

First Certificate

Language Practice

with key



Michael Vince

with Paul Emmerson

*English Grammar and
Vocabulary*


MACMILLAN

Luyện Thi 365

First Certificate

Language Practice

with key



Luyện Thi 365

Michael Vince
with Paul Emmerson

Luyện Thi 365

English Grammar and
Vocabulary


MACMILLAN

Macmillan Education
Between Towns Road, Oxford OX4 3PP
A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited
Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 1 405 00765 6 without key
ISBN 1 405 00766 4 with key

Text © Michael Vince 2003
Design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2003

First published 1993
This edition published 2003

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

Designed by Mike Brain Graphic Design Limited
Layout and composition by Mike Brain Graphic Design Limited

Illustrated by:

Rowan Barnes-Murphy pp 9, 42; Ben Hasler pp 3, 218;
Ian Kellas pp 96, 97; Gillian Martin pp 141; Janek Matysiak pp 227, 232, 260;
Julian Mosedale pp 53, 78, 103, 120, 121, 129, 143, 155, 183, 202, 264, 289;
David Parkins pp 18, 145; Martin Shovel pp 36, 61, 84, 107, 127, 135, 153, 160,
192, 214, 248, 282, 295; Bill Stott pp 94, 100, 111.

Photographs by:

Eyewire, Photodisc and Andrew Oliver.

The author would like to thank the many schools and teachers who have commented on these materials. Also special thanks to Paul Emmerson and Sarah Curtis.

Printed and bound by Scotprint

2007 2006 2005
10 9 8 7 6 5 4

Contents

Introduction vii

Grammar

Grammar 1	Past time Past simple, past continuous, past perfect, <i>used to</i> , <i>would</i> , participle clauses	1
Grammar 2	Present perfect Present perfect simple and continuous, past simple	7
Grammar 3	Future time <i>Will</i> , <i>going to</i> , future continuous, future perfect, future time clauses, present continuous, present simple	15
Grammar 4	Present time Present simple, present continuous	20
Grammar 5	CONSOLIDATION 1	25
Grammar 6	Indirect speech With and without tense changes, questions, commands and requests, reporting verbs, paraphrase	30
Grammar 7	Conditionals Real/likely situations (first conditional) with <i>if</i> , <i>unless</i> , <i>provided</i> , <i>as long as</i> , the imperative, <i>should</i> Unreal/imaginary situations (second conditional) with <i>if</i> , <i>were</i> , <i>were to</i> Unreal/imaginary past situations (third conditional) with <i>if</i> , mixed conditions Other <i>if</i> sentences	38
Grammar 8	Wishes and related forms Wishes about the present and past, wishes about the future with <i>could</i> and <i>have to</i> , wishes with <i>would</i> , wishes with <i>if only</i> , <i>it's time</i> , <i>I'd rather</i> , <i>suppose</i> , <i>imagine</i>	44
Grammar 9	Passives Transitive and intransitive verbs, focus on important information, reporting verbs, <i>have/get something done</i> , <i>needs doing</i> , verbs and prepositions, other problems	50
Grammar 10	CONSOLIDATION 2	57
Grammar 11	Relative clauses Subject and object clauses, combining sentences, defining and non-defining clauses, omitting the relative pronoun <i>which</i> , <i>who</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i>	62

FIRST CERTIFICATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Grammar 12	Prepositions Movement, position and place, problems of use, prepositions without an object, prepositions with more than one word, prepositional phrases	69
Grammar 13	Linking words 1 Purpose: <i>so that</i> , infinitive of purpose, <i>in order to</i> , <i>so as to</i> , <i>for</i> Result: <i>so/such a</i> , <i>so many/much/few/little</i> , <i>too/not enough + to</i> Contrast: <i>although</i> , <i>though</i> , <i>even though</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>whereas</i> , <i>however</i> , <i>nevertheless</i> , <i>despite</i> , <i>in spite of</i>	75
Grammar 14	Time expressions Present time: <i>nowadays</i> , <i>these days</i> Future time: <i>in</i> , calendar references, <i>at the end</i> , <i>in the end</i> , <i>at last</i> , <i>presently</i> Past time: <i>once</i> , periods of the day, calendar references, <i>in those days</i> , <i>at that time</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>later</i> , <i>afterwards</i> , other problems	81
Grammar 15	CONSOLIDATION 3	87
Grammar 16	Modal verbs: present and future Ability: <i>can</i> , <i>be able to</i> Certainty and uncertainty: <i>must</i> , <i>can't</i> , <i>may</i> , <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>ought to</i> , <i>be bound to</i> Obligation: <i>must</i> , <i>have to</i> , <i>mustn't</i> , <i>don't have to</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>ought to</i> , <i>had better</i> , <i>is/are to</i>	92
Grammar 17	Modal verbs: past Ability: <i>could</i> , <i>was able to</i> Certainty and uncertainty: <i>must have</i> , <i>can't have</i> , <i>may have</i> , <i>might have</i> , <i>could have</i> , <i>was/were to have</i> Obligation: <i>had to</i> , <i>should have</i> , <i>ought to have</i> , <i>needn't have</i> , <i>didn't need to</i> Pronunciation and writing, indirect speech	98
Grammar 18	Functions 1 Asking for and giving advice, agreeing and disagreeing, apologising, complaining, ending a conversation, asking for and giving directions, greeting, asking how someone is, asking for information, introducing yourself and others, inviting, accepting and declining invitations, offering something, offering to do something	105
Grammar 19	Functions 2 Things to say on special occasions or at special moments, asking for and giving an opinion, pausing to think, asking for permission, giving and refusing permission, expressing preferences, promising, reassuring, recommending, refusing to do something, making and responding to a request, suggesting, thanking	109
Grammar 20	CONSOLIDATION 4	114
Grammar 21	Countable and uncountable nouns Typical uncountable nouns, uncountable nouns that describe a category, change of meaning, plural nouns, group nouns	118

Grammar 22	Articles Indefinite article (<i>a/an</i>), definite article (<i>the</i>), zero article (no article)	125
Grammar 23	<i>All, no, none, each, every, either, neither</i>	132
Grammar 24	Making comparisons Forming comparative adjectives, irregular comparatives, superlatives, comparatives of adverbs, making comparisons, comparative clauses	139
Grammar 25	CONSOLIDATION 5	146
Grammar 26	Phrasal verbs 1 Understanding phrasal verbs, verbs with two particles, verbs with one particle: transitive and inseparable	150
Grammar 27	Phrasal verbs 2 Verbs with one particle: transitive and separable, verbs with one particle: intransitive	157
Grammar 28	Verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> or infinitive Verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> or a noun, verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> or a noun or a <i>that</i> -clause, verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> or infinitive: little change of meaning, verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> or infinitive: change of meaning, verbs followed by the infinitive, verbs followed by the infinitive or a <i>that</i> -clause, verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> or infinitive without <i>to</i>	164
Grammar 29	Verb/Adjective + preposition	170
Grammar 30	CONSOLIDATION 6	176
Grammar 31	Inversion and question tags Inversion after negative adverbs, inversion to emphasize an adverb, question tags	181
Grammar 32	Linking words 2 Reason: <i>because, as, since, because of, on account of, due to, owing to</i> Text organisers: sequencing, adding, giving opinions, giving examples, showing a result, making a contrast, summarizing	186
Grammar 33	Pronouns <i>It and there, it and adjectives, one, someone, everyone, anyone, somewhere, what as a pronoun, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, why ever, however,</i> reflexive pronouns, possessives: parts of the body	190
Grammar 34	Spelling and pronunciation Spelling problems, spelling and pronunciation	196
Grammar 35	CONSOLIDATION 7	200



Vocabulary

Vocabulary 1	Travel and holidays	203
Vocabulary 2	Work and employment	208
Vocabulary 3	Sport and leisure	213
Vocabulary 4	Clothes and appearance	218
Vocabulary 5	Towns and buildings	222
Vocabulary 6	Vehicles and transport	227
Vocabulary 7	Food, restaurants and cooking	231
Vocabulary 8	Shops and shopping	235
Vocabulary 9	Crime and the law	240
Vocabulary 10	Entertainment and the arts	245
Vocabulary 11	The natural world	250
Vocabulary 12	People and behaviour	254
Vocabulary 13	Technology and machines	259
Vocabulary 14	Problems	264
Vocabulary 15	Health and the body	269
Vocabulary 16	Money	274
Vocabulary 17	Feelings and opinions	278
Vocabulary 18	Education and learning	282
Vocabulary 19	Word formation 1	287
Vocabulary 20	Word formation 2	291
Vocabulary 21	Collocations	296
	Formation rules	300
	Word list	302
	Grammar index	311
	Grammar answers	313
	Vocabulary answers	330



Introduction

This book is designed to revise and consolidate grammar points at the level of First Certificate. It also provides practice in key lexical areas.

There are regular consolidation units which include forms of testing commonly used in the First Certificate examination.

It can be used as a self-study reference grammar and practice book, or as supplementary material in classes preparing for examinations.

If used for classwork, activities can be done individually or co-operatively in pairs or small groups. The grammatical information provided can be used for reference when needed, or worked through systematically

The grammar section includes recognition and concept-checking activities, as well as production activities.

Each vocabulary section includes focus on phrasal verbs, prepositions and particles, and collocations.

Explanations

Describing events in the past

- Main events

The past simple is used to describe finished actions and events in the past.
*Susan **went** into the station and **bought** a ticket.*

- Background description

The past continuous is used to describe actions in progress in the past. It gives information about the background situation.

*There were a lot of people waiting in the station. Some **were sleeping** on the benches, and others **were walking** up and down. Susan **was looking for** Graham, so she **didn't sit** down.*

- Past before past

The past perfect is used to make it clear that one past event happens before another past event. We use the past perfect for the earlier event.

*By the time the train arrived, Susan **had managed** to push her way to the front of the crowd.*

It is not always necessary to use the past perfect if a time expression makes the order of events clear.

***Before** the train arrived, Susan **managed** to push her way to the front of the crowd.*

- Past continuous used with past simple

We often use the past continuous first to set the scene, and then the past simple for the separate, completed actions that happen.

*Susan **was looking for** Graham, so she **didn't sit down**. Instead, she **tried** calling him on her mobile phone.*

We often contrast an action in progress with a sudden event which interrupts it.

*While Susan **was trying** to get onto the platform, a man **grabbed** her handbag.*

- Participle clauses

Participle clauses are introduced by the time expressions *before*, *after* and *while*. They have the same subject as the following clause.

***After struggling** with him, Susan **pulled** the bag from his hands.*

Habits in the past

- Past simple

The past simple is used to describe past habits or states. A time expression is usually necessary.

*/ always **got up** at six in those days, (habit)*

*/ **lived** in Austria for several years. (state)*

FIRST CERTIFICATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- *Used to*

Used to is used to describe past habits or states. A time expression is not necessary.

I used to get up at six, but now I get up at eight.

I used to own a horse. (I owned a horse once.)

With negatives and questions *used to* becomes *use to*.

I didn't use to like beer.

Did you use to swim every day?

When we use *used to* we suggest that the action is no longer true and so make a strong contrast with the present.

- *Would*

Would is used to describe a person's typical activities in the past.

It can only be used to describe repeated actions, not states. It is mainly used in writing, and in personal reminiscences.

Every evening was the same. Jack would turn on the radio, light his pipe and fall asleep.

- Past continuous

The past continuous can be used to describe a repeated action in the past, often an annoying habit. A frequency adverb is necessary.

When Peter was younger, he was always getting into trouble.

Politeness and uncertainty

We can use the past continuous with *think*, *hope* and *wonder* to give a polite or uncertain meaning.

I was thinking of having a party next week.

I was hoping you would join us at the cafe tonight.

I was wondering if you could help me.