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Student's Book

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FCE

Use of English 1



Express Publishing

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Introduction

The 'FCE Use of English 1' is a practice book intended mainly for intermediate and post-intermediate students, but it is also useful for more advanced students for revision and consolidation.

The aim of the book is to help students to understand and use English grammar through structurally graded material and full-colour pictures. In addition the book offers preparation for the Cambridge ESOL Examination or any other similar examinations.

■ Oral Development sections

These appear throughout the book and help students practise the grammar structures presented.

■ Consolidation sections

Each unit is followed by exercises which provide general practice for the FCE Examination or any other similar examinations. **Phrasal Verbs** are listed in alphabetical order and the use of **Prepositions** is explained in Appendix 1 at the back of the book. There are also open cloze texts, multiple choice cloze texts, word formation and 'key' word transformation exercises, collocations and tense revision exercises.

■ Practice test sections

After every second unit there is a section which trains students to cope with the Cambridge FCE Examination Paper 3 - Use of English or any other similar examinations.

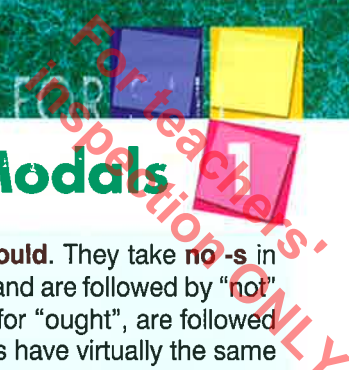
■ Revision sections

After every four units there is a section which familiarises the students with the format and level of difficulty of the actual tests. These appear in the Teacher's Book and revise all structures taught up to this point.

■ Further Practice Sections

There are five practice sections, each including exercises on words often confused, open close texts, 'key' word transformations and multiple-choice cloze texts, providing general practice for the FCE examination – Paper 3 – Use of English – or any other similar examinations.

A Teacher's Book accompanies the Student's Book. This contains the answers to the exercises in the Student's Book and presents useful grammar tips as well as three tests in two separate versions.



The modal verbs are: **can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, should**. They take **no -s** in the third person singular. *She **can** sing well.* They come before the subject in questions and are followed by "not" in negations. *"**May** I use your phone?" "I'm afraid you **can't**."* The modal verbs, except for "ought", are followed by an infinitive without to. *You **ought to** be there on time.* Certain verbs and expressions have virtually the same meaning as some modals. These are: **need** (= must), **had better** (= should), **have to/have got to** (= must), **be able to** (= can), **used to** (= would) etc. *You'd **better** go.*

Modal verbs are used to express: **ability, advice, criticism, logical assumptions, necessity, offers, obligation/duty, permission, possibility, prohibition, requests or suggestions.**

1 Identify the use of the verbs in bold, then write a synonymous expression.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 She can't have left yet. Her coat's still here. | ...logical assumption... | ...I don't think... |
| 2 I have got to meet my boss for lunch. | ..... | ..... |
| 3 May I have a glass of water? | ..... | ..... |
| 4 Shall we go and see Andrea tonight? | ..... | ..... |
| 5 We should be home before midnight. | ..... | ..... |
| 6 She can speak four languages fluently. | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Can I leave early today? | ..... | ..... |
| 8 You should stop spending so much money. | ..... | ..... |
| 9 They must have got married recently. | ..... | ..... |
| 10 You needn't buy a present. | ..... | ..... |
| 11 Peter might be able to come tonight. | ..... | ..... |
| 12 He could have at least phoned me last night. | ..... | ..... |
| 13 Would you like me to make the arrangements? | ..... | ..... |
| 14 You can't leave your bags here, sir. | ..... | ..... |
| 15 All employees had to work overtime. | ..... | ..... |
| 16 You don't need to book in advance. | ..... | ..... |
| 17 Can you give Cathy a message? | ..... | ..... |
| 18 She should phone to confirm her appointment. | ..... | ..... |
| 19 Shall we go shopping at the weekend? | ..... | ..... |

2 Fill in the blanks as in the example.

MODAL

USE

SYNONYMOUS EXPRESSION

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| 1 She could swim before she could walk. | ... ability ... | ...She was able to swim before she was able to walk. ... |
| 2 He an actor. | ..... | I'm sure he's an actor. |
| 3 Shall we have a barbecue tonight? | suggestion | ..... |
| 4 He busy. | ..... | Perhaps he's busy. |
| 5 finishing the report before you leave? | polite request | ..... |
| 6 I show you the way? | ..... | Would you like me to show you the way? |
| 7 You exercise regularly. | ..... | It's a good idea to exercise regularly. |
| 8 Children mustn't play on the grass. | ..... | ..... |
| 9 You told him the truth. | ..... | It would have been better if you had told him the truth. |
| 10 You wear a school uniform. | obligation | You are expected to wear a school uniform. |
| 11 He tonight. | logical assumption | I don't think he's coming tonight. |
| 12 You may board the plane now. | permission (formal) | ..... |
| 13 borrow your book, please? | polite request | ..... |
| 14 I send the letter today. | ..... | It's urgent that I send the letter today. |
| 15 She lost it. | | I'm sure she hasn't lost it. |

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs

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USE	PRESENT / FUTURE	PAST
ability	He can speak Japanese. She's able to make people laugh.	He could/was able to speak Japanese. (repeated action – ability in the past) We were able to go on a three-month tour of Australia. (single action)
possibility	He can still be at work. (90% certain) She could be angry. (50% certain; it's possible she is angry) Sally may be teaching. (50% certain; it's possible that she is teaching) You might need to come tomorrow. (40% certain; perhaps you need to come tomorrow) It is likely that Sue will give up working. Sue is likely to give up working.	— We could have had an accident. (luckily we didn't) John may have broken that vase. (perhaps he did it) Jane might have lost our telephone number. (perhaps she has lost it) It was likely that she had taken the last train. She was likely to have taken the last train.
probability	They will be in Spain tomorrow. (100% certain; prediction) We should see him there. (90% certain; future only; it's probable) She ought to be in Canada by now. (90% certain; she will probably be in Canada)	— He should have finished by now. (He has probably finished.) They ought to have started the course by now. (They have probably started the course.)
logical assumptions	He must be exhausted. (90% certain – positive; I'm sure he's exhausted) She can't be serious. (negative; I'm sure she's not serious) They couldn't be on holiday. (negative; I don't think they are on holiday)	He must have won the pools. (positive; I'm sure he has won the pools) She can't have married Ted. (negative; I'm sure she didn't marry Ted) They couldn't have been friends. (negative; I don't think they were friends)
permission	You can/can't have a party. (giving or refusing permission; informal) Could I be excused? (more polite; asking for permission) You may be excused. (formal; giving permission) Might I bring a friend to the wedding? (more formal; asking for permission) I'm afraid you can't/mustn't have visitors. (informal; refusing permission) Guests may not smoke in their rooms. (formal; refusing permission – written notice)	He wasn't allowed to/couldn't board the plane. He was allowed to see the patient. (NOT: could) — — — —
necessity	I must return these books soon. (I say so) She has to find a new job. (necessity coming from outside the speaker) They've got to sell their caravan. (informal) The plants need watering. <i>or</i> The plants need to be watered. (it's necessary) She doesn't have to/doesn't need to/needn't leave when they do. (it isn't necessary – absence of necessity) We ought to reply to the invitation. (it's necessary)	I had to return the books to the library. (I was obliged to) She had to find a new job after she was dismissed. They had to sell their caravan. The plants needed watering. <i>or</i> The plants needed to be watered. (it was necessary) She didn't have to/didn't need to work as hard as me. (it wasn't necessary for her to work as hard as me and she didn't – absence of necessity) She needn't have got a taxi. (it wasn't necessary for her to get a taxi but she did)

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Phrasal Verbs

- be about to:** be on the point of
- be after:** go after; chase
- be against:** be opposed to
- be away:** be absent
- be back:** return; come back
- be in:** be at home/in one's office etc
- be in for:** be about to experience (usu bad)
- be on:** be shown in cinemas, theatres etc
- be over:** be finished
- be up to:** 1) be equal to, 2) depend on
.....
- break down:** 1) (of machinery) stop working, 2) (of a person) lose control of feelings
- break in:** 1) (intr) enter by force, 2) **(on)** interrupt, 3) (horses etc) train
- break into:** 1) (tr) enter by force, 2) burst into (song, laughter etc)
- break off:** 1) stop temporarily, 2) (tr) end a relationship
- break out:** 1) begin suddenly (war, disease, fire etc), 2) (of) escape from a place
- break up:** 1) (intr) separate; split up, 2) stop for holidays (schools etc)

12 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 After months of preparation, the director is ...*about to*... start shooting his new film.
- 2 It's you to decide what to do.
- 3 I thought the match would be by now.
- 4 I'm afraid we're a bumpy flight.
- 5 Your work isn't your normal standard.
- 6 My washing machine is being repaired as it broke yesterday.
- 7 The waiter broke our conversation to take our order.
- 8 She broke their engagement because she realised she didn't love him.
- 9 School breaks for the Christmas holidays on 23rd December.
- 10 He broke after hearing the news of his wife's death.
- 11 Robbers broke the bank yesterday.
- 12 Two dangerous criminals have broken jail.
- 13 Their marriage broke after five years.
- 14 Mr Jones broke the interview to answer the phone.
- 15 The horse must be broken before anyone can ride it.

13 Look at Appendix 1, then fill in the correct preposition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Catherine was absent ...<i>from</i>... school yesterday. 2 Mr King received fifty letters in answer his advertisement. 3 She was amazed the fantastic view. 4 He is very attached his parents. 5 She isn't accustomed drinking champagne. 6 She decided to apply Jones Ltd the job advertised in the local paper. 7 She accused her son taking some money from her purse. 8 My doctor doesn't approve smoking. 9 He argues his wife everything. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Do you believe ghosts? 11 He was angry Ann her behaviour. 12 The antique dealer took advantage the customer's ignorance and sold him a fake. 13 She was very anxious him to arrive. 14 She was so anxious her exams that she couldn't sleep. 15 He agreed his boss that the office needed reorganising and agreed do it himself. 16 Her latest novel is based the life of Joan Collins. 17 I can see no basis changing our plans now. 18 He enjoys betting the horses. |
|---|---|

14 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 I advise you to check the details before you sign the contract.
had You ...*had better check the details*... before you sign the contract.
- 2 It isn't necessary for you to drive me to the station.
have You me to the station.
- 3 There's no milk left.
run We milk.
- 4 Don't blame me if there's no food in the house.
fault It there's no food in the house.

Tense Forms

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Present Forms

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perf. Continuous
permanent situations or states <i>She works in a bank.</i> permanent truths or laws of nature <i>The sun rises in the east.</i>	temporary situations <i>He is spending the week with his mother.</i> changing or developing situations <i>She is getting more and more impatient.</i>	recently completed actions <i>She has dyed her hair black.</i> (The action is complete - her hair is now dyed black - evidence in the present)	actions started in the past and continuing up to the present. <i>She has been doing her homework for an hour.</i> (She started an hour ago and she's still doing it.)
repeated/habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: often, usually, always etc) <i>He always goes to bed at 11 o'clock.</i> (Here "always" means every day.)	frequently repeated actions with always, constantly, continually, expressing annoyance or criticism <i>He's always getting into trouble.</i> (Here "always" means constantly.)	complete past actions connected to the present with stated or unstated time reference <i>He has bought a house.</i> (Now he owns a house.) <i>He has just returned from Paris.</i> (stated time reference)	past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present <i>He has been running.</i> <i>That's why he's out of breath.</i>
reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narrative <i>Smythe serves the ball and Lanyon misses it ...</i>	actions happening at or around the moment of speaking <i>The sun is shining now.</i> <i>He is studying for the exams.</i>	personal experiences/changes which have happened <i>I have lost weight recently.</i>	to express anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism <i>She has been using my make-up.</i> (annoyance)
timetables/programmes (future reference) <i>The train leaves at 8.00.</i> in exclamatory sentences <i>There goes the bus!</i>	fixed arrangements in the near future <i>I'm going to the theatre this evening.</i>	emphasis on number <i>He has seen three films this week.</i> <i>She has had four cups of coffee since she woke up.</i>	Present Perfect Continuous is normally used with for, since or how long to put emphasis on duration <i>He has been feeling unwell for days.</i>

Time expressions usually used with Present Forms

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous
every day/week/month/year, usually, sometimes, always, rarely, never, often, in the morning/evening/afternoon, at night, on Mondays etc	now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still etc	just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions), always, how long, so far, recently, since (= from a starting point in the past), for (= over a period of time), today, this week/month etc For and since are usually used with Present Perfect Continuous to emphasise the duration of an action.

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

"Well, I 1) ...*have never won*... (**never/win**) anything like this before! I 2) (**only/enter**) a few competitions in my life, so this is a big surprise. Of course, I 3) (**watch**) TV quiz shows for years, but now I 4) (**think**) of taking part in more. The prize is wonderful. We 5) (**stay**) here in Hawaii for ten days now, and we 6) (**have**) a great time. We 7) (**already/see**) all the sights and my wife 8) (**buy**) lots of souvenirs. We 9) (**send**) postcards to all our friends to show them how we 10) (**spend**) our time. Yes, we really 11) (**enjoy**) ourselves. In fact, we 12) (**want**) to stay forever."

Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and are not used in the continuous forms. These are: **verbs of the senses** used to express involuntary actions (feel, hear, see, smell, taste etc), **verbs of feelings and emotions** (adore, detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like etc), **verbs of opinion** (agree, believe, suppose, understand etc) and **other verbs** (belong, concern, depend, know, mean, own, possess, need, prefer, want etc) *I see someone coming. She hates pop music. I don't agree with you. He knows a lot about computers.* **Note:** **feel** and **hurt** can be used in either continuous or simple forms. *She feels/is feeling better.* **Look, watch** and **listen** express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *He is listening to some records.*

Some **stative verbs** (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

STATE

- I **see** them coming towards us. (= I have the ability)
- These flowers **smell** nice. (= they have a nice smell)
- This soup **tastes** delicious. (= its flavour is good)
- It **feels** like velvet. (= it has the texture of)
- He **has** a house. (= he possesses)
- **Do you like** his new car? (= Is it nice?)
- I **think** he has left. (= I suppose, I believe)
- Ann **is** polite. (= her character is)
- It **looks** as if it's going to snow. (= it appears)

ACTION

- She's **seeing** her doctor today. (= she's visiting)
- Why **are you smelling** the food? Has it gone off? (= why are you checking the smell of)
- She's **tasting** the soup. (= she's testing the flavour)
- He's **feeling** the cloth. (= he's touching the cloth)
- We're **having** a nice time. (= we're enjoying ourselves)
- How **are they liking** the party? (= are they enjoying)
- I'm **thinking** about his suggestion. (= I'm considering)
- Tom **is being** very impolite. (= he is behaving impolitely)
- They **are looking** at the statue. (= they're viewing it)

2 Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

- 1 A: I **1** ...*see*... (**see**) there's a great film on at the cinema tonight. Would you like to go?
B: No, I **2** (**see**) the dentist about my toothache.
- 2 A: I **1** (**think**) about going on a picnic this afternoon.
B: I wouldn't bother. I **2** (**think**) it's going to rain.
- 3 A: Is John feeling OK? He **1** (**look**) very red in the face.
B: Yes, I know. I **2** (**look**) for the doctor's telephone number now.
- 4 A: How **1** (**you/like**) your stay in Budapest?
B: I am really enjoying myself. I particularly **2** (**like**) the Hungarian food.
- 5 A: Why **1** (**you/taste**) the stew?
B: I think you need to add some spices; it **2** (**taste**) a bit bland.
- 6 A: Why **1** (**you/feel**) the radiator, Dad?
B: I don't think it's working; it **2** (**feel**) very cold in here.
- 7 A: Tom **1** (**be**) usually a very quiet boy.
B: Yes, but he **2** (**be**) very noisy today.
- 8 A: **1** (**you/have**) a car?
B: Yes, but I **2** (**have**) some problems with it, so it's at the garage.
- 9 A: Why **1** (**you/smell**) the roses?
B: They always **2** (**smell**) so wonderful at this time of year.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Jane,
Thanks for agreeing to look after my flat while I'm away. I **1** ...*have cleaned*... (**clean**) the flat thoroughly, but as I **2** (**work**) late all week, I **3** (**not/have**) time to cook any food for you. My dog, Rover, **4** (**eat**) a tin of dog food every night, and the plants **5** (**need**) watering once a week. Tonight, I **6** (**stay**) at the Hutton Hotel so you can contact me there if you need me.

Donna

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25 Look at Appendix 1, then fill in the correct preposition.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Success depends ...<i>on</i>... good organisation. 2 The old woman died pneumonia. 3 He had difficulty understanding her. 4 The helicopter crashed a hill. 5 She's very fond her grandchildren. 6 He doesn't care his appearance. 7 She was very disappointed her rise. 8 Tom is envious his friends. 9 He was delighted his presents. 10 They decided a quiet wedding. 11 Pisa is famous its Leaning Tower. 12 She was furious him being late. 13 We are grateful you your help. 14 Have you heard Aunt Sheila? 15 Did you hear the robbery? 16 Have you heard this singer? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17 Smoking is harmful one's health. 18 He was found guilty six robberies. 19 There's no excuse his terrible behaviour. 20 He's an expert Middle-Eastern mythology. 21 The plumber was an expert unblocking drains. 22 If there's a delay claiming the money, you'll never get it back. 23 He's experienced archaeology. 24 The little girl dreams the same fearsome monster every night. 25 I would never dream leaving you. 26 His failure appear in court led to his being fined. 27 Her failure the exams disappointed her. 28 She's efficient typing. |
|---|--|

26 Think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

The town of books



Hay-on-Wye is a tiny and picturesque town (0) ...*which*... sits on the border of England and Wales. It is often described (1) the town of books since it boasts an astonishing 40 second-hand bookshops. (2) the end of May every year (3) 1988, thousands of book lovers gather (4) attend the Hay Literary Festival and meet authors, listen to readings, and of (5) purchase books.

Old books (6) to be all over the town. You can even find (7) at the old cinema and fire station and in one of the pubs. You can step into people's front rooms and search (8) books piled up on the floor or on bookcases next to their TV (9) sofa. You can visit bookshops specialising (10) natural history, poetry, children's literature, and mysteries. There's also a bookshop (11) specialty is books about bees. Not surprisingly, it is (12) town's smallest.

Expressions with "Do"

one's best/worst, business with sb, a crossword, damage to, one's duty, an exercise, an experiment, somebody a favour, good, one's hair, harm, homework, housework, a job, lessons, sth for a living, miracles (for), research, right/wrong, a service, the shopping, a good turn, a translation, the washing-up, wonders, work, etc

Expressions with "Make"

allowances for, an appointment, an acquaintance, amends for, an arrangement, a bargain, the beds, the best of, a cake, certain, changes, coffee, a deal with sb, a decision, a difference, a discovery, an effort, an enemy of, ends meet, an excuse, friends with, a fortune, haste, fun of, a fool of somebody, an impression, improvements, a joke, a mess, a mistake, money, a note, a nuisance, a noise, an offer, peace, preparations, a profit, progress, sure, a translation, trouble, war, a will etc

27 Fill in do or make in the correct form.

- 1 Have you ...*done*... the washing-up yet?
- 2 Will you me a favour?
- 3 She tried to a soufflé, but it was a complete failure.
- 4 Don't such a fuss about unimportant things.
- 5 She a very good impression at the interview yesterday.