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
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.
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
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.
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
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.
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.

2 Marcia’s on the point of taking her driving test.
   about
   Marcia’s ___________ her driving test.

3 We’ll prepare some food because they might be hungry when they arrive.
   case
   Just ___________ when they arrive, we’ll prepare some food.

4 The school year starts at the beginning of September.
   due
   The school year ___________ at the beginning of September.

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

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 ___________ 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 ___________ of seeing is a modern version of an ancient Greek tragedy. As soon ___________ 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 ___________ the time the performance finishes.

This performance is part ___________ an annual theatre festival held at the Ancient Theatre of Epidavros. The programmes are planned months in advance. This year’s programme is ___________ 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 ___________ performed in the comedies and tragedies that have been presented during the festival.

Of course, this festival ___________ 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” ___________ playing. Book tickets for Saturday night, but arrive in Epidavros on the Saturday morning. After settling into your hotel, you ___________ 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 ___________ 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 ___________ next weekend, you will ___________ enjoying this unique experience. I’m certain you’ll want to come again.
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.

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

3 I've never read a book as funny as this before.  
   ever  
   This is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ read.

4 The play we saw last week was better than this one.  
   good  
   This play _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the one we saw last week.

5 Burglary is the most common crime in this area.  
   less  
   Other crimes _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ burglary in this area.

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) _______ g _______ 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.

2 I must say I was happy when she said “thank you”. thanks I must say that _______ very welcome and made me really happy.

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

4 She’d never given me such depressing news before. most Her news _______ I’d ever received from her.

5 I sometimes get more useful advice from the police than I expect. me Sometimes the advice _______ more useful than I expect.
Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

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

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

3 Can you handle the whole group on your own?
    deal
    Can you ______________________ people on your own?

4 Both Jill and Anna refused to attend the meeting.
    agreed
    Neither Jill ______________________ to the meeting.

5 Every child must take a packed lunch on the trip.
    to
    All ______________________ take a packed lunch with them on the trip.

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!
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

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) 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.

1. It’s a pity Hannah doesn’t study harder.
   - only
   If (1) study harder.

2. Provided we were back by midnight, we were allowed to go out.
   - condition
   We were allowed to go out (2) back by midnight.

3. If I had seen him, I would have told him the truth.
   - otherwise
   I (3) I would have told him the truth.

4. If it stops raining, we’ll go camping.
   - unless
   We (4) it stops raining.

5. I’d prefer you to start tennis lessons.
   - sooner
   I’d (5) up tennis.

6. It’s time for the children to go to bed.
   - high
   It’s (6) to bed.

7. Jane stayed at home all day because her mother said she’d ring.
   - case
   Jane stayed at home all day (7) she’d ring.

8. In my opinion, you should leave immediately.
   - were
   If (8) leave immediately.

9. Patrick might study hard, but he still won’t pass that exam.
   - even
   Patrick won’t pass that exam, (9) hard.

10. People think they are very rich because of the way they dress, but they aren’t.
    - as
    They dress (10) very rich.
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 should 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) ____________________ 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 (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?

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

3 The treasure was found by a pirate.
   who
   It _______ the treasure.

4 Our teacher’s never satisfied, even when we work really hard.
   however
   Our teacher’s never satisfied, _______ work.

5 I rode on a very beautiful camel to the Pyramids.
   back
   The camel on _______ the Pyramids was very beautiful.

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, _______ lessons were the best ever, taught history. His lessons were the reason _______ I decided to study history _______ I went to university. He was always enthusiastic and knew how to make the lesson interesting. On the other hand, Ms Rawlings, _______ taught geography, was the most miserable person I have ever met; even to this day. Geography was the subject in _______ I would get the worst grades, _______ hard I tried. _______ I could never understand was why Ms Rawlings had become a teacher. It was obvious _______ she didn’t like her job and she hated children.

As a result, I’m terrible at geography and I have no idea _______ most countries are. Now that I’m a history teacher, _______ is a job I really love, I try to make the lessons as interesting as possible so that _______ my students grow up, they will remember me like I remember Mr Goddard, to _______ 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.

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

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

4 They say that a bus driver caused the accident.
   said
   A bus driver __________________________ responsible for the accident.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

2 It would be a good idea to have your tooth filled soon.
   get
   You ought _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ fill that tooth soon.

3 They've hired Samantha to organise their party.
   will
   They _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ by Samantha.

4 That plant will die if nobody waters it.
   watering
   That plant _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ else it will die.

5 Meg's nose got broken in the accident.
   had
   Meg _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the accident took place.
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.

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

   _arrived_

No sooner _we had_ we had to leave again.

3 “When does the train arrive?” he asked me.

   _is_

“I’d like to know what

   to arrive,” he said.

4 They stole the money and the paintings.

   _make_

Not only _with the money, but they took the paintings, too.

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!

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) _in_ our hands, we followed Arnold, our trek leader, up the mountainside. Hardly (2) _we walked_ we walked a couple of hundred metres (3) _we_ a steady drizzle began to fall.

We all realised how lucky we were (4) _to be wearing_ waterproof clothing. No (5) _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) _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.

2 “Is there anyone you are hoping to meet here?” Sam asked his friend.
   there
   Sam asked his friend if _______ hoping to meet there.

3 “Don’t swim in the river, Peter,” I said.
   warned
   I _______ in the river.

4 “Why doesn’t Valerie have the fish?” said Pam.
   suggested
   Pam _______ the fish.

5 “I didn’t tell Mark about the party!” said Florence.
   denied
   Florence _______ the party.

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) _______ 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 (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 didn’t  D pulls
3 A to not  B don’t  C to lie  D not to
4 A lying  B lie  C to lie  D that should lie
5 A asked  B demanded  C asked  D told
6 A said  B told  C so  D warned
7 A very  B too  C using  D enough
8 A to use  B used  C they did want  D for using
9 A do they want  B did they want  C get  D they wanted
10 A getting  B to get  C they will  D had got
11 A they should  B should they  C to comply  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 __ __ to 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 __ __ 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.”
   “__ __ 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.
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.

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.