

Intermediate Exercises



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-FCE sentence transformation exercises - 1

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given (in brackets). Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1 I moved here 10 years ago.

I _____ for 10 years. (lived)

2 I'm not as old as my brother.

My brother _____ me. (than)

3 'Why don't we go to the cinema?'

_____ to the cinema? (going)

4 I regret not studying harder when I was at school.

I wish _____ when I was at school.(studied)

5 Someone has killed the party leader in a car bomb attack.

The party leader _____ in a car bomb attack .(has)

6 It's too cold to go to the beach today.

It's _____ to the beach today.(warm)

7 You won't pass the exam unless you study harder.

If _____ you won't pass the exam.(don't)

8 It took me two weeks to recover from the flu.

I needed _____ the flu.(over)

9 He crashed his car because he wasn't paying attention.

If he _____ he wouldn't have crashed his car.(been)

10 The doctor suggested that I starting playing golf.

The doctor suggested I _____ golf.(up)

-FCE sentence transformation exercises - 2

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given (in brackets). Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1 What are your plans for the weekend?

What _____ at the weekend? (do)

2 I haven't visited my family since 2005.

The _____ my family was in 2005. (time)

3 'If I were you, I would study law at university.'

He _____ at university. (advised)

4 She complains all the time about the teacher.

She _____ about the teacher. (keeps)

5 What was your favourite subject at school?

What _____ at school? (enjoy)

6 She won't be allowed to come to the party.

Her parents _____ the party. (let)

7 Speaking English is still strange for me.

I'm _____ English. (used)

8 I wasn't able to understand much until I had studied for several years.

It was _____ understand much. (before)

9 When the test had finished I remembered the correct answers!

I didn't _____ the test had finished. (remember)

10 She can't have passed the exam - she's useless at maths!

She _____ the exam - she's useless at maths! (failed)

-FCE sentence transformation exercises - 3

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given (in brackets). Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1 The car had almost stopped when it hit the wall.

The car _____ when it hit the wall. (hardly)

2 Despite having several broken bones, John was able to compete in the race.

John was able to compete in the race _____ several broken bones.
(though)

3 My grandfather is one of the last people alive who fought in the war.

Other than my grandfather there _____ who fought in the war.
(very)

4 That car was too expensive for us to buy.

We would have bought that car _____ so expensive. (not)

5 'Don't do that again, or you'll be in trouble!' said the teacher.

The students _____ do that again. (warned)

6 I can't believe this is the best hotel in the city!

There must be _____ one in the city.(hotels)

7 Course fees must be paid in full before the course begins.

Students _____ before the course begins.(all)

8 I haven't been to Oxford for at least ten years.

The last time _____ at least ten years ago.(went)

9 My parents are both the same age.

My mother _____ my father.(as)

10 Learning French is a waste of time because the language is not widely spoken.

There's _____ because the language is not widely spoken.(point)

-FCE sentence transformation exercises - 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given (in brackets). Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1 It was difficult for Sarah to learn to read in Japanese.

Sarah _____ to read in Japanese. (difficulty)

2 The police had to find out whose fingerprints they were.

The police had to find out _____ to. (belonged)

3 Many people say that there is a ghost in that house.

There _____ a ghost in that house. (supposed)

4 It might rain this afternoon so take an umbrella.

Take an umbrella _____ this afternoon. (rains)

5 You look the same as you did when we last met ten years ago.

You have _____ our last meeting ten years ago. (changed)

6 You didn't need to rewrite the composition.

It _____ to rewrite the composition. (was)

7 Toby said that I had taken his girlfriend.

Toby _____ his girlfriend. (accused)

8 'Does English bore you?' the teacher asked Fredrick.

The teacher asked Fredrick _____ him. (if)

9 It was the child's grandfather who taught him to read music.

The child _____ by his grandfather. (was)

10 I regret not being able to speak French fluently.

I _____ fluently. (could)

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 5

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given (in brackets). Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1 'Would you like to come for dinner at our house?' asked Ruth.

Ruth _____ come for dinner at their house. (invited)

2 Ivan didn't find it difficult to give up smoking.

Ivan _____ smoking. (difficulty)

3 Stefania's suggestions are always useful.

Stefania _____ are always useful. (someone)

4 The witness described the assassin in detail.

The witness _____ of the assassin. (description)

5 It's a pity we didn't see Athens when we visited Greece.

If only _____ when we visited Greece. (could)

6 A very interesting guide told us about the exhibits.

We _____ by a very interesting guide. (were)

7 The test was too difficult for the students to pass.

The test _____ that the students couldn't pass it. (so)

8 The mechanic in the town centre repaired my father's car.

My father _____ the mechanic in the town centre. (had)

9 I only passed the exam because the teacher helped me.

If the teacher had not _____ have passed the exam. (not)

10 People say that cats have nine lives.

Cats _____ nine lives. (said)

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 6

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given (in brackets). Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1 The school has postponed the trip to London until next week.

The school trip to London _____ until next week. (off)

2 Meri accidentally crashed her father's car.

Meri did _____ her father's car. (mean)

3 It was wrong of you to copy the homework from your friend.

You should _____ the homework from your friend. (copied)

4 You may not find it easy to understand phrasal verbs.

It _____ for you to understand phrasal verbs. (might)

5 The best surgeon in town did Paolo's operation.

Paolo _____ the best surgeon in town. (had)

6 In my opinion you'll be a fantastic teacher!

I _____ you'll be a fantastic teacher! (no)

7 I last visited London 7 years ago.

I have _____ seven years. (not)

8 'I'll be home by midnight,' said Isadora.

Isadora promised she _____ midnight. (get)

9 Teachers from the British Council started this school.

This school _____ teachers from the British Council. (set)

10 Chiara spent years trying to pass the First Certificate exam.

It _____ the First Certificate exam. (took)

FCE Open Cloze practice - 1

Complete the text using one word in each space.

British and American English

Students of English all over the world are aware that (0) there are differences (1) _____ British and American English. But how great are the differences really? The varieties (2) _____ English have historical roots. (3) _____ pilgrims left England in the seventeenth century, (4) _____ language has evolved, giving rise to changes (5) _____ vocabulary, grammar and spelling. Many of the (6) _____ obvious differences are in the vocabulary used in the two countries (7) _____ many of the words in common use in the twentieth century (8) _____ not exist in the seventeenth (9) _____. "Pavements" in Britain, and "sidewalks" in the USA, only became common later, (10) _____ example.

The two countries (11) _____ also borrowed words from different sources: courgettes (12) _____ imported to Britain from France (13) _____ zucchini were brought to America (14) _____ Italian immigrants.

Printing was a relatively new invention in the seventeenth century and the spelling of (15) _____ words had not yet been formalised, which accounts for many of the differences in spelling.

FCE Open Cloze practice - 2

Complete the text using one word in each space.

Fast food

The concept of "fast food" is very important in English-speaking countries (0) for one major reason: the working day starts at around the same time (1) _____ in European countries, but finishes (2) _____ earlier, typically at about five o'clock in (3) _____ evening when the offices, banks and many of the shops begin to close. As a result, there's not much time for lunch, (4) _____ many people bring something from home to eat at their desks, (5) _____ with a cup of tea or instant coffee made with the office kettle, (6) _____ than going out to a restaurant for a "proper" lunch as do many European office workers, (7) _____ usually finish work much later in the evening.

For (8) _____ who prefer to get out of the office to have a break or (9) _____ fresh air, there are the various fast food options (10) _____ as sandwiches, Cornish pasties, burgers, kebabs, or fish and chips, many of (11) _____ can be eaten "on the move", (12) _____ even the need to sit down!

Only on special occasions is a British office worker likely to eat lunch in a restaurant. (13) _____ someone's birthday, promotion, engagement or retirement, for example, a group of colleagues will eat together in a pub or restaurant. It is for this reason (14) _____ foreign visitors are often surprised (15) _____ the lack of affordable, good quality, places to have lunch in the major British cities.

FCE Word Formation - 1

Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Take-away food in Britain

The fish and chip shop is the most (0) traditional form of British TRADITION take-away, a place which sells (1) _____ hot meals at lunch time AFFORD and in the evening. However, the last thirty or forty years have seen the rapid spread of foreign fast food restaurants, and there are now few towns without Chinese, Indian and Italian restaurants, as well as many other

(2) _____ of food. VARY

Despite the constant (3) _____, the concept is always the same: INNOVATE (4) _____ meals to eat in or take away for clients who don't have ECONOMY the time or energy to cook for themselves. Restaurants such as MacDonaldis pioneered the idea of fast food to be eaten whilst sitting down in the restaurant itself, and also developed ways of (5) _____ their customers ate SURE

(6) _____ and left. QUICK

Visitors to Britain are advised to try everything at least once, (7) _____ SPECIAL the foods which are not common in their own countries. They are also warned not to make (8) _____ with the food they eat at home; the pizza and COMPARE pasta which is served in London, is very (9) _____ to be LIKE as (10) _____ as the dishes available in Naples or Rome. TASTE

FCE Error Correction - 1

For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, write OK (in CAPITAL LETTERS) in the box at the end of the line. If a line has a word which should NOT be there, write the word in the box at the end of the line. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

The Economic Outlook

The last few decades have been difficult ones for the our country, but after several years (0) **the** of positive global economic conditions, things are now looking good for the economy. (00) **OK** There is a high growth and low unemployment so we are getting richer all the time and (1) most people have jobs. The economy is stable with price and wage inflation are at only 2% and (2) interest rates which are low, so allowing people to buy their own homes and businesses to (3) invest cheaply in capital projects. Demand for consumer goods is high, creating good market (4) conditions for the retail and service sectors. (5)

Many people can believe that the present situation is due to the government's strict monetary (6) policy, and the Central Bank's role in controlling inflation. Moreover, taxes have been kept low in (7) order to stimulate demand, and there is been an extensive policy of privatisation. (8)

Not everything is looking so positive though - our manufacturing and agricultural sectors have (9) experienced declines last year and are now in recession. There is also a the growing balance of (10) payments deficit. One of the reasons for this is the exchange rate, our currency is being (11) particularly strong against those of our competitors – this makes exports uncompetitive in terms (12) of price. In addition to this, prices on the stock exchange have been falling down recently, (13) creating difficulties for investors, and there is a general shortage of the skilled workers – partly (14) caused by a brain-drain as many of key staff are lured abroad by higher salaries. (15)

Negative prefixes – 1

Write the negative form of these words by adding a negative prefix: "un-", "dis-", "ir-", "il-", "in-", or "im-".

- 1 comfortable
- 2 patient
- 3 honest
- 4 lucky
- 5 formal
- 6 possible
- 7 popular
- 8 lock
- 9 appear
- 10 agree
- 11 legal
- 12 polite
- 13 like
- 14 logical
- 15 convenient

Negative prefixes – 2

Write the negative form of these words by adding a negative prefix: "un-", "dis-", "ir-", "il-", "in-", or "im-".

- 1 frequent
- 2 mature
- 3 legible
- 4 moral
- 5 regular
- 6 believable
- 7 approve
- 8 curable
- 9 familiar
- 10 grateful
- 11 relevant
- 12 dependent
- 13 responsible
- 14 accurate
- 15 resistible

Adjective suffixes – 1

Form adjectives from these verbs using one (or more) of the following suffixes: "-able", "-ive", "-ing", "-ion", "-al", or "-ory".

- 1 bore
- 2 depend
- 3 attract
- 4 decide
- 5 explain
- 6 entertain
- 7 destroy
- 8 read
- 9 agree
- 10 enjoy
- 11 educate
- 12 create
- 13 protect
- 14 suit
- 15 criticise

Adjective suffixes – 2

Form adjectives from these nouns using one (or more) of the following suffixes: "-y", "-ly", "-ous", "-able", "-ful", "-al", or "-ic".

1 rain

2 mountain

3 art

4 science

5 practice

6 energy

7 comfort

8 infection

9 value

10 success

11 week

12 danger

13 democracy

14 music

15 peace

Adjective suffixes – 3

Form adjectives from these nouns using one (or more) of the following suffixes: "-y", "-ly", "-ous", "-able", "-ful", "-al", or "-ic".

1 friend

2 grass

3 religion

4 courage

5 fame

6 sympathy

7 alcohol

8 distance

9 literature

10 politics

11 peace

12 fashion

13 profit

14 medicine

15 drama

Verb suffixes and prefixes

Form verbs from these nouns and adjectives by changing the spelling or by using one (or more) of the following suffixes or prefixes: "-ous", "-en", or "en-".

- 1 blood
- 2 proof
- 3 fright
- 4 courage
- 5 danger
- 6 strength
- 7 width
- 8 length
- 9 sweet
- 10 deep
- 11 weak
- 12 worse
- 13 bright
- 14 wide
- 15 deaf

Nouns formed from adjectives - 1

Form nouns from these adjectives!

1 important

2 famous

3 hot

4 true

5 poor

6 sad

7 safe

8 free

9 angry

10 efficient

11 curious

12 stupid

13 perfect

14 excited

15 happy

Nouns formed from adjectives - 2

Form nouns from these adjectives!

1 wealthy

2 hungry

3 young

4 high

5 warm

6 silent

7 patient

8 popular

9 kind

10 generous

11 difficult

12 lazy

13 long

14 intelligent

15 terrible

Nouns formed from adjectives - 3

Form nouns from these adjectives!

1 cruel

2 necessary

3 arrogant

4 ill

5 weak

6 frequent

7 private

8 deep

9 wide

10 strong

11 boring

12 healthy

13 confident

14 innocent

15 violent

Confusing words - 2

Select the correct answer from the menu

- 1 John has so many dresses/clothes he needs a new wardrobe to put them all in!
- 2 What I like about my job is that I can know/meet lots of new people.
- 3 The children are only behaving badly because they are annoyed/bored . Find them something to do!
- 4 My grandmother has to go into hospital for some tests/exams .
- 5 I used to have a very boring job working in a fabric/factory .
- 6 The doctor said I had to make an appointment with a specialist so that she could examine/visit me.
- 7 That was such a terrible/terrific film that I'm going to buy the DVD when it comes out.
- 8 Don't forget to close/switch off the TV before you go to bed.
- 9 I had a terrible discussion/argument with my boss, and now I'm worried I'll lose my job.
- 10 The nice thing about a family funeral is the chance to see all your relatives/parents again.
- 11 I live in the city, but my family still lives in a small village/country in the mountains.
- 12 At school my favourite subject/argument was maths.

Make or do?

Write "make" or "do" in each space:

- 1 _____ homework.
- 2 _____ an exam.
- 3 _____ a mistake.
- 4 _____ a decision.
- 5 _____ money.
- 6 _____ the shopping.
- 7 _____ a film.
- 8 _____ progress.
- 9 _____ your best.
- 10 _____ housework.
- 11 _____ a suggestion.
- 12 _____ a profit or a loss.

Make or do?

Write "make" or "do" in each space:

- 1 _____ the ironing.
- 2 _____ the washing.
- 3 _____ an effort.
- 4 _____ a decision.
- 5 _____ something stupid.
- 6 _____ an exercise.
- 7 _____ a film.
- 8 _____ a noise.
- 9 _____ dinner.
- 10 _____ your duty.
- 11 _____ the dishes.
- 12 _____ a point.

First and second conditionals

Construct first or second conditional sentences by re-writing the words in order

1 I'd house. was I buy If a rich

2 time I'd more I If conditionals. study had

3 you I I'll, help homework. have If your with time

4 country you would choose? which you anywhere could live If

5 won't He much studies pass he exam unless, harder. his

6 her she would but marry won't I agree.

7 be I change I'd career If cook. a could my

8 in my English is better. when work London I'm to going

First and second conditionals

Fill in the gaps in these conditional sentences from the previous exercise.

- 1 If I was rich _____ buy a house.
- 2 If I _____ more time, I'd study conditionals.
- 3 If I have time I'll _____ you with your homework.
- 4 If you _____ live anywhere, which country would you choose?
- 5 He won't pass his exam unless he _____ much harder.
- 6 I would _____ her but she won't agree.
- 7 If I could change my career, _____ be a cook.
- 8 I'm going to work in London when my English _____ better.

Present perfect simple or continuous?

Select the correct answer:

1 I'm annoyed because I've tried/I've been trying to work but the phone keeps ringing.

2 I have thought/been thinking about our relationship.. Shall we get married?

3 John has only cycled/been cycling for a few years but he has already won several important races.

4 I've lost a lot of weight because I've been/I've been going to the gym.

5 Our boss has been promoted/has been being promoted and we've been wondering who will get his job...

6 The house is a mess because we've redecorated/we've been redecorating it. We've done the bedrooms but we haven't done the living room or kitchen yet.

7 The President has promised/has been promising that the government will do everything it can to help the flood victims.

8 Rudolf has already climbed the highest mountains in Europe and has recently prepared/been preparing for a trip to the Himalayas.

9 The price of fuel has gone up/has been going up 50% in the last six months!

10 Their speaking and listening skills haven't improved/haven't been improving much, despite having studied all the grammar in the book.

11 Giulia has tried/has been trying every language school in the city, but still hasn't passed the First Certificate exam.

12 I've tried/been trying to get you on the phone all day! Where have you been?.

Gerund or infinitive?

Select the correct answer:

1 enjoy doing/to do

2 agree doing/to do

3 learn doing/to do

4 avoid doing/to do

5 choose doing/to do

6 practise doing/to do

7 promise doing/to do

8 offer doing/to do

9 want doing/to do

10 finish doing/to do

Gerund or infinitive? - 2

Select the correct answer:

1 suggest doing/to do

2 fail doing/to do

3 prepare doing/to do

4 decide doing/to do

5 finish doing/to do

6 hope doing/to do

7 delay doing/to do

8 threaten doing/to do

9 end up doing/to do

10 expect doing/to do

Gerunds and infinitives (with different meanings!)

Select the correct answer:

- 1 If you've got a sore throat, try to take/taking an aspirin.
- 2 Can you remember to see/seeing my glasses? I've lost them.
- 3 We regret to inform/informing you that your application has not been successful this time.
- 4 Oh dear! I forgot to do/doing my homework! The teacher will be angry.
- 5 I would have been here earlier but I had to stop to get/getting some petrol for my car.
- 6 You need to get/getting your hair cut. It's very long.
- 7 Please stop to talk/talking for a moment and listen!
- 8 I'll never forget to kiss/kissing you that evening in 1997.
- 9 John now regrets to study/studying history.
- 10 Remember to hang/hanging out the washing before you go to work.
- 11 He's been trying to graduate/graduating for years, but always fails his exams.
- 12 My car desperately needs to wash/washing but I just don't have time.

Active and passive adjectives

Select the correct answer:

- 1 I love studying English. It's just so excited/exciting.
- 2 My girlfriend isn't interested/interesting in sport at all.
- 3 I'd like to try a parachute jump but I'm terrified/terrifying of flying!
- 4 TV is such a bored/boring way to spend your free time.
- 5 We went to a strange party and met some fascinated/fascinating people.
- 6 Oscar's failed his exam and now he's feeling a bit depressed/depressing .
- 7 Don't speak to me now! I'm really annoyed/annoying !
- 8 Please don't do that! I find it really annoyed/annoying.
- 9 The students were bored/boring with the lesson and so started to misbehave.
- 10 Her new boyfriend's really amused/amusing - he knows lots of great jokes!
- 11 We're very excited/exciting about visiting London for the first time.
- 12 Party games can be entertained/entertaining as long as everyone plays.

Dependent prepositions

Select the correct answer:

- 1 I am interested by/in modern jazz.
- 2 The students are bored with/by studying English.
- 3 My son's frightened by/of dogs.
- 4 If you're tired of/with London, you're tired of life.
- 5 His parents are very proud from/of his success.
- 6 The furniture is made in/of solid wood.
- 7 A good way to relax is to listen -/to music.
- 8 This equipment is used -/for manufacturing paper.
- 9 The United Kingdom is composed of/by four countries.
- 10 Divide the cake in/into four pieces, please.
- 11 We discussed -/about politics for hours.
- 12 I have to tell you I am in love with/for you.

Prepositions of movement

Select the correct answer:

- 1 In April I'm going in/to Paris.
- 2 This train arrives in/to Milan at 21:36.
- 3 The teacher came in/into class ten minutes late today.
- 4 John fell down/out of a tree and broke his arm.
- 5 To buy a drink in an English pub, go -/up to the bar.
- 6 Put away/down your books and notes . We're going to do a test!
- 7 It's a long way -/from Europe to China.
- 8 Can you put your arm in/through the window and open the door?
- 9 Go on/over the bridge and turn left at the church.
- 10 Our next trip will be into/to the United States.
- 11 While I was in New York I visited to/- Fifth Avenue.
- 12 We didn't get -/to home until very late.

Extreme adjectives

Match the "normal" and "extreme" adjectives:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1.cold | A brilliant |
| 2.angry | B exhausted |
| 3.frightened | C furious |
| 4.hot | D freezing |
| 5.wet | E fascinated |
| 6.tired | F boiling |
| 7.interested | G soaking |
| 8.clever | H terrified |

Wish

GRAMMAR NOTE:

Wish + SIMPLE PAST - to express a wish about the present

Wish + PAST PERFECT - to express a wish about a past situation

N.B. For a wish about the future, we usually use a modal verb "could" or "would"

Are these sentences grammatically CORRECT or INCORRECT?

1. I wish I studied English more when I was a child.
2. I wish I had become an actor, instead of an accountant.
3. I wish English was easier to learn!
4. I wish I would win the lottery and become very rich!.
5. I wish my children would work harder at school. They're so lazy!
6. I wish the teacher didn't give us so much homework to do today.
7. Sometimes I wish I could fly. Wouldn't it be wonderful to do what birds do?
8. She's nearly 60, and wishes she had been 16 again.
9. I wish I left my boring job and travelled the world, instead of working here.
10. It's Monday morning, but already I wish it was Friday.
11. Don't you wish sometimes that you can go back and live your life again?
12. Oh, I wish the teacher could stop talking! She's SO boring!
13. I often wish I could stay in bed, instead of getting up to go to work every day.
14. I wish I had gone to university when I had the chance.
15. I wish I would be brave enough to ask her out, but I'm afraid she would say 'No'.

Wish - 2

Fill the gaps with a suitable verb to complete the sentences

N.B. Where "was" or "were" is possible, use "was".

1. I wish I _____ English more when I was a child.
2. I wish I _____ an actor, instead of an accountant.
3. I wish English _____ easier to learn!
4. I wish I _____ the lottery and become very rich!
5. I wish my children _____ harder at school. They're so lazy!
6. I wish the teacher _____ us so much homework to do today.
7. Sometimes I wish I _____. Wouldn't it be wonderful to do what birds do?
8. She's nearly 60, and wishes she _____ 16 again.
9. I wish I _____ my boring job and travel the world, instead of working here.
10. It's Monday morning, but already I wish it _____ Friday.
11. Don't you wish sometimes that you _____ back and live your life again?
12. Oh, I wish the teacher _____ talking! She's SO boring!
13. I often wish I _____ in bed, instead of getting up to go to work every day.
14. I wish I _____ to university when I had the chance.
15. I wish I _____ brave enough to ask her out, but I'm afraid she would say 'No'.

Order of adjectives

Rewrite the words in order:

1 have just a bought They car vintage sports beautiful

2 to black came work wearing shiny boots leather Susie

3 drink please I'd cold long like a

4 computer He his brand-new personal opened portable

5 was summer's sunny It day a lovely

6 killed elephant angry John African by an was

7 wooden table bought an We antique coffee

8 depressing Mother winter the cold hates grey English

Used to or Would?

Are these sentences grammatically TRUE or FALSE?

GRAMMAR NOTE:

USED TO - used for a repeated action or state in the past

WOULD - used for a repeated action in the past (NOT for a state)

If it's a SINGLE ACTION, use SIMPLE PAST TENSE, not USED TO or WOULD!

1. Yesterday I used to buy a new car.
2. When I was I child, I used to play football every Saturday.
3. My mother would live in India when she was young.
4. After finishing medical school, John trained as a cardiologist.
5. My friends and I would go out to a disco every weekend in the summer.
6. My grandfather says winters would be colder when he was young.
7. In 2006, she finished university and got a job in a bank.
8. When my father was young, he used to have long hair!
9. I would spend the money my mother gave me on crisps and sweets.
10. When I was a student, I would go climbing at weekends with my friends.
11. I lived in Birmingham when I was a young man.
12. Susie used to go to a party last weekend.
13. My mother used to be a big fan of The Beatles but my father didn't use to like them.
14. Britain would have high unemployment in the early 'eighties.
15. My sister used to go out with a boy called Pete.

Basic future forms

Which idea does each sentence express? A PLAN, an ARRANGEMENT, a PREDICTION, or a TIMETABLED EVENT?

1. My English courses finishes in June.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

2. I'm going to go to bed early tonight.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

3. You're very fit. You'll live to be 100, I'm sure!

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

4. The train for Bologna leaves at 20:05.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

5. Mehmet and Giovanni are meeting Daniel tomorrow to study future tenses.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

6. When I finish school I'm going to be a famous engineer. A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

7. Do you think it'll be hot tomorrow?

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

8. What are you going to do after work this evening?.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

9. This summer my father is renting an apartment on the coast.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

10. We're going to go skiing at the weekend.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

11. My teacher says I'll pass the exam with no problem.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

12. Your exam is on Tuesday at 9 O'clock, so don't be late!

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

13. Giulia and Maria are going to the cinema tonight.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

14. The economy will grow by over 2% this year, according to economists.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

15. I'm going to do all the exercises on this website.

A **plan**, an **arrangement**, a **prediction**, or a **timetabled event**?

Basic Future Forms - 2

Put one word in each space to complete the basic future forms. Do not use contracted forms (for example: 'll)

1. I'm _____ to go to bed early tonight.
2. You _____ live to be 100, I'm sure!
3. We _____ meeting tomorrow to study future tenses.
4. When I finish school I'm going _____ be a famous engineer!
5. Do you think it _____ be hot tomorrow?
6. What are you going to _____ after work this evening?
7. This summer my father is _____ a flat on the coast.
8. I _____ going to go skiing this weekend.
9. My teacher says I _____ pass the exam with no problems.
10. The exam _____ on Tuesday at 9 O'clock, so don't be late!
11. Maria and Giulia are _____ to the cinema tonight.
12. The economy _____ grow by 2% this year, according to economists.
13. I'm _____ to do all the exercises on this website.

Future time clauses

Fill the gaps with IF, UNLESS, IN CASE or WHEN.

1. I'll see you _____ you get home.
2. It's a good idea to photocopy your passport _____ it gets stolen.
3. Let me know _____ your flight is delayed so I won't have to wait at the airport.
4. You won't pass the exam _____ you study.
5. You should study conditionals _____ they are in the exam.
6. Take the keys _____ you're planning to come home late.
7. Don't forget to take your umbrella _____ it rains!
8. I'm going to do a Master's degree, _____ I can get a job straight away.
9. John's studying English _____ he needs it for his future career.
10. The teacher will give you extra help _____ you don't understand.
11. Bring your dictionary to the next lesson _____ you need to check a word.

Test your verb forms

Choose the correct verb form for each space.

1. This is the first time I have done/do/did this exam.
2. When I left home this morning it rains/has rained/was raining.
3. By the time you arrived at the party, all of the interesting people went/have gone/had gone home!
4. Tomorrow I think it will rain/is raining/rains.
5. John didn't like his job at all and so decided resign/resigning/to resign.
6. I saw your mother while I have walked/was walking/am walking to work .
7. I try/have tried/have been trying to understand this grammar for hours, but I just can't!
8. Your final exam might/would/can be difficult, but I'm sure you'll pass!
9. I couldn't come to the party because I did/must do/had to do my homework.
10. You couldn't have/might have/could have chosen a better person for the job. She was perfect!
11. In Britain you mustn't/don't have to/need do military service.
12. We've been friends for a long time. We know/knew/have known each other since we were young.
13. If the teachers were/teach/are better, the students would learn more.
14. Why aren't the students told/didn't the students told/weren't the students told that the exam format had been changed?
15. As part of the preparations for this year's World Cup, a new stadium is being built/is building/will build.

Test your verb forms - 2

Choose the correct verb form for each space.

1. This is the first time I have been/go/went to this cinema.
2. When I woke up this morning I was thinking/has thought/thought it was Saturday, but it isn't!
3. By the time you have finished your test, all of the other students will go/have gone/will have gone home!
4. I think she will be/is being/was very successful in whatever career she chooses.
5. I went to the bank because I needed get/getting/to get some cash.
6. I watched a film last night while I have done/was doing/do my homework .
7. I try/have tried/have been trying to loose weight for two months, but I just can't get any thinner!
8. The weather might/would/can be bad at the weekend.
9. I couldn't help you with your homework because I must go/had to/had to go shopping with my mother.
10. You couldn't have/might have/could have made a worse mistake! Your action caused a serious accident!
11. In Britain you mustn't/don't have to/need carry an identity card.
12. I've was living/lived/have lived in the same house since I was a child.
13. If I was rich, I wouldn't/won't/don't ever work again!
14. Why don't you tell me/wasn't you tell me/didn't you tell me that you were going to buy a new house?
15. Are any new stadiums being built/building/built for this year's World Cup?

Test your verb forms - 3

Choose the correct verb form for each space.

1. Is this the first time you have visited/visited/visit visited Italy?
2. While you talk/have talked/were talking I had a good idea!
3. By the time you will do/do/have done your homework, it will be time for bed!
4. I am sure that tomorrow will be/is being/was warmer than today.
5. I am studying English because I need speak/speaking/to speak it for my job.
6. The children watch/watched/were watching a DVD while we were driving to Napoli. .
7. The students are studying/will studying/have been studying hard for weeks and so should pass the exam easily.
8. I'm not sure what I'll do when I graduate. I might/would/can go to London to work.
9. When we were at school, we must do/have to/had to do two hours of homework every night.
10. You shouldn't have/might have/couldn't have been so rude to him. Now is is angry for no reason.
11. In Britain you mustn't/don't have to/need park where there are two yellow lines – it's forbidden!
12. I've do/doing/been doing the same job at the same company for more than 20 years.
13. If I won the lottery, I wouldn't/won't/don't have to learn English.
14. Why didn't you say you were wanting/want/wanted to come to the party? I would have invited you!
15. A new TV programme is made/is making/is being made about survivors on a desert island.

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 1

1 I have lived here for 10 years. 2 My brother is older than me. 3 What/how about going to the cinema?
4 I wish I had studied harder when I was at school. 5 The party leader has been killed in a car bomb attack.
6 It's not warm enough to go to the beach today. 7 If you don't study harder you won't pass the exam.
8 I needed two weeks to get over the flu. 9 If he had been paying attention he wouldn't have crashed his car.
10 The doctor suggested I take up golf.

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 2

1 What are you going to do at the weekend? 2 The last time I visited my family was in 2005.
3 He advised me (her/him/us/them) to study law at university. 4 She keeps complaining about the teacher.
5 What subject did you most enjoy at school? 6 Her parents won't let her come to the party.
7 I'm still not used to speaking English. 8 It was several years before I could understand much.
9 I didn't remember the correct answers until the test had finished.
10 She must have failed the exam - she's useless at maths!

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 3

1 The car was hardly moving when it hit the wall. 2 John was able to compete in the race even though he had several broken bones. 3 Other than my grandfather there are very few people alive who fought in the war.
4 We would have bought that car if it hadn't been so expensive. 5 The students were warned not to do that again. 6 There must be better hotels than this one in the city. 7 Students must pay all course fees before the course begins. 8 The last time I went to Oxford was at least ten years ago. 9 My mother is the same age as my father. 10 There's no point learning French because the language is not widely spoken.

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 4

1 Sarah had difficulty learning to read in Japanese. 2 The police had to find out who the fingerprints belonged to. 3 There is supposed to be a ghost in that house. 4 Take an umbrella in case it rains this afternoon. 5 You have haven't changed our last meeting ten years ago. 6 It was not necessary to rewrite the composition. 7 Toby accused me of taking his girlfriend. 8 The teacher asked Fredrick if English bored him. 9 The child was taught to read music by his grandfather. 10 I wish I could speak French fluently.

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 5

1 Ruth invited us/me/him/her/them to come for dinner at their house. 2 Ivan had no difficulty giving up smoking. 3 Stefania is someone whose suggestions are always useful. 4 The witness gave a detailed description of the assassin. 5 If only we could have seen Athens when we visited Greece. 6 We were told about the exhibits by a very interesting guide. 7 The test was so difficult that the students couldn't pass it. 8 My father had his car repaired by the mechanic in the town centre. 9 If the teacher had not helped me, I would not have passed the exam. 10 Cats are said to have nine lives.

FCE sentence transformation exercises - 6

1 The school trip to London has been put off until next week. 2 Meri did not mean to crash her father's car.
3 You should not have copied the homework from your friend. 4 It might not be easy for you to understand

phrasal verbs. 5 Paolo had his operation done by the best surgeon in town. 6 I have not doubt that you'll be a fantastic teacher! 7 I have not visited London for seven years. 8 Isadora promised she would get home by midnight. 9 This school was set up by teachers from the British Council. 10 It took Chiara years to pass the First Certificate exam.

FCE Open Cloze practice - 1

(1) between (2) of (3) since (4) the (5) in (6) most (7) because/since (8) did (9) century (10) for (11) have (12) were (13) while (14) by (15) many

FCE Open Cloze practice - 2

(1) as (2) much/far (3) the (4) so (5) together/along (6) rather (7) who (8) those (9) some (10) such (11) which (12) without (13) On (14) that (15) by/at

FCE Word Formation - 1

(1) affordable (2) varieties (3) innovation(s) (4) economical (5) ensuring (6) quickly (7) especially (8) comparisons (9) unlikely (10) tasty

FCE Error Correction - 1

(1) a (2) are (3) which (4) OK (5) OK (6) can (7) OK (8) been (9) OK (10) the (11) being (12) OK (13) down (14) the (15) of

Negative prefixes – 1

1 uncomfortable 2 impatient 3 dishonest 4 unlucky 5 informal 6 impossible 7 unpopular 8 unlock 9 disappear 10 disagree 11 illegal 12 impolite 13 dislike / unlike 14 illogical 15 inconvenient

Negative prefixes – 2

1 infrequent 2 immature 3 illegible 4 immoral 5 irregular 6 unbelievable 7 disapprove 8 incurable 9 unfamiliar 10 ungrateful 11 irrelevant 12 independent 13 irresponsible 14 inaccurate 15 irresistible

Adjective suffixes – 1

1 boring 2 dependable 3 attractive 4 decisive 5 explanatory 6 entertaining 7 destructive 8 readable 9 agreeable 10 enjoyable 11 educational 12 creative 13 protective 14 suitable 15 critical

Adjective suffixes – 2

1 rainy 2 mountainous 3 artistic 4 scientific 5 practical 6 energetic 7 comfortable 8 infectious 9 valuable 10 successful 11 weekly 12 dangerous 13 democratic 14 musical 15 peaceful

Adjective suffixes – 3

1 friendly 2 grassy 3 religious 4 courageous 5 famous 6 sympathetic 7 alcoholic 8 distant 9 literary 10 political 11 peaceful 12 fashionable 13 profitable 14 medical 15 dramatic

Verb suffixes and prefixes

1 bleed 2 prove 3 frighten 4 encourage 5 endanger 6 strengthen 7 widen 8 lengthen 9 sweeten 10 deepen 11 weaken 12 worsen 13 brighten 14 widen 15 deafen

Nouns formed from adjectives - 1

1 importance 2 fame 3 heat 4 truth 5 poverty 6 sadness 7 safety 8 freedom 9 anger 10 efficiency 11 curiosity 12 stupidity 13 perfection 14 excitement 15 happiness

Nouns formed from adjectives - 2

1 wealth 2 hunger 3 youth 4 height 5 warmth 6 silence 7 patience 8 popularity 9 kindness 10 generosity
11 difficulty 12 laziness 13 length 14 intelligence 15 terror

Nouns formed from adjectives - 3

1 cruelty 2 necessity 3 arrogance 4 illness 5 weakness 6 frequency 7 privacy 8 depth 9 width 10 strength
11 boredom 12 health 13 confidence 14 innocence 15 violence

Confusing words - 2

1 clothes 2 meet 3 bored 4 tests 5 factory 6 examine 7 terrific 8 switch off 9 argument 10 relatives
11 village 12 subject

Make or do?

1 do homework 2 do an exam 3 make a mistake 4 make a decision 5 make money 6 do the shopping
7 make a film 8 make progress 9 do your best 10 do housework 11 make a suggestion 12 make a profit or a
loss

Make or do?

1 do the ironing 2 do the washing 3 make an effort 4 make a decision 5 do something stupid
6 do an exercise 7 make a film 8 make a noise 9 make dinner 10 do your duty 11 do the dishes
12 make a point

First and second conditionals

1 If I was rich I'd buy a house. 2 If I had more time I'd study conditionals 3 If I have time, I'll help you with
your homework 4 If you could live anywhere, which country would you choose? 5 He won't pass his exam
unless he studies much harder 6 I would marry her but she won't agree. 7 If I could change my career, I'd
be a cook. 8 When my English is better I'm going to work in London

First and second conditionals

1 I would 2 had 3 help 4 could 5 studies 6 marry 7 I'd 8 is

Present perfect simple or continuous?

1 I've been trying 2 been thinking 3 been cycling 4 I've been going 5 has been promoted 6 we've been
redecorating it 7 has promised 8 been preparing 9 has gone up 10 haven't improved
11 has tried 12 been trying

Gerund or infinitive?

1 enjoy doing 2 agree to do 3 learn to do 4 avoid doing 5 choose to do 6 practise doing 7 promise to do
8 offer to do 9 want to do 10 finish doing

Gerund or infinitive? - 2

1 suggest doing 2 fail to do 3 prepare to do 4 decide to do 5 finish doing 6 hope to do 7 delay doing
8 threaten doing/to do 9 end up doing/to do 10 expect doing/to do

Gerunds and infinitives (with different meanings!)

1 taking 2 seeing 3 to inform 4 to do 5 to get 6 to get 7 talking 8 kissing 9 studying 10 to hang
11 to graduate 12 washing

Active and passive adjectives

1 exciting 2 interested 3 terrified 4 boring 5 fascinating 6 depressed 7 annoyed 8 annoying
9 bored 10 amusing 11 excited 12 entertaining

Dependent prepositions

1 in 2 with 3 of 4 of 5 of 6 of 7 to 8 for 9 of 10 into 11 - 12 with

Prepositions of movement

1 to 2 in 3 into 4 out of 5 up to 6 away 7 from 8 through 9 over 10 to 11 - 12 -

Extreme adjectives

1.D 2.C 3.H 4.F 5.G 6.B 7.E 8.A

Wish

1. incorrect 2. correct 3. correct 4. incorrect 5. correct 6. incorrect 7. correct 8. incorrect 9. incorrect 10. correct
11. incorrect 12. incorrect 13. correct 14. correct 15. incorrect

Wish - 2

1. had studied 2. had become 3. was/were 4. could win 5. would study 6. hadn't given 7. could fly 8.
was/were 9. could leave 10. was/were 11. could go 12. would stop 13. could stay 14. had gone 15.
was/were

Order of adjectives

1 They have just bought a beautiful vintage sports car 2 Susie came to work wearing shiny black leather
boots 3 I'd like a long cold drink, please 4 He opened his brand-new portable personal computer
5 It was a lovely sunny summer's day 6 John was killed by an angry African elephant 7 We bought an
antique wooden coffee table 8 Mother hates the cold grey depressing English winter

Used to or Would?

1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. false 7. true 8. true 9. true 10. true 11. true 12. false 13. true 14.
false 15. true

Basic future forms

1. a timetabled event 2. a plan 3. a prediction 4. a timetabled event 5. an arrangement 6. a plan
7. a prediction 8. a plan 9. an arrangement 10. a plan 11. a prediction 12. a timetabled event
13. an arrangement 14. a prediction 15. a plan

Basic Future Forms - 2

1. going 2. will 3. are 4. to 5. will 6. do 7. renting 8. am 9. will 10. is 11. are 12. will 13. going

Future time clauses

1. when 2. in case 3. if 4. unless 5. in case 6. if 7. in case 8. unless 9. in case 10. if 11. in case

Test your verb forms

1. have done 2. was raining 3. had gone 4. will rain 5. to resign 6. was walking 7. have been trying
8. might 9. had to do 10. couldn't have 11. don't have to 12. have known 13. were 14. weren't the students
told 15. is being built

Test your verb forms - 2

1. have been 2. thought 3. will have gone 4. will be 5. to get 6. was doing 7. have been trying

8. might 9. had to go 10. couldn't have 11. don't have to 12. have lived 13. wouldn't
14. didn't you tell me 15. being built

Test your verb forms - 3

1. have visited 2. were talking 3. have done 4. will be 5. to speak 6. watched 7. have been studying 8. might
9. had to 10. shouldn't have 11. mustn't 12. been doing 13. wouldn't 14. wanted 15. is being made