

A Choose **a, b, c** or **d**.

- 1 I _ _ _ _ the new museum yet. Is it nice?**
- a** don't visit
b haven't been visiting
c haven't visited
d am not visiting
- 2 Monica hasn't finished her homework _ _ _ _ .**
- a** already
b still
c yet
d recently
- 3 Toby is happy now because he _ _ _ _ his dream job.**
- a** is finding
b finds
c has been finding
d has found
- 4 Marie's in a rock band. She _ _ _ _ the electric guitar.**
- a** has played
b is playing
c plays
d has been playing
- 5 Oh no! There _ _ _ _ the last bus!**
- a** has gone
b has been
c goes
d is going
- 6 There you are! I _ _ _ _ for you all morning!**
- a** have looked
b am looking
c have been looking
d look
- 7 _ _ _ _ lunch yet? Would you like to join us?**
- a** Are you having
b Do you have
c Have you been having
d Have you had
- 8 Jack doesn't use the car during the week because he _ _ _ _ to work.**
- a** is walking
b walks
c has been walking
d has walked
- 9 I can't buy those shoes because _ _ _ _ all my money.**
- a** already I've spent
b I've been spending already
c I've already spent
d already have I spent
- 10 She needs to go for a walk. She _ _ _ _ at her desk all day.**
- a** has been sitting
b has sat
c is sitting
d sits
- 11 I _ _ _ _ anything like it before. It's amazing!**
- a** don't see
b am not seeing
c haven't been seeing
d haven't seen
- 12 You should help Lucy because she _ _ _ _ it before.**
- a** hasn't done
b doesn't do
c hasn't been doing
d isn't doing
- 13 We _ _ _ _ them several emails, but they still haven't responded.**
- a** are sending
b send
c have been sending
d have sent
- 14 Call her at the office. She is _ _ _ _ there at this time.**
- a** seldom
b usually
c rarely
d regularly
- 15 Karen _ _ _ _ to driving lorries. She has been doing it since she left school.**
- a** gets used
b is getting used
c is used
d has been getting used

B For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1 I still have to inform Liz about the new timetable.

anything

I _____ to Liz about the new timetable yet.

2 Jack's in Italy; he'll be back next week.

has

Jack _____; he'll be back next week.

3 This is the first time I've gone for a ride on a camel.

ridden

I've _____ before.

4 Karen went to sleep ten hours ago and she still hasn't woken up!

sleeping

Karen _____ ten hours!

5 This is my first attempt to play the violin.

ever

This is the _____ played the violin.

6 Your dog has the really annoying habit of eating my shoes!

always

Your dog _____ shoes!

7 I'd never tasted Chinese food, but now I'm becoming familiar with it.

getting

I'd never tasted Chinese food, but now _____ it.

8 Jane started her diet last summer and she is still on it.

dieting

Jane _____ last summer.

9 Mary has been a professional tennis player for eight years.

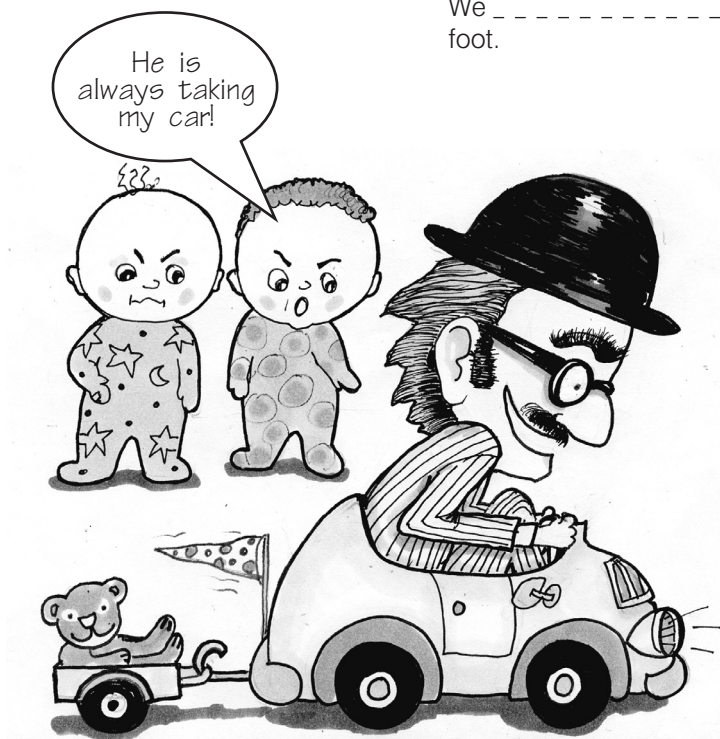
played

Mary _____ for eight years.

10 It's normal for us to walk to school.

used

We _____ to school on foot.



A Choose **a, b, c** or **d**.

1 At the moment, the grocer _ _ _ _ the potatoes to see how heavy they are.

- a weighs
- b has weighed
- c is weighing
- d has been weighing

2 This soup _ _ _ _ awful! What's in it?

- a smells
- b is smelling
- c has smelt
- d smelled

3 We _ _ _ _ of visiting Egypt this year.

- a have thought
- b think
- c will think
- d are thinking

4 Sally _ _ _ _ a very calm person; she never gets angry.

- a is being
- b has been
- c is
- d was being

5 I _ _ _ _ that school. I was so glad to leave.

- a had been hating
- b was hating
- c would hate
- d hated

6 _ _ _ _ your own car?

- a Have you been having
- b Do you have
- c Are you having
- d Had you been having

7 That hat _ _ _ _ to Suzanna.

- a is belonging
- b used to be belonging
- c belonged
- d was belonging

8 I _ _ _ _ he'll want to go sightseeing when he comes.

- a was supposed
- b had supposed
- c was supposing
- d suppose

9 They _ _ _ _ very noisy just now; they're usually so quiet.

- a are
- b are being
- c have been
- d would have been

10 The chef _ _ _ _ our dishes right now to see whose is the best.

- a is tasting
- b tastes
- c has tasted
- d has been tasting

11 I _ _ _ _ what he is saying.

- a haven't been understanding
- b am not understanding
- c don't understand
- d haven't been understood

12 Aunt Jane _ _ _ _ us the day before she disappeared.

- a has visited
- b would visit
- c had visited
- d used to visit

13 _ _ _ _ her own apartment?

- a Does she possess
- b Is she possessing
- c Has she been possessing
- d Is she possessed

14 How much _ _ _ _ ?

- a is the suitcase weighing
- b has the suitcase weighed
- c has the suitcase been weighed
- d does the suitcase weigh

15 I _ _ _ _ it was sunny today. I don't like the rain.

- a am wishing
- b wish
- c had wished
- d have wished

B Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

1 I'm seeing the Craigs this evening.

- A Just now, in the evening, I'm looking at the Craigs.
- B This evening I'll be watching a film called "The Craigs".
- C I'm looking out of the window this evening and I can see the Craigs.
- D I've arranged to meet the Craigs later today in the evening.

2 Don't mind Reg; he's just being silly.

- A Pay no attention to Reg; it's in his nature to be silly.
- B Don't worry! Reg has just stopped acting in a silly way.
- C Pay no attention to Reg; he's acting in an uncharacteristically silly way.
- D It's not worth trying to look after someone who is as silly as Reg.

3 It's easy to see that he's having the time of his life.

- A You can easily understand that he's really enjoying himself just now.
- B It's not hard to understand that his life is passing very quickly.
- C Anyone can work out that the time he has is very important to him.
- D It's very clear that he's in serious danger.

4 I'm thinking of moving to Canada.

- A My memories of when I moved to Canada are coming back to me just now.
- B I may go abroad to live in Canada.
- C In my thoughts just now are the things someone said about their decision to live in Canada.
- D I want to describe what it's like to move to Canada, so that's what I'm imagining.

5 The dog is smelling the runaway prisoner's shoe.

- A The dog smells like someone's shoe.
- B The dog is doing something to make the prisoner's shoe smelly.
- C The dog has left its smell on the prisoner's shoe.
- D The dog is learning from the prisoner's shoe what the prisoner smells like.

A Choose **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**.

- 1 **Mary** _ _ _ _ near the sea when she was a little girl.
 - a was living
 - b used to live
 - c would live
 - d had lived
- 2 **The town flooded because it had been raining** _ _ _ _ eight days!
 - a since
 - b until
 - c for
 - d by
- 3 **Frank** _ _ _ _ his finger while he was playing basketball.
 - a was breaking
 - b had been breaking
 - c has broken
 - d broke
- 4 **They** _ _ _ _ by the time I got there.
 - a had eaten
 - b have eaten
 - c ate
 - d had been eating
- 5 **When they moved to France, they all** _ _ _ _ French lessons.
 - a had been started
 - b had been starting
 - c started
 - d used to start
- 6 **Sara was excited because she** _ _ _ _ by plane before.
 - a didn't travel
 - b hadn't travelled
 - c wasn't travelling
 - d wasn't travelled
- 7 **He paid for the window he** _ _ _ _ .
 - a was breaking
 - b had broken
 - c had been breaking
 - d broken
- 8 **Linda** _ _ _ _ her homework for about ten minutes when her friend called.
 - a had done
 - b was doing
 - c had been doing
 - d did
- 9 **People in this town are very friendly and I made friends** _ _ _ _ I moved here.
 - a while
 - b as soon as
 - c since
 - d already
- 10 **They** _ _ _ _ home when their car broke down.
 - a were driving
 - b had driven
 - c drive
 - d would drive
- 11 **We didn't stop crying** _ _ _ _ the film.
 - a as
 - b while
 - c during
 - d since
- 12 **Ian went to get a shopping trolley as I** _ _ _ _ the car.
 - a used to parking
 - b was parking
 - c would park
 - d had been parking
- 13 **The twins** _ _ _ _ vegetables when they were children.
 - a weren't eating
 - b weren't eaten
 - c hadn't been eating
 - d didn't use to eat
- 14 **It had been a long time** _ _ _ _ I'd seen Mark.
 - a ago
 - b since
 - c until
 - d yet
- 15 **They** _ _ _ _ our offer, so we are not going to work together.
 - a hadn't accepted
 - b hadn't been accepting
 - c aren't accepting
 - d didn't accept

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

REMEMBERING

(0) As I drove into my hometown, I felt very strange. I hadn't been back (1) _____ more than twenty years! Many things had changed (2) _____ I left, and I was wondering if our old house still existed (3) _____ I turned into my old road and saw that everything was exactly the same. Suddenly, I remembered how we (4) _____ play hide-and-seek and football and tag on this street. It seemed like our road was the centre of the world! None of my family lived here any more; my last relative to leave was cousin Jake, and that was about five years (5) _____ . Poor Jake always (6) _____ our town and wanted to leave as soon as he could but, for some strange reason, we all left (7) _____ him. Life is very strange sometimes. I stopped the car in front of our old house and looked at our front door (8) _____ a few moments. It (9) _____ to be the busiest and noisiest house in the street. The door (10) _____ always open and (11) _____ the end of each day, almost everyone on our street (12) _____ been in and out of our house at least once. Now, there was just silence.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 0 | A During | B As | C Until | D Since |
| 1 | A before | B by | C for | D while |
| 2 | A as | B since | C during | D just |
| 3 | A until | B during | C afterwards | D lately |
| 4 | A used | B had | C did | D would |
| 5 | A before | B since | C ago | D already |
| 6 | A hating | B hates | C hated | D hate |
| 7 | A then | B before | C after | D recently |
| 8 | A since | B for | C until | D while |
| 9 | A had | B would | C use | D used |
| 10 | A would | B was | C did | D been |
| 11 | A until | B by | C for | D since |
| 12 | A would | B were | C had | D could |

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 You'd better take a jacket in case the weather _ _ _ _ cold.

- a will turn
- b will be turning
- c turns
- d is turning

2 The baby _ _ _ _ by the time we get home tonight.

- a will sleep
- b is sleeping
- c sleeps
- d will be sleeping

3 "Look at those dark clouds!"
"Yes, _ _ _ _ very soon."

- a it's going to rain
- b it's raining
- c it will have rained
- d it shall rain

4 "When will he make up his mind?"
"I think he's finally on the point _ _ _ _ a decision."

- a to make
- b for making
- c about to make
- d of making

5 By the end of this year, my parents _ _ _ _ for thirty years.

- a are married
- b will have married
- c will have been married
- d have been married

6 "Is she coming to the party next week?"
"She'll only come if you _ _ _ _ her yourself."

- a will ask
- b are asking
- c ask
- d have asked

7 Jason hopes he _ _ _ _ into that university.

- a gets
- b is getting
- c to be getting
- d will have been getting

8 "Will you be celebrating your birthday?"
"Yes, I _ _ _ _ some friends to the funfair."

- a take
- b will be taken
- c am taking
- d will have been taken

9 You mustn't laugh when Julie _ _ _ _ into the room, no matter how funny she looks.

- a will walk
- b will be walking
- c has been walking
- d walks

10 Jane won't be at the office, she _ _ _ _ home by now.

- a will go
- b will have been gone
- c will have gone
- d will have been going

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 I'll go home after the game has finished.

until

I _____ the game has finished.

4 The school year starts at the beginning of September.

due

The school year _____ at the beginning of September.

2 Marcia's on the point of taking her driving test.

about

Marcia's _____ her driving test.

5 Tania's won first prize; I'm sure she'll be really happy.

going

Tania _____ really happy; she's won first prize.

3 We'll prepare some food because they might be hungry when they arrive.

case

Just _____ when they arrive, we'll prepare some food.

C For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A MAGICAL EVENING

The audience is seated and waiting. The performance is (0) _____ *due* _____ to start at any moment. However, this is no ordinary theatre. We are in an ancient open air theatre and the performance we are on the (1) _____ of seeing is a modern version of an ancient Greek tragedy. As soon (2) _____ the first actor appears on the stage, the tension and excitement begins. The play is dramatic and the actors give strong performances. The audience has become completely mesmerised (3) _____ the time the performance finishes.

This performance is part (4) _____ an annual theatre festival held at the Ancient Theatre of Epidavros. The programmes are planned months in advance. This year's programme is (5) _____ to include both Greek and foreign theatre companies and promises to be one of the best so far. By the end of August, many famous actors will (6) _____ performed in the comedies and tragedies that have been presented during the festival.

Of course, this festival (7) _____ place in summer. Sitting in an ancient theatre on a warm night, watching ancient drama is a magical experience. To make the most of this experience you should go for the weekend. For example, next weekend, Aristophane's comedy, "The Frogs" (8) _____ playing. Book tickets for Saturday night, but arrive in Epidavros on the Saturday morning. After settling into your hotel, you (9) _____ have time to relax and go for a swim. After a late lunch, return to your hotel to get ready for the night's performance. The performance (10) _____ at 9 o'clock, so don't be late. Remember, there's quite a long walk from the carpark to the theatre.

So, if all goes according to plan, this (11) _____ next weekend, you will (12) _____ enjoying this unique experience. I'm certain you'll want to come again.

A Choose a, b, c or d.

1 His new house is _ _ _ _ to the train station than his old one.

- a nearest
- b nearly
- c nearer
- d near

2 That documentary was _ _ _ _ ; I really enjoyed it.

- a very interested
- b most interesting
- c interested enough
- d too interesting

3 She bought a _ _ _ _ statue from that shop.

- a beautiful red African wooden
- b red African wooden beautiful
- c wooden beautiful red African
- d beautiful wooden red African

4 This is _ _ _ _ difficult for me to do. You'll have to do it.

- a very
- b most
- c enough
- d too

5 They make _ _ _ _ sandwiches in town in that shop.

- a tastier
- b the tastiest
- c tastiest
- d most tasty

6 They have built _ _ _ _ houses by the river.

- a three enormous amazing glass
- b glass amazing three enormous
- c three amazing enormous glass
- d amazing three enormous glass

7 He came _ _ _ _ to winning the competition.

- a closely
- b more closely
- c closer enough
- d close

8 If Sue can do it, so can you. She's _ _ _ _ than you!

- a smarter
- b any smarter
- c as smart
- d no smarter

9 That road isn't _ _ _ _ for buses.

- a enough wide
- b too wide
- c widest
- d wide enough

10 The longer I work here, _ _ _ _ I dislike my colleagues.

- a more
- b the most
- c the more
- d very much

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 The coffee was too bitter for me to drink.

sweet

The coffee _____ for me to drink.

4 The play we saw last week was better than this one.

good

This play _____ the one we saw last week.

2 The test was easier than I thought it would be.

difficult

The test was _____ I thought it would be.

5 Burglary is the most common crime in this area.

less

Other crimes _____ burglary in this area.

3 I've never read a book as funny as this before.

ever

This is the _____ read.

C For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

GENTLE GIANTS

Elephants are (0) _____ *the* _____ largest land animals. There are two types of elephant: the Asian, found in India and south-east Asia, and the African, which lives in Africa. The African elephant is larger and has much larger ears (1) _____ the Asian elephant. An African elephant's large ears are (2) _____ fans; by moving them backwards and forwards the elephant keeps itself cool. Perhaps the (3) _____ unusual and characteristic feature of an elephant is its trunk, which has many of the same functions (4) _____ a human arm and hand.

Despite the elephant's great size and strength, it is not nearly (5) _____ aggressive as many other large animals. Elephants live in family groups with a female leader, usually the mother or grandmother of the whole group. Perhaps friendship is the most interesting aspect (6) _____ elephant society. Because elephants can live for (7) _____ than seventy years, friendships can last (8) _____ decades. When elephants meet they touch each other's face and body with their trunks.

Elephants eat and drink enormous amounts. As the dry season approaches, food and water become harder and (9) _____ to find. When there is (10) _____ longer enough food for them (11) _____ eat, elephants may have to walk up to eighty kilometres to find food and water.

Elephants take care of each other. If an elephant is (12) _____ upset or frightened to be able to stand up, the other elephants in the family support it by standing close and caressing it. Elephants are indeed wonderful and caring creatures.

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 Physics _ _ _ _ much more difficult now than last year.

- a are
- b is
- c have been
- d is being

2 "Why hasn't Jim come today?"
"He has _ _ _ _ flu."

- a some
- b another
- c the
- d a

3 I was hoping she could give me _ _ _ _ news.

- a some
- b a
- c any
- d another

4 "What did you think of Golden Getaway?"
"It's _ _ _ _ movie."

- a a really exciting
- b exciting
- c the exciting
- d the really exciting

5 The writer of this old text claims that _ _ _ _ is not a mythical beast.

- a a dragon
- b the dragon
- c dragon
- d any dragon

6 I can't afford chocolate that costs \$14 _ _ _ _ bar!

- a for the
- b one
- c the
- d a

7 My sister wants to learn to play _ _ _ _ violin.

- a on
- b the
- c a
- d on a

8 It was _ _ _ _ furniture that everyone liked it.

- a such a lovely
- b the really lovely
- c such lovely
- d a really lovely

9 How _ _ _ _ did you bring?

- a many luggages
- b much luggage
- c big a luggage
- d many luggage

10 Our house is in the suburbs. Actually, it's not far from _ _ _ _ outskirts.

- a the
- b any
- c an
- d some

B For questions 1–12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Last week I was off school for (0) _____ a _____ few days. At first I thought that I had (1) _____ flu but, when I found out that I didn't have (2) _____ temperature, I knew that it was just (3) _____ cold. After the first day, it was rather boring, but then (4) _____ gran played a few (5) _____ of chess with me. I tried not to sit too close to her though, because I had (6) _____ cough. In fact, my mum bought a big brown glass (7) _____ of cough medicine, but it tasted so bad that I refused to have (8) _____ more after the first spoonful. However, my gran got a big (9) _____ of honey and gave me some in hot tea. That was certainly tastier than the cough medicine and I think it helped just as much. When I got a bit better, I remembered I had some maths, which (10) _____ not my favourite subject, to do for homework. I wanted to get up to do it, but then I realised that, after so many days (11) _____ bed, I really needed (12) _____ exercise.

C For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1 People claim that elephants always remember things.

the

It is claimed that _____ forgets.

4 She'd never given me such depressing news before.

most

Her news _____ I'd ever received from her.

2 I must say I was happy when she said "thank you".

thanks

I must say that _____ very welcome and made me really happy.

5 I sometimes get more useful advice from the police than I expect.

me

Sometimes the advice _____ more useful than I expect.

3 I only let people buy my paintings for £1,000 or more.

least

£1,000 _____ my paintings for.

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 1 "Are there any sandwiches left?"
"Very _ _ _ _ ; you'd better hurry up if you want one!"
- a a few
b little
c few
d a little
- 2 "I'm going by train."
"Have you got _ _ _ _ money for the fare?"
- a enough
b too much
c several
d a few
- 3 The River Nile flows into _ _ _ _ Mediterranean Sea.
- a a
b an
c the
d any
- 4 _ _ _ _ information about the incident was given to journalists.
- a Few
b Little
c An
d Several
- 5 "I'm afraid we're going to be late."
"Don't drive so fast! You're going at 70 miles _ _ _ _ hour!"
- a your
b a
c an
d the
- 6 "What did your teacher say?"
"She said that there were _ _ _ _ mistakes in this essay than my last one."
- a more
b many
c most
d no
- 7 "Tom and Andrew don't like cauliflower."
"No, they don't, but _ _ _ _ boys love broccoli!"
- a neither
b every
c each
d both
- 8 Neither Sandra _ _ _ _ Thomas enjoyed the documentary film.
- a and
b either
c or
d nor
- 9 "Would you like a little cheese?"
"No thanks, but we'd love _ _ _ _ ice cream!"
- a any
b a few
c some
d a
- 10 There isn't _ _ _ _ more work to do now, so you can go home.
- a many
b no
c much
d some
- 11 There are _ _ _ _ students in class today than there were yesterday.
- a less
b a few
c a little
d fewer
- 12 "Where's Dan?"
"He's still _ _ _ _ work."
- a his
b at the
c at
d at a

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1 I've got less money than you have.

much

I haven't _____ you have.

4 Both Jill and Anna refused to attend the meeting.

agreed

Neither Jill _____ to the meeting.

2 I didn't get up early enough to catch the eight o'clock train.

late

I _____ catch the eight o'clock train.

5 Every child must take a packed lunch on the trip.

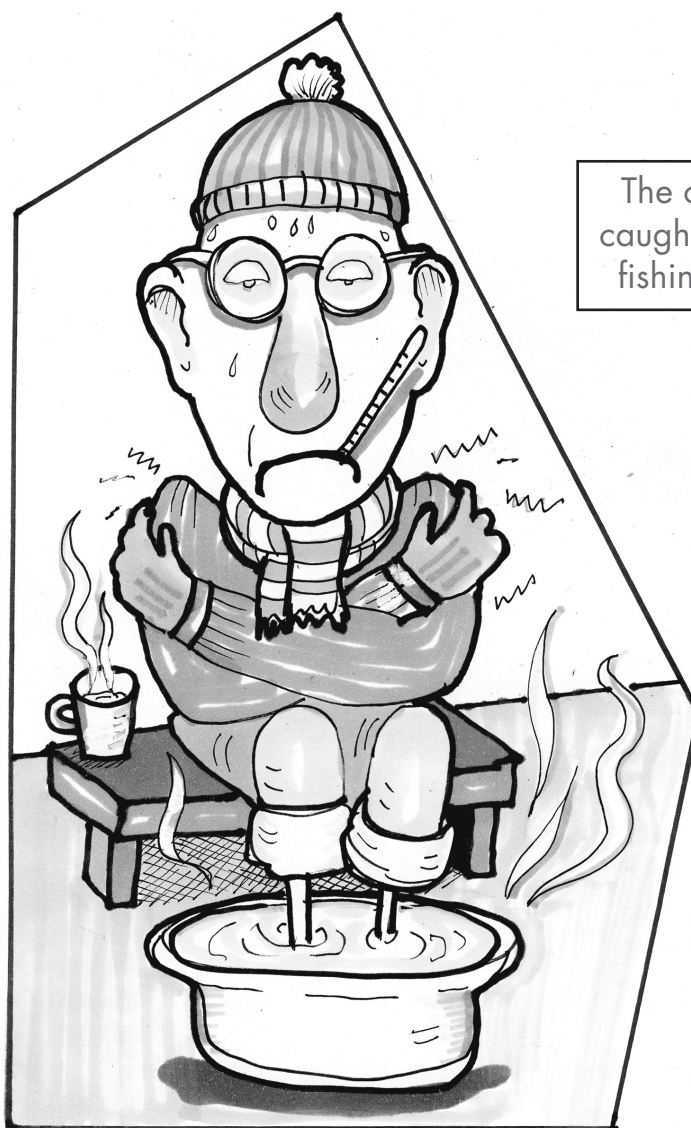
to

All _____ take a packed lunch with them on the trip.

3 Can you handle the whole group on your own?

deal

Can you _____ people on your own?



The only thing Eric caught when he went fishing was **a** cold.

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 1** "You don't arrive home late any more."
"That's because I leave work early to avoid _ _ _ _ in the rush hour."
a to drive
b drive
c driving
d driven
- 2** I used to be a good cyclist, but now I've forgotten how _ _ _ _ .
a to ride
b about riding
c to be ridden
d to have ridden
- 3** "Did my son pass the test?"
"I'm sorry _ _ _ _ you that he didn't pass."
a about telling
b having told
c to be told
d to tell
- 4** "Are you going to the party on Saturday?"
"We're working, but we may _ _ _ _ after we've finished."
a be gone
b go
c are going
d will go
- 5** "Bob's accepted a job offer in Scotland."
"Really? I can't imagine _ _ _ _ in a foreign country."
a having lived and worked
b to live and work
c been living and working
d living and working
- 6** "You should never have lent Pamela that money."
"I know, I regret _ _ _ _ it to her."
a giving
b to give
c for giving
d about giving
- 7** It's easy _ _ _ _ why she's so popular; she's got such a great sense of humour.
a to be understood
b having understood
c being understood
d to understand
- 8** "I'm worried Jack will forget his keys."
"Don't worry, I'll remind _ _ _ _ them before I leave."
a he take
b him to take
c him taking
d that he take
- 9** Denise stopped _ _ _ _ sweets because she wanted to lose weight.
a to eat
b having eaten
c for eating
d eating
- 10** Julian is excited about _ _ _ _ on holiday next month.
a having gone
b to go
c going
d being gone

B For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 My parents made me go for a walk with the dog.

take

I _____ dog for a walk by my parents.

- 2 They let her borrow their car yesterday.

allowed

She _____ their car yesterday.

- 3 It would be a good idea if Chris spent the weekend with us.

better

Chris _____ the weekend with us.

- 4 Liz is in the habit of going to bed late at weekends.

tends

Liz _____ late at weekends.

- 5 He became a politician after he'd worked as a lawyer for many years.

went

After he'd worked as a lawyer for many years, he _____ a politician.

- 6 It's difficult for me to read her handwriting.

difficulty

I _____ her handwriting.

- 7 Abdul suggested that his friend should apologise to the teacher.

advised

Abdul _____ to the teacher.

- 8 I'm willing to water your garden while you're away.

mind

I _____ garden while you're away.

- 9 This machine can heat and cool a room.

ability

This machine _____ and cool a room.

- 10 I don't recommend that you visit the museum; it's a waste of money.

worth

It's _____ ; it's a waste of money.

C For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

HOLIDAYS UNDER THE STARS

More and more people are starting to think that it's a (0) waste of money paying large amounts to stay in hotels. Although some people like luxurious holidays, others (1) _____ rather go on a simple camping holiday. The attraction of camping is that it offers people the chance (2) _____ enjoy the great outdoors. Dedicated campers love (3) _____ away from the city and exploring the countryside; they hate (4) _____ stuck inside a small, hot hotel room.

Some people (5) _____ staying in organised campsites to setting up camp in the wild. Whatever the type of camping holiday, it's important (6) _____ to forget to take the appropriate equipment, clothing and food. Every camper's basic equipment (7) _____ include a good tent, sleeping bags and cooking and eating utensils. Make sure you learn (8) _____ to put up your tent before you go camping. If you're camping in the wild, it's important to know where to set up your campsite. Choose a site that is high and dry, with trees to shelter you from the wind. It's best to avoid (9) _____ up your tent close to a river. A happy camper is a camper who is prepared. Once you're in the wild, miles from the nearest town, it's (10) _____ late to go running to the shops for something you've forgotten.

Camping is something everyone should try at least once. So go on, try it! Who knows, you (11) _____ end up addicted, like my family. All week we wait for the weekend so that we can head for the hills and (12) _____ camping!

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 If Paul _ _ _ _ the job, he will be very happy.

- a will get
- b is getting
- c gets
- d had got

2 I wouldn't have known if I _ _ _ _ watched the news.

- a haven't
- b hadn't
- c didn't
- d wouldn't have

3 "Have you seen that film?"

"No, I wish I _ _ _ _ ."

- a had
- b have
- c did
- d would

4 "Would you like to go to the lake?"

"I'd rather we _ _ _ _ to the beach."

- a go
- b be going
- c had gone
- d went

5 "It doesn't look like we'll be going on a picnic."

"No, I wish it _ _ _ _ raining!"

- a could stop
- b would stop
- c had stopped
- d stops

6 _ _ _ _ you found a wallet full of money, what would you do?

- a Providing
- b Supposing
- c In case
- d Unless

7 "Will James win the race?"

"Not _ _ _ _ he trains harder."

- a unless
- b even if
- c only if
- d on condition

8 We'd better hurry, _ _ _ _ we'll be late.

- a as long as
- b in case
- c unless
- d otherwise

9 We won't be late if we _ _ _ _ the train.

- a caught
- b had caught
- c are catching
- d catch

10 I'd sooner she _ _ _ _ me before she'd sent that email.

- a had phoned
- b phoned
- c would phone
- d would have phoned

B Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

1 We won't go on the excursion unless the weather is fine.

- A We'll go on the excursion even if the weather isn't fine.
- B Providing the weather's fine, we'll go on the excursion.
- C Regardless of the weather, we won't go on the excursion.
- D We won't go on the excursion in case the weather isn't fine.

2 I'd never have learnt to ski if it hadn't been for Ruth.

- A I showed Ruth how to ski.
- B I learnt how to ski, in spite of Ruth.
- C Ruth taught me how to ski.
- D I never learnt to ski because of Ruth.

3 You can go to the party as long as your sister goes.

- A Your sister's going to the party, so you can't go.
- B Even if you go to the party, your sister won't go.
- C Your sister will go to the party in case you go.
- D Unless your sister goes to the party, you can't go.

4 The children regret not listening to their mother's advice.

- A The children wish that they had listened to what their mother had suggested.
- B The children are sorry they listened to their mother's advice.
- C The children wish their mother had given them some advice.
- D The children wish they hadn't done what their mother had advised.

5 Denise acts as if she were the boss.

- A Denise isn't the boss, but she behaves like one.
- B Denise is the boss and behaves like one.
- C When Denise was the boss, she behaved like one.
- D We know Denise is the boss because of the way she acts.

- C** For questions 1–12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

ZOOS

Humans have kept animals in captivity (0) since ancient times. Nowadays, however, zoos are involved mainly with education, conservation and research.

Today, (1) _____ a zoo takes care of a wild animal, it looks after all the animal's needs. In a modern zoo, the animal's enclosure resembles its natural environment and if the animal (2) _____ special treatment, the zoo provides it. The animal's health is extremely important. Animals are encouraged to behave as they would in the wild. If an animal was locked up in a cage, it (3) _____ become unhappy. Modern zoos, wanting to avoid this, try to make their animals feel as (4) _____ they were living in their natural environment.

Experts know that, if we keep destroying animal habitats, many species (5) _____ be lost for ever. Zoos can help endangered species. As long (6) _____ zoos run successful breeding programmes, many animals will avoid extinction. If these programmes had been started earlier, we would not (7) _____ lost so many species already. "We wish we (8) _____ known how fast species were disappearing in the past," says researcher, John Davis. "Many species will continue to disappear (9) _____ we act immediately. That's why our research is so important."

Now, with fewer opportunities to see animals in the wild, zoos are often the only places where we can experience animals first-hand. Education officer, Mary Jackson says, "Human contact with animals is important. We'd rather children (10) _____ contact with animals even if they're in zoos. It's high (11) _____ we all learnt about the problems facing animals today. And zoos are not only interesting for children. (12) _____ if we are elderly, the natural world has something new to teach us."

- D** For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 It's a pity Hannah doesn't study harder.
only
If _____ study harder.</p> | <p>6 It's time for the children to go to bed.
high
It's _____ to bed.</p> |
| <p>2 Provided we were back by midnight, we were allowed to go out.
condition
We were allowed to go out
_____ back by midnight.</p> | <p>7 Jane stayed at home all day because her mother said she'd ring.
case
Jane stayed at home all day
_____.</p> |
| <p>3 If I had seen him, I would have told him the truth.
otherwise
I _____ I would have told him the truth.</p> | <p>8 In my opinion, you should leave immediately.
were
If _____ leave immediately.</p> |
| <p>4 If it stops raining, we'll go camping.
unless
We _____ it stops raining.</p> | <p>9 Patrick might study hard, but he still won't pass that exam.
even
Patrick won't pass that exam,
_____ hard.</p> |
| <p>5 I'd prefer you to start tennis lessons.
sooner
I'd _____ up tennis.</p> | <p>10 People think they are very rich because of the way they dress, but they aren't.
as
They dress _____ very rich.</p> |

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 1 _____ you get me a newspaper while you're out at the shops?
 - a Needn't
 - b Would
 - c Should
 - d May
- 2 "I've got to iron these clothes, but I'm not feeling well."
"_____ I iron them for you?"
 - a Shall
 - b Supposed
 - c Have to
 - d Ought
- 3 I _____ for the dog. It had come back by itself.
 - a needn't look
 - b may not have looked
 - c mustn't have looked
 - d didn't need to look
- 4 "Where did you manage to find \$10,000 to buy the car?"
"I _____ to pay for it in ten instalments of \$1,000."
 - a didn't have
 - b was allowed
 - c could
 - d was let
- 5 "I told your assistant that he could go home."
"Oh no! You _____ that."
 - a oughtn't do
 - b hadn't better do
 - c won't have done
 - d weren't supposed to do
- 6 "Did you tell Fran about it?"
"Yeah, but I _____! She already knew."
 - a mustn't have
 - b needn't have
 - c hadn't to
 - d didn't need
- 7 To my surprise, Ann _____ help us on that occasion.
 - a was able to
 - b could
 - c must
 - d should
- 8 Surely you _____ known what they were going to do?
 - a may have
 - b can have
 - c must have
 - d better have
- 9 "Dave didn't complete the task successfully."
"Well, he _____ to have done it the way I'd suggested."
 - a ought
 - b should
 - c may
 - d had better
- 10 "Tina got lost on the way."
"She _____ have been paying attention to the road signs."
 - a needed
 - b had better
 - c needn't
 - d can't

B Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

- 1 **She must have known what was going to happen.**
 - A She had to know what was going to happen.
 - B She ought to have known what was going to happen.
 - C She can't have been unaware of what was going to happen.
 - D She was supposed to be aware of what was going to happen.
- 2 **Liz couldn't have understood what they wanted.**
 - A In all probability, Liz didn't understand what they wanted.
 - B Liz needn't have understood what they wanted.
 - C Liz must have understood what they wanted.
 - D Liz shouldn't have understood what they wanted.
- 3 **He ought to ask Kelly for help.**
 - A He has to ask Kelly for help.
 - B He had better ask Kelly for help.
 - C He's supposed to ask Kelly for help.
 - D He could ask Kelly for help.
- 4 **I was supposed to call her back, but I forgot to.**
 - A I forgot to call her back even though I was able to.
 - B I should have called her back, but I forgot to.
 - C I would have called her back, but I forgot to.
 - D I might have called her back, but I forgot to.
- 5 **You aren't allowed to leave the building.**
 - A You may not leave the building.
 - B You don't need to leave the building.
 - C You couldn't leave the building.
 - D You needn't leave the building.

C For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1 You ought to hide the truth from her.

better

You _____ her find out the truth.

2 It was unkind of you not to invite Clara as well as Thalia.

ought

You _____ Clara an invitation as well as Thalia.

3 I could have fed the kids; it wasn't necessary for them to bring packed lunches.

brought

The kids _____ packed lunches; I could have fed them.

4 They faced a difficult problem, but they managed to solve it.

were

Although they faced a difficult problem, they _____ a solution to it.

5 There's no way that that was Keira; she isn't as tall as Keira is.

been

That _____ Keira; she isn't as tall as Keira is.

D For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Last week I decided to find out whether I (0) could ski well enough to go skiing with my older cousins. I don't know when they started, but it (1) _____ have been when they were very young because they have been (2) _____ to ski very well for as long as I (3) _____ remember. I took up the sport last year but, since I didn't have quite (4) _____ money to pay for lessons, I (5) _____ to ask my sister to teach me. She actually explained things very well, so I soon knew what I (6) _____ supposed to do, but of (7) _____ this is not the same as (8) _____ able to put the knowledge into practice when you are actually skiing. Anyway, after I'd had a few lessons, she must (9) _____ thought that I wasn't doing too badly because she said I (10) _____ as well go out and practise on my own.

To cut a long story short, when I met my cousins on the ski slopes, they suggested that we'd (11) _____ ski on one of the easier slopes since I wasn't very experienced. However, later in the day, they told me that I (12) _____ to have let them know earlier just how good at skiing I am!

A Choose a, b, c or d.

- 1 You can tell _ _ _ _ you want except Fred.
 - a whatever
 - b whoever
 - c whichever
 - d wherever
- 2 That's the hospital _ _ _ _ I was born.
 - a that
 - b which
 - c whose
 - d in which
- 3 _ _ _ _ you need is a holiday.
 - a That
 - b Which
 - c What
 - d Whose
- 4 My aunt, _ _ _ _ now lives in Cyprus, used to work in that department store.
 - a that
 - b whom
 - c which
 - d who
- 5 The woman _ _ _ _ you sold your old furniture is my neighbour.
 - a who
 - b whose
 - c to whom
 - d whom
- 6 _ _ _ _ hard I try, I still can't solve the maths problem.
 - a However
 - b Whichever
 - c Whatever
 - d Whoever
- 7 There wasn't anything interesting in the first email they _ _ _ _ me.
 - a sending
 - b sent
 - c which sent
 - d who sent
- 8 The plane _ _ _ _ we flew in was really old.
 - a that
 - b who
 - c in which
 - d where
- 9 This is the season _ _ _ _ most tourists come here.
 - a where
 - b when
 - c which
 - d what
- 10 Does anybody know the reason _ _ _ _ she was so angry yesterday?
 - a why
 - b who
 - c that
 - d which
- 11 _ _ _ _ you do, don't press the red button.
 - a Whatever
 - b Whichever
 - c However
 - d Whoever
- 12 The man _ _ _ _ car I bought was on the news last night. He's a well-known criminal!
 - a that
 - b whose
 - c which
 - d whom
- 13 They didn't invite Thomas, _ _ _ _ upset him.
 - a which
 - b that
 - c who
 - d what
- 14 That's the river _ _ _ _ they have the rowing competition.
 - a which
 - b where
 - c that
 - d whose
- 15 That's the film _ _ _ _ I fell asleep in the cinema.
 - a in which
 - b during which
 - c where
 - d when

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 Do you know who this jacket belongs to?

this

Do you know _____ is?

4 Our teacher's never satisfied, even when we work really hard.

however

Our teacher's never satisfied, _____ work.

2 The time you can go strawberry picking is between May and August.

during

Between May and August _____ you can go strawberry picking.

5 I rode on a very beautiful camel to the Pyramids.

back

The camel on _____ the Pyramids was very beautiful.

3 The treasure was found by a pirate.

who

It _____ the treasure.

C For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

LOOKING BACK

(0) *Whenever* _____ I remember my schooldays, I always think of Mr Goddard and Ms Rawlings. Mr Goddard, (1) _____ lessons were the best ever, taught history. His lessons were the reason (2) _____ I decided to study history (3) _____ I went to university. He was always enthusiastic and knew how to make the lesson interesting. On the other hand, Ms Rawlings, (4) _____ taught geography, was the most miserable person I have ever met; even to this day. Geography was the subject in (5) _____ I would get the worst grades, (6) _____ hard I tried. (7) _____ I could never understand was why Ms Rawlings had become a teacher. It was obvious (8) _____ she didn't like her job and she hated children.

As a result, I'm terrible at geography and I have no idea (9) _____ most countries are. Now that I'm a history teacher, (10) _____ is a job I really love, I try to make the lessons as interesting as possible so that (11) _____ my students grow up, they will remember me like I remember Mr Goddard, to (12) _____ I will always be grateful, and not like Ms Rawlings!

A Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

1 They took this photo just before the accident.

- A Somebody stole this photo just before the accident.
- B They were given this photo just before the accident.
- C They were just taking this photo before the accident.
- D This photo was taken just before the accident.

2 They made the others wait outside.

- A They got made by the others to wait outside.
- B The others were made to wait outside.
- C The others were to be made to wait outside.
- D They were made by the others to wait outside.

3 They are still painting the fence.

- A The fence is still being painted.
- B The fence is still to be painted.
- C They aren't painting the fence yet.
- D They still aren't painting the fence.

4 It is rumoured that it is not true.

- A There is not a rumour about it being true.
- B The rumour is not true.
- C It is rumoured not to be true.
- D There is a rumour that is not true.

5 He is said to be the most highly-paid waiter in the world.

- A He has said I am the most highly-paid waiter in the world.
- B They say that, of all the waiters in the world, he is the most highly-paid.
- C It is said that he will be the most highly-paid waiter in the world.
- D He is saying that he's the most highly-paid waiter in the world.

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use **between two and five words**, including the word given.

1 They let Dan discover the answer for himself.

allowed

Dan _____ out the answer for himself.

4 They say that a bus driver caused the accident.

said

A bus driver _____ responsible for the accident.

2 Do you have any idea who the stolen diamonds belonged to?

whom

Do you have any idea _____ stolen?

5 Everyone buys that brand because people say it is healthier.

said

Everyone buys that brand because _____ healthier.

3 You must send a copy of the email to Harry.

has

Harry _____ a copy of the email.

C Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 1** "Do you know who is going to be president?"
"No. The votes _ _ _ _ counted."
a are
b are still
c need
d are still being
- 2** I don't like being made _ _ _ _ other people's work.
a do
b to do
c doing
d to be doing
- 3** "What happened to the car that was here?"
"It _ _ _ _ by the police."
a was towed away
b was towing away
c has towed
d towed away
- 4** It's nice to know that more points _ _ _ _ our team.
a gave to
b have to give
c have given to
d were given to
- 5** "Have you ever met Danny?"
"No, but he _ _ _ _ quite popular wherever he goes."
a gets said to be
b is said to be
c has been said as
d is said that he's
- 6** The story I read _ _ _ _ me an idea for a play.
a is given
b is given to
c has given to
d has given
- 7** This medicine is _ _ _ _ more people than it's cured.
a said to have killed
b saying that it's killed
c said to be killed
d said that's killing
- 8** "Have you seen his new clothes?"
"Yes. They _ _ _ _ a big impression on Judy."
a are being made
b are going to make
c have been made
d get made
- 9** "I was asked to help out at their hospital last week."
"Were your skills _ _ _ _ a good use?"
a putting you to
b being put
c to be put to
d put to
- 10** "I heard that there was a witness."
"Yes, but she is reported _ _ _ _ the scene of the crime."
a running away from
b to run away from
c to run away
d to have run away from

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 The company is having _ _ _ _ just now.

- a a design the new reception area
- b a new reception area being designed
- c a new reception area designed
- d designs on a new reception area

2 "Why did they want to see you?"

"They've _ _ _ _ !"

- a been turned down their planning application
- b had their planning application turned down
- c been turning down their planning application
- d planned turning down their application

3 "What did the principal want?"

"She _ _ _ _ me explain the festival preparations again."

- a had
- b got
- c wanted
- d had got

4 "Did Terry repair the roof?"

"No. He _ _ _ _ by professionals."

- a was doing it
- b had to do it
- c had it done
- d had done it

5 Tracy _ _ _ _ the party.

- a is had planning
- b was planned having
- c is having planned
- d was asked to plan

6 Didn't they warn you the permit _ _ _ _ ?

- a is needed renewal
- b wants to renew
- c needs renewing
- d is wanting it renewed

7 Ian _ _ _ _ us to go over his project for him.

- a arranged
- b would rather
- c had
- d got

8 My teacher recommended _ _ _ _ .

- a my needing my eyes tested
- b that I test my eyes
- c having tested my eyes
- d my getting my eyes tested

9 "Will the workers leave a big mess?"

"Don't worry. We _ _ _ _ by the time you get back."

- a will have had it cleared up
- b will want clearing it up
- c won't need it to clear up
- d will have been clearing it up

10 Fortunately, those old stories _ _ _ _ to be wrong.

- a have been showing
- b are having shown
- c have been shown
- d have shown

B Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

1 I've arranged for the room to be prepared tonight.

- A I'm preparing the room tonight.
- B I'm preparing to arrange the room tonight.
- C I'm getting the room ready tonight.
- D I'm getting the room prepared tonight.

4 I've been getting some teeth taken out.

- A I've been taking out some teeth.
- B The dentist has been having some of my teeth taken out.
- C The dentist has been taking out some of my teeth.
- D I've been to the dentist's to take out some teeth.

2 My new bike has been stolen.

- A I've had my new bike stolen.
- B I've stolen my new bike.
- C I've been getting my new bike stolen.
- D I've been stealing my new bike.

5 I've been to the Smiths and fed their dog.

- A I've been fed the Smiths' dog.
- B I've fed the Smiths' dog.
- C I've got fed by the Smiths' dog.
- D I've had the Smiths feed their dog.

3 Some caterers organised our party.

- A We were organising our party with caterers.
- B We have had our party organised by caterers.
- C We got organised for our party by caterers.
- D We had our party organised by some caterers.

C For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 He has arranged for his eyes to be tested tomorrow.

having

He _____ at by the optician tomorrow.

4 That plant will die if nobody waters it.

watering

That plant _____ else it will die.

2 It would be a good idea to have your tooth filled soon.

get

You ought _____ fill that tooth soon.

5 Meg's nose got broken in the accident.

had

Meg _____ the accident took place.

3 They've hired Samantha to organise their party.

will

They _____ by Samantha.

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 **Not until they took the blindfold off** _ _ _ _ **where I was.**

- a I realised
- b I had realised
- c I did realise
- d did I realise

2 **“Have you seen Karen?”**

“Yes. She’s got a new bike, _ _ _ _ ?”

- a isn't she
- b is she
- c hasn't she
- d doesn't she

3 **No sooner had we finished unloading the car** _ _ _ _ **it started to rain.**

- a than
- b when
- c that
- d where

4 **“What do you want to do?”**

“Let’s go to Daniel’s house, _ _ _ _ ?”

- a are we
- b do we
- c will we
- d shall we

5 **Do you know** _ _ _ _ **?**

- a where is the library
- b where the library is
- c where was the library
- d where did the library used to be

6 **“They said that they’re on their way.”**

“_ _ _ _ come early, the food won’t be ready.”

- a Should they
- b They should
- c They do
- d Shouldn't they

7 **“How can I help you, ma’am?”**

“Can you tell me what time _ _ _ _ ?”

- a does the last train arrive
- b is the last train arriving
- c the last train arrives
- d will the last train arrive

8 **“What did they think of the play?”**

“Not only _ _ _ _ , but they said that they wanted to see it again!”

- a we were congratulated
- b they congratulated us
- c they were congratulated
- d did they congratulate us

9 **Theresa speaks four languages, _ _ _ _ ?**

- a didn't she
- b doesn't she
- c does she
- d isn't she

10 **_ _ _ _ explain it to them, they still wouldn't understand.**

- a If you
- b Were you to
- c Were you
- d Even if you

11 **Hardly** _ _ _ _ **the gate when the dog ran out into the street.**

- a Julie had opened
- b Julie opened
- c had Julie been opened
- d had Julie opened

12 **“What did Lesley say?”**

“She asked us _ _ _ _ our hands.”

- a had we washed
- b if we had washed
- c we had washed
- d are we washing

13 **“I haven't had lunch yet.”**

“You usually have it at half past one, _ _ _ _ ?”

- a aren't you
- b haven't you
- c don't you
- d won't you

14 **I wonder where** _ _ _ _ .

- a are my glasses
- b did I leave my glasses
- c I left my glasses
- d my glasses left

15 **Little** _ _ _ _ **what a great day it would turn out to be!**

- a did I know
- b I knew
- c I did know
- d knew I

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given.

1 "Have you finished your work, Henrietta?" the teacher asked.

she

The teacher asked Henrietta
----- her work.

4 They stole the money and the paintings.

make

Not only ----- with the money, but they took the paintings, too.

2 As soon as we arrived, we had to leave again.

arrived

No sooner ----- we had to leave again.

5 Just as we started writing, our teacher told us to put our pens down!

had

Hardly ----- our teacher told us to put our pens down!

3 "When does the train arrive?" he asked me.

is

"I'd like to know what
----- to arrive," he said.

C For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE TREK

We had a good breakfast and set (0) ----- off ----- at half past six in the morning. The coach took us from our hotel to the village where our trek was to begin. Wearing our trekking boots and jackets, with packs on our backs and trekking poles (1) ----- our hands, we followed Arnold, our trek leader, up the mountainside. Hardly (2) ----- we walked a couple of hundred metres (3) ----- a steady drizzle began to fall.

We all realised how lucky we were (4) ----- be wearing waterproof clothing. No (5) ----- had we got used to the rain (6) ----- it turned to sleet, and then to snow, (7) ----- higher we climbed. The scenery was amazing, but it was getting harder and harder to walk and, after a few hours, our legs felt (8) ----- though they weighed a hundred kilos! We were wondering how (9) ----- further we would have to climb when the chalet suddenly came (10) ----- view through the snow. It wasn't long (11) ----- we were enjoying a hearty meal in front of a blazing fire.

"I bet you've never tasted anything quite so good, (12) ----- you?" remarked Arnold, and he was absolutely right.

A Rewrite each sentence in direct speech.

- 1 The teacher asked the children to sit down.

- 2 Wilma said that she would take her car to the garage the next day.

- 3 Sue asked us when we were going on holiday.

- 4 He denied that he had lied the day before.

- 5 I told Philip that I could help him if he wanted.

B Rewrite each sentence in reported speech.

- 1 Julie said, "I want to read the book I started yesterday."

- 2 "Go to your classrooms now," Mr Holt told us.

- 3 "I'll tell my brother tomorrow," said David.

- 4 "Did you see Julian this morning?" Shirley asked us.

- 5 "Put your bag here," Mary told her sister.

C Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 1 "What did Barbara tell you?"
"She _____ that she might be late."
a told
b asked
c said to
d said
- 2 Jim said he _____ his project the following day.
a would do
b will do
c had done
d has done
- 3 "What did the zookeeper say?"
"She told us _____ feed the animals."
a to not
b don't
c not to
d to don't
- 4 "Was Robert speaking to you?"
"Yes. He asked _____ my new job."
a was I enjoying
b me was I enjoying
c me if I was enjoying
d what I was enjoying
- 5 Mum suggested _____ out for lunch.
a us go
b that we go
c us to go
d we going
- 6 "What did Paul say?"
"He _____ we wanted to go on the picnic."
a asked us whether
b demanded us whether
c asked us did
d demanded that
- 7 Bob told us that he _____ football when the storm hit.
a have been playing
b had been playing
c would play
d have played
- 8 Angela asked if we usually _____ our shopping here.
a are doing
b did
c had done
d were doing

D For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use **between two and five words**, including the word given.

1 "Have you got your umbrella, Mum?" I asked.

she

I asked my mother _ _ _ _ _
umbrella.

4 "Why doesn't Valerie have the fish?" said Pam.

suggested

Pam _ _ _ _ _ the fish.

2 "Is there anyone you are hoping to meet here?" Sam asked his friend.

there

Sam asked his friend if
_ _ _ _ _ hoping to meet there.

5 "I didn't tell Mark about the party!" said Florence.

denied

Florence _ _ _ _ _ the party.

3 "Don't swim in the river, Peter," I said.

warned

I _ _ _ _ _ in the river.

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

A bank robbery took (0) place in the High Street yesterday morning. Witnesses (1) _ _ _ _ that a black van had (2) _ _ _ _ up outside the National Bank, and four masked men carrying rucksacks and guns had rushed into the bank. The robbers had warned the bank clerks (3) _ _ _ _ press any alarms, and had then instructed the customers (4) _ _ _ _ on the floor. They then (5) _ _ _ _ the money from the safe. Meanwhile, witnesses outside the bank (6) _ _ _ _ reporters that other vehicles had been parked (7) _ _ _ _ close to the black van that it was impossible for the bank robbers (8) _ _ _ _ it for their escape. As a result, the robbers stopped a woman motorist who asked them what (9) _ _ _ _ . When they ordered her (10) _ _ _ _ out of her car, she refused. Then one of the robbers pointed his gun at her, but she drove off. Police cars soon arrived on the scene, and suggested that (11) _ _ _ _ put down their weapons. The robbers had no choice but (12) _ _ _ _ .

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 0 | A part | B over | C place | D apart |
| 1 | A told | B asked | C advised | D said |
| 2 | A pulled | B was pulled | C was pulling | D pulls |
| 3 | A to not | B don't | C didn't | D not to |
| 4 | A lying | B lie | C to lie | D that should lie |
| 5 | A asked | B demanded | C ordered | D told |
| 6 | A said | B told | C asked | D warned |
| 7 | A very | B too | C so | D enough |
| 8 | A to use | B used | C using | D for using |
| 9 | A do they want | B did they want | C they did want | D they wanted |
| 10 | A getting | B to get | C get | D had got |
| 11 | A they should | B should they | C they will | D would they |
| 12 | A complying | B comply | C to comply | D complied |

A Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1 Simon went to the bank _ _ _ _ get a loan.

- a due to
- b with a view
- c so as
- d in order to

2 "Do you really need that?"

"I only took it _ _ _ _ we have a problem."

- a in case
- b so that
- c due to
- d so as

3 "What was your day with your new colleague like?"

"I felt _ _ _ _ we'd known each other for ages!"

- a as a result
- b the way
- c as though
- d however

4 We arrived early _ _ _ _ we would find seats.

- a as if
- b so that
- c such that
- d in order

5 Ruth was upset _ _ _ _ that they'd ignored her.

- a due to the fact
- b with a view
- c because of
- d so as

6 It was _ _ _ _ funny sight that we couldn't help laughing.

- a a so
- b such a
- c therefore a
- d so

7 She'll never give it to you _ _ _ _ much you want it.

- a as a result of
- b with a view to how
- c in spite of
- d no matter how

8 "We should warn him before it's too late."

"_ _ _ _ soon we tell him, it will still be too late."

- a No matter
- b In spite of
- c However
- d With the aim of

9 I knocked on the door _ _ _ _ to frighten him.

- a so as not
- b with a view
- c to prevent
- d in case

10 I got on the wrong bus and, _ _ _ _ , I was very late.

- a due to the fact
- b consequently
- c so
- d in order that

B For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 Vic is leaving the company because he wants to start his own business.

view

Vic is leaving the company _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ up his own company.

2 I'd taken no money with me, so I couldn't get anything to eat.

result

I'd taken no money with me and, _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ unable to get anything to eat.

3 He's a generous person, but he wouldn't pay for her silly hat.

of

He wouldn't pay for her silly hat _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ a generous person.

4 Even if he is very tired, he always finds time for his children.

matter

No _ _ _ _ _ , he always finds time for his children.

5 She held the little boy's hand in case he ran on to the road.

prevent

She held the little boy's hand _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ on to the road.

C Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

1 I didn't revise and, consequently, I wasn't prepared for the exam.

- A I didn't revise, so I had to prepare for the exam.
- B As a result of not being prepared for the exam, I had to revise.
- C Not having revised for the exam, I wasn't prepared for it.
- D I revised so little that I was hardly prepared for the exam.

2 He welcomed me as if I were a member of his family.

- A When he welcomed me, he treated me as he would a close relative.
- B He welcomed me well since I was a member of his family.
- C He welcomed me in the same way as the other members of his family did.
- D Though I was a member of his family, he welcomed me well.

3 Sally came with us in case we couldn't find our way back.

- A In the event, we couldn't find our way back, so Sally came with us.
- B Sally came with us since we couldn't find our way back.
- C Although Sally came with us, we couldn't find our way back.
- D Sally came with us because she was worried that we might not find our way back.

4 I hadn't been paying attention; nevertheless, I knew the answer to the question.

- A In spite of my knowing the answer to the question, I hadn't been paying attention.
- B Although I hadn't been paying attention, I knew the answer to the question.
- C Since I hadn't been paying attention, I knew the answer to the question.
- D Despite my answer to the question, I hadn't been paying attention.

5 I pretended that I had understood in order not to look foolish.

- A In case I didn't look foolish, I pretended that I had understood.
- B I pretended that I had understood not to look foolish.
- C So as not to look foolish, I pretended that I had understood.
- D While I pretended that I had understood, I did not look foolish.

D For questions 1–12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The reason (0) why I was a bit worried was that, although Katie looked (1) _____ though she were having fun, I knew that she wasn't. I felt responsible (2) _____ I was the person who had suggested that she should come to the beach with us.

The previous month, Katie had lost her job, and (3) _____ though she had been working hard to find another one, she was still unemployed. Every day she would spend a couple of hours looking through the classified ads in the local and regional papers in the public library, with a (4) _____ to finding a good job that she'd be qualified for. She also spent hours on the internet in (5) _____ she found any suitable job opportunities that way. So far, no (6) _____ how many jobs she had applied for, she had not even had one reply. It seemed that, (7) _____ the fact that she's got a lot of good qualifications and plenty of experience, employers are not interested in her (8) _____ to her age. In fact, the situation had become (9) _____ difficult that it was affecting Katie's health, and it was with the (10) _____ of improving the situation that I had invited her out.

In the end, (11) _____, I found out that I needn't have been so worried. Katie told me that she had been quite quiet because she had decided to start her own business, and she had been giving it a lot of thought in (12) _____ to be certain that she knew what she was going to do.