

7 Grammar

Passives and causatives

The passive

When we don't know who does/did something When it's obvious who does/did something	The car was stolen at approximately 1.30 am. Having been introduced in 1988, the Road Traffic Act regulates all vehicle use on UK roads. The XL500 was designed with young families in mind, so there's plenty of room in the boot. This type of submarine was developed during the Second World War by the Americans. We were surprised by the number of people trying to leave the city for the long weekend. (More natural than The number of people trying to leave the city for the long weekend surprised us.) All passengers are required to present their ticket to the inspector.
When it's not important who does/did something To emphasise new information (which appears at the end of the sentence) To avoid starting clauses with long expressions	
To produce a formal style	

Impersonal passive

Form noun + verb in passive form + infinitive / perfect infinitive There + verb in passive form + infinitive It + verb in passive form + that clause	Common verbs agree, assume, believe, claim, consider, estimate, expect, feel, find, guarantee, know, mean, presume, regard, report, say, suppose, think, understand accept, agree, argue, assume, believe, calculate, claim, consider, estimate, expect, feel, know, presume, report, say, suggest, suppose, think, understand	Example Tourism is expected to become a major part of the country's economy. There are reported to have been a record number of accidents on the roads this year. It is thought that the new railway will provide employment opportunities for local people.
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Direct and indirect object

Some verbs in active sentences can be followed by both a direct and an indirect object (usually a person). Common verbs include: *bring, buy, get, give, leave, lend, make, offer, owe, pass, pay, promise, refuse, send, show, take, teach, tell, write, etc.* There are two possible passive forms.

Active sentence: *Michael gave the plane tickets to Jill.*
With indirect object as subject of passive verb: *Jill was given the plane tickets (by Michael).*
With direct object as subject of passive verb: *The plane tickets were given to Jill (by Michael).*

Watch out!

- In the second structure in the table above, we sometimes omit the preposition before indirect object pronouns.
- ✓ *Sharon's father gave her the book by her grandfather.*
- With the verbs explain and suggest, the preposition before indirect object pronouns cannot be omitted. They cannot be used with the first structure in the table above.
- X *I was explained how to drive the train.*
- X *How to drive the train was explained me.*
- ✓ *How to drive the train was explained to me.*

Avoiding the passive

The passive is not normally used with verbs in the present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous or future perfect continuous tenses. Various prepositional phrases are used to avoid the passive in these tenses, including the following.

In progress
✓ *Preparations for the flight will be in progress as the President arrives at the airport.*
X *At the end of this year, I will have been being trained as a pilot for four years.*

in training
✓ *At the end of this year, I will have been in training as a pilot for four years.*
X *Vintage cars have been being displayed in the town centre all this week.*

on display
✓ *Vintage cars have been on display in the town centre all this week.*
X *By the time they came to a decision, the problem had been being considered for some time.*

under consideration
✓ *By the time they came to a decision, the problem had been under consideration for some time.*
X *The new railway station has been being built for two years now.*

under construction
✓ *The new railway station has been under construction for two years now.*

Watch out!

- Some verbs are not usually used in the passive. They include intransitive verbs such as appear, arrive, die, etc.
- Many verbs used statively are also not usually used in the passive. They include consist, deserve, fit, have, lack, look, mind, realise, resemble, seem, suit, etc.
- The verb let is not used in the passive when it means 'allow', although phrasal verbs with let can be used in the passive.
- ✓ *Alice was clearly guilty, but she was let off with a warning.*
- Some verbs can be followed by the bare infinitive (without to) in active sentences. They are followed by the full infinitive in passive sentences. These verbs include hear, help, make and see.
- ✓ *We heard Jim say he was going to Albania. (active)*
- ✓ *Jim was heard to say he was going to Albania. (passive)*

Causative: get/have sth done

Actions we arrange for other people to do for us
Things we experience (usually negative and not intended)

Did you finally get your bike fixed?
I heard that Susie had her motorbike stolen.

Watch out!

- In general, get is more informal than have in causative structures.
- We can use other verbs instead of get and have with a causative meaning. They include need, want and would like.
- ✓ *I'd like those cars washed by this evening, please.*
- The structure get sth done can also mean 'finish doing something'.
- ✓ *We'll set off as soon as I've got the car fixed.*

Causative: get sb to do / have sb do

Actions we make somebody/something do for us

Did you get Alex to drive you all the way to London?

Causative: get/have sb doing

Actions we make somebody/something start doing

Don't worry, we'll soon have your car running like new.

Watch out!

- Most of the time, we do not show who does/did an action (the agent) in a passive or causative sentence. When we do want to refer to the agent, we use by.
- ✓ *We should get the car looked at by a professional.*
- When we want to refer to materials or instruments used in a passive or causative sentence, we use with.
- ✓ *The engine is started with a special electronic card instead of a key.*
- We use other prepositions after some past participles that are used like adjectives.
- ✓ *I am frightened of driving on motorways.*
- ✓ *My car is covered in dirt.*

A If the verb in bold is correct, put a tick. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

- Could you tell me where your passport **was been issued**?
- When the winning actor **was finally announced**, a big cheer went up.
- Has** your business trip to Calcutta next week **confirmed** by the Indian office?
- Everyone who **was been invited** to the wedding came.
- The wire coat hanger **invented** in 1903 by a Mr Parkhouse.
- The issue **has discussed** in Parliament yesterday, but no decisions were taken.
- By the time we get there, the problem **should have been sorted out**.
- Britain **had been invaded** by the Romans under Emperor Claudius in 43 AD.
- The party **had been planned** months in advance, but we still had problems.
- After **be treated**, I was allowed to leave the hospital.
- We boarded the ship and **were showing** to our cabin by a steward.
- The new supermarket **is to be opened** by an actor from a soap opera.

B Write a verb from the box in the correct passive form in each gap.

allow • ask • find • give • know • light • make • meet • show • write

- The stolen items in the attic of an empty house last week.
- When the open-air cinema opens, the first film will be *Vertigo*.
- Questions in Parliament about the Minister's business interests.
- We're looking forward to a guided tour of the whole factory.
- Just imagine that when these words Europeans had not yet discovered America.
- Once the barbecue , we'll be able to start cooking.
- Before to see the invention, I had to agree not to tell anyone.
- I would really like at the airport, if that's possible.
- It very clear to us that we weren't welcome.
- Gareth says he's always wanted as someone with a good sense of humour.

C Circle the correct word or phrase.

- Global warming is thought to be caused / **is caused** by pollution.
- There **are to be estimated** / **are estimated** to be about 5,400 different species of mammals.
- It **is to be reported** / **has been reported** that gunshots have been heard in the city centre.
- The escaped prisoner is believed to use / **to have used** a rope to climb the wall.
- It **is to be calculated** / **is calculated** that about 60% of a man's body mass is water.
- Over 200 people **are being understood** / **are understood** to have been injured in the explosion.
- It is considered impolite in some cultures **to be eaten** / **to eat** with your left hand.
- There **mean** / **were meant** to have been 60 crates of olives in the order, not 600!
- It / **There** has been suggested that people who don't recycle should pay more tax.
- Your order is guaranteed **will be delivered** / **to be delivered** within three working days.

D Each sentence contains one verb in the wrong form. Underline the incorrect word or phrase and rewrite it correctly.

Heathrow

- Heathrow Airport, near London, has called the world's busiest international airport and the 68 million passengers who are processed each year would probably agree.
- The land on which the airport stands sold to Fairley Aviation by the local vicar and was used for test flights during the 1930s, under the name Great Western Aerodrome.
- In 1944, the airport was handed over to the government and was developed for civilian use, was named after a small village that was removed to create space, Heath Row.
- The first concrete slab of the modern runways was laid by Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, and the first terminal building, which has later renamed Terminal 2, was opened two years later.
- The London Underground was extended to reach Heathrow in 1977, meaning that passengers could be transported from central London via the Piccadilly Line in just under an hour.
- Four passenger terminals and a cargo terminal have been constructed and permission was been granted for a fifth passenger terminal in 2001.
- It has been suggested that a new airport, which would lead to Heathrow being retired over a period of 20 years, has been built on a floating island in the Thames, although no firm plans have been drawn up.

E Complete the sentences describing each situation using the phrase given.

- I started training to be an accountant six months ago. I've got six more months to go, and then I have to take exams. (*in training*)
By the time I take my exams,
- The council have been thinking for some time of redeveloping the city centre. (*under consideration*)
The redevelopment of the city centre
- They've been having discussions on the issue for over two weeks. (*in progress*)
Discussions on the issue
- This weekend, the local Art Society will be displaying their latest works at the library. (*on display*)
The local Art Society's latest works
- George seems to have been putting his website together for a long time. (*under construction*)
George's website

F If the word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

- Hannah: ... and that was that, really. Anyway, what about your new car? Tell me about that.
Alison: Oh, what a nightmare! We had to **have it repaired** twice! (1)
- Hannah: Oh, not what happened?
Alison: Well, we got **delivered** it to our house on Monday morning. (2)
- Hannah: Right.
Alison: We decided to have it **check** straight away, because it had come all the way from America. (3)
- Hannah: Oh, I didn't know you'd had them **do** that. (4)
- Alison: Yeah. Anyway, we **had** my dad to have a look at it. And he found that the engine wasn't running properly. (5)
- Hannah: Did you have the company **to come** to fix it? (6)
- Alison: Well, not at first. We got my brother **to working** on it. (7)
- Hannah: Oh, he's very good. I bet he soon had **running** it smoothly. (8)
- Alison: Yes, but we still had to get the company **come out** in the end, because the fuel pump stopped working. (9)
- Hannah: Terrible! You should **get** them to give you some compensation. (10)
- Alison: Maybe. Oh, is that the time? Listen, give me a call ...

G Complete each sentence using the noun in bold and an appropriate causative form of the verb in bold.

- If you don't understand, **your teacher / explain** it to you again after the lesson.
- I was a bit depressed, but watching my kitten play with a ball of wool soon **much better. (me / feel)**.
- Don't bother redecorating yourself - **it. (a professional / do)**.
- our car / steal** was so annoying because it meant I had to take the tube to work.
- You won't learn as much if you **your parents / help** you with your homework all the time.
- The concert started quietly, but the band soon **(us all / dance)** to their hit songs.
- Tell Gordon yourself! Don't try **your dirty work for you! (me / do)**.
- Have you thought about **as short as mine? (your hair / cut)**.
- (Karen / show)** me how to juggle with five balls, but I still couldn't do it.
- Have you heard about the problems caused by students **by companies** on the Internet? **(their essays / write)**.

H Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- They made me wait for over 20 minutes on the phone! **kept** for over 20 minutes on the phone!
- Although people consider Ashley to be a star, she is always friendly towards everyone. **considered** Despite Ashley's always friendly towards everyone.
- We have had reports that the Prime Minister is making a surprise visit to Syria. **be** The Prime Minister a surprise visit to Syria.
- The manager provided the staff with extra training. **by** The manager the manager.
- I think someone needs to explain this computer program to me. **explaining** I think I need me.
- They have been building the new stadium for much longer than they originally estimated. **under** The new stadium for much longer than they originally estimated.
- Do you know why they made Craig stay behind after the lesson? **to** Do you know why behind after the lesson?
- Call Lionel and ask him to send the reports up to my office. **have** Call Lionel and the reports up to my office.

I Choose the correct answer.

- When Nadine arrived, she soon **at** all her jokes.
A had everyone laughed
B had laughing everyone
C had everyone laughing
D had laughed everyone
- The government must **strong** measures against crime.
A be seen be taking
B see to be taking
C seen to take
D be seen to be taking
- Mrs Davies asked me to tell you that she would **like** by Friday at the latest.
A the orders sent
B sending the orders
C that you sent
D sent the orders
- Joining a gym **but** I didn't really fancy the idea.
A was suggested me
B to me was suggested
C was suggested to me
D was suggesting me
- There **between** 4,000 and 6,000 languages in the world, depending on how you count them.
A say to be
B are said that
C are said to be
D said being
- I spoke to Victor last night and he says he **while** he was on holiday.
A had stolen his phone
B got stolen his phone
C was got his phone stolen
D had his phone stolen
- Why didn't you **you** when you moved house?
A have Aaron help
B have got Aaron help
C have Aaron helped
D get Aaron help
- Profits **slightly** next year, although we don't predict any job losses.
A expect to fall
B are expecting to fall
C are expected falling
D are expected to fall
- It's hard to believe that this film **completely** by computer.
A has been generating
B has generated
C has been generated
D was to generate
- As soon as Dad **we** can leave.
A has the car starting
B has got the car started
C got started the car
D was got starting the car

J Write one word in each gap.

Imagine (1) transported around the globe in a matter of hours, rather than the 24 hours which (2) currently required to get from London to Sydney. Such is the promise of the scramjet, a highly experimental type of engine which has been (3) development over the past couple of decades. In a conventional jet engine, air (4) sucked into the engine at speeds below the speed of sound, where it is mixed (5) fuel, ignited, and the exhaust gases provide thrust. In a scramjet, which has to (6) taken to supersonic speeds by conventional means before it will operate, the air enters at supersonic speeds. It has (7) estimated that a scramjet might be capable of travelling at 1.2-2.4 times the speed of sound. However, the technology (8) been found to be extremely difficult to control. Although scientists (9) had scramjets perform short flights, commercial aircraft are still a long way in the future, and indeed may never (10) successfully developed.

The scramjet

Movement and transport

see page 229 for definitions

Topic vocabulary: Movement	
accelerate (v)	drift (v, n)
approach (v, n)	emigrate (v)
ascend (v)	float (v)
bounce (v, n)	flow (v, n)
clamber (v)	fumble (v)
clench (v)	gesture (v, n)
clutch (v)	glide (v)
crawl (v)	grab (v)
creep (v)	grasp (v)
dash (v)	hop (v, n)
descend (v)	immigrate (n)
	jog (v, n)
	leap (v, n)
	march (v, n)
	migrate (v)
	point (v)
	punch (v)
	refugee (n)
	roam (v)
	roll (v)
	rotate (v)
	route (n)
	sink (v)
	skid (v, n)
	skip (v)
	slide (v, n)
	slip (v)
	step (v, n)
	stride (v, n)
	trip (v)
	roll (v)
	velocity (n)
	wander (v)
	wave (v, n)
	quay (n)
	return fare (n phr)
	round trip (n phr)
	steer (v)
	steward (n)

Topic vocabulary: Transport

airline (n)	destination (n)	load (v, n)	quay (n)
cargo (n)	hiker (n)	passerby (n)	return fare (n phr)
carriage (n)	hitchhiker (n)	pedestrian (n)	round trip (n phr)
charter (v)	jet lag (n)	oler (n)	steer (v)
commute (v)	legroom (n)	pilot (v, n)	steward (n)

see page 230 for definitions

Phrasal verbs

cordon off something such as a rope around it	stop people from entering an area by putting something such as a rope around it	move out	permanently leave the house or flat where you live or the place where you have your business
creep up on	move towards someone quietly and slowly, especially because you want to surprise them	move over	change your position in order to make space for someone or something
fall behind	move more slowly than other people so that you are behind them, make less progress or be less successful than other people who are doing a similar job or activity	pull over	stop by the side of the road in a car or other vehicle
go astray	become lost or go to the wrong place	slip away	leave secretly
head off	prevent someone from going somewhere by getting in front of them, prevent something from taking place	step aside	move so that sb can pass you; leave a job so that sb else can take over
hold back	stop someone or something from moving forwards	stop off	visit somewhere before continuing to another place
move in (with)	start living in a different house or flat (with) leave one place and travel to another; stop discussing or doing something and begin discussing or doing something different	tip up	(of an object) have one end move upwards especially because something heavy has been put at the other end; turn a container upside down so that the things inside it come out
move on		walk out	leave a meeting, performance, etc before the end, usually because you are angry or bored; suddenly leave a relationship, your family, your job, etc

Phrases, patterns and collocations

back back into sth, back onto sth, back sb (to do)	drop drop sth off sth, drop sth into/onto sth, drop sb at, drop a hint, drop sb (from a team)
come come to a conclusion/decision/etc, come to power, come into view, come as a shock/etc, come to do sth, come true	fall fall ill, fall into (a category), fall in love, fall into place, fall short, fall to pieces
drive drive (your point) home, drive sb crazy/mad, drive sb to do sth, drive at sth	fly fly a flag/kite, fly by, fly open, fly at

Phrases, patterns and collocations

follow follow sb's argument/etc, follow suit, follow sb's lead, follow sb's advice, as follows	raise raise your hand, raise sth with sb, raise a child/family, raise sb's hopes/expectations, raise a smile, raise your voice, raise an army
get get going, get somewhere, get ill/angry/upset/etc, get sth wet/dirty/etc, get to do sth, get sb sth, get sth done, get sth doing	run run a business/campaign/etc, run not, run on petrol/electricity/etc, run sb a bath, run through sth, run the risk of doing, run into problems
go go and do sth, go deaf/grey/crazy/bad/etc, go for days/weeks/etc (without sth), go hungry, go without, go to do sth	rush rush to conclusions, do sth in a rush, in a rush (to do sth), mad rush, rush hour, the Christmas/etc rush
head head towards/for (a place), head a ball, head a committee/etc, head a list	steady steady yourself, steady your nerves, hold sth steady, steady relationship, steady growth, steady look, steady pace
jump jump at the chance (to do), jump the queue, jump to conclusions, jump the gun	track keep track of, lose track of time/etc, on the wrong track, on track (to do)
move move it, get a move on, follow sb's every move, make a move, on the move	turn turn to do sth, turn a gun/etc on sb, turn to sb, turn cold/nasty/etc, turn 40/etc
point point at/to/towards sth, get to the point, make a point of doing sth, make your point, miss the point, at some point, beside the point, up to a point, a sore point	way get in sb's way, know the way, lose your way, get sth out of the way, make way for, in the way, on the way, in this way, a way of doing, by the way

Idioms

a stone's throw (away/from)	very close (to)
as the crow flies	in a straight line (used for measuring distance)
follow your nose	go straight forward, without turning; do what you feel is right in a particular situation, although you are not certain
in the middle of nowhere	a long way from any town or city
lose your bearings	become confused about where you are and where other things are
make a beeline for	go towards someone or something in the quickest and most direct way
off the beaten track	away from populated areas or areas popular with tourists
stop dead in your tracks	suddenly stop, for example because you are surprised
take a short cut to	follow a path that is quicker and shorter than the usual way
take the scenic route	follow a longer path than the usual one because it is more attractive

Word formation

access	accessibility, (in)accessible
come	overcome, comeback, newcomer, outcome, income, coming, oncoming, incoming
go	undergo, underwent, undergone, for(eg), for(ewent), for(egone), ongoing, outgoing
land	landing, landed, landless
mobile	(im)mobile, (im)mobility, mobilisation, immobile
motion	motionless
move	mover, movement, (im)movable, moving
pass	passage, (im)passable, passing
progress	progression, progressively
rapid	rapidly, rapidly
speed	speed, speeding, speedily, speedily
stable	(de)stabilise, (in)stability, destabilisation, stabiliser, (de)stabilising, unstable
stand	withstand, withstood, standing, upstanding, outstanding, notwithstanding
steady	unsteady, (un)steadily
transit	transition, transitory, transitional, transitionally
up	upper, uppermost, upright, upward(s), upwardly

Topic vocabulary: Movement

A Complete using the correct form of the words in the boxes.

clench • clutch • fumble • gesture • grab • grasp • point • punch • wave

- 1 I my school bag from the table and rushed out of the house.
- 2 Grace in her bag for her car keys and finally found them.
- 3 A man ran from the burning house, a baby in his arms.
- 4 The old man his finger straight at me and I felt a chill go down my spine.
- 5 As the train left the station, Charlie goodbye.
- 6 Jamie came home from school with a black eye because someone had him.
- 7 I asked Karen where the phone was and without taking her eyes off the TV she lazily in the direction of the kitchen.
- 8 Lina her fists tightly in anger but managed to control herself.
- 9 He my hand firmly and I could see that he was trying to thank me.

crawl • creep • dash • hop • jog • leap • march • skip • step • stride

- 10 The burglar very quietly along the corridor, trying not to wake anybody.
- 11 How long do you think you could on one leg?
- 12 I in the park most mornings because I like to keep myself in shape.
- 13 Just this way, sir, and the customer services manager will be with you in a moment.
- 14 When we heard the noise, we quickly round the corner to see what had happened.
- 15 Before he learnt to walk, my younger brother used to everywhere on all fours.
- 16 The army for two days before they came to the outskirts of the city.
- 17 The speaker onto the stage and smiled confidently at the audience.
- 18 When he saw me coming, our dog over the gate and came to greet me.
- 19 Polly was so happy she along the pavement to school, jumping from one foot to the other.

drift • roam • wander

- 20 When the men were finally found, they had been at sea in a tiny boat for days.
- 21 Wolves used to this whole area, looking for food.
- 22 I was bored so I into the centre of town and did a bit of window shopping.

skid • slide • slip • trip

- 23 I didn't see the oil on the floor and I on it.
- 24 This wardrobe is really heavy, but maybe we can it along the ground.
- 25 I didn't see the step and I over it.
- 26 The road was wet, so when I pressed the brakes the car

B Complete using the words in bold in the correct form.

- 1 I over a rock and looked down into the valley below us. We had to 6,000 metres above sea level and the air was getting thin. Nick was injured, and I knew we would have to soon to get medical treatment. (**ascend, clamber, descend**)
- 2 The pilot held the controls. The engines were dead and the plane was towards the airfield. She knew that if she didn't have the to reach the runway, there was no way she could She just hoped that the air would continue to over the wings and stop her from too low. She the runway with her heart in her throat. (**accelerate, approach, flow, glide, sink, velocity**)
- 3 The arctic tern is an incredible bird. It thousands of miles each year, stopping occasionally to on the ocean to rest. How it remembers the is still not fully understood. (**float, migrate, route**)
- 4 In basketball, you must the ball when you are moving with it. When you take a shot, you should let the ball of your fingers so that it in the air. That makes it more accurate. (**bounce, roll, rotate**)
- 5 In the 1950s, many people from the West Indies to England. Life was often hard for these but they eventually became part of British life. Today, Britain also welcomes from parts of the world that are affected by war. (**emigrate, immigrant, refugee**)

Topic vocabulary: Transport

C Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

airline • carriage • charter • commute • destination • jet-lag • legroom • steward

LET THE PLANE TAKE THE STRAIN

The railways changed the way we live and work. People started to (1) to work, travelling home in a crowded train (2) each day. Now a new (3), *Officeways*, plans to extend the idea and hopes to get more of us taking the plane to work! In the past, getting to work by air was only for the very wealthy, who could afford to (4) a plane or helicopter even if they didn't have their own private jet. Now, *Officeways*, which travels to (5) throughout Europe, is offering special deals on short trips to business travellers. You might have less (6) than on the train, but *Officeways* claims their (7) are specially trained to help you relax on the way to work. And with such short journey times, there's no risk of (8)! So what are you waiting for? Turn to page 37 for our *Officeways* competition!

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- Running along the seafloor, there was a short concrete **pier** / **quay**, where a dozen fishing boats bobbed in the afternoon sun.
- Quite a few resorts in Britain have long **piers** / **quays**, which stick out into the sea, and which often have shows or other forms of entertainment on them.
- This area is for **passersby** / **pedestrians** only and is closed to all traffic.
- After the accident, **passersby** / **pedestrians** described the driver as a middle-aged man with a beard.
- Keep both hands on the wheel and you'll find it easier to **pilot** / **steer** the car.
- I'm hoping to train so that I can **pilot** / **steer** commercial aircraft.
- As I came out of the petrol station, I saw a **hiker** / **hitchhiker** with his thumb out, trying to get a lift.
- Local **hikers** / **hitchhikers** insist that they have the right to walk across the field, although the farmer who owns the land disagrees.
- It's three and a half hours each way, so the **return fare** / **round trip** takes seven hours.
- A single is €40, but the **return fare** / **round trip** is actually only €55.
- A lorry lost its **cargo** / **load** on the motorway and there's white paint everywhere.
- The area where the **cargo** / **load** is stored on a plane can actually get extremely cold during a flight.

Phrasal verbs

E Write one word in each gap.

- The police officer told the homeless man to move and he walked slowly and painfully down the road.
- Len has already left on foot, but if we take the car then maybe we can still head him before he gets home.
- Would you mind moving so that I can sit here?
- A young man was riding his motorbike on the pavement and everyone was forced to step to let him go past.
- The area has been cordoned following a bomb threat.
- As I leant on the table, it tipped and I fell over.
- My mum's a bit upset because my sister's moving to go to university next week.
- Daryl managed to keep up with the leader for most of the race, but eventually he started to fall

F Complete using a phrasal verb with a word from box A in the right form and a word from box B.

- A creep • go • hold • move • pull • slip • stop • walk

- B astray • away • back • in • off • out • over • up

- Dimitri thought he heard a funny noise coming from the car engine, so he to investigate.
- The police the crowd so that the ambulances could get to the scene more quickly.
- The show was so boring that we after half an hour.
- Remind me to on the way to your grandma's to get her a birthday card.
- I wish you wouldn't on me like that! You frightened me to death!
- Martha didn't want to interrupt the party, so she just quietly without anyone noticing.
- Are you really thinking of with Josie? What about your own flat?
- It seems that the explorers after losing their map and wandered in the jungle for days.

G The phrasal verb *cordoned off* means something like 'prevent people entering'. Tick the words which could be used to complete this sentence to form phrasal verbs with a similar meaning.

The area has been off by police.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 block | 3 line | 5 put | 7 seal |
| 2 close | 4 fence | 6 rope | 8 take |

Phrases, patterns and collocations

H Complete using the phrases in the box in the correct form. Change sb, sth or do into something appropriate.

back onto • do sth in a rush • drop sb at • fall in love • fly at • get a move on
 get sth out of the way • get sth wet • go and do • jump at the chance
 keep track of • raise sb's hopes

- Look at the time! We'd better or we're going to be late.
- My parents say they when they met on holiday in Turkey.
- Your essay isn't good enough. It's obvious to me that you rather than taking your time.
- I've always wanted to fly and I would to visit the pilot in the cockpit.
- One of the things I love about this house is that it the river.
- I don't want to me - I wasn't the one who crashed the car!
- I can't believe you Ben what I said about him.
- There's no need to me - I wasn't the one who crashed the car!
- I've got a lot of homework, so let me first and then I'll call you.
- You travel so much! I can't all the countries you've been to.
- Since you're going that way, do you think you could my house?
- Those sunglasses were expensive - take them off in the pool or you'll

I Write one word in each gap.

- In the distance, a steam train slowly into view.
- Don't your voice at me! I haven't done anything wrong!
- We need to book our ferry tickets some point, so remind me later.
- Suddenly, the door flew and there stood Mrs Singh.
- It's the hour, so there'll be a lot of traffic on the roads.
- My dad's beginning to grey, and he's only 35.
- Even when his flight was cancelled, Jake still managed to a smile.
- Do you know the to Ed's house from here?
- Sam's not coming, but Isabelle's the way, so she should be here soon.
- I can't believe that woman just tried to the queue and get to the front first.

J For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- I don't understand what Michael to leave his family like that.
The kids almost me crazy when we were on holiday.
I thought the journalist his point home well, and the politician didn't know what to say.
- We decided to towards the small town we could see in the distance.
Joshua Reed has been appointed to the committee responsible for promoting local tourism.
Which places would you say the list of most popular tourist destinations in Britain?
- I'm starting to to the conclusion that you don't want to go on holiday with me.
How did you to lose your passport?
I know it's going to as a bit of a shock to you, but I've decided to walk round the world.
- We need to keep up a pace if we're going to get there before it gets dark.
Corey and Angela seem to have a very relationship, and I can't imagine them splitting up, can you?
- Kelly gave me a look as if to say, 'I know where you've been.'
We always make a of inviting the old woman next door to join us for Christmas dinner.
Don't mention the fact that Chris failed his driving test - it's a bit of a sore with him.
I know she's your best friend, but that's beside the - you had no right to invite her on the trip without asking me.
- It's hard to believe that Sandra 50 this year, isn't it?
The police officer her gun on the man and told him to lie down on the floor.
I to say something to Connor, but he had already left.
- Jacob his doctor's advice and went away for a few days.
Hannah decided to start wearing earrings and her friends soon suit.
I the speaker's argument up to the final point, but I don't understand where his conclusions came from.
- My dad's involved in a campaign to stop them building the new motorway near here.
These vehicles have the advantage of on electricity, rather than petrol.
You won't be able to avoid into problems, so just deal with them when they arise.

Idioms

K Write one word in each gap.

- From our house to the centre of town is about four miles as the flies.
- I know the brochure said the villa was 'peaceful', but it was actually in the of nowhere.
- As soon as we got to the pool, the kids made a for the shop selling ice creams.
- The soldier shouted 'Halt!' and I stopped dead in my
- Cambodia? That's a bit off the beaten, isn't it?
- Take the next left, then first right, and just follow your until you see the stadium on your left.
- Wandering the streets of Prague, I lost my, so I had to ask the way to the castle.
- We were quite lucky because our hotel was only a throw away from the beach.
- It's about 20 minutes longer, but if we take the scenic you'll be able to take some photos.
- Turn right here and we'll a short cut through the side roads.

Word formation

L Use the word given in capitals at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

The stairlift

It's ironic that the very things that are supposed to provide access to the (1) UP
floors of buildings - stairs - often, in fact, make them (2) For many elderly
people and others with limited (3) getting upstairs can be a daily problem
to be (4) However, stairlifts have been helping people solve that problem
since they first appeared in the US in the 1930s. Designs have (5) many
changes over the years and stairlifts have become (6) safer and easier to
use. Most consist of a seat which moves along rails that run along the wall.
The user controls how (7) the seat moves along the rails as it travels from
the bottom of the stairs to the (8) at the top. In today's models, the
(9) is controlled by computers to give a smooth ride and the components are
designed to (10) constant use. Many people have been given a new lease
of life by the stairlift.

M Each of the words in bold is in an incorrect form. Rewrite them correctly.

- The situation has been getting **unsteady** worse for many years now.
- The heavy snow meant that the mountain roads were **passage** for over a week.
- People are being advised not to travel to the area because of the **outgoing** conflict.
- Luckily, Tyrone made a very **sped** recovery after the car accident.
- The service at the hotel was **upstanding**, and I'd definitely recommend it.
- Every child needs security and **unstable** in their life.
- It's not always easy to make the **transitional** from primary school to secondary school.
- I sat completely **motion** as the spider crawled along my arm.

N The prefix **de-**, as in **destabilise**, can be added to some verbs, nouns and adjectives in order to give them a negative meaning. Tick the words which can be made negative by adding **de-**.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 caffeinated | 4 hydrate | 7 satisfy |
| 2 direct | 5 motivate | 8 sensitise |
| 3 form | 6 regulate | 9 understand |
| | | 10 value |

O Complete the sentences using words formed in exercise N.

- Drinking alcohol when it's very hot can you.
- The government should this industry.
- I have to drink coffee or I can't sleep.
- If you don't tell staff how well they're doing, it can them.
- Don't you think violent films people to violence in real life?
- You'll your feet if you don't get shoes that fit you properly.
- They've decided to the currency, so it'll be worth a lot less.

A Write one word in each gap.

The Segway

The Segway HT (Human Transporter) (1) first presented to the public in 2001. It is a revolutionary form of transport, which runs (2) electricity and allows the rider to balance on a small platform between two wheels. Balance (3) maintained by two computers, which monitor the Segway's (4) move. As the vehicle moves off balance, the computers turn the wheels to compensate, (5) this way restoring balance. If the rider leans forwards or backwards, the Segway moves in that direction in an attempt to steady (6) If the rider continues to lean, the vehicle continues to move at up to 10 mph. Once you are (7) the move, the Segway (8) be steered in the direction you want to go using the handlebars. (9) are thought to be a number of advantages to the Segway for short, inner-city journeys. It's a very safe, environmentally-friendly means of transport, and a number of organisations, such as police forces and postal services, consider (10) to be a possible alternative to cars and bicycles.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 11 After a successful career, he retired in 2004, but now he's making a and he's released a new CD. **COME**
- 12 Mum's fine after her operation, although she's still a little on her feet. **STEADY**
- 13 I found her last book of poetry very **MOVE**
- 14 At the back of the cave, there was a narrow that seemed to lead further into the mountain. **PASS**
- 15 The party has a number of ideas which should appeal to many undecided voters. **PROGRESS**
- 16 The long-running civil war has the whole country. **STABLE**
- 17 Wilkinson went on to become a great athlete, his disability **STAND**
- 18 I can't believe you got another ticket! **SPEED**

(1 mark per answer)

C Circle the correct word.

- 19 Would you mind just **taking / running / doing** me a bath while I get changed?
- 20 I didn't tell you about the possibility of the trip because I didn't want to **lift / raise / boost** your hopes.
- 21 The colour of the computer is beside the **point / subject / theme** - I want to know that it's reliable.
- 22 When I got the opportunity to go to China, I **moved / jumped / ran** at the chance.
- 23 The lecture was interesting, but I found the argument quite difficult to **track / watch / follow**.
- 24 I didn't think my plan was going to work, but everything **fell / went / moved** into place at the right time.
- 25 We were enjoying the barbecue, but the weather started to **go / turn / do** a little cold so we went inside.
- 26 Millions of children around the world will **go / get / suffer** hungry tonight, and I don't think that's fair.

(1 mark per answer)

D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 27 Smith gave the ball to Jones just before the referee blew his whistle. **by**
Jones Smith just before the referee blew his whistle.
- 28 Reports say that police have arrested a number of people since the robbery. **reported**
There a number of arrests since the robbery.
- 29 Try to stay level with the other runners at the start of the race. **fall**
Try the other runners at the start of the race.
- 30 The police have put a barrier around the building to keep people out. **cordoned**
The building police.
- 31 A friend of ours fixed our car for us. **had**
We our car.
- 32 The managing director always likes to welcome new employees on their first day. **point**
The managing director always new employees on their first day.
- 33 After a slow start, the audience were soon laughing at the comedian's jokes. **had**
After a slow start, the comedian at his jokes.
- 34 I just need to finish this work and then I'll call you. **way**
I just need to and then I'll call you.

(2 marks per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Why don't you have a doctor at your arm if it's hurting you?
A to look
B looking
C look
D for looking
- 36 I wonder if you could let me know what the fare to Berlin is?
A round
B double
C two-way
D return
- 37 Mr Parris said he'd like by Monday, if that's possible.
A finished the report
B the report will be finished
C the report finished
D have the report finished
- 38 Ben crept on Lisa and put his hands over her eyes.
A out
B round
C off
D up
- 39 The company is expected a healthy profit this year.
A make
B to make
C making
D for making
- 40 Maria was just walking along the road when someone on a motorbike her handbag.
A clutched
B clenched
C grabbed
D fumbled
- 41 Fred Astaire is one of my favourite dancers and I love the way he seems to across the floor.
A glide
B march
C skid
D dash
- 42 The new Arts Centre seems to have been construction for quite some time.
A in
B under
C on
D below

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

9 Grammar

Modals and semi-modals

- The nine main modals (*will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must*) have only one form (ie they do not change tense or person) and are followed by a simple or continuous bare infinitive (eg *could + do, be doing, have done, have been doing*). They can also be followed by a bare infinitive in the passive (eg *could + be done, have been done*).
- Semi-modals have similar meanings to modals. They include: *need (to), ought to, had better* and *have (got) to*.
- Some semi-modals, such as *had better*, do not change tense or person. Others, such as *have (got) to, do, ...*
- Some semi-modals can be used in combination with modals, producing phrases such as *might have to*.

Ability	Current or general ability	can, can't could, couldn't	You can't really speak seven languages fluently, can you? There's no way you could read when you were two!
Real ability	Past ability Decisions made now about future ability	can, can't, could, couldn't	I can get you a paper when I go to the shop, if you like. I couldn't go on a quiz show. I'd be too scared!
Hypothetical ability	Current or general hypothetical ability Future hypothetical ability Past hypothetical ability	could, couldn't could have, couldn't have	I could go with them to the cinema tomorrow but I won't because I've already seen the film. They could have asked the Prime Minister much more searching questions. I wonder why they didn't.

Watch out!

- The full negative form of modals is written as two words, eg *could not*. The exception is *cannot*, which is one word.
- *Can* and *could* cannot be used as infinitives. We can use *to be able to* instead.
✓ *I'd love to be able to come with you to the cinema tomorrow but I just can't.*
- We don't usually use *could* for past ability on one occasion. We use *was/were able to, managed or succeeded*, etc.
✓ *Luckily, she was able to finish the article in time.*
- However, with verbs such as *see, hear, feel*, etc we can use *could* for past ability on one occasion.
✓ *I could see that she was tired.*

Permission

Asking for permission	may, could, couldn't, can, can't	Can I finish watching this before I go to bed?
Giving/refusing permission	may, may not, could, couldn't, can, can't	No, you can't .

Watch out!

- *May* is more polite and formal than *could*, and *could* is more polite and formal than *can*.
- We don't usually use modals to talk about past permission. We can use *was/were allowed to*.
✓ *We were allowed to buy one comic each.*
- However, we do use *could* to talk about past permission in reported speech. (see Unit 25 for more information)
✓ *Mum said we could buy one comic each.*

Advice

Asking for and giving advice	should, shouldn't, ought to, oughtn't to, had better	You should try to get that poem published.
------------------------------	--	---

Watch out!

- We can only use *hadn't better* in questions.
- ✓ *Hadn't you better check that these facts are actually true?*
- We can also use *might/may* as well to give advice and make suggestions. This suggests that, although the suggestion is not perfect, there is no better option.
✓ *We may as well watch this as there's nothing else on.*

Criticism

Criticising past behaviour	should have, shouldn't have, ought to have, oughtn't to have could have, might have	You shouldn't have spoken to Mrs Todd like that. You could/might have told me you were going to be late! He will slam the door every time he goes out. You would take the car just when I wanted to go out.
Expressing annoyance at past behaviour	will	
Criticising general behaviour	would	
Criticising a specific example of someone's general behaviour		

- Watch out!
- We can also use *might* as well to suggest criticism.
✓ *I might as well be dead for all you care.*

Obligation

Current or general obligation	must, mustn't, have (got) to, need (to)	You have to be a good communicator to be a press spokesperson. You don't always need to have a degree to become a journalist. You'll have to do quite a lot of research before you write this report. I'm glad we won't have to write any more essays on this course. We had to come up with three questions each. In the past, politicians didn't have to deal with being in a 24-hour media spotlight.
A lack of current or general obligation	don't have to, haven't got to, needn't, don't need (to), will have to, must, mustn't, have (got) to, (will) need (to)	
A lack of future obligation	don't/won't have to, haven't got to, needn't, don't/won't need (to), had to, needed (to)	
Past obligation	didn't have to, didn't need (to), needn't have	
A lack of past obligation		

Watch out!

- We are more likely to use *must* for personal obligation (making our own decision about what we must do) and *have to* for external obligation (someone else making a decision about what we must do).
- Using *must* for questions is extremely formal. We usually use *have to*.
✓ *Do you have to have a degree to be a journalist?*
- *Mustn't* is used for prohibition. Don't have to is used for a lack of obligation.
- We can use *didn't have to* and *didn't need to* for things that we did or didn't actually do. However, we only use *needn't have done* for things that we actually did but weren't obliged to do.

Degrees of certainty

Certainty (or near certainty) about now, the future or generally	will, would, must, can, can't, could, couldn't	'There's someone at the door.' 'That'll be the postman.' 'It can't be. He's already been.' 'They won't have heard the news, will they?'
Certainty (or near certainty) about the past	will have, won't have, would have, wouldn't have, must have, can't have, couldn't have	'They must have heard by now, surely.'
Probability about now, the future or generally	should, shouldn't, ought to, oughtn't to, may/might well (not), could well, might easily	'The weather should be good tomorrow, shouldn't it?'
Probability about the past	should have, shouldn't have, ought to have, oughtn't to have, may/might well (not) have, might easily (not) have	'Jan should have finished writing her article by now, shouldn't she?'
Possibility about now, the future or generally	could, may (not), might, mightn't, may/might/could just	'She may well have done, but I haven't seen it yet.'
Possibility about the real past	could have, may (not) have, might have, mightn't have	'I might (just) have time to get to the library before it closes.' Jim might not have checked his e-mail yet.

Watch out!

- *should* and *should have* can be used in that clauses after words expressing importance and reactions.
✓ *It's strange that you should say that.* ✓ *Was it necessary that Alan should have been invited to the meeting?*

A Circle the correct word or phrase. If both are correct, circle both.

- 1 You **can't** / **couldn't** really talk when you were one year old, **can** / **could** you?
- 2 We **can** / **could** give you a lift home tonight, if you want.
- 3 I wish I **can** / **could** speak Russian, then I'd **be able to** / **I could** read Tolstoy in the original.
- 4 Excuse me, **could** / **may** you tell me how to get to the leisure centre from here?
- 5 I'm afraid we **can't** / **won't be able to** come to the wedding after all.
- 6 Thankfully, we **could** / **managed to** get to the airport just in time so we didn't miss the plane.
- 7 Dawn **couldn't go** / **have gone to** the barbecue as she had to work.
- 8 Would you like to **could** / **be able to** buy the flat you're renting?
- 9 In a thousand years, **can humans** / **will humans be able to** travel faster than the speed of light?
- 10 'Mum, can I watch TV and do my homework later?'
'No, you **may** / **might not**'
- 11 We **could catch** / **have caught** the last train after all, but of course we didn't know that at the time.
- 12 **Mayn't** / **Can't** I at least stay up till the end of the film?
- 13 Everyone **could** / **was able to** tell that Julie was upset about something.
- 14 **May** / **Can** I open the window, please? It's a little stuffy in here.
- 15 Because we had guests last Saturday, the kids **could** / **were allowed to** stay up till midnight.

B Write a verb from the box in the correct form in each gap.

do • eat • feel • go • have • invite • provide • recover • sit • speak • stand • work

- 1 It seems there's nothing anybody can to stop the conflict escalating further.
- 2 She **couldn't** anything in her left arm for about two hours. She said it was completely numb.
- 3 I don't think the Prime Minister will ever manage from this scandal.
- 4 Can I Tracy round after tea? We want to play my new computer game.
- 5 Liz has had another ice cream so why **can't** I one? It's not fair!
- 6 When I was a child, my brothers and sisters and I **weren't** allowed with the grown-ups except on special occasions.
- 7 Darren's allergic to wheat, so he **can't** bread under any circumstances.
- 8 Dominic had said he spoke German, but when we got there it turned out he **couldn't** a word!
- 9 I'd love to be able from home, but in my job it's just not possible.
- 10 James **could** for Parliament at the last election – he had enough support – but he wasn't willing to sacrifice his privacy.
- 11 A small cot for babies can if you ask at reception.
- 12 We **couldn't** to the concert anyway as Jamie wasn't very well.

C If the word in bold is correct, put a tick. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

- 1 Shouldn't you **getting** planning permission before you start building?
- 2 Gavin really ought not to **be** worn casual clothes to the interview last week.
- 3 She **might** have **gave** us a call to let us know she was all right.
- 4 You **should** better get a second opinion before you do anything drastic like knock down a supporting wall.
- 5 I don't think you **must** go to school today if you're not feeling well.
- 6 We definitely **should** not judge Karen until we know exactly what happened.

- 7 I probably won't get the job but I **should** as well apply for it, I suppose.
- 8 You **could** have told us you'd changed your mind about the holiday. How are we going to find a fourth person at this late stage?
- 9 We had **rather** book the tickets now, hadn't we? They might have sold out on the day.
- 10 Terry **would** leave his bedroom in such a mess all the time. It's just not good enough.
- 11 Michael was late, but then again he **will** be.
- 12 You **may** have asked me if I wanted to come with you! You know I need to go to the bank!

D Write a word or short phrase in each gap so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 I would suggest seeing a doctor if it doesn't clear up.
You had a doctor if it doesn't clear up.
- 2 It was typical of Jerry to forget to feed the cat, wasn't it?
Jerry to feed the cat, he?
- 3 I'm annoyed Diana didn't invite us to her engagement party.
Diana us to her engagement party.
- 4 Buying a yellow car was a mistake – everyone thinks I drive a taxi.
I a yellow car – everyone thinks I drive a taxi!
- 5 Teenagers are noisy, aren't they?
Teenagers make so much noise, they?
- 6 It won't harm us to see what special offers are on at the moment.
We what special offers are on at the moment.
- 7 Don't you think you should type that essay, rather than write it in pen?
..... better type that essay, rather than write it in pen?
- 8 It would probably have been a good idea if you'd asked Dad what he thought.
You to Dad what he thought.

E Write a word from the box in each gap. You will need two of the words twice.

doesn't • got • had • has • have • must • needn't • will

- 1 I have bothered preparing so much food; nobody ate anything anyway.
- 2 Do you to have that music on so loud? I can't concentrate!
- 3 You call before you come round, as we'll definitely be in.
- 4 It was difficult, but I knew I to apologise.
- 5 Trisha need to get a summer job as her parents are quite well-off.
- 6 you have to be there in court yourself, or can a lawyer represent you?
- 7 We didn't to wear a uniform to school today, so I went in jeans and a T-shirt.
- 8 I think Damien to stay in hospital for the next four or five weeks.
- 9 Children not be left unattended under any circumstances.
- 10 We haven't to move out for another six months, but we've started looking for a new place anyway.

F Complete using must, have to, need or need to in the correct form and the correct form of the words in brackets.

- You (pay) me back now, but of course you can if you like!
- Dogs (keep) on a leash at all times.
- If Linda (pick up) from school tomorrow, maybe we could spend the afternoon in town.
- We (rely) on phone lines in the future as well! All have mobile phones which connect to the Internet.
- The invitations (send off) soon otherwise they won't get there in time.
- Sorry I'm late. I (get) a few things from the supermarket on my way here.
- You (you / make) a fuss to get your money back, or was the manager quite reasonable?
- You (believe) everything Graham tells you. He's lied to me before.
- Thankfully we (put) Flossie in a cattery as our neighbours offered to feed her.
- What time (farmers / get up) every morning?
- I'd hate (commute) to work every morning and evening, wouldn't you?
- Although we took CDs with us we actually (do) as there was no CD player to play them on.

G Write one word in each gap.

A tabloid editor speaks

As editor of the most popular British tabloid, I need (1) make sure we give our readers what they want. And what do they want? Scandal. It is my job to tell the readers when a celebrity has done something they should not have (2) or when a politician (3) to have done something but didn't. One accusation that is often levelled at tabloids is that we think we (4) not need to worry about the truth, but that is just not true. I have (5) be shown proof from at least two sources before I run a story. As a newspaper, you have (6) to get your facts right and you (7) not print a story just because you want it to be true. There are times when, in retrospect, we (8) not have been so careful and

could have broken a story days before we did, but we (9) to have absolute proof first. I often get asked why so many celebrities sell their stories to us. The truth is that we tell them we are going to run a story about them anyway, so they realise they might as (10) put their side of the story across. They know they (11) definitely have to speak out at some point, so why wait? And, let's face it, celebrities need to (12) talked about constantly or they stop being famous, so they (13) not complain, in my view. What I would say to celebrities and politicians that do criticise tabloids is that you (14) not fear us if you haven't done anything wrong. But if you have, you (15) better look out, because we are going to catch you.

H Circle the correct word or phrase. If both are correct, circle both.

- 'Did you hear a noise?'
That'll / That must probably be the cat.'
- I had to walk all the way here.'
'You must **be / have been** exhausted. Put your feet up. I'll make us a nice cup of tea.'
- 'Your favourite programme's on.'
'It **mustn't / can't** be. It's only half past five.'
- Andy made me redo every single one of the reports.'
'You **must / can** have been furious.'
- 'Laura walked right past me in the street without saying a word.'
'She **can't / couldn't** have seen you.'
- 'I can't believe I got the final question in the pop quiz wrong.'
'Don't worry. I **wouldn't / won't** have known the answer either.'

- 'I can't wait to get that blue top tomorrow.'
'I wouldn't get too excited. They only had one left, so they **may / might** well have sold out.'
 - 'It's got very cold.'
'Yes, I think it **must / might** easily snow tonight.'
 - 'I can't wait till Roger gets here!'
'He should **land / have landed** by now, so he'll be here in about an hour.'
 - 'I hope they've got some tickets left.'
'We **should / might** just be lucky and get the last two.'
- I Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.**

- It's possible that Greg didn't go to Swansea after all. **not**
Greg to Swansea after all.
- It's quite likely that Sasha was lying about what Doug said. **well**
Sasha about what Doug said.
- The most likely situation is that they awarded Grandpa the medal during the war. **must**
Grandpa during the war.
- I'd be surprised if Derek has already arrived. **ought**
Derek yet.
- Jake, is it definite that they haven't announced the winner yet? **will**
Jake, is it definite that they haven't announced the winner yet? **will**
Jake, announced yet?
- It's highly likely that Stephen was listening. **may**
Stephen listening.
- It's not possible that Andrew is half Spanish. **be**
Andrew half Spanish.

J Choose the correct answer.

- Even in a million years, we go back in time.
A couldn't
B can't
C won't be able to
D aren't able to
- I at the exam paper lying on Mr Gregson's desk, but I didn't want to risk it.
A could look
B can look
C can have looked
D could have looked
- Eliot better tell his mum what happened?
A Mustn't
B Oughtn't
C Shouldn't
D Hadn't
- You have let us know you'd changed your phone number.
A may
B could
C would
D will
- lectures at your university?
A Haven't students got to have attended
B Needn't students have attended
C Mustn't students to attend
D Don't students have to attend
- We as well try to sell this old sofa before throwing it out.
A could
B should
C might
D can
- Jeremy may well not about the accident yet.
A tell
B to tell
C have told
D have been told
- It's essential that the documents be destroyed immediately.
A should
B would
C ought to
D had better
- Lucky I a new pair of sunglasses as I found mine at the bottom of a bag.
A needn't have bought
B didn't need to buy
C needed not to buy
D hadn't to buy
- I'm thinking of going on *Million Euro Spender*. I'd love to spend a million euros in one day!
A have to
B must
C can
D be able

10 Vocabulary

Communication and the media

Topic vocabulary: Communication

see page 230 for definitions

allege (v)	context (n)	illegible (adj)	rant (v, n)
ambiguous (adj)	contradict (v)	inkling (n)	rave (v)
assert (v)	convey (v)	insist (v)	relevant (adj)
blunt (adj)	declare (v)	jargon (n)	scribble (v, n)
boast (v, n)	denounce (v)	literal (adj)	slang (n, adj)
clarification (n)	disclose (v)	mumble (v, n)	stumble (v, n)
colloquial (adj)	exaggerate (v)	murmur (v, n)	stutter (v, n)
comprehend (v)	flatter (v)	petition (n)	tip (n)
confide (v)	gist (n)	placard (n)	utter (v)
confirm (v)	hint (v, n)	quibble (v)	vague (adj)

Topic vocabulary: The media

see page 231 for definitions

anchor (v, n)	coverage (n)	manifesto (n)	spine (n)
broadcast (v, n)	critic (n)	novelist (n)	subtleties (n)
caption (n)	footnote (n)	pamphlet (n)	supplement (n)
columnist (n)	ghostwriter (n)	pre-recorded (adj)	tabloid (n, adj)
correspondent (n)	handbook (n)	reviewer (n)	trailer (n)

Phrasal verbs

blurt out	say something suddenly and without thinking about the effect it will have, usually because you are nervous or excited	pass on	give someone something, for example a message, that someone else has given you
catch on	become popular or fashionable	put across/over	explain an idea, belief, etc in a way that is easy to understand
come out	become available to buy or see; become easy to notice; become known; be spoken, heard, or understood in a particular way	set down	write something on a piece of paper so that it will not be forgotten and can be looked at later; state officially how something should be done
come out with	say something suddenly, usually something that surprises or shocks people	shout down	make it difficult to hear what someone says by shouting while they are speaking
dry up	stop talking because you have forgotten what you were going to say	speak out	state your opinion firmly and publicly about something, especially in order to protest against or defend something
get across	make people understand something	talk over	discuss a problem or a plan
get (a)round	if news gets (a)round, a lot of people hear it	talk round	succeed in persuading someone to agree something; discuss something in a general way and without dealing with the most important issues
get through (to)	be connected to a place by telephone; make someone understand what you are trying to say	take round	
let on	talk about something that is intended to be a secret		

Phrases, patterns and collocations

answer answer to sb, give sb an answer, answer charges/criticisms, answer a need, answer sb's prayers, answer the description of, (have a lot to) answer for, in answer to	book read sb like a book, (do sth) by the book, book about/on, a closed book, an open book, in my book, in sb's good/bad books
argument have / get into an argument (with sb), win/lose an argument, argument about/over, argument for/against, without (an) argument	discussion (have a) discussion about/on, (have a) discussion with, discussion of, in discussion with, under discussion, heated discussion, discussion group
ask ask yourself sth, ask sb a favour, ask a lot / too much (of sb), ask sb over/round, ask sb in, for the asking, asking for trouble/it/etc, if you ask me	letter (get/receive) a letter from, send/write sb a letter, letter of follow/obey sth to the letter, the letter of the law, letter bomb, letterbox

Phrases, patterns and collocations

notice bring sth to sb's notice, come to sb's notice (that), escape sb's notice, take notice (of), at short / a moment's / a few hours' notice, until further notice	paper piece/sheet of paper, (present/write/etc) a paper on, (put sth) on paper, paper over (the cracks), not worth the paper it's written/printed on, paper round, paper qualifications, paperwork	pen put pen to paper, the pen is mightier than the sword, pen-pusher, pen friend/pal	print print on, print in, in print, out of print	read read sb's mind, read sb like a book, read between the lines, read sb's lips, take sth as read, a good/depressing/etc read	record keep/maintain/complete a record (of), set/put the record straight, on record, on the record, off the record	say have your say, (have) the final say, go without saying (that), say the word, can't say fairer than that, say your piece, a horrible/stupid/strange/etc thing to say	write write for a magazine/etc, have sth / be written all over your face, nothing to write home about, writer's block																																								
big mouth	used as a criticism of someone when they say things they should not	come clean (about sth)	tell the truth about something that you have kept secret	get/catch sb's drift	understand the basic meaning	get sth off your chest	talk to someone about something that has been worrying you, so that you feel better about it	get the wrong end of the stick	understand something completely wrongly	give sb your word	promise to do something	(hear sth) on/through the grapevine	the way in which information spreads quickly from one person to another through conversation	keep sb posted	regularly give someone information about something they are interested in, for example how a situation is changing or developing	keep sth under your hat	keep something secret	lay/put your cards on the table	tell people exactly what you are thinking or what you are intending to do	lay/put your cards on the table	provide a lot of information, especially in an indirect way	keep sth under your hat	tell someone in authority about bad things that someone else has done, because you want them to be punished	big mouth	used as a criticism of someone when they say things they should not	come clean (about sth)	tell the truth about something that you have kept secret	get/catch sb's drift	understand the basic meaning	get sth off your chest	talk to someone about something that has been worrying you, so that you feel better about it	get the wrong end of the stick	understand something completely wrongly	give sb your word	promise to do something	(hear sth) on/through the grapevine	the way in which information spreads quickly from one person to another through conversation	keep sb posted	regularly give someone information about something they are interested in, for example how a situation is changing or developing	keep sth under your hat	keep something secret	lay/put your cards on the table	tell people exactly what you are thinking or what you are intending to do	lay/put your cards on the table	provide a lot of information, especially in an indirect way	keep sth under your hat	tell someone in authority about bad things that someone else has done, because you want them to be punished

Idioms

big mouth	used as a criticism of someone when they say things they should not	come clean (about sth)	tell the truth about something that you have kept secret	get/catch sb's drift	understand the basic meaning	get sth off your chest	talk to someone about something that has been worrying you, so that you feel better about it	get the wrong end of the stick	understand something completely wrongly	give sb your word	promise to do something	(hear sth) on/through the grapevine	the way in which information spreads quickly from one person to another through conversation	keep sb posted	regularly give someone information about something they are interested in, for example how a situation is changing or developing	keep sth under your hat	keep something secret	lay/put your cards on the table	tell people exactly what you are thinking or what you are intending to do	lay/put your cards on the table	provide a lot of information, especially in an indirect way	keep sth under your hat	tell someone in authority about bad things that someone else has done, because you want them to be punished
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Word formation

declare	declaration, (un)declared	speak	spoke, speech, speaker, spokesman/woman/woman/person/people, outspokenness, (un)spoken, speechless, unspeakable, unspeakably, outspokenly
edit	edition, editor, editorship, (un)edited, editorially	state	restate, overstate, understate, statement, understate, overstatement, under-stated, over-stated
exclaim	exclamation, exclamatory	suggest	suggestion, suggestibility, suggested, suggestively, suggestive
express	expression, expressiveness, expressionism, expressionist, expressively, expressiveness, expressively	talk	talker, talkie, talkback, talkative
hear	overhear, hearing, hearsay	type	typeset, typecast, typify, typist, typewriter, typeface, typesetting, typesetter, typescript, typewritten, typically
imply	implicate, implication, implicitly	word	reword, (re)wording, wordplay, wordy, (re)worded, wordlessly
insist	insistence, insistent	write	rewrite, (re)write, (re)written, writings, writer, unwritten
mean	meaning, meaningfulness, meaningless, meaningfully		
phrase	rephrase, paraphrase, phrasing, phraseology		
print	reprint, printing, printer, printout, imprint, printed, (un)printable		
public	publicise, publicity, publication, publicist, publicly		
say	gainsay, saying, unsaid		

Topic vocabulary: Communication

A Complete using the correct form of the words in the boxes.

boast • contradict • exaggerate • fatter

- I think Dave's the magazine's importance. It actually has a very small readership.
- Caroline said the hotel was fantastic and then Paul immediately her and said it wasn't actually very nice at all.
- I know Suzanne's wealthy but there's no need for her to about it to everyone all the time.
- Adam said I could be a professional model but I think he was just me.

allege • assert • insist • utter

- The politician has continually his innocence.
- As your lawyer, I on your telling me the truth.
- Thompson is to have accepted a bribe from a local businesswoman.
- Don't a single word until you've spoken to your lawyer.

confide • confirm • convey • disclose

- You know you can in me at any time, don't you?
- We would like to that your application has been approved.
- Your password will not be to any third party.
- I can't begin to how sorry I am for the trouble I've caused.

mumble • murmur • stumble • stutter

- I could hear the audience but couldn't make out any distinct comments.
- It's so embarrassing when a newsreader over their words.
- I stood there in shock, unable to think of anything sensible to say.
- Please don't when you're talking to me. Open your mouth when you talk!

quibble • rant • rave • scribble

- Linda was about that new sitcom on ITV. She said it's hilarious.
- Stop on the desk!
- There's no point over the bill. It's only a few euros more than we thought it would be anyway.
- When my boss gets in a bad mood, she just at everybody.

clarification • context • gist • tip

- Here's a for all budding writers out there. Never let the truth get in the way of a good story!
- Please do contact me if you require further on any of these issues.
- I understood the of her argument, but I can't say I understood all the fine points.
- They quoted me completely out of I didn't mean that at all.

B Circle the correct word.

- Are you fed up with complicated (1) **jargon** / **slang** in official documents that's impossible to fully (2) **comprehend** / **contradict**?
- Do you hear politicians use (3) **vague** / **relevant** and (4) **literal** / **ambiguous** language and realise you haven't got a/an (5) **inkling** / **hint** what they really mean?
- Do you find doctors' handwriting (6) **colloquial** / **illegible** on prescriptions?
- We (7) **declare** / **denounce** all uses of language that confuse rather than explain. Let's be (8) **blunt** / **sharp**. A lot of people in public life could do much better.
- Sign our (9) **placard** / **petition** today and make your feelings clear.

Topic vocabulary: The media

C Write a word from the box in each gap.

anchor • broadcast • caption • correspondent • coverage • footnote
pamphlet • prerecorded • spine • trailer

- The programme doesn't go out live. It's , who's live at Westminster.
- And now let's go over to our political hosting a national, nightly news show.
- The title of a book is usually printed on the cover and on the when a celebrity couple splits up.
- I'd really love to be the main ; it looks quite interesting.
- There's usually massive media under this photo so I don't know who it's of.
- I haven't seen the film yet but I saw the at the bottom of the page.
- There's no the snow live usually, don't they?
- If you think I need to provide more detail, I'll add a short about energy conservation at home.
- I think they about energy conservation at home.
- Someone in the street gave me a small about energy conservation at home.

D Write a word from the box in the correct form in each gap.

columnist • critic • ghostwriter • handbook • manifesto • novelist • reviewer
subtitles • supplement • tabloid

When you're a freelance writer, there are many varied opportunities open to you. You may be working on that great work of fiction and know that within a couple of years you'll be regarded as a hugely successful (1) but until then there are bills to be paid. The Sunday colour (2) are filled with feature articles. They all have to be written, and they're often written by freelancers. Offer your services. Know two languages? Consider doing the (3) for foreign films and TV programmes. They're usually commissioned on a film-by-film basis. Enjoy politics? Offer to help a political party to produce its next (4) – for a small fee, of course. Like technology? Someone has to write the instructions or (5) that comes with every piece of equipment we buy. It could be you! Set yourself up as a gossip (6) film (7) or book (8) for a small local newspaper. Once you've got some pieces behind you, you can move on to a bigger paper, or even a national (9) And when you've made a few contacts and had a few things published, there's a fair amount of work out there for (10) – people who write celebrities' autobiographies for them.

Phrasal verbs

E Write a phrasal verb from the box in the correct form in each gap.

blurt out • dry up • get across • pass on • shout down • speak out • talk over • talk round

- 1 Could you the message to Darren when you see him, please?
- 2 I knew it was supposed to be a secret but I just it before I could stop myself!
- 3 Rudy was really opposed to the idea at the start, but we managed to him in the end.
- 4 I've tried to explain to Sean how I feel several times, but I just can't seem to my point of view
- 5 Dave and I the whole thing last night and we've agreed to have separate holidays this year.
- 6 All of us who oppose this new road need to against it as loudly and clearly as we can.
- 7 The Minister was by protestors angry at the government's proposals.
- 8 My speech is okay but I just hope I don't as soon as I get to the podium.

F Write one word in each gap.

- 1 No one's supposed to know yet, so don't on, whatever you do!
- 2 The magazine out every Friday.
- 3 News around very fast in this town!
- 4 I couldn't believe it when Jake out with the news that he was going to move to Australia.
- 5 You'll need to your views across extremely diplomatically otherwise some people might take offence.
- 6 We've down our beliefs and policies very clearly in our latest manifesto.
- 7 Everyone except Meg on immediately that I was only joking.
- 8 I've been trying to explain the situation to Ben for weeks but I just don't seem to be able to through to him.

G Phrasal verbs with down, such as shout down, are sometimes connected to the idea of 'defeating someone or being defeated'. Tick the phrasal verbs which are also connected to a similar idea.

- 1 Rose **backed down** when she realised she was wrong.
- 2 With my arthritis, it's actually quite difficult to **bend down**.
- 3 I almost **broke down** in tears when I heard the news.
- 4 If the vote goes the wrong way, it could **bring down** the government.
- 5 The council's planning to **clamp down** on youths drinking in the streets.
- 6 The Minister was forced to **climb down** in the face of so much evidence against his position.
- 7 The government's planning to **crack down** on anti-social behaviour.
- 8 I was in such a hurry, I just **gobbled down** my breakfast and left.
- 9 Both Jo and I **went down** with food poisoning on the first day of the holiday.
- 10 I'll just **jot a few notes down** while we talk.
- 11 Gareth really **let me down** when he told Andrea what I'd told him in confidence.
- 12 Dave didn't want to get married at first, but I've managed to **wear him down**!

Phrases, patterns and collocations

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Obviously it goes saying that I don't want you to tell anyone else about this.
- 2 Reading the lines, it seems that the government's considering tightening media regulations.
- 3 I'm afraid that book's of print, but I'll see if we can find a second-hand copy for you somewhere.
- 4 I followed your instructions the letter but I still couldn't get the printer to work properly.
- 5 Getting Elaine to edit your article is just asking trouble; you know how pedantic and opinionated she is!
- 6 answer to your question, no, I have never had any business dealings with Mr Partridge.
- 7 Even if you've got a great idea for a novel, it's incredibly hard putting pen paper for the first time.
- 8 Put your ideas down paper and we'll discuss them at the next meeting.
- 9 You've had some good news, haven't you? It's written all your face!

I Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 1 The adverts look exactly the same as the articles in this magazine. **difference**
It's impossible the adverts in this magazine.
- 2 I assume you've checked your facts carefully. **read**
I you've checked your facts carefully.
- 3 You've got to persuade the editor not to publish that story. **out**
You've got to that story.
- 4 Terry and I started arguing about the situation in the Middle East. **into**
I about the situation in the Middle East.
- 5 I'm sure we'll be able to agree on this matter. **understanding**
I'm sure we'll be able to on this matter.
- 6 I'd discuss this with Phil before making a final decision. **discussion**
I'd before making a final decision.

J For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 All of your managers seem to very highly of you.
There were no problems to of with the printing.
As an investigative journalist, I'm a bit of a crusader, so to
- 2 Do please spread the about my new website.
I think you should have a with Sue about this.
I knew from the go this book would be difficult to write.
- 3 Helen and I are barely on terms these days.
Generally , we liked your screenplay very much.
Well, as someone who's in the public eye constantly, I must say I do value my privacy.
- 4 Many politicians will only speak to journalists if their comments are off the
I'd appreciate the chance to set the straight on this matter.
We're trying to compile a of all previous holders of the post.

- When you stop being prime minister, not many people take any of what you think any more. The library will be closed until further and said I had to go to South America to report on the elections there.
- No politician ever tells the complete truth in my
- Don't break any rules – just do it by the I always know what Fred's thinking – I can read him like a
- Mr Davis has so far refused to the charges that have been levelled against him. When you're self-employed, you don't have to to anyone but yourself. We believe this new radio show will the needs of all those who wish to take part in current affairs discussions in the afternoon.

Idioms

K Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct words on the line.

- Don't tell me any of your secrets. She's got a very big **grapevine!**
- Keep me **clean** about any developments.
- Billy, stop telling **drift** about your sister.
- The Minister's disappearance speaks **cards** about his involvement in the corruption scandal.
- I heard through the **tales** that you and Rick are thinking of splitting up.
- Get it off your **word** and tell me exactly what's wrong.
- You should just put your **hat** on the table and tell them you're leaving unless they give you a pay rise.
- Keep it under your **stick**, but Julie's going to have a baby.
- I wasn't sure whether to tell you, but then I thought it was best to come **posted** about it myself before you found out from someone else.
- I give you my **mouth** that I won't tell anybody.
- If I catch your **volumes**, you're saying you're leaving me. Is that right?
- Eddie thought I was a football fan – he must have got completely the wrong end of the **chest**.

Word formation

L Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- She stood there completely, so I had no idea at all what she was thinking. **EXPRESS**
- Film studios spend millions of dollars on for new movies. **PUBLIC**
- That news conference was boring! **SPEAK**
- I'm not very keen on the of this dictionary definition. **WORD**
- The problem with Michael is that he's just so – he never shuts up! **TALK**
- I don't think you should have any marks in your PhD dissertation. **EXCLAIM**
- Any actor who becomes known for one role is in danger of becoming **TYPE**
- Advertising is particularly effective on people who are highly **SUGGEST**
- There are so many swear words in this article that I think it's **PRINT**
- Rose was extremely that we rewrite the introduction. **INSIST**

M The prefix over-, as in overstate, is used with many nouns, adjectives and verbs to suggest the idea of 'too much'. Which of these words can take over- to mean too much?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 act | 6 dressed | 11 protective | 16 step |
| 2 book | 7 excited | 12 rate | 17 stretched |
| 3 cook | 8 grown | 13 react | 18 surprised |
| 4 crowded | 9 heat | 14 read | 19 try |
| 5 do | 10 priced | 15 spend | 20 weight |

N Complete the sentences using words with over- in exercise M.

- The rice and sauce were okay, but I thought the chicken was a little and tough.
- Everyone else was in jeans and T-shirts – I felt completely
- I've this month and haven't got any money left.
- Calm down! You're getting!
- You've really the mark this time. How could you be so thoughtless?
- The house is in good condition, but the garden is completely and needs a lot of work.
- The doctor said I was so she's put me on a diet.
- It's a nice vase, but I think it's a bit Let's find something cheaper.

O Use the word given in capitals at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

The (1) 'never judge a book by its cover' could not be more true for *Ridiculous Rules* by Marjorie Allen. The cover is completely blank, whereas the book is crammed full of wonderful examples and anecdotes. Allen is an (2) critic of much of what is taught to native and non-native speakers of English, and has issued a (3) of war against textbooks and style books which tell lies.

Take the ridiculous and (4) rule of never ending a sentence with a preposition. The lovely – if famous – story goes, that Winston Churchill, well known for his numerous (5) as well as for being British Prime Minister during the Second World War, received a manuscript back from an ignorant (6) who had told him rather rudely that he had to (7) a sentence which ended with a preposition. Churchill responded by making the simple yet forceful (8) in the margin: 'This is an imperentence up with which I will not put' – the (9) being that not to end a sentence with a preposition often sounds ridiculous in English. Sadly, Allen informs us that the story is probably mere (10) and that Churchill may have actually only written 'rubbish!' in the margin.

SAY	DECLARE
SPEAK	MEAN
WRITE	EDIT
PHRASE	STATE
IMPLY	HEAR

A Choose the correct answer.

Wikipedia

The online encyclopaedia Wikipedia challenges our preconceptions about factual information. Before Wikipedia, it was (1) as read that encyclopaedias were written by paid experts. In other (2) before Wikipedia, the 'reader' of an encyclopaedia had no control over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone is allowed to edit and add content. The idea has certainly (3) on and, for millions of people, Wikipedia (4) a vital need. Wikipedia's founders (5) that, on the whole, the information on the site is no less accurate than more traditional encyclopaedias. Despite this, critics have (6) the site for its inaccuracies. Articles on the site have certainly (7) things which are not in fact true. However, although these have received wide media (8), they essentially (9) the problem. Most people have little (10) how many inaccuracies there are in traditional printed encyclopaedias too.

- 1 A given B taken C made D put
 - 2 A speech B ways C words D terms
 - 3 A got B put C taken D caught
 - 4 A says B responds C tells D answers
 - 5 A insist B assist C consist D desist
 - 6 A pronounced B renounced C denounced D announced
 - 7 A asserted B assigned C asserted D associated
 - 8 A treatment B coverage C handling D usage
 - 9 A exaggerate B boast C flatter D extend
 - 10 A gist B hint C hunch D inking
- (1 mark per answer)

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 11 My dad's not happy with me at all because he heard me swearing. **books**
I because he heard me swearing.
- 12 There's no need for me to tell you that you'll be paid handsomely for this. **saying**
It that you'll be paid handsomely for this.
- 13 He hasn't announced anything, but my take on the situation is that the Prime Minister's going to resign soon. **lines**
He hasn't announced anything, but,, 'I'd say that the Prime Minister's going to resign soon.
- 14 Tom and Barbara aren't talking to each other at the moment. **terms**
Tom and Barbara aren't at the moment.
- 15 Persuading Adrian to lie for you was a bad thing to do. **talked**
You should for you.
- 16 I'm sure she discussed this with Bob first. **word**
She this first.

- 17 I'm sure Jasmin didn't misunderstand. Carol. **stick**
Jasmin can't , Carol.
- 18 It's not necessary for you to promise - I know I can trust you. **word**
You - I know I can trust you.

C Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals. (2 marks per answer)

- 19 Under her fire, circulation has increased by 100,000. **EDIT**
- 20 It's pure - there's no evidence to support these allegations at all. **HEAR**
- 21 The factory's closure will have far-reaching for the whole region. **IMPLY**
- 22 Saying Shakespeare was 'quite a good writer' is a bit of a/an , don't you think? **STATE**
- 23 Greg's not a very person, really. **TALK**
- 24 There's a/an rule in this office that we all go out for a drink together after work on a Friday. **WRITE**
- 25 In formal writing, it is unusual to make use of the mark to express surprise. **EXCLAIM**
- 26 You are forbidden to use a calculator in this examination. **EXPRESS**

D Write one word in each gap. (1 mark per answer)

- 27 What day of the week does that magazine come on?
- 28 Mum took some persuading, but we managed to talk her
- 29 I can't give you permission now - I'll have to talk it in the end.
- 30 I know it's a secret but you can tell me. I won't let
- 31 I stupidly blurted in front of Rachel that it's your fortieth birthday next week.
- 32 I've learnt all my lines for the play now, but there's always the fear that you'll dry when you actually get on stage.
- 33 It's time somebody spoke loudly and clearly against this war.
- 34 The Minister was shouted by hecklers and was unable to finish her speech.

E Choose the correct answer. (1 mark per answer)

- 35 You that film last week - it was only 39 stand up when the teacher entered released yesterday. A Had you B Did you have to C Must you D Needed you to
- 36 we better get an expert's opinion on 40 Tamsin to her graduation ceremony, this before we make a decision? A Hadn't B Oughtn't C Didn't D Shouldn't but she decided not to in the end. A could go B can go C can have gone D could have gone
- 37 I'd love afford to take a month or 41 You have told us you were going to two off. A I could B to can C that I will D to be able to be a bit late! A could B may C would D will
- 38 They're definitely not going to call now, so we 42 Thankfully we another ticket as Jean might go to bed. A and B too C as well D also A needn't have got B didn't need to get C needed not to get D hadn't to get

Total mark:/50

11 Grammar

Conditionals

Zero conditional (if/when/whenever + present tense, present tense)

General or scientific facts and definitions

if you burn fossil fuels, carbon dioxide is produced.

First conditional (if + present tense, will + bare infinitive / imperative)

Real conditions in the present or future and their results in the present or future
To give conditional instructions

If we continue to pollute our planet, future generations will suffer.
If the people from Greenpeace call, tell them I'll call them back later.

Watch out!

Other modals and semi-modals can be used instead of **will** in the result clause in first conditionals. These include **be going to, can, could, may, might, shall, should, have to and ought to**.
✓ We might prevent disaster if we change the way we live now.

Second conditional (if + past simple / past continuous, would + bare infinitive)

Hypothetical conditions in the present or future and their hypothetical results in the present or future

What would the local government do if there was an earthquake in the area?

Watch out!

Other modals can be used instead of **would** in the result clause in second conditionals. These include **might and could**.
✓ If the weather was better, we could have a picnic.

US VS UK Grammar

- In British English, we can use both **was** and **were** after **if** with first and third person singular. **Were** is more common in a formal style. In American English, it is usual to use **were**.
UK: **if I was/were a gambler, I'd put money on Jim being late.**
US: **if I were a gambler, I'd put money on Jim being late.**
- In both British and American English, **were** is usually used in the phrase **if I were you, ...**

Third conditional (if + past perfect, would have + past participle)

Hypothetical conditions in the past and their results in the past

A lot more people would have been trapped by the flood if there hadn't been a warning.

Watch out!

Other modals can be used instead of **would** in the result clause in third conditionals. These include **might, could and should**.
✓ If you hadn't had a lot of luck, you could have lost all your money.

Mixed conditionals

Hypothetical conditions in the past and their results in the present
Hypothetical conditions in the present and their results in the past

You might not be in so much trouble if you hadn't started gambling.
If I were you, I would have made Paula buy her own lottery ticket.

Inverted conditionals

More formal form of the first conditional (with **should**)
More formal form of the second conditional
More formal form of the third conditional

Should the drought continue, many people will be forced to leave their villages. (= **If the drought should continue ... / If the drought continues ...**)
Were we to stop using fossil fuels tomorrow, it would still take decades for the planet to recover. (= **If we were to stop ... / If we stopped ...**)
Had Charles Darwin not visited the Galapagos Islands, he might never have developed his theory of evolution. (= **If Charles Darwin hadn't visited ...**)

Watch out!

- When the verb to be inverted is negative, we put **not** after the subject.
✓ Had we not attended the meeting, we would have had no idea of the council's plans.
- When the **if** clause comes before the result clause, we usually separate the two clauses with a comma. When the result clause comes first, we do not use a comma.
✓ If you share a car to work, you can save on energy. **✓ You can save on energy if you share a car to work.**

Other conditional structures

As/so long as Provided/Providing (that) On condition (that) Suppose/Supposing If it wasn't/weren't for + noun Were it not for + noun But for + noun Had it not been for + noun If it hadn't been for + noun Had it not been for + noun If ... (should) happen to	We'll go up to the mountains this weekend as long as the weather's okay. You can have a pet provided that you promise to look after it properly. Applications for membership are accepted on condition that applicants are over 18. Supposing the price of oil tripled tomorrow, what do you think would happen? I think I'd be quite lonely if it wasn't/weren't for my dog, Buster. Were it not for my dog, Buster, I think I'd be quite lonely. But for your help, I wouldn't have been able to quit gambling. If it hadn't been for your help, I wouldn't have been able to quit gambling. Had it not been for your help, I wouldn't have been able to quit gambling. If you (should) happen to see Davina, ask her whether she would look after the cats this weekend.
If ... should If ... happened to If ... were to	If you should see Davina, ask her whether she would look after the cats this weekend. If you happened to see someone drop litter in the street, what would you do? Do you think it would reduce pollution if the government were to introduce a new tax on petrol?
If so/not Otherwise Unless In case of + noun In case	Are you concerned about the environment? If so , you might be interested in joining Greenpeace. You should have your air conditioner serviced, otherwise you'll waste a lot of energy. Unless governments act now, the environment is really going to suffer. In case of fire, leave the building by the nearest emergency exit. Take a coat with you in case the weather gets worse.

Other uses of if

To mean 'if it is true that' To mean 'if you are willing to' To mean 'I'm saying this in case'	If you were at the meeting, why didn't you raise the issue of recycling? If you'll follow me, I'll show you into the park manager's office. If you like zoos, the one in Singapore is fantastic.
--	---

A Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1 If you stay with us for three days, | ..... | A we might get served a bit more quickly. |
| 2 If you decide not to vote in the election, | ..... | B give us a call and we'll come to pick you up. |
| 3 If you didn't eat your lunch so fast, | ..... | C very few people would obey the law. |
| 4 If there were a few more people working, | ..... | D you wouldn't get hiccups, would you? |
| 5 If you forget to take your passport, | ..... | E they have to go through a complicated procedure. |
| 6 If the hire car isn't there when you arrive, | ..... | F we'd be happy to give you a good reference. |
| 7 If the city continues to expand, | ..... | G I'm pretty sure they won't let you check in. |
| 8 If the police didn't fine people, | ..... | H more areas of natural beauty will be destroyed. |
| 9 If you did decide to leave the company, | ..... | I we'll have enough time to see a few sights. |
| 10 If MPs wish to resign, | ..... | J you can't really complain about the government. |

B Rewrite using an appropriate conditional form, starting with the words given.

- Sue didn't get me a birthday present, which is why I didn't get her one.
If Sue
- We didn't pay them on time because they made a mistake with our order.
If they
- The climate is undergoing such radical changes that scientists are worried.
If
- Did California become an important area because they found gold there?
Would
- It's the sunset that attracts tourists to that place.
If it
- There was a traffic jam on the motorway so I was late for my interview.
If there
- I suggest you use a sunblock, and then you won't go red.
If I were
- The accident happened as a result of the driver's not paying attention to the road.
If the driver

C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in bold. Add any other words you need.

17th March

So, today marks one year since I became a Park Ranger. If I (1) (do) that then, I never (2) (have) so many fantastic experiences. If you (3) (ask) me now, I would say that I knew nothing when I started, but I've learnt a huge amount. In a typical day, I'll deal with complaints, check on the running of the park and lead guided tours, if any (4) (book). If it's low season, I (5) (have) time to check on forest management and fire control measures. It can get stressful at times, especially if visitors to the park (6) (get) lost or injured. We had a case last week, which wouldn't (7) (happen) if the woman involved (8) (be) a bit more careful. You see, if you (9) (wander) around a large National Park, like this without a map, you're bound to get lost. This particular case might (10) (be) so bad if it (11) (start) raining. She was only wearing light clothes, so she was wet through and freezing when we found her. I dread to think what might (12) (happen) if we hadn't!

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- If we hadn't taken a wrong turning back there, we wouldn't **be / have been** in this mess now.
- Should / Would** you need any further assistance, please don't hesitate to ask.
- Had they not / Hadn't they** warned people in time, a lot more lives could have been lost.
- If you **worked / had worked** last weekend when the boss asked you, then you wouldn't have to work this weekend.
- Were all the members of staff to attend the conference, would the hotel **have / have had** enough rooms for everyone?
- Had the government acted sooner, the general public wouldn't **be worrying / have worried** so much about the current situation.
- Tom Cruise wouldn't be the star he is today **had he not / should he not have** made a good impression in his early films.
- Weren't we / Were we not** to build more roads, the traffic system would collapse by 2020.
- It would be hard enough to pass the exam tomorrow even if you **went / had gone** to all the lectures this year.
- You can contact the hotel manager on extension 142 **should / could** you need to.
- Shouldn't you / Should you not** receive confirmation of your flight by email, please click the link below.
- I would have asked the person for ID before I let him in, if I **were / have been** you.

E Complete using the words in the box.

case • condition • long • otherwise • provided • so • suppose • unless

- Do you want a highly-paid career, and, if, are you prepared to retrain? Contact us.
- I'm quite happy to lend you money, as as you make sure I get it back.
- The village fair should be a great success, we don't have the same problems with the weather as last year.
- It'd be great to see you on Saturday evening, you've already got other plans.
- Could you go to the shop for me? I have to stay in in the courier comes.
- Your idea sounds fine in theory, but just something goes wrong. What then?
- Write your name at the top of your essay, I won't know which one's yours.
- The judge allowed the accused to stay at home on she reported to the police every morning.

F Write one word in each gap.

- I would never be able to afford a new house if wasn't for all the overtime I've been doing.
- If it hadn't for the fact that his uncle was a partner in the business, Angus would never have got the job.
- How do you think you'd feel if someone happened damage your car like that?
- for the kindness of a complete stranger, I would never have found the hotel.
- I don't think I'd be surprised in the slightest Paul were to suddenly announce that he was moving abroad.
- Don't forget to mention the new schedule to Veronica if you happen to see her this evening.
- Football matches would be ideal family outings it not for the danger of violence.
- If it hadn't been the children, I'm sure Trisha would have left Tom a long time ago.
- I would have lost the game it not been for some quick thinking.
- If you find the book I was asking you about, give me a call.

G Rewrite the sentences, starting with the words given.

- 1 The only reason we won the contract was Debbie's fantastic presentation.
We wouldn't have
- 2 The eventual arrival of the ferry prevented a fight from breaking out amongst the passengers.
If it hadn't been for
- 3 None of the passengers was injured because of the driver's quick reaction.
But
- 4 We'll have to cancel the meeting if Wendy doesn't turn up soon.
Unless
- 5 Mr Jones would be quite lonely if he didn't have his daughter's visits.
Were it
- 6 Here's my phone number, because you might need it.
In case
- 7 Agree to be back by midnight and you can go.
Providing
- 8 Officer Hughes prevented the robbers from escaping.
Had it

H Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If you saw another student cheating in an exam,
..... somebody?
A did you tell
B do you tell
C would you tell
D have you told
- 2 Make sure you mix the ingredients well,
..... you might get lumps in your cake.
A unless
B otherwise
C provided
D supposing
- 3 Were my dad, I would never have started playing tennis in the first place.
A it for
B it hadn't been for
C it to be for
D it not for
- 4 If I hear from Nigel, I'll tell him you were asking after him.
A happened
B should happen to
C should to
D will happen to
- 5 The book would have been perfect
- 6 If you hadn't taken the money, you
in prison now.
A wouldn't have been
B hadn't been
C haven't been
D wouldn't be
- 7 Do you think that if we earlier we might not have missed the coach?
A have been leaving
B left
C had left
D have left
- 8 Unless Ray here soon, I'm going to leave because I'm getting bored.
A doesn't get
B gets
C won't get
D will get
- 9 What if I you that there's a good chance I can get tickets for the concert?
A were to tell
B were telling
C have told
D would to tell
- 10 If there happen to be any reason for late delivery, please inform our Accounts Department.
A might
B could
C would
D should

I Write one word in each gap.

CFCS

Had (1) not been for the invention of CFCS (chlorofluorocarbons) in the 1920s, at least one environmental problem might have been avoided. In fact, (2) they to be invented today, they (3) no doubt be immediately banned. For fifty years, though, if you bought an air conditioner or a spray, there (4) a good chance that it contained CFCS – and those CFCS are still around in the atmosphere.

If you (5) able to travel into the upper layers of the atmosphere, you (6) see the chlorine and fluorine from CFCS breaking down the ozone (a form of oxygen). Ozone could damage your lungs (7) you were to breathe it, but high in the atmosphere it performs the function of blocking ultraviolet rays from the sun, rays which can cause skin cancer if you (8) it exposed to them. We might (9) have known about the process (10) it not been for the work of two American scientists, Frank Rowland and Mario Molina. A number of industries fought against their conclusions, and might have won (11) the evidence not been so clear. Rowland and Molina received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1995 for their work on the ozone layer, but (12) which we might today be facing an even greater problem.

J Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 1 Without this new diet, Henry would never have lost so much weight. It
Had this new diet, Henry would never have lost so much weight.
- 2 Unless the plans change, we'll see you on the 19th, no
Provided the plans, we'll see you on the 19th.
- 3 If you applied now, there's a good chance you would get the job. apply
Were, there's a good chance you would get the job.
- 4 I didn't know about your problem so I didn't offer to help. have
If I'd known about your problem, to help.
- 5 It could get cold at night, so take some warm clothes. in
Take some warm clothes cold at night.
- 6 I'd love to travel the world if I didn't have to pay off my mortgage. having
Were to pay off my mortgage, I'd love to travel the world.
- 7 Ten years ago, people would have complained at seeing this film. seen
Had, they would have complained.
- 8 Drivers are allowed to park here if they display a local resident permit. condition
Drivers are allowed to park here they display a local resident permit.

12 Vocabulary

Chance and nature

see page 232 for definitions

Topic vocabulary: Chance	
approximate (v, adj)	fate (n)
ascribe (v)	fluctuate (v)
assign (v)	foresee (v)
attribute (v)	freak (n, adj)
blow (n)	gamble (v)
cause (v, n)	haphazard (adj)
coincidence (n)	hazard (n)
curse (v, n)	inadvertent (adj)
deliberate (adj)	instrumental (adj)
determine (v)	linked (adj)
	likelihood (n)
	lucky charm (n phr)
	meander (v)
	mishap (n)
	mutate (v)
	odds (n)
	pick (v, n)
	pot luck (n phr)
	random (adj)
	sign (n)
	speculate (v)
	spontaneous (adj)
	stumble (v)
	statistics (n)
	stray (v, adj, n)
	superstition (n)
	superstitious (adj)
	transparent (v)
	uncertainty (n)
	wobble (v)

Topic vocabulary: Nature

agriculture (n)	evacuate (v)	global warming (n phr)	instinct (n)
appreciate (v)	exploit (v)	greener (n)	natural disaster (n phr)
catastrophe (n)	famine (n)	habitat (n)	resource (n)
crop (n)	flood (v, n)	harvest (v, n)	scarce (adj)
drought (n)	fossil fuels (n phr)	hurricane (n)	species (n)

see page 233 for definitions

Phrasal verbs

chance upon	find or see someone or something when you did not expect to	Kill off	destroy living things so that most or all of them are dead
come across	meet someone or find something by chance	put down to	if you put something down to a particular reason, you think it has happened for that reason
cool down	become cooler, or make something cooler	slip up	make a careless mistake slip-up (n)
cut back (on)	reduce the amount of something, especially money that you spend	spring up	appear or be produced suddenly and quickly
die out	become weaker or less common and then disappear completely	store up	keep a lot of something so that you can use it later; do something that will cause problems in the future
dig up	remove something from under the ground by digging; dig holes in an area of land; find information by searching carefully	throw out	get rid of something that you no longer want, for example by putting it in a dustbin; force someone to leave a place or group; if someone in authority throws out a plan, proposal, etc they refuse to accept it
dry up	if something dries up or is dried up, all the water comes out of it; stop being available	throw up	produce something new or unexpected; cause something such as dust or water to rise into the air
get through	use or finish something; manage to deal with a difficult situation or stay alive until it is over; finish dealing with some work, a subject, etc		
heat up	make something hot; become hot		

Phrases, patterns and collocations

bet bet (sth) on, make a bet (with sb), safe bet	find find yourself (doing), find sb doing, find sth difficult/interesting/etc, find your way
certain know/say for certain, certain to do, make certain, certain of/about, a certain (amount of sth)	green green politics, green belt, (give sb) the green light, greenhouse, the greenhouse effect
chance take a chance (on), leave to chance, by chance, by any chance, the sb's chances of (doing), the chance to do, second chance, last chance, pure/sheer chance, there's every/no chance that	guess guess at, guess that, guess right, take/make/hazard a guess (at), rough guess, lucky guess, wild guess, educated guess, at a guess
dirt by dirt of	happen happen to do, it so happens that, as it happens
disposal waste disposal, at sb's disposal, at the disposal of	lightning thunder and lightning, a bolt/flash of lightning, struck by lightning, at lightning speed

Phrases, patterns and collocations

luck push your luck, wish sb luck, trust to luck, bring you luck, the luck of the draw, a stroke/piece of luck, as luck would have it, in luck, with any luck	risk risk sth on, risk doing, risk one's life, take a risk, run the risk of, put sth at risk, pose a risk to, the risk of, at the risk of doing
natural completely/totally natural, natural causes, natural ability, natural resources, natural selection	sun sun yourself, in the sun, sunbathe, sunlight, sunrise, sunset, sunshine
nature the nature of, by nature, in nature, Mother Nature, human nature, second nature	threat pose a threat (to), face a threat under threat, threat of, idle threat, bomb threat
odds the odds of doing, the odds are (that), the odds are in favour of/against, against all the odds	weather good/bad/etc weather, freak weather, in all weathers, under the weather, weather forecast, weatherproof
rain rain hard/heavily, pour with rain, heavy/light rain, rainbow, rainwater, caught in the rain	wind light/strong wind, gust of wind, in the wind, winds of change

Idioms

an act of God	an event such as a flood, lightning or an earthquake that is produced by natural forces, and that people have no control over
come rain or shine	used for saying that something always happens or someone always does something despite bad weather or difficult conditions
down on your luck	having a long period of difficulty finding work and earning money
draw the short straw	be chosen to do something unpleasant
have green fingers	be good at growing plants
let nature take its course	allow something to develop without trying to influence it
no rhyme or reason	used for emphasising that there is no reason or explanation for something happening in a way that is sudden and unexpected, and does not seem connected with anything that happened before
out of the blue	used for saying people have limited control over what life brings them
the luck of the draw	used when you have said that you have had good luck in order to prevent bad luck from happening to you
touch wood	

Word formation

assess	reassess, (re)assessment, assessor, assessed	instinct	instinctively
cause	causation, causal, causative	intend	intention, (un)intended, (un)intentionally
conserve	conservation, conservationist, conservatism, conservatively	mount	surmount, mountain, mountaineer/ing, (in)surmountable, mountaineous
ecology	ecologist, ecologically	mystery	mystify, mystification, mysteriously
elude	elusiveness, elusively	occur	recur, recurrence, recurrence, recurring, recurrent
erode	erosion	probable	(im)probability, improbable, (im)probably
erupt	eruption	risk	risky
extinct	extinction	seem	seemingly
favour	favouritism, favourite, (un)favourable, (un)favourably	threat	threaten, threatened, threateningly
fortune	misfortune, (un)fortunately, fortuitously	wild	wilderness, wildlife, wildness, wildly

Topic vocabulary: Chance

A Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

attribute • determine • fluctuate • foresee • gamble • meander
mutate • pick • startle • wobble

- The woman claimed to be able to the future, but I knew she was only guessing.
- In a moment of madness, I decided to everything on the turn of one card.
- It seems that one of the genes has, causing the frog to be blue.
- Following the investigation, the accident was to chance.
- When the glass fell off the table on its own, it really me.
- A casino's profits might from month to month, but you can be sure they will always make money.
- Police have yet to what caused the building to collapse.
- The first I knew of the earthquake was when the furniture started to
- Is there a winning roulette system that can help you the right number?
- As the river gets closer to the sea, it begins to across the flat lowlands.

B Choose the correct answer.

- What's the number of accidents which happen in the home each year?
A approximate B random C close D inexact
- I always take my lucky with me into an exam.
A sign B item C charm D spell
- Did you plan to meet up with Emma in London, or was it just a?
A freak B fate C coincidence D luck
- Johnnie broke the vase, but I'm sure it wasn't
A purposeful B instrumental C desirable D deliberate
- We can only as to the causes of the disaster.
A think B speculate C consider D ponder
- The of one winning the lottery is hardly worth even considering.
A hazard B luck C fortune D likelihood
- I didn't know my guess was going to be right – it was just
A pot luck B odds C draw D gamble
- Do you believe in that old about not walking under a ladder?
A curse B misfortune C uncertainty D superstition

C Complete using the correct form of the words in the boxes.

- Have you ever done something completely, like suddenly deciding to quit your job?

haphazard • spontaneous
- This government doesn't seem to have a plan and is just reacting to events in a manner.

blow • mishap
- Having an accident in the first race was a real to Johnson's ambitions of becoming world champion.
- We should get there by midnight, as long as there are no along the way.

Topic vocabulary: Nature

D If the word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick. If it is incorrect, replace it with a word or phrase in bold from another sentence.

- Nobody could have foreseen what would happen – it was just a accident.

freak • inadvertent
- The politician's comments to the press started a national scandal.

odds • statistics
- It seems to me that you can prove just about anything with
The are 7-1 against Argentina getting to the final of the competition.
- Seven people have got ill on the voyage so far. I think the cruise is

jinxed • superstitious
- Aren't people just looking for a way to control things that are really out of their control?

ascribe • assign
- Andy's been lucky enough to be to the Sydney office and he's leaving next week.

random • stray
- Wilson his defeat to bad luck.

cause • transpire
- Apparently, the car was hit by a bullet during the riot.

cause • transpire
- Just think of a number and then write it on here.
- It looks like the fire was by a discarded cigarette.
- We may never know what that fateful night.

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- It seems that **agriculture / crop** first developed in the Middle East.
- Coffee is a very important **agriculture / crop** in Brazil.
- The **drought / famine** was caused by war in the region.
- If the **drought / famine** continues, the government is planning to introduce a ban on washing cars.
- You have to stop and get out of your car to really **appreciate / exploit** the natural beauty of the area.
- Why do you think that we don't have the right to **appreciate / exploit** nature to make money?
- Some scientists still dispute that **global warming / natural disaster** is caused by human activity.
- Over half a million people were forced to leave their homes as a result of the recent **global warming / natural disaster**.
- It's been raining for days and there's a real danger of **floods / hurricanes** if it doesn't stop soon.
- This area is frequently hit by **floods / hurricanes** that start at sea and then move inland.

Phrasal verbs

F Write one word in each gap.

Global warming

There has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so, and the majority of scientists put it (1) ... to human activity. The solution, they claim, is to cut back (2) ... our consumption of fossil fuels, which produce the carbon dioxide that drives global warming. However, some scientists argue that the historical evidence shows that over time the Earth heats (3) ... and cools (4) ... naturally. According to them, we should just continue to get (5) ... the fossil fuels that are available and find alternatives when they run out. Whatever the cause of global warming, the increase in temperature is undeniable. It is predicted that over the next few decades many species will die (6) ... as once fertile areas turn to desert. Seas will rise in some areas and rivers will dry (7) ... in other areas, killing (8) ... animal and plant life that rely on them. It looks like this debate will only get more intense.

G Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

- chance upon • come across • dig up • slip up • spring up • store up • throw out • throw up

- 1 We were walking through the woods when we a trap set by hunters.
2 It's a huge risk, and we can't afford to or everything will go wrong.
3 Don't just those plastic bottles - we can recycle them.
4 Isn't it amazing how squirrels nuts to make sure they have enough to eat in the winter?
5 The new law has a number of problems for farmers that weren't expected.
6 As I was flicking through the magazine, I an article about the local nature reserve.
7 According to the evidence that has been, people have been farming this area for over a 1,000 years.
8 Organisations concerned about the environment seem to have everywhere these days.

H The phrasal verb kill off means something like 'remove'. Put the following phrasal verbs into the sentences in the correct form and tick the sentences where the phrasal verb means something like 'remove'.

- chop off • cross off • drop off • go off • peel off • set off • shave off • wipe off

- 1 After what Maria said, I think we should her the guest list.
2 Calvin the chocolate his mouth with the back of his hand.
3 Do you think Dad will ever his beard ?
4 There's a funny smell, like something's in the fridge.
5 Aren't you going to the head the fish before you serve it?
6 I'm so tired after work that I often just in front of the TV.
7 We're going to early in the morning, so try to get some sleep.
8 You need to the paper the top of the ice cream before you eat it.

Phrases, patterns and collocations

I Write one preposition in each gap.

- 1 It's a million to one against you being struck lightning.
2 We got caught the rain so we were completely soaked when we got home.
3 Many people only manage to give up gambling dirt of a lot of hard work.
4 A sudden gust wind blew the letter out of my hand.
5 I can't believe you bet your car the toss of a coin!
6 I'd love to be a cat and spend all day lying the sun.
7 I believe we're luck this time and we won't have lost our money.
8 You're either lucky nature or you have to work hard all your life.

J Write one word in each gap.

If you were to hazard a (1) at when and where the next major earthquake will strike, there's (2) chance that you'd be almost as accurate as the experts. The science of earthquake prediction is still in its infancy, which is uncomfortable, considering the threat posed (3) human civilisation. Even with vast resources at (4) disposal, often the best that scientists can do is say that (5) odds are that an earthquake will strike where one occurred before. One reason the chances (6) making an accurate prediction are so low is the nature (7) the forces involved. It seems to be impossible to tell the difference between a small earthquake and a warning tremor. Scientists need to decide whether to put lives at (8) by not issuing a warning, or constantly issue warnings about the threat (9) an earthquake that may be ignored. In the end, the odds seem to be (10) us solving this difficult problem any time soon.

K Write one word in each gap.

- 1 I think Jay plays poker, but I couldn't for certain.
2 If one species survives at the expense of another, then I think that's just selection.
3 I'll just call Jimmy to certain he can look after the dogs.
4 The Minister gave the light for the bypass to go ahead.
5 You were a bit hard on him for crashing your car - give him a chance!
6 People are their luck a bit too far when they live on the slopes of a volcano.
7 Global warming will a great threat to mankind in years to come.
8 Just at the moment we had to go out, it started to with rain.

L For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 Have you ever yourself wondering what it would be like to be someone else? I'm surprised you the test so difficult after all that revision. After wandering in the forest for an hour, Gale finally her way out.
2 The problem of conservation is essentially economic in to want to acquire more wealth. I'm quite a calm person by but things like this make me really angry.
3 Let's go through things again. I don't want to leave anything to ? Excuse me, but are you Mr Whitehouse, by any and next time you make a mistake, you're out. I mean it - this is your last

- 4 I haven't been at work all week because I've been a bit under the
According to the forecast, we're in for thunderstorms.
We've had some really awful lately, haven't we?
- 5 I was wondering how to get home when, as would have it, Ben drove past in his car.
The assistant said that I was in and that they only had one pair left but they were my size.
You've won by betting on red the last three times, but don't push your!
- 6 It so that I've already decided to do that anyway.
As it, we can cancel the demonstration because the council have changed their mind.
When a freak storm, we are not always given any warning of it.
- 7 I have to admit to feeling a amount of fear as I stepped into the lions' cage.
The press are to find out about this, and then it'll be all over the papers.
A Mr Pratt rang this afternoon about your donation to the WWF.
- 8 I you must be right about the weather - it feels hot!
Don't ask me to at her age as I'd be miles out.
You'd never they were married from the way they act in public, would you?

Idioms


M Complete each dialogue using the appropriate form of an idiom in the box.

act of God • come rain or shine • down on your luck • draw the short straw • have green fingers
let nature take its course • no rhyme or reason • out of the blue • the luck of the draw • touch wood

- 1 'I feel sorry for Mrs Shepherd.'
'Yes, she does seem to have been rather lately, doesn't she?'
- 2 'I'm sure Carol will get over the divorce eventually.'
'Yes, I think we should just and see what happens.'
- 3 'I couldn't believe it when I saw him.'
'It must have been a real shock when he turned up after all these years.'
- 4 'Does Dave still go to the football every week?'
'Oh, yes. You know him. He's there
- 5 'How come the company chose you to go to New York?'
'I don't know. It was just, I guess.'
- 6 'Why wasn't there any warning before the floods?'
'Well, it's not easy to predict that kind of is it?'
- 7 'I don't understand Harry's decision.'
'Me neither. There seems to be to it.'
- 8 'Who's babysitting tomorrow night?'
'Well, I, so I'm staying in while the others go out.'
- 9 'I'm so looking forward to the wedding this weekend.'
'The weather should be good
- 10 'I love your garden!'
'Thanks. Yes, I suppose I've always

Word formation

N Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

WWF 

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has been involved in (1) (CONSERVE) since its foundation in 1961. Its (2) (INTEND) has always been to protect (3) (WILD) against the effects of human activity. Working very closely with both expert (4) (ECOLOGIST) and ordinary local people, the organisation aims to help those animals (5) (THREAT) by the destruction of habitats. Economic growth and tourism force some species to the brink of (6) (EXTINCT). (7) (FORTUNE), the WWF work hard to ensure that animals such as the giant panda will (8) (PROBABLE) survive for a few more years yet. Refusing to accept that the problems are (9) (MOUNT), the WWF works tirelessly on a (10) (SEEM) never-ending list of projects, all of which help to protect the diversity of life on Earth.

O Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 The chances against this kind of unusual are very high. **OCCUR**
- 2 I'm not convinced that there's a link between pollution and global warming. **CAUSE**
- 3 The of the cliffs by the sea has completely changed the landscape. **ERODE**
- 4 Female animals have an need to protect their young. **INSTINCT**
- 5 The police are investigating the disappearance from the zoo of a number of animals. **MYSTERY**
- 6 We knew that getting between the whale and the ship was, but it was the only way to stop them hunting. **RISK**
- 7 What's your of the situation? **ASSESS**
- 8 We have to wait for conditions to launch the boat. **FAVOUR**
- 9 The expedition travelled miles in search of the mountain gorilla. **ELUDE**
- 10 Following the of the volcano, hundreds of villages were destroyed. **ERUPT**

P The suffix -y, -as in risky, can be added to some nouns and verbs to form adjectives. Tick the words which can have -y added to them to make adjectives. You may need to double a final letter or remove a final -e.

brain • bump • curl • flavour • guilt • hair • haste • juice • luck • lump • meat
milk • scare • shine • sport • spot • taste • waste • water • wealth

A Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

Life in extreme conditions

Until relatively recently, it was thought that extreme heat and cold presented (1) problems to living organisms and that all life existed in a narrow range of (2) temperatures. However, the discovery of extremophiles has forced a (3) of (MOUNT) (FAVOUR) (ASSESS) of that view.

Extremophiles are bacteria that survive, and even thrive, in (4) (SEEM) impossible conditions. (5) (PROBABLE) as it may seem, some exist at temperatures exceeding 80°C in geysers and hot springs, while others live in the freezing conditions of the Antarctic (6) (MILD). While most species of larger animals are (7) (THREAT) by global warming, even to the point of (8) (EXTINCT), that kind of (9) (ECOLOGY) change may actually benefit the extremophiles. These (10) (MYSTERY) organisms may survive long after the human race.

(1 mark per answer)

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 11 We **wouldn't** have had a problem if you **haven't** / **hadn't** mentioned it to Tony.
- 12 If you **would** / **should** happen to bump into James, ask him to call me, would you?
- 13 We should take our tent with us **in case** / **unless** we can't find rooms to stay in.
- 14 If you had been more careful, you **wouldn't have** / **have had** an accident.
- 15 If he **was** / **had been** born two hundred years later, would Mozart have become a pop star?
- 16 **Unless** / **Otherwise** we pay the electricity bill soon, they might cut us off.
- 17 It would have been a boring film **but for** / **if not** the action scenes, which were excellent.
- 18 We'll hire a car when we get there, **supposing** / **providing** it's not too expensive.

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 19 The only reason I haven't moved to London yet is the cost. **for**
Had I would already have moved to London.
- 20 What do you think was the reason for the failure? **down**
What do you to?
- 21 Ian was ill yesterday so he didn't go into work. **weather**
Ian was yesterday so he didn't go into work.
- 22 If the council stopped wasting money, more people might approve of them. **to**
Were money, more people might approve of them.
- 23 The doctor's advice was to just wait and see what happened and the baby would be fine. **nature**
The doctor said that we should and the baby would be fine.

D Write one word in each gap.

- 24 If the English team can work together, they should win. **so**
The English team should win, work together.
- 25 I made a slight mistake at the beginning, so my whole answer to the maths problem was wrong. **slipped**
My answer to the maths problem would have been right at the beginning.
- 26 There's a good chance that Ed will be picked for the team. **being**
Ed's for the team are good. (2 marks per answer)
- 27 During your stay, all the hotel's facilities are your disposal.
- 28 Pete gave up smoking dint of a lot of determination and willpower.
- 29 the risk of appearing rude, Minister, would you please answer the question?
- 30 I don't have a watch, but a guess I would say it was about eleven o'clock.
- 31 John's a very keen fisherman and goes out all weathers.
- 32 I realised I didn't have any money on me, but luck would have it I wasn't far from the bank.
- 33 I did a lot of research before the job interview because I didn't want to leave anything chance.
- 34 Dad's not much of a gambler, but he does occasionally bet a football match. (1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 The new regulations have up a number of problems for the company.
A come
B thrown
C got
D moved
 - 36 We on the beach now if we hadn't missed the plane.
A might have lain
B would lie
C could be lying
D would have lain
 - 37 I admit breaking the window, but it wasn't
A instrumental
B purposeful
C deliberate
D desirable
 - 38 Ian Mills won the election all the odds.
A despite
B without
C against
D below
 - 39 We're saving for our holiday, so we're back on luxuries this month.
A dropping
B moving
C giving
D cutting
 - 40 It would have been a great journey, we not got lost along the way.
A had
B would
C should
D might
 - 41 Nobody wanted to tell Richard he wasn't invited, but I drew the short so I had to do it.
A straw
B stick
C pole
D rod
 - 42 Scientists are predicting that the volcano might erupt so people have been from the area.
A escaped
B emigrated
C exported
D evacuated
- (1 mark per answer)
- Total mark:/50