

THE WORLD'S BEST-SELLING GRAMMAR SERIES

ADVANCED GRAMMAR IN USE

A self-study reference and
practice book for advanced
learners of English

with answers

Fourth Edition

Martin Hewings



CAMBRIDGE



Includes eBook
with audio



Includes
Online Tests

Key to Additional exercises

1

- 1 b 'm not promising / don't promise / didn't promise
- 2 a was reading / read
b read
- 3 a were expecting / expected
b are expecting / expect
- 4 a owns (or 'own')
b owned / owns
- 5 a 'm considering / was considering / considered
b consider
- 6 a tells / told
b tell / told
- 7 a phoned
b was phoning / phoned
- 8 a 's always putting / puts
b 's constantly putting / puts
- 9 a prefer
b preferred
- 10 a weighs
b was weighing

2

- 1 a + (i) or (ii) b + (ii)
- 2 a + (ii) b + (i)
- 3 a + (i) or (ii) b + (i)
- 4 a + (ii) b + (i)
- 5 a + (i) or (ii) b + (ii)
- 6 a + (i) b + (ii)
- 7 a + (i) b + (ii)
- 8 a + (ii)
b + (i) (b + (ii) is also correct grammatically, but it is unlikely to be used; it suggests that it is difficult to get good pasta in Italy, which is, of course, not the case!)

3

- 1 'had discussed' is also possible, but less likely as the duration of the discussions is emphasised
- 2 His condition **had improved** considerably when I saw him in hospital last night. ('improved' would be unlikely as it would suggest that his condition improved *because* I saw him last night)
- 3 It was announced that the Toulouse train **had been delayed** by ten minutes. ('was delayed' is also possible with a similar meaning)
- 4 Thomas **had been dieting** for a month when he came to stay with us, and we noticed immediately that he had already lost a lot of weight.
- 5 Victoria **had been expected to win** comfortably, but she finished third. ('was expected' is also possible with a similar meaning)

- 6 When I reversed the car out of the garage, I **damaged** the rear number plate.
- 7 Andrei **was promoted** last week.
- 8 The tax authorities **had been investigating** Rentpool for a number of months when they arrested the chairman. ('had investigated' is also possible, but less likely as the duration of the investigation is emphasised)
- 9 The Minister **angered** her colleagues when she criticised them during her speech yesterday.
- 10 Emilia **had already suggested** that the money should be spent on new tablet computers for the school.

4

- A
1 ✓ ('you'll' is also possible)
2 I'll (= 'I will' or 'I shall')
- B
1 I'm going to build / I'm building
2 I'll give
- C
1 Will / Are you going to be able to / Are you able to
2 we're going to have / we're having
3 I'll
4 ✓
- D
1 is going (more likely than 'is going to go')
2 isn't (is not) coming / isn't (is not) going to come / won't come
3 we'll see / we're going to see
4 ✓
- E
1 I'm taking / I'm going to take / I'll take
2 ✓
3 more likely is 'It's at 4:15' as this is part of a timetable
4 It'll take
5 'we're going to have' is more likely
6 'I'll stay' is more likely if the decision is made at the moment of speaking
- 5
1 ought to have asked; would have been
2 should; 'd better
3 won't; can't; used to
4 can't; must have
5 mustn't; can
6 wouldn't; needn't have worried
7 should; would
8 should; may
9 must; could
10 will be able to; might
11 couldn't; didn't have to
12 don't need to; can

6

- The agent (after 'by ...') is given only where it is likely to be included. Where it might either be included or left out, it is written in brackets.
- A **The Prime Minister is being encouraged** to sack the Environment Minister, Maria Long, after **it was revealed** that she had received payments from a major oil company. However, in a statement today, the Prime Minister said: 'I **am told** (by my advisors) / I **am advised** that Mrs Long **was paid** the money (by the company) [*Note the word order: not '... by the company the money ...'*] before she joined the government. I have no intention of dismissing her.'
 - B A tropical storm has caused severe flooding in the city of Chittagong in southern Bangladesh. Although **there are understood to be (or it is understood that there are / have been)** no casualties, **many thousands of people have been made homeless** (by the floods), and **the damage to property is estimated** as running into millions of dollars.
 - C Protesters have continued to block the construction of the new ring road by tying themselves to trees along the proposed route. (Police say that) **The protesters have been given** two days to leave the area or **they will be arrested** (by the police).
 - D Conservation groups have demanded that **the nuclear power station should be closed down** (by the government) after a report which said that **unacceptable levels of radiation have been found** (by investigators) in the local area.
 - E The Commissioner of the Dublin police force has revealed that **a death threat has been received** (by the police) against the life of President Nabon, who is visiting the capital this weekend. He says that **the threat is being taken** very seriously. **It is expected** that security levels will be increased during the President's visit.
 - F **A man was found** injured on a Scottish hillside this morning. **It is thought** that he fell while coming down a hillside in bad weather. **He is being treated** in hospital for leg and head injuries. [*We can assume that medical staff would treat him in hospital, so there is no need to mention the agent here.*] **He was reported**

missing last night when he failed to return home after a day's walking.

- G And now football. **There is expected to be** (or **It is expected that there will be**) a record crowd at tonight's match between Barcelona and Real Madrid. **It is reported that the Barcelona players will be given** a huge financial bonus (by the club) if they win and **it has even been suggested** that **they might be paid** as much as €50,000 each (by the club).

7

- 1 on paying
- 2 by asking
- 3 his saying / him saying
- 4 appointed
- 5 count
- 6 at me to tidy
- 7 to visit
- 8 wearing children's clothes / children's clothes
- 9 their cat
- 10 forcing
- 11 her wearing / wearing
- 12 to appear
- 13 let
- 14 to hearing
- 15 entitle her to
- 16 waited for
- 17 noticed a man take
- 18 invited
- 19 tell / telling
- 20 looking
- 21 talked
- 22 to living
- 23 me from using
- 24 raise

8

- 2 We were disappointed with Karen's decision not to go to university next year. / ... Karen's decision that she wouldn't go / wasn't going / isn't going to university next year.
- 3 Considerable media attention has been focused on Professor Adams's prediction that the Earth will / would pass through the tail of a comet within the next five years.
- 4 The company has carried out its threat to dismiss the strikers / ... that it would dismiss the strikers (if they didn't return to work).
- 5 Nicky decided to follow her boss's advice that she should delegate more of her work to her secretary. / ... her boss's advice to delegate more of her work to her secretary.
- 6 Jason didn't turn up until eleven, despite his promise to pick me up at ten. / ... his promise that he would pick me up at ten.

- 7 I wasn't surprised by Rob's conclusion that Professor Jones doesn't know what he is talking about. / ... Rob's conclusion that Professor Jones didn't know what he was talking about.
- 8 We decided to ignore Dan's complaint that his dinner was cold.
- 9 I was astonished by their refusal to negotiate over the ownership of the land.
- 10 The Health Minister has issued a warning to keep small children indoors until pollution levels have decreased. / ... a warning that small children should be kept indoors until pollution levels have decreased.
- 11 I was surprised by her confession that she has / had never used a computer before.
- 12 When I asked Zeb where Bethany was, his reply was that he didn't know.

9

- 1 wants
- 2 are
- 3 live
- 4 points
- 5 prefer / prefers
- 6 love / loves (although a plural verb is more grammatical)
- 7 claim
- 8 go
- 9 comes
- 10 is / are
- 11 is / are
- 12 shuts
- 13 suspect
- 14 are
- 15 appears
- 16 are
- 17 is / are (although a plural is preferred in formal contexts)
- 18 plan / plans
- 19 is
- 20 provides (more likely than 'provide' in this formal context)
- 21 get / gets
- 22 is
- 23 speak / speaks
- 24 has / have
- 25 are
- 26 have
- 27 has
- 28 isn't
- 29 are
- 30 is

10

- 1 a a / one (informally, we could also say '... for the week')
- b a / one
- c one ('one' can complete all three sentences)

- 2 a A / The; b a; c an (a / an can complete all three sentences)
- 3 a the / -; b the; c The (the can complete all three sentences)
- 4 a the / -; b some / -; c - (- can complete all three sentences)
- 5 a the / -; b some / -; c some / - (- can complete all three sentences)
- 6 a - / Some; b -; c - (- can complete all three sentences)
- 7 a The / An; b the; c the (the can complete all three sentences)
- 8 a The / A; b a / one (informally, we could also say '... for the night ...'); c a (a can complete all three sentences)
- 9 a the / -; b -; c - (- can complete all three sentences)
- 10 a a / -; b a; c a (a can complete all three sentences)

11

- 2 Carla's restaurant, which serves a range of Mediterranean dishes, is very good value. (some people would use 'that' as an alternative to 'which')
- 3 The New Zealand rugby team, all of whose members weigh over 100 kilos, are clear favourites to win the match.
- 4 Chloe brought home a kitten (which / that) she'd found in the park.
- 5 The story is about a teenage boy whose ambition is to become an astronaut.
- 6 Paul has got a job with Empirico, whose main product is electric light bulbs.
- 7 Politicians should give more consideration to the working people (who / that / whom) they represent.
- 8 Among the group of people was Professor Fischer, who / whom I had last seen in Munich 20 years earlier.
- 9 I live on a small road which / that leads down to the river.
- 10 Monet's earlier paintings, many of which have never been seen in the USA before, are in a new exhibition in New York.
- 11 Ian McIver, whose first job was selling vegetables in a market, has become managing director of Europe's largest food retailer.
- 12 Kaspar has a new girlfriend who / that works in the library.
- 13 My Volkswagen Golf, which I bought in 2006, is a very reliable car. (some people would use 'that' as an alternative to 'which')
- 14 Bronwen Brookes, after whom the Brookes art gallery is named, will be present at its official opening. /

Key to Additional exercises

Bronwen Brookes, who(m) the Brookes gallery is named after, will ...

12

- 1 did
- 2 doing so / so doing
- 3 promised he would
- 4 appears so
- 5 do
- 6 have / have done
- 7 didn't want to
- 8 do ('do so' is unlikely in this informal context)
- 9 doubt that he will
- 10 don't suppose so / suppose not
- 11 want to / want
- 12 has
- 13 such a dilemma
- 14 do
- 15 afford to
- 16 expect so
- 17 suspect not
- 18 hope not
- 19 might have / might
- 20 told me so
- 21 determined to / determined
- 22 to be
- 23 guess not
- 24 might do / might be

13

Suggested improvements are given

- a *Every so often* I leave work **early** (✓) (or I leave work **early every so often**) and go to a performance in the local concert hall. It's very close to my office in the building **opposite**. *Usually* (✓) they are **rather** good, but yesterday's, given by a singer and pianist, was a **total** (✓) disaster. The singer began to sing **with wonderful control**. But when the pianist started to play, it sounded awful. At first I thought he was playing **badly**, but then it became obvious that the piano was **completely** out of tune. They stopped and discussed the problem **briefly** (or ... and **briefly** discussed the problem). *Clearly*, they couldn't continue (or They **clearly** couldn't continue), and they left the stage **unhappily** (✓). *Naturally* (✓), all the people **present** felt sorry for them. I'm sure the person **responsible** for tuning the piano will be severely reprimanded.
- b I was **just** going out to work this morning when the postman pushed a letter **through my letterbox**. It was from Mara, who writes **from time to time** (✓). The letter said that she has to come to Bristol to visit her uncle, **who is unwell**. She is one of his few **remaining** (✓) relatives. She wants us

to meet and asked if I could suggest a **possible** time. Well, I haven't seen her **for a couple of years**, so I was really pleased. We **first** (✓) met at university. We have **similar** interests (or *Our interests are alike*), so we **always** find a lot to talk about. The photos **included** in the letter showed that she hadn't changed since I **last** (✓) saw her. I spent so long reading the letter that I was **really** late for work.

14

- 3 + b Johan must nearly two metres tall, whereas his wife is really small. / Whereas Johan must be nearly two metres tall, his wife is really small. / His wife is really small, whereas Johan must be nearly two metres tall. / Whereas his wife is really small, Johan must be nearly two metres tall.
- 4 + j There had been a lot of publicity about the meeting. Even so, only about 100 people attended.
- 5 + e I can't afford a coat like that. Besides, I don't like the style.
- 6 + h I'm determined to finish the report tonight, even if I have to stay at work until midnight. / Even if I have to stay at work until midnight I'm determined to finish the report.
- 7 + g Make sure you catch the last bus at 11:00. Otherwise, you'll have to walk all the way from the station.
- 8 + a Although I found the film boring, I stayed until the end. / I found the film boring, although I stayed until the end.
- 9 + i She hid the letter between the pages of a book so that her husband would never find it. / So that her husband would never find it, she hid the letter between the pages of a book.
- 10 + c In order to prepare for the marathon, I've been running about 200 kilometres a week. / I've been running about 200 kilometres a week in order to prepare for the marathon.

15

- 1 ... although I know that you **approve of** it.
- 2 There seems to be little **likelihood of** Williamson winning Wimbledon because of her **inability to** play well on grass tennis courts.
- 3 Our plan is to **split** the organisation **up** into a number of small units. (or '**split up** the organisation into'. Note that 'split the organisation into' [without 'up'] is also possible.) This will improve our **prospects of** competing with more specialised companies.

- 4 I **ran into / across** Danny in town the other day. He **asked for** your email address, so he'll probably be in touch with you.
- 5 Jack takes great **pride in** never **throwing** anything **away** ('throwing away anything' is also possible, but less likely).
- 6 Although Professor Martinez **knows** a great deal **about** meteorology, even he can't **account for** the unusual weather we have been having over the last few weeks.
- 7 There has been a great **improvement in** the behaviour of children in the school. This has **resulted from** the headteacher's **idea of** involving them in decision-making.
- 8 Even though Charlotte didn't **act on** my advice and follow a career in medicine, I'm full of **admiration for** her **determination to** train to be a vet.

16

- 2 Only if an official complaint is made will the police investigate the matter further.
- 3 So complicated were the instructions, ...
- 4 Had we known how ill Rob was, ...
- 5 Such was the strength of the wind that ... (or So strong was the wind that ...)
- 6 Seldom did she regret her lack of formal education, ...
- 7 Only in an emergency should you phone for an ambulance. (or Only if there is an emergency should you phone for an ambulance.)
- 8 Not for one moment was there any / a disagreement between us.
- 9 Were it not for financial assistance from the government, ...
- 10 Hardly had they finished eating before a waiter started to clear away the plates.
- 11 Under no circumstances should children be allowed into the room without adult supervision.
- 12 Should the bridge ever be built, ...

Key to Study planner

Tenses

1.1	B
1.2	D
1.3	C
1.4	A, B
1.5	C
1.6	A
1.7	D
1.8	B
1.9	A, C
1.10	C
1.11	A
1.12	B
1.13	B, D
1.14	C
1.15	B, C

The future

2.1	C
2.2	D
2.3	B, D
2.4	A, D
2.5	C
2.6	B
2.7	A
2.8	D
2.9	B, C
2.10	C, D
2.11	C

Modals and semi-modals

3.1	C
3.2	B
3.3	A
3.4	D
3.5	C, D
3.6	B, D
3.7	B
3.8	C
3.9	A, C
3.10	B, C
3.11	D
3.12	A

Linking verbs, passives, questions

4.1	C, D
4.2	B
4.3	A, C
4.4	B, C
4.5	B
4.6	C
4.7	A, D
4.8	D
4.9	B
4.10	C

Verb complementation: what follows verbs

5.1	D
5.2	A, B
5.3	C
5.4	B
5.5	C, D

5.6	A
5.7	A

Reporting

6.1	C
6.2	A
6.3	D
6.4	B
6.5	B, D
6.6	A
6.7	C
6.8	B, D
6.9	B, C
6.10	A, C

Nouns

7.1	B
7.2	B, D
7.3	C
7.4	A, D
7.5	A, C
7.6	B, D
7.7	A, D
7.8	D
7.9	A

Articles, determiners and quantifiers

8.1	B
8.2	C
8.3	A
8.4	B
8.5	A, D
8.6	C
8.7	D
8.8	A, C
8.9	B
8.10	B, D
8.11	A
8.12	C
8.13	D
8.14	B
8.15	A, C
8.16	A
8.17	B
8.18	B
8.19	D
8.20	B

Relative clauses and other types of clause

9.1	D
9.2	A, B
9.3	B, C, D
9.4	B
9.5	C, D
9.6	A, C
9.7	A
9.8	B
9.9	C
9.10	B

Pronouns, substitution and leaving out words

10.1	D
------	---

10.2	B, D
10.3	C, D
10.4	A, B
10.5	C, D
10.6	B
10.7	C, D
10.8	D
10.9	A, B, D
10.10	A

Adjectives and adverbs

11.1	B
11.2	B, C
11.3	A, C
11.4	D
11.5	C
11.6	A
11.7	A, C, D
11.8	B
11.9	C
11.10	B (in informal speech only), C, D
11.11	A
11.12	A (in informal speech only), B, C
11.13	D
11.14	A, B
11.15	C
11.16	A, C
11.17	A, D
11.18	B, C

Adverbial clauses and conjunctions

12.1	B
12.2	A
12.3	A
12.4	C, D
12.5	A, D
12.6	B, C
12.7	A, D
12.8	B, D
12.9	C
12.10	C, D
12.11	B
12.12	A, D
12.13	A, B, C
12.14	A

Prepositions

13.1	A
13.2	D
13.3	A, B
13.4	A, D
13.5	B, C
13.6	A
13.7	C

Organising information

14.1	B
14.2	C
14.3	B
14.4	B, D
14.5	A
14.6	B, C

Key to Exercises

UNIT 1

1.1

- 2 a 'm (am) measuring
b measures
- 3 a doubt
b doubt
- 4 a is currently attracting ('attracts' is also possible)
b attract
- 5 a doesn't like
b 'm (am) not liking ('don't like' is also possible)
- 6 a 're (are) fitting
b doesn't fit
- 7 a feels
b 'm (am) not feeling ('don't feel' is also possible)
- 8 a consists of ('consists only of' would also be possible)
b consists of
- 9 a 's (is) sounding ('sounds' is also possible)
b sounds
- 10 a 's (is) having
b has

1.2

- 1 apologise / ~~'m apologising~~
- 2 admit / ~~'m admitting~~
- 3 don't suggest / 'm not suggesting (both possible)
- 4 now realise / 'm now realising (both possible)
- 5 confess / ~~'m confessing~~
- 6 ~~consider~~ / 'm considering
- 7 do you find / are you finding (both possible)
- 8 know / ~~'m knowing~~
- 9 don't guarantee / 'm not guaranteeing (both possible)
- 10 promise / ~~'m promising~~

UNIT 2

2.1

- 1 shoots, are attacking
- 2 arrives, is waiting, says
- 3 is playing, stands, starts

2.2

Possible answers

- 2 I gather Vegecorp are going to sack a thousand workers.
- 3 I understand we're going to have a new public holiday for the President's birthday.
- 4 Ed tells me Bruno's crashed his car again.
- 5 Julia says she's got a new job.
- 6 They say they've identified a gene which causes some people to overeat.

2.3

- 2 You're forever asking me for money.
- 3 You're constantly criticising my driving.
- 4 You're continually changing your mind.
- 5 You're forever moaning about (your) work.

2.4

The most likely verbs are given:

- 1 a we're (are) usually eating ('we usually eat' is also possible)
b don't eat
- 2 a plays ('is playing' is also possible)
b 're (are) constantly playing ('constantly play' is also possible)
- 3 a I'm normally taking ('I normally take' is also possible. It would suggest, however, that this is the time they leave home. Present continuous suggests that they are on the way to school at 8:30.)
b takes

UNIT 3

3.1

- 1 went
- 2 've (have) had
- 3 wore
- 4 've (have) spent
- 5 overslept
- 6 haven't read

3.2

- 1 hasn't wanted – fell
- 2 has worked – hasn't had
- 3 rescued – has been
- 4 has happened – spoke
- 5 have been able – have felt
- 6 has improved – has been

3.3

- 1 a ~~signed~~ 've (have) signed
b signed ✓
- 2 a ~~finished~~ 've (have) finished
b finished ✓
- 3 a got ✓
b ~~got~~ have got
- 4 a heard ✓
b ~~heard~~ 've (have) heard

3.4

The most appropriate tenses are given

- 1 has visited
- 2 has closed (or has been closed; present perfect passive) – died
- 3 has dropped – has fallen
- 4 have been stolen (present perfect passive) – insisted – held

UNIT 4

4.1

- 2 was hoping – gave
- 3 lived – was spending / was living – spent
- 4 started – was checking in
- 5 was looking – saw
- 6 came – was showing
- 7 was playing – broke
- 8 went off – lit
- 9 wasn't listening ('didn't listen' is also possible) – was explaining ('explained' is also possible)
- 10 added – tasted
- 11 wasn't watching ('didn't watch' is also possible) – was dreaming ('dreamt' is also possible)
- 12 pushed – ran

4.2

- 1 'was getting' and 'got' are both possible. The past simple suggests that one event followed the other: I got in and then the lights went off. The past continuous suggests that the lights went off as I was in the process of getting ready to get into the bath.
- 4 'was checking in' or 'checked in' are both possible with a similar meaning. Using the past continuous presents 'checking in' as the background event which was going on as the couple started to chat to him.
- 7 'was playing' and 'played' are both possible. The past continuous suggests that this was a temporary rather than a regular arrangement.
- 11 'didn't watch' and 'dreamt' are also possible. However, the past continuous emphasises that 'not watching' and 'dreaming' went on at the same time and seems more likely here.

4.3

- 1 was buying
- 2 saw
- 3 turned
- 4 was slowly putting (Past simple in 3 and past continuous in 4 seem most likely here as 'turned round' describes a completed action and 'was slowly putting' describes the action that was going on at that time. However, past continuous is also possible in 3 and past simple is also possible in 4.)
- 5 was carrying
- 6 walked
- 7 picked up
- 8 thought
- 9 was looking

- 10 dropped
- 11 had
- 12 noticed
- 13 was watching
- 14 hurried
- 15 were walking / walked (similar meaning)
- 16 ran

UNIT 5

5.1

events	order events are mentioned in text	order of events
I moved...	2	2
I learnt...	5	6
The property developer decided...	9	8
I heard...	8	9
I first saw the old house	1	3
A property developer bought it	6	4
I nearly gave up...	7	7
I put together enough money...	4	5
It was empty	3	1

The first past 'point of reference' is 'When I first saw the old house'. Events before this are in the past perfect: 'I had just moved'... 'It had been empty'.

The second past 'point of reference' is when 'I learnt...'. Events before this are in the past perfect: 'I had put together'... 'had bought'. Notice that we could use 'I put together' here as the order of events is made clear by 'By the time...'.

The third past 'point of reference' is '... when I heard that the house was for sale again'. Events before this are in the past perfect: 'I had nearly given up'... 'The property developer had decided...'.

5.2

- 1 had met
- 2 had visited / visited
- 3 had taken / took
- 4 had seen
- 5 had lost
- 6 had found
- 7 had cheated / cheated
- 8 had made up
- 9 had gone / went
- 10 hadn't heard

- 11 had finished / finished
- 12 had eaten (Note: In North American English 'ate' would also be possible.)

5.3

- 2 Lara hadn't intended to become a dentist ...
- 3 I had expected the operation to be painful ...
- 4 I hadn't thought of cooking rabbit ...
- 5 He hadn't meant to insult her ... (or He hadn't meant it to be an insult to her ...)

UNIT 6

6.1

- 1 a 's (has) been staying ('has stayed' is also possible)
b 've (have) stayed
- 2 a have been stopping ('have stopped' is also possible)
b has stopped
- 3 a haven't read
b 've (have) been reading ('have read' is also possible)
- 4 a has been giving ('has given' is also possible)
b has given
- 5 a haven't swum
b 've (have) been swimming
- 6 a have been putting ('have put' is also possible)
b has (or 'have') put
- 8 a has disappeared
b have been disappearing ('have disappeared' is also possible)

6.2

- a
- 1 ~~has been claiming~~ has claimed
- 2 ~~have been dying~~ died
- 3 have been making ✓ ('have made' is also possible)
- 4 ~~have been producing~~ 've (have) produced
- 5 ~~have been awarding~~ awarded
- 6 have been looking ✓ ('have looked' and 'looked' are also possible)
- 7 have also been exploring ✓ ('have also explored' and 'also explored' are also possible)
- 8 ~~has been making~~ has / have made / made
- b
- 1 ~~has been investing~~ invested
- 2 ~~has been announcing~~ has announced
- 3 has been increasing ✓ ('has increased' is also possible)
- 4 has been running ✓ ('has run' is also possible)
- 5 has been neglecting ✓ ('has neglected' is also possible)
- 6 has been cutting ✓ ('has cut' is also possible)
- 7 ~~have been finding~~ have found

- 8 have been planning ✓ ('have planned' is also possible)
- 9 ~~have been speaking~~ spoke
- 10 ~~have also been writing~~ have also written / also wrote

UNIT 7

7.1

- 1 a had only been working ('had only worked' is also possible)
b had finally worked
- 2 a had carried
b had been carrying ('had carried' is also possible)
- 3 a had applied
b had been applying ('had applied' is also possible)
- 4 a had flown
b had been flying

7.2

- 1 had been trying ('had tried' is also possible)
- 2 had visited
- 3 had cost
- 4 had been writing ('had written' is also possible)
- 5 had been worrying ('had worried' is also possible)
- 6 had arrived
- 7 had always believed
- 8 had been talking

The past continuous is more likely in 8 (We were talking ...).

7.3

- 1 ✓
- 2 had fallen
- 3 ✓ (Note that 'What happened?' is also possible)
- 4 had just heard
- 5 ✓
- 6 had been fishing
- 7 ✓
- 8 hadn't wanted
- 9 ✓
- 10 had collapsed

UNIT 8

8.1

The most likely verbs and tenses are given.

- 2 got / arrived
- 3 feel / am feeling (Present simple and present continuous have a similar meaning here.)
- 4 go
- 5 know
- 6 spent
- 7 texted
- 8 was waiting
- 9 got
- 10 felt / was feeling (Past simple and past continuous have a similar meaning here.)

Key to Exercises

- 11 got
- 12 enjoys / is enjoying (Present simple and present continuous have a similar meaning here, although the present continuous may suggest that she is not living in Adelaide permanently.)
- 13 is looking
- 14 seems
- 15 doesn't get on / isn't getting on (Present simple and present continuous have a similar meaning here, although the present continuous suggests that this is a temporary problem.)
- 16 complain / are constantly complaining (Note the word order.)
- 17 is starting
- 18 asked
- 19 am looking
- 20 hear / heard (Present simple and past simple have a similar meaning here.)

8.2

The most likely tenses are given.

- 2 said ('has said' is also possible, but less likely here)
- 3 had heard (heard)
- 4 returned (had returned)
- 5 had come (came)
- 6 was (had been)
- 7 left
- 8 appointed
- 9 finished
- 10 have won
- 11 accused
- 12 has disappointed
- 13 has spent

8.3

- 1 'Has he had' or 'Has he been having' are more likely
- 2 ✓
- 3 thought (has thought)
- 4 had been working (has been working)
- 5 had been trying
- 6 did you go
- 7 heard
- 8 ✓ ('went' is also possible)
- 9 ✓ ('checked' is also possible)
- 10 have said / said
- 11 ✓ ('have given' is also possible)
- 12 have told ('told' is also possible)

UNIT 9

9.1

- 2 ✓ (prediction based on opinion / past experience)
- 3 ✓ (decision made at moment of speaking)
- 4 ~~Will you take up~~ Are you going to take up (prediction based on present evidence)
- 5 ✓ (prediction based on opinion / past experience)

- 6 ~~It be~~ 's going to be (decision already made)
- 7 ~~It have~~ 're going to have (prediction based on present evidence)
- 8 ~~It sell~~ 're going to sell (prediction based on present evidence)
- 9 ~~It cut~~ 'm going to cut (decision already made)
- 10 ~~It be sick~~ 's going to be sick (prediction based on present evidence); 'll feel ✓ (prediction based on opinion / past experience)
- 11 ~~It leave~~ 'm going to leave (decision already made); will you tell ✓ (or 'are you going to tell'; asking about something planned); 'll try ✓ (decision made at moment of speaking)
- 12 will be ✓ (prediction based on opinion); ~~will rain~~ 's going to rain (prediction based on evidence) 'll sort out ✓ (decision made at moment of speaking)
- 13 ✓ (decision made at moment of speaking)
- 14 ✓ (decision made at moment of speaking)
- 15 ✓ (prediction based on opinion / past experience)
- 16 ~~It build~~ 'm going to build (decision already made)

9.2

Example verbs are given

- 2 're going to plant (main clause action does not depend on action in the if-clause)
- 3 'll hurt / 're going to hurt (conditional – negative)
- 4 will ... buy (request)
- 5 will start / stop (logical consequence)
- 6 'm going to see (main clause action does not depend on action in the if-clause)
- 7 'll be sacked / 's going to be sacked (conditional – negative)
- 8 'll hear (ability)

UNIT 10

10.1

- 1 get (fixed event; 'will get' is also possible)
- 2 will look after (less routine arrangement)
- 3 rains (with 'in case')
- 4 will give out (less routine arrangement)
- 5 goes (fixed event; 'will go' is also possible)
- 6 starts (fixed event; 'will start' is also possible)
- 7 stops (with 'provided')
- 8 change (with 'what if')
- 9 will miss (prediction)
- 10 lend (with 'unless')

- 11 play (or 'plays') (fixed event; 'will play' is also possible)
- 12 will accept (prediction)
- 13 want (with 'supposing')
- 14 read (with 'by the time')

10.2

- 1 (c) ~~is leaving~~ (prediction perhaps based on opinion, experience or present evidence). 'Will leave' and 'is going to leave' have a similar meaning here.
- 2 (a) ~~will buy~~ (planned future event). 'I'm going to buy' suggests an intention without a definite arrangement; 'I'm buying' suggests a definite arrangement – perhaps the speaker has bought the car and is simply picking it up next week.
- 3 (b) ~~are going to pick~~; (c) ~~are picking~~ (offer; decision made at moment of speaking)
- 4 (a) ~~will drive~~ (planned future event). 'I'm going to drive' suggests a personal intention; 'I'm driving' suggests a more definite arrangement – perhaps the speaker has been told to go there by their employer.
- 5 (c) ~~is cutting~~ (permanent future situation). 'Will cut' and 'is going to cut' have a similar meaning here.
- 6 (b) ~~am going to call~~; (c) ~~am calling~~ (promise; decision made at time of speaking)
- 7 (a) ~~will serve~~ (planned future event). As the present continuous for the future suggests a definite arrangement, using 'I am serving lunch' in this context suggests '... and I am not changing what I plan to do', perhaps showing some irritation or annoyance.
- 8 (c) ~~are starving~~ (no control over predicted event). 'Will starve' and 'are going to starve' have a similar meaning here. However, as 'will' is often used to talk about future facts, it may express more certainty in this context.

10.3

1

- 1 is joining ✓ joins X (will join ✓ is going to join ✓)
- 2 are liking X like X (will like ✓ are going to like ✓)
- 3 is coming ✓ comes ✓ (will come ✓ [but present continuous, present simple or 'be going to' are more natural here] is going to come ✓)
- 4 is giving X gives X (will give ✓ is going to give X)

2

- 1 is / are sacking ✓ sack X (will sack ✓ [but present continuous or 'be going to' are more natural here] is / are going to sack ✓)

- 2 are closing **X** close ✓ (will close **X** are going to close **X**)
 3 are building ✓ build **X** (will build ✓ [but present continuous or 'be going to' are more natural here] are going to build ✓)
 4 are seeing **X** see **X** (will see ✓ are going to see **X**)

UNIT 11

11.1

- 1 a will be leaving ('will leave' is also possible)
 b will leave
 2 a Will you be working ('Will you work' is also possible)
 b 'll work
 3 a won't be using ('won't use' is also possible)
 b won't use
 4 a 'll (will) give
 b will be giving ('will give' is also possible)
 5 a won't move
 b will be moving ('will move' is also possible)

11.2

- 2 If the company is making a profit by the end of the year then we will have achieved the objective we set ourselves when we took over.
 3 In two years' time Morneau will have been acting for 50 years, and shows no sign of retiring from the theatre. ('will have acted' is also possible)
 4 I am confident that I will have finished the report before the end of the week.
 5 This book on Proust is really difficult. On Saturday I will have been reading it for a month, and I'm still only half way.
 6 As delegates who arrived early will have been discovering, there have been some late changes to the conference programme. ('will have discovered' is also possible)
 7 I trust that you will have found the conference of some interest.

11.3

- 1 will have closed
 2 will be enjoying
 3 will be leaving
 4 will be arriving
 5 will have been
 6 will have been planning
 7 won't be spending
 8 will be keeping
 9 will all be going

UNIT 12

12.1

- 1 is to be staged ('will be staged' is also possible)

- 2 will stop
 3 is to merge / is to be merged ('will merge' or 'will be merged' are also possible)
 4 will rise
 5 is to be replaced ('will be replaced' is also possible)
 6 is to retire; is to be succeeded ('will retire' and 'will be succeeded' are also possible)
 7 will become
 8 are to receive ('will receive' is also possible)
 9 are to be created ('will be created' is also possible)
 10 will increase

12.2

- 1 are to have (see section B)
 2 is to start / is about to start (A/C)
 3 wins (B)
 4 enjoy (B)
 5 'm just about to go (C)
 6 recovers (B)
 7 is to keep (B)
 8 is to resign / is about to resign (C) ('is about to resign' emphasises that he will resign very soon)
 9 are about to get (C)
 10 is to be improved (B)

UNIT 13

13.1

- 3 due to return
 4 sure to provide
 5 set to launch
 6 on the verge of becoming
 7 on the point of signing
 8 sure to face
 9 due to undergo
 10 on the verge of quitting
 11 set to make
 12 on the brink of going

13.2

- 2 propose / 'm proposing to deal
 3 expect / 're expecting to finish
 4 aim / 'm aiming to study
 5 resolves to give up
 6 guarantee to find
 7 intend / 'm intending to move

13.3

- 1 will
 2 shan't / won't ('won't' is more natural)
 3 will
 4 shall / will
 5 won't

UNIT 14

14.1

- 1 was going to do
 2 will be
 3 ✓

- 4 would have shown ('had shown you' is also possible)
 5 ✓ ('was to be announced' is also possible)
 6 is about to start
 7 ✓
 8 was supposed; was about to ask
 9 ✓ ('am going to see' is also possible)
 10 is to be used
 11 ✓ ('were meeting' is also possible)
 12 would cause
 Past or present tense forms are possible in 5, 9 and 11.

14.2

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 a | 6 b |
| 2 b | 7 a |
| 3 a | 8 a |
| 4 b | 9 b |
| 5 a | 10 a |

UNIT 15

15.1

- 1 can (A: before passive)
 2 were able to (B: single past achievement)
 3 could / were able to (A)
 4 Could you (B: with 'understand' 'could' is more natural)
 5 can't (A: 'know how to')
 6 can (A: happening as speaking)
 7 were able to (B: single past achievement)
 8 could hardly (B: with 'hardly' 'could' is more natural)
 9 could (B: with 'smell' 'could' is more natural)
 10 Can you / Are you able to (A)
 11 can (A: before passive)
 12 was able to (B: single past achievement)
 13 couldn't (B: negative sentence; 'couldn't' is more natural)
 14 was able to (B: single past achievement)

15.2

- a**
 1 can
 2 couldn't
 3 can
 4 can't
 5 couldn't / weren't allowed to
 6 can't
 7 were allowed to
b
 1 can
 2 wasn't allowed to / couldn't
 3 was allowed to
 4 could
 5 could
 6 can't
 7 was allowed to

UNIT 16

16.1

- will spend
- had
- would exercise
- found
- will cause
- would rarely sit
- will know
- will probably be / would probably be

16.2

- ~~X~~ used to ✓ (changed past state)
- ✓ ('used to' is also possible)
- ~~X~~ used to ✓ (changed past state)
- ✓ ('would' is not possible) (changed past state)
- ✓ ('would' is also possible)
- ~~X~~ met ✓ (number of times specified)

16.3

- will have watched
- would have approved
- would have hurt
- will have heard
- would have preferred
- will / would have noticed
- would have bought

16.4

Example answers

- B: Well, if you **will** drive everywhere instead of walking, I'm not surprised.
- B: Well, if you **will** spend so much time online, I'm not surprised.
- B: Well, if you **will** wear a thick jumper when it's 30 degrees, it's not surprising.

UNIT 17

17.1

- might (more likely than 'may')
- may
- Are you likely to ... (possible answer; 'Might you ...' would be rather formal)
- might (more likely than 'may')
- Could (possible answer; 'Might' would be rather formal)
- may
- may (more likely than 'might')

17.2

- might have enjoyed (E: possible event in the past)
- might have been trying (E: possible activity that went on over a period of time)
- might be coming (E: possible event in the future)
- might require (C: typically the case in the past)
- may be moving (E: possible event in the future)
- may have improved (E: possible event in the future)

- might be imprisoned (C: typically the case in the past)
- may have been exaggerating (E: possible activity that went on over a period of time)
- might be punished (C: typically the case in the past; passive)
- may have told (E: possible event in the past)

17.3

Possible answers

- ... at least he's in tune.
- ... it's never broken down.
- ... she has a very wide vocabulary.
- You may / might not agree with him, ...
- She may / might not express her feelings openly, ...
- It may / might not sound very exciting, ...

UNIT 18

18.1

- must have found
- must be
- must be starting ('must be going to start' and 'must start' are also possible)
- must have had to work ('must have worked' is also possible)
- must have changed
- must have to show
- must be taking ('must have taken' is also possible)
- must be

18.2

- Hannah rarely has to be asked to tidy her room.
- Have we got to hand in the homework tomorrow? ('Do we have to ...' is also possible)
- I didn't have to go to the hospital after all.
- Did Ben have to go alone?
- Adam sometimes has to start work at 6:30. ('Adam has sometimes got to start work ...' is also possible)
- The college has to be extended to accommodate the growing number of students. ('has got to be extended' is also possible, but less likely in a formal context)
- We may / might have to cancel our holiday because my mother is ill.

18.3

- ✓
- ~~always have got to pull~~ always have to pull
- ~~Have you to bang~~ Do you have to bang ('Must you bang ...' is also possible but less likely)
- ✓

- ~~must have to squeeze~~ must have had to squeeze / must have squeezed
- ~~must leave~~ must have left
- ✓
- ~~mustn't wait~~ didn't have to wait
- ~~must be disturbed~~ must have been disturbed
- ~~I've to get~~ I've got to get / I have to get (Note that some people use 'I've to get' in informal language, but others think this is incorrect.)

- ✓
 - ~~must have to get~~ may have to get
 - ~~I've to go~~ I must go / I have to go / I've got to go
 - ~~must get~~ must be getting
 - ✓
 - ~~have to get~~ must get (more likely)
- The three common expressions with 'must' are 'I must say ...', 'I must admit ...' (both used to emphasise the following point), and 'needs must' (meaning if something is necessary I will do it, even though I may not want to).

UNIT 19

19.1

- I'll give you a lift to the station so you needn't worry / bother about booking a taxi.
- The questions are in the book so you needn't bother to copy them down.
- All the windows have screens so you needn't panic / worry about being bitten by mosquitoes.
- Our software provides full computer security so you needn't concern yourself with viruses.
- The new tax laws don't come into force until next year so you needn't change the details on the form.

19.2

- We need only (or We only need ...) look at the rainfall figures to see the seriousness of the problem. (*less formally* We only need to look at ...)
- With such a lead in the opinion polls the Democrats need hardly bother (or ... the Democrats hardly need bother) campaigning before the election. (*less formally* ... the Democrats hardly need to bother campaigning ...)
- No one need know who paid the ransom to the kidnappers. (*less formally* No one needs to know who paid ...)
- After such a huge lottery win, he need never work again. (*less formally* ... he never needs to work again.)

19.3

- don't need to
- needn't / don't need to

- 3 needn't / don't need to
 4 don't need to
 5 needn't / don't need to
 6 don't need to

19.4

- 1 You needn't worry ...
 2 Do we need to make ... *is more likely*
 3 ... needn't be a problem ...
 4 ✓
 5 I need hardly tell you ..., *or less formally* I hardly need (to) tell you ...
 6 some people would prefer 'needn't' in this context (see C)
 7 ✓
 8 ... needn't mean ...

UNIT 20

20.1

- 1 should / ought to win (should / ought to have won *is also possible*)
 2 should I put (*more likely than* ... ought I to put ...; should I have put *is also possible*)
 3 should / ought to have arrived (should / ought to arrive *is also possible*)
 4 should be sent (*more likely than* ought to be sent)
 5 should be removed (*more likely than* ought to be removed)
 6 should / ought to wear
 7 should / ought to have resigned
 8 Should we answer (*more likely than* Ought we to answer ...; Should we have answered *is also possible*)
 9 should go (ought to *is not possible*)
 10 should / ought to be (should / ought to have been *is also possible*)

20.2

- 1 should *or* must; 'must' gives a stronger recommendation
 2 must
 3 must
 4 should *or* must; 'must' gives stronger advice and is perhaps more likely than 'should' in this context
 5 should *or* must; 'must' gives a stronger recommendation
 6 must
 (2, 3 and 6 include logical conclusions, so we use 'must' not 'should')

20.3

- 1 ~~should~~ must
 2 ✓
 3 ~~shall~~ should / ought to
 4 ~~shouldn't~~ 'd better not
 5 ~~'d better~~ should / ought to
 6 ~~had better not~~ shouldn't / ought not to be
 7 ✓
 8 ✓
 9 ✓
 10 ~~had better~~ should / ought to

UNIT 21

21.1

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 (to be) | 6 to be |
| 2 to be | 7 to be |
| 3 to be | 8 to be |
| 4 (to be) | 9 (to be) |
| 5 (to be) | 10 (to be) |

21.2

- 1 get
 2 became
 3 become (more likely than 'get' in a formal context)
 4 become
 5 get
 6 get (more likely than 'become' in an informal context)
 7 became
 8 got

21.3

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2 went dead | 6 came to like |
| 3 went red | 7 go blind |
| 4 get to know | 8 went bust |
| 5 get tired | |

21.4

- 1 go wrong
 2 seemed to be awake
 3 ✓
 4 seemed to be taking
 5 hadn't got dressed
 6 ✓ ('be ill' would also be possible)
 7 went missing
 8 to get worried
 9 becoming obvious
 10 ✓

UNIT 22

22.1

- 2 The main stadium has been designed to accommodate many different sports.
 3 The temporary stands will be taken down after the Games.
 4 The basketball arena will have been completed by the end of May.
 5 The rowing competition is being held on the River Nene.
 6 The athletics track had been completed (or was completed) only a year after the city got the Olympics.
 7 The handball venue was being used as a warehouse until a year ago.
 8 The badminton arena should have been finished by now.

22.2

- 2 The appointment of a new managing director will be made next week.
 3 Accusations of corruption in the local council have been made. / Accusations of corruption have been made against the local council.
 4 The demolition of the building was completed in only two days.

- 5 The presentation of the trophy will be made after the speeches.
 6 Resistance from local residents to the proposed new industrial area will certainly be expected.

22.3

- 2 is (being) ruled (or more naturally 'is now (being) ruled')
 3 are disappearing / have disappeared
 4 fear
 5 is estimated / has been estimated
 6 will be turned into
 7 is using / has used / has been using
 8 to be abandoned
 9 be affected
 10 expect / are expecting
 11 are (being) destroyed

UNIT 23

23.1

- 2 She was offered a second-hand bicycle. / A second-hand bicycle was offered (to) her.
 3 Improvements have been proposed to the developers.
 4 Some interesting changes were suggested to me.
 5 He was awarded a prize. / A prize was awarded to him.
 6 The President's arrival will be announced to the waiting journalists.
 7 The password had been mentioned to the thieves.
 8 I have been lent some skis. / Some skis have been lent to me.
 9 I am being sent a lot of spam emails. / A lot of spam emails are being sent to me.
 10 The changes are going to be explained to the students.

23.2

- 2 introduced; I was introduced to Mrs Rossi by Tony at his birthday party. (or ... Mrs Rossi at Tony's birthday party.)
 3 seen; Has Chris been seen (by anyone) this morning?
 4 (have) appointed; Sven Larsen has been appointed (or was appointed) Regional Sales Director for Scandinavia.
 5 will demonstrate; I am certain that Sarah's suitability as company director will be demonstrated to those who still have any doubt.
 6 declared (or have declared); Alan Watson was declared (or has been declared) winner of the election after a recount.

23.3

- 2 The product was phased out (by the company) over a period of three years.
 3 No passive
 4 Many people have been deprived of the right to vote (by the decision).

Key to Exercises

- 5 No passive
- 6 No passive
- 7 The last two items were held over (by the chairperson) until the next committee meeting.
- 8 Walkers were prevented from crossing the field after it was fenced off (by the farmer).

UNIT 24

24.1

- 2 denied being involved
- 3 was left holding
- 4 remembered being bitten
- 5 avoided being taken
- 6 was observed hiding
- 7 was sent tumbling
- 8 faced being expelled
- 9 was found wandering
- 10 resented being given

24.2

- 2 Emil and Laura could be heard arguing next door.
- 3 Ollie hated being teased by the other children.
- 4 The burglar was observed entering the museum through a window.
- 5 The pop concert is expected to attract over 20,000 people.
- 6 She didn't mind being criticised.
- 7 I was required to complete two copies of the customs declaration.
- 8 Mrs Dee was caught shoplifting.

24.3

- 2 Omar hopes to be selected by the team captain. (different meaning)
- 3 Kathy arranged to be taken to the station by Alastair. (different meaning)
- 4 Galdós has come to be recognised as one of Spain's greatest novelists by critics. (corresponding meaning)
- 5 Holidaymakers continue to be attracted to the south coast. (corresponding meaning)
- 6 The Finance Minister has agreed to be interviewed by Harris. (different meaning)

UNIT 25

25.1

- 1 agreed
- 2 proposed / shown
- 3 hoped / explained
- 4 decided
- 5 explained
- 6 established / revealed
- 7 intended
- 8 planned
- 9 assumed / thought
- 10 discovered

25.2

- 2 ✗

- 3 It has been discovered that there is water on Mars.
- 4 It is believed that terrorists are operating in Berlin.
- 5 It is expected that the moon astronauts will return (to Earth) today.
- 6 It has been revealed that ex-President Julius is / was a spy.
- 7 ✗
- 8 It is said that the King is making a good recovery.
- 9 It has been established that a restaurant is / was the source of a food poisoning outbreak.
- 10 ✗

25.3

- 2 It is not thought that the fault is serious. (or It is thought that the fault is not serious.) / The fault is not thought to be serious.
- 3 It is expected that it will take several weeks to correct the fault. (or It is expected that the fault will take several weeks to correct.) / The fault is expected to take several weeks to correct.
- 4 It has been decided to postpone the next rocket launch.
- 5 It is suggested that the next launch should take place in May.

UNIT 26

26.1

- 1 whom
- 2 Which
- 3 Which
- 4 Which
- 5 Whom / Who ('Whom' is very formal)
- 6 Who
- 7 Which / Who
- 8 Who

26.2

- 1 are
- 2 teaches (whether or not the expected answer is one person or two)
- 3 is
- 4 makes
- 5 are / is
- 6 has

26.3

- 2 What + d
- 3 What / How + b
- 4 How + h
- 5 What + j
- 6 How + a or g
- 7 How + e or i
- 8 What + f
- 9 What / How + c
- 10 What + e or i

26.4

- 1 Whose
- 2 ✓

- 3 whose
- 4 Who lives *is more likely*
- 5 Who's
- 6 ✓ (or *less formally* Whose travels in Nepal did Liam Wilson write a book about?)
- 7 Which *is more likely*
- 8 Which *is more likely*
- 9 To whose address?
- 10 ✓ (What have *is also possible*)

UNIT 27

27.1

Possible answers are given

- 2 Didn't you get my email saying I'd be on holiday?
- 3 Couldn't you get a babysitter?
- 4 But weren't you supposed to do that last night?
- 5 Can't you leave it outside?
- 6 Wouldn't you rather go by plane?

27.2

- 2 Haven't you any interest in maths at all? (or Don't you have any interest in maths at all?) Have you no interest in maths at all? (or Do you have no interest in maths at all?)
- 3 Couldn't you find anywhere else to sleep? Could you find nowhere else to sleep? (or Could you not find anywhere else to sleep?)
- 4 Can't you remember anything about the accident? Can you remember nothing about the accident? (or Can you not remember anything about the accident?)
- 5 Why don't I ever do well in exams? Why do I never do well in exams?
- 6 Isn't there anybody you can ask for help? Is there nobody you can ask for help?

27.3

- 2 He's leaving when? / He's doing what? / He's what?
- 3 He'll be away for how long? / He'll what?
- 4 It'll cost how much? / It'll what?
- 5 He's sold (his) what? / He's done what? / He's what?
- 6 He's going climbing where? / He's doing what? / He's what?

27.4

- 1 ~~do you not~~ Why don't you (C)
- 2 Who do you expect ~~that~~ will read your blog? (F)
- 3 ✓ (F)
- 4 ~~Was not~~ Wasn't (D)
- 5 ✓ (C)
- 6 What did you say ~~that~~ is in these biscuits? (F)
- 7 ✓ (F)
- 8 ~~did not~~ didn't (C)

UNIT 28

28.1

- 2 answered (the phone)
- 3 eat (dinner)
- 4 thanked Val
- 5 washed (herself)
- 6 brushed her hair
- 7 changed (her clothes)
- 8 put on some makeup
- 9 drove (her car)
- 10 reached their house
- 11 waved (her hand)
- 12 parked (her car)
- 13 cooking (dinner)
- 14 to pick some flowers
- 15 studying (French)
- 16 mention her
- 17 introduce you
- 18 enjoyed the evening
- 19 afford it
- 20 wash up (the dishes)
- 21 invite Val and Tom

28.2

- 2 ... culminated in the discovery of penicillin.
- 3 ... differentiate between fantasy and reality.
- 4 ... specialises in seafood.
- 5 ... inflicted a surprise defeat on ...
- 6 ... attributed his success to ...
- 7 ... mistook the black car for ...
- 8 ... based her new novel on ...

28.3

Example adjectives are given

- 2 satisfied; She declared herself to be satisfied with the result. / She declared that she was / is satisfied with the result.
- 3 inedible; They considered the food to be inedible. / They considered that the food was / is inedible.
- 4 reliable; I have always found him to be reliable. / I have always found that he was / is reliable.
- 5 happy; We believed her to be happy at school. / We believed that she was / is happy at school.

UNIT 29

29.1

In some cases other tenses are possible

- 2 I have to choose his clothes for him.
- 3 Can you take this present for / to her?
- 4 ... pass it to me ...
- 5 ... we sold all the carpets to him as well. ('... we offered all the carpets to him ...' is also possible)
- 6 He teaches sports to disabled children.
- 7 Can you read these instructions to / for me, please?

- 8 Jane posted the letter for me ... ('Jane took the letter for me ...' is also possible)
- 9 I offered my old bike to him ...
- 10 Can you save some dinner for me, please?

29.2

- 1 He kindly collected some library books for me.
- 2 He admitted his error to his colleagues.
- 3 ✓
- 4 Can I ask you a favour?
- 5 A special ticket allows (people) entry to all the museums in the city.
- 6 ✓

29.3

- 2 his sister to me; me her photograph / her photograph to me
- 3 the problem to our teacher; us another half an hour
- 4 him a paper aeroplane / a paper aeroplane for him; his broken car for him; him three bedtime stories / three bedtime stories to (or for) him
- 5 you a fortune; me the money / the money to me
- 6 Ben a drink / a drink for Ben; the glass to him / him the glass

UNIT 30

30.1

- 2 We don't approve of the developer's locating the factory so close to houses.
- 3 ✗
- 4 ✗ (not a verb of [dis]liking or thinking)
- 5 It is difficult to imagine his accepting the decision without any objection.
- 6 No one in the crowd that day will forget Ashe's fighting so hard to win the match.
- 7 I remember their arguing a great deal when they were children.
- 8 ✗ (not a verb of [dis]liking or thinking)

30.2

- 2 approve of children wearing
- 3 end by summarising
- 4 discouraged me from going
- 5 rely on Sophie turning up
- 6 adapt to living / adapt to dealing with life

30.3

- 1 burst (a single, short event)
- 2 watching (the context suggests that Carl was being watched before he saw the watcher; in other words, he didn't see the whole of the event)
- 3 sting ('stinging' is also possible, but this would suggest that the wasp stung several times)
- 4 feeding (this refers to a repeated event)

30.4

- 2 + e The new course is intended to help **people (to)** understand modern art.
- 3 + a Scientists hope the new drug will help **(them) (to)** prevent hay fever.
- 4 + f We didn't agree with the decision, but we didn't dare **(to)** protest against it.
- 5 + d When Ethan arrives, have **him** wait outside my office.
- 6 + c The dial on the left lets **you** control the speed of the fan.
- 7 + g Nacho is so rude! How dare **he** invite Ana to my party without asking!

UNIT 31

31.1

- 1 a told b threatened
- 2 a offered b allowed
- 3 a managed b persuaded
- 4 a encouraged b agreed
- 5 a reminded b pretended
- 6 a hoped b advised

31.2

a
When I advertised **for** a website designer for the business, Greta got the job. But I've now learnt that you can't rely **on** Greta to do anything. I waited ages **for** her to come up with some initial ideas for the site, and then I had to keep **on** **at** her to do any more work on it. Finally, she said she couldn't do it after all.
b
Managers of the National Electricity Company have appealed **to** workers to end their strike, and have called **on** the government to intervene in the dispute. The Energy Minister said that he has arranged **for** employers and employees to meet next week, and he prevailed **on** strikers to return to work in the meantime.

31.3

- 1 agreed not to tell
- 2 are / were thought to have escaped
- 3 don't recall seeing / don't recall having seen (similar meanings)
- 4 denies / denied having received *or* denies / denied receiving (similar meanings)
- 5 asked not to be named
- 6 didn't feel like walking
- 7 seems to have disappeared
- 8 is believed to have emerged

UNIT 32

32.1

The most likely reporting verbs are given in the answers, but others are possible.

- 2 'Why don't we stop for a coffee?' she suggested.
- 3 'All right, Georgia, it was me,' he confessed.

Key to Exercises

- 4 'My novel is even more exciting than an Agatha Christie thriller,' she boasted.
- 5 'I always carry two umbrellas with me because I'm always losing them,' explained Lena. / ... Lena explained.
- 6 'Oh, no, it's raining again,' grumbled Matt. / ... Matt grumbled.
- 7 'Good morning, Miss Novak,' chorused the children. / ... the children chorused.
- 8 'Have I done the right thing?' I wondered.

32.2

- 2 threatened not to repay
- 3 didn't feel – could (*more likely than* He felt that he couldn't ask his parents to help him again.)
- 4 insisted – wasn't (*or hadn't been*)
- 5 announced – wasn't going
- 6 didn't expect – to be (*more likely than* He expected his mother not to be angry.)
- 7 didn't think – would (*more likely than* She thought Adam wouldn't mind waiting.)
- 8 promised – wouldn't

32.3

- 1 'how I heard about the job' is also possible
- 2 what my long-term career plans were / what were my long-term career plans
- 3 how many languages I spoke / speak
- 4 where I (had) learnt / learned Chinese
- 5 if / whether I could use a spreadsheet
- 6 if / whether I had organised international conferences before
- 7 if / whether I would be willing to live overseas for periods of time
- 8 when I can / could start work

UNIT 33

33.1

- 1 advised
- 2 assured / promised
- 3 warned
- 4 inform / teach
- 5 have shown
- 6 has reassured / has advised
- 7 promised

33.2

- 2 **X**
- 3 The judge thought his explanation to be unconvincing.
- 4 I expected her plans to fail.
- 5 **X**
- 6 Lucas acknowledged his chances of winning the race to be slim.
- 7 We found the rugby supporters to be very well behaved.
- 8 **X**

33.3

Likely answers are given

- 1 complained to
- 2 complained to; mentioned to; announced to
- 3 joked with; announced to; mentioned to
- 4 announced to
- 5 requires of
- 6 disagreed with
- 7 mention to

33.4

Possible necessary objects are given in bold

- 1 has warned that they
- 2 explained to employees that
- 3 confessed to her audience that
- 4 denied that management
- 5 replied that an announcement
- 6 reassured **employees / them** that
- 7 went on to complain that government help
- 8 demanded of ministers that ('demanded that ministers provide' would also be possible and less formal)
- 9 asked of staff that ('asked staff to continue' would also be possible and less formal)
- 10 reassured **staff / them** that
Note that alternatives without 'that' (1 has warned they, 2 explained to employees, etc.) are grammatical, but less likely in a formal written context.

UNIT 34

34.1

Added objects are in bold

- 2 + j He took my hands and showed **me how / where** to hold the golf club properly.
- 3 + g I explained carefully so that the students understood *what* they had to do in the test.
- 4 + i Anna was new in the office and I had to keep reminding **her who** everyone was.
- 5 + b I saw Sarah leave the building, but I didn't notice *where* she went after that.
- 6 + e When I saw Hugo alone at the party I wondered *why* Helen wasn't with him.
- 7 + h As we walked over the hills the guide warned **us where / when** the path was dangerous.
- 8 + a After I'd dismantled the motor I couldn't remember *how* to fit the parts back together.
- 9 + f To win a prize you had to guess *how* many sweets were in the jar.
- 10 + c As the guests came in Diego told **them where** to put their coats.

34.2

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 debating | 4 choose |
| 2 discuss / ask | 5 decide |
| 3 considering | |

34.3

The villagers warned **me** what the conditions were like at higher altitudes, and advised **me** to take enough food for a week. There was some discussion through the day as **to** whether the snow would arrive before my descent from the mountain, but I never imagined how hard the conditions would be. In the morning they showed me (**the way / how: one of these must be deleted**) to get to the track up the mountain. When the snow started falling it was very light, and I couldn't decide ~~if~~ **whether** to carry on or go back down. Soon, however, I couldn't see where to go. I wondered ~~if~~ **whether** to retrace my steps and try to find the track again, but by the time I decided ~~whether~~ **that** I should go back, the track had disappeared. As the snow got heavier I began to realise ~~whether~~ **that** my life was in danger. Fortunately, my years in the Andes had taught **me** what to do in extreme conditions. I knew that there was a shepherd's hut somewhere on this side of the mountain that I could shelter in, but I didn't know ~~that~~ **whether** it was nearby or miles away.

UNIT 35

35.1

- 2 She alleged that Markus had stolen / stole jewellery from her house.
- 3 She estimated that the vase was ('is' is also possible) around 250 years old.
- 4 She repeated that she had already seen the film.
- 5 She conceded that perhaps she treated / had treated Lara unkindly.
- 6 She recalled that Wilma's great-grandmother was / had been from Spain.

35.2

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 have solved | 4 understand |
| 2 states | 5 looks |
| 3 has | 6 is / was |

35.3

- 1 When I mentioned to Nokes that he **had been seen (or was seen)** in a local shop last Monday, he protested that he ~~is~~ **was** (or had been) at home all day. He swears that he ~~didn't own~~ **doesn't own** a blue Ford Focus. He claimed that he **had been (or went)** to the paint factory two weeks ago to look for work. Nokes alleges that he **is** a good friend of Jamie Barnes.

He insisted that he **didn't telephone** (or **hadn't telephoned**) Barnes last Monday morning. When I pointed out to Nokes that a large quantity of paint **had been found** (or **was found**) in his house, he replied that he ~~is storing~~ **had been storing** (or **was storing**) it for a friend.

- 2 At the beginning of the interview I reminded Barnes that he **is** (or **was**) entitled to have a lawyer present. He denied that he **knew** (or **knows**) anyone by the name of Daniel Nokes. Barnes confirmed that he ~~is~~ **had been** (or **was**) in the area of the paint factory last Monday, but said that he ~~is visiting~~ **was visiting** (or **had been visiting**) his mother. He admitted that he ~~is walking~~ **was walking** (or **had been walking**) along New Street at around ten. He maintains that he ~~was~~ **is** a very honest person and would never be involved in anything illegal.

UNIT 36

36.1

The most likely answers are given. Possible objects are given in bold.

- 2 He agreed to collect Declan from school.
- 3 He ordered **us** to be quiet.
- 4 He urged **me** to stay for a few more days.
- 5 He vowed to fight the ban on smoking in public places.
- 6 He expected / hoped to see Olivia at the party.
- 7 He asked **me** to lend him ten pounds. (or He asked to borrow ten pounds.)
- 8 He called on **the government** to do more to help the homeless.
- 9 He hoped / expected to avoid the heavy traffic (by leaving early).

36.2

- 1 ~~suggested~~ promised
- 2 ✓
- 3 ~~intended~~ said / promised
- 4 ~~insisted~~ expected
- 5 ~~demanded~~ ordered
- 6 ~~wanted~~ hoped
- 7 ✓
- 8 ~~offered~~ proposed / ordered

36.3

Example answers

- 2 ... reducing bus and train fares.
- 3 ... seeing it.
- 4 ... using a good maps app.
- 5 ... going to the doctor.
- 6 ... building it to the east of the city.
- 7 ... doing more exercise.
- 8 ... going for a long walk.

The verb 'propose' can be followed by a **to-infinitive** without an object (see A).

For example:

- 2 To encourage people to use public transport the council proposed to reduce bus and train fares.
- 6 The city urgently needs a new airport, and the government proposes to build it to the east of the city.

UNIT 37

37.1

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 will | 5 couldn't |
| 2 may / might | 6 can / could |
| 3 can | 7 will / would |
| 4 would | |

37.2

- 2 She promised that she wouldn't be late ...
- 3 He suggested that we could go to Paris for the weekend ...
- 4 She guaranteed that she could get me there in good time ...
- 5 He insisted that he would pay for the meal ...

Sentences 2 and 4 have alternatives with a **to-infinitive** clause:

- 2 She promised not to be late...
- 4 She guaranteed to get us there in good time...

37.3

- 2 (that) she would be there this time.
- 3 had to be in the city centre by one ('must be' is also possible, but less natural)
- 4 asked where we should meet
- 5 mustn't forget to bring my student discount card

37.4

- 2 She said that I could / can travel with them.
- 3 She said that she wouldn't answer his questions.
- 4 She said that Karl would / should / ought to be back soon.
- 5 She said that she may / might / could have to move to Milan.
- 6 She said that she couldn't / wouldn't accept that Jason is / was dishonest.
- 7 She said that Maria would / will be disappointed if we leave / left without seeing her.

UNIT 38

38.1

- 2 He failed to address the question / issue of who would / should pay for the repairs to the building.
- 3 I was delighted to get an invitation to spend the holidays with them in Scotland.

- 4 I think it was P. T. Barnum who made the observation that there's (**or was**) no such thing as bad publicity.
- 5 Amazingly the police accepted Rudi's explanation that he had taken the wallet by mistake.
- 6 On the webinar they debated the issue / question of whether assisted suicide should be a criminal offence.
- 7 The letter from the company gave a final warning that I should pay the bill by the end of the week. / ... to pay the bill by the end of the week.
- 8 The government has broken its promise to reduce the rate of income tax. / ... that it would reduce the rate of income tax.
- 9 The positive reaction to my work gave me considerable encouragement to take up photography as a career.
- 10 Waiting passengers were angry when they heard the announcement that the flight was cancelled. (or ... had been cancelled).

38.2

- 2 There has been a great deal of argument as to how to define poverty.
- 3 There have been months of speculation as to whether President Malik would stand again.
- 4 Scientists might come to a / some conclusion as to what their results imply.
- 5 There is still no definite explanation as to why the dinosaurs disappeared.

38.3

- 1 unsure whether *or* not certain whether *are also possible*
- 2 dismissive of
- 3 adamant that
- 4 unsure how / not certain how
- 5 angry that / apologetic that
- 6 apologetic about
- 7 not certain when / unsure when
- 8 abusive to / towards
- 9 complimentary about
- 10 agreed that / adamant that

UNIT 39

39.1

The most likely answers are given

- 2 Lee urged that Mara Bianchi should be promoted to export manager.
- 3 Alice recommended that a sales representative should be sent to South Africa.
- 4 Alice reported that the Centenary Bridge project should be completed by August next year.
- 5 Simon insisted that work schedules should be kept to.
- 6 Simon instructed that all monthly reports should be sent to him directly.

Key to Exercises

- 7 Alina suggested that web conferencing should be used for meetings to save money on air fares.
- 8 Alina declared that the company's head office should remain in London.
- 9 Nathan agreed that the company should sponsor the European chess league for the next three years.
- 10 Nathan announced that in future all claims for travel expenses should be made in US dollars.

39.2

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 2 Yes | 7 Yes |
| 3 Yes | 8 No |
| 4 No | 9 No |
| 5 Yes | 10 No |
| 6 Yes | |

39.3

Possible adjectives are given in these answers

- 2 I am shocked that Kristina should behave so badly.
- 3 I am astounded that anyone should vote for him.
- 4 It is urgent that he should return home immediately.
- 5 I am amused that he should take his appearance so seriously.
- 6 I am upset that they should think I had cheated them.
- 7 It is appalling that they should be allowed to go free.
- 8 It is imperative that we should act now to avoid war.

UNIT 40

40.1

- 2 ~~-is~~ are
- 3 ~~-remain~~ remains
- 4 ✓
- 5 ~~-is~~ are
- 6 ~~-let~~ lets
- 7 ✓
- 8 ~~-are~~ is
- 9 ~~-are~~ is
- 10 ~~-have~~ has
- 11 ✓
- 12 ~~-is~~ are
- 13 ~~-add~~ adds

40.2

- 2 university refuse / refuses
- 3 audience ... is (A singular verb form is more likely here as the focus is on the audience as a whole rather than individual members.)
- 4 orchestra perform / performs
- 5 jury includes (A singular verb form is used here as 'include' focuses on the group as a whole rather than individual members.)

- 6 class have (A plural verb form is used as this is something the individuals did, emphasised by the use of 'all'.)
- 7 press presents / present
- 8 The United Nations has / have

40.3

- 1 ~~-come~~ comes
- 2 ✓
- 3 ~~-report~~ reports
- 4 ~~-are~~ is
- 5 ✓
- 6 ✓
- 7 ~~-have~~ has
- 8 ~~-are~~ is
- 9 ✓ ('... need to be kept ...' is also possible)
- 10 ~~-are~~ is

UNIT 41

41.1

- 1
 - b his early paintings remains / remain
 - c the food tastes
 - d Dr Jones's acquaintances knows / know
- 2
 - a vegetarians is expected
 - b medicines relieve
 - c victims ... exceeds
 - d museums in the capital charge
- 3
 - a the pieces lasts / last
 - b player tries
 - c the cars are / is tested
 - d these factors influence/influences

41.2

- 1 are; wants
- 2 think; has (more likely than 'have' in this formal context)
- 3 has / have; has
- 4 claim; constitutes (more likely than 'constitute' as 'the wreck of the ship and its cargo' constitute together, as a single item, a danger)
- 5 is / are (we use 'is' if we think of 'sausages and chips' as a single item); have; are / 's

UNIT 42

42.1

- 1 ✓ ('are' is also possible)
- 2 ✓
- 3 have
- 4 ✓ ('were' is also possible)
- 5 go ('go' is much more likely than 'goes')
- 6 are
- 7 ✓ ('has' is also possible)
- 8 are
- 9 say

42.2

- 1 (singular) is
- 2 (plural) are
- 3 (singular) is
- 4 (singular) is
- 5 (singular) is
- 6 (plural) provide / offer

42.3

- 1 have; have; shop / shops
- 2 is ('are' is also possible, but less likely); expect / expects
- 3 is; blames / blame
- 4 was ('were' is also possible, but less likely); has / have
- 5 admit / admits; were; was / is
- 6 were; have
- 7 shows; is; believe
- 8 have; says / say; are

UNIT 43

43.1

- 1 a ✓
 - b a computer programmer
 - c a film star
- 2 a ✓
 - b girls' school
 - c the car door
 - d a cut on the / her head
- 3 a ✓
 - b ✓
 - c a bottle of milk
 - d a packet of biscuits
 - e some toothpaste
 - f ✓
- 4 a ✓
 - b songs about pollution ('pollution songs' is not a well-known class of songs)
- 5 a tool shed
 - b spiders' webs / spider webs
- 6 a armchair
 - b ✓
 - c the 500-piece jigsaw puzzle
 - d glasses case

43.2

- 1 cover up
- 2 broken out
- 3 stopping over
- 4 get together
- 5 stopover (related to 3)
- 6 get-together (4)
- 7 cover-up (1)
- 8 outbreak (2)

43.3

- 2 middle-of-the-road
- 3 round-the-clock
- 4 step-by-step
- 5 once-in-a-lifetime
- 6 down-to-earth
- 7 man / woman-in-the-street (an alternative is 'man or woman in the street', usually without hyphens)
- 8 larger-than-life

UNIT 44

44.1

- 1 an
- 2 a
- 3 an
- 4 a
- 5 a STEM
- 6 an
- 7 an
- 8 a
- 9 an
- 10 a
- 11 a
- 12 an
- 13 an
- 14 a

44.2

- 1 ~~one~~ a
- 2 ✓
- 3 a one
- 4 ~~one~~ an
- 5 ✓
- 6 ~~one~~ a
- 7 ~~one~~ a ('one' would imply 'one and no more'; 'a' is more likely if this is a more general invitation to 'have some cake')
- 8 ✓ ('one' implies 'one and only one')
- 9 ✓ (both 'one' and 'a' are possible)
- 10 ~~one~~ a
- 11 ~~one~~ a ('one' would emphasise the number and seems less likely than 'a' in this context)
- 12 ✓ (both 'one' and 'a' are possible)
- 13 a one
- 14 ~~one~~ a
- 15 a one
- 16 ✓ (both 'one' and 'a' are possible)

44.3

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 one / a | 7 one / a |
| 2 one | 8 an |
| 3 one | 9 one |
| 4 one / an | 10 one |
| 5 a | 11 one / a |
| 6 one | 12 A |

UNIT 45

45.1

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 a the world | b a world |
| 2 a a bright future | b the future |
| 3 a the past | b a past |
| 4 a a deserted beach | |
| b the beach ('a beach' is also possible here, meaning a particular but unspecified beach) | |

45.2

- 1 a customer
- 2 the individual / an individual (similar meaning)
- 3 the car
- 4 The television
- 5 the smoker

45.3

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 2 pleasure | 7 a real pleasure |
| 3 a sound | 8 a shampoo / |
| 4 shampoo | shampoo |
| 5 iron | 9 an iron |
| 6 Sound | 10 conversation |

UNIT 46

46.1

- 1 an author
- 2 ~~the~~ a / – minister
- 3 a Mac
- 4 Not the Mariah Carey
- 5 a Van Gogh
- 6 ✓
- 7 the Nielsens
- 8 ~~the~~ a / – Usain Bolt

46.2

- 1 a / the / – ('a' suggests that there are a number of marketing advisers; 'the' or '-' indicate that there is only one)
- 2 the / –
- 3 the / –
- 4 the / – (in journalism)
- 5 –
- 6 – ; –
- 7 –
- 8 A / –

46.3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 the | 5 (the) |
| 2 (the) | 6 (the) |
| 3 (the) | 7 the |
| 4 the | 8 the |

46.4

- 1 this / a
- 2 –
- 3 – ('this' would be unlikely here as the paint is not the topic of what comes next)
- 4 the / –
- 5 a / –
- 6 a
- 7 the
- 8 a / this ('this' introduces the woman as the focus of the next part of the story)
- 9 the / –
- 10 the / –

UNIT 47

47.1

- 1 a Children (a general reference; specific children are not referred to)
- b the children (a specific reference, probably to my/our children)
- 2 a the agriculture (a reference to the agriculture in a specific area)
- b agriculture (a general reference)
- 3 a islands (reference to islands generally)
- b The islands (reference to a specific group of islands)

- 4 a the holidays (specific reference; the holidays that are coming soon)
- b Holidays (a general reference to holidays in this part of the world)
- 5 a rain (a general reference)
- b the rain (reference to a specific, understood period of rain)
- 6 a the money (reference to a specific, understood sum of money)
- b money (an observation on the effect of money generally)
- 7 a Parents (= a general reference)
- b The parents (a specific reference to particular parents)
- 8 a the fire (reference to a specific fire)
- b fire (a general reference)

47.2

- 1 – ('all afternoon' is more likely than 'all the afternoon')
- 2 a
- 3 the
- 4 the
- 5 the
- 6 –
- 7 the
- 8 –
- 9 the / – ('the winter' might imply 'the coming winter'. However, both 'winter' and 'the winter' might be a generalisation meaning 'any winter')
- 10 a

47.3

- 1 an email
- 2 by car / by air
- 3 the air
- 4 the post / an email
- 5 by post / by email
- 6 the car
- 7 by email
- 8 by air

UNIT 48

48.1

- 1 some books
- 2 ~~some~~
- 3 ~~some~~
- 4 ✓
- 5 Some sports
- 6 ✓
- 7 ~~some~~
- 8 Some children

48.2

Suggested answers are given

- 2 Some 30% of all city buses have been found to be unsafe.
- 3 An unexploded bomb has been found some five miles from the centre of Newham.
- 4 Some 19% of electricity will come from wind energy by 2030.
- 5 Some 200 jobs are to be lost at the Encon steelworks.

Key to Exercises

48.3

Suggested answers are given

- 2 He's probably out with some friend or other.
- 3 Maybe I lent it to some student in my geography class.
- 4 I think it's in some travel agent's in the High Street.
- 5 Perhaps she's got to finish some report or other.

48.4

- 1 any
- 2 any / some ('any' suggests that I could eat none of the food; 'some' implies that I was able to eat some but not all of it)
- 3 anything
- 4 someone ('positive' meaning)
- 5 anything / something ('anything' suggests that he said that he did nothing at all wrong; 'something' suggests that he has been accused of a particular wrongdoing but denied this)
- 6 anyone
- 7 any
- 8 Anything
- 9 Some (= not all)
- 10 anyone / someone ('anyone' suggests that I don't want to lend it to any person; 'someone' suggests that I may have a particular person in mind (perhaps they have asked me to lend it to them))

UNIT 49

49.1

- 2 ... no one heard ...
- 3 Not a drop ...
- 4 ... no point ...
- 5 ... nowhere else ...
- 6 ... none of the hotels ...
- 7 ... never going to get ...
- 8 ... nothing wrong ...

49.2

- 1 There aren't any in the cupboard.
- 4 ... there wasn't any point in protesting.
- 5 ... he didn't have anywhere else to go.
- 7 Isn't he ever going to get a job? (or Is he ever going to get a job?)
- 8 ... they couldn't find anything wrong with her.

49.3

- 1 are no jobs
- 2 are no trains or buses
- 3 no seatbelts
- 4 was no spare tyre
- 5 ✓
- 6 ✓
- 7 are no trees
- 8 was no swimming pool
- 9 was no television
- 10 ✓

- 11 was no reply
- 12 ✓
- 13 was no choice
- 14 ✓

49.4

Possible answers

- 2 Mr Carlson didn't want to sell the painting, and no amount of money / persuading could make him change his mind.
- 3 I sent job applications to over a hundred companies, but not one of them invited me for an interview.
- 4 Smallpox used to be common all over the world but since 1978 not one case of the disease has been recorded.
- 5 The floor had dirty black marks all over it, and no amount of polishing could get it clean.

49.5

- 1 No problem. / No bother.
- 2 No wonder.
- 3 No chance. / No way.
- 4 No idea.
- 5 No comment.

UNIT 50

50.1

Suggested corrections/improvements are given

- 1 Lola's had ~~many~~ **a lot of** (more usual than 'many' in conversation) problems with her back for ~~a lot~~ **of many** years. She's having an operation next week and she won't be back at work for ~~a good deal of~~ **a good many** weeks afterwards.
- 2 A: There's bound to be ~~much~~ **a lot of** / **lots of** traffic on the way to the station. Perhaps we should leave now.
B: No, there's plenty of time left, and at this time of day ~~many~~ **a lot of** / **lots of** people will already be at work.
- 3 A: ~~Many~~ **A lot of** / **Lots of** (more usual than 'many' in conversation) **people** think that hedgehogs are very rare nowadays, but when I was in Wales I saw ~~many~~ **a lot** / **lots** (more usual than 'many' in conversation).
B: Oh, there's ~~millions of~~ **loads of** / **tons of** wildlife in Wales.
- 4 ~~A lot~~ **Many** have claimed that Professor Dowman's study on current attitudes to politics is flawed. One criticism is that ~~much~~ **far** too many people questioned in the survey were under 18.
- 5 ~~A lot of~~ **Much** research has been conducted on the effects of diet on health, with ~~a lot of~~ **many** studies focusing on the link between fat intake and heart disease. However, ~~a lot~~ **much** remains to be done.

('much' and 'many' are preferred in a written academic context).

- 6 While it is true that ~~a lot of~~ **many** thousands of jobs were lost with the decline of the northern coal and steel industries, ~~a lot of~~ **many** advantages have also followed. ~~Much~~ **Far** too many cases of lung disease were recorded in the region, but with lower levels of pollution the number has declined. In addition, a ~~great deal of~~ **a great many** hi-tech companies have moved in to take advantage of the newly available workforce.

50.2

- 2 many a sunny afternoon
- 3 Many a ship
- 4 its / the many golf courses
- 5 my many emails
- 6 his many expeditions ('many an expedition' is also possible)
- 7 Many a teacher
- 8 the many coffee shops

50.3

- 1 plenty of ('a lot of' is also possible)
- 2 A lot of (not 'plenty of')
- 3 a lot of (not 'plenty of')
- 4 a lot of (not 'plenty of')
- 5 plenty of ('a lot of' is also possible)

UNIT 51

51.1

- 1 were all
- 2 can all
- 3 had all
- 4 are all
- 5 All the children or The children all (both are possible)
- 6 all been

51.2

- 1 The whole process
- 2 Whole areas of the country
- 3 The whole trip
- 4 all of the towns
- 5 all of the pages
- 6 all the building / the whole building ('all the building' suggests that we see the building as being made up of parts (a number of rooms, for example); 'the whole building' would be more likely in a formal context)
- 7 The whole room

51.3

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 every | 6 every |
| 2 each | 7 each / every |
| 3 every | 8 each |
| 4 each / every | 9 Every / Each |
| 5 each | 10 every |
- (In 4, 7, and 9 'each' emphasises that we are thinking of the places / children / households separately; 'every' suggests something like 'all of'.)

51.4

- 1 Every so often
- 2 ✓
- 3 every few weeks
- 4 ✓ ('all Friday' is possible in an informal context; 'the whole of Friday' would also be possible here)
- 5 each of them
- 6 not all the food usually gets eaten
- 7 Not all of my brothers always come
- 8 Neil and his family were all on holiday
- 9 the rest of us all had a great time
- 10 ✓ ('all evening' would also be possible)

UNIT 52

52.1

- 1 few ('a few' would mean that a small number of people would disagree. It would be more likely after 'but ...' than 'and ...')
- 2 Little
- 3 few
- 4 the few / a few
- 5 A little
- 6 The few / What few
- 7 a little
- 8 a few
- 9 a few
- 10 the little / what little

52.2

Most likely changes are given

- 1 '... a bit of TV ...' (more likely in this informal context)
- 2 ... there are only a few left *or* ... there aren't many left.
- 3 ... there isn't much more ... *or* ... there's not much more ...
- 4 ... not many like that ... *or* ... only a few like that ...
- 5 ... has had few female politicians ...
- 6 ... exchanged few words ...
- 7 ... a little more confident ...
- 8 There seems to be little prospect ...

52.3

Possible answers

- 1 Fewer students had a part-time job in 2015 than now. ('Less students ...' would also be acceptable for some people) Less (or Fewer) than 10% of female students had a part-time job in 2015.
- 2 Male students spend less money than female students on books. Students spend less on books now than they did in 2015.
- 3 Less (or Fewer) than 10% of female students walk to lectures now. Fewer students walk to lectures now than in 2015. ('Less students ...' would also be acceptable for some people)
- 4 Male students spend less time online now than female students.

Surprising results might be:

Female students now spend no less than 20% of their income on books.

Female students spend no less than 24 hours a week online.

UNIT 53

53.1

The relative pronoun can be omitted in 1, 3, 4, 7 and 10.

53.2

- 1 ('that' or '-' are more likely in an informal context)
- 2 Eva's father, who is over 80, has just come back from a skiing holiday.
- 3 The problems faced by the company, which I'll look at in detail in a moment, are being resolved.
- 4 She was greatly influenced by her father, who / whom she adored. ('whom' is formal)
- 5 He pointed to the stairs which / that led down to the cellar.
- 6 These drugs, which are used to treat stomach ulcers, have been withdrawn from sale.
- 7 The singer, who was recovering from flu, had to cancel her concert.
- 8 The minister talked about the plans for tax reform that / which / - he will reveal next month. ('which' is more likely in a formal context)
- 9 I have two older sisters whom / who / that / - I love very much. ('whom' is very formal)

53.3

- 1 'which' is possible, but less likely than 'that' or '-'
- 2 'whom' seems rather formal here and less likely than 'who', 'that', or '-'
- 3 ✓ 'that I can' is also possible
- 4 ... much that can ...
- 5 ~~whom~~ 'who' or 'that'
- 6 ~~which~~ 'that' or '-'
- 7 The boy who took ...
- 8 'which' is possible, but less likely than 'that' or '-'
- 9 'which' is possible, but less likely than 'that'
- 10 'which' is possible, but less likely than 'that' or '-'

UNIT 54

54.1

- 2 + a The newspaper is owned by the Mears group, whose chairperson is Miss Jiu Kim.
- 3 + f Parents whose children are between four and six are being asked to take part in the survey.

- 4 + b Children whose diets contain high levels of protein do better in examinations.

- 5 + e My aunt, whose first job was filling shelves in a supermarket, is now CEO of a department store.

- 6 + c I enjoy growing plants whose flowers are attractive to bees.

54.2

Example answers

- 2 A widow is a woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried.
- 3 An actuary is a person whose job is to decide how much insurance companies should charge their customers.
- 4 A furnace is a container in which things are melted or burnt.
- 5 A gazebo is a small garden building in which people can sit to enjoy the view.
- 6 Polo is a sport in which horse riders hit a ball using hammers with long handles.

54.3

- 1 the moment when
- 2 an agreement whereby
- 3 the area where
- 4 the reason why
- 5 a method whereby
- 6 a condition where

54.4

- 1 ~~whatever~~ whoever
- 2 ~~that~~ what
- 3 ✓
- 4 ~~which~~ whatever (or 'what')
- 5 ~~whichever~~ whatever
- 6 ✓ (or 'no relative pronoun' or 'which')
- 7 ~~what~~ that
- 8 ~~which~~ whichever / whatever

UNIT 55

55.1

- 2 Thomas Cromwell had a daughter, Jane, about whose early life we know very little.
- 3 It is her unmarried name by which she is better known.
- 4 Mr Wang, across whose land the road will be built, is very unhappy about the plans.
- 5 The election result, about which there can be no doubt, is a great disappointment.
- 6 The building from which Marcus emerged was little more than a ruin.
- 7 It is a medieval palace, in whose tower the king hid during the civil war.
- 8 I am grateful to Aarav Basu, from whose book on the history of the bicycle this information comes.

Key to Exercises

55.2

- 2 Until 1914 the pound sterling was the currency in / with which most world trade was conducted.
- 3 The suppliers have changed the date on / by which the furniture is to be delivered.
- 4 Pasteurisation was discovered by the French chemist Louis Pasteur, after whom it was named.
- 5 The author was persuaded to stay in England by Charles Dickens, to whom he had shown his novel.
- 6 There are a number of safety procedures of which you should be aware.
- 7 Details are in the instruction manual with which the printer was supplied.
- 8 Ms Park was left the money by her former husband, from whom she was divorced in 2015.

55.3

- 2 Until 1914 the pound sterling was the currency which / that most world trade was conducted in.
- 3 The suppliers have changed the date which / that / – the furniture is to be delivered on / by.
- 4 Pasteurisation was discovered by the French chemist Louis Pasteur, who it was named after.
- 5 The author was persuaded to stay in England by Virginia Woolf, who he had shown his novel to.
- 6 There are number of safety procedures which / that / – you should be aware of.
- 7 Details are in the instruction manual which / that / – the printer was supplied with.
- 8 Ms Park was left the money by her former husband, who she was divorced from in 2015.

55.4

- 1 The house which the thieves broke into ...
- 2 ✓
- 3 ... first of which ...
- 4 The party, which I've been looking forward to all week ...
- 5 ✓
- 6 ... both of which ...
- 7 ... part of which ...
- 8 ... all of whom ...

UNIT 56

56.1

The most likely answers are given

- 2 I went on an IT training course with my colleague(,) Mateo.
- 3 Rubella, or German measles, is still a common childhood disease in many countries.

- 4 Four kilos of Beluga caviar, among the most expensive foods in the world, has been ordered for the reception.
- 5 One of the most popular modern writers for children is the Australian(,) John Marsden.
- 6 Tanya's father, and (her) trainer for the last ten years, was in the crowd to watch her victory.
- 7 Dr Sofia Lopez, head of Downlands Hospital, has criticised government plans to cut health funding.
- 8 Klaus Schmidt, the German 10,000 metres record holder and current European champion, is running in the Stockholm Marathon. (or Klaus Schmidt, the current European champion and (the) German 10,000 metres record holder, ...)

56.2

- 2 + d The two countries having land borders with the USA, namely / that is, Mexico and Canada, have complained to the President about the new customs regulations.
- 3 + a The three most popular pets in Britain, namely / that is, cats, dogs and rabbits, are found in 25% of households.
- 4 + f The capital of Estonia, namely / that is, Tallinn, is situated on the Gulf of Finland.
- 5 + b The largest island in the world, namely / that is, Greenland, covers over 2 million square kilometres.
- 6 + c The 'consumers' of education, namely / that is, students, should have ways of complaining about poor teaching.

56.3

- 2 educated; I went to a reunion for students who were educated in the physics department during the 1990s.
- 3 being told off; As my aunt told me what she thought, I felt like a schoolboy who was being told off by his headteacher.
- 4 saying; There is a sign on the gate which says 'Entry forbidden'.
- 5 introduced; Across the river were some of the deer which were introduced into the park in the 19th century.
- 6 flowing; Rivers which flow into the Baltic Sea are much cleaner now than ten years ago.
- 7 being printed; The booklets which are being printed as we speak will be on sale later this afternoon.
- 8 needing; Anyone who needs further information can see me in my office.

UNIT 57

57.1

The most likely answers are given

- 2 + e She's in the photograph on the piano.
- 3 + b I plan to cut down the tree in the back garden
- 4 + a There's a team of people in green shirts.
- 5 + d We took the footpath by / along the canal.
- 6 + i The children can't get over the fence around the pool.
- 7 + g Go along the lane between the houses.
- 8 + j Nico's a boy with a quick temper.
- 9 + f Follow the main road from Paris to Lyons.
- 10 + h She's a teacher from New Zealand.

57.2

- 2 She's in the photograph which is on the piano.
- 3 I plan to cut down the tree which is in the back garden.
- 4 There's a team of people who have / are wearing green shirts.
- 5 We took the footpath which runs / goes by / along the canal.
- 6 The children can't get over the fence which is around the pool.
- 7 Go along the lane which runs between the houses.
- 8 Nico's a boy who has a quick temper.
- 9 Follow the main road which runs / goes from Paris to Lyons.
- 10 She's a teacher who is / comes from New Zealand.

57.3

Possible answers are given with some alternatives

- 2 Teachers (who work / working) at Queen's College in the city centre, who went on strike last week, have appointed Kristina Borg, the head of English, as their spokesperson.
- 3 Joyce Clements, who has died aged 95, was the first woman (to be) educated at Marston College in south Wales. / Marge Scott, the first woman (to be) educated at Marston College in south Wales, has died aged 95.
- 4 The conference (held) in Singapore, which approved the world trade agreement drawn up by European and Asian states, has now ended.
- 5 A book on gardening, *All about Plants*, that / which Anna wanted to borrow, wasn't available in the library. / A book on gardening called *All about Plants* that / which Anna wanted to borrow wasn't available in the library.

- 6 A painting found in a second-hand shop by Lara Gruber, an antique dealer from Austria, is thought to be by J.M.W. Turner, the British landscape artist. (or... by the British landscape artist J.M.W. Turner.)

57.4

- 1 The sentence could mean: (i) that a man was wearing a grey suit – he was talking; (ii) (which is ridiculous) that a man was talking with a grey suit. To remove the ambiguity the sentence should be:
A man (who was) wearing a grey suit was talking. / A man in a grey suit was talking.
- 2 The sentence could mean: (i) that the lorry was carrying thousands of stolen cigarettes – it was stopped by a police officer; (ii) (which is ridiculous) that the police officer was carrying thousands of stolen cigarettes at the time
s/he stopped the lorry. To remove the ambiguity the sentence should be:
A lorry (which was) carrying thousands of stolen cigarettes was stopped by a police officer.
- 3 The sentence could mean: (i) that I am going to discuss the matter with my parents; (ii) that I am going to decorate the room and my parents will help decorate it with me; (iii) (which is ridiculous) that I am going to use my parents as decoration in the room! To remove the ambiguity the sentence should be:
I discussed with my parents my plan to decorate the room. (to mean [i]) or
I discussed my plan to decorate the room with the help of my parents (to mean [ii]).

UNIT 58

58.1

- 2 Dressed (or Being dressed) all in black, she was almost invisible in the starless night.
- 3 Not having a credit card, I found it difficult to book an airline ticket online.
- 4 Being unemployed, Antonio spent a lot of time filling in job application forms.
- 5 Walking quickly, I soon caught up with her.
- 6 Built of wood (or Being built of wood ...), the house was clearly a fire risk.
- 7 Having been told off the day before for arriving late, I was eager to catch the bus in good time.
- 8 Not knowing where the theatre was, she asked for directions at the hotel reception.
- 9 Being a nurse, she knew what to do after the accident.

- 10 Having spent his childhood in Oslo, he knew the city well.

58.2

- 1 D (first implied subject = 'I'; second subject = 'a car') Waiting for the bus, I was splashed all over by a car that went through a puddle. / While I was waiting for the bus, a car went through a puddle and splashed water all over me.
- 2 S (subject in both clauses = 'Rashid')
- 3 S (subject in both clauses = 'Suzanne')
- 4 D (first implied subject = 'we'; second subject = 'the town') Looking down from the hill, we could see the town spread out before us towards the coast. / As we looked down from the hill, we could see the town spread out before us towards the coast.
- 5 D (first implied subject = 'I'; second subject = 'the boat') I was feeling rather sick as the boat ploughed through the huge waves.
- 6 S (subject in both clauses = 'the plant')

58.3

- 1 Not wishing to boast ...
- 2 Pretending not to notice ...
- 3 Determined not to be beaten ...
- 4 Not feeling well ...
- 5 Not bothering to put on his coat ...
- 6 Trying not to cry ...

58.4

- 2 + c Looking over my shoulder, I could see Ida running after me.
- 3 + f Walking through the tunnel, I banged my head on the low roof.
- 4 + a Having waited six weeks for the washing machine to be delivered, I decided to cancel the order.
- 5 + g Having suffered from depression myself as a teenager, I could understand how Nathan was feeling.
- 6 + h Having parked / Parking the car about a kilometre from the stadium, I walked the rest of the way.
- 7 + b Having reached / Reaching my mid-thirties, I felt I needed to change my life.
- 8 + e Having learnt some Swahili as a child, I was able to understand most of what she said.

UNIT 59

59.1

- 2 While being interviewed ...
- 3 Before taking ...
- 4 While welcoming ...
- 5 Since being overthrown ... (or After being overthrown ...)
- 6 Through working ... (or After working ...)
- 7 Before being sold ...
- 8 After leaving ...

59.2

- 2 + a By giving up coffee, she soon began to sleep better.
- 3 + e In turning down the job, she gave up the possibility of a huge salary. ('By turning down' is also possible. However, 'In turning down' focuses on the consequence of the action and so is perhaps more likely here.)
- 4 + b By moving to a smaller flat, she saved over a hundred pounds a month. ('In moving ...' is also possible. However, 'By moving ...' focuses on the method used to save money.)
- 5 + f On entering the classroom, she was surprised when all the children stood up.
- 6 + c In criticising her father, she knew that she might offend him. ('By criticising' is also possible. However, 'In criticising' focuses on the consequence of the action and so is perhaps more likely here.)

59.3

- 1 With Maryam having flu, we couldn't go on holiday.
- 2 Without having more information, I won't be able to advise you.
- 3 Without realising it, he had solved the problem.
- 4 With time running out before the train left, I couldn't wait for Andrei any longer.

59.4

(1) Although from a poor background, Paula Regis gained a place at Southam University. (2) Always fascinated by the stars, she took a first degree in astrophysics. (3) Once at university, she also became interested in student politics and, (4) popular with her fellow students, was elected University President in her second year. This didn't distract her from her studies, however, and (5) while in the final year of her degree, she won the International Young Scientist of the Year award for her work on star classification. (6) When asked what was (or When asked about ...) the secret of her success (or When asked what the secret of her success was ...), she said, 'Just hard work and a little luck.' (7) Determined to continue her research, she has recently begun work on her PhD.

UNIT 60

60.1

- 2 prepared (herself)
- 3 prides itself on
- 4 occupied themselves with / by ('with' and 'by' could be omitted: 'occupied themselves playing computer games')
- 5 adapt (yourself)

Key to Exercises

- 6 trouble himself about / with
- 7 dress (herself)
- 8 absent himself from

60.2

- 1 me
- 2 myself
- 3 us
- 4 them
- 5 yourself
- 6 himself ('him' is also possible if 'he' and 'him' refer to different people)
- 7 herself ('her' is also possible if 'she' and 'her' refer to different people)
- 8 me

60.3

- 1 got ourselves vaccinated / got vaccinated
- 2 ✓
- 3 had themselves checked
- 4 he'd caught hepatitis himself
- 5 ✓ (however, some people think this is incorrect and would use 'Jan and I')
- 6 to tear himself away
- 7 we're going to occupy ourselves
- 8 they can't reach it themselves

UNIT 61

61.1

- 1 ~~ones~~ some
- 2 ✓
- 3 ~~ones~~ some
- 4 ... mint ~~one~~ ... / ... some mint ...
- 5 ✓
- 6 ✓
- 7 ~~ones~~ one
- 8 ~~ones~~ some

61.2

- 1 ones
- 2 No (It's better to avoid using 'ones' to refer to people.)
- 3 No
- 4 one
- 5 No ('ones' would be unlikely here, referring to a group of people)
- 6 ones
- 7 one
- 8 No
- 9 No
- 10 No ('your ones' is possible, but some people avoid it. 'Are these yours?' is much more likely)

61.3

- 3 (ones) Note that 'those ones' is less common in formal, written academic English.
- 4 (one)
- 5 ✓
- 6 (one)
- 7 ✓
- 8 (ones)
- 9 (ones)
- 10 (one)

61.4

Possible answers

- 1 ... one who knew the way.
- 2 ... ones you have to drive to.
- 3 ... one is the burning of fossil fuels.
- 4 ... ones are small and lightweight

UNIT 62

62.1

- 2 'I doubt it' is also possible.
- 3 I hope so.
- 4 I suppose so.
- 5 I think so.
- 6 Yes, I hear (that) she is. ('So I hear' is also possible; see E)
- 7 I guess so.
- 8 He says so.
- 9 I promise (that) I will.
- 10 I'm sure (that) you will.

62.2

- 1 suppose not / don't suppose so
- 2 don't think so / think not ('think not' would be rather formal)
- 3 suspect not
- 4 doesn't appear so / appears not
- 5 didn't say so

62.3

- 2 Yes, they are.
- 3 Yes, it has. / So it has.
- 4 Yes, you did.

62.4

Possible answers

- 2 So I understand.
- 3 So I gather.
- 4 So it appears.
- 5 So he tells me.

UNIT 63

63.1

- 2 She was asked to teach more classes, and was happy to do so.
- 3 My French hosts gave me snails to eat, but I did so very reluctantly.
- 4 The company wanted to build a dam on the site, but they were prevented from doing so by local opposition.
- 5 All EU countries agreed to implement the new regulations on recycling plastic, but so far only Finland and Austria have done so.
- 6 The water freezes in the cracks in rocks, and as it does so it expands.

63.2

- 1 do so
- 2 do (not 'do so'; habitual action)
- 3 doing so
- 4 do (not 'do so'; 'enjoy' refers to a state)
- 5 does so
- 6 do (not 'do so'; 'smell' refers to a state)
- 7 do (not 'do so'; habitual action)
- 8 did so

63.3

- 2 such research
- 3 such claims / such a claim
- 4 such a project
- 5 such destruction
- 6 such tactics

63.4

Example answers

- 2 ... into research of this kind
- 3 ... claims like this (or these) / a claim like this.
- 4 ... this kind of project ...
- 5 ... this sort of destruction ...
- 6 ... these tactics ...

UNIT 64

64.1

- 2 Yes, we should ~~have booked tickets in advance.~~ / Yes, we should have ~~booked tickets in advance.~~
- 3 Yes, we will ~~be staying in Brazil permanently.~~ / Yes, we will be ~~staying in Brazil permanently.~~
- 4 Yes, I'm sure they will ~~have been taken by now.~~ / Yes, I'm sure they will have ~~been taken by now.~~ / Yes, I'm sure they will have been ~~taken by now.~~
- 5 No, I haven't ~~had dinner yet.~~
- 6 Yes, I am ~~going to Katalin's party.~~
- 7 Yes, I would ~~have missed the train.~~ / Yes, I would have ~~missed the train.~~
- 8 No, I can't ~~see him anywhere.~~
- 9 No, he couldn't ~~have been looking or~~ No, he couldn't have ~~been looking.~~ / No, he couldn't have been ~~looking.~~

64.2

- 2 do
- 3 has
- 4 do
- 5 (do)
- 6 hasn't / doesn't
- 7 is
- 8 have (done) / did
- 9 have / do
- 10 (be)

64.3

- 2 might / would (be)
- 3 might / should (be)
- 4 should (be)
- 5 might / would be
- 6 should (be) / would
- 7 would / might be
- 8 would / might be

UNIT 65

65.1

- 2 used to
- 3 pretended to be
- 4 used to be
- 5 claimed to

- 6 pretended to / claimed to
- 7 expected it to be
- 8 expected to

65.2

- 1 opportunity (to)
- 2 hated to
- 3 refused (to)
- 4 choose to
- 5 determined (to)
- 6 deserved to
- 7 idea (to)
- 8 delighted (to)
- 9 prefer to
- 10 afford to

65.3

- 1 ... if you'd like to (or ... if you like)
- 2 ✓ (or ... you'd like to.)
- 3 ... she doesn't want to.
- 4 ✓ (or ... if she'd like.)
- 5 ✓ (or ... where I want to.)
- 6 ... if you don't want to. (However, 'if you don't want' is sometimes used in colloquial speech)
- 7 ✓ (or ... if they want to.)
- 8 ... I'd like to very much.
- 9 ... you like. (or you'd like to)
- 10 ... so I didn't like to.

UNIT 66

66.1

Suggested corrections are given

- 2 a **lone** figure / a figure walking **alone**
- 3 ✓
- 4 a **happy** / **cheerful** person / a person who was always **glad** and smiling
- 5 his **sleeping** daughter / his daughter, who was **asleep**
- 6 **frightened** passengers / passengers on board who are **afraid**
- 7 ✓
- 8 a **similar** age
- 9 ✓
- 10 The **girls**, who were sorry for their behaviour, apologised to their teacher. / The **girls** apologised to their teacher because they were sorry for their behaviour.

66.2

- 1 a an utter / inevitable
b inevitable.
- 2 a unsafe ('domestic' would only be possible here if we wanted to emphasise that the equipment was for use in the home (i.e. domestic) rather than another kind of equipment)
b domestic / unsafe
- 3 a educational / entertaining
b educational / entertaining
- 4 a serious
b serious / underlying

- 5 a legal / stupid
b legal / stupid

66.3

- 1 all the people concerned
- 2 As the minister responsible
- 3 the opposite effect.
- 4 a responsible adult.
- 5 the only available room / the only room available
- 6 the apparent approval
- 7 and concerned parents
- 8 financial advice available

UNIT 67

67.1

The most likely answers are given

- 1 almost / practically complete
- 2 mainly cotton
- 3 absolutely excellent
- 4 very clear
- 5 completely illegal
- 6 very popular
- 7 an almost permanent
- 8 very attractive
- 9 exclusively / mainly male
- 10 very visible

67.2

Suggested answers:

- 2 I'd be incredibly upset.
- 3 I'd be rather angry.
- 4 I'd be a bit embarrassed.
- 5 I'd be extremely annoyed.

67.3

Suggested corrections are given, but others are possible

- 1 extremely old
- 2 ✓
- 3 absolutely useless
- 4 very happy
- 5 'reasonably unique' is unlikely; more likely is, for example, 'almost unique'
- 6 ✓
- 7 ✓
- 8 quite small
- 9 perfectly comfortable
- 10 ✓
- 11 reasonably quiet
- 12 virtually impossible
- 13 ✓
- 14 a really terrible
- 15 simply awful
- 16 ✓

67.4

- 1 ~~fairly~~ / really
- 2 really / fairly (both correct)
- 3 ~~fairly~~ / really
- 4 pretty / very (both correct)
- 5 ~~very~~ / pretty
- 6 pretty / ~~very~~
- 7 really / ~~fairly~~
- 8 really / very (both correct)

- 9 pretty / ~~very~~
- 10 fairly / pretty (both correct)

UNIT 68

68.1

The most likely answers are given

- 2 very late
- 3 very critical
- 4 straight
- 5 false
- 6 (a) critical
- 7 late
- 8 original
- 9 very straight
- 10 very false

68.2

- 2 a highly technical
b technical
- 3 a very human
b human
- 4 a largely academic
b academic
- 5 a private
b an intensely private
- 6 a diplomatic
b an extremely diplomatic

68.3

Possible answers are given

- 2 ... nice and quiet
- 3 ... lovely and soft
- 4 ... nice and juicy
- 5 ... good and ready

UNIT 69

69.1

- 2 ... the problems identified. / the identified problems.
- 3 Interested visitors ...
- 4 ... the sheet provided.
- 5 ... with flights included.
- 6 ... the resulting publicity / the publicity resulting ...
- 7 ... any remaining cheese. / any cheese remaining.

69.2

Example answers

- 2 The amount of added sugar in dark chocolate is less than that found in white chocolate.
- 3 Organic oranges contain 30% more vitamin C than those grown conventionally.
- 4 Cars today are much more fuel-efficient than those manufactured in 2000.
- 5 The President's salary is 25 times higher than that earned by the average citizen.

69.3

- 2 well-resourced
- 3 nerve-wracking
- 4 far-reaching

Key to Exercises

69.4

- 2 were wide-ranging
- 3 is clean-shaven
- 4 eye-catching

UNIT 70

70.1

- 1 to reduce
- 2 to cheat / cheating
- 3 knowing
- 4 to leave
- 5 to underestimate / underestimating
- 6 to open / opening
- 7 talking
- 8 to resign / resigning
- 9 to panic
- 10 turning

70.2

- 1 stupid going / stupid to go
- 2 confident that he wouldn't get lost
- 3 ✓
- 4 guilty shopping
- 5 was concerned to learn
- 6 ✓
- 7 ✓
- 8 busy drinking
- 9 was sorry to (have) upset me / was sorry that he'd upset me ('was sorry for upsetting me' is also possible)
- 10 wasn't prepared to admit
- 11 ✓

70.3

- 2 It was wonderful to hear such a magnificent performance.
- 3 It was mean of you to eat all the cake and not leave any for me.
- 4 It was unreasonable of them to complain about the exam results.
- 5 It was awkward to get the top off the jar. (or ... to get the top off the jar off; *informally* ... getting the top off the jar.)
- 6 It was simple to put up the shelves.
- 7 It was unprofessional of him to criticise the headteacher in front of the staff.
- 8 It was kind of you to give birthday presents to the children.

70.4

Possible answers are given

- 2 It made me furious listening to his lies.
- 3 It made me sad that we wouldn't be working together again.
- 4 It made me ashamed to learn how badly we treated immigrants in the 1950s.
- 5 It made me nervous hearing the dentist's drill as I sat in the waiting room.

UNIT 71

71.1

- 1 repeatedly
- 2 in / with despair ('despairingly' is also possible)

- 3 in / with anticipation
- 4 reputedly
- 5 disappointedly
- 6 in a relaxed way / manner / fashion
- 7 determinedly
- 8 in / with satisfaction ('in a satisfied way / manner / fashion' are also possible)
- 9 in an organised way / manner / fashion
- 10 agitatedly

71.2

- 1 a most
b mostly
- 2 a short
b shortly
- 3 a directly
b direct
- 4 a wide
b widely
- 5 a highly
b high

71.3

- 1 ✓
- 2 ... to me in a friendly way / manner / fashion.
- 3 ✓ (or ... fine ...)
- 4 ... flatly refused.
- 5 ✓ ('... very clear' is also possible in informal contexts)
- 6 ... in a cowardly way / manner / fashion ...
- 7 ... justly renowned.
- 8 ... slowly turned ...
- 9 'thinly' is grammatically correct, but some people would use 'thin' in informal contexts
- 10 ... loudly applauded ...

UNIT 72

72.1

- 1 more scared
- 2 deeper or more deep (for emphasis)
- 3 more pretty
- 4 stronger
- 5 more naughty
- 6 harder
- 7 truer or more true (for emphasis)
- 8 longer

72.2

- 2 ✓ ('more dirty' would also be possible)
- 3 ~~recenter~~ more recent
- 4 ~~excitinger~~ more exciting
- 5 ✓ ('wealthier' would also be possible)
- 6 ✓ ('more unique' is used to suggest that some people have particularly individual characteristics)
- 7 ~~complexer~~ more complex
- 8 ✓ ('more clever' would also be possible)
- 9 ~~powerfuter~~ more powerful
- 10 ~~alerter~~ more alert

72.3

'the' can be left out in 2, 4 and 5.

72.4

- 1 in
- 2 of
- 3 of
- 4 in or of (both are possible)
- 5 in

UNIT 73

73.1

- 2 The Downtown Hotel is not such a pleasant place to stay as the Strand Hotel. / The Downtown Hotel is not as pleasant a place to stay as the Strand Hotel.
- 3 The President's address to the nation is as important a speech as he is ever likely to make in his career.
- 4 It wasn't such a big problem as I first thought. / It wasn't as big a problem as I first thought.
- 5 Theresa's dog is as ferocious an animal as I've ever seen.
- 6 She's not such a fluent Greek speaker as she claims to be. / She's not as fluent a Greek speaker as she claims to be.

73.2

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 as many as | 5 as little as |
| 2 as few as | 6 as few as |
| 3 as much as | 7 as little as |
| 4 As many as | 8 as much as |

73.3

- 2 + a Her handwriting was so untidy as to be nearly illegible.
- 3 + e The bookcase was so heavy as to be almost impossible to move.
- 4 + c The record was so badly scratched as to be unplayable.
- 5 + f The plot of the novel was so complicated as to be completely incomprehensible.
- 6 + b The difference between the results was so small as to be insignificant.

73.4

- 1 How serious an injury
- 2 or as serious as
- 3 bad enough to
- 4 not as fit as
- 5 not such a good player as / not as good a player as
- 6 go so far as to say
- 7 sufficiently well / well enough
- 8 as speedy a recovery as possible

UNIT 74

74.1

- 1 I expect Catalina to win the race **easily**.
- 2 He regretted missing the concert **greatly**. / He **greatly** regretted missing the concert.

- 3 I **secretly** hated playing the piano ... (more likely than 'I hated playing the piano secretly, although my parents thought I loved it.' This would mean that my parents thought I loved playing the piano secretly.)
- 4 He **calmly** started to walk across ... / He started to walk **calmly** across ...
- 5 She **kindly** offered to do the work.
- 6 Bruno **hurriedly** finished speaking and sat down. / Bruno finished speaking **hurriedly** and sat down.
- 7 I **simply** don't remember putting it down.
- 8 We look forward to hearing from you **soon**.
- 9 They **deliberately** tried to ignore me. / They tried to ignore me **deliberately**.
- 10 I don't pretend to understand the instructions **completely**.

74.2

- 1 around Switzerland in July (place + time)
- 2 a car at the airport (object + adverbial)
- 3 south towards the lakes (place [adverb] + place [prepositional phrase])
- 4 for a week in a beautiful cottage belonging to some friends of Kim's mother (time + place [long adverbial])
- 5 early at about six o'clock (time [adverb] + time [prepositional phrase])
- 6 briefly in the village where Kim had spent some time when she was a student (time + place [long adverbial])
- 7 carefully on the narrow winding roads (manner + place)
- 8 the train home (object + adverb)
- 9 ourselves enormously in Switzerland (object + manner + place)
- 10 there before too long (place + time)

74.3

- 2 ✓ or Next, vigorously beat the eggs in a small bowl. (Both of these are more likely than 'Next, beat the eggs in a small bowl vigorously'.)
- 3 I thought I'd securely locked the luggage. / I thought I'd locked the luggage securely.
- 4 I stopped playing tennis regularly ... (more likely)
- 5 ✓ or Lee was beaten easily in the final. / Lee was beaten in the final easily.
- 6 He always brings sandwiches from home.
- 7 No, they moved away last year.
- 8 The local residents welcomed warmly the decision ... or The local residents warmly welcomed the decision ...
- 9 ✓

UNIT 75

75.1

- 2 a I was brought up to earn money **honestly** ...

- b **Honestly**, I'm perfectly capable of putting up the shelf myself.
- 3 a She admitted **frankly** ...
b **Frankly**, I went to sleep during his lecture ...
- 4 a **Seriously**, I don't know what I'd have done ...
b I tried to speak **seriously** to him ...
- 5 a **Clearly**, he wants me to take the job.
b I'd had very little sleep and was having difficulty thinking **clearly**.
- 6 a **Plainly**, he was feeling ill at ease.
b She always dressed **plainly** ...

75.2

- 1 ~~enormously~~ / significantly
- 2 ~~from time to time~~ / rarely
- 3 easily / ~~scarcely~~
- 4 almost / ~~by an hour~~
- 5 often / ~~on many occasions~~
- 6 ~~hardly ever~~ / every week
- 7 ~~greatly~~ / rarely
- 8 ~~nearly~~ / entirely

75.3

- 1 [1] & [3]
- 2 [1] & [3]
- 3 [2]
- 4 [1] & [3]
- 5 [2] & [3]
- 6 [1] & [2]
- 7 [1]

UNIT 76

76.1

- 2 ... and out jumped Daniel.
- 3 Outside the door stood two small children.
- 4 In the park the boys were playing cricket, despite the muddy conditions. (no inversion)
- 5 Around her neck hung a jade necklace.
- 6 ... and up the tree it climbed. (no inversion)
- 7 ... and in marched a delegation from the striking workers.
- 8 ... away swam the fish.
- 9 ... in the corner was a very old grandfather clock.
- 10 In the office Lea found (no inversion) it difficult to concentrate, but at home she worked (no inversion) more efficiently.

76.2

- 2 ... last week I had a holiday. (subject-verb inversion is not possible: 'last week' is an adverb of time indicating a period; does not take inversion [see C])
- 3 ... first came a welcoming address by the head of the organising team.
- 4 ... at no time were members of the public in danger.
- 5 No change; the adverb 'daily' can't go in front position.

- 6 ... seldom can a politician have changed his views so quickly as Joyce.
- 7 ... next came a blizzard, preventing us from leaving the hut.
- 8 ... by next Friday we'll be in Japan. (subject-verb inversion is not possible: 'by next Friday' is an adverb of time indicating a definite point; does not take inversion [see C])
- 9 No change; the adverb 'hourly' can't go in front position.
- 10 ... hardly ever did I hear him raise his voice in anger.

76.3

- 1 I play squash twice a week / twice a week I play squash
- 2 your salary will be paid monthly
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 Around the town she drove / She drove around the town; in a side street she spotted the place / she spotted the place in a side street
- 6 across the room it flew / it flew across the room

UNIT 77

77.1

- 1 ~~very~~ / ~~much~~ / very much
- 2 ~~very~~ / much / very much
- 3 very / ~~much~~ / very much
- 4 ~~very~~ / much / very much
- 5 ~~very~~ / ~~much~~ / very much
- 6 ~~very~~ / much / very much
- 7 very / ~~much~~ / ~~very much~~
- 8 very / ~~much~~ / very much
- 9 ~~very~~ / ~~much~~ / very much
- 10 ~~very~~ / much / very much

77.2

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 too | 5 very / too |
| 2 very / too | 6 too |
| 3 very | 7 very |
| 4 very | 8 too |

77.3

- 1 ... and he **even** offered ...
- 2 I will **only** be ...
- 3 ... and **even** the smallest donation can make ...
- 4 ... he has **even** asked Ann ...
- 5 **Only** Louis knew ...
- 6 ... I **only** cook ...

UNIT 78

78.1

- A number of positions for these adverbs are possible, depending on the wider context and the particular emphasis that the speaker / writer wants to give. The first answer below gives perhaps the most likely position in many contexts, and then alternatives.*
- 2 ... **Presumably**, the idea is to welcome visitors from other countries. / The

Key to Exercises

- idea, **presumably**, is to welcome ... / The idea is, **presumably**, to welcome ... / ... other countries, **presumably**.
- 3 The builders **generously** agreed to plant new trees to replace the ones they had dug up. / **Generously**, the builders agreed ... / The builders agreed **generously** to plant...
- 4 Most people **rightly** believe that the prisoners should be released. / **Rightly**, most people ... / Most people believe, **rightly**, that ...
- 5 **Obviously**, she knew more about the robbery than she told the police. / She **obviously** knew ... / ... told the police, **obviously**.
- 6 He **carelessly** broke the window when he was painting. / **Carelessly**, he broke ...
- 7 She **bravely** picked up the spider and put it outside. / **Bravely**, she picked up... / She picked up the spider **bravely** ...
- 8 **Interestingly**, the road didn't appear on the map.
- 9 Failure to increase the rate of pay would inevitably lead to employee departures from the company.
- 10 The most experienced candidate does not necessarily get the job.

78.2

- 2 ... outwardly she looked remarkably calm.
- 3 ... environmentally it is no longer the problem it once was.
- 4 ... industrially it is relatively undeveloped.
- 5 ... visually the performance was stunning.
- 6 ... financially we'd be much better off if we moved there.
- 7 ... politically he claims to be a socialist.
- 8 ... technically she could be sent to prison.

78.3

Suggested answers are given

- 2 In **geological terms**, limestone is a relatively new rock.
- 3 The building is similar to the opera house in Milan **in terms of architecture**.
- 4 **From a grammatical point of view** the essay was well written, but its style was inappropriate.
- 5 The election was clearly rigged and the result is a severe blow to the country **as far as democracy is concerned**.

UNIT 79

79.1

- 1 as / when ('when' emphasises a direct connection between kicking the ball and falling over – it suggests that

- kicking the ball caused him to then fall over; 'as' suggests 'at the same time as' – kicking and falling happened simultaneously)
- 2 When (more likely than 'While ...'; talking about a period of our lives)
- 3 When
- 4 While / As
- 5 while / when ('as' could mean 'because' here)
- 6 when
- 7 As / When
- 8 as
- 9 while / as
- 10 As / When ('When' suggests 'By the time the paint is dry'; 'As' emphasises a continuous change during the period it is drying)

79.2

- 1 ~~As~~ When
- 2 ~~When~~ While / As
- 3 ~~while~~ when
- 4 ✓
- 5 ~~While~~ When / As (= 'because')
- 6 ~~as~~ when

79.3

- 1 until
- 2 Before / Until
- 3 before / until
- 4 before
- 5 Before / Until
- 6 until
- 7 before / until
- 8 until

79.4

Possible answers are given

- 2 ... than he broke his arm.
- 3 ... when it rang again.
- 4 ... than / when it was time to start work again.
- 5 ... before members of the audience started to criticise her.
- 6 ... when the engine cut out.

UNIT 80

80.1

- 2 + b Andrea agreed to book tickets for us all **as** it was her idea to go to the theatre.
- 3 + a **Seeing as** it's your birthday, I'll buy you lunch.
- 4 + h **Because** I'm trying to go vegan I've given up dairy products.
- 5 + d We were recommended to buy the textbook second-hand **since** a new copy would be very expensive.
- 6 + c **As** the guest lecturer was late, Dr Gomez spoke about his research instead.
- 7 + e I suggested we all go on holiday together **seeing that** we get on so well.

- 8 + g You should never walk under a ladder **because** it's supposed to be unlucky.

80.2

- 2 ... due to / on account of lack of interest.
- 3 ... due to / on account of / owing to its central location.
- 4 ... due to / on account of human error.
- 5 ... due to / on account of / owing to heavy cloud.
- 6 ... because of the bright sunlight.
- 7 ... because his mobile was switched off.
- 8 ... because of local opposition.
- 9 ... because of his heart problems.
- 10 ... because there was a fly in it.

80.3

- 2 I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying with the noise. / With the noise, I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying. / I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying for the noise.
- 3 With her father (being) in hospital, Olivia went to stay with her aunt. / Olivia went to stay with her aunt, with her father (being) in hospital.
- 4 With all the exercise I was doing I felt a lot fitter. / I felt a lot fitter with all the exercise I was doing. / I felt a lot fitter for all the exercise I was doing.
- 5 With the train drivers on strike tomorrow, I don't think I'll go to town after all. / I don't think I'll go to town after all, with the train drivers on strike tomorrow.

UNIT 81

81.1

- 2 + h He packed his suitcase with the books at the bottom **so as not to / in order not to** crush his clothes.
- 3 + a Bus fares in the city were being cut **so as to / in order to** encourage people to use public transport.
- 4 + f We crept quietly towards the deer **so as not to / in order not to** frighten them away.
- 5 + c I walked around the outside of the field **so as not to / in order not to** damage the growing crops.
- 6 + b We put up a fence **so as to / in order to** prevent people walking across the grass.
- 7 + g She looked down at the book in front of her **so as to / in order to** avoid his gaze.
- 8 + e The roadworks were carried out at night **so as not to / in order not to** disrupt traffic too much.

81.2

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 2 X | 6 ✓ |
| 3 ✓ | 7 ✓ |
| 4 X | 8 X |
| 5 X | |

81.3

- 2 ... nobody would know it was there.
- 3 ... mosquitoes couldn't get in.
- 4 ... it won't take up a lot of computer memory.
- 5 ... we could see the view over the city.
- 6 ... it will receive the new channels.

81.4

Suggested answers are given

- 2 The meeting room is designed in such a way that everyone's voice can be heard without the use of microphones. / ... in such a way as to allow everyone's voice to be heard without the use of microphones.
- 3 The website is organised in such a way that it is easy to navigate. / ... in such a way as to be easy to navigate.
- 4 If the dial is rotated in such a way that the number 1 is at the top, the valve opens. / ... in such a way as to locate the number 1 at the top, the valve opens.

UNIT 82

82.1

- 2 + b Frightened though / as she was, she forced herself to pick up the snake.
- 3 + e Scarce though / as food became, they always found enough to share with me.
- 4 + c Experienced though / as the climbers were, they had never faced such severe conditions before.
- 5 + a Confusing though / as the instructions first appeared, they were very useful when I looked at them in detail.
- 6 + h Disgusting though / as it looked, it was actually quite tasty.
- 7 + f Confident though / as she felt, she knew the examination would not be easy.
- 8 + d Successful though / as their new products have proved, the company is still in financial difficulties.

82.2

- 2 In spite of being much younger than the others, he was the most outstanding rider in the team.
- 3 In spite of eating a big lunch, he had a three-course meal in the evening.
- 4 In spite of his fear, he allowed the huge spider to be placed in his hands.
- 5 In spite of her obvious intelligence, she finds it difficult to express her ideas in writing.
- 6 In spite of her illness, she went on a walking holiday in Nepal.
- 2 Despite the fact that he was much younger than the others, he was the most outstanding rider in the team.
- 3 Despite the fact that he ate / had eaten a big lunch, he had a three-course meal in the evening.

- 4 Despite the fact that he was frightened, he allowed the huge spider to be placed in his hands.
- 5 Despite the fact that she is obviously intelligent, she finds it difficult to express her ideas in writing.
- 6 Despite the fact that she was ill, she went on a walking holiday in Nepal.

82.3

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 even though | 6 even if |
| 2 even if | 7 Even though |
| 3 Even if | 8 even if |
| 4 Even though | 9 not necessarily |
| 5 even though | 10 even if |

82.4

- 2 Whereas a decade ago only 5% of students dropped out of college, the figure today is 25%.
- 3 While the temperature is below freezing, it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.
- 4 While the cost of rail travel has increased, the number of train passengers has grown.
- 5 Whereas I've always wanted to visit Australia, I've never had any wish to go to Canada.

UNIT 83

83.1

Suggested answers are given

- 2 ... give me a call. / ... take it back to the shop.
- 3 ... tell him I want to see him. / ... ask him to come and see me.
- 4 If you see any large, hairy spiders in the grass ... / If you come across any snakes on your walk ...
- 5 If you're ever in Birmingham ... / If you ever need any more advice ...
- 6 If you're coming by bus ... / If you don't want to walk far to the shops ...

83.2

- 1 The present perfect suggests 'if you previously studied *Macbeth* ...'; the present simple suggests 'if you study *Macbeth* in the future, then you will (get to) know ...'.
- 2 leave / have left; meet. The present perfect and the present simple have a similar meaning.
- 3 break / have broken; have to. The present perfect suggests that you may have broken it (perhaps I think you have); the present simple may be a warning or threat about a possible future event.
- 4 doesn't arrive / hasn't arrived; give. The present perfect and the present simple have a similar meaning.
- 5 haven't filled in / don't fill in; need. The present perfect suggests 'if you previously filled in an application

form'; the present simple may imply 'If you don't fill in an application form now, you will need to do so ...'.

- 6 don't help / haven't helped; go. The present perfect and the present simple have a similar meaning.

83.3

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 belonged | 4 doubted |
| 2 ✓ | 5 ✓ |
| 3 liked | 6 understood |

83.4

- 2 If it were not for his anxiety over Carla, his happiness would have been complete.
- 3 Were it not for the intervention of the government (*or ... for (the) government intervention / intervening ...*), the strike would probably still be going on.
- 4 Had it not been for the arrival of the police (*or ... for the police arriving ...*), the fight could have got out of hand.
- 5 But for the sound of birds singing, everything was quiet.
- 6 If it was not / were not for the United Nations, there would have been far more wars in the last 50 years.
- 7 If it had not been for the roadworks we would have been here two hours ago.

UNIT 84

84.1

- 2 Had you not been absent from school on Friday, you would know what you have to do for homework.
- 3 Were Clare's friends still living in Brussels, she would have been able to stay with them. (*or Were her friends still living in Brussels, Clare would ...*)
- 4 Were the workers prepared to accept a wage cut, the factory would not have had to shut down.
- 5 Should the financial performance of the company not improve in the near future, we shall have to reduce the number of employees.
- 6 Had the salary been higher, I might have considered taking the job.

84.2

- 1 X If I press this button ...
- 2 ✓
- 3 ✓
- 4 X If the disease is untreated ... (*or ... goes untreated ...*)
- 5 ✓
- 6 X If you complain about me ...
- 7 ✓

84.3

- 1 If I happen to see Georgia when I'm in Rome ...
- 2 X
- 3 ... if you happen to live nearby.
- 4 X

Key to Exercises

- 5 If you happen to be in the south of Spain next week, ...

84.4

Possible answers are given using the notes

- 2 ... overcome with a great weariness.
3 ... trying to imagine what it contained.
4 ... to agree with everything Julia said.
(or ... agreeing with ...)
5 ... it had been reversed into a wall.

UNIT 85

85.1

- 2 + d Were the government to increase university fees, there would be an outcry from students.
3 + a Were anyone to lean against the window, the glass would certainly break.
4 + c Were I not already busy in August, I would gladly accept your invitation.
5 + b Were you to see the conditions in which the refugees are living, you would be horrified.

85.2

Possible sentences are given

- 2 Imagine you were to inherit a million dollars.
3 Suppose your parents were to tell you they were emigrating to Canada.
4 Supposing your country were to win the World Cup.
5 Imagine the population of Britain were all Buddhist.

85.3

- 2 even if it were
3 even if she were
4 as if I were
5 as if she were
6 even if I were
7 as if it were
8 even if they were

85.4

Possible answers

- 2 I'd sooner she were going with friends.
3 B: Well, if only it were as easy as that.
4 I know you haven't got much time, but if I were you I'd have breakfast before you leave.
5 Wearing odd shoes to school was embarrassing and I'd rather it were forgotten by my classmates.
6 I'm very fond of Paul, but I wish he were not so critical of his employees.

UNIT 86

86.1

- 2 + d Unless alternative sources of funding are found, the research will not be able to continue.
3 + c Unless the roads have changed in that part of town, I'm sure I'll be able to find my way there.

- 4 + a Unless the weather starts improving soon, the farmers will lose their crops.
5 + e Unless it's ridiculously expensive, I think I'll buy that painting.
6 + f Unless you have been unemployed for six months, you are not entitled to state benefit.

86.2

- 2 ✓ 'If the infection isn't treated' is also possible.
3 If he wasn't
4 ✓ 'if you don't have' is also possible.
5 if Anya doesn't pass
6 If you don't get
7 ✓ 'if they don't get' is also possible.
8 if Louise isn't at home
9 ✓ 'if they can't prove' is also possible.
10 if she wasn't

86.3

- 1 if / whether
2 whether
3 whether
4 if / whether
5 whether (or informally 'if')
6 whether
7 if / whether
8 if / whether
9 whether
10 if / whether
11 whether
12 if / whether

UNIT 87

87.1

- 2 A small boy was kicking a ball against a wall; otherwise, the street was deserted.
3 I couldn't remember meeting him before, yet his face seemed familiar.
4 A mass evacuation of islanders is taking place. Meanwhile, the volcano continues to erupt.
5 A: Why don't you like that new French restaurant? B: For one thing, it's too expensive.
6 Ingrid came down with flu while we were on holiday.
7 My landlady didn't mind me having parties in my room as long as the rent was paid on time.
8 One way of getting rid of weeds is to dig them out. Alternatively, you could poison them.

87.2

- 1 Nevertheless
2 while
3 even though
4 Even so
5 Instead
6 whereas
7 so

- 8 Meanwhile
9 while
10 Before
11 unless
12 At that time

87.3

Example answers are given

- 2 However hard you might exercise, it is difficult to stay fit without eating a healthy diet.
3 However much we enjoy being together, it is important to spend some time apart.
4 Professor Malcolm is always happy to spend time with his students, however busy he might be.
5 However many times I see the Eiffel Tower, it never fails to impress me.
6 Some people never seem content, however much money they have / however rich they are.

UNIT 88

88.1

- 1 across
2 across / over
3 over
4 across / over
5 across
6 across
7 across
8 over

88.2

- 1 along / through
2 Across
3 through
4 across / over
5 over ('all over' is more likely than 'all across' or 'all through')
6 along

88.3

- 1 under
2 ✓ ('under' is also possible)
3 below
4 over
5 ✓ ('over' is also possible)
6 over
7 under
8 ✓ ('above' is also possible)

88.4

- 1 c under the weather = ill
2 d below the belt = cruel or unfair
3 b under her belt = successfully completed
4 e under a cloud = with some people's disapproval
5 f over the top = extreme behaviour; indicating disapproval
6 a over and above = in addition to

UNIT 89

89.1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 between | 6 between |
| 2 among | 7 among |
| 3 between | 8 among |
| 4 between | 9 between |
| 5 among | |

89.2

- 2 between / among the pupils
- 3 between amateur
- 4 among teenagers
- 5 between / among his remaining relatives
- 6 among its clients
- 7 between intake of refined sugar
- 8 between cooking
- 9 among my closest friends
- 10 between the striking dockers

89.3

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 among | 6 between |
| 2 among | 7 among |
| 3 between | 8 between |
| 4 among | 9 among |
| 5 between | 10 between |

UNIT 90

90.1

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 ✓ | 7 ✓ |
| 2 ✗ | 8 ✓ |
| 3 ✗ | 9 ✗ |
| 4 ✓ | 10 ✓ |
| 5 ✗ | 11 ✗ |
| 6 ✗ | 12 ✓ |

90.2

- 1 a by
b until ('until' would also be possible in (a). It would mean, however, that up to the time dinner was served I was hungry, and then when it was served (but before I ate it) I was not. Perhaps the food was so unappetising that I couldn't face eating it; 'by' in (a) simply means that I was hungry when dinner was served)
- 2 a until
b by
- 3 a by
b until
- 4 a Until
b By ('By' would also be possible in [a])
- 5 a by
b until
- 6 a by
b until

90.3

- 1 Over / During
- 2 So far
- 3 Until now
- 4 so far
- 5 until now
- 6 during

- 7 until
- 8 by

UNIT 91

91.1

- 1 except
- 2 except / except for
- 3 except
- 4 except for (in informal contexts); more formally, 'but for' is possible
- 5 except
- 6 except / except for (in informal contexts)
- 7 except / except for
- 8 except / except for (in informal contexts)
- 9 except for (in informal contexts); more formally, 'but for' is also possible
- 10 except / except for
- 11 except
- 12 except

91.2

- 1 ~~besides~~ except for
- 2 Besides ✓
- 3 ~~except for~~ besides
- 4 ~~except for~~ Besides
- 5 ~~besides~~ except (for)
- 6 except for ✓

91.3

- 2 + a But for the interruptions caused by the bad weather, the building would have been completed by now.
- 3 + c But for the supply of food and medicines by the charity (or But for the food and medicines supplied by the charity ...), many more people would have died in the famine.
- 4 + f But for the shelter provided by the trees, the wind would have caused even more damage to the house.
- 5 + b But for the threat of sanctions by the EU (or But for the sanctions threatened by the EU ...), human rights would not have improved in the country.
- 6 + d But for the loan from the bank (or But for the loan the bank gave me ... / ... given to me by the bank ...), I would not have been able to set up my business.

UNIT 92

92.1

- 1 ~~of~~ / ~~for~~ / about
- 2 ~~after~~ / about / ~~for~~
- 3 ~~about~~ / ~~for~~ / with
- 4 ~~of~~ / ~~with~~ / on
- 5 for / ~~after~~ / ~~about~~
- 6 for / ~~on~~ / ~~with~~
- 7 of / about / ~~on~~

92.2

- 1 for
- 2 of / about

- 3 with (note that 'to' would also be possible)
- 4 for
- 5 about
- 6 on / about
- 7 of ('about' is unlikely in this formal context)
- 8 about
- 9 with
- 10 of
- 11 about
- 12 about
- 13 about
- 14 on ('about' is also possible but less natural here)

92.3

- 1 acted on = did what someone else advised or suggested; acted for = represented (usually a professional person such as a lawyer or accountant)
- 2 thinking ... about = concentrating on; think of = asking about an opinion
- 3 have called on = have formally asked him to do it; called for = demanded
- 4 worked for = was employed by; works with computers = uses computers a lot in her work
- 5 counting on = depending on; counts for little = is of little value

UNIT 93

93.1

- 2 there has been an improvement in her condition
- 3 takes (great / a lot of) pride in
- 4 give / offers / provides advice on
- 5 cruelty to
- 6 had a long / lengthy discussion about / on
- 7 have a vaccination against typhoid / have a typhoid vaccination
- 8 had a significant influence on
- 9 There is a lack of affordable housing in the city. / The city has a lack of affordable housing.
- 10 a ban on fireworks

93.2

- 2 sign of stopping
- 3 decision to allow
- 4 reason to worry
- 5 risk of transmitting
- 6 ability to remember
- 7 failure to protect
- 8 cost of buying
- 9 possibility of getting
- 10 unwillingness to acknowledge

93.3

Likely verbs are given

- 2 of seeing
- 3 to take
- 4 to retire / of retiring
- 5 of taking / to take
- 6 of dancing

Key to Exercises

UNIT 94

94.1

- 1 intransitive; no noun / pronoun needed
- 2 ... look it up ... (a noun or pronoun is necessary)
- 3 ... help (you) out ... (a noun or pronoun is possible)
- 4 ... tidy (things) up ... (a noun or pronoun is possible)
- 5 intransitive; no noun / pronoun needed

94.2

- 2 ✓ about ✓
- 3 up ✓
- 4 ✓ out ✓
- 5 ✓ up ✓
- 6 ✓ away

94.3

- 2 left her name out / left out her name
- 3 shut the thing up
- 4 make my mind up / make up my mind
- 5 got down the general ideas / got the general ideas down
- 6 hear me out

94.4

- 1 ~~ordering about everyone~~ ordering everyone about
- 2 ~~provide their children for~~ provide for their children
- 3 ~~let in me on the secret~~ let me in on the secret
- 4 ~~called motorists on~~ called on motorists
- 5 ✓
- 6 ~~took up Emre on~~ took Emre up on
- 7 ✓
- 8 ✓
- 9 ~~looked Mr Gao up to~~ looked up to Mr Gao

UNIT 95

95.1

- 3 Is there something bothering you?
- 4 There was a barrier across the road.
- 5 X
- 6 There remains the problem of what to do with nuclear waste.
- 7 X
- 8 There is supposed to be a video on the website, but it doesn't work.
- 9 There was no petrol available anywhere in the city.
- 10 Is there anyone who / that can help me?
- 11 There are some general rules (which / that) you can follow.
- 12 There used to be an art gallery around here.
(Sentences with 'There ...' are unlikely in 2, 5, and 7 because the subjects have a definite or specific meaning, indicated by 'Your', 'The', and 'My'.)

95.2

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1 are | 5 are |
| 2 are | 6 is |
| 3 is | 7 are |
| 4 is | 8 is |

95.3

The most likely sentences are given.

- 2 + c There's a cake in the kitchen (that / which) I've made especially for your birthday.
- 3 + h There was never any doubt (that) Bruno would get the job.
- 4 + a There have been suggestions (that) an election will be held next month.
- 5 + f There aren't many people alive today who / that haven't watched TV.
- 6 + g There are still some old houses in the village that / which don't have electricity.
- 7 + d There was absolutely nothing (that) I could do to prevent him falling.
- 8 + b There are few people in the company who / that are harder-working than Kristin.

95.4

- 2 There being no further business, the meeting closed at 12:30.
- 3 There being no doctor available, the patients were sent home.
- 4 There being inadequate facilities at the hotel, the conference was relocated to a nearby university.

UNIT 96

96.1

- 2 It was unsettling how he stared straight at me.
- 3 ✓ (However, in spoken English we might say 'It was surprising, Francesco's excellent exam result'.)
- 4 It is an advantage in the job to be a qualified driver.
- 5 ✓ (However, in spoken English we might say 'It's quite radical, her proposal'.)
- 6 It is highly unusual to put carpet on walls.
- 7 ✓ (However, in spoken English we might say 'It's a Ferrari, Robin's new car'.)
- 8 It is hard finding a good plumber these days. (or It is hard to find ...)

96.2

The most likely answers are given

- 2 ... it astonished me to discover (that) she was also a successful novelist.
- 3 ... it hurts (me) to pedal my bicycle. / ... it has hurt (me) to pedal my bicycle.
- 4 ... it struck me (that) he was jealous.
- 5 ... it concerned me to hear (that) he was offended. (or ... it upset me ...)
- 6 ... it didn't bother him (that) everyone

could see in.

- 7 ... it upset me (that) she hadn't even told me when she was going away. (or ... it concerned me ...)
- 8 ... it doesn't do to criticise them too much.
- 9 ... it scared me to see (that) they were carrying knives.
- 10 ... it pays to plan your journey ahead.

96.3

Example answers are given

- 2 It takes a lot of hard work to build your own house.
- 3 It takes a considerable amount of courage to make a speech in front of a group of strangers.
- 4 It takes patience and a lot of time to explain the rules of cricket to someone who doesn't know the game.
- 5 It takes bravery to stand up to a bully.
- 6 It takes a lot of organisation to be a good administrator.
- 7 It takes a great deal of time to learn to speak a foreign language well.

UNIT 97

97.1

- 2 find it
- 3 discover ('find' would also be possible)
- 4 owe it
- 5 remember
- 6 enjoy it
- 7 prefer it
- 8 leave it
- 9 predict
- 10 consider it

97.2

- 2 I see it as part of my role to significantly reduce Rexco's carbon footprint in / over the next five years.
- 3 I accept it as a necessary evil that some people may be made redundant in the next year.
- 4 I view it as important for relations with the workforce to make available information about / on managers' salaries.
- 5 I regard it as unacceptable for a modern company to exclude the workforce from major decision making.
- 6 I take it as a fundamental principle of the company that suppliers of raw materials should be given a fair price for their products.

97.3

- 2 there's no hope / chance
- 3 It's no secret
- 4 It's no good / use or There's no point
- 5 there's no reason
- 6 there's no alternative / choice
- 7 It's no longer
- 8 there's no denying / question

UNIT 98

98.1

- 2 ... it was to cheer her up that I booked a holiday in Amsterdam.
- 3 ... it's because I've got so much work to do that I can't come.
- 4 ... it was somewhere in there that / where I lost it.
- 5 ... it was only by studying very hard that she improved her Spanish.
- 6 ... it is to my family that I dedicate this thesis.

98.2

- 2 No, what I hope is that they will be put into a public art gallery.
- 3 No, what annoyed me was that she didn't apologise.
- 4 No, what I meant was that she could borrow it until I needed it again.
- 6 No, what I did was (to) put some oil and soy sauce on it and grill it.
- 7 No, what I did was (to) give her some money towards it.
- 8 No, what I did was (to) hire a car and drive all the way.

98.3

Suggested answers

- 2 I don't know if she's free, but somebody who / that might be able to help is Petra. (or ... but Petra is somebody who / that might be able to help.)
- 3 In fact the place where / that I grew up is between this village and the next. (or ... the place that I grew up in ...)
- 4 I suppose the time when I lived in Australia was when I was happiest. (or ... the time when I was happiest was when I lived in Australia.)

UNIT 99

99.1

- 1 (in a narrative 'down comes' is also possible; see Unit 2)
- 2 along comes
- 3 up go
- 4 back / away / off he went
- 5 out / in came (or comes)
- 6 along / up came (or comes)
- 7 off / away she went (or goes)

99.2

- 2 + h Should you not wish to receive further information about our products, click on the box below.
- 3 + a Were the plane ever (to be) built, it would cut the journey time from New York to Tokyo by four hours.
- 4 + g Should the ice hockey team win again today, it will be their tenth consecutive victory.
- 5 + d Were I (to be) offered the job, I would have no hesitation in accepting.

- 6 + i Had a car been coming the other way, I might have been seriously injured.
- 7 + f Had there been a referendum on the issue, it is unlikely that the electorate would have supported the government.
- 8 + b Should you not be able to afford the SXL3, there are less expensive models in the range.
- 9 + e Were Charles Dickens (to be) alive today, he would be writing novels about the homeless in London.

99.3

Example sentences

- (i) Europeans spend less of their income on recreation today than do Americans. Americans spent less of their income on housing in 1970 than did Europeans.
- (ii) Europeans spent less of their income on recreation than on housing in 1970, as is the case today. Americans spend more of their income on food and drink than on recreation today, as was the case in 1970.

99.4

- 2 Kamal went to Oxford University, as did his sister.
- 3 People in poorer countries consume a far smaller proportion of the earth's resources than do those in developed nations.
- 4 He is a much better teacher now than he was five years ago. (no inversion with a pronoun as subject)
- 5 Dan is a keen golfer, as is his wife, Sharon.

UNIT 100

100.1

- 2 At no time was the public (ever) in any danger.
- 3 Only with close friends and family did he feel entirely relaxed.
- 4 Only if the pitch is frozen will the match be cancelled.
- 5 Little did I know then that Carmen and I would be married one day.
- 6 Barely had he entered the water when it became clear he couldn't swim.
- 7 On no account are you to light the fire if you are alone in the house. / On no account should / must you ...
- 8 Not for one moment was there any rivalry between the three brothers.
- 9 Not only was I wet through, I was freezing cold.
- 10 Only once had I ever climbed this high before. / Only once before had I ever climbed this high.
- 11 Hardly had the audience taken their seats when the conductor stepped onto the stage.

- 12 Only in the last few years has he been acknowledged to be a great author.
- 13 Not only do I have a headache, but my back is killing me, too.

100.2

Possible answers

- 2 ... was the strength of the earthquake ...
- 3 ... is her dominance in the sport ...
- 4 ... alike were the twins ...
- 5 ... complicated was the equation ...
- 6 ... boring was the lesson ...

100.3

Corrections are given in the underlined sections

The people of Sawston were evacuated yesterday as forest fires headed towards the town. Such was the heat of the oncoming inferno that trees more than 100 metres ahead began to smoulder. Only once in recent years, during 2018, has a town of this size (inversion is likely in this written context) had to be evacuated because of forest fires. A fleet of coaches and lorries arrived in the town in the early morning. Into these vehicles climbed the sick and elderly (inversion is likely in this written context), before they headed off to safety across the river. Residents with cars left by mid morning, as did all non-essential police officers. Hardly had the evacuation been completed when the wind changed direction and it became clear that the fire would leave Sawston untouched. Soon after that complaints were heard from some residents. 'At no time did the fires pose a real threat,' said one local man. 'I didn't want to leave my home, and nor did most of my neighbours.' So upset are some elderly residents that they are threatening to complain to their MP. But Chief Fire Officer Jones replied, 'Had we not taken this action, lives would have been put at risk. Only when the fires have moved well away from the town will residents be allowed to return to their homes.'

UNIT 101

101.1

- 2 A study published in 2007 predicted a peak in the *global* population / a *global* peak in the population *in 2050* of 9.2 billion / of 9.2 million *in 2050*.
- 3 One *particularly important cultural* influence that affects the character *and speed of change* of a society is the process of communication.
- 4 A *key* factor in the rise of today's *globalised* free market economy was the growth of trade *in commodities* in Asia in the 16th century.
- 5 The *British* government's *economic* policies immediately after World War II

Key to Exercises

were influenced by the ideas of the economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946) / who lived from 1883 to 1946.

101.2

- 2 similarity between/of two documents
- 3 creation of 200,000 jobs
- 4 justification for
- 5 great difference in/between the reading habits of 6 year old girls and boys

101.3

- 2 prior to marketing
- 3 regardless of ability
- 4 on the part of the reader
- 5 as opposed to human error
- 6 as a result of
- 7 According to
- 8 as distinct from/as opposed to
- 9 in line with
- 10 As for/In the case of

UNIT 102

102.1

- 2 The general view is that the Earth's climate is warming, and it is likely that human activity is the cause.
- 3 Educationalists have been advocating the importance of critical thinking for many years, so it is surprising that it is missing from the school curriculum in many countries.
- 4 Although the approach outlined above will be used in this research, it is important to recognise that a number of other approaches are possible.

Example answers

- 5 Because little research has so far been done on the new drug, it is impossible to tell how effective it will be in treating heart disease.
- 6 The report recommends diverting more state funding from roads to railways, but it is doubtful that the present government would be willing to do this.

102.2

- 2 It has been contended (Glass, 2018) that plants have intelligence, although as they do not have a nervous system, they cannot form thoughts.
- 3 It has been claimed by Hill (2010) that domestic technology has decreased the amount of time spent on housework, but as Burr (2014) points out, this is true only in the most developed countries.
- 4 It has been reported that aromatherapy can cure headaches (Majid, 2016). Nevertheless, there is little evidence that the treatment works in the long term.
- 5 It has been argued by Hirsch (2018) that research output can be measured by number of papers published. However, this does not take into account co-authorship of research articles.

Note that other positions for the references are possible.

102.3

Example answer

It is sometimes maintained that a top-down management style is preferable because it allows clear goals and expectations to be set. *It is undoubtedly true* that in this type of organization, employees are not distracted from their work by participating in the decision-making process. However, *it is important to recognise* that many innovations start at the grassroot level in companies rather than at management level.
Some possible ways of making the it-clauses less impersonal:
It is sometimes maintained that... – Some people say/ think that...
It is undoubtedly true that... – I agree/ accept that...
It is important to recognise... – We also need to accept that...

UNIT 103

103.1

- 1 Moreover
- 2 albeit
- 3 As such
- 4 thereby
- 5 namely
- 6 given that

103.2

- 3 considering
- 4 To put it another way
- 5 Firstly
- 6 situations like this
- 7 Subsequently
- 8 these

103.3

Possible answers

the latter = the last/ second
as follows = in this way, like this
Hitherto = Before this/ that
subsequently = after that
That said = Having said that
in that = because

UNIT 104

104.1

Most likely answers

- 2 As (has been) reported in a number of studies (e.g. Manuel, 2015; Reith, 2018), globalisation is associated with more efficient food production.
- 3 As (has been) suggested by writers such as Eli (2015) and Koors (2017), the Moon may be a source of minerals for use on Earth.
- 4 As (has been) shown in research by Connors (2019), small group learning can reduce motivation.
- 5 As has been noted in many recent studies, including Hale (2020) and Kim (2021), the number of people adopting a vegan diet has increased rapidly since 2015.

104.2

Most likely corrections

- 2 ~~as you can see~~ **as (can be) seen** (Note that in academic writing by students,

it is unusual to address the reader as 'you', and an impersonal form is preferred. You might, however, see this in a textbook where the reader is likely to be a student and the writer/ teacher adopts a more personal tone.)

- 3 ✓ **as noted above** is also possible.
- 4 **below later** (In speech, location adverbs are avoided for referring forward.)
- 5 ~~as I have already explained~~; more likely is **as previously explained** (Academic writers tend to avoid referring to themselves with 'I' and instead use an impersonal form.)
- 6 'elsewhere', meaning in another part of the presentation, is unlikely here. If it means 'earlier in the presentation', we could use **already**, **earlier** or **previously**.
- 7 ~~as it was outlined previously~~ **as (was) outlined previously**
- 8 ~~above previously/ earlier/ before~~ (In speech, location adverbs are avoided for referring back.)

104.3

- 2 What I plan to do in this talk is (to)
- 3 As I've already pointed out,
- 4 Turning now to social factors, these arise
- 5 what I'm going to do is
- 6 Coming back now to other social factors, it is clear that

UNIT 105

105.1

Possible answers

- 1 Also: would think/ should think/ should have thought
- 2 would think/ should think/ would have thought/ should have thought
- 3 wouldn't think/ shouldn't think/ wouldn't have thought/ shouldn't have thought
- 4 wouldn't think/ shouldn't think/ wouldn't have thought/ shouldn't have thought
- 5 would think/ should think/ would have thought/ should have thought

105.2

- 2 How/ When do you expect to
- 3 How long/ Why/ When do you suggest (that)
- 4 Why/ How long do you recommend (that)
- 5 When do you anticipate (that)
- 6 Who do you reckon
- 7 Where/ When do you propose to/ we should
- 8 Which/ What do you consider to

105.3

- 1 As far as I can see
- 2 I take your point
- 3 For one thing
- 4 So what you're saying is
- 5 What I mean is
- 6 That's not to say
- 7 To be honest