]
 16 the [1]

- 6.4 [69] watching older man ▶ watching an older man [3]
 with a white hair ▶ with white hair [11]
 performing the magic tricks ▶ performing magic tricks [10]
 asked for the volunteer ▶ asked for a volunteer (OR asked for volunteers) [9, 10]
 with piece of the rope ▶ with a piece [9]
 with piece of the rope ▶ of rope [11]
 younger man ▶ a younger man [9]
 wearing black cap ▶ wearing a black cap [9]
 through crowd ▶ through the crowd [1]
 to put his the hand ▶ to put his hand [5]
 into the people's pockets ▶ into people's pockets [10]
 and the open bags ▶ and open bags (OR and their open bags) [10]
 there was shriek ▶ there was a shriek [9]
 and woman tried to grab ▶ and a woman tried to grab [9]
 to grab thief's arm ▶ to grab the thief's arm [1]
 ran off down alleyway ▶ ran off down an alleyway [3]

- 6.5 [70] 1 a [3]
 2 the [19]
 3 a [6]
 4 the [14]
 5 the [19]
 6 a [1]
 7 the [19]
 8 a [1]
 9 a [1]
 10 the [17]
 11 a [1]
 12 the [10]
 13 The [2]
 14 the [2]
 15 the [17]
 16 the [2]
 17 a [1]
 18 a [3]
 19 a [1]
 20 a [1]
 21 a [3]
 22 the [2]
 23 a [1]
 24 the [2]
 25 the [2]

- 6.6 [70] 1 the [17] ... a [3] ... a [3] ... (C)
 2 the [19] ... the [19] ... The [69 (8)] ... (A)
 3 an [9] ... a [9] ... a [9] ... (B)
 4 the [18] ... a [6] ... (C)
 5 the [17] ... the [10] ... (B)
 6 a [9] ... a [9] ... a [9] ... (C)
- 6.7 [70] 1 and older sister ▶ and an older sister [1]
 to be dancer ▶ to be a dancer [6]
 2 Hamlet is tragedy ▶ Hamlet is a tragedy [3]
 by the Shakespeare ▶ by Shakespeare [69 (6)]
 in year 1601 ▶ in the year 1601 [18]
 3 on radio ▶ on the radio [11]
 that university is going ▶ that the university is going [13]
 4 spoon will ▶ a spoon [4]
 than fork ▶ than a fork [4]
 5 Guitar ▶ The guitar [16]
 is most popular ▶ is the most popular [17]
 6 Main reason ▶ The main reason [17]
 to protect environment ▶ to protect the environment [10]

- 7 Anorak ► An anorak [9] (OR The anorak [16])
~~is short coat~~ ► is a short coat [9]
~~with hood~~ ► with a hood [9]

- 6.8 [72] 1 one ... one [2, 2]
 2 a ... one [5, 3]
 3 a ... - [6, 7]
 4 - ... one [9, 2]
 5 one ... an ... one [2, 8, 4]
 6 - ... - ... a [7, 7, 6]

- 6.9 [72] 1 - (d) - [13]
 2 - (f) the [16, 14, 70 (10)]
 3 the (e) the [14, 10]
 4 - (b) - [13, 13]
 5 - (a) - [7, 9]
 6 - (c) - [17, 17]

- 6.10 [72] 1 - Bungee jumping
 2 a [1] (OR the [70 (18)])
 3 a [1]
 4 a [6]
 5 a [1]
 6 a [8]
 7 A ballad
 8 a [1]
 9 the [12] (OR a [1])
 10 a [1]
 11 an [1]
 12 - [13]
 13 a [6]
 14 - [9]
 15 - Badminton
 16 a [1]
 17 - [18]
 18 - Players [11] (OR The players [10])
 19 a [6]
 20 - [11]
 21 a [6]
 22 a [6]
 23 - Brainstorming
 24 a [1]
 25 a [1]
 26 - [11]
 27 the [14]
 28 a [1]
 29 - [11]
 30 - Ballet
 31 a [1]
 32 - [7]
 33 a [1]

- 34 - [13]
 35 - [7]

- 6.11 [74] 1 salad [8]
 2 cabbage [8]
 3 mayonnaise [5]
 4 a ... sauce [1]
 5 flour [5]
 6 - ... fruit [8]
 7 - ... food [5]
 8 oats [1]
 9 water [5]
 10 a dish [1]
 11 meat [5]
 12 a ... pot [1]

- 6.12 [74] 1 - experience ... - education ... - special training [4, 3]
 2 a business ... - glass ... - plastic [7, 8, 5]
 3 - good luck ... - energy ... a personal goal [6, 4, 2]
 4 - anger ... an issue ... - child safety [4, 2]

- 6.13 [74] 1 a cup of ... slices of [10]
 2 drops of ... a flash of [10]
 3 pieces of ... a pile of (OR piles of) [10]
 4 a fit of ... piece of [10]

- 6.14 [74] 1 Would you like a chicken ► like chicken [8, 9] OR a chicken and cheddar cheese ~~in your~~ sandwich ► a chicken and cheddar cheese sandwich [8]
 2 bring a soap ► bring soap [5]
 a toothpaste ► toothpaste [5]
 3 a difficult homework ► (some) difficult homework [6]
 a lot of researches ► a lot of research [3]
 4 Too much money have ► has [6]
 a special machinery ► special machinery [6]
 to control pollutions ► pollution [6]
 5 various pieces ~~outdoor~~ furniture ► pieces of outdoor furniture [10]
 and woods ► wood [5, 8]

- 6.15 [75] 1 pairs of pants (c) [4]
 2 pair of goggles (e) [4]
 3 groceries (a) [8]
 4 cards (b) [9]
 5 pair of pliers (d) [4]

- 6.16 [75]** 1 is ... squares [9]
 2 are ... environment [8]
 3 are ... telescopes [3]
 4 is ... tenner [10]
 5 are ... shorts [3]
 6 is ... miles [10]
 7 is ... spots [9]
 8 are ... stuff [8]
 9 is ... noise [4]
 10 shades ... are [3]
- 6.17 [75]** 1 ~~eattles~~ ▶ cattle [8]
 2 aerobics are ▶ is [9]
 3 and ~~it's~~ really nice ▶ they're [4]
 4 ~~the cats~~ ▶ cats [1]
 5 Diabetes have ▶ has [9]
 6 two-scissors ▶ two pairs of scissors [4]
 a ~~tweezers~~ ▶ a pair of tweezers [4]
 7 clothing for young people are ▶ is [74 (6)]
 a blue jeans ▶ blue jeans (OR a pair of blue jeans) [3]
 a ~~trainer~~ ▶ trainers (OR a pair of trainers) [3]
 8 his trouser ▶ trousers [3]
 his trouser was ▶ were [3]
 orange ~~sock~~ ▶ socks [3]
 9 don't make team ▶ don't make a team [5]
 team need ▶ a team [5]
 team need ▶ needs [5]
 10 ~~bird~~ ▶ birds [8, 74 (1)]
 such as ~~chicken~~ ▶ chickens [8, 74 (1)]
 ~~duck~~ ▶ ducks [8, 74 (1)]
 or ~~its~~ meat ▶ their meat [8]
- 6.18 [76]** 1 Plagiarism ... people's words [5]
 2 Parody (OR A parody) ... person's style [5]
 3 Piracy ... computer programs [2, 16]
- 6.19 [76]** 1 father's brothers [5] sheep farm [17]
 2 company's plans [6] Sunday's newspaper [7]
 3 Spain's beaches (OR The beaches of Spain) [4, 13]
 country's economy (OR the economy of the country) [4, 12]
 4 Chocolate cake [2, 18] life's pleasures [8]
 5 friend of Wendy's [10] birthday party [19]
 6 Keats' (OR Keats's) poetry [3, 5]
 nature's beauty (OR the beauty of nature) [8, 12]
 7 sofa bed [17] sleeping bag [16]
- 6.20 [76]** 1 newspaper article [17]
 2 helmet use [19]
 3 city traffic [19]
 4 head protection [16]
 5 university study [17]
 6 car drivers [15]
 7 safety helmets [17]
 8 researchers' conclusion (OR conclusion of the researchers) [5, 12]
 9 roadside cyclists [19]
- 6.21 [78]** 1 a [1]
 2 a [1]
 3 a [1]
 4 the [1]
 5 a [1]
 6 the [4]
 7 the [1]
 8 the [10]
 9 the [1]
 10 the [4]
 11 the [1]
 12 a [1]
 13 the [1]
 14 the [10]
- 6.22 [78]** 1 a (e) the bread ... a pizza [1, 8]
 2 (c) a car [1]
 3 a (a) the price [1, 11]
 4 (b) the address [11]
 5 The (d) the noise [72 (10), 78 (11)]
- 6.23 [78]** 4 - 7 - 5 - 2 - 6 - 3 - 1
- 6.24 [78]** story about ~~woman~~ ▶ a woman [1]
~~Woman~~ prayed ▶ The woman [1]
 Friend of her husband's ▶ A friend [1]
 visit ~~sick man~~ ▶ the sick man [4]
~~crying woman~~ ▶ the crying woman [5]
 into ~~house~~ ▶ the (OR a) house [8] OR [70 (4)]
 as ~~naked chicken~~ ▶ a naked chicken [2]
~~Woman~~ ignored ▶ The woman [1]
 friend caught ▶ the friend [1]
 caught ~~large chicken~~ ▶ a large chicken [2]
 through ~~open door~~ ▶ the open door [8]
~~Chicken~~ ran squawking ▶ The chicken [2]
 through ~~house~~ ▶ the house [1]
 and into ~~room~~ ▶ the room [8] where ~~woman~~ was waiting ▶ the woman [1]

When she saw ~~chicken~~ ► the chicken [2]
 behind ~~bedroom~~ door ► the bedroom
 door [8]
 pointed to ~~bed~~ ► the bed [8]
 Person you want ► The person [4]
 on ~~bed~~ ► on the bed [1]

Unit 7 Determiners and quantifiers

- 7.1 [83] 1 this (c) these [3]
 2 that (d) those [4]
 3 this (a) that [3]
 4 that (b) this [4]

- 7.2 [83] 1 Did [5]
 2 don't [7]
 3 Did [6]
 4 don't [5]
 5 Did [6]
 6 didn't [6, 8]

- 7.3 [83] 1 her [13]
 2 their [13]
 3 these [3]
 4 those [3]
 5 those [4]
 6 the [15]
 7 a [1]
 8 my [10]
 9 her [10]
 10 this [2]
 11 your [10]
 12 mine [9]
 13 her [12]
 14 his [10]
 15 their [14]
 16 my [11]

- 7.4 [84] 1 Every house on the small island was painted a different colour. [4]
 2 How much traffic will there be on the road to the airport tonight? [5]
 3 Each snowflake is different. [4]
 4 A few of the runners (OR A few runners) didn't complete the race. [3]
 5 None of the windows was (OR were) cleaned yesterday. [11]

- 7.5 [84] 1 versatile ... many [3]
 2 valuable ... a lot of [2]
 3 voracious ... a lot [2]
 4 vague ... much [5]
 5 vigilant ... any [1]

- 7.6 [84] visiting one my friends ► visiting one of my friends [7]
 with ~~some~~ the housework ► with some of the housework (OR some housework) [7, 1]
 and add little soap powder ► and add a little soap powder [1]
~~none~~ the soap powder ► none of the soap powder [11]
 I shook it few more times ► I shook it a few more times [3]
 quite a lot the powder ► quite a lot of the powder [7]
 ten minute ► ten minutes [Chart 4, line 3]
 and most the floor ► and most of the floor [7]
 several of small bubbles ► several small bubbles (OR several of the small bubbles) [1, 7]
 It took us a half of the morning ► It took us half the morning (OR half of the morning) [10]

- 7.7 [86] 1 I really like to take home (some) chocolates and I was looking for some in the airport, but I couldn't find any. [2]
 2 We didn't have any milk so Francis had to go to the shop to get some. [2, 7]
 3 I tried to get some cash from (some) friends of mine, but they wouldn't lend me any. [2, 5]
 4 If you could have any painting by any artist in history, which one would you choose? [8, 9]
 5 Was there any part you didn't understand? Are there any questions? [6]

- 7.8 [86] 1 any ... some of [3, 7]
 2 some ... any [5, 7]
 3 any of ... some of the [3]
 4 some ... any of the [3, 11]

- 7.9 [86] 1 any ... none [8, 15]
 2 no ... none of [15, 16]
 3 no ... any [9, 16]
 4 No ... any ... none of [7, 14, 15]

7.10 [86] 1 some (c) none [4, 13]

2 any (f) no [7, 16]

3 any OR some (e) none [2, 7, 15]

4 any OR some (a) any [2, 4, 6, 7]

5 any (d) none [6, 13, 15]

6 some OR any (b) some [2, 4, 5, 6]

7.11 [88] 1 whole OR half [11, 9]

2 all [1]

3 whole half [11, 10]

4 both [5]

5 all ... whole [6, 11]

7.12 [88-9]

1 neither [89 (11)]

2 either [89 (9)]

3 all ... both [88 (2), 88 (5)]

4 neither ... all [89 (12), 88 (2)]

5 either ... both [89 (9), 88 (6)]

7.13 [89] 1 each of [3]

2 each [5]

3 every ... each of [8, 4]

4 every ... either of [6, 10]

7.14 [88-9]

1 Semi-annual

twice every years ► twice every year
[89 (2)]

2 Double

two of all ► two of everything [88 (4)]

3 dual

work in both them legally ► in both of
them OR in both [88 (5)]

4 complete

every parts or details ► every part or
detail [89 (2, 6)] OR all parts or details
[88 (1)]

5 total

they have been counted all ► they have all
been counted OR all of them have been
counted [188 (7, 3)]

6 entire

the whole something ► the whole of
something [88 (12)]

7.15 [90] 1 Assortment ... many [1]

2 Deficit ... much [8]

3 Complexity ... a lot [3]

4 Abundance ... more [14]

7.16 [90] 1 many (c) a lot [1, 13]

2 much (a) more [2, 19]

3 many (d) many [7, 8, 9]

4 much (b) much [7, 8, 9]

7.17 [90] 1 much [2]

2 more of [17]

3 many [11]

4 a large number of [10]*

5 many [7]*

6 a great deal of [10]

7 Many of [4]

8 much of [5, 9]

9 much [13]

*4 and 5 can be exchanged

7.18 [90] 1 Much of [6] not much [7]

2 too many [9] how many [8]

3 Not much [2] many more [19]

4 so many [9] much more [19]

7.19 [92] 1 At first I only knew a few words, but
gradually my English is getting a little
better. [1, 6]

2 The cake had a few pieces of coconut in
it, which I don't really like, so I only ate a
little of it. [1, 5]

3 I quite like my new job because I work
fewer hours and I have less responsibility.
[10]

4 People get less coal delivered now
because there are fewer houses with open
fireplaces. [10] OR Fewer people get coal
delivered ... [10]

7.20 [92] 1 trivial ... little [2, 7]

2 Rare ... few [4, 7]

3 Cheap ... little OR less ... less [7, 10]

4 sparse ... few [4, 7]

5 skimpy ... little [7]

6 petty ... less ... little [2, 7]

7.21 [92–3]

- 1 With ~~little~~ luck ► With a little luck [92 (2)]
- 2 two or three ~~time~~ week ► two or three times a week OR per week [93 (1)]
about ~~once~~ month ► about once a month OR per month [93 (1)]
- 3 cost a ~~half~~ my pay ► cost half my pay OR half of my pay [93 (4n)]
less than ~~two-fifth~~ my pay ► two-fifths of my pay [93 (4)]
- 4 with fewer ~~the~~ workers ► with fewer workers OR with fewer of the workers [92 (10)]
- 5 than Scottish people ► as Scottish people [93 (3)]
- 6 feeling ~~little~~ worse ► feeling a little worse [92 (6)]
- 7 less ~~my~~ time ► less time OR less of my time [92 (11)]
- 8 Ninety per cent those using ► Ninety per cent of those using [93 (5)]
having ~~least~~ inconvenience ► having the least inconvenience [92 (14)] OR having little inconvenience [92 (7)] OR having less inconvenience [92 (10)]
- 9 We only ate ~~few~~ pieces ► a few pieces [92 (1)]
two-thirds of it ~~are~~ still left ► two-thirds of it is still left [93 (6)]
- 10 twenty per cent ~~the~~ population ► of the population [93 (5)]

Unit 8 Pronouns, substitution and ellipsis

- 8.1 [97] 1 ... Andy bought her and wore it ... [1, 8 (4)]
- 2 When we were young, my sister and I ... [1]
- 3 ... he or she is often treated ... when she's playing ... [5]
- 4 Alice sees him ... then follows him when he disappears ... [4]

- 8.2 [97] 1 Someone told me that they've closed the swimming-pool so that they can do some repairs. [10]
- 2 If you're overdressed, you're wearing clothes that are too formal for the occasion. [7]
- 3 We can't wear jeans at our school, but we can wear them at some after-school events. [8] (OR You can't wear jeans at our school, but you can wear them at some after-school events.) [7]
- 4 You never know what you can really do until you try. (OR We never know what we can really do until we try) [7, 8, 9]

- 8.3 [97] 1 He [1]
2 me [3]
3 we [1]
4 I [1]
5 they [1]
6 theirs (OR mine) [14]
7 them [1]
8 it [1]
9 yours [12]
10 mine [12]
11 it [1]
12 hers [12]
13 them [1]
14 I [1]
15 him [1]
16 he [1]
17 he [1]
18 me [1, 8 (6)]
19 them [1, 8 (6)]
20 I [1]

- 8.4 [98] 1 (c) this is [1]
2 (d) that was [6]
3 (b) these are [1]
4 (a) those were [6]

- 8.5 [98] 1 disruption ... something [8]
2 distraction ... something [8]
3 Distrust ... somebody [7]
4 disadvantage ... something ... somebody ... something [7, 8]

- 8.6 [98] 1 (b) somewhere [13]
2 (a) anybody (OR anyone) [11]
3 (d) Everybody (OR everyone) [7, 9]
4 (c) something [10, 14]

8.7 [98] 1 nowhere [13]

2 nothing [8]

3 somewhere [14]

4 anything [11]

5 Everybody (OR Everyone OR Anybody OR Anyone) [7, 12]

6 Nobody (OR No one) [7]

8.8 [100]

1 by myself [5n]

2 with me [3]

3 himself [4]

4 near him [3]

5 about (OR of) themselves [2]

6 to them [3]

7 for yourself [2]

8 you [1, 8 (1)]

8.9 [100]

1 confederation ... each other (OR one another) [9]

2 Composure ... yourself [2]

3 Confidence ... yourself [2]

4 compromise ... each ... the other [13]

8.10 [100]

1 each other (OR one another) [9]

2 each [13]

3 them [97 (1)]

4 the other [13]

5 each other (OR one another) [11]

6 themselves [2]

7 each other (OR one another) [1]

8 themselves [5n]

9 yourself [2]

10 themselves [2]

11 myself [2]

12 herself [1]

8.11 [102-3]

1 It's [102 (3)]

2 it [102 (13)]

3 There's [103 (4)]

4 there's [103 (9)] It [102 (2)]

5 There [103 (5)] it's [102 (92)]

6 It's [102 (4)] there's [103 (4)]

8.12 [102-3]

1 It was a big accomplishment for her to complete the marathon. [102 (8)]

2 It can sometimes be frustrating not being able to speak fluently. [102 (7)]

3 There are sure to be some fans of the group waiting outside. [103 (7)]

4 It surprised us all that she left without saying goodbye. [102 (6)]

8.13 [102-3]

1 it was a lot of damage ► there was a lot of damage [103 (4)]

2 it didn't seem to be anyone at home ► there didn't seem to be anyone at home [103 (6)]

3 That prices have gone up again it is disgraceful ► That prices have gone up again is disgraceful [102 (6)] OR It's disgraceful that prices have gone up again.

4 It isn't likely to be anything ► There isn't likely to be anything [103 (7)]

5 ✓ [103 (9)]

6 if it would be a television ► if there would be a television [103 (3)]

7 ✓ [102 (4)]

8 which made difficult ► which made it difficult [102 (13)]

9 I think it's been a car crash ► I think there's been a car crash [103 (2)]

10 and there were handed in only two of them ► and only two of them were handed in [103 (8)]

11 There might be a mistake ► It might be a mistake [102 (5)]

12 It's more furniture ► There's more furniture [103 (4)]
but it isn't very much space left ► but there isn't very much space left [103 (4)]

8.14 [104]

1 one ... it [2, 7]

2 one ... ones [10, 3]

3 it ... one [7, 13]

4 one ... them [9, 7]

5 one ... one [8, 11]

8.15 [104]

- 1 ones [3]
- 2 some ... any [5]
- 3 some ... one [4, 8]
- 4 some ... ones [4, 13]
- 5 one ... one (OR any) [1, 5]

8.16 [104-5]

- 1 (b) so [105 (2)]
- 2 (c) it [105 (10)]
- 3 (e) it [102 (2)]
- 4 (a) one [104 (11)]
- 5 (d) one [104 (2)]

8.17 [104-5]

- 1 did so (OR did it) [105 (8)]
- 2 one [104 (1)]
- 3 so [105 (4)]
- 4 done it [105 (9)]
- 5 so [105 (6)]
- 6 doing so (OR doing it) [105 (8)]
- 7 so ... to do it [105 (1, 10)]
- 8 does it (OR did it) [105 (10)]

8.18 [106]

- 1 fruit juice [6]
- 2 they couldn't afford to [7, 15]
- 3 nobody was [12]
- 4 I didn't use to [15]
- 5 stay in bed longer [4]
- 6 hasn't told us when [5, 20]

8.19 [106]

- 1 When I'm with my sister, we just sit around and talk and laugh a lot. [1, 5]
- 2 They tried to clean up some of the mess before they had to leave and go to work. [4, 7]
- 3 We were talking about something in last week's report and not yesterday's. [3, 12]
- 4 I could ask my friends if they'd like to buy more tickets, but I'm sure they won't want to. [16]
- 5 They manufacture and sell plastic furniture. [10]
- 6 I learned how to play the piano and the violin when I was young, but just because my parents told me to and not because I wanted to. [3, 6, 16]

8.20 [106]

- 1 ~~because-unhappy~~ ▶ because she is unhappy [7]
~~and-no friends~~ ▶ and has no friends [5]
- 2 ~~and sell to raise money~~ ▶ and sell it to raise money [11]
~~but they didn't want~~ ▶ but they didn't want to [16]
- 3 ~~or would be in the playground~~ ▶ or in the playground [12]
~~but couldn't find~~ ▶ but I couldn't find her [5, 11]
- 4 ~~so usually eat first~~ ▶ so they usually eat first OR so usually they eat first [7]
~~the older children after~~ ▶ the older children eat after them [18]

Unit 9 Adjectives and adverbs

9.1 [111, Table 4]

- 1 large hairy spider
- 2 long narrow bomb
- 3 reptile ... hard round
- 4 small electronic device
- 5 tall brightly-coloured flower

9.2 [111, Table 3]

- 1 (d) complete
- 2 (c) exact
- 3 (e) only
- 4 (b) extreme
- 5 (a) major

9.3 [111, Table 5]

- 1 imported building
- 2 southern European
- 3 interior living
- 4 amazing panoramic
- 5 outdoor swimming
- 6 Italian marble

9.4 [111]

- 1 The ~~medical~~ Canadian teams ► the Canadian medical teams [Table 5]
the ~~real~~ first food ► the first real food [Table 3]
- 2 round ~~small~~ fruit ► small round fruit [Table 4]
reddish ~~rough~~ skin ► rough reddish skin [Table 4]
- 3 a ~~green-old~~ luxurious sofa ► a luxurious old green sofa [Table 4]
round ~~lovely~~ seats ► lovely round seats [Table 4]
soft ~~big~~ cushions ► big soft cushions [Table 4]
- 4 the new ~~scientific~~ western approaches ► western scientific approaches [Table 5]
old ~~religious~~ Christian schools ► Christian religious schools [Table 5]

9.5 [112]

- 1 small round silver [4]
- 2 major new [3]
- 3 tiny white plastic [4]
- 4 principal economic [4]
- 5 entire British scientific [4]
- 6 ✓
- 7 delicious hot French [4]
- 8 ugly hard metal [4]

9.6 [112]

- 1 terrifying (c) afraid [1, 5]
- 2 big (a) tall [1, 6]
- 3 happy (e) glad [1, 5]
- 4 wrong (f) ill [7, 5]
- 5 sleepy (b) asleep [1, 5]
- 6 only (d) alone [1, 5]

9.7 [112, 8]

- 1 large
- 2 shiny
- 3 purple
- 4 soft
- 5 white
- 6 hairy
- 7 brown
- 8 soft
- 9 green
- 10 black

9.8 [112]

- 1 the ~~physical~~ spiritual aspects ► physical **and** spiritual aspects [11]
- 2 being strong ~~tough~~ brave fighters ► being strong, tough, brave fighters [9]
- 3 ~~black~~ white shapes ► black **and** white shapes [10]
- 4 wonderful ~~dedicated~~ hard-working teacher ► wonderful, dedicated, hard-working teacher [9]
- 5 who is smart ~~successful~~ ► who is smart **and** successful [11]
has become rich ~~powerful~~ ► has become rich **and** powerful [11]
- 6 ~~educational~~ industrial-commercial opportunities ► educational, industrial and commercial [13]

9.9 [114]

- 1 boring* [1]
- 2 interesting [4]
- 3 interested [2]
- 4 tired [2]
- 5 bored [2]
- 6 depressing* [4]
- 7 surprised [2]
- 8 hidden [2]

* 1 and 6 can be exchanged

9.10 [114]

- 1 (e) ringing [1]
- 2 (d) blocked [2]
- 3 (f) stolen [2]
- 4 (a) screaming [1]
- 5 (c) frozen [2]
- 6 (b) broken [2]

9.11 [114]

- 1 newly-constructed [7]
- 2 tree-lined [7]
- 3 money-making [6]
- 4 London-based [7]
- 5 well-dressed [7]
- 6 slow-moving [6]

9.12 [114]

- 1 a ~~clean~~ office job ▶ an office-cleaning job [6]
bored ▶ boring [4]
low-pay work ▶ low-paid work [7]
- 2 well-train medical teams ▶ well-trained medical teams [7]
threaten life situations ▶ life-threatening situations [6]
- 3 unidentify fly object ▶ unidentified [2]
fly object ▶ flying object [4]
- 4 the impossible happen ▶ happens [12]
the poor is able ▶ are able [10]
the rich and powerfuls ▶ powerful [10]
- 5 the Algerian ▶ the Algerians [11]
the Lebaneses ▶ the Lebanese [11]

9.13 [116]

- 1 somewhere ... late [5, 6]
- 2 yet ... never [13, 8]
- 3 still ... any more [10, 11]
- 4 already ... even [9, 14]
- 5 normally ... only [8, 14]

9.14 [116]

- A: Why are you travelling to London **today**? [6]
B: It's where I live. I'm going **home**. [5]
A: Have you **always** lived in London? [3]
B: No, but I've lived **there** for about twenty years. [6]
A: Oh, I've just moved to London **very recently**. [1, 2] Only two weeks ago, in fact.

9.15 [116]

- 1 She visits us **daily** and **always** brings her little dog. [7, 4]
- 2 I think she's **already** packed her bags (OR packed her bags **already**) and she'll come downstairs **soon** (OR and **soon** she'll come downstairs). [9, 6]
- 3 She isn't able to travel **now**, but she **still** likes to talk about going **abroad later**. [6, 10]
- 4 I used to know some of the people working in the office, but I **seldom** recognize anyone **there now**. [8, 6]
- 5 I've **already** seen that film **twice** (OR seen that film **twice already**), but Angela hasn't seen it **yet**. [9, 7, 13]

- 6 His complaint wasn't **just** about the textbook, but about **never** getting to practise speaking. [14, 8]
- 7 I liked reading the newspaper at breakfast, but it's **no longer** delivered **here early** in the morning. (OR delivered **early** in the morning **here**) [11, 6]
- 8 It was better getting paid **weekly, not monthly**, and I could **usually** save a little each week, but **now** I can't save anything **any more** (OR I can't save anything **any more now**). [7, 8, 11]

9.16 [118]

- 1 **Obviously**, Roland hadn't studied (OR Roland **obviously** hadn't studied) for the test and most of his answers were **completely** wrong. [11, 1]
- 2 Some of us were feeling a **bit** tired, but Molly was **cheerfully** talking (OR talking **cheerfully**) about hiking another five miles. [3, 7]
- 3 You need to take a day off because you've been working **too hard recently**. (OR You need to take a day off **too** because you've been working **hard recently**.) [5, 6]
- 4 Edward started pacing up and down the street **impatiently** (OR started pacing **impatiently** up and down the street OR started **impatiently** pacing up and down the street) because the taxi didn't come **quickly enough**. [7, 6, 5]

9.17 [118]

- 1 Hooligans ... violently [6]
- 2 Fanatics ... passionately [7]
- 3 Busybodies ... too [5]
- 4 Eccentrics ... socially [9]

9.18 [118]

- 1 actually [12]
- 2 Fortunately [12]
- 3 pretty [2]
- 4 badly [6]
- 5 more [4]
- 6 unnecessarily [6]
- 7 definitely [11]
- 8 Frankly [12]
- 9 Financially [9]
- 10 completely [1]
- 11 thoroughly [6]
- 12 of course [10]

9.19 [120]

- 1 better ... than (OR more beneficial ... than) [11]
- 2 longer than [8]
- 3 as likely [3]
- 4 as healthy [3]
- 5 alone [118 (6)]
- 6 shorter than [2]
- 7 longer [8]
- 8 as beneficial (OR as good) [2]

9.20 [120]

- 1 better ... more important (OR more important ... better) [11, 6]
- 2 bigger ... more significant (OR more significant ... bigger) [7]
- 3 worse ... more harmful (OR more harmful ... worse) [11, 7]
- 4 less cheerful ... less confident (OR less confident ... less cheerful) [7]

9.21 [120]

- 1 be as just lonely ▶ be just as lonely [4]
as if when ▶ as when [4]
- 2 The early ▶ The earlier [14]
the soonest ▶ the sooner [14]
- 3 the beautiful beaches ▶ the most beautiful
beaches [16]
of the world ▶ in the world [18]
- 4 the worse student ▶ the worst student [16]
the better one ▶ the best one [16]
- 5 not as quick learner ▶ not as quick a
learner [5]
he's the young ▶ he's the youngest [15]
- 6 farther information ▶ further
information [12]
soon as possible ▶ as soon as possible [3]
- 7 the more money man ▶ the rich man (OR
the richer man, OR the richest man) [6, 15]
not attractive as ▶ not as attractive (OR
not so attractive as) [2, 5]
- 8 the expensive the ring ▶ the more
expensive the ring [14]
the happy the bride's parents ▶ the
happier the bride's parents [14]
- 9 aren't bad as last year ▶ aren't as bad as
last year [2]
less less predictable ▶ less predictable [7]
OR less and less predictable [13]
- 10 the good-looking ▶ the best-looking [16]
wasn't handsome than ▶ wasn't more
handsome than [6]

Unit 10 Prepositions

10.1 [125]

- 1 near [2]
- 2 on [1]
- 3 of [1]
- 4 between [2]
- 5 of [1]
- 6 in [1]
- 7 during [2]
- 8 Following [3]
- 9 for [1]
- 10 than [2]
- 11 from [1]
- 12 to [1]

10.2 [125]

- 1 regarding [3]
- 2 together with [4]
- 3 in place of [5]
- 4 because of [4]
- 5 On top of [5]
- 6 round [2]
- 7 including [3]
- 8 as well as [5]

10.3 [125]

- 1 Just put that chair next to the small table
in front of the sofa. [4, 5]
- 2 We had to take a bus instead of the train
because of a strike by railway workers. [4]
- 3 First you place the cheese on the board
and then you cut it with the thin metal
wire. [1]
- 4 There's a matinee at two thirty next
Saturday in addition to the evening
performance [1, 5]
- 5 We use an apple corer to remove the core
from the middle of the apple. [1]
- 6 Apart from the bed, we've managed to fit
all the furniture in (OR into) the van.
[1, 4]
- 7 The man I talked to wasn't the same
person you discussed the problem with
last week. [10]
- 8 The European countries, together
with the United States, have expressed
optimism with regard to recent
developments. [4, 5]
- 9 Although full-time students are advised
against having a job, four out of ten
students say they have to work. [2, 4]

- 10 Hundreds of people have had to move away **from** low-lying areas as a result of flooding **in** (OR **across**) the south-east [1, 2, 4, 5]

10.4 [126]

- 1 at eight in the evening [1, 4]
- 2 on the second Saturday in June [8, 5]
- 3 at Easter every year OR every year at Easter [2, 10]
- 4 in six months in 1998 [7, 5]
- 5 at 8 or 9 years old in the 19th century [3, 6]
- 6 on their wedding anniversary last year [9, 10]
- 7 at night in summer [4n, 5]
- 8 in the morning next Christmas [4, 10]
- 9 at lunchtime on Wednesday [2, 8]

10.5 [126–7]

- 1 on [126 (8)]
- 2 until [127 (8)]
- 3 For [127 (4)]
- 4 Before [127 (6)]
- 5 since [127 (10)]
- 6 before [127 (10)]
- 7 in [126 (5)]
- 8 until [127 (8)]
- 9 during [127 (1)]

10.6 [126–7]

- 1 in each month ► each month [126 (10)]
in Christmas ► at Christmas [126 (2)]
- 2 ~~during~~ three hours ► for three hours [127 (3)]
to the start ► before the start [127 (6)]
- 3 ~~before~~ five o'clock ► until five o'clock [127 (8)]
until dark ► before (OR by) dark [127 (6, 7)]
- 4 I live ► I have lived [127 (5n)]
~~for~~ October ► since October [127 (5)]
in last year ► last year [126 (10)]
- 5 at the summer holidays ► in (OR during) the summer holidays [126 (4)]
~~since~~ a couple of years ► for a couple of years [127 (4)]
- 6 after-~~until~~ noon ► until after noon (OR until noon) [127 (10)]
at New Year's Day ► on New Year's day [126 (9)]

10.7 [128]

- 1 scarecrow ... in ... in [3]
- 2 bouncer ... at ... in [1, 3]
- 3 scatterbrain ... – ... on [9]
- 4 marsupial ... in ... on [3, 5]
- 5 squatter ... in ... on [3, 5]

10.8 [128–9]

- 1 among [129 (10)]
- 2 on [128 (5)]
- 3 In [128 (4n)]
- 4 between [129 (9)]
- 5 in [128 (8)]
- 6 on [128 (9)]
- 7 among [129 (10)]
- 8 on [128 (9)]

10.9 [128–9]

- 1 in [128 (4)]
- 2 in [128 (3)]
- 3 below [129 (6)]
- 4 on [128 (5)]
- 5 under [129 (7)]
- 6 over [129 (3)]
- 7 above [129 (2)]
- 8 in [128 (3)]
- 9 at [128 (7)]
- 10 on [128 (5)]

10.10 [130]

- 1 off [15]
- 2 along [11]
- 3 towards [3]
- 4 past [12]
- 5 into [5]
- 6 to [1]

10.11 [130]

- 1 through ... past [10, 12]
- 2 over ... onto [9, 6]
- 3 off ... out of [15, 16]

10.12 [130]

- 1 bagpipes
- 2 into [5]
- 3 out of [14]
- 4 through [10]
- 5 leap-frog
- 6 over [9]
- 7 Bowling
- 8 along [11]
- 9 towards [3]
- 10 harmonica
- 11 into [5]
- 12 from [1]
- 13 to [1]

10.13 [130]

- 1 through [10]
- 2 out of [14]
- 3 onto [6]
- 4 towards [3]
- 5 to [1]
- 6 from [1]

10.14 [132]

- 1 of errors ... with it [5, 6]
- 2 with a friend of hers [4, 3]
- 3 by having ... with dinner [8, 4]
- 4 of my mother's ... with their children [3, 4]
- 5 of getting ... by email [5, 8n]
- 6 by tying ... with some rope [8, 7]
- 7 by buying ... by someone [8]
- 8 of the sound of his own voice [5, 1]

10.15 [133]

- 1 Apart from these black shoes, I don't have anything that will go with a dark suit. [7]
- 2 Without Jason's help (OR Jason ('s) helping), we couldn't have done it. [8 (OR 9)]
- 3 Besides Stockholm, did you go to any other places when you were in Sweden? [6]
- 4 Except for Arnold, everyone seemed to have a good time. [2]

10.16 [132-3]

- 1 with a zip [132 (2)]
- 2 without glasses [133 (8)]
- 3 minus the radio [133 (10)]
- 4 except for the area [133 (2)]
- 5 except at night [133 (3)]
- 6 besides beer and wine [133 (6)]

10.17 [134]

- 1 take off ... sit down [5, 3]
- 2 ran away ... didn't come back [3]
- 3 turned on ... woke her up [5, 7]
- 4 put on ... going out [2, 3]
- 5 to give up ... to keep on [8]
- 6 going along with ... to face up to [10]

10.18 [134]

- 1 ahead [3]
- 2 up with us [10]
- 3 out [9]
- 4 out for them [10]
- 5 on to it [10]
- 6 round to fixing [10]

10.19 [134]

- 1 Please don't **leave out** any information when you **fill in** (OR when **filling in**) the application form. [11]
- 2 They ask people to **take off** their hats and sunglasses when they **come in** the bank now. [3, 2]
- 3 We loved hearing his amazing life story, but then we **found out** that he had **made it all up**. [9, 7]
- 4 They had to **knock down** the old building because part of the roof was starting to **fall apart** and one corner of the wall had **fallen down**. [11]

Unit 11 Infinitives and gerunds

11.1 [139]

- 1 to go [5]
- 2 read [6]
- 3 going [9]
- 4 making [9]
- 5 deciding [10]
- 6 to make [2]
- 7 leave (OR leaving) [7]
- 8 close [7]
- 9 leaving [12]

11.2 [139]

- 1 (e) sitting [15]
- 2 (c) to show [2]
- 3 (a) to put [2]
- 4 (f) open (OR to open) [8n]
- 5 (b) saying [12]
- 6 (d) take [8]

11.3 [139]

- 1 Meditation ... thinking [9]
- 2 Temptation ... to do [1] ... (to) have [4]
(OR ... to have ... (to) do)
- 3 Integration ... combining [13] ... to live [2]
- 4 Restoration ... repairing [9] ... cleaning [9] (OR ... cleaning ... repairing)
- 5 Frustration ... feeling [13] ... being [9] ... achieve [6]
- 6 Anticipation ... expecting [10] ... to happen [2]
- 7 Collaboration ... working [13] ... to produce [2]
- 8 Inspiration ... want [8] to create [13]

11.4 [140]

- 1 to have [2]
- 2 to be [8]
- 3 having [13]
- 4 being [12]
- 5 to have [2]
- 6 to be [8]

11.5 [140]

- 1 They're hoping to make a lot of money in America. [1]
- 2 Tom will pretend to have been studying earlier. [7]
- 3 Lisa regretted having agreed (OR agreeing) to go with Jack before Tony asked her. [11]
- 4 We wanted to thank Jason for being (OR having been) really helpful. [10]
- 5 I'd prefer not to be asked a lot of questions. [8]
- 6 Charles told us about having been (OR being) arrested during a protest march. [13]

11.6 [140]

- 1 having written [11]
- 2 flooding [10]
- 3 to have been repaired [9]
- 4 coming [10]
- 5 to catch [1]
- 6 going [10]
- 7 to be thrown [8]
- 8 to have been [5]

11.7 [142-3]

- 1 hitting [4]
- 2 to take [Table 8 (2)]
- 3 cutting [15] (OR to be cut)
- 4 swimming [6]
- 5 telling [Table 8 (5)]
- 6 to buy [1]
- 7 to startle [16]
- 8 to complete [Table 8 (1)]

11.8 [142-3]

- 1 trying to persuade [17] him to see [Table 8 (2)]
- 2 expected them to prevent [Table 8 (3)] us (from) going [Table 8 (5)]
- 3 planning to celebrate [Table 8 (1)] passing [Table 8 (5)]
- 4 agreed to concentrate [Table 8 (1)] on completing [6]
- 5 told me to apply [2]
- 6 resent him asking [Table 8 (5)] me to do [3]
OR resent being asked to do [140 (12)]

11.9 [142-3]

- I really wanted leave ► I really wanted to leave [3]
 I disliked sit ► I disliked sitting [Table 8 (5)]
 I was starting imagine ► I was starting to imagine [7]
 imagine have ► imagine having [5]
 I considered join ► I considered joining [Table 8 (4)]
 convinced me not do that ► convinced me not to do that [Table 8 (2)]
 I remember him get ► I remember him getting [14]
 very angry and ery ► very angry and crying [14]
 urged me keep ► urged me to keep [Table 8 (2)]
 keep go to school ► keep going to school [Table 8 (5)]

11.10 [144]

- 1 It was rather stupid (of me) to leave my umbrella at home today. [4]
- 2 Jimmy isn't capable of tying his own shoelaces yet. [12]
- 3 I was really sad to hear the bad news. [2]
- 4 Robert's angry about not being allowed to play video games. [12]
- 5 My sister's handwriting is almost impossible to read. [8]
- 6 These boxes are too heavy (for us) to lift. [5]

11.11 [145]

- 1 person to talk [4]
- 2 idea of taking off [9]
- 3 nothing to eat [5]
- 4 use pretending [7]
- 5 decision to cancel [1]
- 6 problem opening [7]

11.12 [144-5]

- 1 happy meet you ► happy to meet you [144 (2)]
- 2 no interest read ► no interest in reading [145 (8)]
- 3 famous make ► famous for making [144 (12)]
- 4 for you read ► for you to read [145 (6)]
- 5 anything for clean ► for cleaning (OR to clean) [145 (12)]
- 6 Eat healthy meals ► Eating healthy meals [144 (9)]
- 7 desire for visit ► desire to visit [145 (1)]
- 8 anxious start ► anxious to start [144 (11)]

Unit 12 Reporting

12.1 [149]

- 1 Who said, 'To be or not to be: that is the question'? (A) [1] (OR 'To be or not to be, that is the question'; OR 'To be or not to be. That is the question')
- 2 Which philosopher is famous for saying 'I think, therefore I am'? (A) [1] (OR... for saying, 'I think ...'; OR... for saying: 'I think ...')
- 3 In which country does the opera 'Madame Butterfly' take place? (C) [9]
- 4 In which novel will you find 'All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others'? (A) [9] (OR ... find: 'All animals ...'; OR ... find, 'All animals ...')
- 5 'I wandered lonely as a cloud' is the first line of a poem called 'Daffodils' by which English poet? (C) [9]
- 6 Which American poet wrote 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening', 'The Road Not Taken', 'Mending Wall' and many other famous poems? (B) [9]

12.2 [149]

- 'Have you watched that video I gave you yet?' said Alice (,) in a hurry to change the subject. [4]
- 'What video?' Paul asked with a frown. [2]
- She put down her cup and replied, 'It's called "Three Days in Heaven"'. [1, 5, 9, 10]
- 'Oh, not yet,' said Paul, 'but wasn't there a book called "Seven Days in Heaven"?' [3, 9, 10] (OR ... said Paul. 'But wasn't ...')
- 'That's right,' laughed Alice. 'Obviously (,) they thought that a whole week there would be too long.' [3]

12.3 [149]

- 1 'God Save the Queen' is the title of the British national anthem. When the country has a king, the word 'Queen' is replaced by 'King'. [9]
- 2 The expression 'a fish out of water' is used for someone who is away from their usual environment or normal activities: 'I had to go to a technology workshop and I felt like a fish out of water.' OR ... normal activities ('I had to go to a technology workshop and I felt like a fish out of water'). [7, 9]
- 3 The phrase 'carpe diem' is Latin for 'seize the day' and means 'take advantage of present opportunities' or 'just enjoy the present moment and don't worry too much about the future'. [9]
- 4 Mrs Malaprop is a character in an English play who doesn't use words correctly and says things like, 'He is the very pineapple of politeness', saying 'pineapple' when she means 'pinnacle'. [1, 9]

12.4 [150]

- 1 He just blurted out that he was in love with my sister and he wanted me to tell her. [1, 3, 9]
- 2 One of them asked us where we were going next and how we planned to get there. [2, 3, 9]
- 3 The old woman said that she had lived (OR lived) there before any of the old houses had (OR had had) electricity or indoor plumbing. [3, 4, 11]
- 4 Darren told me on Monday that he couldn't do the work then, or even the next day (OR the following day), but he would try to do it later in the week. [3, 5, 16]
- 5 Carolyn said (that) she was sorry. (OR Carolyn apologized.) She had been rather obsessed with herself and her own problems recently. OR Carolyn apologized for being (OR having been) rather obsessed with herself and her own problems recently. [1, 6, 10]
- 6 Peter told Elizabeth (that) he would give her £50 after he got paid. [7, 9, 16]

- 7 Jackie says (that) Emile is from Montreal and speaks French. [14]
- 8 Celine asked me what she should wear if she was invited to dinner. [2, 3, 18]

12.5 [150]

- 1 Bill and Kate are going to get married [13]
- 2 (that) he would never get married [7, 17]
- 3 they both want to have children [7, 13]
- 4 (that) she didn't like babies at all [7, 9]
- 5 (that) her whole life has changed [7, 12]
- 6 she hadn't been working hard enough [3, 10]
- 7 (that) she had (OR she'd) been ill since the previous week (OR the week before) [5, 10]
- 8 (that) he didn't believe her. [3, 9]
- 9 (that) she hadn't eaten anything until that morning [3, 10]
- 10 (that) he thought she would (OR she'd) fail the next test [3, 8, 9, 16]

12.6 [152]

- 1 Fraser mentioned to Simon that he was looking for a cheaper flat. [1, 4]
- 2 Mark assured Bridget (that) he would look after her. [3]
- 3 Malcolm invited Fiona to stay at his place. [6]
- 4 Andrew's mother ordered him to take off his dirty boots. [7]
- 5 She warned me (OR them, etc.) not to go (OR that I (OR they, etc.) shouldn't go) there after dark. [7]
- 6 Jason refused to pay for the tickets. [8]
- 7 Melvin suggested buying a rail pass OR (that) I should buy a rail pass. [11]

12.7 [152]

- 1 promise to provide OR promise that they will provide [9]
- 2 ask ... to become [3]
- 3 persuade ... that they should join [3] OR to join [7]
- 4 encourage ... to give [7]
- 5 remind ... that they should be [3] OR to be [7]

12.8 [152]

- 1 why didn't you say ~~me~~ ▶ say OR say to me [4] OR tell me [2]
- 2 he ~~argued me~~ that his answer was correct
▶ argued (with me) that his answer was correct [5]
I convinced ~~that~~ it wasn't ▶ convinced him that [3]
- 3 ~~reminded that I had~~ ▶ reminded me that [3]
she ~~urged~~ not to give up ▶ urged me not [7]
- 4 ~~offered me to pay~~ ▶ offered to pay [8]
suggested ~~him to split it~~ ▶ suggested splitting it OR suggested (that) we should split it [11]
- 5 recommended me to ~~take~~ ▶ recommended taking OR recommended (that) I should take [11]
- 6 ~~complaining his problems~~ ▶ complaining about his problems [14] OR complaining that he had problems [1]
once ~~threatened burn it~~ ▶ threatened to burn OR threatened (that) he would burn [9]
- 7 ~~deny to be~~ responsible ▶ deny being responsible OR deny that they were responsible [10]
~~boasting~~ what they did (OR had done)
▶ boasting about what they did (OR had done) [14]

12.9 [154]

- A 1 that she had done (OR did) nothing the day before (OR the previous day) [5, 150 (5, 8, 9)]
- B 2 who broke (OR had broken) the window [13]
3 that he didn't know [4, 150 (7, 9)]
- C 4 that she had ten cats [6, 150 (8, 9)] OR that she has ten cats [150 (15)]
5 that he preferred dogs [9, 150 (8, 9)] OR that he prefers dogs [150 (15)]
- D 6 where she thought he ~~hid~~ (OR had hidden OR hides) his money. [12, 150 (8, 9)]
7 that she didn't think he had (OR has) any. [9, 150 (8, 9)]

12.10 [154]

- 1 warning that you must pay attention to something before you make a decision. [7]
- 2 admission that some facts have (OR had) been kept secret. [7]

- 3 statement that something will happen in the future. [8]
- 4 explanation why someone is behaving in a way that is difficult to understand. [8]

12.11 [154]

- 1 (that) I was angry. [2]
- 2 why I hadn't said (OR didn't say) anything earlier. [10, 12]
- 3 that she hadn't allowed (OR didn't allow) anyone else to speak. [3]
- 4 if (OR whether) I could tell her what was (OR is) wrong. [15]
- 5 (that) she was ignoring a dangerous situation. [2]
- 6 if (OR whether) she had read my report or not. (OR whether or not she had read my report.) [19]
- 7 that she hadn't had time. [9]

12.12 [156]

- 1 Jessica's mother always tells her not to forget her umbrella [1] OR that she mustn't forget her umbrella [2].
- 2 The traffic warden insisted that I (had to) move my car. OR that we (had to) move our car [3]
- 3 Sebastian pleaded with Beatrice not to leave him. [4, 5]
- 4 I asked Jenny if I might (OR could) borrow her calculator. [6] OR I asked to borrow Jenny's calculator [5].

12.13 [156]

- A 1 told her to wait [1] OR told her (that) she had to (OR must) wait [2]
- B 2 didn't (OR don't) think (that) we (OR I) had (OR had had) [14]
3 suggest getting together [9] OR suggest (that) we (should) get together [7, 8] OR suggested getting together [9] OR suggested (that) we (should) get together [7, 8]
- C 4 reminded us to bring [13n] OR reminded us (that) we should bring [12]
5 warned us not to wander [13n] OR warned us (that) we shouldn't wander [13]

12.14 [156]

- 1 belief that governments aren't necessary [16]
- 2 worried (that) they would miss their connecting flights [17]
- 3 suggestion that I (should) read 'Animal Farm' [7, 8, 16] OR suggestion to read [145 (1)]
- 4 sorry (that) he hadn't told (OR didn't tell) her he loved (OR loves) her [17]

12.15 [156]

- we asked an old man ~~could~~ he tell us ► we asked an old man to tell us (OR if he could tell us) [4, 6]
- He didn't recommend ~~us~~ drive ► driving [9] OR (that) we (should) drive [7, 8]
- He told us ~~go~~ back ► to go [1] OR (that) we had to (OR must) go [2]
- He suggested to ~~park~~ ► parking [9] OR (that) we (should) park [7, 8] and to ~~walk~~ up ► and walking [9] OR and (that) we (should) walk OR and walk [7, 8]
- He warned us ~~be~~ careful ► to be careful [13n] OR (that) we must (OR had to OR should) be careful [13]
- he advised ~~us~~ not ~~drink~~ ► us not to drink [10] OR us (that) we (should) not drink [11] OR (us) against drinking
- I thought was really ► (that) it was really [14]

Unit 13 Noun clauses

13.1 [161]

- 1 Confidence ... (that) [1, 2]
- 2 Confirmation ... (that) ... that [3, 9]
- 3 Confession ... (that) ... that [3, 9]
- 4 Contempt ... that ... what [2, 13]
- 5 Conception ... what ... what [13]
- 6 Confusion ... what ... what [13]

13.2 [161]

- 1 (c) (that) he had been ... [7]
- 2 (d) (that) it would be ... [8]
- 3 (b) or that he was ... [9]
- 4 In retrospect, that he got ... (a) [10]

13.3 [161]

- I didn't know **what** I was supposed to do [11]
- nobody seemed to care **whether** I was doing anything or not [14]
- I didn't understand **how** anything worked [11]
- and asked **why** I was sitting [12]
- I remember **that** I felt really embarrassed [1]
- and tried to explain **that** nobody had told me [3]
- nobody had told me **where** I should sit [11]
- She announced quite loudly **that** I wasn't being paid to sit around [3, 8]
- and **that** I should go [9]
- I only discovered later in the morning **that** I had actually gone to the wrong office [1, 8]

13.4 [162]

- 1 It wasn't my fault that the weather wasn't very nice. [1, 3]
- 2 It is absolutely disgraceful that nobody stopped to help the old woman after the accident. [1, 3]
- 3 It can be hard to work out what you're going to need on a trip two months in advance. (OR It can be hard to work out two months in advance what you're going to need on a trip.) [2, 4]
- 4 It remains a mystery to everyone how Adrian became so rich so fast. [2, 4]
- 5 It doesn't bother me whether he eats the fish or not, but he should eat something. [6]

13.5 [162]

- 1 They concluded in their report **that** it didn't make any difference if the vehicles had air bags or not. [5, 8]
- 2 If you say (that) **it** is important **that** I should attend the meeting, I can assure you (that) I'll be there. [3, 9, 10]
- 3 They notified everyone living near the river **that** it was possible (that) the water was contaminated. [3, 10]
- 4 None of the staff likes **it** now **that** every Thursday is a late night. (OR None of the staff likes **it** that now every Thursday is a late night.) [11]

13.6 [162]

- 1 The boys consider it an honour that they've been chosen to play for their country. [12]
- 2 People used to think it outrageous that women were smoking in public. (OR People used to think that it was outrageous that women were smoking in public.) [13]
- 3 Won't they see it as a sign of weakness that we didn't fight back? [14]
- 4 No one regarded it at the time as an indication that anything was wrong. OR No one regarded it as an indication that anything was wrong at the time [14]

13.7 [162]

- 1 ~~The audience stood up~~ ▶ That the audience stood up [1]
convinced ~~we had~~ ▶ convinced us (OR me) that we had [10]
- 2 You want to take ▶ Whether you want to take one class or twenty (it) makes no difference [6] OR It makes no difference whether (OR if) you want to take one class or twenty [5]
the university doesn't like ~~people have been~~ ▶ doesn't like it that people [11]
- 3 trying to show ~~how~~ ▶ show them how [10]
how should ~~the equipment be used~~ ▶ how the equipment should be used [8, 160 (12)]
- 4 Didn't you ~~think strange nobody~~ ▶ think it strange that nobody [13]
nobody told ~~his lights~~ were left on ▶ told him (that) his lights [10]
- 5 I tried to warn the trail ▶ warn them (that) [10]
but it didn't ~~surprise they went~~ ▶ surprise me (that) (OR when) they went [3, 8, 10]

13.8 [164]

- 1 Manfred's explanation that a friend's dog had eaten his homework wasn't very convincing. [1]
- 2 Their expectation that everyone will just go along with their plans is unrealistic. [2]
- 3 Her sudden realization that she was drifting out to sea caused her to panic. [2]
- 4 Our discussion of how we might solve the problem went on for over three hours. [4]

13.9 [164]

- 1 fear that [2]
- 2 knowledge of what [4]
- 3 belief that [2]
- 4 example of what [4]
- 5 statement of (OR about) what [4]

13.10 [164]

- 1 They ~~discussed people were~~ ▶ They discussed the fact that people were [13]
OR They discussed people who were OR they discussed how people were [161 (11)]
the issue ~~whether those people~~ ▶ the issue of whether those people [4]
- 2 His theory is ~~cutting down trees causes~~ ▶ His theory is that cutting down trees causes [8]
~~due to there is nothing left~~ ▶ due to the fact that there is nothing left [14]
- 3 tried to explain ~~away he had missed~~ ▶ tried to explain away the fact that he had missed [15] OR explain away how he had missed [161 (3)]
on the ~~question what had happened~~ ▶ on the question of what had happened [4]
- 4 It seems ~~to be they didn't have~~ ▶ It seems that they didn't have [11]
they ~~overlooked I didn't have~~ ▶ they overlooked the fact that I didn't have [13]
- 5 discovery, ~~which the addition of milk~~ ▶ discovery, that the addition of milk [5, 17, 18]
the assumption ~~which the only benefit~~ ▶ the assumption that the only benefit [17, 18]

13.11 [166]

- 1 It's rather surprising that so many young people don't know how to swim. [1]
- 2 It seemed very strange that all the lights were on, but nobody seemed to be at home. [4]
- 3 You were lucky (that) nobody complained about all that noise you were making. [6]
- 4 My friend will be disappointed that she has to work and can't go to the concert. [7]

13.12 [166]

- 1 not sure what [2]
- 2 happy that [3]
- 3 sorry about (OR for) what ... sorry that [3]
- 4 worried that ... confident that [7, 8]

13.13 [166–7]

- 1 amazed that he won [166 (7)]
- 2 certain (that) she has [166 (6, 8)]
- 3 fortunate (that) I wasn't [166 (4, 6)]
- 4 essential that he (should) wear [167 (12)]

13.14 [167]

- 1 wishes (b) were (OR was) [3n]
- 2 proposed (d) (should) become [4]
- 3 vital (a) (should) stay [12]
- 4 demanding (c) (should) resign [6]

13.15 [168]

The philosopher David Hume's argument **that** people cannot be certain about anything not directly taken in through their senses was destined to lead him to the idea **that** we cannot be certain about God. Hume also argued **that** our expectation **that** the future will be like the past (e.g. **that** the sun will rise tomorrow morning) had no basis in reason. [1, 11, 12]

13.16 [168]

- 1 that where ... how [1, 6]
- 2 if ... that ... that [1, 3]
- 3 The fact that ... how ... that [10]

13.17 [168]

- 1 that she was 'sorry' about her problems [1]
- 2 that she felt sympathy for her friend [1, 2]
- 3 that she was apologizing [1, 2]
- 4 that a woman has to be cold and tough [1]
- 5 that they are surprised [1]
- 6 that she has a warm personality [1]
- 7 that it had been very helpful [1]
- 8 that they hadn't realized before [1, 2]*
- 9 that they all had a lot of common goals [1, 2]*
- 10 that a man's time is more valuable than a woman's [1]
- 11 that it is important [1, 2]
- 12 that his work shouldn't be interrupted [1, 2]

*8 and 9 can be exchanged

Unit 14 Relative clauses

14.1 [173]

- 1 castaway ... someone ... who [1]
- 2 cape ... clothing ... that [2]
- 3 cannibal ... person ... who [1]
- 4 capsule ... container ... that ... that [2]
- 5 canoe ... boat ... that [3]
- 6 catalogue ... book ... that ... that [2, 3]

14.2 [173]

- 1 from which there is no escape [14] OR (which OR that OR –) there's no escape from [14]
- 2 in which he describes an army rule [14] OR who describes an army rule in it [1]
- 3 who asks to leave the war zone [1]
- 4 who can make such a request [1]
- 5 which (OR that) creates a similar problem [2]
- 6 who don't have any work experience [1]

14.3 [173]

- 1 The strawberries are grown in rich organic soil ~~that we use to make our pies~~ ▶ The strawberries that we use to make our pies are grown in rich organic soil. [5]
- 2 the woman in the office I ~~talked her~~ last week ▶ to whom I talked last week [10] OR (who OR whom OR that or –) I talked to last week [10, 13] she still had some tickets I ~~could buy them~~ ▶ (which OR that OR –) I could buy [3].
- 3 one there is a murder or other crime in it ▶ one in which there is a murder or other crime [14] a detective ~~he~~ tries to identify ▶ a detective who tries to identify [7] identify the person ~~committed the crime~~ ▶ the person who committed the crime [7]
- 4 a group of people ~~will work~~ ▶ people who will work [7] a team ~~is capable~~ ▶ a team which (OR that) is capable [12]
- 5 the people I work with ~~them~~ ▶ The people with whom I work [10] OR the people (who OR whom OR that OR –) I work with [4, 10, 13] a singer called Silk I really don't like ~~him~~ ▶ a singer called Silk whom (OR who OR that OR –) I really don't like [4, 8, 9, 13]

14.4 [174]

- 1 who [1]
- 2 that (OR which OR –) [2]
- 3 who [1]
- 4 , which [11]
- 5 , who [9, 10]
- 6 , whom [10]
- 7 , which [11]
- 8 which [14]

14.5 [174]

- 1 the worst of which was when I broke my leg. OR of which the worst was when I broke my leg. [15]
- 2 to which the legs are joined. [7] OR that (OR which OR –) the legs are joined to. [4]
- 3 , which sounded like a contradiction. [12]
- 4 , whom (OR who) nobody suspected. [10]
- 5 , which is also known as paw-paw. [11]
- 6 , all of which have eight legs. [14]

14.6 [174]

- 1 , which was first published in 1719. [11]
- 2 who survives a shipwreck [1]
- 3 in which everyone else on board dies. [173 (14)]
- 4 whom (OR who) they are planning to kill and eat. [7]
- 5 , whom (OR who) he decides to call 'Man Friday', [10]
- 6 on which they first met. [173 (14)]
- 7 who come to the island. [1]
- 8 , some of which was based on a true story. [14]

14.7 [176]

- 1 cassette ... containing ... used [1, 2]
- 2 compound ... consisting ... combined [3, 4]
- 3 Clonk ... produced ... hitting [3, 4]
- 4 curriculum ... included ... taught (OR being taught) [6, 7, 8]
- 5 cheerleader ... wearing ... encouraging [1, 5]
- 6 canopy ... fixed ... serving [4, 10]

14.8 [176]

- 1 made of wood [4]
- 2 used by the Greeks [4]
- 3 secretly hiding inside (OR secretly hidden inside) [5, 6]

- 4 not seeing any danger [11]
- 5 having waited patiently inside the horse [9]
- 6 allowing the Greek army [10]

14.9 [176]

- 1 that is introduced into a story ► introduced into a story [4]
which takes attention away ► taking attention away [5]
- 2 that is shown by the referee ► shown by the referee [4]
who seriously breaks the rules ► seriously breaking the rules [5]
who is given a red card ► given a red card [4]
- 3 that make things more complicated ► making things more complicated [5]
which prevent things ► preventing things [5]

14.10 [178]

- 1 someone (d) whose [1, 5, 8]
- 2 you (a) who [9]
- 3 me (f) who [9]
- 4 those (e) who [10]
- 5 any (c) she [11]
- 6 people (b) whose [1]

14.11 [178–9]

- 1 person whose job is to receive and pay out money [178 (1)]
- 2 structure through which smoke is carried away from a fire [179 (6)]
- 3 tool with which two things can be held together tightly [179 (6)]
- 4 animal with whom you spend a lot of time [179 (4)] OR animal that (OR who OR –) you spend a lot of time with [179 (2, 3, 4)]
- 5 topic about which many people disagree [179 (1)] OR topic that (OR which OR –) many people disagree about [179 (1, 3, 5)]
- 6 puzzle whose solution is difficult to find [178 (5)] OR puzzle, the solution to which is difficult to find [179 (6)]
- 7 car whose roof can be removed [178 (4)] OR car, the roof of which can be removed [178 (7)]
- 8 area ... whose shops are popular with tourists [178 (2)] OR area ..., the shops of which are popular with tourists [178 (7)]

4.12 [178–9]

- 1 everyone who [178 (8)]
- 2 time ... which [179 (8)]
- 3 one ... which [179 (1)]
- 4 people who [173 (1)]
- 5 those (OR neighbours) who [178 (10)]
- 6 Neighbours (OR Those) whose [178 (1)]
- 7 someone ... whom [178 (8), 179 (7)]
- 8 stranger whose [178 (1)]

14.13 [180]

- 1 (d) where [2]
- 2 (c) what [7]
- 3 (b) that [10]
- 4 (a) whatever [11]

14.14 [180]

- 1 bank holiday
- 2 when [4]
- 3 horoscope
- 4 what [7]
- 5 where [6]
- 6 when [4]
- 7 dead end
- 8 that [173 (11)]
- 9 where [2]
- 10 what [7]
- 11 manual
- 12 that [(11)]
- 13 how [6]
- 14 anomaly
- 15 that [10]
- 16 what [7]
- 17 carte blanche
- 18 which [174 (11)]
- 19 whatever [11]
- 20 however [16]

14.15 [180]

- 1 I didn't see ~~the way~~ how ► I didn't see how [6n]
- 2 a kind of restaurant that you choose ► a kind of restaurant where you choose [1]
- 3 a minute later today ~~that~~ we can talk ► when we can talk [4]
- 4 haven't explained that they suddenly stopped ► why they suddenly stopped [6]
- 5 What I'll never get used to it is his snoring ► What I'll never get used to is his snoring [8]
- 6 took out all what he had ► all that (OR –) he had [9]

- 7 one of those situations which it's best ► situations where it's best [3] OR situations in which it's best [179 (1)]
- 8 ~~however~~ you prefer ► whichever you prefer [13, 50 (3)]

Unit 15 Conditionals

15.1 [185]

- 1 don't [3]
- 2 aren't [1]
- 3 weren't [2]
- 4 haven't [1]

15.2 [185]

- 1 you'll (b) will [6]
- 2 you (d) have [4]
- 3 you're (a) should [4]
- 4 you've (c) can [4]

15.3 [185]

- 1 can't [1]
- 2 don't [1]
- 3 is [4]
- 4 have [1]
- 5 will [3]

15.4 [185]

- 1 are having will have [3]
- 2 must be ... is being [4]
- 3 wish ... will ... have ... should [3, 4]

15.5 [186]

- 1 If I were (OR was) feeling better, I would (OR I'd) go out to dinner tonight. [1n]
- 2 If you were planning to visit in May, you might get nicer weather. [2]
- 3 If she would (OR she'd) pay attention in class, she would (OR she'd) learn more. [3] OR If she paid more attention in class, she would (OR she'd) learn more [1]
- 4 If they hadn't repaired the old electrical wires, there would have been a fire. [4]
- 5 If we had (OR we'd) had more time, we could have visited more places in Italy. [5]
- 6 If you had (OR you'd) heard the story, you would (OR you'd) have felt sad. [4, 6]

15.6 [186]

- 1 had (OR 'd) had [4, 6]
- 2 would (OR 'd) have finished [4, 6]
- 3 had (OR 'd) called [4, 6]
- 4 would (OR 'd) (OR could) have picked up [4, 5]
- 5 would not (OR wouldn't) have made [4]
- 6 had (OR 'd) brought [4]
- 7 had (OR 'd) known [4, 6]
- 8 would (OR 'd) have stayed [4, 6]

15.7 [186]

and somebody give me ► gave [1]
 there have to be an uneven number ►
 would have [1]
 If the number not right ► was not (OR
 wasn't) [1]
 it bring bad luck ► would bring [1] (OR
 If the number isn't right, it brings (OR
 will bring) bad luck) [184 (1, 3)]
 it's a problem ► it would be [1]
 if somebody bring me ► brought [1]
 if I just take out ► took [1]
 and give it back ► gave [1]
 then I have a bunch ► would (OR 'd) have
 [1]
 they have a single flower ► would (OR 'd)
 have [1]

15.8 [188]

- 1 I'd [7]
- 2 I'll [4]
- 3 I'd ... I [7]
- 4 I'd ... I'd [11]
- 5 I'd ... I'd [12]
- 6 I ... I ... I'd [3]

15.9 [188]

- 1 ate (c) [2]
- 2 don't (e) [2]
- 3 has (b) [6]
- 4 would (f) [7, 189 (4)]
- 5 have arrived (a) [10]
- 6 would assume (d) [12]

15.10 [188]

- 1 don't drink ... (will OR 'll) get dehydrated [1, 4] OR didn't drink ... got dehydrated [1] OR didn't drink ... will (OR 'll) get dehydrated [5]
- 2 has ... were (OR must have been) born in London [2]

- 3 doesn't eat ... are (OR must be) a vegetarian [1]
- 4 bought ... (will OR 'll) need a corkscrew too [2, 5]

15.11 [189]

Basketball is a game played by two teams of five players who score points by throwing a large ball through a hoop with a hanging net. They score two points **if** the ball is thrown from near the hoop. **If** they are further away, they score three points. Players can move with the ball **if** they bounce it on the floor while moving. **If** one player pushes or intentionally bumps into another player, the referee can award one or two free throws. **If** a free throw goes through the hoop, it scores a single point.

15.12 [190]

- 1 (c) they'd [4]
- 2 (d) they [3]
- 3 (e) they'd [13]
- 4 (a) they'll [9]
- 5 (b) they'd [18]

15.13 [190]

- 1 keeps ... is (OR will be) ... bear [1, 3, 9] OR kept ... would be ... bear [12]
- 2 volleyball ... touches ... lose (OR will lose) [5, 7]
- 3 watch (OR are watching OR have watched) ... is (OR will be OR must be) ... Snow White
- 4 are (OR were) ... infection ... treat [3, 6]
- 5 became ... would meet ... Edinburgh [14] OR had become ... would have met (OR would have been meeting) ... Edinburgh [16]
- 6 drove ... were (OR would be) ... visiting Rome [2, 12]
- 7 had won ... Waterloo ... would ... have been speaking (OR have spoken) [16]
- 8 studied ... read ... Latin [2] OR had studied ... would have read ... Latin [16] OR were studying ... would read (OR would have read OR would be reading OR would have been reading) ... Latin [12]

15.14 [192]

- 1 The others will come only (OR only come) if Tess comes on the trip with us. [2] OR The others will not come unless Tess comes on the trip with us. [8]
- 2 If only I had known she was ill, I would have gone to see her. [5]
- 3 Even though (OR if) we had to work hard during the course, it was worth it. [7]
- 4 Unless you're patient, you'll go crazy with frustration here. [8]
- 5 Whether we have to buy or rent, we need somewhere else to stay. [12]
- 6 Robert would look better if he didn't have such long hair. (unless he had) [10]

15.15 [192]

- 1 acquiescing ... Even if [6]
- 2 acknowledged ... whether or not [13]
- 3 approved ... unless [8]
- 4 agree ... only if [1]

15.16 [192]

- 1 if only [4]
- 2 If not [16]
- 3 Whether [14]
- 4 even if [6]
- 5 Unless [8]
- 6 only if [1]

Unit 16 Adverbial clauses

16.1 [197]

- 1 After I have (OR have had OR eat OR have eaten) lunch, I'll look at the report. [3, 8]
- 2 Before you eat fresh fruit, always wash it. (OR Before you eat it, always wash fresh fruit). [3, 9, 10]
- 3 Because of the (awful) weather we couldn't go outside. [11]
- 4 Although Linda got a low mark in the first test, she successfully completed the course. (OR Although she got a low mark in the first test, Linda successfully completed the course.) [3, 12]

16.2 [197]

- 1 substitute ... while [5, 13]
- 2 subscription ... so that [5n]
- 3 subsidiary ... than [10]

- 4 subsidy ... in order to [5n]
- 5 subconscious ... although [12]
- 6 subterfuge ... because [2]

16.3 [197]

- 1 (A) and (B) [8]
- 2 (A) [12]
- 3 (B) [5n]
- 4 (B) [13]

16.4 [198]

- 1 when [2]
- 2 when / while [6]
- 3 when [1]
- 4 as [9]
- 5 As [10]
- 6 As / When / While [8]

16.5 [199]

- 1 until ... before [4]
- 2 After ... before [1, 2]
- 3 since ... as soon as [5, 7]
- 4 When ... once [6]

16.6 [199]

- 1 rehearsal ... before [2]
- 2 until ... recession [4]
- 3 recuperation after [1]
- 4 since ... redevelopment [5]

16.7 [198-9]

- 1 since Bill's waiting ► since Bill's been waiting [199 (5n)]
- 2 after I'll have dinner ► after I have (OR I've had) dinner [199 (3)]
- 3 while we heard a big explosion ► when we heard [198 (4)] OR While we were standing at the bus stop, we heard a big explosion [198 (6)]
- 4 while they are growing taller ► as (OR when) they are growing [198 (1, 10)]
- 5 It wasn't before I met Seth ► until I met Seth [199 (4)]
- 6 as soon as I'll get home ► as soon as I get home [198 (2n), 199 (3, 7)]

16.8 [200]

- 1 as though ... no knowing [3]
- 2 as ... know-how [8]
- 3 know-all ... as though [4]
- 4 in the know ... as [8n]

16.9 [200–1]

- 1 Just as the weather forecast had predicted it would be, the weekend was beautiful and sunny. [200 (2)]
- 2 Because he never has any money, he always wants me to buy his ticket. [201 (1)]
- 3 While we're at the street market, we should look for some cheap sandals. [201 (4)]
- 4 Since I was in a car crash two years ago, I've had a constant pain in my neck. [201 (5)]
- 5 Now that their children have grown up, they can go on more trips abroad. [201 (6)]
- 6 As his phone wasn't on, I left him a message. [201 (3)]

16.10 [200–1]

- 1 because I was embarrassed [201 (1)]
- 2 just as the nurse showed me [200 (2)]
- 3 as badly as the newspaper said they did [200 (7)]
- 4 as if I were an idiot [200 (4n)]
- 5 just as he did ten years ago [200 (2)]
- 6 as if he's been cooking cabbage [200 (3)]
- 7 as much money working part-time as I had hoped [200 (8)]
- 8 because it always sounds as if he's in a tunnel [201 (2), 200 (3)]

16.11 [202]

- 1 (e) so that [1]
- 2 (d) in order to [5]
- 3 (b) in order to [5]
- 4 (a) so that [1]
- 5 (c) so that [1]

16.12 [203]

- 1 important ... so [3]
- 2 satisfied ... so [3]
- 3 such different [7]
- 4 so difficult [4]
- 5 such ... connected [8]
- 6 single ... so [5]

16.13 [202–3]

We had **such** a good time camping **that** I didn't want to leave, but we had to hike for **so** long **to** get home **that** I was exhausted. I'd never felt **so** tired **that** I couldn't even keep my eyes open long enough **to** watch the evening news, **so** I ended up falling asleep on the sofa. [202 (4), 203 (1, 2, 4, 5, 7)]

16.14 [202–3]

- 1 so can reach ► so (that) they can reach [202 (1)] OR ~~so can~~ reach ► (in order) to reach [202 (4, 5)]
- 2 every month pay the rent ► every month (in order) to pay the rent [202 (4, 5)]
- 3 so as not make ► so as not to make [202 (8)]
- 4 in order you get better ► in order for you to get better [202 (10)] OR in order you get better ► (in order) to get better [202 (4, 5)] OR ~~in order you~~ get better ► so that you will get better [202 (1)]
- 5 In order to complete students the course successfully ► In order for students to complete the course successfully [202 (9)] OR In order to complete the course successfully, students must be willing [202 (7)]
- 6 in so bad health ► in such bad health (that) [203 (7, 8n)]
- 7 his alarm didn't go off he slept in ► his alarm didn't go off so (that) he slept in [203 (1, 3)]
- 8 in order don't get caught ► in order not to get caught [202 (6)] OR in order don't get caught ► in order that you don't get caught [202 (2)] OR ~~in order don't~~ get caught ► so that you don't get caught [202 (1)]

16.15 [204–5]

- 1 Even though he died many years ago, people still claim to have seen Elvis recently. [204 (4)]
- 2 Crazy though it sounds, I really want to try skydiving. [204 (3)] OR Crazy as it sounds [204 (3n)]
- 3 Though I have two jobs, I still can't save any money. [204 (2, 10)]
- 4 While some patients respond well to the new treatment, others seem to have no reaction. [204 (7)] OR While others seem to have no reaction, some patients respond well to the new treatment.
- 5 Despite getting a bit wet, we had a great time at the outdoors concert. [204 (10)] OR Despite the fact that we got a bit wet, we had a great time at the outdoors concert. [204 (9)]
- 6 Not knowing the way to the station, she had to ask for directions. [205 (2)]

16.16 [205]

- 1 Standing on tiptoes [1] OR When standing on tiptoes [7]
- 2 Not wanting to draw attention to myself [2]
- 3 Having discovered the secret [3] OR After having discovered the secret [7] OR After discovering the secret [7]
- 4 being given a free ticket to the cup final [4]
- 5 while waiting for the bus [7] OR waiting for the bus [1]
- 6 as if trying to think of an answer [8]

16.17 [204–5]

- ~~because~~ never missing ► because he never missed [205 (7, 8n)] OR for never missing [201 (7)]
- Even he has a bad cold ► Even if (OR when) he has a bad cold, he will still go (OR he still goes) [204 (5)]
- Although his brothers ..., ~~but~~ Carlos wouldn't ► Although his brothers ..., Carlos wouldn't [204 (1n)] OR ~~Although~~ his brothers ..., but Carlos wouldn't ► His brothers ..., but Carlos [204 (1n)]
- ~~Having decided to go to school, they~~ ► After (OR Once) he had decided to go to school, they [205 (6)]
- ~~in spite of I am a girl~~ ► although I am a girl [204 (10n)] OR in spite of (OR despite) the fact that I am a girl [204 (9)]
- ~~Despite I like my uncle~~ ► Although (OR Though) I like [204 (10n)] OR Despite (OR In spite of) the fact that I like my uncle [204 (9)] OR Despite liking my uncle [204 (10)]
- even ~~although~~ ► even though OR even if [204 (4)]
- Difficult he is sometimes ~~though~~ ► Difficult though (OR as) he is sometimes [204 (3, 3n)] OR Though (OR Although) he is sometimes difficult [204 (1, 2)]

Unit 17 Connectors and focus structures

17.1 [209]

- 1 for example [8]
- 2 as well [4]
- 3 also [5]
- 4 however [1]
- 5 Later [2n]

17.2 [209]

- 1 (c) then [2]
- 2 (e) Actually [3]
- 3 (a) too [4]
- 4 (b) finally [2n, 6]
- 5 (d) so ... instead [2n, 3, 4]

17.3 [209]

- (i)
 - 1 To begin with [10]
 - 2 then [2]
 - 3 However [1]
 - 4 so [2n]
 - 5 then [2]
 - 6 In addition [9n]
 - 7 As a result [9n]
 - 8 However [1]
 - 9 also [5]
 - 10 later [2n, 6]
- (ii) Ironically, it was Anne Boleyn's daughter who, as Elizabeth the First, later became Queen of England and a much more successful monarch than her father. [12]

17.4 [210]

- 1 in comparison with [2, 3n]
- 2 as well [1]
- 3 as a result of [2]
- 4 Next [1]
- 5 as well as [2, 125 (5)]
- 6 by comparison [3n, 5]
- 7 Next to [2, 125 (4)]
- 8 as a result [1]

17.5 [210]

- 1 anticlimax ... but ... so [10, 13]
- 2 antecedent ... and consequently [8]
- 3 antibiotic ... for example ... or [1, 209 (8)]
- 4 anti-hero ... though instead [5, 13]

17.6 [210]

- 1 In contrast [1, 3n]
- 2 however [7]
- 3 In addition [1]
- 4 instead [5]
- 5 so [13]

17.7 [212]

- 1 in particular [8]
- 2 too [3]
- 3 that is [7]
- 4 instead [12]
- 5 Indeed [5n]
- 6 for example [9]
- 7 also [2]
- 8 However [10]

17.8 [212]

- 1 offbeat ... as well [3]
- 2 off season ... In other words [6]
- 3 off limits ... Likewise [5n]
- 4 offhand ... For instance [9]
- 5 off peak ... Actually [13]
- 6 off duty ... After all [16]

17.9 [212]

- 1 and two huge suitcases ~~also~~ ► and also two huge suitcases OR and two huge suitcases as well (OR too) [2, 3]
- 2 In the other words ► In other words [6]
- 3 In addition ~~that~~ ► In addition to that OR In addition, [4], [210 (3)]
- 4 Moreover ► However (OR Nevertheless OR On the other hand OR Yet) [5n, 10, 12n]
- 5 and water, ~~however didn't~~ ► and water, but didn't (OR and water. However he didn't) [10], [210 (10)]
- 6 I don't think he's seen ~~actually~~ the ghost ► he's actually seen the ghost [15], [209 (6n)]

17.10 [214]

- 1 (d) so [1]
- 2 (c) then [6]
- 3 (b) so [1]
- 4 (e) then [4]
- 5 (a) then [5]

17.11 [214–15]

- 1 First of all [215 (2n)]
- 2 then [214 (4), 215 (1)]
- 3 subsequently [214 (7n)]
- 4 thus [214 (3n)]
- 5 Finally [215 (3)]

17.12 [214–15]

- 1 afterwards [214 (7)]
- 2 To begin with [215 (2)]
- 3 as a result [214 (3)]
- 4 consequently [214 (3n)]
- 5 In the meantime [215 (9n)]

17.13 [214–15]

- 1 First [215 (1)]
- 2 then [214 (4)], [215 (1)]*
- 3 so [214 (1)]
- 4 Second [215 (1)]
- 5 so [214 (1)]
- 6 Next [215 (1)]*
- 7 Meanwhile [214 (8)]
- 8 Finally [215 (3)]

* 2 and 6 can be exchanged

17.14 [216]

- 1 Over the fence came a large ball flying towards us. [3]
- 2 Not until after the repairman had left did we find out about that problem. [6]
- 3 Scarcely had I sat down to eat when there was a loud knock at the door. [7]
- 4 Only in Brazil had he seen that type of granite. [8]

17.15 [216]

- 1 you recognized [1]
- 2 did you start [6]
- 3 did you find OR could you find [9]
- 4 could you stop [5]

17.16 [217]

- 1 It wasn't Mike (who wanted the book), it was Andy. OR It wasn't Mike, it was Andy who wanted the book. OR It was Andy (who wanted the book), not Mike. OR It was Andy, not Mike, (who wanted the book). [3]
- 2 It's raw fish (that) I can't eat. [5]
- 3 It's next Monday (that) I'm leaving. [6]
- 4 It was while we were on holiday that I lost my bracelet. [7]
- 5 What (I think) she usually drinks is green tea. [8]
- 6 What she does is write children's books. OR What she writes are children's books. [10]
- 7 All I need is another £20. [12]

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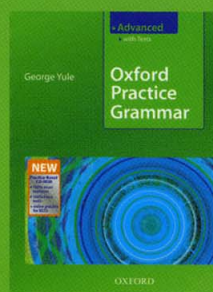
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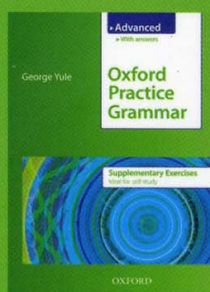
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