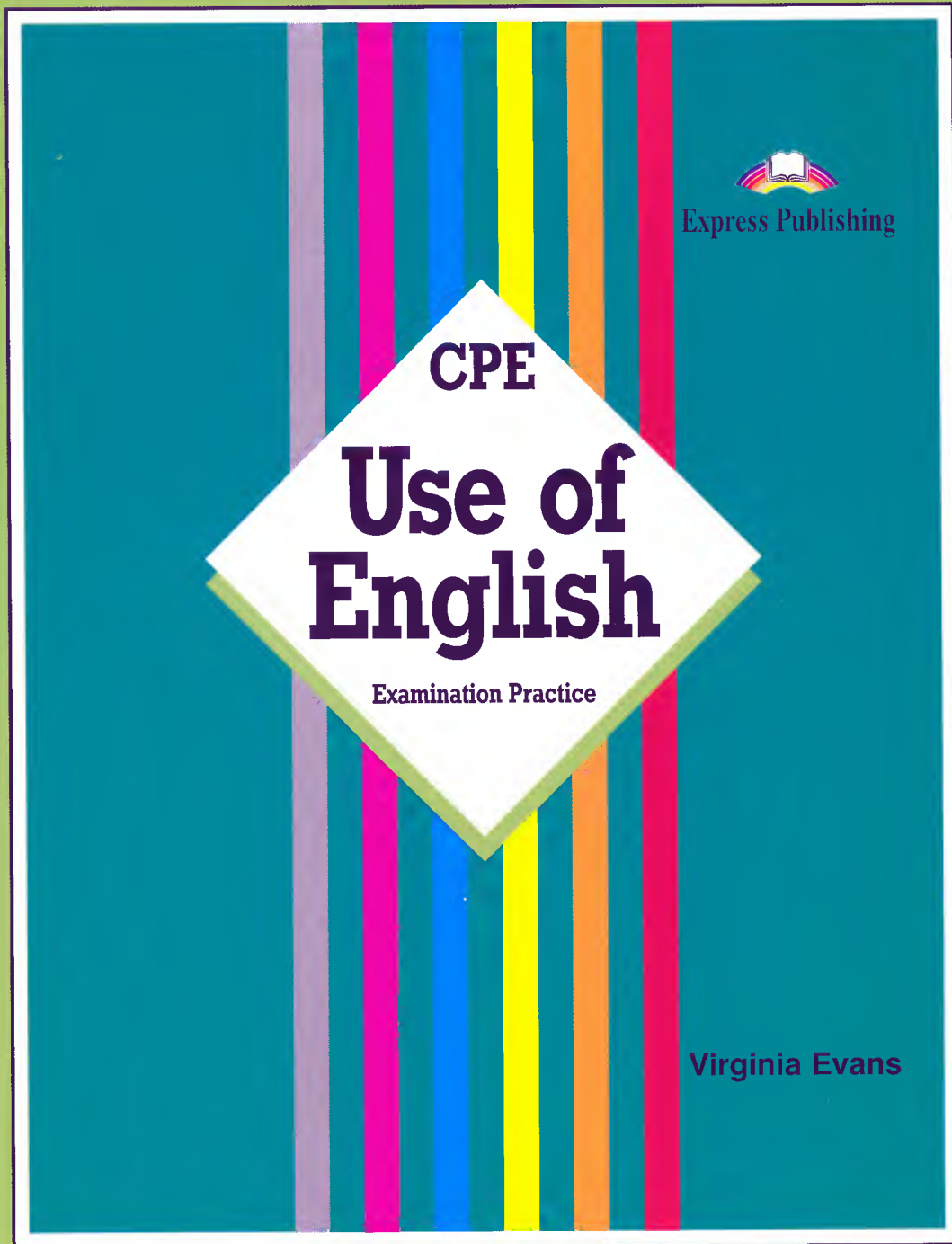


TEACHER'S GUIDE



Express Publishing

CPE
Use of
English

Examination Practice

Teacher's Guide

Virginia Evans



Express Publishing

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1. Tenses

1. 1. need
2. have been
3. does not have/hasn't had
4. are you doing, am thinking
5. have been smoking
6. seems
7. has been seeing
8. work, rises
2. 2. has gone to
3. have been in
4. have been to
5. have gone to
3. 2. works
3. works
4. is supervising
5. involves
6. is enjoying
7. wishes
8. is/is being predicted
9. misses / is missing
10. is happening
4. 2. has yet explained
3. have been excavating
4. has/have recently started
5. have suggested
6. has managed
7. have been discussing /
have discussed
8. have been coming /
have come
9. has also announced
10. have been gathering
11. have enjoyed
5. 2. is going to fall
3. will have finished
4. will be driving / are
driving / are going to
drive
5. will have reached
6. will drop
7. will have been
8. will have left
9. will certainly have started
10. will have completed
6. 2. give
3. will tackle
4. will be
5. will have been serving/
will have served
6. hope
7. are going
8. will be able
9. is not
10. will never make
11. will be
7. 1. took, waded
2. were not enjoying, left
3. were waiting, was dealing
4. had
5. were still building
6. walked, waded, swam
7. were advancing,
was/were planning
8. was setting, went off
9. located, had already escaped
10. had been walking
8. 2. had been studying
3. did not feel
4. knew
5. had questioned/had
been questioning
6. had appeared
7. was not
8. had learnt
9. would be, was
10. was still studying
11. had been revising
12. felt
13. was
14. fell
15. woke up
9. 2. started
3. has/had begun
4. started
5. became
6. was
7. have ever used
8. has been happening
9. has been dumped
10. has been increasing
10. 2. would never have survived
3. had not met
4. was
5. happened
6. had been planning/
had planned
7. had never received
8. was trying
9. snatched
10. was
11. did not know
12. had happened
13. approached
14. introduced
11. 2. ... the first time our school has (ever) held a Christmas party.
3. ... been building the tunnel for eighteen months.
4. ... long ago was the planet Pluto discovered? / long is it since the planet Pluto was discovered?
5. ... the first time he has (ever) felt so embarrassed.
6. ... raid the fridge until (the moment) their mother had left./start raiding the fridge until their mother had left.
7. ... most immature person I've ever met!

8. ... long time since France won a gold medal in this sport.
9. ... been studying law for two years.
10. ... since you realised the truth?
11. ... until the anaesthetic had taken effect before starting/he started the operation.
12. ... realise his mistake until it was too late.
13. ... heard such a ridiculous suggestion!
14. ... the last time you saw Paul?
15. ... finished his homework, he went for a walk.

12. Suggested Answers

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2. ... have done ... | 4. ... was falling ... | 8. ... has been studying ... |
| 3. ... realised their car had been ... | 5. ... is going to be published ... | 9. ... it will burst ... |
| | 6. ... we got ... | 10. ... will have gone to/will be in ... |
| | 7. ... will have been ... | |

13. 1. I have a feeling it's going to rain.
2. The last time I went to the cinema was weeks ago. / I haven't been to the cinema for quite some time / a long time.
3. The contest is being held / will be held / is going to be held tomorrow.
4. Not until the children had left did she start cleaning./She didn't start cleaning until the children had left. / It wasn't until the children had left that she started cleaning. / She waited until the children had left before she started cleaning.
5. They're bound to be late.
6. Was there any answer to her call? / Did anyone answer her call?

Consolidation 1

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 14. 1. existed | 5. level/degree | 9. also | 13. carry/deliver/send | 17. until |
| 2. evidence | 6. its | 10. ancient | 14. while/whereas | 18. need |
| 3. In | 7. aroused/earned/won | 11. to | 15. various | 19. up |
| 4. established | 8. such | 12. use | 16. own | 20. led |
15. 2. out of 3. to 4. up 5. up 6. for 7. down 8. back 9. with 10. back
16. 2. beneath 4. in for 6. into 8. on 10. out
3. down on 5. down with 7. off 9. up to

Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. be in with = to be in favour with | 6. be into = to take an interest in sth |
| 2. be beneath = to be demeaning | 7. be off = to cease to want |
| 3. be down on = to be hostile to sb | 8. be on = to be shown on TV, at the cinema etc. |
| 4. be in for it = to be about to receive punishment/to be about to be in trouble | 9. be up to = to do |
| 5. be down with = to be ill (with a disease) | 10. be out = to be in bloom |

Suggested Answers

- | | |
|--|--|
| be up to : to depend on
to be suitable or fit for | e.g. It's up to you to finish the project.
e.g. It's a difficult task. Do you think you're up to it? |
| be out : 1) to be extinguished
2) to be wrong in calculation
3) to be unfashionable
4) to be absent
5) to be excluded from a game | e.g. The fire was out when I came in.
e.g. I'm afraid you're out by about £50.
e.g. I couldn't wear those narrow trousers. They're out this year.
e.g. I'm sorry, Mr Sharp is out . Can I take a message?
e.g. The batter's s out . He missed the ball. |
| be off : 1) to have come loose | e.g. There's a button off my coat. |

- 2) to stay away from work / school e.g. Jane **was off** all last week with a cold.
 3) to be cancelled e.g. The match **is off** because of the snow.
 4) to be bad (usu. food) e.g. Don't eat the meat. I think it's **off**.
17. 2. all the same 4. all along 6. for all I know 8. of all people 10. All told
 3. For all 5. all in all 7. all in 9. For all I care
18. 2. in the air 4. on account of 6. take into account 8. on this account 10. on the alert
 3. up in arms 5. in the air 7. on no account 9. on the air
19. 2. to 3. for 4. to 5. with 6. of 7. by/at 8. from 9. to 10. towards
20. 2. in 3. of 4. into 5. for 6. for 7. on 8. in 9. of 10. for
21. 1. I don't know how I can make amends for spoiling your plans.
 2. I'm not averse to staying in on a Saturday night if I have good company.
 3. The suspect could not account for the sand on his boots / the fact he had / having sand on his boots.
 4. Miss Hayes will acquaint you with the day-to-day running of the office.
 5. What he told me whetted my appetite for the rest of the story.
 6. The burglar was caught in the act of stealing the jewels.
 7. My father doesn't approve of people smoking without asking first.
 8. The public will not have access to those official files until the 21st century.
 9. She is the apple of his eye.
 10. You should make allowances for the fact that he hasn't spoken / his not speaking / having spoken French for years.
 11. I've never been to the Bahamas before.
 12. Only Sheila succeeded in finding/coming up with the solution to the problem.
22. **Suggested Answers**
- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ... waited / had to wait ... | 4. ... will be here ... | 8. ... what you / they say ... |
| 2. ... wouldn't have been able to get / broken ... | 5. Shall I hold it ... | 9. ... used to ... |
| 3. ... you would stop ... | 6. ... no point (in) ... | 10. ... gone to the ... |
| | 7. ... I try ... | |
23. 2. an honour 6. agree 10. to dealing 14. of losing 18. (of) my own age
 3. loaf 7. tolerate 11. advice 15. In a month 19. since
 4. over 8. accommodation 12. some 16. over 20. to accept
 5. about 9. in my opinion 13. effect, affected 17. In the
24. 2. v 4. v 6. v 8. will be prepared 10. will be visiting
 3. return 5. have planned 7. There will be 9. will include 11. parents'
25. 2. law 5. they intend/plan 8. (about) how 11. when/if 14. hopes
 3. check 6. to set / establish 9. will have 12. will establish 15. will show
 4. reduce 7. the countries 10. using 13. made up
26. 2. sniggered 4. beamed 6. guffawed 8. sneers 10. giggle
 3. laugh 5. smiled 7. grin 9. smirks 11. tittered

Notes:

laugh (v) = to make the sounds and movements which usu express amusement, joy, etc.
smile (v) = to turn the corners of the mouth up usu showing happiness, amusement or pleasure.
giggle (v) = to laugh lightly in a silly or nervous way.
chuckle (v) = to laugh quietly or to oneself.

sneer (v) = to make the smile-like expression of the face which expresses contempt or scorn.
grin (v) = to smile very broadly, often in a silly or embarrassed way.
snigger (v) = to laugh in an unpleasant way, usu at sb's misfortune.
smirk (v) = to smile in a self-satisfied way.
beam (v) = to smile happily, showing great pleasure.
titter (v) = to laugh in a brief, nervous way.
guffaw (v) = to laugh loudly (usu used in a derogatory sense).

27. 2. shirking 4. affected 6. authentic 8. rich 10. commodity
 3. evade 5. influenced 7. genuine 9. opulent

Notes:

evade = to avoid doing sth one is supposed to do or to avoid answering a question, often by deception.

shirk = to avoid work because of laziness.

duck = to avoid an object using a quick downwards movement.

dodge = to avoid an object using a quick sideways movement.

sway = to influence other's opinions so they turn from a given course. e.g. Don't try to sway me. I'm determined to take the job.

influence = to cause sb to think/act in a particular way.

impress = to produce a lasting, positive effect.

affect = to produce a reaction usu negative. e.g. The nuclear leak has

affected all the farmer's crops.

real = true as opposed to false.

genuine = (object) what it seems to be, (person) sincere and honest.

natural = not made by people.

authentic = with known and proved origins

wealthy = having a lot of material possessions and money.

affluent = wealthy and able to spend a lot of money.

opulent = displaying external signs of being rich.

well-off (infl) = fairly wealthy.

rich = (of food) full of choice ingredients which may be difficult to digest.

goods = (usu plural) articles for sale in a shop.

merchandise = (fml) things for sale.

ware = manufactured goods of a particular type, e.g. silverware.

wares = articles offered for sale, usu not in a shop.

commodities = products sold in international trade.

28. 2. subscribe 4. challenge 6. release 8. be hooked 10. lead
 3. bend 5. pledge 7. show 9. scrape

29.

	teeth	alarm	flowers	note	limbs	light	hair	tears	pearls	impression	passport
artificial			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
false	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓

Note: **false teeth and hair** = those worn by people who do not have their own.
artificial hair and teeth = those on dolls, carnival costumes, etc.

Practice Test 1

1. 1. problems 6. having 11. down 16. contains
 2. or 7. but 12. approach/method 17. promotes/induces/aids
 3. ahead 8. methods 13. exact/precise 18. counting
 4. only 9. effective/helpful 14. care 19. avoid
 5. run 10. expect 15. itself 20. have / enjoy / get
2. a. ... of having studied harder than anyone, John failed. / of the fact that John studied ...
 b. ... nice / lovely to see you here.
 c. ... I got home did I realise I had forgotten my keys.
 d. ... has risen / increased dramatically / greatly this year.
 e. ... concern you.

- f. ... for the acceptance of applications is June 3rd.
 g. ... been for the heavy traffic, I wouldn't be / wouldn't have been so late.
 h. ... no intention of doing it before tomorrow.
3. 1. ... ought to/should do something ... 4. ... how much ...
 2. ... can't have been / wasn't ... 5. It's no ...
 3. ... since / as I knew / was sure ... 6. Even though / Although he was ...
4. 1. My boss has put his yacht at my disposal./My boss says his yacht is at my disposal.
 2. We were taken aback by the news.
 3. James realised that he wasn't cut out to be an architect.
 4. They chose not to drive for fear that there would / might be too much snow.
 5. I've gone off that programme.
 6. I am always short of time.
 7. They did their best to finish by midnight.
 8. The criminal made his escape / managed to escape / effected his escape through the back window.
5. 1. In the most acceptable or reputable way.
 2. Unlike the Fowlers, Cheiro did not make new introductions nor did he organise a system like Lavater.
 3. In a right-handed person the left hand indicates innate characteristics whereas the right hand reveals more about the actual events in one's life.
 4. Because of her rounded hand with long, narrow fingers, Sarah Bernhardt was supposed to have been destined to work in an artistic and emotional area of employment as she of course did.
 5. This refers to the soft thicker parts of the base of the hand.
 6. Palmists are interested in how long and clear the lines of the hand are.
 7. The head and heart lines can be found across the top part of the palm.
 8. Some palmists claim that the reading of the lines is not as important as the telepathic communication which is created with the subject by the physical contact involved in "examining" the palm.
 9. Insist / claim.
 10. "Plumbing" here means "examining closely".
 11. The sitter may assist the palmist by providing him with unspoken clues to work on.
 12. Perhaps the subject's hair, clothes or behaviour may be indications of his/her personality.
 13. By looking at the hands the palmist can interpret both inborn personality and a person's actual experiences. Also significant is the shape of the hand and fingers and their size in relation to each other and the fingernails, mounts and joints of the hand. Palmists examine the lines of the hand to see their length, clarity and shape. Some palmists maintain that the physical contact established by examining the hand leads to telepathic communication which is more important than the examination of the hand itself.

2. Modal Verbs

30. 2. was able to 5. could 7. couldn't/weren't able to 9. Must
 3. will have to 6. must 8. couldn't/wasn't able to 10. had to/must
 4. must/have to
31. 2. Children should be allowed to play on the grass.
 3. Could you turn on the light, please?
 4. What shall we do with them when they arrive?
 5. Would you like to come to dinner with me?
 6. You needn't / don't need to stay any longer.
 7. Is it likely that the flight will be cancelled? / Is the flight likely to be cancelled?

8. Do I have to speak to her in person?
 9. She's such a talented musician. She ought to have been a professional.
 10. Is it likely that he will pass the exam? / Is he likely to pass the exam?
 11. She can't be an actress; she looks so ordinary.
 12. Governments must take action against tax evasion.
 13. He needn't have been quite so extravagant.
 14. You should brush your teeth regularly.
 15. You may attend the meeting if you wish.
 16. Will you answer the door, please?
 17. He can't be dead. I saw him only yesterday.
 18. Would you sit down, please?
 19. He used to bite his nails as a child.
 20. He can't be only twelve.
 21. Mozart could compose and play music before he was ten.
 22. Will you give this message to Mrs Bates, please?
 23. Is it likely that she'll go away this weekend? / Is she likely to go away this weekend?
 24. You don't have to do the ironing now.
 25. Can you play the piano?
- 32.**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. ... can't be revising for his test. | 8. ... can't have been sleeping when you called her. |
| 3. ... must already have met Charlie. | 9. ... must be going abroad. |
| 4. ... must leave once a day for that island. | 10. ... must have had a lot of experience in management. |
| 5. ... may have decided not to come after all. | |
| 6. ... can't have been released yet. | |
| 7. ... may need some help with that. | |
- 33.**
2. He needn't wash up now.
 3. He needn't leave until 6 o'clock.
 4. You needn't send a taxi to pick me up from the station.
 5. One/you mustn't take photographs in a museum.
- 34.**
2. Mother didn't need to cook as we had been invited out to dinner.
 3. Andrew needn't have taken so much money on holiday.
 4. He needn't have got so angry yesterday. It was only a joke.
 5. Mr Jones didn't need to collect his wife because his son said he would do it.
- 35.**
2. ... can't have been his fault.
 3. ... you like (me to tell you) my opinion?
 4. ... is little likelihood of his being promoted / that he will be promoted.
 5. ... mustn't/aren't allowed to enter that room without permission.
 6. ... likely to return this afternoon?
 7. ... on the radio prevented them from understanding the message.
 8. ... may have forgotten about the meeting.
 9. ... must have left this message.
 10. ... didn't you sign / haven't you signed this form at the bottom?
 11. ... it necessary (for you) to spend so much money?
 12. ... must have noticed our absence by now.
 13. ... have to be / ought to be / had better / should be more careful.
 14. ... possible that he was telling the truth?
 15. ... against the rules / forbidden to play ball games inside the school.
 16. ... must have seen the newspaper today.
 17. ... needn't have apologised. After all, it wasn't your fault.
 18. ... may have made alternative arrangements.
 19. ... Saturday be convenient for you?

20. ... you be interested in going on an excursion?
21. ... you need/have to invite so many people?
22. ... can't be near the village yet.
23. ... likelihood / possibility that he'll pass his tests.
24. ... ought to/should consult the map.
25. ... be convenient for us to meet?
26. ... certain to arrive at 7 o'clock.

36. Suggested Answers

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. ... should have told me ... | 8. ... may/might have been ... |
| 3. ... will (be able to) go ... | 9. ... needn't have bought ... |
| 4. ... may / might arrive ... | 10. ... didn't need to go/needn't have gone ... |
| 5. ... needs (re)decorating / needs to be (re)decorated ... | 11. ... must have been up/working ... |
| 6. ... must have been out/must have been working late last night ... | 12. ... need to bring any food ... |
| 7. ... ought to/should start/take up ... | 13. ... needn't/don't have to/don't need to help. |
| | 14. ... should have been ... |
| | 15. May/Might I have ... |

- 37.** 1. It isn't necessary (for you) to clean up now.
 2. Do you mind if I borrow your typewriter? / Would you mind if I borrowed your typewriter? / Would you mind my borrowing your typewriter?
 3. It is / you are forbidden to ride motorbikes in the park./Riding motorbikes in the park is forbidden.
 4. The war prevented them from going to the Middle East. / They were prevented from going to the Middle East by the war.
 5. Why don't we eat now?
 6. It is advisable to be careful what you say to him./that you be careful what you say to him.
 7. It may not have been John who rang.
 8. We are not obliged to go to the party.
 9. It would be/It is a good idea to phone the manager tonight.
 10. Would it interest you to go out with us?
 11. You should have let me know you were coming.
 12. It is certain that he has heard the news by now. / He is certain to have heard the news by now.
 13. Perhaps he isn't at home.
 14. It isn't likely that they will come with us. / I don't think they will come with us.
 15. It is against the rules to open your book once the test has started.

Consolidation 2

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| 38. 1. ago | 6. made | 11. expect | 16. different |
| 2. unless | 7. advice | 12. have | 17. make |
| 3. from | 8. applying / using | 13. of | 18. put |
| 4. could/did | 9. since | 14. into | 19. how |
| 5. satisfied/contented/happy | 10. shape/form/guise | 15. eye | 20. disappointed |

- 39.** 2. J 3. A 4. H 5. B 6. C 7. I 8. G 9. F 10. D

Suggested Answers

break down: 1) to divide. e.g. He **broke down** the list of words into nouns and verbs.

2) to fail. e.g. Negotiations between the two countries have **broken down**.

break out: 1) to escape. e.g. The two prisoners were shot down by the guards while trying to **break out**.

2) to suddenly become covered in sth. e.g. A rash **broke out** all over her hands.

break up: to end a school term. e.g. When does school **break up** for Easter?

40. 2. blink at 4. blew over 6. bears out 8. brush up 10. has built up
3. bank on 5. booked up 7. blew up 9. broke through

burn down: to be destroyed to the foundations by fire. e.g. Demonstrators have **burnt down** several buildings in the area.

burn up: to get rid of sth by burning. e.g. When she left he **burnt up** all her letters.

41. 2. H 3. B 4. J 5. A 6. C 7. G 8. D 9. E 10. I

42. 1. without any feeling of remorse 13. die
2. avoid saying what one means directly 14. take / get revenge
3. take a bold step immediately 15. positive although seeming negative
4. reminds sb of sth 16. make sb angry
5. revealed 17. feel sth instinctively
6. favourite 18. make a mistake
7. uncertain 19. flatter
8. have no money at all 20. wait for sb anxiously
9. not popular with sb 21. caught in the act of doing sth wrong
10. confess 22. damage one's hopes, chances etc.
11. suddenly 23. generally speaking
12. in writing 24. be happy to see sb leave

43. a. sb who is very like one of his/her parents c. sb who is conceited
b. a dull person who spoils people's enjoyment d. sb who is honest

44. 2. with 4. at 6. about 8. on 10. of/about 12. in
3. to 5. to 7. by/with 9. to 11. with

45. 2. absorbed in 4. meddle in 6. advise you of 8. supported her in 10. responded with
3. in possession of 5. in sight 7. at hand 9. by sight

Notes:

1. **for sale** = offered to be sold. e.g. The car is **for sale**.
on sale = at a reduced price/available to be bought. e.g. The magazine is **on sale** every Thursday.
2. **absorbed by** = soaked up by. e.g. Light is **absorbed** more **by** black than white.
absorbed in = fascinated by/spending a lot of time on sth. e.g. Tom is **absorbed in** his studies.
3. **in possession of** = owning. e.g. The government is **in possession of** the file.
in the possession of = owned by. e.g. The file is **in the possession of** the government.
4. **meddle with** = interfere with objects. e.g. Don't **meddle with** electricity.
meddle in = interfere with situations. e.g. Don't **meddle in** other people's affairs.
5. **in sight** = within someone's range of vision. e.g. The helicopter came **in sight**.
on sight = as soon as sth is seen. e.g. We were ordered to shoot the enemy **on sight**.
6. **advise sb of** = inform sb about sth. e.g. The bank **advised** me **of** my overdraft.
advise sb on = give sb advice about. e.g. I asked the doctor to **advise** me **on** dieting.
7. **at hand** = nearby, convenient. e.g. I always keep some water **at hand** during the night.
in hand = being dealt with. e.g. The matter **in hand**.
8. **support sb with** = help sb by doing sth. e.g. He helped to **support** the child **with** gifts of money.
support sb in = help sb in a particular situation. e.g. Who will **support** me **in** this crisis?
9. **on sight** = as soon as sth is seen
by sight = by the appearance. e.g. We know him **by sight** but don't know his name.
10. **respond with** = react in a certain way. e.g. The audience **responded with** a round of applause.
respond to = react to sth. e.g. Nobody **responded to** his cries for help.

46. 1. His father blew up at him when he heard he had damaged the car.
2. Everyone was baffled by his speech.
3. My best friend's birthday coincides with the longest day of the year.

4. Some children are cruel to their pets.
5. I bought a new jacket on the spur of the moment.
6. His views on religion are different from/to mine. / We have different views on religion.
7. Winning the lottery has definitely been a mixed blessing.
8. He's a pleasant man socially but he drives a hard bargain in business.
9. He has a bee in his bonnet about the dishonesty of lawyers.
10. The young actress had butterflies in her stomach before the audition.

47. Suggested Answers

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ... any information on / about this / any knowledge of ... | 5. ... on getting the / on your ... |
| 2. ... took him / me etc. ... | 6. ... of your business. |
| 3. ... cost (me) ... | 7. ... the more tired ... |
| 4. ... wouldn't play his ... | 8. ... knowing (very) little ... |
| | 9. ... 'd better take / should take / 'll need etc. ... |
| | 10. ... waiting for / inviting ... |

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 48. 2. a lively | 10. altogether | 18. As far as I (can)/As I remember |
| 3. many different | 11. ever | 19. I see |
| 4. were all | 12. many keen | 20. working |
| 5. both | 13. or | 21. took off |
| 6. The entire/whole | 14. other | 22. stopped driving |
| 7. yet | 15. to | 23. remind |
| 8. omit "but" | 16. in | 24. doing |
| 9. Despite/In spite of | 17. like | 25. prefers ... to |

49. 2. J 3. A 4. G 5. D 6. I 7. B 8. E 9. H 10. C

1. **Too many cooks spoil the broth** = Too many people working on one thing ruin it.
2. **A stitch in time saves nine** = Take prompt action before a problem gets worse.
3. **A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush** = It's better to have one thing, than dream about having many others.
4. **Too many chiefs and not enough Indians** = Too many bosses and not enough workers results in the work not being done correctly.
5. **The early bird catches the worm** = The person who gets up early and gets everything done doesn't miss anything.
6. **Make hay while the sun shines** = Get things done while the time is right.
7. **Every cloud has a silver lining** = Although one thing goes wrong something better results from it.
8. **It never rains, but it pours** = Once one thing goes wrong, everything does.
9. **There's no use crying over spilt milk** = If something has gone wrong and the situation cannot be corrected, there's no point being upset about it.
10. **Actions speak louder than words** = What a person actually does means more than what he says he will do.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 50. 2. alike | 5. seem | 8. came | 11. such |
| 3. which | 6. has managed | 9. have come | 12. have become |
| 4. are seen | 7. v | 10. v | 13. v |

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 51. 2. wore | 6. had | 11. cannot have |
| 3. were found | 7. must be | 12. custody |
| 4. scene | 8. were | 13. may / might have |
| 5. indicates/proves/shows | 9. value | 14. should get |
| | 10. suspect | 15. confidence |

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 52. 2. lean | 4. twittering | 6. crumbs | 8. fades | 10. copied |
| 3. decomposed | 5. executed | 7. grated | 9. tossed | |

Notes:

cure (tr) = to successfully treat, to restore to health.

remedy (tr) = to put right, usu of situations.

heal (tr/intr) = to cure; to get better, improve.

treat (tr) = to give medical attention to.

slim = (complimentary) not fat (NB **slim** chance = slight possibility).

lean = (complimentary) healthily thin, without fat (also of meat).

skinny = (uncomplimentary) very thin.

slender = (complimentary) attractively thin, esp of women.

decay (intr/tr) = to (cause to) go bad, esp of teeth, vegetables etc.

rot (intr/tr) = to (cause to) decay because of bacteria etc, esp of vegetation.

waste (tr/intr) = to grow weak and small; to use badly.

decompose (tr/intr) = to (cause to) go bad, esp of flesh.

snarl = to make an angry noise while showing the teeth, esp of dogs etc.

howl = to cry, esp of dogs; to cry with pain.

bleat = to cry, esp of sheep, goats etc.

twitter = to make a sound like a bird.

assassinate = to kill a famous or important person.

slaughter = to kill in large numbers and bloodily; to kill animals for meat.

execute = to kill legally.

massacre = to kill people in large numbers.

chunk = large, roughly-shaped piece of sth, esp bread, meat etc.

crumb = small part of a larger object, esp bread, cake etc.

cube = square-shaped piece of sth (e.g. wood, sugar, meat).

chop = thick piece of meat usu including a bone.

dice = to cut into small cubes.

shred = to cut into thin strips.

mince = to cut with a machine into small pieces (e.g. meat).

grate = to shred small pieces off sth (e.g. cheese, carrots) by rubbing against a rough surface.

fade = to become less clear (with time).

vanish = to disappear suddenly.

disappear = to be lost, to no longer be seen.

pale = to become lighter in colour.

toss = to throw into the air, esp of coins, pancakes etc.

throw = to launch through the air, esp using the hand and arm.

hurl = to throw with force.

cast = to throw, let fall (e.g. stones, shadows).

imitate = to behave in exactly the same way as sb/sth else.

copy = to do/make sth to make it appear exactly like sth else.

emulate = to (attempt to) do sth as well as sb else.

fake = to make sth seem genuine although actually false.

53. 1. **squirm** = to twist the body about (also: squirm with pain, shame etc.)
 2. **concede** = to give way / to admit that sth is true (also: concede a goal, a point, a game.)
 3. **devour** = to eat in a hungry or greedy manner (also: devour a book (fig), devoured by fire.)
 4. **raze** = to destroy, esp to demolish buildings (also: raze a building etc. NB "raze sth to the ground")
 5. **crop** = to cut short (also: crop sb's hair.)
 6. **exterminate** = to destroy, wipe out completely (also: exterminate mice, pests etc.)
 7. **interrupt** = to break in on (also: interrupt sb's thoughts.)
 8. **flout** = to ignore, take no notice of (also: flout rules, conventions.)
 9. **imitate** = to behave in exactly the same way as sb/sth else (also: imitate sb's speech, gestures etc.)
 10. **heal** = to cure / get better (also: heal a sickness, a disagreement.)

Practice Test 2

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. biggest/greatest/worst | 6. able | 11. sort/kind/type | 16. matter |
| 2. apart | 7. degree | 12. in | 17. fact |
| 3. is | 8. own | 13. wherever | 18. crop/build |
| 4. them | 9. average | 14. formed | 19. distraction/change |
| 5. daily/everyday | 10. unable | 15. notice | 20. as |

2. a. ... he gets, the less money he spends. e. ... did she start / had she started singing than everyone left.
 b. ... was caused by / due to her lack of study. f. ... to buy a car like that for less than £20,000.
 c. ... few whales seen / few sightings of whales at this time of year. g. ... a rejection for my story.
 d. ... certain that the candidate will succeed. h. ... to my teacher, I am / was sure to pass the exam.

3. Suggested Answers

1. ... was turned 3. ... how he managed ... 5. ... you hadn't told ...
 2. ... to having ... 4. ... to have ... 6. ... for having ...
4. 1. I have no regrets about turning down the job.
 2. You're likely to hear from them before Friday. / It's likely you'll hear from them before Friday.
 3. Joe thinks he never makes mistakes.
 4. Our intention is to go to Crete for the summer.
 5. The meeting took place in the Town Hall.
 6. You were foolish to give up English.
 7. Without our loan they wouldn't have managed to buy the house.
 8. My sole reason for coming was to see you.
5. 1. Rings are worn either as a piece of jewellery or to indicate duty or power.
 2. The "lobe" is the thick fleshy part of the ear.
 3. In Roman times iron rings could be worn only by citizens.
 4. The berel can be engraved with a design and used as a seal.
 5. In these churches the ring symbolizes the marriage of the wearer to Christ and the church.
 6. The Pope objected to non-clergy using the ring as a symbol of authority, thus being able to grant spiritual power to others.
 7. People not directly connected with the church.
 8. In the West rings are used to symbolize engagement or marriage.
 9. This office grew out of the king's use of a signet ring as a seal for documents and instructions.
 10. "Authenticate" means to prove that something is genuine.
 11. In Venice the doges would throw a ring into the sea to symbolize the union of the republic and the sea.
 12. At this time rings were often fitted with a poisoned spike, used to kill someone when shaking hands with them.
 13. "Retractable" means that something can be withdrawn or pulled back.
 14. Since ancient times rings have been worn as ornaments but since Egyptian times, rings with a design have also been used as a seal. Signet rings were used in this way by kings of England in the later Middle Ages. The doges of Venice symbolized the linking of the sea with the republic by throwing a ring into the Adriatic, and during the Renaissance a ring with a concealed poisoned spike could be used to kill one's enemies.

3. Infinitive - Gerund

54. 2. touch 5. to have broken 8. to be studying
 3. to have been working 6. have gone 9. to have been written
 / to have worked 7. to lie 10. to be considered
 4. sign
55. 2. put, leave 5. taking off, landing 8. talking 11. swimming 14. Dancing
 3. decorating 6. cleaning 9. pouring 12. break 15. steal
 4. strike 7. open, slam 10. get 13. bite
56. 2. following 4. helping 6. to tell/telling 8. to take
 3. to lose/losing 5. tidying/to be tidied 7. to have/having

57. 2. making 4. to inform 6. eating 8. to tell 10. to cause
3. discontinuing 5. mixing 7. going, watching 9. of catching
58. 2. feeling 4. baking 6. worrying 8. retraining 10. to ask 12. hitting
3. to light 5. to think 7. meeting 9. to confess 11. to think
59. 2. book 4. to give 6. to give 8. choosing 10. to avoid
3. to find 5. not to take 7. to resist 9. booking
60. 2. going 4. to get 6. to eat 8. to park 10. walking 12. to go
3. to put 5. to have 7. looking/to look 9. to leave 11. to notice 13. to try
61. 2. capturing 4. to begin 6. announcing 8. not to know 10. maintaining
3. to be 5. to reveal 7. visiting/to visit 9. remaining
62. 2. to fail 4. to hear 6. to do 8. concentrating 10. come/coming 12. to say
3. to try 5. say/saying 7. (to) learn 9. to pass 11. give 13. to buy
63. 1. ... of you to spend all your money. 8. ... mean / intend to help out.
2. ... to keep your eyes open when you sneeze. 9. ... mind delivering this message for me?
3. ... rich enough to afford a house. 10. ... waste of time going there just for a couple of
4. ... too inexperienced to be considered for hours.
the post. 11. ... difficulty getting into the club.
5. ... recollection of having met him before. 12. ... of meeting again fills us with pleasure.
6. ... thinking of going out with us? / planning 13. ... to exercising.
to go out with us? 14. ... his notice that she had bought a new car.
7. ... three hours correcting the papers. 15. ... no intention of acting according to his wishes.

Notes on item 4 of ex. 63

- A) Adj + to - infinitive
Soufflé is easy to cook.
What is easy (for any subject) is to cook soufflé. (adj refers to verb + object together)
- B) Adj + to - infinitive
Mary is difficult to talk to.
It is Mary who is difficult when one talks to her. (adj refers to object of inf)
- C) Adj + to - infinitive
Mary was polite to accept.
It was Mary who was polite when she accepted.
We can also say : It was polite of Mary to accept. (adj refers to subject of inf)

64. Suggested Answers

1. ... to hear what he/she is ... 8. ... forget to put out ...
2. ... having eaten/eating ... 9. ... forced to join/go into/enlist in ...
3. ... revealing ... 10. ... afford (to buy) that ...
4. ... to announce the ... 11. ... looking forward to going ...
5. ... eating Chinese / Italian food. 12. ... for being late ...
6. ... fancy/feel like going ... 13. ... being made ...
7. ... about / for taking your ... 14. ... have to postpone/put off ...
15. ... having cheated/cheating ...

65. 1. Do you have any recollection of seeing that play?
2. It didn't escape my notice/me that she had lost weight.
3. It's out of the question that she should lend him money.
4. We were forced to re-do the exercise. / He forced us to re-do the exercise.
5. It is unnecessary to say that now.

6. I have (great) difficulty (in) reading her writing.
 7. We spent half the day driving into town.
 8. It's a waste of time trying to convince him.
 9. The prospect of changing jobs fills her with pleasure.
 10. Do you intend to come / coming to the meeting?
 11. John suggested (our) going together in his car.
 12. Is it necessary to pay a membership fee at that gym?
 13. We managed to get the piano up the stairs.
 14. I don't fancy going to the cinema.
 15. Do you think anyone will object to me / my parking here?
 16. It isn't worth asking him questions like that.
 17. Jenny's going out in the cold caused her to get ill again.
 18. I avoid buying that sort of spray-can.
 19. It's no use crying now.
 20. He doesn't deserve to be punished like that.
 21. Joan denies denting / having dented the car.
 22. I am surprised to hear that she makes so much money.
 23. Going on holiday now would involve (my) missing the exams.
 24. She's considering applying for a job in Spain.
 25. I intend to buy my own house one day.
 26. I resent her changing all my designs./I resent the way she changes all my designs.
 27. I keep (on) telling him that he should be more careful.
 28. His lawyer advised him to take the matter to court.
 29. He finds it hard to resist eating sweets when they're offered to him.
 30. She finds it difficult to work/working out this kind of problem./ It is difficult for her to work out this kind of problem.
- 66.**
1. ... (your) making a quick decision.
 2. ... that I meet the President.
 3. ... using this new washing powder?
 4. ... having received/receiving the letter.
 5. ... to move house soon.
 6. ... persuading him to accept the offer difficult./ it difficult persuading him to accept the offer.
 7. ... that I should feed the goldfish.
 8. ... to open their presents.
 9. ... (to) stealing/having stolen the car.
 10. ... studying in the library.
- 67.**
1. ... against searching for more evidence. / that they would not search for more evidence.
 2. ... the reason for his refusal of the offer.
 3. ... to be late.
 4. ... quarrelling about whose fault it was.
 5. ... to know all about Buddhism, but he doesn't.
 6. ... for being thoughtless.
 7. ... how to change a punctured tyre.
 8. ... to return the money.
 9. ... cutting.
 10. ... that they have got lost on the way here.
- 68.**
1. ... to accept the job offer.
 2. ... how to make Christmas pudding.
 3. ... a refund from the travel agent. / to be given a refund by the travel agent.
 4. ... having a cocktail.
 5. ... smoking in the theatre.
 6. ... attending the lecture. / that you attend the lecture.
 7. ... that she has persuaded him to accept the offer.
 8. ... that I sign the contract before I leave.
 9. ... him of having deliberately destroyed / deliberately destroying the evidence./him of deliberate destruction of the evidence.
 10. ... how to explain what had happened.
 11. ... to listen to their grandmother describe her childhood.
 12. ... in saving the villagers after the flood.

69. 1. ... introducing stricter rules in the workplace. 7. ... having revealed/revealing the secret.
 2. ... to tell patients bad news. 8. ... barking.
 3. ... clapping. 9. ... eating less meat.
 4. ... to receive some news fairly soon. 10. ... eating vegetables.
 5. ... in always being punctual. / 11. ... that she would return to her old home.
 in punctuality at all times. 12. ... if he/she could speak to the manager.
 6. ... her reacting angrily. / why she reacted angrily.

Consolidation 3

70. 1. means/methods 6. of 11. own 16. on
 2. by 7. about 12. present 17. Furthermore/Moreover
 3. most 8. for/to 13. but 18. whole
 4. with 9. provides 14. Therefore 19. benefit
 5. addition 10. those 15. many/everyone 20. bring
71. 2. off 6. up 10. in 14. over 18. on
 3. up 7. up 11. off 15. through 19. at
 4. up 8. round/to 12. on 16. on 20. in
 5. out 9. on 13. out 17. up

Explanation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. bring about = cause | 12. carry on = continue; go on |
| 2. bring off = succeed in | 13. carry out = fulfill an order etc. |
| 3. bring up = bring to a stop | 14. carry over = remain, survive |
| 4. bring up = introduce a subject into discussion | 15. carry through = complete in spite of difficulties |
| 5. bring out = release/publish | 16. carry on = behave badly |
| 6. bring up = vomit | 17. catch up = come level with |
| 7. bring up = raise | 18. catch on = become popular |
| 8. bring round/to = cause sb to regain consciousness | 19. catch at = try to seize (chance etc.) |
| 9. bring on = cause (sth bad) | 20. chip in = contribute a share of money |
| 10. bring in = introduce | charge to: to place on one's account. e.g. Can you charge these shoes to my father's account? |
| 11. carry off = to deal successfully with a difficult situation | charge with: to formally accuse of. e.g. He was charged with murder. |

72. 2. C 3. L 4. A 5. K 6. B 7. I 8. D 9. G 10. E 11. H 12. J

73. 2. with flying colours 6. keep his chin up 10. close shave
 3. showed his true colours 7. play your cards right 11. get it off your chest
 4. had the cheek 8. chalk and cheese 12. got a bit hot under the collar
 5. off colour 9. calling me names 13. chair the meeting

Do not depend on successful results before you actually see them.

74. 2. down in the dumps 5. crocodile tears 8. was caught red-handed
 3. red-letter day 6. let sleeping dogs lie. 9. down the drain
 4. a wild-geese chase 7. going to the dogs 10. on the dole.

75. 2. on 3. of 4. for 5. for 6. by 7. in 8. by 9. in 10. with 11. at/in

76. 2. for 3. in 4. on 5. on 6. off 7. on 8. out 9. to 10. in 11. At 12. By 13. in/into

77. 1. Has it ever crossed your mind to change jobs?
 2. There is no comparison between these two cars.

3. There is no limit to his criticising people. / to his criticism of people.
4. We're not used to eating so early.
5. Eventually the injured dog stopped howling.
6. What do you think of his appearance?
7. That man is entirely/completely devoid of pity.
8. His promotion is on the cards. / It is on the cards that he will be promoted.
9. I tried to speak to him but he cut me dead.
10. We were over the moon when our first grandchild was born.

78. Suggested Answers

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ... or not I'm / of my buying a new car I'm ... | 8. ... better not swim ... |
| 2. ... the worse ... | 9. ... said to have been killed/injured ... |
| 3. ... should I come round ... | 10. ... she must have been there ... /
I think she was there ... |
| 4. ... does it take to ... | 11. According to ... |
| 5. ... fear burglars might break ... | 12. ... the hope(s) of ... |
| 6. ... than being ... | 13. ... spite of ... |
| 7. ... used to go ... | |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 79. 2. prevent | 7. beside | 12. was | 17. of |
| 3. badly | 8. had better | 13. brake | 18. taken |
| 4. in front of | 9. great | 14. breaths | 19. to give |
| 5. tell | 10. boring | 15. on (to) | 20. checked |
| 6. At first | 11. lent | 16. postponed | |

80. Suggested Answers

1. Make sure you are prepared. Have all your relevant documents (with you) such as exam or degree certificates and any references from past employers.
2. Before your interview you should gather as much information as possible about the company you have applied to. It is important to choose something appropriate to wear which will give an impression of smartness and efficiency. It is advisable to have an early night so that you will be fresh and alert for your/the interview.
3. It is essential to be punctual. You should arrive at least fifteen minutes beforehand so as to remain calm and relaxed and also to give/make a good impression.
4. Throughout the interview be natural and relaxed. Have confidence in what you say and be open and honest. Don't be afraid to expand on your answers.

81. Suggested Answers

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2. similar/such | 7. more mature | 12. honestly | 17. get closer |
| 3. felt obliged | 8. hate answering | 13. dependably | 18. is important |
| 4. appreciate | 9. have/ought | 14. mistreating | 19. possible |
| 5. attitude towards | 10. believe in | 15. should | |
| 6. my business | 11. is advisable | 16. insisted on | |

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 82. 2. will | 3. legacy | 4. heritage | 5. inheritance |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|

Notes:

heritage (n) = things such as works of art, folklore, etc. passed on from earlier generations.

inheritance (n) = sth received as a result of the death of the previous owner.

legacy (n) = money or property left to sb in a will, sth passed on from earlier events.

will (n) = legal document stating how sb wishes their property/money to be distributed after their death.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 83. 2. instructed | 4. struggled | 6. profited | 8. instigated | 10. impeded |
| 3. entrusted | 5. intensified | 7. slapped | 9. hampered | |

Notes:

educate = to teach, esp. to train in the mind or character generally. e.g. I was **educated** at a private school in England.

train = to teach, esp. in an art, profession or skill. e.g. Soldiers are **trained** to automatically obey orders.

teach = to give knowledge of a particular subject to someone. e.g. Mrs Jones **teaches** me French at school.

coach = to train/teach esp. for a specific purpose, examination or sport.

instruct = to give knowledge or information to sb in a methodical manner.

tutor = to teach sb privately. e.g. A native speaker **tutored** me in French in my own home.

entrust = put sth / sb in the care of sb else.

confide = to tell sb sth in secret.

consign = to hand over / give up or send sth esp in trade.

resign = to give up a job.

struggle = to try very hard to do sth.

exert = to use influence, authority or pressure in a strong way in order to do sth.

labour = to work very hard using the hands.

strain = to make a great effort to do sth.

enhance = to make sth better; to add to the beauty of sth. e.g. The sunshine **enhanced** the golden colour of her hair.

aggravate = to make sth worse, esp. an illness. e.g. My cold was **aggravated** by the damp house.

heighten = to become greater, more acute, esp. emotions. e.g. Tension between the police and local residents **heightened** last night.

intensify = to become stronger, more intense.

benefit = to gain; to help.

take advantage = to make good use of an opportunity.

profit = to gain, esp. money.

gain = to obtain.

hit = to cause an impact by bringing sth, esp. one's hand, against sth else. e.g. George **hit** the dog when it bit his friend.

strike = to hit; used esp. for emphasis and added emotion. e.g. "You swine! How could you **strike** a defenceless old man?"

commence = (fml) to begin; start. e.g. The Prime Minister will **commence** his tour at 10 o'clock.

initiate = to start sth. e.g. Mr Jones

initiated factory automation when he took over as manager.

instigate = to start by urging or inciting.

launch = to cause sth to begin, esp. an activity, campaign etc. e.g. Enemy soldiers

launched an attack on the village.

hamper = to cause difficulty in an activity.

hinder = to delay or prevent the progress of sth. e.g. I was **hindered** from my work by John's incessant questioning.

block = to be in the way of sb/sth; to obstruct. e.g. The road was **blocked** by an overturned lorry and we couldn't pass.

bar = to obstruct esp. intentionally. e.g. Two men with guns **barred** the exit and we were unable to escape.

impede = to make sth difficult to do.

obstruct = to be in the way of sb/sth.

84.

	a jungle	a town	a Mr Smith	a murder	an idea	an ocean	a possibility
investigate			✓	✓	✓		✓
explore	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓

	tea	attempt	boy	cry	woman	argument	defence	old man	supports
weak	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
feeble		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

85. 2. curb 4. slip 6. accuse 8. charge 10. disperse
 3. cuddle 5. blab 7. sprinkle 9. betray

86.

	between school lessons	for coffee	in the middle of a film	in conversation	for lunch	between two acts of a play
interval			✓			✓
intermission			✓			✓
break	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	eye	on music	about travelling	kiss	sense of smell	greeting	swimmer
keen	✓	✓			✓		✓
enthusiastic			✓	✓		✓	

Practice Test 3

1. 1. consider/find 6. creative 11. ingredients 16. its
2. faced/occupied 7. freedom 12. experience 17. taste
3. budget 8. extremely/both/very 13. into 18. realise
4. whose 9. begins/starts 14. do 19. out
5. but 10. trip/visit 15. done 20. place/set/put

2. a. ... you didn't shout. e. ... was being painted by John.
- b. ... show your badge they will let you in. f. ... she had (had) an accident she won the race.
- c. ... you learned (how) to cook. g. ... the fire was out did the man wake up.
- d. ... is said to have stolen the diamond herself. h. ... seems to have left her new job.

3. Suggested Answers

1. ... made it ... 3. In any case / Besides ... 5. To have ...
2. ... should have known ... 4. ... the longer ... 6. ... being spoken to ...
4. 1. You have no option but to give up the house. 6. Is it compulsory (for you) to wear uniforms to school?
2. The man was robbed of his suitcase. 7. Take no notice / Don't take any notice when she complains.
3. There was a poor turnout for/to the meeting. 8. Which pop group do you like best?
4. It smells of burnt meat in the kitchen./ The kitchen smells of burnt meat.
5. They are committed to lending us the money.
5. 1. Its relation to the development of the writer's own society or chosen society of study.
2. Those events which are thought to have had the most influence on society have been political and so it is those events which have been recorded as history.
3. Separations which are not based on real or necessary differences.
4. Because divisions have developed as a result of the demands of historical research.
5. It means of relevance and value.
6. Events which add nothing to the knowledge and advancement of human society are not worth studying.
7. Because European societies have affected much of world history.
8. Which has gradually developed.
9. Area or field of study.
10. Because these civilisations have had little influence on European society.
11. It means that the civilisations of the East and the America's have been "adopted as areas of historical study".

12. To the division of history by subject and time.
13. The scope of historical writing has broadened and as a result divisions have developed to meet the demands of historical research and make the subject manageable. Areas of history which are not relevant to the writer's chosen field or society are usually ignored as are events which are thought to have no benefit to human society. Furthermore, historians have become Eurocentric because European society has affected much of world history. However, those societies which have had little effect on Europe are studied in isolation.

4. Passive Voice

87.
 1. The redecorating will have been finished by the time we get back from Spain.
 2. Which picture was sold?
 3. Our wages are going to be increased by the company.
 4. While the furniture was being moved the table was damaged.
 5. People know that he stole the money./It is known that he stole the money.
 6. Don't let yourself be made fun of.
 7. Will they make him obey the rules?
 8. They didn't let me stay out late.
 9. All information they had given him ought to have been revealed.
 10. She hates fans following her everywhere.
 11. It is believed that he has left the country./He is believed to have left the country.
 12. His house was broken into.
 13. Don't let yourself be mocked.
 14. Who was President John F. Kennedy assassinated by?
88.
 1. As soon as Jane joined the magazine she was shown the basics of all the jobs in the Editorial Department, and before two years were out she had been made assistant editor.
 2. The prices of many things in the shops have been reduced. The problem is that I haven't been paid by my firm so I can't buy anything.
 3. Sarah says she has been offered a post in the Middle East by the government but she's decided to turn it down as she has been promised a better job in London by a private company.
 4. I was given a book of 18th century French drama by which I've been inspired to do some translation.
 5. I was overcharged by the shopkeeper and now I'll have to be given a refund. I just hope I was given a receipt/a receipt was given to me.
 6. I believe military conscription should be done away with. I don't think boys should be taken away from their families and friends.
 7. From the way Mr Smith is talked about by the management you'd think he'd be fired but instead of that he's just been promoted.
 8. Has your house ever been broken into? Mine has (been) and all my most valuable possessions were taken.
 9. Paula's child was taken away from her last week. I don't imagine it will be returned to her until her capability as a mother can be proved.
 10. It seems her husband has been accused of drug running and she is being implicated in the crime too.
 11. John was made literary executor (by the writer), but he wasn't left any money so all the manuscripts had to be sold.
 12. I was told how to make bread; it's a shame I've forgotten since I am always being asked by the children to make it.
 13. If children are fed properly they grow up to be strong and healthy; it's a pity half the children in the world are deprived of proper nutrition.
 14. Our washing machine broke down yesterday and it had to be taken to the repair shop. I won't be charged for the repairs but if any parts have to be replaced, I'll have to pay as they aren't covered by the guarantee.
 15. When Peter was made president of the club he was given the freedom to change any one of the club's rules which had been made more than ten years before.

89. 1. When they hired John they told him that he would have to serve a six-month apprenticeship, but as it turned out they promoted him at the end of three months.
 2. Sally overheard me saying that the firm/the boss had given me a rise, and now she wonders why they are treating her unfairly.
 3. They / People say that Christopher Columbus discovered America, but in fact they've decided that Amerigo Vespucci landed there first.
 4. Somebody gave me an article which motivated me to take up jogging, but my doctor has told me to be careful about how much I do.
 5. They told me that they would do the repairs on my car by Friday, but as it turns out they told me a lie because they still haven't done them.
 6. Has a journalist ever interviewed you? One has (interviewed) me, but unfortunately she / he misrepresented everything I said.
 7. They are telling people that some scientists have exaggerated the dangers of chemical pollution and this has caused confusion.
 8. The last time anyone saw Olivia they said she was wearing a black leather jacket and red tights, but you can't always rely on what people say they remember.
 9. Joan's grandfather left her some property, but they discovered later that he had never paid the land tax and she had to sell the property.
 10. Although Julie's parents let her go out that night, they reminded her that if she wasn't back by midnight they would punish her severely.
 11. They've instructed me several times how to use this machine, but every time they show me how to use it, it leaves me more confused than I was before.
 12. Although they offered her several jobs in the fashion field, her colleagues convinced her to turn them down.
 13. While her parents had given her every possible advantage, some of her friends encouraged her to reject the help they offered her.
 14. If they don't do away with this law in the near future, people are bound to accuse the government of being reactionary and they will lose a lot of support.
 15. Nobody knows who invented this gadget, but several people have claimed that the original idea was theirs.
 16. They say that the government has accused this candidate of tax evasion, but he swears that he has always paid his taxes in full.
 17. While the owners planted most of the trees in this garden in the 1950s a professional redesigned the entire garden in 1972.
90. 1. ... said to have been the greatest singer of all time.
 2. ... this picture painted by?
 3. ... take advantage of him.
 4. ... avoid being disturbed.
 5. ... wasn't deceived by his claim that he was starving.
 6. ... has stolen my aunt's car.
 7. ... saw her enter the restaurant.
 8. ... don't allow parking here.
 9. ... expect a student to know every word in the book.
 10. ... expected to pay once a month according to the agreement.
 11. ... further can be said about this.
 12. ... asked personal questions.
 13. ... make himself understood.
 14. ... to be distracted from her work.
 15. ... be given some time off.
91. **Suggested Answers**
 1. ... was stolen/taken ...
 2. ... will be sent/forwarded/delivered ...
 3. ... hadn't been / wasn't invited ...
 4. ... wasn't discovered/wasn't reported to the police ...
 5. ... was (finally) completed ...
 6. ... will be set off / is set off ...
 7. ... are stored / kept ...
 8. ... was named / identified ...
 9. ... was being eaten ...
 10. ... had almost been forgotten ...
92. 1. She bribed the judge to avoid being convicted.
 2. It is said that this book was written by two people. / This book is said to have been written by two people.

3. She had all her money stolen.
4. How could such a story deceive you?
5. Nothing can be done about it now./There's nothing to be done about it now.
6. They expect you to finish the book by next week.
7. Nobody can expect a professor to recognise every student.
8. I'd hate to be left behind.
9. Who stole the jewels?
10. They don't allow you / one to use notes in this exam.
11. She allows herself to be criticised/lets herself be criticised.

Consolidation 4

93. 1. as 5. world 9. from/by 13. action/measures 17. much
 2. on 6. concern 10. being 14. argued 18. with
 3. up 7. poured/put 11. with/about 15. late 19. look
 4. required/needed 8. out/away 12. last 16. various/many 20. life/lives
94. 2. across 6. to 10. off 14. out in 18. up with
 3. by 7. up to 11. on 15. out 19. through
 4. down to 8. up 12. out 16. in 20. round to
 5. round / to 9. into 13. over 17. forward

Synonyms

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. come about = happen | 11. come on = progress |
| 2. come across = find by chance | 12. come out = be made known |
| 3. come by = obtain | 13. come over = be wrong with |
| 4. come down to = be inherited | 14. come out in = develop (rash, spots) |
| 5. come round/to = regain consciousness | 15. come out = be published |
| 6. come to = amount to | 16. come in = become fashionable |
| 7. come up to = equal | 17. come forward = volunteer |
| 8. come up = begin to grow | 18. come up with = find a solution |
| 9. come into = inherit | 19. come through = survive a period of difficulty |
| 10. come off = succeed | 20. come round to = be convinced |

95. 2. done away with 4. driving at 6. done out of 8. deal with 10. done for
 3. deal with 5. deals in 7. do without 9. do down

care about : be interested in e.g. He really **cares about** his job.
care for : 1) like e.g. I don't **care for** that dress you're wearing, but the shoes are nice.
 2) take care of e.g. Every mother **cares for** her children.

96. 2. J 3. A 4. C 5. H 6. I 7. B 8. E 9. G 10. D

Suggested Answers

1. Will you keep an eye on my bag for a minute? I want to go to the bathroom.
2. Take it easy. I'm sure the bus will get there on time.
3. I felt my ears burning after I left the room, because I was sure they were talking about me.
4. I managed to keep a straight face even after my father-in-law's trousers split up the seam.
5. She was flat out after climbing to the top of the mountain.
6. How can you deny your own flesh and blood?
7. The girls' team won the game fair and square.
8. I'll be there in a flash; I just have to brush my teeth first.
9. That's it! I'm putting my foot down. You are not to go out with him anymore.
10. John was very green at dating because he was so shy.

97. 1. uninvited people at parties, events etc.
 2. rely on sb to do things for you all the time without appreciating them.
 3. to end one's plans abruptly.
 4. the art of persuasion. / ability to talk well.
 5. sth new or foreign / not easily understood.
 6. compromise; exchanging sth for sth else.
 7. find out information indirectly or via a third person.
 8. fall in love quickly.
 9. make an embarrassing / indiscreet comment.
 10. inability to speak due to a sore throat etc.
 11. there are many opportunities in life for love, etc.
 12. have a bad first impression of sb / to argue or disagree at the beginning of a relationship.

98. 2. from 5. around / about 8. at 11. over / about / at 14. at
 3. against 6. at 9. over 12. to 15. with
 4. against 7. with, about 10. on 13. about / over

99. 2. at 4. for 6. by 8. In 10. in 12. at 14. in 16. In
 3. by 5. for 7. for 9. on 11. in 13. in, at 15. on 17. against

100. 1. "That meal was fit for a king!" he exclaimed.
 2. You shouldn't gloat over / about other people's failures.
 3. My grandmother is virtually deaf.
 4. Mind you don't spill the milk.
 5. The war has resulted in an increase in emigration.
 6. The board met behind closed / locked doors to discuss changes in company policy.
 7. I'm dying for an ice-cream.
 8. Is there anyone who could answer my question?
 9. In all likelihood / There is every likelihood she'll come before the end of next month.
 10. Young children are apt to ask a lot of questions.

101. 2. well 8. continuous 14. refusing 20. effect 26. to tie
 3. classical 9. chef / cook 15. found 21. made 27. Since
 4. are 10. cost 16. had 22. giving 28. denied
 5. to 11. cost 17. has 23. allow
 6. In conclusion 12. died / were killed 18. None 24. favourite
 7. consists 13. delayed 19. other 25. Every

Notes:

Item 8

continuous : going on without stopping
continual : going on with breaks

Item 14

deny an accusation; **refuse** to do sth

102. Suggested Answers

1. ... have I seen ...
 2. ... neither does ...
 3. ... being asked (told)/ having been asked (told) ...
 4. ...would not have been able to ...
 5. ... was (going) to ...
 6. Would you be so kind ...
 7. ... unless he stopped/if he didn't stop/if he went on ...
 8. ... in passing ...
 9. ... time to get over ...
 10. How about meeting ...

103. 2. J 3. A 4. I 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. E 9. F 10. H

2. as white as a sheet 5. as silent as the grave 8. as cool as a cucumber
 3. as strong as a horse 6. as thin as a rake 9. as different as chalk and cheese
 4. as right as rain 7. as sick as a dog 10. as deaf as a post

Practice Test 4

1. 1. on
2. appealing/inviting/
attractive
3. realities
4. surrounded
5. full
6. once
7. up
8. comfort/town
9. whether
10. hardships/problems/difficulties etc
11. its
12. cut
13. only
14. delivered/forwarded
15. confined
16. even/all
17. means
18. through
19. why
20. secure/
comfortable
2. a. ... himself on being such a good gardener.
b. ... has been received do we deliver.
c. ... mean to break the vase / break the
vase on purpose.
d. ... he's got/gets used to it, his work will
improve.
- e. ... he has huge muscles, he is very gentle.
f. ... paid attention to my request.
g. ... with her attacker not to kill her.
h. ... monthly instalments of £60.
3. **Suggested Answers**
1. ... we'll have known ...
2. ... wouldn't have bothered ...
3. ... go to the theatre/restaurant etc ...
4. ... will serve you ...
5. ... can't (possibly) have
6. ... amount of ...
4. 1. I have difficulty (in) understanding his books.
2. Some people are resigned to the fact that life is full of problems.
3. His mistakes are too frequent to suit me.
4. There was nothing left in the jewel box.
5. Nothing will deter him from taking that trip.
6. Neil frequently goes back on his promises.
7. Virtue counts for little in a corrupt government.
8. Could you direct me to the lobby?
5. 1. That risk/danger is a part of everyday life.
2. That the mothers are afraid/terrified.
3. In the sense that we entrust our lives to people we've never met and who could be crazy, who
could easily be "maniacs".
4. Because risk/danger have been reduced to something neat and manageable.
5. Because they are outside the mainstream in that they hesitate to take normal risks while
others do not.
6. That hang-gliders, drivers and divers practise in the air, on land and under the sea - also
that they are in some way on a different level from ordinary people.
7. An attitude/feeling of respect/being impressed.
8. Disapproved of/looked down on.
9. To show that the use is ironic, suggesting that money is not of little value or to be discounted as
unimportant.
10. Because the money put at risk may belong to family/friends, and its loss may affect
others besides the person who gambles.
11. Chance/luck/circumstance.
12. No-one can be sure that their car will not be involved in an accident or mishap.
13. There is risk of accident etc in everyday life which is only feared by those who are considered
"anti-social" or odd. The risk taken by those involved in dangerous sports is looked on as some-
thing admirable, because the participant risks her/his own life; if a person's job is risky, he gains
respect. On the contrary, activities such as gambling are looked down on as putting the security
of family/friends at risk.

5. Direct - Indirect Speech

108. 2. asked 3. said 4. tell 5. talking/speaking 6. tell, said 7. talks/speaks
109. 1. The old lady told the little boy not to touch those/the ornaments.
 2. Sophia asked me if I thought I'd be in that night.
 3. She said that the servant had washed the dishes.
 4. He told the boy to stop fooling around.
 5. I asked my bank manager if I could / it would be possible to extend my overdraft.
 6. The old man said (that) he had no intention of admitting his guilt.
 7. She asked me what the doctor had told me.
 8. He said that when he woke up the room was full of smoke.
 9. She said that she would rather not sign it before the boss saw it.
 10. He said that China is / was a densely populated country.
 11. He says that he has been working all morning and hasn't finished yet.
 12. He said that Greece has / had a very long recorded history.
110. 1. The assistant offered to wrap it for me.
 2. Her father said that she wouldn't have to go home early the following day.
 3. The teacher said that I mustn't/wasn't to/ we mustn't/weren't to make that mistake again.
 4. Sandra wondered when she would see him again.
 5. Pam said that she would be able to organise that the following week.
 6. The policeman said that I didn't need to / didn't have to make a statement then.
 7. He said that he couldn't afford to waste his time.
 8. Patrick said that I would have to submit all the information by Sunday.
 9. She wondered what she should do with the shopping.
 10. She said that I/we must be very disappointed.
111. 1. He asked his father if he would lend him his car and his father said he wouldn't.
 2. She called me a liar.
 3. They congratulated me on a/my (wonderful) performance.
 4. She warned / told me to be careful with the knife as it was very sharp.
 5. He wished me (good) luck with the test.
 6. He asked me if I would remind him to phone Jim later and I said I would.
 7. He reminded me that that wasn't the first time she had lied.
 8. She called me a clumsy fool.
 9. She gave an exclamation of horror/fear etc. when she saw the mouse.
 10. He gave an exclamation of disgust when he tasted the soup.
112. 1. He invited me (to go) to a show with him.
 2. She suggested buying some new furniture./that we should buy some new furniture.
 3. She complained that he was always moaning about everything.
 4. She promised to give me back the money the next day.
 5. She wondered when she would talk to him again.
 6. The blackmailer threatened to reveal my/our secret if I/we didn't give him the money.
 7. I reminded him that he had a doctor's appointment at 11 a.m.
 8. The boy begged me to give him one more chance.
 9. My father insisted on my apologising to the lady./insisted that I should apologise to the lady.
 10. John's brother accused him of writing / having written that/the graffiti.
 11. The boss suggested postponing the meeting/that we should postpone the meeting.
 12. The policeman accused me of being/having been involved in the robbery.
113. 2. explained 4. suggested 6. admitted 8. begged 10. offered 12. wondered
 3. complained 5. denied 7. threatened 9. promised 11. agreed
114. 1. Paul said that although he knew John was an adventurous businessman, he would never have expected him to get mixed up with that sort of firm.

2. Susan explained that she had had a hard time with the language when she first went there, but since she had been there for five years, she found that she could get on very well.
 3. She went on to say that usually she only taught a class of beginners, but since they were missing a teacher at that time, she was also taking an advanced class.
 4. He told me that he hoped I would consider taking over the shop when he retired as I had developed an excellent eye for antiques, which, he assured me, was quite a compliment coming from him.
 5. I asked my uncle who he was going to leave the house to, and ventured to suggest / suggested that he (should) leave it to Sarah as she seemed to be the most attached to it.
 6. He told me not to imagine that because he had criticised me, he didn't think I was a good musician, and assured me that with enough practice, he had no doubt that I would be able to work as a professional.
 7. She asked me if (I thought) he was going to / would accept the job offer, or if he would just moulder on there until it was time for him to retire.
 8. He said that he had heard her claim that she might give up her job and open a restaurant, and went on to say that she was certainly a good enough cook to do it.
 9. She said that she hadn't even needed to open the second bottle of oil, and so she needn't have worried about running out.
 10. She told me that she couldn't believe her ears when she heard that they had split up, and asked me if I could phone Jane to see if it was really true.
 11. He said it looked as if they would have to cancel the meeting if Julia was going to be away, and then asked if I knew when she would be back.
 12. He suggested to his wife that they should go to a new restaurant that night, and added that he had just read about one that was meant to be very good.
 13. She said that if anyone rang while she was out, her secretary should take a message and tell the person concerned that she wouldn't be in until the following afternoon.
 14. He explained to Sarah that he might be able to go, but that he wouldn't be able to let her know until the next / following day.
 15. I asked him if I should pass on the news, or if he would prefer I didn't until he had had a chance to see them.
 16. The manager told us / insisted that Paul couldn't have said a more compromising thing / that it was the most compromising thing Paul could have said, and added that one would have thought that he was trying to undermine the whole business.
 17. She told David that she would love to take a long holiday, but that as things stood, she would have to wait at least until the following summer before she could leave her new assistant in charge.
 18. She warned me that I mustn't ask such questions or I was likely to find myself in serious difficulties one day.
 19. Jane told the family that she really had to get going or she might miss the last train.
 20. Paul told Philip that although he was afraid he had to reject his offer, he appreciated his kindness in bringing / having brought it to his attention.
 21. Jane apologised for not phoning me the day before, explaining the she had had to take her dog to the vet's
- 115.** Mr Jones asked Mr Smith to go into his office. Mr Smith asked what he could do for him and Mr Jones explained that they had a problem with the office Christmas party since Mrs White, who had been organising it, had been taken sick. Mr Smith offered to do it instead and Mr Jones exclaimed that that would be wonderful and promised that Mr Smith would get a free ticket for himself and his wife.
- 116.** Sally apologised to Jackie for bothering her and explained that she had run out of sugar. She wondered whether Jackie could let her have some. Jackie said she could and offered her brown or white. Sally said she would prefer white and offered Jackie some money for it. Jackie told her not to be silly and refused to take any money. Sally promised to give her some sugar back the next day after she had been shopping.

117. Frank reminded Tracy to pick the children up after school and Tracy exclaimed that she'd completely forgotten about it. She asked Frank if he could do it instead but Frank refused / said he couldn't, explaining that he had a lot of work to do. Tracy begged him to do it and suggested that he could go to work early in the morning. Finally, Frank agreed to collect the children.

118. Suggested Answer

Postman: Could you sign for the parcel please? It's been sent by Recorded Delivery.

Mr Wood: Oh! It's the gardening book I've been waiting for. Are you interested in gardening?

Postman: Yes, I'm very interested in it. I have a very large garden but it's difficult to look after. Could you give me any advice on the subject?

Mr Wood: Shall I lend you the book?

Postman: I'd appreciate that. Thank you.

119. Suggested Answer

Doctor: Sit down please. What's the matter?

Mr Green: Well, I've got a pain in my knee that hurts when I walk and it's keeping me awake at night.

Doctor: Roll your trousers up please, so I can examine your knee.

Mr Green: Is it anything serious, doctor?

Doctor: No, you've just strained a muscle. If you rest your leg, it will be better in a few days.

120. Suggested Answers

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. ... warned me not to ... | 5. ... offered to/refused to ... | 8. ... ordered everyone to ... |
| 3. ... asked me if I could ... | 6. ... advised her to cut ... | 9. ... would have to leave /sell ... |
| 4. ... admitted (to) having ... | 7. ... going on an ... | 10. ... an exclamation of horror ... |

121. 1. He told the chairman all the details.
 2. He expressed his disapproval of people who lie(d).
 3. She insisted on seeing her favourite soap opera before she went to bed.
 4. He asked himself where his friends had gone.
 5. He apologised for keeping / having kept me waiting.
 6. He reminded me to buy some more milk.
 7. The man denied having killed her.
 8. She admitted (to) being the one who had broken the window.
 9. The shopkeeper explained to us how to install the light.
 10. He suggested going to the zoo.
 11. She complained about the food there.
 12. The teacher forbade them to talk during the lesson.

Consolidation 5

122. 1. on 5. another 9. such 13. by 17. nor
 2. both 6. the 10. effects 14. become 18. from
 3. than 7. although 11. lead 15. spend 19. emphasised/stressed
 4. under 8. still 12. indulge 16. reality/fact 20. time

123. 2. down on 6. off 10. up 14. into 18. at 22. in
 3. into 7. in 11. in 15. for 19. up 23. out
 4. off 8. on 12. off 16. in 20. off 24. out of
 5. out 9. out 13. out 17. out 21. up on

Meanings:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. cut back = reduce outgoings | 7. draw in = shorten (of days) |
| 2. cut down on = reduce consumption | 8. draw on = use part of a reserve |
| 3. cut into = interrupt | 9. draw out = extend |
| 4. cut off = disconnect | 10. draw up = come to a stop (of vehicles) |
| 5. cut out = omit | 11. drop in = visit unexpectedly |
| 6. cut off = be isolated | 12. drop off = decrease |

13. **drop out** = withdraw
 14. **eat into** = consume
 15. **feel for** = sympathise
 16. **fit in** = mix well with others
 17. **fit out** = equip
 18. **fly at** = attack (with blows or words)
 19. **fold up** = collapse; fail
 20. **head off** = prevent
 21. **check (up) on** = investigate sb's behaviour etc.
 22. **check in** = register as a guest at a hotel
 23. **check out** = pay one's bill and leave a hotel
 24. **cheat out of** = prevent sb from having sth usu in an unfair way

124. 2. J 3. A 4. G 5. C 6. H 7. B 8. F 9. D 10. I

Suggested Answers

- a. **embark** = go on board a ship. e.g. He **embarked** for Crete at noon.
embark on = start sth new or difficult. e.g. She decided to **embark on** a new career.
 b. **enter** = go into. e.g. He knocked at the door before **entering** the room.
enter into = begin to deal with sth. e.g. The two sides will **enter into** negotiations next week.
 c. **enter for** = submit one's name for an exam, competition etc. e.g. My teacher suggested that I should **enter for** the art contest.
enter on = begin sth. e.g. The government has **entered on** a new scheme to reduce unemployment.
125. 1. endure envy in silence 8. be in very close contact with 15. understand
 2. know extremely well 9. run away 16. waste time
 3. be patient 10. from the original source 17. get out of control
 4. make conceited 11. keep a secret 18. become good at sth
 5. give help 12. have free time 19. take personally / be hurt by
 6. become very angry 13. without preparation 20. person with hidden abilities
 7. become discouraged 14. be extremely anxious 21. come across sth useful etc.
 22. intelligence/common sense
126. 2. before you could say 5. break the ice 9. the tip of the iceberg
 Jack Robinson 6. to keep up with the Joneses 10. can stew in your own juice
 3. ins and outs 7. had a job
 4. be for the high jump 8. ill at ease
127. 2. against 3. up 4. with 5. from 6. in 7. to 8. with 9. to, for 10. to
128. 2. With 3. under 4. at 5. by 6. on 7. in 8. on 9. in 10. in 11. on
129. 1. Everyone was sound asleep when the fire broke out.
 2. She's hopeless at art.
 3. She's in two minds about marrying him / whether she should marry him.
 4. He was quick to answer.
 5. She sued the shop as their claim had been injurious to her reputation.
 6. It has just occurred to me that he's not been telling the truth.
 7. She left school at the age of sixteen.
 8. His negligence/neglect of his work led to his dismissal.
 9. She's the (exact) image of her mother.
 10. Despite the severity of his illness he managed to get over it.
130. 2. elder 5. entered his 8. Everyone 11. explain to 14. further
 3. enough 6. good at 9. comes 12. rather 15. yet
 4. plenty of 7. has 10. unless 13. too far
131. **Suggested Answers**
1. ... to have been missing ... 4. ... lack of ... 8. ... informed on/about / in touch with ...
 2. ... do with/eat ... 5. ... had no choice/option ... 9. ... of the fact that ...
 3. ... been looking forward ... 6. ... no attention to ... 10. ... not (re)acted ...
 7. ... the chance of ...

132. 2. H 3. B 4. J 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. I 9. G 10. E

1. **Better late than never** = some success, however delayed or small it is, is better than none at all.
2. **Absence makes the heart grow fonder** = if you haven't seen someone for a long time you miss him very much.
3. **People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones** = one should not criticize others for faults similar to one's own.
4. **All's well that ends well** = as long as the result is good, it doesn't matter if sth was difficult to do.
5. **An apple a day keeps the doctor away** = if you eat apples you will stay healthy.
6. **Don't count your chickens before they hatch** = don't be too confident that sth will be successful.
7. **The grass is always greener on the other side (of the fence)** = life always seems to be better elsewhere.
8. **A new broom sweeps clean** = a person newly appointed to a responsible position starts to change and improve things energetically.
9. **Curiosity killed the cat** = being too inquisitive can cause problems.
10. **Time and tide wait for no man** = no one can delay the passing of time (so one should not put off a favourable opportunity to do sth.)

133. 2. which 4. made 6. v 8. purpose 10. to
 3. borrowed 5. deal 7. any 9. However 11. v

134. 2. assuring 6. attention 10. possible/he could 14. co-operate
 3. representative 7. understandable 11. improve 15. produce
 4. previous 8. went on 12. audience
 5. promised 9. satisfied 13. his wish

135.

	money	dog	property	opportunity	bullet	cat	child	hope	youth
lost	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
stray		✓			✓	✓			

	cars in a factory	discussion	energy	warmth	offspring	bad feelings	a play
produce	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
generate		✓	✓	✓		✓	

	teeth	money	fur	cream	sympathy	pearls	hair	passport	jewellery
fake			✓	✓		✓			✓
counterfeit		✓							
sham					✓				✓
mock				✓					
false	✓				✓		✓	✓	

Practice Test 5

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 1. talk | 6. source | 11. that | 16. find |
| 2. other | 7. consider | 12. it | 17. on |
| 3. claim/say | 8. one | 13. or | 18. effect |
| 4. far | 9. common | 14. tends | 19. itself |
| 5. than | 10. even/often | 15. in | 20. depends |

2. a. ... he is absent - minded, he is a good teacher.
 b. ... him two years in prison / a two-year prison sentence.
 c. ... a lot of doubt about the new rules.
 d. ... before had a chairman been dismissed.
- e. ... of the passengers is a mystery.
 f. ... a year since John moved to Ireland.
 g. ... of their son was/were revealed / told to the family.
 h. ... a quick and strong athlete winning should be easy.

3. Suggested Answers

1. ... could / might have been ... 3. ... the risk of ... 5. ... long as ...
 2. ... try / you could try ... 4. ... get rid ... 6. ... I wouldn't wear it if ...
4. 1. The director has a wide knowledge of modern art.
 2. His behaviour at the party was beyond (our) comprehension.
 3. I look on him as my worst enemy.
 4. May is bound to pass the exam.
 5. You may be suspected of killing him.
 6. No matter how hard Len tried, he couldn't do the exercise.
 7. Everyone but Paul failed to reach the goal.
 8. Theirs was a very strict education.
5. 1. In the sense that he's trying to introduce new ideas to traditional India.
 2. They are those of consumerism; the desire to buy and self-gratify.
 3. The Mitey-Vac (presumably a vacuum cleaner).
 4. Because he's worried that she's not going to buy the Mitey-Vac (too expensive?)
 5. In the sense that they are only a tiny part of a greater whole (two people among 835 million)
 6. The changes to India's economy and society are both dramatic and novel.
 7. Extra money to spend.
 8. They have available money and the desire to spend it and so are an ideal target market for the marketer.
 9. Self-gratification is not something that is disapproved of or condemned as it once was in the past.
 10. It means a desire to spend money.
 11. Working wives no longer symbolise their husband's shamefully poor financial status but instead, are now regarded positively.
 12. They are the separate worlds of India's poverty-stricken people and the middle class.
 13. India's socialist order is collapsing with the advent of an expanding middle class whose spending power is changing the country's economy and society. Shops are now well-stocked and the urge to buy and self-gratify is no longer disapproved of. Attitudes towards arranged marriages are changing and working wives are being regarded positively. The wide gap between the classes presents a problem and adequate facilities for the poor are required if unrest is to be prevented. Middle class dissatisfaction with the remaining consumer restrictions also exists.

6. Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

136. 2. victorious 6. beautiful 10. affectionate 14. sunny 18. humorous/
 3. basic 7. rusty 11. lifeless/lively 15. hesitant less
 4. fearsome/ful/fearless 8. accidental 12. foolish 16. circular
 5. useless/ful 9. responsible 13. energetic 17. glorious
137. 1. big, old house 8. an entertaining, recent, German film / local indoor cinema
 2. a rich, middle-aged man
 3. an antique, blue, glass vase 9. an elegant, old-fashioned black, hired car
 4. an expensive, white lace dress 10. an experienced talented, mystery writer
 5. first ten customers/free three-course meal 11. luxurious, long, hot bath
 6. popular sheltered, sandy, French coast 12. rare, European, wild flower
 7. attractive, tall, round, china lamp

- 138.** 2. adjective, adverb 5. adverb 8. adverb, adjective 11. adverb
3. adverb 6. adverb, adjective 9. adverb, adjective
4. adverb 7. adverb 10. adverb, adjective
- 139.** 2. directly 7. short 12. deep 17. lastly 22. prettily
3. hard 8. shortly 13. free 18. last 23. wrongly
4. hardly 9. right 14. freely 19. lately 24. wrong
5. high 10. rightly 15. widely 20. late
6. highly 11. deeply 16. wide 21. pretty
- 140.** 2. They seldom go out for dinner.
3. Peter is always bragging about how rich he is.
4. Unexpectedly, he won an amazingly expensive car yesterday.
5. I sometimes get the feeling called "deja vu", that something has happened before.
6. A speech was delivered first and the film was shown later.
7. Lately there's been too much talk of people getting laid off.
8. If you use the buses frequently, it's a good idea to buy a bus pass./If you frequently use the buses ...
9. He flew direct to New York with no stop-overs.
10. She's seldom praised by her boss though she works hard.
11. People often ask me whether I prefer living here to living abroad.
12. I could hardly see the name on the bell as it was very dark.
13. He attends church regularly even though he doesn't consider himself a religious person.
 or He regularly attends church even though he doesn't consider himself a religious person.
14. If you believe that you're a failure, you will always fail.
15. She was wrongly accused of treason and taken straight to prison.
16. My doctor advised me to have a glass of sherry occasionally ...
17. It was pretty outrageous of him to speak rudely to the Headmaster.
18. It has never been proved who was responsible for the murders of the
- 141.** 1. ... so hard. 8. ... our best last night.
2. ... monthly. 9. ... so brilliantly.
3. ... they suddenly decided to get married. 10. ... late and was no longer useful.
4. ... the plug carefully, you won't have an accident. 11. ... was so slow that we were half an hour late.
5. ... be called early in the morning. 12. ... suddenly across the sky.
6. ... very highly regarded by his boss. 13. ... early for the play and had to queue outside.
7. ... her hard on the head. 14. ... swims faster than me.
15. ... door hard and it will shut.
- 142.** 2. shortly 6. straight 10. hardly 14. cheap 18. wrongly
3. clearly 7. thick 11. clearly 15. hard 19. thinly
4. deep 8. late 12. highly 16. widely 20. quickly
5. wide 9. close 13. free 17. finely
- 143.** 2. the strangest 7. The biggest 12. greener 17. faster
3. most interesting 8. most impressive 13. fresher 18. larger
4. smaller 9. the prettiest 14. The worst 19. the best
5. lower 10. a wider 15. the most peaceful 20. the (more) hectic
6. smaller 11. bluer 16. more popular
- 144.** 1. like 4. as, as, as 7. like, as, as 10. as, like, like
2. like, as, as 5. like, as, as 8. like, as, as 11. as, as
3. as, like 6. as 9. like, as 12. as, like
- 145.** 2. the most obstinate 6. the laziest 10. more meticulous
3. the best dressed 7. most luxurious in 11. less important than
4. earlier 8. most precious 12. older than
5. oldest of 9. livelier 13. most recent of

14. quieter than 17. most exclusive 20. happier, than
 15. most/least appealing of 18. less demanding than
 16. longer, more impatient 19. the worst
146. 2. While/Whereas 4. as 6. the 8. as 10. while/whereas
 3. as 5. whereas/while 7. the 9. like 11. like
147. 1. ... teach than work in an office.
 2. ... no comparison between the old mixer and the new one.
 3. ... later you work, the more tired you'll be tomorrow.
 4. ... to him in a fatherly way.
 5. ... the best news I've ever heard.
 6. ... are more rare/rarer than pigeons.
 7. ... longer he waited the more bored he became.
 8. ... not to get involved in this business.
 9. ... car is similar to mine.
 10. ... to have been told before.
 11. ... you came with me.
 12. ... the most ambitious production they have ever put on.
 13. ... more you praise him, the better he will do.
 14. ... the best headline story the newspaper could print?
 15. ... more she practised, the more confident she became.
 16. ... dress is like yours.
 17. ... isn't as good for you as poultry.
 18. ... me what the robbers look like?
 19. ... well.
 20. ... price of these ones.
 21. ... older he grows, the more despondent he becomes.
 22. ... is less hardworking than he is.
148. **Suggested Answers**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ... took longer ... | 7. ... the same size clothes as ... |
| 2. ... is the best student/the cleverest student ... | 8. ... sweeter than ... |
| 3. ... be better ... | 9. ... the happiest/best day of ... |
| 4. ... hadn't bet all ... | 10. ... less (money) than ... |
| 5. ... to fly faster than ... | 11. ... most conceited / arrogant man ... |
| 6. ... to be the most expensive ... | 12. ... would be better ... |
| | 13. ... as good at ... |
149. 1. It's the most ridiculous claim I've ever heard.
 2. You'd better tell the police what the (missing) jewels look/are like.
 3. Their furniture is similar to ours.
 4. She is not as self-assured as she looks.
 5. The more powerful a car is, the more fuel it uses.
 6. Nobody in the class has better pronunciation than she has. / Her pronunciation is better than anyone else's in the class.
 7. She's got as much money as I have.
 8. Our house was twice the price of theirs.
 9. There is no comparison between our house and theirs.
 10. Is this the quickest way to do this?
 11. He's becoming richer and richer.
 12. I'd sooner you flew to Brazil.
 13. Peter has twice the strength of John./Peter's strength is twice (that of) John's.
 14. Their house and ours are not at all alike.
 15. He treats everyone in a friendly way / has a friendly way with everyone.
 He behaves in a friendly way to everyone.

Consolidation 6

150. 1. dependent 5. for 9. season 13. hand 17. up
 2. originally/once 6. affected 10. when 14. from 18. therefore
 3. with 7. thrive/depend 11. Apart 15. risk 19. yet
 4. by 8. such 12. argued/said 16. by/with 20. ways
151. 2. off with 6. on 10. on/along 14. by 18. over
 3. about 7. across 11. ahead 15. out of 19. up to
 4. along/on 8. through 12. away with 16. about/round 20. round to
 5. off 9. down 13. on with 17. round

Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. get at = mean | 12. get away with = escape punishment |
| 2. get off with = nearly escape punishment | 13. get on with = continue doing sth |
| 3. get about = move about | 14. get by = manage despite difficulties (often financial) |
| 4. get along/on = have friendly relations with | 15. get out of = avoid |
| 5. get off = send | 16. get about = spread (of news, gossip, etc.) |
| 6. get on = make progress | 17. get round = persuade |
| 7. get across = make understood | 18. get over = recover from |
| 8. get through = contact by phone | 19. get up to = be busy with sth surprising or undesirable |
| 9. get down = depress | 20. get round to = find time to |
| 10. get on/along = be in friendly terms with | |
| 11. get ahead = succeed | |

give away = give freely as a present

give out = distribute

152. 2. up 3. up 4. away 5. in 6. out 7. up 8. out 9. up 10. in
153. 2. pulling my leg 5. makes her living 8. sleeps like a log
 3. made a killing 6. had kittens 9. in the know
 4. brought to their knees 7. a fine kettle of fish 10. keeps herself to herself
154. 2. make light of 5. turn over a new leaf 8. drop me a line
 3. the lion's share 6. shed light upon 9. go to any lengths
 4. bury his head in the sand 7. came to a head 10. on the level
155. 2. with 5. into 8. around 11. about/around 14. on/about 17. as
 3. with 6. of 9. with 12. to 15. by
 4. for 7. for 10. of 13. to 16. after
156. 2. at 3. at 4. by 5. by 6. In 7. in 8. On 9. in 10. in 11. for
157. 1. Why don't you get rid of all these old clothes?
 2. Traffic has been seriously affected by severe weather conditions / Severe weather conditions have seriously affected traffic.
 3. She decided to start her own business with a view to being independent.
 4. Old people are apt to be forgetful.
 5. Tired though he was he went to the party / Though he was tired he went to the party.
 6. He felt that his employers took him for granted.
 7. Paula spoke clearly to avoid being misunderstood.
 8. We weren't to blame for the loss of / losing the account.
 9. She expressed her concern about the problem of pollution.
 10. Tom is the life and soul of the party.
158. 2. furniture 5. On 8. a 11. Its 14. holiday
 3. well 6. begun 9. hear 12. historical 15. returned home
 4. weeks 7. harshly 10. Here comes 13. historic

159. **Suggested Answers**
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. ... to get on ... | 5. ... there weren't any ... | 9. ... were coming/would come/
could come ... |
| 2. ... a chance of ... | 6. ... matter what ... | 10. ... must have left/may have
left ... |
| 3. ... will have been (working) ... | 7. ... was sentenced to ... | |
| 4. ... one way ... | 8. ... time we ... | |

160. 2. H 3. G 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. I 8. D 9. J 10. F
- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. as fresh as a daisy | 5. as sober as a judge | 8. as clear as a bell |
| 3. as hard as nails | 6. as red as a beetroot | 9. as stubborn as a mule |
| 4. as thick as thieves | 7. as heavy as lead | 10. as steady as a rock |

161. 2. A 3. J 4. H 5. B 6. G 7. C 8. D 9. F 10. I
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 2. shook / were shaking like a leaf | 7. sleeps like a log |
| 3. smoke like a chimney | 8. as safe as houses |
| 4. come down on you like a ton of bricks | 9. spread like wildfire |
| 5. fits like a glove | 10. get on like a house on fire |
| 6. eats like a horse | |

162. 2. especially 6. alone 10. v 14. v
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------------------|---------------|
| 3. have | 7. of | 11. to have originated | 15. affecting |
| 4. v | 8. in | 12. spread | 16. have |
| 5. which | 9. as | 13. slowly | 17. v |

Note: **especially** = in particular **specially** = for a particular purpose

163. 1. take legal action 3. continuously 5. essential 7. censored 9. Eminent
2. tried 4. ongoing 6. significant 8. famous 10. check

Notes:

sue = to take legal action in an attempt to obtain financial compensation.

take legal action = an expression used to indicate that a person or company is willing to start, or has started, general legal proceedings over a matter. Often used as a form of threat.

try = (usu passive) to examine in a court of law.

bring to trial = to take a criminal case to a court of law to be examined.

take sb to court = used in a similar way to "take legal action" but as a more specific and direct legal threat.

prosecute = to bring a criminal charge against sb and subject that person to legal proceedings. e.g. "Trespassers will be **prosecuted**."

charge with = to accuse of a criminal act, esp by the police.

continual = repeated many times; happening often. e.g. **Continual** interruptions.

continuous = continuing without interruption. e.g. **Continuous** sunshine.

perpetual = continuing many times or without interruption for an indefinite period. e.g. When will this **perpetual** noise stop?

eternal = continuing without interruption for ever; often used metaphorically for emphasis. e.g. The lecturer droned on **eternally**.

constant = repeated many times usu in a regular manner.

incessant = extending without interruption for an indefinite period of time; often used negatively to express irritation.

steady = continuing in a regular manner. e.g. I have a **steady** job and am financially secure.

ongoing = sth which began in the past and seems unlikely to stop in the near future. e.g. **Ongoing** problems.

critical = of decisive importance. e.g. This operation is **critical**; without it the patient might die.

crucial = very important usu in determining sth or resolving a problem.

essential = very necessary.

vital = extremely necessary.

significant = of importance and meaning.

grave = important, pressing and usu worrying. e.g. I received some **grave** news about my brother's health and had to fly back home immediately.

fundamental = basic; forming a foundation.

forbid = to order (esp sb) not to do sth.

prohibit = used like forbid but in official, formal or legal instances.

ban = to make unlawful; to order (esp sth) not to be done. e.g. The council **banned** the circus from the town.

censor = to remove or prevent from being seen, unsuitable parts esp of a book, film etc. either because offensive or politically sensitive.

famous = well-known to the general public. e.g. That lady is a **famous** actress.

renowned = well-known to the general public or for a particular reason; may be used negatively. e.g. That newspaper is **renowned** for printing mistaken information.

celebrated = very well-known to the general public usu for intellectual or aesthetic reasons.

distinguished = well-known and important usu to a limited group for great achievement in an academic discipline or in public life.

e.g. A **distinguished** scientist, scholar etc.

eminent = used in the same way as distinguished but esp to indicate respect.

notorious = well-known for sth bad. e.g. Dick Turpin was a **notorious** 18th century highwayman.

revere = to feel deep respect; to regard as sacred.

restrain = to control or hold back sb/sth by force. e.g. Please **restrain** your dog from jumping up!

curb = to control or hold back sth that is undesirable. e.g. **Curb** bad behaviour, violence etc.

check = to hold back or stop sth esp by slowing down a process or action.

inhibit = to hold back usu by psychological or social constraints.

164.

	postponed	delayed	
The plane has been		✓	in Munich.
The picnic was	✓		because of bad weather.
I was		✓	in the traffic.
We	✓		our journey.
The meeting was	✓		

	a hand	a deadline	a product range	a road	a business	a permit	knowledge
extend	✓	✓		✓		✓	
expand			✓		✓		✓

165. 2. abide by 4. repress 6. secure 8. control 10. hold

3. relish 5. bar 7. stick to 9. cling to

Practice Test 6

1. expected
 2. fact
 3. almost/virtually
 4. yet/but
 5. less
 6. behind/and
 7. skin/complexion/teeth
 8. growing
 9. own
 10. between/with
 11. uncrossing/recrossing
 12. if
 13. back
 14. with/of
 15. away
 16. up
 17. hint
 18. gradually
 19. closely
 20. that
- a. ... five years since Peter left Italy.
 - b. ... much an accident as a miscalculation.
 - c. ... ever miss a day working out in the gym / my daily workout in the gym.
 - d. ... any intention of accepting the job.
 - e. ... have read the book, you can't really criticise it.
 - f. ... hard he tries he never passes a test.
 - g. ... having been/being able to go to the party.
 - h. ... our noisy neighbours to the police.

- 3. Suggested Answers**
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. ... you don't ... | 3. ... better than ... | 5. ... to being ... |
| 2. ... can't have been ... | 4. ... since I/he/she was/
we/they were ... | 6. ... has it given ... |
- 4.**
1. She expressed her disapproval of drinking.
 2. Whatever caused the accident is still a mystery.
 3. Paula was allowed to go home ten days after surgery.
 4. It came as a shock to Mr Jones to hear that his son was in prison.
or It came to Mr Jones as a shock to hear that his son was in prison.
 5. There is every probability that it will rain.
 6. It never occurred to me to borrow money from him.
 7. Natalie Wood died without finishing her last film.
 8. The thief was jailed for three years.
- 5.**
1. Only children from wealthy backgrounds were able to attend school as free education didn't exist at the turn of the century.
 2. "Alleviation" means the easing or relief of a problem.
 3. People who believed that the promotion of literacy could help combat poverty strove to change attitudes and legislation.
 4. "It" refers to the campaign to change attitudes.
 5. Lack of government spending is suggested to be the main factor in declining literacy levels.
 6. The word "sketchy" means incomplete; not whole; vague.
 7. City growth results in overcrowded classrooms and means less teacher-time is devoted to individual students.
 8. "Slip through the net" means escape or get away and refers to the pupils who are eluding the support offered within the educational system.
 9. The main body of a school's system which caters for the majority of pupils attending.
 10. Because they would affect the majority of attenders as opposed to the minority.
 11. Because teachers have less time and resource to deal with students on an individual basis.
 12. This refers to personal abilities and basic skills such as reading and writing.
 13. "Acquiescing in" means accepting or not opposing.
 14. Government spending cuts are the main contributing factors to the decline of literacy levels resulting in fewer teachers and larger classes of pupils. This means less time is spent on individual pupils and any problem children are inadequately provided for because of cutbacks in special needs areas. City growth also contributes to the overcrowding of classrooms, and with the advent of the technological age impairing children's imagination and productive use of basic skills, the rising rate of illiteracy levels is almost inevitable.

7. Conditionals

- 166.**
- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. would not listen | 6. were stopped, would we say | 11. pay |
| 2. had not eaten | 7. had told, would have put | 12. will/would you give, keep/kept |
| 3. are | 8. would we have done | 13. begged |
| 4. do | 9. would not have to | 14. goes |
| 5. wanted | 10. have | 15. had killed, would things be |
- 167.**
1. ... you change your mind, just call us.
 2. ... you had informed me earlier, I could have changed my plans.
 3. ... I you, I'd cut down on smoking.
 4. ... he not get the promotion, he'll be very upset.
 5. ... the police found the gun, the case would have been solved at once.
 6. ... you need further information, simply complete the form at the bottom.
 7. ... you had not been so proud, this would not have happened.
 8. ... I more qualified, I could work for that company.
 9. ... the weather should be/is bad, the fkte will be held indoors.
 10. ... I were him, I would make a little more effort.

168. 1. If I had missed my flight, I would be very upset now.
 2. If he hadn't made a lot of enemies, he wouldn't be lonely now.
 3. If you had brought a pullover with you, you wouldn't be cold.
 4. If she is / were interested, she would have got in touch by now.
 5. If he hadn't lost his ticket, he would be allowed to enter the theatre.
 6. If they had caught the thief, he would be in prison now.
 7. If he doesn't/didn't smoke, he wouldn't have asked for an ashtray.
 8. If she is/were trustworthy, she would never have revealed your secret.
 9. If they had banned the use of cars, there wouldn't be so much pollution.
 10. If you aren't certain, you shouldn't have committed yourself.
 11. If my mother didn't love Frank Sinatra, she wouldn't have bought all his records.
 12. If she were/was optimistic, she wouldn't have expected the worst.
169. 2. inherited 4. will live 6. were/was 8. had 10. (would) restore
 3. will inherit 5. would be able 7. would do 9. would decorate
170. 2. would have happened 4. would not have had 6. would have noticed
 3. would not have decided 5. had been
171. 2. would do 4. would stop 6. would not be
 3. would make sure 5. were 7. would be
172. 2. would turn out 4. would rather have spent 6. asked / asks
 3. would never have gone 5. having (had) to 7. would / will say
173. 1. ... for the good pay, I wouldn't stay in this job.
 2. ... better not be late/better be on time for the interview.
 3. ... the lake should freeze over, we will go skating.
 4. ... you admit to your mistake, you won't be punished.
 5. ... he weren't/wasn't an only child, his parents wouldn't spoil him./wouldn't have spoilt him.
 6. ... don't you wear the other suit?
 7. ... she qualified, she would have been offered the post.
 8. ... your shoes / position, I would have punished him.
 9. ... I run, I'll miss the bus.
 10. ... the plane was about to leave, they ran through passport control to the gate.
 11. ... you have any spare cash, please donate it to our charity.
 12. ... for your encouragement, she couldn't have coped with the situation.
 13. ... as you read the question carefully, you won't answer it incorrectly.
 14. ... (that) negotiations are successful.
 15. ... didn't feel embarrassed, she would have looked him in the eye.
 16. ... the campaign wasn't a success, we are not in power now.
174. **Suggested Answers** 3. ... it wasn't/weren't so ... 6. ... invited/asked him to ...
 1. ... you don't like ... 4. ... I didn't ... 7. ... he is as ...
 2. ... would we have 5. ... you don't pay/haven't paid ... 8. ... I treated ...
175. 1. If he was / were more clever/cleverer, he would get ahead in his job.
 2. Were she not doing that job, she wouldn't know so much about computers.
 3. You'd better borrow the money. / I think it's better if you borrow the money.
 4. If he weren't / wasn't rich, he wouldn't buy whatever he wanted.
 5. If she had previous experience, she would be given the post.
 6. But for John's help, we wouldn't have been able to finish the project.
 7. Should he arrive before you leave, give him this message.
 8. What would you do if you lost your job?/What if you lost your job?
 9. Unless the weather clears up we won't go on the excursion.
 10. She must have been wearing a raincoat or/otherwise she would have been soaked to the skin.

Consolidation 7

176. 1. on 5. off 9. addition 13. among 17. either
 2. part 6. reported 10. about 14. out 18. more
 3. seeing 7. root 11. Obviously/Evidently 15. conclusion 19. from
 4. apart 8. in 12. elsewhere 16. admits 20. is
177. 2. down with 4. on 6. off 8. for 10. through 12. up
 3. through 5. in for 7. into 9. round 11. on with 13. with

go down = (of remarks, proposals, etc.)
 be received in a specified way

go down with = become ill

go through = suffer

go on = happen

go in for = take part in

go off = explode

go into = investigate

go for = be sold

go round = be enough for everyone to have a share

go through = examine sth closely or systematically

go on with = continue sth esp after a pause or break

go up = be built

go with = be included in price

go off = 1) go bad (of food etc). e.g. Don't drink the milk! It's **gone off**.

2) stop functioning (of lights etc). e.g. We were watching TV when the lights **went off**.

3) stop liking. e.g. I used to like chocolate but I ate such a lot that now I've **gone off** it.

go for = attack. e.g. The woman **went for** the thief with her umbrella.

178. 2. back 3. in 4. on 5. out for 6. out 7. over 8. up 9. out on 10. out

Suggested Answers Can you **hold back** dinner for a few minutes? I have to make a phone call.
 I hope the rain will **hold off** until we get to the hotel.
 I was **held up** by the traffic this morning.

179. 2. ... put words into my mouth ... 7. ... made money hand over fist ...
 3. ... felt down in the mouth ... 8. ... crossed my mind ...
 4. ... slipped my mind. 9. ... make hay while the sun shines.
 5. ... once in a blue moon ... 10. ... worked a miracle ...
 6. ... get a move on?

180. 2. night owl 5. every nook and cranny 8. in a nutshell
 3. made a name for herself 6. lost his nerve 9. get on my nerves
 4. have an early night 7. second to none 10. null and void

181. 2. for 3. with 4. of 5. against 6. in 7. for 8. of 9. for 10. of

182. 2. in 3. on 4. At 5. by 6. At 7. in 8. on 9. on 10. On

183. 1. Some friends nominated him as spokesman.
 2. The burglar made his getaway through the back door.
 3. You've done nothing but moon around/about all day.
 4. You can't depend on her./She is a person you can't depend on.
 5. What was the point in your behaving so rudely?
 6. The war has resulted in an increase in emigration./increased emigration.
 7. He is prone to delusions and hallucinations.
 8. We were taken aback by the end of the film.
 9. Which of the books would you rather have?
 10. Not to have accepted their offer would have been foolish./It would have been foolish not to have accepted their offer.

184. **Suggested Answers** 4. ... making an ... 8. ... needed ...
 1. ... he can't have/he hasn't ... 5. ... better tell ... 9. ... did I find out/realise ...
 2. ... to have been fined/stopped ... 6. ... rely on her (to) ... 10. ... (will) have of speaking ...
 3. ... are not allowed/permitted ... 7. ... should have ... 11. ... finished reading / with ...

12. ... of taking/following the doctor's ... 14. ... has enough ...
 13. ... had the opportunity/chance of ...
185. 2. by car 6. inferior to 10. made 14. last film 18. living
 3. on arrival 7. information 11. kinds 15. left the 19. watch
 4. of 8. run for 12. former 16. borrow 20. meeting
 5. a/per 9. interesting 13. recently 17. tells
186. 2. For 5. habit 8. to 11. information 14. v 17. set
 3. four-day 6. upon/on 9. was born 12. on 15. undoubtedly
 4. who 7. alike 10. of 13. so 16. than
187. 2. H 3. J 4. B 5. F 6. A 7. I 8. C 9. G 10. D
1. **a drowning man will clutch at a straw** = a person in desperate circumstances will try even the least effective measures to escape.
 2. **When the cat's away the mice will play** = when the person in authority is absent the others will misbehave.
 3. **The proof of the pudding is in the eating** = the real value of sth is proved when it is put to use.
 4. **Tell the truth and shame the devil** = speak the truth without fear of repercussions.
 5. **People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones** = people should not criticise others for faults they have themselves.
 6. **Look before you leap** = investigate a situation before becoming involved.
 7. **Nothing ventured, nothing gained** = if one does not take risks one will not make progress.
 8. **One man's meat is another man's poison** = different people have different tastes and should not be criticized for so having.
 9. **Birds of a feather flock together** = people with similar interests/characters tend to stay together (often of dishonest people).
 10. **A leopard never changes its spots** = the basic nature of a person cannot be altered.
188. 1. This means he (or she) has to appear in court before a judge and jury.
 2. During the trial the accused, also known as the defendant, has the right to be represented by a lawyer. Another lawyer is also present, acting for the crown to try to secure a conviction.
 3. At the start of the trial the accused stands in the dock and pleads "guilty" or "not guilty".
 4. If the accused's plea is "not guilty", the trial proceeds. Witnesses are called to give evidence. When all the evidence has been heard, the jury retires to reach their/a verdict. At least 10 members of the jury must be of the same opinion.
 5. If the jury finds the accused "not guilty", he or she is acquitted. If, on the other hand, the accused is found guilty, it is up to the judge to pass sentence.
 6. Depending on the seriousness of the offence the sentence may be a fine, a suspended sentence or a prison term. British courts do not sentence people to death.
189. 2. glimpse 4. cope with 6. peer 8. evaluate 10. alter
 3. work 5. contaminate 7. devastate 9. shudder

Notes

work = to labour (in order to earn money).
shudder = to shake momentarily because of cold, fright etc.
contaminate = to make dirty or impure by adding poisonous substances.
 also: contaminate sb's mind (fig)
evaluate = to assess the value or amount of sth. also: evaluate sb's work/chances
alter = to change slightly to make sth fit.
 also: alter one's plans/appearance, etc.

glimpse = to get/take a short look at sth, often while moving. also: catch a glimpse of sth
devastate = to upset greatly. also: devastate a building
peer = to look with difficulty/closely at sth, usu because of poor eyesight or darkness.
bluff = to deceive people often in order to get out of a difficult situation.
cope with = to manage with difficulty, to deal with a problem.

190. 2. ruined 4. scrutinized 6. harassing 8. chipped 10. smashed
 3. scanned 5. getting on at 7. pestering 9. shattered

Notes:

ruin = to damage sth so that it is useless.
impair = to make sth weaker or imperfect. e.g. Loud music **impairs** your hearing.
injure = to cause harm to a person/animal. e.g. broken limbs, wounds.
damage = to destroy sth in part, causing loss of value. e.g. My carpet was **damaged** in a flood.
harm = to have a generally bad effect on sth, not necessarily a physical effect. e.g. **Harm** a friendship.
scan = to look at sth quickly, usu from top to bottom, looking for particular information.
peer at = to look at sth closely or with difficulty, due to poor eyesight or in darkness.
scrutinize = to look closely and carefully at sth.
harass = to continually and unfairly annoy and cause trouble to sb. (formal)

pester = (usu of children) to annoy sb with repeated requests for sth.
get on at (infl) = to continually nag or tell sb to do sth.
tease = (usu of children) to laugh at or make fun of in an unkind way. e.g. He was **teased** at school for being fat.
chip = (tr) to break a small wedge-shaped piece off the edge of an object.
smash = (tr/intr) to break violently and often deliberately into pieces. e.g. I **smashed** my jawbone in the crash.
snap = (tr/intr) to break neatly into two pieces. e.g. She **snapped** the biscuit in half and we shared it.
shatter = (tr/intr) to break (usu glass or china) into hundreds or thousands of pieces.

191.	£50	a flat	a car	a pencil	church-hall	a suit for a wedding	a boat
hire			✓		✓	✓	✓
borrow	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
rent		✓					

	secretary	medicine	system	cure	speech	insect repellent
effective		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
efficient	✓		✓			
efficacious		✓		✓		
defective			✓		✓	

Notes:

effective = having an effect **efficient** = capable **efficacious** = (not of people) effective

Practice Test 7

1. 1. gaining 6. from 11. inserted 16. doubt
 2. ago 7. ever 12. rid 17. note
 3. many/most 8. rather 13. cured 18. refer
 4. to 9. example 14. itself 19. brand
 5. widely/commonly 10. up 15. worked/works 20. on
2. a. ... in without saying a thing. c. ... isn't nearly as intelligent as Jane./
 b. ... that we (should) go home / going is much less intelligent than Jane.
 home.

- d. ... was particularly shocked by his treatment of his children. f. ... her driving test on the second attempt.
 e. ... did anyone doubt the outcome of the story. g. ... last time she appears on the stage.
 / was the outcome of the story ever in doubt. h. ... have known you'd be here.

3. Suggested Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. ... I'll lose ... | 4. ... of switching on ... | 7. ... having/had an early night/
sleeping early last night ... |
| 2. ... wouldn't you rather ... | 5. ... hadn't seen/talked to ... | 8. ... had it/had to have it ... |
| 3. ... he/she hit/came ... | 6. ... on paying ... | |

- 4.
1. She always follows/takes our advice./ She always acts on our advice.
 2. It is essential that you study for this exam.
 3. He found the solution to the problem in less than an hour.
 4. She expressed her concern over/about her husband's health.
 5. The concert was a sell-out.
 6. He is indebted to that surgeon for his life.
 7. Your passing the exam depends on your studying a lot.
 8. We have had our car stolen three times this year.
- 5.
1. Having an unselfish concern for one's environment and the planet as a whole.
 2. The initial response is one of disbelief; that it is beyond comprehension how non-meat eaters can survive.
 3. In the '60s and early '70s vegetarianism was linked with the "hippies" who were then regarded as non-conformists and drop-outs.
 4. Vegetarians today are still treated with scepticism and suspicion.
 5. "Conscious ideology" means a way of thinking adopted as a result of a belief and commitment to a particular subject.
 6. The "potential benefits" of being a vegetarian would be lowering the risks of heart disease and arthritis and avoiding the consumption of chemicals in meat.
 7. "Prodigious" here means unusually or startlingly large.
 8. "Further up the food chain" refers to the consumption of animal flesh by human beings.
 9. Drugs are administered to animals through injections or by forcing animals to swallow them, and are given to promote speedy growth.
 10. Intensive farming is regarded as inhumane as it goes against nature and deprives animals of their right to grow and live in a natural environment.
 11. The type of individual who is becoming vegetarian is not necessarily a hippy or a drop-out but merely someone who has decided, for health reasons or other, to stop eating meat.
 12. Some people are turning to vegetarianism for health reasons. Meat is believed to be linked to heart disease and arthritis, so those who are concerned about their bodies and the food they eat make a decision to exclude meat from their diets. There is also the factor of animal suffering involved and people object to a meat-inclusive diet on humanitarian grounds.

8. Wishes - Unreal Past**192. Suggested Answers**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I wish I had enough money to go out. | 8. I wish it had crossed my mind to wear a coat. |
| 2. I wish I had had my holiday photographs developed. | 9. Sandra wishes her mother-in-law wasn't/weren't coming to stay. |
| 3. David wishes he hadn't left his briefcase on the bus. | 10. I wish my sister would lend me that dress. |
| 4. Ted wishes he hadn't left it too late to book a flight for Christmas. | 11. Steven wishes his dog hadn't ruined his pullover. |
| 5. I wish I was/were a world class racing driver. | 12. I wish I hadn't thrown away all my ex-boyfriend's letters. |
| 6. They wish it hadn't been windy all day. | 13. He wishes the shoes weren't so expensive. |
| 7. I wish I had taken my parents' advice. | 14. I wish we hadn't fallen out. / I wish I hadn't fallen out with my best friend. |
| | 15. John wishes his brother wouldn't play his records so loud. |

193. 1. ... you'd stop whispering.
 2. ... to see your stamp collection.
 3. ... I could be more helpful.
 4. ... love you to join us.
 5. ... he started working.
 6. ... that the course was (too) demanding.
 7. ... you left me alone.
 8. ... having committed myself to this project.
9. ... they could spend more time with their family!
 10. ... he had taken her threats seriously.
 11. ... I hadn't neglected my responsibilities!
 12. ... I didn't have to work so hard," she said.
 13. ... he bought such a cheap washing machine.
 14. ... better be on time.
 15. ... I could go on a round-the-world trip.
194. **Suggested answers**
- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ... had arrived/come ... | 4. ... I wasn't ... | 8. ... not having enough ... |
| 2. ... better have (that clock) fixed ... | 5. ... only I had paid ... | 9. ... we/you were/I was etc. ... |
| | 6. ... a pity you didn't ... | 10. ... didn't tell ... |
| | 7. ... don't you ... | 11. ... wouldn't play music ... |
195. 1. If only you would pay/paid more attention!
 2. It's a pity I'm not thinner.
 3. I would love to buy a house.
 4. It's time you cleaned your room.
 5. If only somebody had come to the party!
6. I wish to see you in my office.
 7. I regret having said / saying that to you.
 8. If only I could see this film!
 9. He wishes he hadn't lost his job.
 10. You'd better have your car repaired.
196. 2. had been 4. had not had 6. were 8. were
 3. would be 5. would have gone 7. would have become/would become
197. 2. would not be 6. would not have 10. had listened
 3. had not become 7. had only stuck 11. not having finished / not finishing
 4. had gone on 8. could easily have overcome
 5. would be 9. had not given up
198. 2. loses 5. were 8. offered 11. were
 3. has heard 6. confirmed 9. thought 12. had followed
 4. forget 7. had heard 10. hadn't given
199. 1. ... have been better if you'd taken the day off work.
 2. ... me to tidy my room.
 3. ... eating with friends to eating alone.
 4. ... her not to take on too many responsibilities.
 5. ... better leave now or we won't catch the train.
 6. ... we hadn't gone into the centre today.
 7. ... consider all the offers for their house.
 8. ... live in a bungalow than in a flat.
9. ... didn't we make other arrangements?
 10. ... he had put the proposals in writing.
 11. ... watch T.V. than go to bed.
 12. ... better not trust him.
 13. ... you to start taking French lessons.
 14. ... you hadn't behaved so foolishly.
 15. ... to go to Italy rather than go to Sweden.
 16. ... better turn up on time or there will be trouble.
 17. ... go by car than (go) by coach.
200. **Suggested Answers**
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ... as if she were ... | 6. ... had not won the race; |
| 2. ... you were more tactful. | 7. ... cleaned your room. |
| 3. ... hadn't made such a/so much ... | 8. ... were you, I'd ... |
| 4. ... we knew more people! | 9. ... hadn't bought the ... |
| 5. ... had bought a ticket ... | 10. ... had left earlier ... |
201. 1. I prefer eating at home to eating in a restaurant.
 2. If I were you, I'd do what they tell/told me.

3. Why didn't you help him when he asked you to?
4. It's (high) time you learnt to drive/for you to learn to drive.
5. I wish you would listen to me.
6. I suggest (that) you don't accept their proposal.
7. I'd prefer to stay at home tonight.
8. I'd sooner play chess than play cards.
9. It's time you left / I'd rather you left now.
10. It would have been better if you hadn't mentioned that in public.
11. I'd rather you hadn't behaved so rudely.

Consolidation 8

202. 1. produced/published/
circulated 5. development 10. satisfactory 15. by 20. well
2. one 6. (in)to 11. failed 16. to
3. to 7. led 12. Despite 17. made
4. unable 8. who 13. with 18. at
9. however 14. aimed 19. order

203. 2. down 4. off 6. in on 8. in for 10. aside 12. off 14. through
3. on 5. up on 7. into 9. up 11. down 13. out 15. out

land in = get into trouble, difficulties . e.g. If you don't watch out, you'll **land in** a real mess.
land up = end (usu in difficulties). e.g. We got lost and **landed up** miles from anywhere.

204. 2. A 3. H 4. J 5. B 6. E 7. I 8. G 9. F 10. C

205. 2. Once and for all 6. taking things to pieces 10. throw a party 13. white elephant
3. in public 7. in the offing 11. got the sack 14. status symbol
4. Against all odds 8. out in the open 12. got the wrong end 15. short and sweet
5. out and out 9. grease his palm of the stick

206. 2. out of print 5. a bitter pill to swallow 9. past your prime
3. out of the frying pan
into the fire 6. fell into place 10. part and parcel
4. out of practice 7. off the point
8. come to the point

207. 2. to 4. with 6. with 8. to 10. with 12. of
3. with 5. of 7. against 9. to 11. in

208. 2. under 4. at 6. in 8. under 10. in 12. for
3. on 5. In 7. On 9. On 11. with

209. 1. Digging in the garden gives me an outlet for my frustrations.
2. They extended the use of the chemical to several new applications.
3. She is claimed to have been the most popular singer in Peru.
4. The boys pelted their next-door neighbour with snowballs.
5. She attributed her success purely to luck.
6. The onset of the disease is characterised by blurred vision.
7. I have no option but to cut down on fats.
8. If I had been/were in your shoes, I'd have tried to get the price reduced.
9. Incessant worrying can lead to heart trouble.
10. Sheila has grown out of this pullover.

210. Suggested Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. no point (in) | 5. will be/will have | 8. not used to/ | 11. had bought that |
| 2. in need | been sold by | no longer used to | 12. leave now (or) |
| 3. can't have been | 6. wasting your | 9. the more time | you'll be late |
| 4. end up | 7. going to fail | 10. haven't seen | |

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 211. 2. of losing | 7. peoples | 12. mice | 17. near | 22. to leave |
| 3. luggage | 8. marriage | 13. to leave | 18. need | |
| 4. of | 9. marry him | 14. inconvenient | 19. women | |
| 5. to go | 10. is | 15. called/named | 20. understands | |
| 6. whole | 11. middle age | 16. naturalized | 21. book | |

Note: **people** = mass of humanity; **peoples** = races.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 212. 2. I | 3. B | 4. G | 5. H | 6. J | 7. A | 8. D | 9. F | 10. C |
| 2. as old as the hills. | 5. as pleased as punch | 8. as dull as ditchwater | | | | | | |
| 3. as light as a feather. | 6. as good as gold | 9. as fit as a fiddle | | | | | | |
| 4. as keen as mustard | 7. as gentle as a lamb | 10. as miserable as sin | | | | | | |
- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| 213. 2. v | 4. today's | 6. lack | 8. have been found | 10. out | 12. on | 14. v |
| 3. or | 5. in | 7. between | 9. as | 11. due | 13. do (you) | |
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 214. 2. glided | 4. tends | 6. betray | 8. shoved | 10. commences | 12. blabbed |
| 3. nestled | 5. divulge | 7. heaved | 9. stems | 11. chattering | 13. tottering |

Notes:

scatter = (tr/intr) to throw many things in a random manner. e.g. The farmer **scattered** the seeds over the field. Also used with groups of people to mean hurriedly and randomly dispersed in all directions.

disperse = (tr/intr) to break up (a group of people or a thing) and move its component parts away in various directions. Used esp with the police. e.g. Many arrests were made as the police attempted to **disperse** the rioters.

strew = (tr) to drop things over a surface, esp in an untidy or careless manner.

sprinkle = (tr) to drop sth in fine quantities. e.g. She **sprinkled** sugar over the cake.

slide = to move smoothly but unintentionally over a surface.

glide = to move smoothly and easily over a surface.

slip = to slide suddenly without intention. e.g. I **slipped** on the wet pavement and fell over.

skid = usu with vehicles on roads to mean to slide suddenly and uncontrollably while trying to stop.

huddle = to lie close to sb/sth in a confined space, usu for protection from adverse conditions. e.g. The children **huddled** together in the corner of the room to keep warm.

nestle = to settle comfortably in a secure place.

snuggle = (esp up) to lie in comfort close to sb/sth, esp for love etc. e.g. The baby **snuggled up** to its mother under the blankets.

cuddle = to hold firmly and lovingly in one's arms.

tend = to take great care of sb/sth. e.g. **tend** a garden, **tend** a wound.

look after = to take sb/sth into one's care and general responsibility. e.g. I am **looking after** my neighbour's dog while she is on holiday.

take care of = to see to the needs of sb/sth, esp a person who is ill.

attend (to) = to be with and take care of sb/sth, usu in a professional capacity. e.g. The patient was **attended** by several specialists.

betray = to be disloyal; to break a moral obligation. e.g. **betray** sb's trust, confidence etc.

divulge = to give away secret information, esp personal. e.g. **divulge** a secret, a source etc.

reveal = to show sth, to make sth known. e.g. Her dress **revealed** her shapely legs.

disclose = similar meaning to reveal but generally used with more secrecy. To show sth that was previously concealed; to make sth known.

push = to move (sth) forward with steady force.

shove = to move (sth) forward with a strong, usu careless, motion.

thrust = to move (sth) forward with a sudden, very forceful motion. e.g. He **thrust** the knife into the man's heart.

heave = to push or lift a heavy weight, usu with great effort.

stem (from) = (esp a fact) to have as its starting point/cause.

originate (in) = used like stem from but to mean have as a definite starting point/cause. Often refers to a point further back in the past. e.g. This artistic style **originated** in the eighteenth century.

derive (from) = to get sth from sth else. e.g. Honey is **derived from** nectar.

commence (with/by) = begin

chat = to talk in a friendly, casual manner.

chatter = to talk in a rapid and continuous manner about trivial matters; (of animals) to make repeated high-pitched noises.

prattle = (derogatory) to talk continuously in a nonsensical manner.

babble = to talk quickly and unclearly or foolishly; to make incomprehensible sounds used esp with babies. e.g. The baby **babbled** quietly to itself while lying in its pram.

blab = to give away a secret in a foolish manner.

gossip = to chat enthusiastically and often critically about other people's affairs.

stagger = to move with awkward, unsteady and difficult motions often as a result of injury or drunkenness.

reel = to move unsteadily with a swaying motion; to move away suddenly as a result of direct impact or shock.

totter = to move unsteadily with small movements often in a comical manner, esp young children. e.g. The three-year-old **tottered** across the floor and into his mother's arms.

stumble = to move awkwardly and with difficulty as if one is about to fall over; to actually trip and nearly fall.

	stone	experience	metal	discovery	friend	moment	antique	jewellery	advice
valuable		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
precious	✓		✓			✓			

	bread	wood	tomatoes	paper	meat	material	cabbage	cheese
chop		✓	✓		✓		✓	
slice	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
shred				✓		✓	✓	

	meat	girl	ice	volume	chance	cigar	line	expression	harvest
slim		✓		✓	✓	✓			
lean	✓							✓	✓
thin		✓	✓				✓		

	hands	sky	sheets	air	weather	wound	day	knife	voice
clean	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	
clear		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓

	time	bed	position	place	armchair	supermarket	life	bus-stop	job
comfortable		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
convenient	✓			✓		✓		✓	

216. 1. (Also: meet one's death, meet one's eyes, meet one's wishes/ conditions / expenses, meet halfway.)
 2. waived (Also: waive a claim / rule)
 3. monitored (Also: monitor sb's performance)
 4. vented (Also: vent one's annoyance etc)
 5. fired (Also: fire one's imagination / enthusiasm)
 6. enact (Also: enact a ritual / law)
 7. broadens (Also: broaden one's horizons / experience)
 8. howled (Also: howl with laughter / agony)
 9. pamper (Also: pamper oneself)
 10. issued (Also: issue rations / books / instructions / orders)

Practice Test 8

1. 1. over 8. did/had 15. amount
 2. advertise/serve/offer 9. faded/disappeared 16. advised/wise
 3. even 10. cost/price(s) 17. not
 4. loaded/filled/heaped 11. longer 18. with/off
 5. down 12. factors/problems 19. tend/prefer
 6. all/like 13. disapproval/advice/research 20. limited/restricted
 7. necessary/customary 14. content
2. 1. ... waiting, there is nothing he can do. 6. ... any possibility (that) you could finish this now?
 2. ... a brilliant performance in her last film.
 3. ... never go anywhere with him. 7. ... would I sign such a complicated contract.
 4. ... no idea why you said that. 8. ... early closing at the library today.
 5. ... exact instructions about what to do.
3. **Suggested Answers** 3. ... me a ring/call. 6. ... long as ...
 1. ... be treated ... 4. ... I've been working ... 7. ... have run out ...
 2. ... If you don't/Unless you ... 5. ... can't have seen him ... 8. ... get over/recover from ...
4. 1. He wasn't to blame for the mix-up.
 2. John stood in for me while I was at the dentist's.
 3. Would you mind helping me?
 4. Susan inherited all her grandfather's money.
 5. We probably won't arrive before noon.
 6. It is common knowledge that becoming an actor is difficult.
 7. You'd better not park here / It would be better if you didn't park here.
 8. That star isn't visible to the naked eye.
5. 1. To establish a contrast between the peaceful setting and the noise and activity of the race.
 2. Sleepy.
 3. Because of their noise and violence.
 4. The extreme difficulty and hazardous nature of the race is suggested.
 5. Because of the variety of countries and vehicles and the general strangeness of the race itself.
 6. Because they often get stuck or "planted" like vegetables in the course of the race.
 7. The poireaux have very little money or support and have to hunt for spare parts.
 8. "Segment" means a part or leg of the race.
 9. Because the race is as mental as well as mechanical test and so needs optimism.
 10. Smiled happily; showed great pleasure.
 11. The phrase means "dropped out of the race".
 12. She managed to finish the race and that in itself is a great achievement.
 13. The Dakar race is the most exotic motor race on earth and so provides its competitors with the ultimate challenge. It is both a personal test of their own physical strength and resourcefulness

and a test of mental endurance. It is also a challenge against nature and provides adventure. Furthermore, competitors are attracted by the opportunity to prove themselves to be as good as the professionals and by the feeling of community.

9. Relatives

217. 2. which/that/--- 4. where 6. why 8. who/that 10. where
3. who 5. when/that/--- 7. whom 9. which/that

218. 1. that/which, who 6. ---/who(m), who, which
2. where, who(m)/---, when 7. who(m)/---, whose
3. who, where, when 8. whose, who, where
4. that/when, who 9. who, whom
5. which, that --- 10. when, which, that/which/---

219. Suggested Answers

1. Sally and Sue, who are twins, always wear the same clothes.
2. I met my friends at the café (that/which) is on the corner of my street.
3. The man (who is) sitting opposite you is a famous athlete.
4. My uncle, who is a baker, knows everyone in the village.
5. The dog which/that bit me had to be examined by a vet.
6. The job (which/that) I applied for had already been taken./Someone had already taken the job for which I applied.
7. Roses, which are my favourite flowers, are also the most expensive./My favourite flowers are roses, which are also the most expensive.
220. 1. Non-defining. Thomas and Archibald, who are rather boring, never get invited to parties.
2. Defining. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted.
3. Defining. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted. N.B. With continuous tenses the relative + verb can be omitted completely, ie "The girl sitting next to me".
4. Defining. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted.
5. Non-defining. Jane Smith, who comes from Canada, had to resit the exam.
6. Defining. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted.
7. Defining. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted.
8. Defining. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted.
221. 1. The woman (who(m)) I was talking to is the director of the company.
2. The pen (which/that) the novel was written with has been donated to the museum.
3. The house (which/that) Dickens spent part of his life in has become a London tourist attraction.
222. 1. ... childish of him to refuse to accept my apologies.
2. ... is the city where I was born./in which I was born.
3. ... (which/that) he received was for best actor.
4. ... we went to/where we went had very poor service.
5. ... (who is) in bandages is the one whose car was involved in an accident yesterday.
6. ... of the building will take longer than expected, which is unfortunate.
7. ... the neighbourhood where I lived in the 1960s.
8. ... some advice which was extremely valuable.
9. ... kind of him to recommend me for the position.
10. ... on a day which was hot and sunny / on a hot and sunny day.

223. Suggested Answers

1. ... for which he was ... 3. ... for which he/she has been/ 5. ... reason why ...
2. ... in which they were ... 4. ... which she ... 6. ... which doesn't work ...
7. ... to whom I ...

224. 1. To whom does the car which is blocking the street belong?/Whom does the car which is blocking the street belong?
 2. This is the town where Thomas Hardy was born.
 3. She donated a lot of money to charity, which was generous of her.
 4. He's the author to whom the prize was given.
 5. These are strangers who we know nothing about.
 6. That's the couple whose child was abducted by terrorists.
 7. You weren't able to attend the meeting, which was unfortunate.
 8. Who are you sending the parcel to?
 9. This is the dog to which first prize at Crufts was awarded.
 10. A lot of tourists, most of whom were from England, went on a trip to Delphi.

Consolidation 9

225. 1. on 8. becomes/is 15. nowhere
 2. place 9. out 16. time
 3. regard 10. used/dried 17. approximately/about/exactly/over
 4. issue/problem 11. left/made 18. of
 5. which 12. effect 19. altogether/completely/entirely/soon
 6. over 13. victim 20. considers/believes/imagines
 7. before 14. least
226. 2. after 5. into 8. over 11. on 14. up 17. out for 20. up
 3. for 6. out 9. over 12. to 15. at 18. on
 4. down on 7. up to 10. onto 13. (out) for 16. ahead 19. out

Notes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. look back (on) = think about one's past | 12. look to = rely on sb |
| 2. look after = take care of | 13. look out for = search in order to find sth |
| 3. look for = search for | 14. look up = search for (a word) in a reference book |
| 4. look down on = despise | 15. look at = read |
| 5. look into = investigate | 16. look ahead = think about the future |
| 6. look out = watch out; be careful | 17. look out for = be alert in order to see/find sb |
| 7. look up to = respect | 18. lead on = persuade sb to believe or do sth by making false promises. |
| 8. look over = examine | 19. rule out = exclude |
| 9. look over = examine a place | 20. rise up = rebel |
| 10. look onto = have a view | |
| 11. look on = watch sth without taking part | |

look in = pay a short visit e.g. I'll **look in** before going to the shops to see if you need anything.

look up = visit e.g. She says she'll **look us up** the next time she's in Athens.

227. 2. out 4. off with 6. up 8. up 10. over 12. over 14. out
 3. out 5. at 7. up for 9. out 11. up 13. up 15. up

Notes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. make for = head for | 8. be made up = consist |
| 2. make out = understand | 9. make out = claim to be |
| 3. make out = complete sth | 10. make sth over (into) = convert |
| 4. make off with = steal sth and hurry away with it | 11. make up = invent (a story) |
| 5. make at = attack | 12. make over = transfer the ownership of sth |
| 6. make up = compensate for sth | 13. make up = end a quarrel |
| 7. make up for = compensate sb for the trouble one has caused him | 14. make out = discern |
| | 15. make up = put cosmetics on sb's face etc. |

228. 2. hit the roof 5. it stands to reason 8. in the long run
3. put down roots 6. as a last resort 9. on the rack
4. work to rule 7. know the ropes 10. off the record
229. 2. open to debate 5. begged the question 8. in such a quandary
3. an unknown quantity 6. call it quits 9. keep it quiet
4. at close quarters 7. out of the question 10. cut to the quick
230. 2. up 3. in 4. of 5. in 6. at 7. over 8. in 9. of 10. in
231. 2. on 3. on 4. On 5. in 6. in 7. on 8. On 9. at 10. in
232. 1. The two sisters look very much alike.
2. She is prone to/suffers from forgetfulness.
3. The witness could not say what the thieves looked like.
4. The new rules about school uniforms will be put/will come into force next year.
5. I prefer eating out to cooking.
6. She has no recollection of meeting/having met you before.
7. She obviously didn't mean to offend you.
8. The have had their house broken into.
9. What are his chances of getting the job?
10. You should always take/follow your tutor's advice.
11. I had no idea he could dance so well.
233. **Suggested Answers**
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ... off staying with ... | 6. ... soon as he set ... |
| 2. ... I would not have ... | 7. ... will/can they/we ... |
| 3. ... time you got up. | 8. ... to have run out/to be out .. |
| 4. ... needs washing/to be washed. | 9. ... likelihood he will ... |
| 5. ... sooner had I ... | 10. ... intention of telling ... |
| | 11. ... arrives on time ... |
234. 2. would 5. note 8. were 11. trying 14. convinced
3. entered/got into 6. did he win 9. happened 12. to 15. more
4. had he 7. is 10. take place 13. mustn't
235. 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C
236. 2. border 4. bounds 6. coast 8. grabbed 10. prone
3. verge 5. bank 7. clutched 9. susceptible

Notes:

border = dividing line between two countries. e.g. between France and Italy

boundary = dividing line between two private areas. e.g. between two farmer's fields, between two gardens

verge = point just before sth begins. e.g. the verge of war

brim = point at which sth is full. e.g. brim of a bowl

rim = edge of sth circular. e.g. the rim of my spectacles is gold

(out of) bounds = (of) an area where you are not allowed to go.

shore = land right on the edge of the sea. e.g. A boat comes into shore.

bank = land on the edge of a river.

coast = area next to the sea.

beach = seashore area with sand or stones usu where people go to sunbathe.

seize = to take sth quickly, often with violence. e.g. seize the bank's takings

grab = take sth quickly, often with violence or for a selfish reason. e.g. Children grab sweets.

grasp = hold sth firmly e.g. to grasp a child by the hand

clutch = hold sth tightly usu against one's body. e.g. to clutch one's bag nervously

susceptible = (to sth) likely to be affected by sth (negative). e.g. He's susceptible to fits of anger.
liable = (to do sth) likely to do sth specific. e.g. He's liable to get drunk on Friday.
prone = (to sth, often unexpected) likely to suffer from e.g. prone to accidents
apt = (to do sth) likely to do sth, behave in some way. e.g. apt to be careless

237.

	sb who has fainted	a painting	a dying man	riches to sb	sb's feelings	a book to its owner
revive	✓		✓		✓	
restore		✓		✓		✓

	floorboards	children	mice	rusty hinges	new shoes	old beds	electric saw	joints
squeaking	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
creaking	✓					✓		✓
whining		✓					✓	

238. 2. exhibit/value 4. decline 6. maintain 8. spoil
 3. value 5. amaze 7. manage 9. prophesy

Notes:

breed = keep (animals) for the purpose of producing young. e.g. to breed Siamese cats
exhibit = show sth in a public place. e.g. a statue, a painting etc.
value = realize the importance of/put a price on.
decline = politely refuse an offer, invitation.
amaze = surprise in a positive way with an achievement.
maintain = keep sth usu in the face of problems.
manage = control, run. e.g. to manage one's affairs
spoil = to bring up children without discipline, giving them everything they ask for etc.
prophesy = foretell an important event.

239. 2. stroke 4. rinse 6. discharge 8. wind 10. abdicate
 3. whisper 5. evict 7. gape 9. desert

Notes:

pat = to tap sb/sth lightly usu on the head to show affection.
stroke = to draw one's hand lightly across an animal's fur/sb's hair to show affection.
whisper = to speak very softly in sb's ear in order not to be heard by others usu. when telling a secret.
rinse = to wash sth in clean water in order to remove detergent. (e.g. rinse one's hands, clothes)
evict = to force sb to leave their place of lodging usu for the non-payment of rent.
discharge (sb) = to officially allow sb to leave an institution usu hospital or army.
gape = to stare, open-mouthed at sb/sth usu. when surprised.
wind (tr/intr) = to twist, move in a curve. e.g. wind a watch, a bandage around sth, a road which winds to the sea
desert = to leave sb/sth behind (usu. without means of looking after themselves.) e.g. **desert** wife and children, desert a village, one deserts from the army.
abdicate = to step down from the throne.

Practice Test 9

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 1. better | 6. alone | 11. bother | 16. turn |
| | 2. heard | 7. enjoy/have | 12. touching | 17. if/whether |
| | 3. only | 8. means | 13. before | 18. smooth |
| | 4. provided | 9. for | 14. itself | 19. smell/scent |
| | 5. to | 10. being/now | 15. display/retrieve | 20. like |

- 2.
- ... how she had got there.
 - ... the baby is a boy, we shall call her Jane.
 - ... put that pin on my chair?
 - ... travel in planes unlike in Victorian times.
 - ... you want one of the chef's specials?
 - ... be better not to drink another cup of coffee.
 - ... I should/ought to go into hospital.
 - ... notes at the same time as listening/while (you are) listening to the teacher.

3. Suggested Answers

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. ... have wanted to play / be in ... | 4. ... should have seen ... |
| 2. ... don't wait ... | 5. ... no point in ... |
| 3. ... times have I told ... | 6. ... I'd known he was ... |
- 4.
- There is a lot of hatred for the new manager.
 - We want to rejuvenate this project.
 - My grandfather passed away during the night.
 - That football team has been unbeatable this season.
 - It is possible for you to look after my children this evening?
 - It is best for people to be careful when walking alone at night.
 - It's rare for them to stay up late.
 - A notorious mass-murderer is at large.
- 5.
- A map of Japan, a map of Tokyo and a map of the local area.
 - The location of the car and the direction of and distance to its destination.
 - Let's start driving / Let's go.
 - That the device is fantastic, almost unreal, as in a James Bond film.
 - Devices that are meant to make driving easier, more pleasant.
 - That the device is versatile and can be used in a variety of circumstances.
 - The expense of production, without micro-electronic technology.
 - That the devices are still fairly expensive, not yet cheap enough to be bought by everyone.
 - The way they keep track of position / direction.
 - How far the vehicle has travelled.
 - Tyre and road conditions / magnetic interference.
 - The inventors/originators of it.
 - There are still mistakes with the systems.
 - The idea of the electronic navigation system has been around since the 1950's, but with Japanese micro-electronic technology it has become slightly more affordable. Although there are still problems with interference and accuracy, the system is designed to keep track of a car's position, even while it is moving. By the year 2000 the manufacturers expect to have vastly increased sales.

10. Nouns

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| 240. | 2. is | 4. was/were | 6. is | 8. was | 10. were | 12. is | 14. was |
| | 3. is/are | 5. is | 7. are | 9. were | 11. is/are | 13. is | 15. are |

241. 2. work 4. content 6. funds 8. scales 10. spirits
3. hair 5. damages 7. Customs 9. custom
242. 1. ... was irreparable damage done to the house.
2. ... were driven into the barn.
3. ... was difficult to find on the island.
4. ... were very helpful to him.
5. ... is being spoiled by people who carelessly drop litter.
6. ... such dramatic scenery that we stopped to admire it.
7. ... need to be cleaned / need cleaning.
8. ... disagree about the new contract.
9. ... was washed by the maid.
10. ... such delicious spaghetti that he had three helpings.
11. ... she heard yesterday was startling.
12. ... angers me/makes me angry.
13. ... have to be evacuated immediately if there is a fire.
14. ... are necessary to a healthy diet.
15. ... of a lost city are being explored by divers.
16. ... show (us) that unemployment has increased

Consolidation 10

243. 1. being 6. return 11. after 16. die/perish
2. devised/developed 7. caused/explained 12. other 17. to
3. to 8. in/by 13. which/that/to 18. up
4. search 9. effect 14. which 19. in
5. However 10. than 15. prevent 20. on
244. 2. down 4. down to 6. in for 8. through 10. up with 12. off 14. aside 16. forward
3. across 5. back 7. out 9. up 11. in 13. on 15. away 17. about

Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. put sth behind one = to deliberately forget | 9. put sb up = to give accommodation to |
| 2. put down = to write in a particular place | 10. put up with = to tolerate |
| 3. put across = to communicate | 11. put in = to make an official request |
| 4. put down to = to attribute to | 12. put off = to discourage from liking |
| 5. put back = to delay | 13. put on = to present |
| 6. put in for = to apply for | 14. put aside / by = to save for later use |
| 7. put out = to extinguish | 15. put away = to put into confinement |
| 8. put through (to sb) = to connect by telephone | 16. put forward = to suggest; propose |
| | 17. put about = to spread (false) reports, rumours |

put on = 1) to gain weight, 2) to pretend to have, 3) to advance, 4) to clothe oneself with
put through = 1) to carry sth out, 2) to cause sb to undergo e.g. an ordeal

245. 2. on to 4. over 6. on 8. out 10. through 12. out
3. down 5. down 7. up to 9. together 11. over 13. with

Notes :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. meet with = to be received in a particular manner | 7. live up to = to reach the standard that may be expected |
| 2. move on to = to change subject | 8. miss out = to forget to include |
| 3. note down = to write from speech | 9. piece together = reassemble; recreate |
| 4. pass over to = to hand (to sb) | 10. live through = to experience over time |
| 5. narrow down = to limit choices | 11. pass over = to notice |
| 6. live on sb/sth = to depend upon for support | 12. phase out = to slowly replace |
| | 13. live with = tolerate/accept sth and endure it |

call off = cancel

put off = postpone

246. 2. is all at sea 6. behind the scenes 10. was a close shave
3. pull his socks up 7. smelled a rat 11. on a shoe-string
4. goes without saying 8. in the same boat 12. live out of a suitcase
5. were in your shoes 9. soaked to the skin
247. 1. **take ... with a pinch of salt** = not to believe sth completely 8. **give sb the slip** = escape from sb
2. **thick-skinned** = insensitive 9. **be the spitting image of sb** = look exactly like sb
3. **does it show?** = is it obvious? 10. **a memory like a sieve** = a poor memory
4. **make quite a scene** = become angry in a dramatic way 11. **stand in sb's way** = prevent sb from doing sth
5. **come out of one's shell** = gain personal confidence 12. **a long shot** = a risky guess
6. **sleep on it** = think about sth overnight 13. **pull a few strings** = use influential friends in order to obtain an advantage
7. **the last straw** = the last and worst episode in a chain of bad experiences 14. **hit the sack** = go to bed
15. **spill the beans** = reveal a secret
248. 2. for 3. for 4. for 5. of 6. with 7. of 8. to 9. in 10. to
249. 2. for 3. to 4. on 5. with 6. with 7. for 8. about 9. at 10. in 11. on 12. at
250. 1. She disclaimed all involvement in the scandal.
2. The teacher blamed David for the disruption/blamed the disruption on David.
3. Jan had difficulty (in) believing the news.
4. There was still no sign of the new employee by 10 o'clock.
5. You'd better not say that again or you'll be in trouble.
6. These tablets are soluble in water / water soluble.
7. She normally has Saturdays off.
8. I've had enough of your complaints.
9. No one has any sympathy for her after what she has done.
10. They put the blame on John for stealing the money.
11. The BBC caters for all sorts of people.
251. **Suggested Answers** 4. ... though / as it may seem ... 8. ... matter how hard ...
1. ... would sign ... 5. ... where he had / to have ... 9. ... would let me ...
2. ... to have been ... 6. ... recognition of ... 10. ... could have borrowed / used ...
3. ... there is ... 7. ... having my car ...
252. 2. of 7. has 12. couple 17. hope
3. his 8. left 13. excuse 18. past
4. before 9. turn on 14. held 19. paid
5. lit 10. stay 15. take 20. hadn't been late
6. ten-year-old 11. renew 16. passed
253. 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A
254. 2. F 3. J 4. A 5. G 6. H 7. B 8. I 9. E 10. D
1. A favour done by sb deserves one done in return.
2. The less you say, the less harm you are likely to do.
3. A satisfactory result justifies any action necessary to achieve it.
4. The more people there are to help, the easier/quicker sth can be done.
5. If you don't take time to enjoy yourself, you become an uninteresting person.
6. If you do not discipline children, they grow up with bad characters.
7. Someone who helps in a time of trouble is a true friend.

- 8. There's always some truth behind every rumour or what appears to be true.
- 9. Taking revenge does not put a situation right.
- 10. If you have already been hurt by sb/sth, you are likely to avoid them/it in future.

255. 2. sacked 4. disaster 6. sect 8. allies 10. wages
 3. cataclysm 5. breed 7. tribe 9. accomplices

Notes:

sack = (infl) to dismiss sb from their job due to their failure to carry out duties properly.
make redundant = to dismiss sb (usu large numbers) from their job(s) due to financial problems.
resign = to give notice and leave a job.
retire = to leave a job at retirement age (usu 60 or 65 years) or due to constant illness.
disaster = sth which has a negative effect (harm, loss, etc).
cataclysm = violent disaster on a large scale. e.g. war, volcanic eruption etc.
calamity = misfortune or disaster usu. on a smaller more personal scale than a cataclysm.
catastrophe = sudden disaster or misfortune.
sect = closely bound religious group.
breed = type of animal which is of pure race usu dogs, cats or horses. e.g. Siamese cats, Alsatian dogs

tribe = group of people of the same race living as a community esp in nomadic or primitive cultures.
caste = group of people linked by rank, wealth, social position, usu in India. e.g. of a high/low social **caste**
ally = sb who supports/helps another esp in war.
accomplice = sb who helps another usu. in crime or wrongdoing.
acquaintance = person who one knows but who is not a close friend.
colleague = sb with whom one works.
fee = charge asked by a professional for a service.
stipend = income (esp. of clergyman)
salary = fixed payment for work, made at regular intervals.
wages = weekly payment for regular work.

256.

	attitude	woman	music	reading	lips	idea	voice	suggestion
sensible	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
sensuous		✓	✓		✓		✓	

	invitation	lady	leap	manner	ballerina	smile	reply
gracious	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
graceful		✓	✓		✓		

Practice Test 10

1. 1. in 5. from 9. its 13. themselves 17. living
 2. beginning 6. find 10. their 14. seek/find 18. to
 3. probably/there 7. to 11. old 15. reach 19. own
 4. who/that 8. term 12. must 16. on 20. suited
2. a. ... is said that Einstein was a genius.
 b. ... has few books (in it).
 c. ... passed her because she was driving so slowly.
 d. ... forbidden for passengers to smoke on the train.
 e. ... people died/were killed in last week's earthquake.
 f. ... to mix the chemicals was made by the professor.

- g. ... get upset over/about Mary's letter.
h. ... only it / the weather wasn't / weren't so hot!

3. Suggested Answers

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. ... (high/about) time you ... | 4. ... can't understand any/can't make head or tail ... |
| 2. ... been here / been waiting ... | 5. ... to be bad luck ... |
| 3. ... the middle of ... | 6. ... nothing will/should go ... |

- 4.
1. (If I were) in John's place, I wouldn't borrow money from them.
 2. Mr Lurie will have to cancel his appointment.
 3. She will never let you down.
 4. Everything she says is beyond belief.
 5. She has a good command of French.
 6. We spend (250 a month to heat/on heating this house.
 7. There's no point (in) asking her - she doesn't know.
 8. James owes me (2,000 which he borrowed to buy that car.

- 5.
1. To not appreciate the value of it or to not show gratitude for it.
 2. Some of the beliefs include the theory that it could have originated from volcanic gases or that it was contained in asteroids that came to Earth or that it originally existed deep within the Earth.
 3. Because ultraviolet radiation is very harmful and could have damaged or destroyed life before it had a chance to develop.
 4. It is a vent in the seabed that emits very hot seawater that is full of chemicals and metals.
 5. It creates and sustains life and is imperative for the survival of all lifeforms on Earth.
 6. The writer's use of "although" at the beginning of the sentences suggests some doubt about the accuracy of Celsius' scale and this is confirmed by factual data later in the paragraph.
 7. Because it has extremely special qualities that are unique and surprising.
 8. The stability of water enables it to do things that would destroy most other compounds.
 9. When comparing water with other compounds, the anticipated results for water are quite different.
 10. It gives the impression that Tibetans feel great affection for it.
 11. It means that the structure of water molecules have a strange curve or hoist in them.
 12. Because this is what makes ice float and if water froze solid, then would be no life on Earth.
 13. The seas and oceans were created when the planet cooled and the water vapour in the atmosphere condensed into liquid. Most scientists agree that at this point the mixture of chemicals, metals and extremely hot seawater that were emitted from fissures or vents called "black smokers" deep beneath the oceans on the seabed, somehow combined to create life in the form of single-celled organisms. This is substantiated by the fact that such fossilised organisms have been found that are over 3 billion years old. Therefore, without the water vapour, there wouldn't have been any seas or "black smokers" or the conditions necessary to create life.

11. Articles

257. 1. --, the 4. -- 7. The 10. --, the 13. the
 2. -- 5. The 8. a 11. -- 14. the, a
 3. --, --/the 6. -- 9. -- 12. --, the, the 15. A, --
258. 2. --, --, the 5. The, -- 8. The, the 11. The, the, -- 14. a, --
 3. The, a, the 6. the, -- 9. the, the, -- 12. The, the 15. --
 4. The 7. a 10. --, a 13. an
259. 1. --, --, the 9. The, the, --, the, the, the 17. --, --, --, the
 2. the, the 10. --, the, -- 18. --, the, the, the, --, --, --
 3. The, --, the 11. The, the, -- 19. the, --, --, --
 4. The, --, the 12. --, the, -- 20. The, the, --, the, --
 5. The, the, -- 13. --, the, the, -- 21. The, --, --, --, the, --
 6. the, --, -- 14. --, the 22. the, the, --, --
 7. --, the, -- 15. --, --, the, -- 23. The, the, --, --, --
 8. --, the, the 16. The, the, the, the, --

Consolidation 11

260. 1. with 5. stage/time 9. involves 13. explain 17. due
 2. full 6. or 10. why 14. with 18. up
 3. cards 7. than 11. behind 15. of 19. if/whether
 4. name 8. aware 12. both 16. which 20. on
261. 2. into 5. up 8. down 11. through 14. down 17. behind
 3. after 6. through 9. in 12. up against 15. off
 4. out of 7. away with 10. across 13. into 16. away

Notes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. run down = criticise | 9. run in = use a new vehicle carefully |
| 2. run into = meet by chance | 10. run across = find sth by chance |
| 3. run after = pursue | 11. run through = use up |
| 4. run out of = exhaust the supply of sth | 12. run up against = encounter difficulties |
| 5. run up = accumulate (bills, etc.) | 13. run into = collide with |
| 6. run through = rehearse | 14. run down = gradually stop functioning |
| 7. run away with = steal sth and carry it away | 15. run off = produce quickly |
| 8. run down = knock down (with a vehicle) | 16. run away = leave (school, home, etc.) |
| | 17. run behind = be delayed |

1. **runaway** = (of an animal or a vehicle) no longer under the control of its rider or driver
2. **run-down** = detailed analysis
3. **run-down** = in bad condition

262. 2. about 4. over 6. to 8. down 10. out 12. in
 3. on 5. off 7. through 9. through 11. up
263. 2. lay the table 5. through thick and thin 8. played truant
 3. touch and go 6. red tape 9. out of turn
 4. put two and two together 7. on second thoughts 10. is thick
264. 2. paint the town red 5. did time 8. for the time being 11. ahead of his time
 3. in the nick of time 6. take your time 9. trial and error
 4. come to terms with 7. was tickled pink 10. my cup of tea

265. 2. of 4. of 6. with 8. with 10. over 12. in / to
3. with 5. at 7. into 9. for 11. to/at 13. of

Notes:

new to/at + a situation or activity

new to/in + a place

266. 2. about 3. at/about 4. with, about 5. at 6. with 7. of 8. to 9. of 10. over 11. in

Notes:

anxious about = uneasy

anxious for = eager for sth

angry at/about sth

angry with sb

awkward at + gerund or noun = not skilled at an activity

awkward with = not skilled at using a piece of equipment

admission of sth = confession

admission to a place = entrance into a place

advantage of sth = good points of sth

get the advantage over sb = (esp in competition)

to gain a more successful or superior position than sb else

267. 1. He acted throughlessly when he read / by reading your letter.
2. She's in favour of travelling abroad.
3. Susan finds it difficult to make friends. / It is difficult for Susan to make friends.
4. I'm (sick and) tired of listening to your complaints.
5. The dress rehearsal went according to plan.
6. His career is at / has come to a standstill.
7. Going to university means studying hard.
8. He suggested that Tom (should) be invited to the party.
9. His son will be suspected of starting / having started the fire.
10. My grandmother lived to be nearly 86.
11. What are her prospects of being promoted?

268. 1. ... could you/they/she/he have ...
2. ... it not been for/I not taken/followed ...
3. ... wasting your ...
4. ... had been told ...
5. ... who has been awarded/to have been/ to be awarded/to win/have won/who has won ...
6. ... will have been sold ...
7. ... have been better if ...
8. ... couldn't stop / help ...
9. ... to being ...
10. ... must (still) be ...

269. 2. at night 6. would prefer/ rather be left 9. from marrying 13. took 17. listening
3. game 7. to 10. from committing 14. quietly 18. rather die
4. wanted 8. to go 11. made 15. quite 19. angry
5. refused 12. proof 16. off 20. for

270. 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. D

271. 2. I 3. A 4. J 5. G 6. B 7. F 8. C 9. H 10. E

- Better safe than sorry** : It's wiser to take adequate (perhaps unnecessary) precautions in order to avoid later problems.
- He who pays the piper calls the tune** : The person providing the money/resources should have some say in what happens.
- All that glitters is not gold** : Something that appears on the surface to be valuable/of good quality etc. may not be so good underneath.
- A trouble shared is a trouble halved** : Your problems will seem less serious if you discuss them with a friend.
- Blood is thicker than water** : Your family should be more important to you than friends.
- He who hesitates is lost** : You have to act quickly to avoid missing your opportunity.
- A stitch in time saves nine** : If you repair objects when it first becomes necessary, you save yourself more work in the future.

- 8. **In for a penny, in for a pound** : If you are going to get involved in sth, you may as well become completely involved.
- 9. **What you lose on the swings you gain on the roundabout** : You will lose in some areas, win in others, and everything will equal itself out.
- 10. **Familiarity breeds contempt** : Knowing sth/sb too well leads to a loss of respect.

272. 2. unveiling 4. support 6. confirm 8. adventurous 10. drudgery
 3. withstand 5. assured 7. reckless 9. grind

Notes:

unveil = to officially uncover sth; usu a statue.
unpack = to take sth out of a box or parcel.
unwrap = to take the paper off the outside usu. of a present.
reveal = to let out a secret or scandal.

put up with = to tolerate sb or sth. e.g. **Put up with** the noise.
afford = to have enough money to buy sth.
withstand = to endure sth without being badly damaged or collapsing. e.g. **Withstand** bad treatment.
support = to have enough money to provide food, clothing etc for dependents. e.g. **Support** a wife and children.

confirm = to provide (usu. written) evidence as to the correctness of sth. e.g. An ID card can **confirm** your identity.
guarantee = to promise with 100% certainty. e.g. I **guarantee** this book isn't stolen. I bought it myself.
assure = to tell sb with confidence.
reassure = to put sb's mind at rest when they are worried about sth.

adventurous = (positive) enthusiastic about doing new things or exploring new places. e.g. it's **adventurous** to explore the jungle.
reckless = (negative) liable to do dangerous things without considering the consequences. e.g. a **reckless** criminal, act
impulsive = acting without thinking (positive or negative.) e.g. He **impulsively** bought her flowers.
instinctive = resulting from instinct. e.g. an **instinctive** act (**not** an instinctive person)

grind = tedious, physical work. e.g. Factory work is a grind.
 NB : used in expression "back to the grind" = return to routine work after a break.
labour = physical work usu used with adjectives "physical or "manual".
drudgery = tedious, physical work usu. unrewarding and of an unskilled nature. e.g. cleaning
toil = tiring physical work usu. used as a verb. e.g. He toiled in the fields all day.

273.

	shoes	hair	teeth	silverware	nails	clothes	cat
polish	✓			✓	✓		
brush		✓	✓			✓	✓

	mind	relationship	clothes	lifestyle	knees	town	conditions
dirty	✓		✓		✓	✓	
squalid		✓		✓		✓	✓

274. 2. sip 4. harvest 6. conform 8. repel 10. avenge
 3. stub out 5. covet 7. entice 9. rejoice

Notes:

gobble = to eat very quickly and rudely.
sip = to drink slowly and delicately, taking small mouthfuls. e.g. **Sip** a drink.
stub out = to extinguish a cigarette by pressing the lit end down.

harvest = to gather a crop. e.g. A farmer **harvests** his crops.
covet = to strongly desire sth that belongs to sb else. e.g. **Covet** your neighbour's wife.

conform (to sth) = to follow accepted, conventional rules of behaviour. e.g. **Conform** to a dress-code; **conform** to the rules.
entice = to encourage or tempt sb into wrongdoing.
repel = to cause sb to stand back in disgust. e.g. Snakes **repel** people. Also : repel an attack.

rejoice (at/in) = to celebrate, feel very happy about sth.
avenge (oneself on sb) = to get revenge by taking the law into your own hands and punishing the offender.

Practice Test 11

1. 1. come/learnt 6. any 11. destined/bound 16. calls
 2. irritated/annoyed 7. belong 12. blew 17. cost
 3. but 8. bounds 13. board 18. examined/checked
 4. to 9. hold/have/posses 14. responsible 19. in
 5. regard 10. from 15. yet 20. sorry
2. a. ... go to the cinema than go to the theatre.
 b. ... was watched by thousands of people all over the world.
 c. ... got/had his car stolen.
 d. ... hadn't moved to a smaller house.
 e. ... may not have returned yet.
 f. ... was the reason for his rude behaviour? / ... made him behave so rudely?
 g. ... as/though the singer's last song was, it became a success.
 h. ... you have a permit can you enter the building.
3. **Suggested Answers**
1. ... changed my mind ... / had second thoughts 4. ... on/doing my ...
 2. ... before making/you make ... 5. ... he hasn't answered / replied to ...
 3. ... difficult for him ... 6. ... (by climbing) through ...
4. 1. It's none of your business.
 2. Is there enough cake to go round?
 3. It's rare to see that species of butterfly nowadays.
 4. It is essential that you complete the assignment by tomorrow.
 5. The sofa is the same colour / design as the carpet.
 6. Ann looks on Paula as her best friend.
 7. There's nothing left in the cupboards.
 8. The weather is bound to change by the end of the week.
5. 1. "Sifting through" and "I came across". (lines 1-2)
 2. Because it didn't carry a date and also because its subject matter was unexpected.
 3. The fact that there were more men than women.
 4. It was meant to gain publicity for a new film.
 5. To disappear from public view without having made any sort of impression.
 6. The misconception that there had only been one other female director in Germany before Erica Balgne.
 7. State-aid to the film industry, the feminist movement and the fact that the film-making industry campaigned to change things.
 8. "Women feature-film directors fingers of one hand" (line 26).
 9. Utilizing past events/basing films on the past.
 10. Because they deal with specifically German events and culture. Also because they focus on the women's point of view and their response to such events.
 11. The first women film-makers.
 12. To have some significance, to be interesting and important (to both domestic and overseas viewers).

13. One of the factors was the feminist movement which raised awareness of the female position. This was strengthened by campaigning from inside the film industry. State aid also provided opportunities in the film-world for women. The subject matter helped because they were based on real-life but given a feminine perspective. Also they highlighted individual involvement in contemporary events showing the individual predicament. Finally they made the films appeal to a wide audience despite being based on specifically German events shown from a female perspective.

12. Causative Form

- 275.**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ... having his motorbike repaired. | 17. ... can't have a washing machine installed because there isn't enough space in her kitchen. |
| 2. ... had her teeth checked. | 18. ... is having new trees planted in her garden. |
| 3. ... had the grass in my garden cut. | 19. ... had his legs broken in the car crash. |
| 4. ... is having a wonderful ball-gown made. | 20. ... have the work finished by 4 o'clock. |
| 5. ... has had all her letters typed. | 21. ... had my skirt cleaned yesterday. |
| 6. ... is having her house decorated. | 22. ... this document printed! |
| 7. ... had her eyes tested. | 23. ... had her dog treated. |
| 8. ... will have the snow shovelled away. | 24. ... will have the parcels collected. |
| 9. ... will have her groceries delivered to her house. | 25. ... have had their new house built by next year. |
| 10. ... was having her coffee made when the doorbell rang. | 26. ... is having his television serviced. |
| 11. ... had her letters posted. | 27. ... was having her wedding dress fitted when she fainted. |
| 12. ... had her hair styled. | 28. ... had a new suit made. |
| 13. ... will have her swimming pool cleaned. | 29. ... the house redecorated! |
| 14. ... had his will drawn up (by a solicitor.) | 30. ... had my shoes polished. |
| 15. ... will have her furniture delivered today. | |
| 16. ... had their central heating repaired yesterday. | |
- 276.**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ... the arrangements made (by his secretary.) | 8. ... going to repair your roof before winter? |
| 2. ... got/were burnt during the fire. | 9. ... was valued (by professionals.) |
| 3. ... to have my leg put in plaster. | 10. ... my bag stolen. |
| 4. ... needs taking out / to be taken out. | 11. ... have the delivery of your goods seen to. |
| 5. ... a joke played on him. | 12. ... her story published (by a newspaper.) |
| 6. ... to have our dog vaccinated. | 13. ... have my room cleaned. |
| 7. ... their film developed in 24 hours. | 14. ... had to be proof-read. |
| | 15. ... have to have the windows draught-proofed. |
- 277. Suggested Answers**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ... am having my hair ... | 6. ... will have the ... |
| 2. ... was having some ... | 7. ... am having it/am going to have it ... |
| 3. ... had had a tooth/three teeth etc., taken out ... | 8. ... will have to have it/is having it/is going to have it ... |
| 4. ... have his eyesight tested / eyes tested. | 9. ... is having / will have her wedding dress ... |
| 5. ... have that letter ... | 10. ... hadn't had it cut ... |
- 278.**
1. She got her picture taken by a professional photographer.
 2. Are you having your messages taken while you're away from the office?
 3. I'm having my car serviced at the garage.
 4. They had their new home designed by a Swedish architect.
 5. They had the damage caused by the fire assessed by the insurance company.
 6. She's going to have her hair cut (by a hairdresser.)
 7. You will have to have your fence repaired.

Consolidation 12

279. 1. carrying 8. senses 15. remains
 2. that 9. occur 16. experienced
 3. see/foresee/perceive 10. state 17. throughout
 4. such 11. investigating / studying 18. times / moments
 5. rather/more 12. as 19. how
 6. known 13. said 20. investigate/study
 7. advance 14. beyond
280. 2. off/out 4. off 6. out 8. aside 10. on 12. back
 3. up 5. back 7. up 9. about 11. up
281. 2. for 4. out 6. in for 8. for 10. up to 12. for
 3. by 5. for 7. up for 9. by 11. down
282. 2. driving me up the wall 5. was up and about 8. make a flying visit
 3. gave vent to 6. spoke volumes 9. quick on the uptake
 4. hold water 7. up and coming 10. are on the up and up
283. 2. set in his ways 5. got out of bed on 7. wet behind the ears 10. give way to
 3. making waves the wrong side 8. got wind of
 4. all very well 6. frosty welcome 9. under the weather
284. 2. about 3. to 4. in 5. to 6. over 7. in 8. for 9. to
285. 2. by, by 3. from, with 4. of 5. on 6. against 7. with 8. about

Notes:

advise sb of = inform

advise against = recommend against

advise sb on = give advice to sb

286. 1. There's little likelihood that anyone will want to buy the house.
 2. It didn't escape her (notice) that her child was unhappy at school.
 3. Wearing uniforms is optional at our school.
 4. There's no shortage of fresh fruit at this time of year.
 5. Sue is prone to get car-sick / to car-sickness.
 6. She wasn't looking forward to meeting him again.
 7. She expressed her dislike of loud music.
 8. There is every probability that the exhibition will be a success. / In all probability the exhibition ...
 9. Could you direct me to the Post Office?
 10. The actress had been robbed of her jewels.
 11. Your beard needs trimming.
287. **Suggested Answers**
 1. ... I had been ...
 2. ... likes/eats ...
 3. ... in being/to be able to ...
 4. ... had been (at) ...
 5. ... have seen ...
 6. ... understand them ...
 7. ... did as ...
 8. ... can't have ...
 9. ... so as not to ...
 10. ... didn't smoke ...
288. 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B
289. 2. ventilate 4. jeopardize 6. curb 8. amplify 10. thwart
 3. anchor 5. elaborate 7. supplement 9. excel

Notes:

dismantle = take sth to pieces. e.g. dismantle a toy

ventilate = allow fresh air to pass around a room etc.

anchor = fasten sth (usu. a ship) down to the sea-bottom.

jeopardize = (fml) put in danger. e.g. jeopardize your career, plans, safety etc.

<p>elaborate = add extra detail to sth. e.g. elaborate on a story</p> <p>curb = keep under control (usu. of emotions) e.g. curb your excitement</p> <p>supplement = add sth to. e.g. supplement your income, diet</p>	<p>amplify = cause to increase in strength or volume. e.g. amplify your voice</p> <p>excel = do extremely well at sth. e.g. excel at sports</p> <p>thwart = successfully oppose sth. e.g. thwart sb's hopes.</p>
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290. 2. curb 4. memorise 6. tight 8. comfortable
3. temper 5. recollect 7. hard-up

Notes:

<p>control = keep sth within limits by force. e.g. control children / public spending</p> <p>stunt = keep sth/sb from growing properly. e.g. a stunted plant, stunted growth</p> <p>curb = limit or control usu. emotions. e.g. curb temper</p> <p>temper = make sth less strong or extreme e.g. temper your voice</p> <p>remember = keep a fact/event in one's long-term memory. e.g. remember your childhood / to do sth</p> <p>recollect = (no passive voice) bring sth to mind for a short period. e.g. recollect doing sth / sb's name / face</p> <p>reminisce = to think with fondness about past events. e.g. She was reminiscing about her first boyfriend.</p>	<p>remind = tell sb to do sth so that they don't forget. e.g. Remind me to pay you back the £10.</p> <p>memorize = commit sth (usu a poem, grammar rule, etc) to memory. e.g. memorize facts and figures</p> <p>hard-up = (infml) short of money. e.g. hard-up students</p> <p>wealthy = possessing a lot of money and material possessions.</p> <p>tight = (infml derog) not willing to spend money.</p> <p>comfortable = (infml) not poor but not wealthy.</p>
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291.

	visa	building	bus-pass	worn tyres	old cars	bridge	hope
renew	✓		✓	✓			✓
renovate		✓			✓	✓	

	woman	decision	gift	lifestyle	kick	of worry	fall	city
free		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
liberated	✓			✓				✓

	with fear	hands	with horror	at the thought	voice	ground	with rage
trembling	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
shuddering			✓	✓		✓	
quaking	✓				✓	✓	
shivering				✓			

	an accusation	an invitation	an offer	truth	help	a gift	charge	claim
refuse		✓	✓		✓	✓		
deny	✓			✓			✓	✓

292. 2. mislead 4. disregard 6. gatecrash 8. conspire 10. mix
3. compliment 5. pry 7. represent 9. overhaul

Notes:

cheat = play/act in a dishonest way.
e.g. cheat sb out of money, cheat in a game
mislead = (**intentionally**) give sb the wrong idea. e.g. misleading brochure
compliment = (sb on sth) say nice things about sb or sth.
disregard = take no notice of sth or sb.
e.g. disregard a warning
pry = (into sth) (derog) try to find out about sb's personal life. e.g. pry into sb's affairs

gatecrash = go uninvited to a party.
represent = act/speak on behalf of sb else.
e.g. represent your client in court
conspire = scheme and work together to commit a crime. e.g. conspire to rob a bank
overhaul = examine completely and repair.
e.g. overhaul an engine
mix = combine two things together.
e.g. mix the cake ingredients

2. proclaim 4. restrict 6. seek 8. expose 10. struggle
3. shield 5. baffle 7. exhibit 9. hide

Notes:

search = look thoroughly through a place in order to find sth. (search for sth) e.g. search the flat for drugs, search for drugs
proclaim = publicly announce sth.
e.g. proclaim yourself emperor/proclaim news
shield = protect sb or sth, often by placing an object or yourself between it and danger.
e.g. shield a child from bullets
restrict = place limits on sth in order to control it.
baffle = confuse and puzzle totally.

seek = look for (fml, archaic) (no preposition).
e.g. seek the truth.
exhibit = show sth (in a public place.)
e.g. exhibit paintings in a gallery/exhibit one's knowledge
expose = reveal sth (usu bad) to the public.
e.g. expose a scandal/a murderer
hide = conceal sth or oneself.
struggle = fight hard, and over an extended period, against sth.

2. accumulate 4. amend 6. flaunt 8. prune 10. hire
3. retain 5. outdo 7. scour 9. stroll

Notes:

flit = to move quickly from one place to another, never staying still for long. e.g. flit from city to city / flit from flower to flower
accumulate = gather together over a period of time, increasing your stock of sth. e.g. accumulate money/wealth/knowledge
retain = keep sth usu in spite of difficulty.
e.g. retain employees
amend = change sth slightly in order to make it more suitable. e.g. amend rules/laws

outdo = to do better than sb.
scour = (literal) scrub thoroughly with a brush. (metaph) examine in minute detail while looking for sth. e.g. scour the area
prune = cut (a bush, tree etc) slightly in order to make sth look neater.
stroll = walk at leisure, going nowhere in particular.
hire = rent an item by the day or for a temporary period. e.g. hire a bike

Practice Test 12

1. 1. since 7. coin 13. forgiven/pardoned 19. issue
2. determined/governed 8. on 14. One 20. or
3. own 9. between/of 15. states/suggests/says/claims
4. for 10. held 16. through
5. from 11. control 17. into
6. describes 12. come 18. shape/change/control

2. a. ... hadn't been for your help, I couldn't have managed.
 b. ... not liking your attitude, I'm willing to listen to your opinion.
 c. ... I had no one else to turn to did I ask for his help.
 d. ... to my expectations she wasn't on time. / to what I expected, she wasn't on time.
 e. ... point in crying.
 f. ... as I hate going to the dentist's, it can't be avoided.
 g. ... was never made to do anything against my will.

3. **Suggested Answers**

1. ... go to bed early rather ... 3. ... had been more ... 5. ... will not be ...
 2. ... into consideration his lack ... 4. ... started acting ... 6. ... as no surprise ...

4. 1. Paul is always putting his parents down.
 2. The director agreed to let them eat in the staff canteen.
 3. It doesn't matter to him which film we see.
 4. That man bears a resemblance to my father.
 5. She can hardly speak Greek at all.
 6. They arrived early, which annoyed me.
 7. Once the exams had ended everyone relaxed.
 8. I strongly suspect that Ann took the money/Ann of taking/having taken the money.
 9. Most people are indifferent to the suffering of animals.
 10. He found the solution to the problem before anyone else.

5. **Suggested Answers**

1. (The phrase means) vivid photographs which indisputably portray the various types of environmental destruction mentioned.
 2. (Joe Public is) the typical man or woman in the street.
 3. "Shrugging of the shoulders".
 4. Because it cannot be seen and so is not thought of as a pressing problem.
 5. They have taken away the need for personal responsibility.
 6. The high-profile organisations such as the "United Nations", "Greenpeace" and "Friends of the Earth".
 7. It means not accepting responsibility for something oneself but simply handing it over to someone else.
 8. They are found throughout our society in a variety of common forms such as refrigerators.
 9. The release of aerosol spray into the atmosphere and its ultimately life-threatening effect.
 10. (It means) stopping the damage from going any further.
 11. By the official confirmation of the first ozone hole in 1985 which stimulated the public into action through panic.
 12. The action taken by the world governments.
 13. It is the fact that the nations which are chiefly responsible for the problem are the ones which are most at risk from its effects.
 14. CFCs are both a modern technological advance and so literally a delight, yet their negative effects are also ironically implied by the word.
 15. It is proving difficult because it is not visible to the general public and so produces an apathetic reaction. This is compounded by the existence of organisations which have removed the need for individual responsibility. CFCs are also abundant in our society and their common use is difficult to stop. Furthermore, the hole itself can never simply be repaired; the damage can only be prevented from continuing. Publicity surrounding the problem is regarded sceptically as alarmist propaganda and any action that is taken by governments is not sufficient. Finally, the problem is escalating as new holes threaten the earth.

13. Clauses

293. 2. shut 5. have saved 8. realised 11. left
 3. have found 6. was waiting 9. had she reached 12. finish
 4. comes 7. comes 10. knew

294. 1. ... hearing the news she told all her friends.
 2. ... they argue she smashes something.
 3. ... you were wasting your time at the football match, I was cleaning the house.
 4. ... the policeman fired, the thieves had already made their getaway.
 5. ... the operation finishes / has finished, we will talk to the surgeon.
 6. ... you have finished your studies, you must decide what to do.
 7. ... had he left the house than he realised he had forgotten to take his briefcase.
 8. ... you finish your work, the sooner you can leave.
 9. ... she went for long walks she got lost.
 10. ... they were sure the information was correct they presented it to the director.
 11. ... had the rain stopped when the sun came out.
 12. ... Mary was waiting for the bus, an alarm went off.
 13. ... he had the operation, he has felt better.
 14. ... had he hung up the phone than it rang again.
 15. ... they leave / have left, I'll clean the house.
 16. ... you hear from him, please let me know.
 17. ... as the food is ready, could you let me know?
 18. ... she had a problem she went to her mother.

295. Suggested Answers

1. They tidied the office in case the managing director dropped in.
 2. They bought some extra Coke for fear they might run out.
 3. She got up early to avoid being late.
 4. She gave her children some books so that they would read quietly.
 5. They got summer jobs so that they could save some money.
 6. We took some warm clothing in case it started snowing.
 7. They chained the dog up to prevent it (from) biting anyone / for fear it should / might bite someone.
 8. She gave up smoking so that she would feel healthier.
 9. They sent the notice to all their employees so that everyone should be aware of it.
 10. They had the roof mended to prevent the house (from) becoming damp.
 11. He told a white lie to avoid hurting her feelings.
 12. They put up decorations so that their guests would be impressed.
 13. She took the matches away from the children to prevent them (from) starting a fire.
296. 1. ... case it escaped. 7. ... fear he might have / cause an accident.
 2. ... as not to wake you up. 8. ... case she hasn't heard.
 3. ... avoid waking the baby. 9. ... as not to have to / he wouldn't have to re-do it.
 4. ... he might disturb his neighbours. 10. ... case they ran / might run out.
 5. ... fear the public might worry. 11. ... they didn't want to get robbed.
 6. ... avoid getting locked out. 12. ... fear they might be asleep.
297. 2. so 3. so 4. such an 5. so 6. such 7. such
298. 1. ... ill that he couldn't go to school.
 2. ... nice was the weather that we could sit outside.
 3. ... was so beautiful that she didn't want to cut it.
 4. ... tired to climb the stairs.
 5. ... was so loud that you couldn't hear anyone speak.
 6. ... small was the house that the whole family couldn't live in it.

7. ... was too wide for them to cross. / was so wide that they couldn't cross it.
8. ... such a small bed that he couldn't sleep in it. / so small a bed ...
9. ... badly-behaved was her dog that she couldn't control it.
10. ... shallow that we couldn't swim.

- 299.**
1. ... how late she comes, ring me when she arrives.
 2. ... he is talented, he can't find a job.
 3. ... the trains were on strike / there was a train strike, she still managed to get to work.
 4. ... what you say in protest, you can do nothing to change the situation.
 5. ... though the nights are, the days are warm.
 6. ... having / the fact she has rich parents, she has little money herself.
 7. ... you do, you mustn't go through the door.
 8. ... though this vase is unusual, it wasn't expensive.
 9. ... Chinese food yet / although he's never been to China.
 10. ... hungry you are / may be, you must wait until dinnertime.
 11. ... the fact that we went/our going/having gone to the same school, we don't keep in touch now.
 12. ... was a failure, though.
 13. ... she wouldn't see it again.
 14. ... we aren't rich, we are happy.
 15. ... she is old, my grandmother is still active.
 16. ... cheap it was / may have been, it was a waste of money.
 17. ... though it is, this vase is still valuable.
 18. ... little money he has, he never borrows any.
 19. ... what he does, he is successful.
 20. ... of the fact that he has lived/living/having lived in France for three years, he can't speak French.
 21. ... though she is, she is not particularly rich.

- 300.**
1. ... of the fact that we warned her / of our warning her, she swam there anyway.
 2. ... as / though he is, he's terribly mean.
 3. ... how you speak to her, she always takes offence.
 4. ... the exception of Geography, she enjoys all her lessons.
 5. ... he isn't very clever, he passed the exam.
 6. ... you offer to pay him, he won't accept the job.
 7. ... he is slow, he finished the work before I did.
 8. ... she practises regularly, she doesn't play tennis well.
 9. ... of (their) not being well-off / of the fact that they are not well-off, they seem to spend a lot of money.
 10. ... she complains, nothing will ever change.
 11. ... how hard he works, he enjoys his job.

- 301.**
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What an exquisite piece of work it was!
How exquisite a piece of work it was!
The piece of work was so exquisite!
Wasn't it an exquisite piece of work!
It was such an exquisite piece of work!
It was so exquisite a piece of work! 2. What an exciting proposition it is!
How exciting a proposition it is!
The proposition is so exciting!
What an exciting proposition!
It was such an exciting proposition!
It was so exciting a proposition! | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. What an ugly scene it was!
How ugly a scene it was!
The scene was so ugly!
Wasn't it an ugly scene!
It was such an ugly scene!
It was so ugly a scene! 4. What an impressive view it is!
How impressive a view it is!
The view is so impressive!
Isn't it an impressive view!
It is such an impressive view!
It is so impressive a view! |
|--|--|

- 302.**
- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 2. How | 5. What a | 8. What an | 11. What | 14. What a | 17. How |
| 3. What | 6. What an | 9. How | 12. How | 15. What an | 18. What |
| 4. What an | 7. What | 10. How | 13. How | 16. How | |

303. 1. ... that a thrilling novel!
 2. ... a stimulating debate it was!
 3. ... a disastrous experience we had!
4. ... well he plays!
 5. ... he fortunate!
 6. ... generous she is!

304. Suggested Answers

1. Since he's earning more money, he can buy a bigger house.
2. As I didn't know her name, I couldn't call out to her.
3. Since John hasn't been paid yet, he can't pay the bills.
4. The old man died alone, for he had never been kind to anyone.
5. Because I couldn't be there, I sent a card to my friend for her birthday. / I sent a card ... because I couldn't be there.
6. Seeing that I've never been to France, we couldn't have met before.
7. As she was new to the job, she didn't know the ropes.
8. The case will be thrown out of court because there isn't enough evidence.
9. Since you didn't complete the work on time, we can't pay you.
10. Seeing that John is ill, you can have his ticket for the play.

305. 1. ... for not telephoning / for not having telephoned the previous day.
 2. ... be going to work on Monday because it's a public holiday.
 3. ... for not being able to help me further.
 4. ... employed Cherry because she was a good secretary.
 5. ... reason did she give for being / having been absent?
 6. ... still a mystery why he left.
 7. ... for behaving in that way.
 8. ... for their refusal / refusing.
9. ... for not coming / having come to dinner.
 10. ... at home because I thought they were coming at 7.00
 11. ... took his advice because they trusted him.
 12. ... to go by bus because we couldn't afford a taxi.
 13. ... give any reason why he looked so miserable?
 14. ... be attending the meeting because he is abroad.
 15. ... a witness to the accident, she was asked to make a statement.

306. 2. where 4. Wherever 6. as near as 8. as low as 10. where
 3. As near as 5. as far as 7. as high as 9. wherever

307. Suggested Answers

1. ... the time he/she comes ...
2. ... sooner had the government ...
3. ... so delicious that ...
4. ... as to watch ...
5. ... spite of having the necessary/the fact that he had the necessary ...
6. ... awful weather ...
7. ... though she is/may be ...
8. ... prevent their house (from) being ... / to avoid having their house ...
9. ... fear he might have / of having ...
10. ... interesting was the book that ...
11. ... because theirs / their own ...
12. ... case there's something / it's ...
13. ... we had been / were ...
14. ... soon as the plane ...
15. ... is so clumsy ...
16. ... so alike that ...
17. ... well she acts ...
18. ... for not having ...
19. ... why she / for having ...
20. ... what you tell ...
21. ... in case he had made / there was ...
22. ... he was feeling tired ...

308. 1. No sooner had we turned the TV on than the power failed.
 2. She wore a disguise to prevent the police (from) recognising her.
 3. He wasn't energetic enough to finish the project.
 4. Much as he likes football, he refuses to join the team.
 5. What a rude man he is!
 6. Turn the hi-fi down so as not to wake the neighbours.
 7. Her work was so boring that she decided to quit.
 8. I don't know the reason for his speaking to me like that.
 9. The film was frightening but the children remained perfectly calm during it.

10. As soon as she opened the door, she realised something was wrong.
11. It wasn't until she had finished her studies that she moved to London. / She didn't move to London until she had finished her studies. / Not until she had finished her studies did she move to London.
12. I was too sleepy to stay awake.
13. He is so fascinating a speaker!
14. She carried an umbrella to avoid getting wet.
15. Hard as she tries, she'll never get an answer out of him.
16. How bad the traffic is!

Consolidation 13

- 309.** 1. in 5. ride 9. having 13. other 17. in
 2. This/That 6. with 10. idea/clue 14. even 18. while
 3. seem/tend/appear 7. to 11. made 15. under 19. same
 4. least 8. themselves 12. set 16. end 20. with
- 310.** 2. away 5. back 8. in 11. for 14. in
 3. down 6. up 9. down 12. in
 4. aback 7. against 10. in 13. up
- 311.** 2. on 4. out 6. to 8. off 10. off 12. to 14. on
 3. to 5. off 7. up with 9. over 11. on 13. out
- 312.** 2. going back on her word 5. wasn't born yesterday 8. made his day
 3. in deep water 6. an old wives' tale 9. the year dot
 4. have it both ways 7. have words with
- 313.** 2. the pot calling the kettle black 7. in black and white
 3. the black sheep of the family 8. see / look at things through rose-coloured spectacles
 4. black books 9. beat him black and blue
 5. the black market 10. in the black
 6. in the pink
- 314.** 2. a bolt from the blue 5. feeling blue 8. out of the blue
 3. until you're blue in the face 6. blue-eyed boy 9. once in a blue moon
 4. blue films 7. a yellow streak 10. the boys in blue
- 315.** 2. for 4. for 6. against/on 8. at 10. at
 3. at 5. about/around 7. at 9. for 11. to
- 316.** 2. in 4. about/over 6. in 8. about 10. by
 3. of 5. for 7. with 9. on 11. in

Notes:

choice between two things
 choice in sth
 choice of more than two things
 cry about/over sth which has already happened
 cry for sth which one wants

deal in = trade in e.g. deal in antiques
 deal with a problem, a customer, a piece of work
 decide about a situation, problem etc.
 decide on one thing out of a number of choices
 decrease by a percentage or amount
 decrease in size

- 317.** 1. He lost his job because he was always late for work.
 2. I left without them because I didn't want to wait.
 3. John feels his colleagues look down on him for not having a degree.
 4. Would you mind lending me some money?
 5. Martha was the sole survivor of the crash.

6. His brilliant acting led to his being given the award.
 7. They accused Susan of dishonesty.
 8. They took a map for fear of getting lost / they might get lost.
9. There's no possibility of his having finished / that he will have finished before next week.
 10. If you don't stand up to them, you'll be sorry.

318. Suggested Answers

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1. ... would have been ... | 4. ... forward to ... | 8. ... could have died ... |
| 2. ... have to go ... | 5. ... a result ... | 9. ... love / care for ... |
| 3. ... year-old ... | 6. ... have been cleaned ... | 10. ... couldn't possibly have / can't have ... |
| | 7. ... being upset ... | |

- 319.**
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. Apart from/Except for | 8. must | 14. can't | 20. quite a lot of |
| 3. but | 9. needn't | 15. mustn't | 21. have left |
| 4. raise | 10. rise | 16. arose | 22. to tell |
| 5. would rather | 11. quite | 17. lied | 23. in |
| 6. laid | 12. lie | 18. hadn't got there yet | 24. you'll |
| 7. still | 13. already | 19. be photocopied | 25. was |

Note on item 11: "rather" expresses disapproval in this context.

320. Suggested Answers

- It is advisable to have your tickets and passports on hand, ready to check-in.
- If you are a member of a large party it is appreciated if you collect all the tickets together prior to checking-in, which results in a more efficient speedy procedure.
- When checking-in passengers can request seats together, smoking or non-smoking seats, and window or aisle seats, depending on their preferences.
- Before leaving the check-in desk passengers should ensure that they have one baggage receipt for each piece of luggage which has been checked through and also one boarding-pass each on which their seat number on the aircraft is printed.
- Passengers then make their way through (the) passport control which leads into the departure lounge.
- In the departure lounge there is a cafeteria for refreshments. There are also duty free shops which are open 24 hours a day. They offer a wide selection of goods and (will) accept payment in local or foreign currency and also accept all major credit cards.
- While in the departure lounge passengers should listen for their flight departure announcement carefully as it will only be announced once in English.
- Finally a word of warning; passengers should not leave their bags unattended at any time and definitely not accept baggage on behalf of anyone else.

- 321.**
- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2. ponder | 4. bind | 6. speculate | 8. assign | 10. shrivel |
| 3. appreciate | 5. transmit | 7. traffick | 9. tint | |

Notes

infer = to draw meaning from a statement without it actually being said. e.g. I **inferred** from his sarcasm that he wasn't pleased to see me.

ponder (over/on) = to spend a long time considering a problem or difficulty.

appreciate = to fully understand the significance of sth. e.g. **Appreciate** the difference between good and bad wine.

bind = to put a cover on a book, to wrap sth securely around sth else. e.g. bind a wound with a bandage.

transmit = to send (a message) over the airwaves or by telegraph. e.g. Pop FM **transmits** music 24 hours a day.

speculate = to invest money in order to make a profit, to think about a possibility.

traffic(k) (in) = to buy and sell illegal goods usu. drugs.

assign = to appoint sb to do a particular job.

tint = to give slight colour to sth, e.g. **tinted** sunglasses.

shrivel = to become dry and wrinkled due to lack of water or age, e.g. **shrivelled** plant, **shrivelled** old man.

322. 2. slunk 4. slithered 6. dwindled 8. reduce 10. clad in
 3. scampered 5. diminish 7. shrank 9. dressed

Notes:

strut = (often derog.) to walk in a proud way, with even steps.

scamper = (esp children and animals) to run quickly, usu. playfully, e.g. a mouse, a child.

slither = to move in a slipping way like a snake.

slink = to move secretly and quietly esp when afraid or ashamed.

diminish (tr / intr) = to (make sth or sb) smaller, quieter, less important etc.

dwindle = (intr) to gradually become smaller in number or amount. e.g. Supplies are

dwindling.

shrink = (tr/intr) to become or make smaller in size due to water or heat. e.g. Meat **shrinks** while being cooked.

reduce = (tr/intr) to make or become less in number, size, degree. e.g. **reduce** the volume, **reduce** the price.

clothed = wearing clothes. e.g. She was warmly **clothed**.

to be clad (in) = (archaic) to be dressed in.

wearing = dressed in (sth).

to be dressed = to be wearing sth usu for a particular occasion.

323. 2. refute 4. undertake 6. applaud 8. despatch 10. bleach
 3. petition 5. commend 7. engrave 9. enunciate

Notes:

beseech = to beg sb very strongly. e.g. **beseech** a judge for mercy.

refute = to prove sb/sth to be wrong. e.g. **refute** a statement.

petition = to sign a paper (in large numbers) and present it to the authorities in order to draw attention to your cause. e.g. **petition** the council for lower rates.

undertake = (fml) to agree to do sth. e.g. **undertake** to help.

commend = to praise sb/sth highly. e.g. **commend** a restaurant.

applaud = to show one's approval, often by clapping. e.g. **applaud** sb's bravery.

engrave = to write or draw on metal. e.g. **engrave** a trophy.

despatch = to send a letter by messenger.

enunciate = to say one's words carefully. e.g. **enunciate** so sb can lip-read.

bleach = to remove original colour from sth, thereby making it white (often by using a chemical) e.g. Cotton **bleached** by the sun, **bleach** dark hair.

324.

	asleep	deaf	bargain	condition	cold	dead	teeth	time
sound	✓			✓			✓	
stone		✓			✓	✓		
hard			✓					✓

Practice Test 13

1. 1. seem 5. time 9. well 13. so 17. such
 2. once 6. made 10. working 14. in 18. on
 3. was 7. estimated 11. conditions 15. However 19. that
 4. the 8. in 12. of 16. peak 20. its
2. a. ... the owner of this house?
 b. ... very / highly likely that Sue will pass her exams this year.
 c. ... knowledge of early Celtic civilisation is limited.
 d. ... very impressed by the service at the Hilton.
 e. ... no possibility of me/my doing this again.

- f. ... his death was never discovered.
 g. ... is known to have taken a drug overdose.
 h. ... suddenly did the accident happen that no one had time to react.

3. Suggested Answers

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. ... invitation was for ... | 4. ... you told ... |
| 2. ... there anyone ... | 5. ... person to ... |
| 3. ... spends a lot of/most of her ... | 6. ... there aren't any/many ... |

- 4.
1. I'd be grateful if you would send me your response as soon as possible.
 2. It never occurred to her to ask us for help.
 3. She has no option but to do what you ask.
 4. They've had their car stolen twice this year.
 5. Our professor has a wide knowledge of modern literature.
 6. It smells strongly of cooking in here.
 7. We still don't know what caused his resignation. / What caused his resignation is still not known.
 8. Is wearing uniforms compulsory at your school? / It is compulsory to wear uniforms at your school?
- 5.
1. Because it doesn't require either money or equipment and can be done at any time, anywhere.
 2. A group of various types of people.
 3. To indicate that her children make her life chaotic and messy and that she has no time to spend on her appearance.
 4. Any other objects associated with children, e.g. storybooks, food etc.
 5. The phrase is generally used to describe an activity which takes patience, time and skill. Here however, it's used with a simple occupation to show how difficult and complicated it's been made by the presence of children.
 6. A watch.
 7. She is absurdly overdressed, makes herself dependent on others, is evidently not very trusting.
 8. Types of people that one can watch at a bus-stop.
 9. "Marathon" suggests a long contest, event etc. This man's impatience makes it seem as though he's been waiting for ages instead of simply a few minutes.
 10. The bus he is so anxiously waiting for.
 11. That the people find the man ridiculous but do not want to make this obvious.
 12. To indicate that this is a colloquial expression which would be used by this type of young person.
 13. "The list" of all the different types of people that the passage suggests may be found at a bus-stop.
 14. A couple who have been together longer than the one previously mentioned and who are therefore less infatuated with one another.
 15. (Suggested answer)
 Firstly there is the harassed mother with demanding children and little time to herself. Secondly there is the quiet, relaxed hippie-type who is not in touch with reality. Furthermore, there is the old lady who is nervous and not very agile and the gent in a hurry and under stress. There is also the vain and trendy youth who is concerned with his own image. Finally there are miscellaneous types - teenagers, young couples in love, older couples rather less so and the ubiquitous talkative madman.

14. Inversion

- 325.
1. ... has he been more than 5 kilometres away from his home.
 2. ... circumstances must you mention this to him.
 3. ... had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up.
 4. ... hiring a helicopter could they get to the island.
 5. ... did I know that John was a musician.
 6. ... (before) had she seen such a terrifying film.
 7. ... will he reveal the secret.

8. ... can I get there by 5 o'clock.
9. ... only is he a fine tennis player but also a good footballer.
10. ... have I seen a better painting.
11. ... much does she talk that she drives everyone mad.
12. ... I thought about it, I wouldn't have spoken to him like that.
13. ... switching / they had switched on the light did they see the extent of the damage.
14. ... did she remember the last time they met.
15. ... I leave now can I catch the train.
16. ... did he realise who she was.
17. ... did he show eagerness to learn.
18. ... have I seen so many people at a party.
19. ... it was too late did he see the lorry.
20. ... marched the soldiers!

326. 1. Had you finished the work, we wouldn't be in such a mess now.
 2. Should you lend me some money, I'll repay you tomorrow.
 3. Had I seen you, I'd surely have spoken to you.
 4. Were I you, I'd be cautious in my dealings with that man.
 5. Should you eat too many chocolates, you're bound to feel sick.

327. 1. So ill did she look that the boss sent her home.
 2. Such a hard time did she have getting there that she was exhausted.
 3. So much noise did the children make that the neighbours complained.
 4. Such a dull film was it that I almost fell asleep.
 5. So pleased was he to get the prize that he didn't know what to say.

328. 1. ... am I. 2. ... have I. 3. ... are we. 4. ... would I. 5. ... can I.

329. **Suggested Answers**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ... (before) has/have/had she/I heard ... | 6. ... you considered it/thought about it more, ... |
| 2. ... sooner had she come in/entered the office ... | 7. ... (before) has there been / have I/ we seen / experienced ... |
| 3. ... if we leave now will/if we hurry will ... | 8. ... meeting was over did the ... |
| 4. ... no circumstances must/should ... | 9. ... no way can / could ... |
| 5. ... have I seen ... | 10. ... only do they own / have they got ... |

330. 1. No sooner had she moved in than the neighbours started complaining.
 2. Only after he had finished the book did he switch on the T.V.
 3. We didn't eat at the party nor did we drink. / We neither ate nor drank at the party.
 4. Not only did he lose his job but his wife left him as well.
 5. If I were in your shoes, I'd give it some more thought. / If I were you, I'd ...
 6. Little did we know that the holiday would be so expensive.
 7. If you (should) hear from him, tell him to ring me.
 8. On no account will she join our group.
 9. Not only did I make mistakes in the composition, but also in the questions.
 10. If they had rung me, I'd have gone with them.
 11. Rarely do I go to the cinema.
 12. Nowhere else had Joan seen such beautiful architecture.
 13. Only after leaving/we (had) left the room did we start laughing.
 14. Never before have I met such a rude man.

Consolidation 14

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 331. 1. system | 5. increased/grown | 9. eye | 13. its | 17. from/by |
| 2. revolve | 6. thanks | 10. of/about | 14. as | 18. reach |
| 3. which | 7. known | 11. during | 15. subject/bound/likely | 19. long |
| 4. time | 8. greater | 12. more | 16. precise/accurate | 20. what |

332. 2. off 4. against 6. back 8. about 10. about 12. over 14. out 16. out of
3. into 5. down to 7. out 9. apart 11. at 13. of 15. up
333. 2. into 5. to 8. down 11. out 14. off
3. out 6. up 9. away 12. over 15. up
4. over 7. on 10. down 13. out 16. in
1. **turn in** = go to bed 9. **turn away** = refuse admittance to sb
2. **turn into** = convert 10. **turn down** = reduce heat etc.
3. **turn out** = assemble as a crowd 11. **turn out** = produce
4. **turn over** = turn a page 12. **turn over** = fall on one side
5. **turn to** = go to sb for help 13. **turn out** = prove to be
6. **turn up** = arrive (usu late) 14. **turn off** = switch off
7. **turn on** = switch on 15. **turn up** = increase volume etc.
8. **turn down** = reject an offer 16. **turn in** = report to the authorities
334. 1. **a cat in hell's chance** = no chance at all
2. **to put the cat among the pigeons** = to cause trouble
3. **(fight) like cat and dog** = (disagree) violently
4. **until the cows come home** = for a long time
5. **make a pig of oneself** = to eat/drink to excess
6. **as the crow flies** = in a direct line / by a direct route
7. **straight from the horse's mouth** = from the original source
8. **to make a fool of oneself** = to make oneself look stupid
9. **a bear with a sore head** = an irritable person
10. **no room to swing a cat** = no room at all
11. **to kill two birds with one stone** = to achieve two things with one action
12. **to take the bull by the horns** = to deal decisively with sth
13. **to have a bee in one's bonnet** = to be obsessed with sth
14. **to rain cats and dogs** = to rain heavily
15. **to make a mountain out of a molehill** = cause a fuss about a trivial matter
16. **(like) a bull in a china shop** = a very clumsy person
17. **to play cat and mouse with sb** = keep sb in a state of uncertain expectation treating alternatively cruelly and kindly
18. **as busy as a bee / a busy bee** = (sb) very busy
19. **the rat race** = the competitive nature of modern urban life
20. **to let the cat out of the bag** = to reveal a secret
21. **a red rag to a bull** = action, comment etc. liable to provoke sb
22. **bought it** = got killed
335. 1. **to go to the dogs** = to deteriorate
2. **a sitting duck** = an easy target
3. **donkey's years** = a long time
4. **a fish out of water** = person who feels uncomfortable because he's in unfamiliar surroundings
5. **dog eat dog** = ruthless competition, rivalry
6. **like water off a duck's back** = having no effect
7. **dog-eared** = (of books) with the corners bent and turned down through use
8. **(to make) a dog's breakfast / dinner (of sth)** = (to make) a mess (of sth)
9. **a different kettle of fish** = a totally different situation etc from the one just mentioned
10. **to drink like a fish** = to drink a lot (of alcohol)
11. **to be in the doghouse** = to be out of favour, in trouble
12. **to cook sb's goose** = to make sure of sb's defeat
13. **donkey work** = boring, monotonous work
14. **a night owl** = sb who enjoys the night-life
15. **to talk the hind legs off a donkey** = to talk constantly
16. **hold one's horses** = wait a moment; to restrain oneself

17. **to swim like a fish** = to swim well
 18. **to flog a dead horse** = to pursue a hopeless course of action
 19. **to let sleeping dogs lie** = to avoid interfering with a situation that could potentially become a problem
 20. **a dog's life** = a difficult, hard life

336. 2. against 8. in 14. for 20. with 26. at 32. of 38. on 44. in
 3. in 9. from 15. into 21. of 27. of 33. in 39. at
 4. to 10. in 16. from 22. over 28. in 34. in 40. in
 5. with 11. by 17. at 23. by 29. with 35. of 41. on
 6. to 12. for 18. at 24. of 30. of 36. into 42. for
 7. for 13. at 19. of 25. for 31. to 37. of 43. with

337. 2. with 6. between 10. with 14. at 18. in
 3. for 7. under 11. about 15. about/over 19. with
 4. against 8. at 12. from 16. about/with 20. at
 5. for 9. for 13. of 17. with

Notes :**good at** : talented in a subject / skill**good with** : able to relate well to sb / sth**good for** : beneficial to sb / sth**guaranteed against (sth)** : with a written promise that an item will not break down.**guaranteed for** : with a written promise to last a certain length of time.**gap between** : space in the middle of 2 things**gap under** : space beneath sth**to be a genius at** : be exceptionally gifted at sth**have a genius for**:be exceptionally gifted at sth**to be a genius with sth** : be very skilled at using sth**hesitate at + place** : stop momentarily somewhere**hesitate about / over + GERUND** : pause for thought before doing sth**happy about sth** : satisfied with sth**happy with sb** : cheerful to be with sb**happy in a place** : content to be somewhere**hopeless with sb** : not good at dealing with a person**hopeless at sth** : not at all talented in sth

338. 1. She's an authority on Renaissance painting.
 2. He couldn't account for the difference between the two sets of instructions.
 3. The members of the government have reached no agreement on the new budget./haven't reached an agreement ...
 4. We took to the new teacher right away.
 5. They are known to be wealthy.
 6. The novel didn't come up to my expectations./failed to come up to my expectations.
 7. He was indebted to his uncle for his success.
 8. It came as a surprise to Mary to learn that she had got the job.
 9. They no longer found his jokes amusing.
 10. Tulips grew abundantly in the fields.

339. **Suggested Answers** 3. ... should be taken ... 7. ... know better ...
 1. ... had told (me) ... 4. ... case it got ... 8. ... would have ...
 2. ... make the most/take 5. ... impolite of/rude of 9. ... isn't back/hasn't returned ...
 advantage ... 6. ... should have ... 10. ... have you been working ...

340. 2. asleep 6. stranger 10. since 14. very 18. by 22. can't
 3. such 7. taking 11. was 15. trouble 19. worse
 4. time playing 8. seek 12. to 16. had 20. value
 5. had 9. tell 13. a 17. ten-year 21. eating

341. 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

342. 2. renounce 4. extract 6. stung 8. denies 10. refused
3. pull out 5. pricked 7. stabbed 9. revoked

Notes:

retract = to officially take back a statement or announcement. e.g. **retract** a statement to avoid a scandal

extract = to select information from a text or speech **or** (fml) to take out (a tooth).

e.g. **extract** poems from a selection

pull out = (of troops) to withdraw from an area **or** (infml) to extract (a tooth)

renounce = to formally give up the right to a title or possession **or** to stop following sth (i.e. **renounce** the Devil). e.g. **renounce** your title

sting = to cause pain by injecting poison from a pointed organ. e.g. bees **sting**, jellyfish **sting**

bite = to wound with the teeth. e.g. a dog **bites**

stab = to wound by striking with a knife or dagger.

prick = to cause pain by piercing with a sharp point. e.g. a pin**prick**

refuse = not to agree to do sth.

deny = to say that one knows nothing about sth. e.g. **deny** all knowledge of sth

reject = to turn down an offer, invitation.

revoke = to cancel or withdraw usu a document. e.g. **revoke** a promise, **revoke** a document

343.

	your rival	a match	money	a prize	sb up	a war	the clock	the pools	all opposition	hands down
beat	✓				✓		✓		✓	
win		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓

Practice Test 14

1. 1. as 5. at 9. today/still 13. range/vary 17. with
2. son 6. little/no 10. On/(After) 14. made 18. yet/but
3. attended 7. later 11. established 15. who 19. place
4. first 8. bring 12. place 16. argue 20. figures/names
2. a. ... were urged (by him) to stay where they were. e. ... making progress in spite of many difficulties.
b. ... I need/have to bring a reference? f. ... need (for us) to go back to the office.
c. ... you didn't eat any ice-cream. g. ... (would you do) if I was eaten by a crocodile?
d. ... do they have visitors. h. ... do any better (than this).
3. **Suggested Answers**
1. ... wasn't until he got ... 4. ... stopped ...
2. ... was he able to find ... 5. ... a long time since ...
3. ... him they had heard/they knew ... 6. ... found guilty ...
4. 1. She was tickled pink with her new car. 5. John made a quick exit from the room.
2. My husband will go through / hit the roof when I tell him. 6. Every month food prices get higher (and higher).
3. It makes no difference to us. 7. John is an expert on motorbikes.
4. Julie and Andrew have the same taste in music. 8. I'd prefer not to go to the cinema tonight.
5. 1. A fuller, more varied, richer education.
2. (It refers to) the one day on which an examination is held.
3. The writer means the attitude whereby one simply hopes that things will go well at the appropriate time.
4. It has produced a problem of numbers. There are more graduates than jobs and so competition has become fierce. Also, students are under enormous pressure.

5. The phrase refers to those people who do not succeed in the education system and fail to gain qualifications and career places.
6. They are the less-bright students who typically sit at the back of the class.
7. (It is) the syndrome whereby students simply learn information and facts off by heart, without any real understanding.
8. It selects those people who are academic achievers and dismisses those who are not as being of no use to society, like weeds.
9. (It refers to) the real world of adult responsibilities and associated problems.
10. (It means) start to take decisive action.
11. (Suggested answer)
Too many people are encouraged to stay on at school and gain qualifications. Subsequently there are too few places in higher education for successful graduates and there is still the problem of a deficit of jobs. Also, the pressure of the system itself may cause students psychological problems. Furthermore competition raises standards but adversely leaves out the non-academic students and results in falling levels of literacy. The non-academics are branded "underachievers" taking away any merit from their alternative achievements. Finally, committing information to memory doesn't stimulate students' powers of analysis or interpretation.

15. Conjunctions / Double Conjunctions / Conjuncts - Punctuation

- 344.**
1. We waited until the sun had gone down before we went for a walk. / ... before going for a walk.
 2. The lecture was very boring; consequently, Tom fell asleep.
 3. Bob was too untidily dressed to enter the restaurant.
 4. Sheila is sensible enough not to drive a car when she is drunk.
 5. This food is too salty for my liking/taste.
 6. Susan gave John some extra money in case he should need/needed it.
 7. Even though the hiker had a broken foot, he managed to walk ten miles.
 8. Reasonable as their requests were, they should not have staged a demonstration.
 9. As soon as I heard the cry, I knew that the child was hurt.
 10. Mr Harris, who owns six Rolls Royces, is a millionaire.
- 345.**
1. While dogs are sociable animals, cats can be very anti-social.
 2. Tim felt sick for over a week before he (finally) called a doctor.
 3. Much as I would like to see a quick end to this terrible regime, I do not believe that violence is the solution.
 4. I bought my mother some flowers in order to cheer her up.
 5. Matthew did not settle down in England until he had travelled around Europe.
 6. I was such a fool as to trust John.
 7. The climbers had hardly reached base camp when a terrible storm started.
 8. Hoping I would be able to swim, I took my swimsuit with me.
 9. The plane had hardly touched down when it burst into flames.
 10. The buses were on strike, therefore Mr Smith had to take a taxi.
- 346.**
1. She waited until a lawyer had read the document before signing/she signed it.
 2. Since you're not listening to the radio, we can turn it off.
 3. Mark has no money, therefore he can't go to the cinema.
 4. I'll leave some extra blankets on the bed in case you get cold.
 5. We didn't realise anything was seriously wrong until (after) the police phoned / had phoned us.
 6. Despite appearing reserved at first, these people are very sociable.
 7. After reading/he had read the question carefully, John started writing.
 8. We ate Chinese food, which was delicious.
 9. There was nothing else I could do except (to) punish the child.
 10. George's house isn't nearly as big as Matthew's.

- 347.** 1. Apart from working as a waiter, I have also worked as a barman.
 2. The car, the engine of which has been modified, has been voted Car of the Year.
 3. Hardly had the building been evacuated when the bomb went off.
 4. Though you may have been right / Right though you may have been, you shouldn't have hit Mark.
 5. I have taken up aerobics in order to get fit.
 6. I will take an umbrella in case it should rain.
 7. Not until he saw / had seen the film did he understand the point of the book.
 8. We are extremely late, therefore we must hurry.
 9. The tour guide waited until everyone had arrived before the coach departed for the museum.
 10. She didn't decide which dress to buy until she had tried on several.

348. Suggested Answers

1. I don't see why I should help when I don't know him; besides, the matter hasn't got anything to do with me.
2. The director won't be present at the meeting, therefore/so he will expect you to report back to him.
3. Rather than go abroad I'd prefer to stay in this country.
4. Everyone was invited to the wedding except (for) George.
5. He's been on a diet for two months, yet he still hasn't lost weight.
6. I missed the 5 o'clock train, however, there is another in 5 minutes.
7. Pay the bill immediately, otherwise I'll call the police.
8. He has to leave now, otherwise he'll be late for work.
9. She doesn't love him any longer, yet she won't end the relationship.
10. Besides being arrogant, he's also extremely rude./He is both arrogant and extremely rude.
11. I neither know him nor do I wish to know him.
12. He would like to assist with the project, however, he won't be available until January.
13. However serious the charge is, I'll still defend you./Although the charge is very serious, I'll still defend you.
14. We arranged a meeting so that we could discuss the arrangements.
15. Dolphins are said to be almost as clever as humans.
16. The accident was caused by bad road conditions; besides, the driver had been drinking.
17. He's been thrown out of the club many times, yet he always turns up at every social event.
18. Eat your meal, otherwise the food will get cold.
19. Besides having two cars, they also have a yacht.
20. However hard she tried, she couldn't remember him.
21. Even though the prisoner was hungry, he refused to eat anything.
22. Their car was stolen but it was found by the police.
23. You must cancel the booking, otherwise you'll lose your money.
24. In addition to speaking French, he speaks German and Spanish.
25. This is the Georgian house which / that was used in the film "Wuthering Heights".
26. He jumped out of the plane but his parachute got caught on the wing.

349. Suggested Answers

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 2. while/whereas | 5. However | 8. As far as | 11. apart from/except for |
| 3. However | 6. seeing that | 9. When | 12. despite |
| 4. before/until | 7. sooner | 10. Although | |

350. Suggested Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. Apart from/Except for | 7. while | 13. as/but |
| 3. unless | 8. wherever | 14. Even though |
| 4. or | 9. as if/though | 15. while/even though/although |
| 5. and | 10. which | 16. However |
| 6. However | 11. and | 17. Except for/Apart from |
| | 12. so | 18. so that |

351. Suggested Answers

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 2. provided that | 7. and | 12. as a result/so | 17. while/but |
| 3. Although/While | 8. as | 13. whose | 18. In contrast |
| 4. so/as a result | 9. Apart from/Except for | 14. although | 19. as far as |
| 5. in spite of/despite | 10. whatever | 15. seeing that/since | |
| 6. as soon as/when | 11. while | 16. As long as | |

- 352.**
- Next Sunday I'm going to Scotland to help my aunt, who is a widow, to move house.
 - Don't use the Swiss cheese! Use the cheese which is on the top shelf of the fridge.
 - I really like Shakespeare's play "Much Ado About Nothing" because it's very witty.
 - We visited numerous cities in India: Madras, Delhi and Agra-where, of course, we visited the Taj Mahal, Calcutta and Mysore.
 - "You're going to have to improve your appearance, I'm afraid," said the manager to the sales assistant. "We need smartly-dressed, well-groomed people."
 - We couldn't believe our eyes when we opened the front door: books, clothes, drawers, chairs - all the contents of our house, it seemed - had been thrown around the room.
 - "I know it's difficult," the woman said, "but I'd appreciate it if you could change this book about Germany for one about Austria."
 - My grandmother's home-made cakes are delicious; I've often told her she'd make a fortune if she sold them to the local baker's, but she doesn't want to.
 - There are numerous problems which immigrants face: adapting to new surroundings, getting a job, finding accommodation and, above all, getting used to people's attitudes.
 - I haven't read the new J.T. Rogers sociology book "Crime and Society in Twentieth Century England" yet, but I'm going to buy it on Saturday.
 - Whenever I watch politicians speaking on television, which is inevitable just before an election, I think of that famous quote: "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."
 - The children's parents were worried about their lack of progress at school; their father was particularly worried about his eldest son's poor exam results.
 - One of the world's most successful singers, Michael Jackson, seems to have everything: talent, money, fame and the adulation of countless fans.
 - In Greece, the tourist season lasts from April to October, August being the busiest month.
 - When he told her the truth about her friend's childhood, she replied rudely, "I don't believe it!"
- 353.**
- Why, I often ask myself, can't they do something about the traffic problem in this city?
 - The playwright Arthur Miller, who was at one time Marilyn Monroe's husband, wrote the play "Death of a Salesman".
 - I couldn't tell you about this last Friday because I didn't know about it then.
 - Your children are a pleasure to be with: polite, thoughtful and well-behaved; I hope you know how lucky you are!
 - It's a three-hour walk to the nearest village; hopefully you will only have to go there once or twice.
 - He was a quiet, shy, reserved sort of person; his brother, on the other hand, was the exact opposite.
 - "It's a well-paid job so I'd accept it if I were you," Sophia advised her friend.
 - If you're going to take a first-aid kit, make sure it contains the following: cotton wool, plasters, ointment and some disinfectant.
 - I'm afraid you'll never succeed, however hard you try.
 - The film "The Last Temptation of Christ", which starred Willem Dafoe, caused considerable controversy.
 - There's some bad news I'm afraid: we won't be having a picnic on Sunday; Stephen's mother is ill.
 - Soon after the meeting, despite public protests, the Victorian manor house was demolished.
or Soon after the meeting - despite public protests - the Victorian manor house was demolished.
 - "Don't tell me what to do!" she shouted angrily.

14. It was Samantha's birthday on Thursday and she was given some French perfume, a box of Swiss chocolates, a fur-lined jacket and a beautiful leather handbag from Italy.
or It was Samantha's birthday on Thursday and she was given: some French perfume, a box of Swiss chocolates, a fur-lined jacket and a beautiful leather handbag from Italy.
15. Harrods, which is in an area of London called Knightsbridge, belongs to the House of Fraser group.
- 354.**
1. The record "Heartbreak Hotel", which was one of Elvis Presely's first hits, has sold millions of copies all over the world.
 2. "I'd like to thank you for your co-operation, Mr Smith," the manager said.
 3. The situation seemed hopeless; nevertheless, Andrew persevered.
 4. Although he was bad-mannered, you couldn't help admiring his determination.
 5. The poem "Daffodils" by William Wordsworth is very famous; however, I can only remember the first line: "I wandered lonely as a cloud".
 6. "You're highly-qualified and experienced, I know; however, you can't speak German, which is essential for this job," the director explained.
 7. The film "The Great Gatsby", which starred American actor Robert Redford, was based on a novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald.
 8. He's worked for the B.B.C. since he left school - or so he says.
 9. They didn't want to go on the trip; nevertheless, they agreed to go on condition that they wouldn't have to work on Monday morning.
 10. It's rather a complicated system at first; however, you'll soon get used to it.
 11. "I'd love to go to the theatre on Saturday," Barbara said. "Let's see 'The Importance of Being Earnest', which is on at one of the theatres in Shaftesbury Avenue."
 12. "You're going on holiday to Spain on Monday, aren't you?" her neighbour asked.
 13. His first film, which was highly acclaimed by the critics, brought him immediate fame and fortune - neither of which, however, affected his modest nature.
 14. You'd better go now; if you stay any longer, you'll get stuck in the rush-hour traffic.
 15. Considering the amount of money we paid for this Japanese hi-fi system, I'm not very impressed with the quality of the sound.
- 355.**
1. If you didn't want to travel to Ireland by boat, you should have said so.
 2. For five years he struggled to complete his Ph.D. and, at last, he submitted his thesis to his professor.
 3. She has just completed a B.Sc. in Psychology at the University of East Anglia, which is in Norfolk.
 4. "I'm so sorry, sir, that the German wine is not satisfactory; I'll be happy to change it for you," said the waiter.
 5. If you're getting married, you should remember that famous saying about what to wear: "Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue".
 6. Standing by the window and looking out at the sparkling sea below, she exclaimed, "What a magnificent view!"
 7. He studied French and Italian during his first year at university; during his second year, he studied Spanish as well.
 8. It's likely that they'll be late; (or :) they have a long journey and Mary has only been driving since April.
 9. We're going to visit the British Museum tomorrow; (or :) there's a new exhibition of tribal masks from Africa and Asia.
 10. I love Christmas: the decorations, the Christmas trees, the food - everything is wonderful!
 11. As compared with the pre-war situation, the post-war economy was not at all promising.
 12. During the Edwardian era, Britain had a huge empire; nevertheless, abject poverty existed in London and other cities.
 13. There was an anti-abortion demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament yesterday; twelve people were arrested by the police.
 14. "I think we'll have to re-examine the evidence," the detective said.

15. The Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi, who was a Hindu, believed in non-violent resistance.
16. Michael Jackson appeared in forty-five different European cities while on his world tour.
17. "How could you spend a month's salary in only three days?" his mother asked angrily.
18. "You're not leaving now, are you?" he said. "The fun is just starting."
19. "Can you direct me to the nearest post office? I seem to be lost," said the weary tourist.
20. "Where did you get your driver's licence?" shouted the angry owner of the van. "You didn't even look before entering the tunnel!"

356. Robert De Niro is considered by many film critics to be the best practising method actor in the world today; others say that he is overrated, has never managed to make it on the stage and that he plays too many stereotyped roles: gangsters, anti-heroes and mafioso types. His most famous films include: 'The Untouchables', 'Cape Fear', 'Taxi-driver', 'Once Upon a Time in America' and 'Goodfellas'. His films are consistently box-office successes.

About his recent film 'Cape Fear', director Martin Scorsese commented, "From the outset, I wanted De Niro in the film. He's one of the only guys that could pull the role off. Who else could do it?" In this film De Niro plays a well-built, muscular man, seeking revenge for his prison sentence.

Robert De Niro has been awarded many Oscars, but the film that really launched his career was 'Taxi-driver'. At the Oscar ceremony De Niro was reported to have said, "I thank God and my family" - an unfortunate statement since everybody expected a longer speech.

Nevertheless, the rave reviews still keep coming in. Headlines such as, "What a performance!", "De Niro at his best!" and "Simply stunning!" are not uncommon. Off-stage, De Niro remains a quiet, reclusive and solitary figure (although the press have persistently tried to smash this image) who enjoys the simple things in life.

Consolidation 15

- 357.** 1. of 5. have 9. demand 13. being 17. called
 2. only 6. stand 10. into 14. to 18. can
 3. be 7. realising 11. than 15. deep 19. by
 4. since 8. recent 12. which 16. be 20. many
- 358.** 2. over 4. out 6. off 8. away 10. back on 12. about
 3. out 5. together 7. on 9. up 11. into 13. on
- 359.** 2. up 4. out 6. up 8. out 10. up
 3. out 5. on 7. out 9. away
- 360.** 2. got cold feet 5. got a cheek/nerve 8. got off on the wrong foot
 3. a brain wave 6. tongue in cheek 9. put his foot down
 4. lost their head 7. turned a blind eye 10. pulling my/our leg
- 361.** 2. keeping my fingers crossed 6. a sharp tongue 10. the cold shoulder
 3. heart and soul 7. up in arms 11. tooth and nail
 4. down in the mouth 8. pain in the neck 12. fingers and thumbs
 5. looks down her nose 9. heart in her mouth
- 362.** 2. in 3. with 4. for 5. in 6. up 7. on to

Notes:

increase by a percentage or amount	join in an activity
increase in size	join up = enter military service
impatient with sb/sb's behaviour	join on to = attach sth onto sth else
impatient for sth to happen	

363. 2. up 3. with 4. to 5. for 6. off

Notes:

laugh about sth = express amusement at sth

line up sth = arrange

line with sth = cover the inside area of sth (esp clothing) with sth else

listen to music etc.

listen for sth = be on the alert for a particular noise

live off sb = (usu. derog) depend on sb for financial support

364. 1. What can we do to help the boy?
 2. This/That is the last time I shall ever try to ice-skate.
 3. What's the reason for Sarah's behaving the way she does? / Is there any reason why Sarah behaves the way she does?
 4. Is it advisable for me to go ahead with the plan?
 5. I find it difficult to believe she said that about me.
 6. There isn't (enough) room in the garage for my van.
 7. Haven't you got/Don't you have any recollection of the accident?
 8. If you ask me, Jim deserves everything he gets.
 9. Ann had her hair permed.
 10. They paid far more than the car was worth/for the car than it was worth.
 11. I can put in a good word for you to the manager; I'm a friend of his.

365. 1. ... I would(n't) have taken ... 6. ... will have been travelling/driving for ...
 2. ... am having/going to have ... 7. ... what (film) is on/showing ...
 3. ... didn't you tell ... 8. ... should have booked/bought ...
 4. ... opposed to/against ... 9. ... will have to work/study harder ...
 5. ... if he isn't ... 10. ... did it cost ...

366. 2. dancing 6. on 10. will 14. stopped 18. finish/have finished
 3. such 7. having 11. was 15. rather 19. mustn't / shouldn't
 4. won 8. being 12. Although 16. elder 20. is
 5. were 9. to feed 13. is 17. too

Note: rather + comparative

367. 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C

368. 2. accomplish 4. spurned 6. taken aback 8. grumbling 10. gimmick
 3. decline 5. surprised 7. complained 9. whine

Notes:

accomplish = do sth successfully.
 e.g. accomplish an aim

attain = reach a particular level, usu with difficulty. e.g. attain a mark of 100%

gain = to obtain. e.g. gain power/weight

reach = come to a particular point. e.g. reach London

decline = (fml) refuse usu an invitation or offer. e.g. to decline an invitation to a banquet

spurn = totally refuse an offer usu with contempt. e.g. to spurn a would-be lover

deny = to say that sth is not true

reject = refuse sb's application or invitation.

take (sb) aback = (infml, usu passive) surprise or mildly shock sb. e.g. I was taken aback by his swearing.

astound = (usu passive) surprise or shock sb usu in a negative way, so they are unable to think. e.g. I was astounded by the news of the crash.

amaze = surprise sb (usu in a positive way) e.g. amaze sb with your intelligence

surprise = create a feeling caused by sth unexpected.

grumble = find fault continually and in an ineffective, bad-tempered way over trivial things. e.g. old men grumbling about youth today (also: sound of thunder or a hungry stomach)

bellyache = (infml) complaining continually without any good reason. e.g. men bellyaching in the pub

whine = (usu of children) complain in an annoying way and in a high-pitched voice. e.g. whining children

complain = to find fault, to make one's grievances known officially or unofficially.

trick = sth done to cause amusement to others. e.g. The children's favourite trick is to put pins on the teachers' chairs.

snare = a trap intended usu to catch an animal. e.g. a rabbit-snare

gimmick = unusual thing used in advertising to attract publicity. e.g. sales gimmick

plot = a plan to do sth secretly. e.g. plot against the enemy

369.

	paper on the ground	your hair	water on plants	a crowd	leaves	paint
spray		✓	✓			✓
scatter	✓			✓	✓	

	married couple	silence	upbringing	child	salary	ideas	attitude
respectful		✓		✓			✓
respectable	✓		✓		✓	✓	

	novel	event	building	costume	site	records
historic		✓	✓		✓	
historical	✓			✓		✓

	face	speech	ceremony	responsibilities	news	truth	life	matters
sober	✓					✓	✓	
solemn	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
weighty		✓						✓
grave	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓

	ice-cream	cheese	lollipop	water	envelope	the bait	one's food
lick	✓		✓		✓		
gulp				✓			✓
nibble		✓				✓	

Practice Test 15

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. 1. with | 6. conditions | 11. most | 16. through/for |
| 2. await/witness | 7. capable | 12. put/placed | 17. in |
| 3. laid | 8. to | 13. position/state | 18. only |
| 4. season/year | 9. front | 14. long | 19. on |
| 5. chance/hope | 10. process | 15. develop/show | 20. raise/stimulate/
create/encourage |

2. a. ... bitten by a tarantula can be lethal.
 b. ... nothing more/else to tell you.
 c. ... had their houses completely rebuilt.
 d. ... doesn't appear to be worried by the danger / to worry about the danger.
 e. ... be better/best if you left now.
 f. ... is still spoken in some parts of Wales.
 g. ... not been delayed, she wouldn't have missed the bus.
 h. ... I had thought of that before.

3. **Suggested Answers**

1. ... should/ought to/could turn ...
 2. ... you haven't got/had/received your ...
 3. ... needn't/shouldn't have prepared so ...
 4. ... the time he/she finds out ...
 5. ... position would have ...
 6. ... complicated was the ...
4. 1. He answered the question in a flash.
 2. I can't make (any) sense of the instructions.
 3. I did everything in my power to save my marriage.
 4. This room needs doing up.
 5. What is the weight of these apples?
 6. How can I be of assistance, sir?/Can I be of any assistance, sir?
 7. He gave us his word he would come.
 8. There's every likelihood that she'll go to university.
5. 1. That the discussion is intellectual/theoretical rather than popular/emotional in tone.
 2. "It" refers to the public's interest in the lives of the famous.
 3. To satisfy our greed/hunger for gossip and information.
 4. "Tit-bits" refers to small pieces of information, while "more substantial chunks" might be complete/detailed stories about the Royals.
 5. People have been curious for a long time about the most glamorous aspects of the Royals' lives.
 6. It has been exposed to the public eye. ("undress" usu used to refer to the exposure of a famous person's private life)
 7. (1) To represent royal power, (2) to maintain a feeling of national stability.
 8. This is a pun using the double meaning of "colourful" as full of colour (the jewels) and varied and exciting (the life of royalty).
 9. That the story may not be true; it may have been acquired in another way.
 10. Other items of jewellery.
 11. stopped/prevented/frustrated
 12. The fake stone was used to divert attention from the real one.
 13. They are to be found abroad.
 14. To invent (designs for clothes).
 15. That are central/most important to.
 16. (Suggested answer)
 While some members of the public see the monarchy as outdated and believe their expenses cannot be justified, others are fascinated by their glamorous lifestyle, which is so different to the average persons and can give rise to scandalous stories. In addition, the royal jewels are a symbol of the intriguing history and fantastic wealth of the monarchy; the interest attracted by the royal gowns even extends to other countries.

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