Phrasal verbs 1

1 Use the context to help you match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 with an appropriate ending a – j.

1 Come and stay with us anytime. We can put
2 I’ve heard that the factory wants to take
3 Sting was an English teacher before going
4 We had to move because we couldn’t put
5 Jo and I used to be friends but we don’t get
6 I’ll meet you at the station. I’m really looking
7 I don’t think that’s true. He’s always making
8 I think the person I most admire and look
9 I can’t concentrate very well now. I’ll carry
10 I used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day. Then I gave

____________________________________________________________________

a on more employees. I’m going to apply for a job there.
b up stories – you should never believe what he says.
c on with each other now. We had a big argument.
d you up for a week if you like; our house is very big.
e forward to seeing you again after all this time.
f up with the noise from the neighbours any more.
g on with this work after I’ve had a cup of coffee.
h on to become lead singer with The Police.
i up to is my grandfather. He’s a role model to me.
j up smoking completely and now I feel much better.

____________________________________________________________________

2 Write the infinitive of the correct phrasal verb from exercise 1 next to these definitions.

1 to invent a story, poem, joke etc __________________________
2 to let someone stay in your house __________________________
3 to stop doing something that you do regularly __________________________
4 to tolerate unpleasant behaviour __________________________
5 to admire and respect someone __________________________
6 to start to employ someone __________________________
7 to have a friendly relationship with someone __________________________
8 to continue doing something __________________________
9 to do something after finishing doing something else __________________________
10 to feel excited about something that is going to happen __________________________

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Phrasal verbs 2

1 Use the context to help you match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 with an appropriate ending a – j.

1 The party started at 8, but Eva didn’t turn
2 The factory offered him a job but he turned
3 I’ve just joined a theatre group: we’re putting
4 The church was flooded so they had to put
5 I look like my father, but my brother takes
6 Rob always has his camera with him; he took
7 I was tidying up in my bedroom when I came
8 Well, that’s the problem: now we need to come
9 My gran’s going to feed the cat and Jo’s looking
10 The fire started in a classroom; police are looking

a it down: he decided to apply for an office job instead.
b across my old school reports. I thought I’d thrown them away.
c after my mum – they both get angry very easily.
d up until much later. She never arrives on time.
e up photography last year and never stops taking photos.
f off the wedding until spring, when it had dried out.
g after the dog while we’re on holiday at the beach.
h on a production of Hamlet in June.
i up with a solution!
j into the possible causes and have interviewed a number of students.

2 Write the infinitive of the correct phrasal verb from exercise 1 next to these definitions.

1 to change something to a later time or date; to postpone ______________________
2 to organize an event, show, performance etc ______________________
3 to find something by chance ______________________
4 to think of something (eg an answer, an idea, a solution) ______________________
5 to arrive, often unexpectedly or later than planned ______________________
6 to not accept a request or an offer; to reject ______________________
7 to investigate; to try to discover the facts about a crime ______________________
8 to take care of someone or something ______________________
9 to look or behave like an older relative ______________________
10 to start doing something new, like a hobby ______________________

Roy Norris 2015
Phrasal verbs 3

1 Use the context to help you match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 with an appropriate ending a – j.

1 Medical researchers have been carrying
2 A team of detectives is trying to find
3 For the French exchange trip I’m sorting
4 I checked the fridge and I see we’ve run
5 The family shoe-making business was set
6 She lives in New York now but she grew
7 Who smashed the window? If no one owns
8 I’m not sure which one to buy; I can’t make
9 I’m fairly certain that my parents felt I had let
10 It’s not fair! Mark hit me and my mum told

____________________________________________________________________

2 Write the infinitive of the correct phrasal verb from exercise 1 next to these definitions.

1 to change from being a baby to an older child or adult
2 to start something such as a business or organization
3 to admit that you have done something bad; to confess
4 to make a decision
5 to disappoint someone by not doing sthg they expected
6 to criticize someone angrily for doing something wrong
7 to discover a fact or piece of information
8 to make arrangements and decide how sthg will happen
9 to do a particular piece of work, research etc
10 to use all of something so that none is left

____________________________________________________________________

Roy Norris 2015
Phrasal verbs
Revision sheet

We can put you up for a week if you like.  
The factory wants to take on more employees.  
Sting was a teacher. He went on to be a singer.  
We couldn’t put up with the noise.  
Jo and I get on with each other very well.  
I’m really looking forward to seeing you.  
He’s always making up stories.  
The person I most look up to is my grandfather.  
I’ll carry on working after I’ve had a coffee.  
I gave up smoking completely.

Eva turned up much later.  
He turned down the offer of a job.  
We’re putting on a production of Hamlet.  
They had to put off the wedding until spring.  
My brother takes after my mum.  
Rob took up photography last year.  
I came across my old school reports.  
We need to come up with a solution.  
Jo’s looking after the dog.  
Police are looking into the causes of the fire.

Researchers are carrying out experiments.  
Detectives are trying to find out what happened.  
I’m sorting out the train tickets.  
We’ve run out of butter.  
The business was set up by my grandfather.  
She grew up in Chicago.  
No one owned up to breaking the window.  
I can’t make up my mind.  
I had let my parents down by failing my exams.  
My mum told me off for shouting.

let sbdy stay in your house  
start to employ sbdy  
do sthg after finishing sthg else  
tolerate unpleasant behaviour  
have a friendly relationship with sbdy  
feel excited about sthg  
invent a story, poem, joke etc  
admire and respect sbdy  
continue doing sthg  
stop doing sthg that you do regularly  
arrive, often unexpectedly or late  
not accept sthg; reject  
organize an even or performance  
change to a later time; postpone  
look or behave like an older relative  
start doing something new, a hobby  
find something by chance  
think of an answer, an idea, a solution  
take care of sbdy or sthg  
investigate  
do a piece of work, research  
discover facts or information  
make arrangements  
use all of something  
start a business or organization  
change from a baby to a child/adult  
admit to doing sthg; confess  
make a decision  
disappoint sbdy  
criticize someone for doing sthg badly

Roy Norris 2015
1 You should do exactly what the teacher tells you.
CARRY
You should __________________________ instructions exactly.

2 Paul started playing tennis when he was ten.
TOOK
Paul __________________________ the age of ten.

3 Sally’s mother started the company that Sally now runs.
SET
The company that Sally now runs __________________________ her mother.

4 Our teacher has postponed the geography trip until after Christmas.
OFF
The geography trip __________________________ the teacher until after Christmas.

5 It doesn’t matter when the train arrives – we’ll still miss the start of the play.
TURNS
Whatever time __________________________ we’ll still miss the start of the play.

6 My mum is deciding whether to buy a new tablet or not.
MADE
My mum __________________________ mind yet about whether to buy a new tablet.

7 I can’t wait to hear the band’s new album.
FORWARD
I’m really __________________________ the band’s new album.

8 Fortunately, we had enough cake at the party.
RUN
Fortunately, we __________________________ cake at the party.

9 I am not going to tolerate your bad behaviour any more.
PUT
I refuse __________________________ your bad behaviour any more.

10 I don’t want to continue to live by myself for much longer.
CARRY
I don’t want to __________________________ my own for much longer.

11 “My officers will investigate the complaints tomorrow,” said the police inspector.
LOOK
The police inspector promised that her officers __________________________ the complaints the next day.

12 I knew the song but could not think of the name of the singer.
COME
I knew the song but was not __________________________ the name of the singer.
Phrasal verbs revision test

In 1 – 7, complete each gap with the **correct form** of a verb. The resulting phrasal verbs should have the same meaning as the definitions in brackets.

1 Sue (think of) ______ came up with the idea for her new business when she was working in a bank. She (stop doing) ______________ up her job there and (start) ______________ up her own company.

2 I’ve had no luck with my job applications. Several companies have (reject) ______________ me down because of my age: they only want to (start to employ) ______________ on people with experience. Now I’m (investigate) ______________ into the possibility of going abroad to find work.

3 All the time I was (go from childhood to adulthood) ______________ up I (admire and respect) ______________ up to my dad - he was my role model. Then, when I was 21, he was imprisoned for theft. I felt so (disappoint) ______________ down by him.

4 Someone painted graffiti on all the school walls except one – maybe they (use up) ______________ out of paint. No one has (confess) ______________ up to doing it yet, but the teachers are determined to (discover) ______________ out who it was.

5 I don’t know if I can (stand, tolerate) ______________ up with my dad for much longer – he’s always (criticize angrily) ______________ me off for stupid, unimportant things. I (have a friendly relationship with) ______________ on OK with my mum: it’s my dad I can’t stand!

6 John’s offered to (let me stay in his house) ______________ me up when I go to London. It’s ages since I last saw him; I’m really (feel excited about) ______________ forward to meeting up with him again. I was going to stay with him last summer but he had to (postpone) ______________ it off because he was in hospital.

7 I’ve got to (decide how sthg will happen; organize) ______________ out my carnival costume. I haven’t (decide) ______________ up my mind yet, but because it’s also Valentine’s Day, I’m thinking of (arrive) ______________ up at school dressed as a heart.

Roy Norris 2015
Phrasal verbs key

Phrasal verbs 1

Exercise 1
1 d 2 a 3 h 4 f 5 c 6 e 7 b 8 i 9 g 10 j

Exercise 2
1 make up 2 put up 3 give up 4 put up with 5 look up to
6 take on 7 get on with 8 carry on with 9 go on (to do)
10 look forward to

Phrasal verbs 2

Exercise 1
1 d 2 a 3 h 4 f 5 c 6 e 7 b 8 i 9 g 10 j

Exercise 2
1 put off 2 put on 3 come across 4 come up with
5 turn up 6 turn down 7 look into 8 look after
9 take after 10 take up

Phrasal verbs 3

Exercise 1
1 d 2 a 3 h 4 f 5 c 6 e 7 b 8 i 9 g 10 j

Exercise 2
1 grow up 2 set up 3 own up to 4 make up my/your etc mind
5 let down 6 tell off 7 find out 8 sort out
9 carry out 10 run out of

Phrasal verbs Transformations

1 CARRY OUT THE TEACHER’S
2 TOOK UP (PLAYING) TENNIS AT
3 WAS SET UP BY
4 HAS BEEN PUT OFF BY
5 THE TRAIN TURNS UP
6 HAS NOT/HASN’T MADE UP HER
7 LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING
8 DID NOT/DIDN’T RUN OUT OF
9 TO PUT UP WITH
10 CARRY ON LIVING ON
11 WOULD LOOK INTO/AT
12 ABLE TO COME UP WITH

Phrasal verbs Revision

1 came, gave, set 2 turned, take, looking 3 growing, looked, let
4 ran, owned, find 5 put, telling, get 6 put, looking, put
7 sort, made, turning
Phrasal verbs with *put*

1. I’ve joined an amateur dramatics society: we’re going to **put on**
2. These trousers are far too tight for me now: I must have **put on**
3. There’s nothing on the television this evening: we could **put on**
4. I’m going to have to move out of my flat. My landlord’s **put up**
5. Don’t shout out the answer, Lara. You know you have to **put up**
6. Robin’s coming to London today and I’ve offered to **put him up**
7. The groom had an accident in the morning so they had to **put off**
8. It rained every single day and the tent got flooded. It **put him off**
9. She found it hard to study, as several things were **putting her off**

The phrasal verbs **put on**, **put up** and **put off**, each have multiple meanings. Use the sentences above to help you match each verb to the following groups of meanings.

a increase; raise into the air; accommodate _______________
b postpone; discourage from; distract _______________
c organize an event; gain; make equipment start working _______________

*Roy Norris 2015*
Phrasal verbs with *make, do and give*

### Phrasal verbs with ‘make’ and ‘do’

*Match each sentence beginning 1 - 8 with an appropriate ending a) – h).*

1. Put your coat on and do it  
2. They bought an old run-down cottage and did it  
3. They had a row, but the next day they made it  
4. He says it’s a true story, but I think he made it  
5. The quality of the recording was so bad we couldn’t make  
6. When the guard asked to see her train ticket, Mary made  
7. I’m really hungry. I could do  
8. A mobile phone is essential for my job. I really couldn’t do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
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<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) up. It’s cold outside.</td>
<td>b) with something to eat.</td>
<td>c) up and they’re closer than ever now.</td>
<td>d) out what the speakers were saying.</td>
<td>e) without it.</td>
<td>f) up. Something like that could never happen.</td>
<td>g) out she couldn’t understand English.</td>
<td>h) up. Now it looks as good as the day it was built.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phrasal verbs with ‘give’

*Match each sentence beginning on the left with an appropriate ending on the right.*

1. As soon as I gave up a) state secrets, he was arrested and held in jail.
2. The cooker was giving off b) the homework tomorrow morning.
3. Suspected of giving away c) smoking, I felt a lot better.
4. He listened closely as they gave out d) food to homeless people.
5. The teacher said we had to give in e) a strange smell, so I got someone to look at it.
6. The charity ‘Street Aid’ gives out f) the money I lent him until Friday.
7. He says he can’t give back g) the winning lottery numbers on the news.
Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs with ‘take’

1 Match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 with an appropriate ending a) – j).

1 I am very similar to my father, whereas my brother takes
2 The new boss is rather formal and I haven’t really taken
3 We must keep in touch. I’ll get a pen and paper and take
4 My feet are very swollen now. Would you mind if I took
5 This library book’s four days overdue. You’d better take
6 When her father retired from the family business, Jo took
7 Bob’s become inseparable from his camera since he took
8 Let’s get rid of these boxes. It’s a small flat and they take
9 We’re understaffed at work. Management ought to take
10 I thought I could manage both jobs, but I’d clearly taken

a) it back tomorrow.
b) on more workers.
c) on too much work.
d) up too much space.
e) up photography.
f) off my shoes?
g) over the company.
h) to him.
i) after my mother.
j) down your email address.

2 Now write the infinitive of each of the phrasal verbs with ‘take’ from exercise 1 next to its meaning below. The first one has been done for you.

a) accept take on .
b) start a new activity ________________
c) start to like ________________
d) employ ________________
e) return ________________
f) remove from your body ________________
g) make a note of ________________
h) resemble ________________
i) get control of ________________
j) occupy ________________
Reading and Use of English Part 4: Transformations

Present perfect & past simple
1 Match each sentence 1 - 3 with two of the sentences a - f which both express a similar idea.

1 I haven’t done this before.  
a It’s five years since I started doing this.  
b It’s five years since I last did this.
2 I haven’t done this for five years.  
c I’ve never done this.  
d The last time I did this was five years ago.
3 I’ve been doing this for five years.  
e It’s the first time I’ve done this.  
f I began doing this five years ago.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 I haven’t spoken to her since she had her baby.  
LAST  
The _____________________________ her was before she had her baby.

2 I haven’t eaten Greek food before.  
TIME  
This is the ___________________________ Greek food.

3 My nephew began to play tennis in 2010.  
SINCE  
My nephew __________________________ 2010.

4 He hasn’t seen his sister for many years.  
AGES  
It’s ___________________________ his sister.

5 The last time I went swimming was three months ago.  
FOR  
I ___________________________ three months.

6 I’ve never seen a supermarket as big as this before.  
EVER  
This is the ___________________________ seen.

7 I had my hair cut a month ago.  
MONTH  
It ___________________________ I had my hair cut.

8 We haven’t seen each other for ten years.  
LAST  
The ___________________________ each other was ten years ago.
Comparatives
1 Match each sentence 1 – 6 with a sentence a) – f) which expresses a similar idea.

1 She’s far lazier than anyone else. a) She doesn’t work nearly as much as she should.
2 She works a lot less than she ought to. b) She has fewer difficulties than before.
3 She’s not quite as lazy as she used to be. c) Everyone works much harder than her.
4 She doesn’t have as many problems as she used to. d) She’s more successful when she works harder.
5 She’s the worst student I’ve ever taught. e) She’s slightly more hardworking than before.
6 The more she works, the more success she has. f) I’ve never had such a bad student in my class.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 The film wasn’t nearly as good as I thought it would be.
   FAR
   The film ____________________________ I thought it would be.

2 My brother isn’t quite as tall as me.
   SLIGHTLY
   My brother is ____________________________ me.

3 There are fewer teachers in my school than there were last year.
   NOT
   There ________________________________ teachers in my school as there were last year.

4 Pedro didn’t use to be so thin.
   THAN
   Pedro is ________________________________ be.

5 If you work harder now, you won’t have to do so much later.
   THE
   The harder ________________________________ you’ll have to do later.

6 Kate has slightly more experience than the others.
   QUITE
   The others don’t have ________________________________ Kate.

7 I’ve never had such a boring holiday!
   ENJOYABLE
   This is ________________________________ I’ve ever had!

8 Lucy is as tall as her mother.
   HEIGHT
   Lucy ________________________________ her mother.
Obligation, prohibition, advice & necessity

Complete the table with the sentences from the box below. For each sentence on the left there are two sentences in the box which express a similar idea. The first one has been done for you.

Advice (present)  She should go out.

She’d better go out.

Let

Obligation, prohibition, advice & necessity

1 When I was younger I wasn’t allowed to watch much TV.

When I was younger my parents __________________________ much TV.

2 Ryan had to tidy his room before his mother let him go out.

Ryan’s mother __________________________ his room before she let him go out.

3 Why can’t we go to the party?

Why __________________________ go to the party?

4 He doesn’t need to hand the homework in until tomorrow.

There’s __________________________ hand in the homework until tomorrow.

5 I think you should see a doctor.

I think you __________________________ a doctor.

6 You shouldn’t be so impatient.

You __________________________ patience.

7 Paula had to wash up before she could go out.

Paula __________________________ wash up before she could go out.

8 Candidates are not allowed to remove question papers from the exam room.

Question papers __________________________ candidates from the exam room.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obligation (past)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She had to go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She was made to go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>They made her go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She isn’t allowed to go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>They won’t let her go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She was made to go out.</td>
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<th>Prohibition (past)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She couldn’t go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She mustn’t go out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She shouldn’t go out.</td>
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<td>She didn’t need to go out.</td>
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<th>Lack of necessity (present)</th>
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<td>She doesn’t need to go out.</td>
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<td>She isn’t required to go out.</td>
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<td>They needn’t go out.</td>
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<tr>
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| They made her go out.          |
| She was made to go out.        |
| She isn’t allowed to go out.   |
| They won’t let her go out.     |

| They made her go out.          |
| She was made to go out.        |
| She isn’t allowed to go out.   |
| They won’t let her go out.     |
Conditional sentences

First conditional
A possible situation in the future and its probable result.

1 If you phone me after the party, a) as long as she tidies her room.
2 I’ll wash her jeans for her b) provided you’ve finished your homework.
3 I may go for a walk after lunch c) we could go camping at the weekend.
4 If we buy a tent tomorrow, d) I’ll come and pick you up.
5 I might let you play on the Wii later e) unless it’s raining hard.

Conditional clause:
if/as long as/provided/unless + present simple, ____________ or ____________

Main clause:
will, __________ , __________ or __________ + the infinitive (without to)

Second conditional
A present or future situation that the speaker considers to be improbable or impossible.

1 I wouldn’t go out with you a) if she studied a bit harder.
2 If I had a pair of wings, b) he would be a good basketball player.
3 If he were a little taller, c) even if you paid me a million pounds.
4 She could be a brilliant student d) you might actually learn something.
5 If you didn’t talk so much in class, e) I’d fly south to somewhere warm in winter.

Conditional clause:
if + ______________________

Main clause:
would, __________ or __________ + the infinitive (without to)

Third conditional
An imaginary situation in the past, with speculation about its effect on past events.

1 If we had taken a map with us, a) you would have understood the homework.
2 We could have won that match b) if I hadn’t been feeling so ill.
3 If you’d been listening in class, c) I would have had to sell my motorbike.
4 I might have gone to the party d) if Messi hadn’t been playing for them.
5 If I’d been made unemployed, e) we wouldn’t have got lost.

Conditional clause:
if + ______________________ simple or continuous

Main clause:
would, __________ or __________ + have + past participle
Transformations: Conditionals

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write your answers in **CAPITAL LETTERS**.

1 You can borrow it, but you must return it to me next week.
   LONG
   I’ll let you borrow it, _________________________________ it back to me next week.

2 Paul will never pass the exam unless he studies harder.
   IF
   Paul will never pass the exam _________________________________ harder.

3 I will help you only if you take the dog for a walk.
   NOT
   I will _________________________________ take the dog for a walk.

4 It’s a good thing I spoke to you or I would have forgotten her birthday.
   IF
   I would have forgotten her birthday _________________________________ to you.

5 I only wrote the letter because my mother made me do it.
   HAVE
   If my mother hadn’t made me do it, _________________________________ the letter.

6 Simon missed the early train because he overslept.
   NOT
   If Simon had _________________________________ caught the early train.

7 We’ll play badminton later unless it’s windy.
   LONG
   We’ll play badminton later as _________________________________ any wind.

8 Julie won’t marry me unless I stop smoking.
   GIVE
   Julie will only _________________________________ up smoking.
Phrasal verbs

1 You should do exactly what the teacher tells you.
   **CARRY**
   You should ____________________________ instructions exactly.

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   **TOOK**
   Paul ____________________________ the age of ten.

3 Sally’s mother started the company that Sally now runs.
   **SET**
   The company that Sally now runs ____________________________ her mother.

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   **OFF**
   The geography trip ____________________________ the teacher until after Christmas.

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   Whatever time ____________________________ we’ll still miss the start of the play.

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   **MADE**
   My mum ____________________________ mind yet about whether to buy a new tablet.

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   **FORWARD**
   I’m really ____________________________ the band’s new album.

8 Fortunately, we had enough cake at the party.
   **RUN**
   Fortunately, we ____________________________ cake at the party.

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   **PUT**
   I refuse ____________________________ your bad behaviour any more.

10 I don’t want to continue to live by myself for much longer.
    **CARRY**
    I don’t want to ____________________________ my own for much longer.

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   **LOOK**
   The police inspector promised that her officers ____________________________ the complaints the next day.

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   LET
   When I was younger my parents __________________________ much TV.

2 Ryan had to tidy his room before his mother let him go out.
   MADE
   Ryan’s mother __________________________ his room before she let him go out.

3 Why can’t we go to the party?
   ALLOWED
   Why __________________________ go to the party?

4 He doesn’t need to hand the homework in until tomorrow.
   NEED
   There’s __________________________ hand in the homework until tomorrow.

5 I think you should see a doctor.
   BETTER
   I think you __________________________ a doctor.

6 You shouldn’t be so impatient.
   OUGHT
   You __________________________ patience.

7 Paula had to wash up before she could go out.
   MADE
   Paula __________________________ wash up before she could go out.

8 Candidates are not allowed to remove question papers from the exam room.
   MUST
   Question papers __________________________ candidates from the exam room.
Obligation, prohibition, advice & necessity

1. DIDN’T / DID NOT LET ME WATCH

2. MADE HIM / RYAN TIDY

3. AREN’T WE / ARE WE NOT ALLOWED TO

4. NO NEED FOR HIM TO

5. ‘D / HAD BETTER SEE

6. OUGHT TO HAVE MORE / SOME

7. WAS MADE TO

8. MUST NOT BE REMOVED BY
Present perfect

1 I haven’t spoken to her since she had her baby.
LAST
The ___________________________ her was before she had her baby.

2 I haven’t eaten Greek food before.
TIME
This is the _________________________________ Greek food.

3 My nephew began to play tennis in 2010.
SINCE
My nephew __________________________ 2010.

4 He hasn’t seen his sister for many years.
AGES
It’s _________________________________ his sister.

5 The last time I went swimming was three months ago.
FOR
I _________________________________ three months.

6 I’ve never seen a supermarket as big as this before.
EVER
This is the _________________________________ seen.

7 I had my hair cut a month ago.
MONTH
It __________________________ I had my hair cut.

8 We haven’t seen each other for ten years.
LAST
The ________________________________ each other was ten years ago.
LAST TIME I SPOKE TO

FIRST TIME I HAVE (I’VE) EATEN

HAS BEEN PLAYING TENNIS SINCE

AGES SINCE HE (LAST) SAW

HAVE NOT (HAVEN’T) BEEN SWIMMING FOR

BIGGEST SUPERMARKET I HAVE (I’VE) EVER

IS ONE MONTH SINCE

LAST TIME WE SAW
Comparisons

1 The film wasn’t nearly as good as I thought it would be.
**FAR**
The film __________________________ I thought it would be.

2 My brother isn’t quite as tall as me.
**SLIGHTLY**
My brother is ______________________ me.

3 There are fewer teachers in my school than there were last year.
**NOT**
There __________________________ teachers in my school as there were last year.

4 Pedro didn’t use to be so thin.
**THAN**
Pedro is __________________________ be.

5 If you work harder now, you won’t have to do so much later.
**THE**
The harder __________________________ you’ll have to do later.

6 Kate has slightly more experience than the others.
**QUITE**
The others don’t have __________________________ Kate.

7 I’ve never had such a boring holiday!
**ENJOYABLE**
This is __________________________ I’ve ever had!

8 Lucy is as tall as her mother.
**HEIGHT**
Lucy __________________________ her mother.
Comparisons

WAS FAR WORSE THAN

SLIGHTLY SHORTER/SMALLER THAN

ARE NOT AS MANY

THINNER THAN HE USED TO

YOU WORK NOW, THE LESS

QUITE AS MUCH EXPERIENCE AS

THE LEAST ENJOYABLE HOLIDAY

IS THE SAME HEIGHT AS
1 You can borrow it, but you must return it to me next week.
   LONG I’ll let you borrow it, _______________________________ it back to me next week.

2 Paul will never pass the exam unless he studies harder.
   IF Paul will never pass the exam ______________________________________ harder.

3 I will help you only if you take the dog for a walk.
   NOT I will _____________________________________________ take the dog for a walk.

4 It’s a good thing I spoke to you or I would have forgotten her birthday.
   IF I would have forgotten her birthday _________________________________ to you.

5 I only wrote the letter because my mother made me do it.
   HAVE If my mother hadn’t made me do it, _______________________________ the letter.

6 Simon missed the early train because he overslept.
   NOT If Simon had _________________________________ caught the early train.

7 We’ll play badminton later unless it’s windy.
   LONG We’ll play badminton later as _________________________________ any wind.

8 Julie won’t marry me unless I stop smoking.
   GIVE Julie will only _________________________________ up smoking.
Conditionals

1 AS LONG AS YOU GIVE

2 IF HE DOES NOT/DOESN’T STUDY

3 NOT HELP YOU UNLESS YOU

4 IF I HAD NOT/HADN’T SPOKEN

5 I WOULD NOT/WOULDN’T HAVE WRITTEN

6 NOT/N’T OVERSLEPT, HE WOULD HAVE/WOULD’VE

7 LONG AS THERE IS NOT/ISN’T

8 MARRY ME IF I GIVE
Phrasal verbs

1 You should do exactly what the teacher tells you.
**CARRY**
You should ___________________________ instructions exactly.

2 Paul started playing tennis when he was ten.
**TOOK**
Paul ___________________________ the age of ten.

3 Sally’s mother started the company that Sally now runs.
**SET**
The company that Sally now runs ________________________ her mother.

4 Our teacher has postponed the geography trip until after Christmas.
**OFF**
The geography trip ___________________________ the teacher until after Christmas.

5 It doesn’t matter when the train arrives – we’ll still miss the start of the play.
**TURNS**
Whatever time __________________________ we’ll still miss the start of the play.

6 My mum is deciding whether to buy a new tablet or not.
**MADE**
My mum ___________________________ mind yet about whether to buy a new tablet.

7 I can’t wait to hear the band’s new album.
**FORWARD**
I’m really ___________________________ the band’s new album.

8 Fortunately, we had enough cake at the party.
**RUN**
Fortunately, we ___________________________ cake at the party.
Phrasal verbs

1 CARRY OUT THE TEACHER’S

2 TOOK UP (PLAYING) TENNIS AT

3 WAS SET UP BY

4 HAS BEEN PUT OFF BY

5 THE TRAIN TURNS UP

6 HAS NOT MADE UP HER

7 LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING

8 DID NOT/DIDN’T RUN OUT OF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thank sbdy _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(doing) sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blame sbdy _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(doing) sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apologize _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(doing) sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell sbdy off _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(doing) sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevent sbdy _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doing sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discourage sbdy ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doing sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congratulate sbdy ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(doing) sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insist ____ (sbdy) doing sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save up _____ sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay _____ sthg ____ credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend money _____ sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy sthg _____ credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (seriously) ____ debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invest _____ sthg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lend money _____ sbdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owe money _____ sbdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do sthg _____ purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do sthg _____ accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do sthg _____ your own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do sthg _____ yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be keen _____ sthg /sbdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be interested ___ sthg / sbdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be fond _____ sthg / sbdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depend _____ sthg / sbdy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prepositions

for          for

for          for

from         from

on           on

for, by      for

on           on

in           in

to           to

by           on

by           on

by           on

in           on

on           of
First Prepositions test

Section 1
The preposition required is different for each item in the same pair.

Example: different from, similar to.

A ______ accident B ______ myself C spend money _____ sthg
purpose my own invest money _____ sthg

D be good/bad _____ sport/maths E be keen ___ sthg / sbdy
be good/bad _____ your health/teeth be interested ___ sthg / sbdy
be fond ___ sthg / sbdy

F be _____ work (= unemployed) G pay _____ credit card H be ___ my way home
be _____ work with an illness buy sthg _____ credit get ___ sbdy’s way

Section 2
The preposition required is the same for each item in the same group.

Example: out of breath out of the question

A worry _____ sthg/sbdy B famous _____ sthg C afraid _____ sthg/sbdy
dream _____ sthg/sbdy a reason _____ sthg scared _____ sthg/sbdy
think _____ sthg/sbdy an explanation _____ sthg frightened _____ sthg/sbdy
extcited _____ sthg/sbdy terrified _____ sthg/sbdy
happy _____ sthg
sad _____ sthg

D forgive sbdy _____ doing sthg E prevent sbdy _____ doing sthg F throw sthg _____ sbdy
thank sbdy _____ doing sthg stop sbdy _____ doing sthg shout _____ sbdy
blame sbdy _____ doing sthg discourage sbdy _____ doing sthg laugh _____ sbdy
apologize _____ doing sthg

G a rise _____ crime H _____ favour _____ sthg I jealous _____ someone
a fall _____ interest rates _____ charge _____ sthg proud _____ someone
an increase _____ exports _____ control _____ sthg
a decrease _____ imports _____ search _____ sthg

J an answer _____ a question K _____ theory L _____ average
a solution _____ a problem _____ practice _____ the whole

M concentrate _____ sthg N get used _____ doing something
congratulate sbdy _____ doing sthg look forward _____ doing something
insist _____ (sbdy) doing sthg

O lend money _____ sbdy P pay sbdy _____ sthg
owe money _____ sbdy save up _____ sthg

Section 3
The prepositions in the following are different from the Spanish equivalents.

consist _____ sthg it depends _____ sthg get married _____ someone
do research _____ sthg remind sbdy _____ sbdy else/sthg provide sbdy _____ sthg
Prepositions

Verbs followed by prepositions

1 Match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 on the left with a suitable ending a-i. Complete each of the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

Example: 1c

1 I’d like to thank you ___ for ___ a being late. I’m so sorry to keep you waiting.
2 The cyclist blamed me ___ b watching the film. They said it was too violent.
3 I really must apologize ___ c sending me those flowers. It was so kind of you.
4 I’m always being told off ___ d swearing, try fining them for using bad language.
5 Sue can’t forgive him ___ e causing the accident, but it was his fault, not mine.
6 My parents prevented me ___ f driving me home. ‘It’s too cold to walk,’ she said.
7 To discourage children ___ g doing my homework with you singing all the time!
8 We congratulated Paul ___ h laughing in class. My teachers are far too serious.
9 My aunt insisted ___ i leaving her to bring up the children on her own.
10 I can’t concentrate ___ j passing all his exams. He deserved to do well.

2 a Choose four of the sentence beginnings from exercise 2 and write your own ending for each one.
b Read out your endings to your partner, who will try to guess the beginning of each sentence.

3 Talk to your partner about the last time you
   • apologized.
   • thanked someone.
   • were told off.
   • were congratulated.
   • were prevented from doing something.
   • couldn’t concentrate.
The position of the questions relative to the text is important in helping us decide on suitable strategies to adopt. Questions placed before the text suggest we should read the questions first; questions placed after the text encourage us to read the text first before we look at the questions.

Part 5 Multiple choice
The questions are printed after the text.

1 Read the title and introduction, and predict the possible content of the text.
2 Before you look at the questions, quickly read through the whole text to get an idea of the content. Check the predictions you made in 1 above.
3 Read each question carefully and find the parts of the text which relate to each one. In Part 5 of the Reading and Use of English Paper, the questions follow the same order as the information in the text. Don’t choose your answers yet. In the margin mark the general area of the text which is relevant to each question.
4 For each question eliminate the options which are clearly wrong and choose the best answer. Underline key phrases or sentences in the text which help you make your choice.
5 Re-read the questions. Do the options you have chosen accurately reflect the information you have underlined in the text?

Part 6 Gapped text
The main, or base, text is printed before the missing sentences.

1 Read the title and introduction, and predict the possible content of the text.
2 Read through the base text (the main text with the gaps) and check your predictions.
3 Try to predict the content of the missing sentences by looking carefully at the text before and after each gap.
4 Read the missing sentences and try to decide where each one should go. Remember, there is one extra sentence. Underline words or phrases which show links between base text and missing sentences.
5 Check your answers by reading the whole text again to ensure that it makes sense. Check that the extra sentence does not fit into any of the gaps.

Part 7 Multiple matching
The questions are printed before the texts.

The wording of the following instructions assumes there are a number of short texts: the procedure is the same for a continuous text which has been divided into sections.

1 Read all the questions to see the kind of information you are looking for. As you do so, underline key words in the questions.
2 Read through all the texts quite quickly to get a general idea of their content.
3 Read the first text, then look again at the questions, answering any that you can. Underline those parts of the text which help you make your choice.
4 Do the same for the remaining texts.
5 If there are any questions you have not answered, scan the texts again looking for the specific information you need.
How to play ..... rugby
Welcome to a sport which will enchant and excite you, and take you to the heights and the depths of human emotion. Learn the rules and you will be unable to resist it.

Rugby is a game of 40-minute halves with the most **uncomplicated** of objectives - to **get more points** than your opponent.

You either **touch the ball down over your opponents’ line**, known as a try, for five points, or **kick the ball over your opponent's posts**; three points for a dropped goal and a penalty, two points for a conversion (kicking the ball between the posts after a try).

The complexities in rugby arise as a result of the **obstacles** which are put in every rugby player's path to make it **harder** for him to score points.

*This can be done in three ways*: by **throwing you to the ground**, by teaming up with other players to **push against you** when you have the ball in your hands or by **pushing against you** when the ball is on the ground.

There is also the **law** that says the **ball can only be passed backwards**.

*This is clearly rather difficult to do* when you have fifteen very large opponents standing in front of you ready to throw you to the floor if they get anywhere near you.

Each team is made up of eight forwards and seven backs. The job of the forwards is to get the ball for the quicker, lighter backs to score. Rugby is rather like chess: chess pieces have special functions, in the same way that rugby players have specific tasks to perform. Within these roles they both employ various moves to get to the other side.

**Rugby is a game in which all the players work together**, and the better their relationships and understanding of one another, the better their chances of getting one of their team to the try-line.

The tools you need to **overcome them** are simple: time and space. When you hear commentators talking of tactics or strategies, they're just talking about the various ways in which you ‘create space’ or ‘make time’. For example, if the backs keep passing along the line they will eventually run into problems, as the last player has no one else to pass to, and no space to run in. He'll get thrown off the pitch by the opposition, and the ball will go to them.

There are **tactics like miss-moves** (missing someone out in the line so that a defending player runs the wrong way and leaves a gap) and **dummies** (pretending to pass so the opposition runs the wrong way).

There are a few other things which could be mentioned, but basically, rugby is nowhere near as complicated as it looks. It is, after all, just a game.
A The point at which rugby becomes much more fun than a board game is in its team dynamics.

B However, this complexity in the rules of rugby does not make the game any less exciting to play, or indeed, to watch.

C The methods of scoring are equally simple.

D Because of this rule, players have to run forwards or they'll end up back on their own line.

E These strategies are both ways of tricking the opposition into opening up a gap in the defence for you to run through before you run out of space.

F One such difficulty is that the opposing team can physically stop you from scoring.

G Now we know the aim of playing rugby, and the nature of the obstacles that stand in the way, we need to look at how to deal with these obstacles.
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