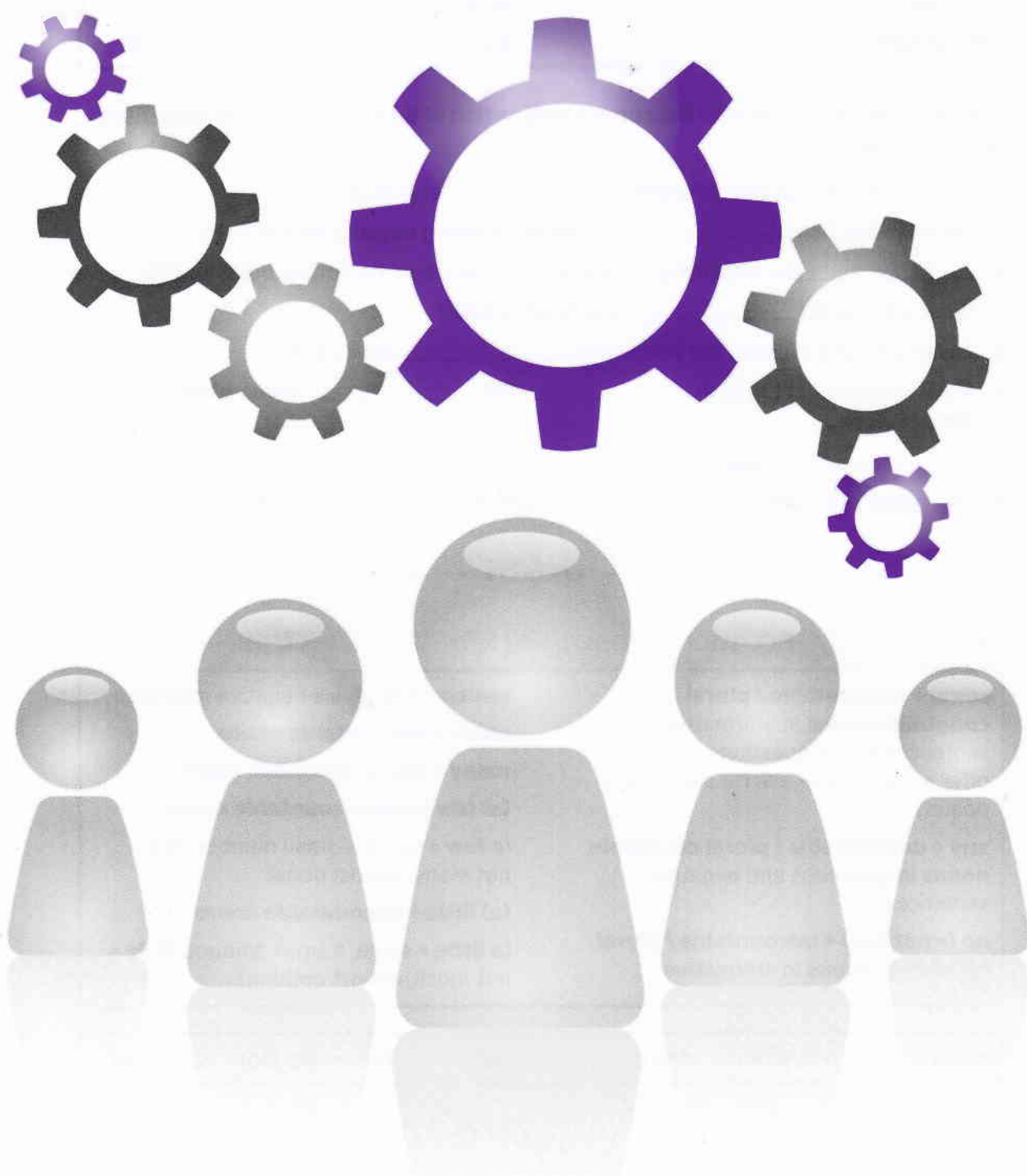


TRAINING SECTION



Training Section: Use of English

EXAM FOCUS 1

1A Prepositions of Time

at at three o'clock at noon/night/midnight/midday at (the age of) fifteen at the moment at the weekend / at weekends at breakfast/lunch/dinner	<i>in spring</i> <i>in 2015</i> <i>in the eighteenth century</i> <i>in the evening</i> <i>in the beginning / in the end</i>
on on Monday on 8 January on a Sunday morning / on a spring day	from... to/till/until from nine to five during during the lesson before before the holidays after after the match
in in April	by by eleven o'clock / by next month

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition of time. There may be more than one correct answer.

- We usually visit our grandparents _____ weekends.
- Ian stayed at home _____ Tuesday evening because he was tired.
- _____ the beginning I thought the book would be boring, but it wasn't.
- What will you do _____ you finish school?
- Susan will have finished her homework _____ six o'clock.
- Mark works out at the gym _____ five _____ seven o'clock, three times a week.
- _____ the age of ten my brother decided he would become a doctor.
- The castle was built _____ the eighteenth century – in 1766, to be exact.

1B some - any - no - much - many - (a) few - (a) little - other - another

some + uncountable / plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely.	sentences to give a negative meaning.
any + uncountable / plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.	much + uncountable nouns
no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns in affirmative	many + plural countable nouns
	(a) few + plural countable nouns
	(a few = some, a small number; few = not many, almost none)
	(a) little + uncountable nouns
	(a little = some, a small amount; little = not much, almost nothing)

other = more or different **the others** = the rest **another** = one more, additional

Mark the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 1 Did you forget to tell people about the lecture yesterday? There were very _____ people there.
A few **B** many **C** a few
- 2 Jenny was walking home the _____ day when she met an old friend.
A others **B** other **C** another
- 3 Excuse me, could I have _____ more coffee, please?
A much **B** little **C** some
- 4 I'm afraid we have to wait for _____ ten minutes before the bus leaves.
A other **B** the other **C** another
- 5 There was very _____ milk left in the fridge after you made all those cups of hot chocolate.
A much **B** little **C** a little
- 6 Alice is a rather shy girl, which is why she hasn't got _____ friends.
A many **B** some **C** no
- 7 I need to buy _____ more things from the supermarket. Wait for me here.
A few **B** a little **C** a few
- 8 There's _____ light in this room. I can't see a thing.
A no **B** some **C** any

1C Relative Pronouns and Adverbs

Pronouns			
PEOPLE	who/that	IDEAS	which/that
THINGS	which/that	POSSESSION	whose
ANIMALS	which/that		

Adverb	
PLACE	where

Defining relative clauses give information which is needed to understand the meaning of the sentence. They are not separated from the main clause by commas.

Who, which and **that** can be omitted if they refer to the object of the sentence.

Whose and **where** cannot be omitted.

The book (which/that) you bought is on the desk.

She's the girl who/that lives next door.

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information about the person, thing or idea they refer to. They are always separated from the main clause by commas.

Relative pronouns and adverbs cannot be omitted in non-defining relative clauses, nor can we use **that** instead of **who** or **which**.

Mr Brown, who is our geography teacher, is quite old.

Our car, which cost us a lot, keeps breaking down.

Complete the sentences with **who, which, that, whose** or **where**. If the word can be omitted, put it in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 The history test _____ they took last week was quite difficult.
- 2 The ski resort _____ my cousins went last month was excellent.
- 3 That's the girl _____ mother is our new English teacher.
- 4 Mr Flanagan has got a son _____ works as a pilot.
- 5 Is that the park _____ Derek and his wife take their children every day?
- 6 Alan is the boy _____ father repaired our car yesterday.
- 7 Claire was the only student in our class _____ passed the test.
- 8 Their new house, _____ is near the lake, is beautiful.



1D Verbs/Adjectives + Prepositions

Look at the words in the boxes. Which preposition follows them? Complete the tables. Then read and complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

VERBS

approve invite apologise insist consist rescue recover depend

to	on	from	of

ADJECTIVES

crowded responsible tired worried fond serious popular suitable

with	about	for	of

- 1 The firefighters rescued the little boy _____ the burning building.
- 2 Alex, are you responsible _____ the mess in this room?
- 3 Ian insisted _____ paying for our meal at the restaurant the other day.
- 4 The new shopping centre is always crowded _____ people.
- 5 Whom do you depend _____ when you have a problem?
- 6 Colin doesn't approve _____ the amount of time his brother spends playing computer games.
- 7 My brother was rather worried _____ his exam results.
- 8 Emily is very fond _____ chocolate.

1E Exam Practice

Read the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

All about bats

Bats have attracted human interest for thousands of years. Unlike most of us, they choose to sleep (1) _____ the day and then become active (2) _____ night. They are the only mammals that can fly, and are also the only ones that drink blood for food. There are over 1,000 types of bats and they vary in size. (3) _____ bats measure up to 1.8 m from the tip of one wing to the (4) _____, while the smallest bats are just 3 cm long. Although they can be found in almost every country in the world, they prefer countries (5) _____ have a warm climate. The most suitable places (6) _____ bats to rest in are those which provide protection from the bad weather, such as caves or trees.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1 A on | B from | C during | D by |
| 2 A in | B at | C till | D on |
| 3 A Some | B Another | C Much | D Any |
| 4 A others | B another | C little | D other |
| 5 A who | B whose | C which | D where |
| 6 A with | B from | C to | D for |

EXAM FOCUS 2

2A Prepositions of Place

on	<i>The books are on the shelf.</i>	next to	<i>The bookshop is next to the bank.</i>
in	<i>The clothes are in the suitcase.</i>	beside	<i>Who is that tall boy standing beside John?</i>
at	<i>She is standing at the bus stop.</i>	between	<i>The post office is between the police station and the museum.</i>
over	<i>The sign over the door read 'Exit'.</i>	among	<i>I found this letter among some old magazines.</i>
under	<i>The cat is sleeping under the kitchen table.</i>	Also	
in front of	<i>The man standing in front of me is an old friend.</i>	on	<i>the left/right/bus/train/plane</i>
behind	<i>Oscar was hiding behind the door.</i>	in	<i>Europe/Argentina/Cambridge/Wivenhoe</i>
near	<i>Is there a park near your house?</i>	at	<i>the airport/station work/home/school the back with addresses: He lives at 58 Park Lane.</i>
opposite	<i>The library is opposite the school.</i>		

Mark the correct letter **A, B** or **C**.

- 1 The books you want are _____ the top shelf of the bookcase.
A over **B** on **C** at
- 2 There were a lot of people waiting _____ the bus stop this morning.
A at **B** in **C** on
- 3 Your sunglasses are _____ the remote control.
A beside **B** over **C** among
- 4 You will never guess who was sitting _____ me on the plane.
A in front **B** between **C** next to
- 5 The runners are going _____ the bridge now.
A over **B** between **C** among
- 6 There's a huge park _____ the school.
A under **B** opposite **C** on
- 7 Mr Parker lives _____ 47 Park Road.
A at **B** on **C** in
- 8 The magazines are in the box _____ your desk.
A in front **B** next **C** under



2B must - have to - should - had better - would rather

must + base form expresses personal obligation in the present or future.

have to + base form expresses external obligation in the present or future.

should + base form is used to ask for and give advice, to make a suggestion or to express an opinion.

had better + base form is used to give strong advice. It often expresses a threat or warning. It refers to the present or future. Its negative form is **had better not**.

would rather + base form expresses preference. It is often followed by **than**.

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Tony **must / have to** finish his project today.
- 2 What do you think I **rather / should** do in this situation?
- 3 Alice **would rather / had better** study for the maths test next Monday or she won't pass.
- 4 Gary **had to / would rather** not go out tonight because he's tired.
- 5 Children, you know you **have to / mustn't** talk when your teacher is talking.
- 6 You **should / don't have to** buy any more bread. We've got enough.
- 7 My mother **had better / would rather** read a book than watch TV. She finds it more interesting.
- 8 If you have a toothache, you **mustn't / should** visit the dentist.