

# 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.

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

## 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**

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- 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.

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

## 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**

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a **out** what exactly happened the night her husband disappeared.

b **up to** breaking it, I will cancel the class trip to the mountains.

c **up** by my great great grandfather in 1875.

d **out** experiments to determine the cause of the disease.

e **up** in the small town east of Chicago where she was born.

f **out of** butter. Could you go and buy some?

g them **down** when I failed my exams – they'd paid for a good education for me.

h **out** the train tickets and deciding which student goes with which family.

i **up my mind**. I'm terrible at making decisions.

j *me off* for shouting at him. She always favours *him*.

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

# Phrasal verbs

## Revision sheet

We can <b>put you up</b> for a week if you like.	let sbdy stay in your house
The factory wants to <b>take on</b> more employees.	start to employ sbdy
Sting was a teacher. He <b>went on</b> to be a singer.	do sthg after finishing sthg else
We couldn't <b>put up with</b> the noise.	tolerate unpleasant behaviour
Jo and I <b>get on with</b> each other very well.	have a friendly relationship with sbdy
I'm really <b>looking forward to</b> seeing you.	feel excited about sthg
He's always <b>making up</b> stories.	invent a story, poem, joke etc
The person I most <b>look up to</b> is my grandfather.	admire and respect sbdy
I'll <b>carry on</b> working after I've had a coffee.	continue doing sthg
I <b>gave up</b> smoking completely.	stop doing sthg that you do regularly
<hr/>	
Eva <b>turned up</b> much later.	arrive, often unexpectedly or late
He <b>turned down</b> the offer of a job.	not accept sthg; reject
We're <b>putting on</b> a production of <i>Hamlet</i> .	organize an event or performance
They had to <b>put off</b> the wedding until spring.	change to a later time; postpone
My brother <b>takes after</b> my mum.	look or behave like an older relative
Rob <b>took up</b> photography last year.	start doing something new, a hobby
I <b>came across</b> my old school reports.	find something by chance
We need to <b>come up with</b> a solution.	think of an answer, an idea, a solution
Jo's <b>looking after</b> the dog.	take care of sbdy or sthg
Police are <b>looking into</b> the causes of the fire.	investigate
<hr/>	
Researchers are <b>carrying out</b> experiments.	do a piece of work, research
Detectives are trying to <b>find out</b> what happened.	discover facts or information
I'm <b>sorting out</b> the train tickets.	make arrangements
We've <b>run out of</b> butter.	use all of something
The business was <b>set up</b> by my grandfather.	start a business or organization
She <b>grew up</b> in Chicago.	change from a baby to a child/adult
No one <b>owned up to</b> breaking the window.	admit to doing sthg; confess
I can't <b>make up my mind</b> .	make a decision
I had <b>let</b> my parents <b>down</b> by failing my exams.	disappoint sbdy
My mum <b>told me off</b> for shouting.	criticize someone for doing sthg badly

# Phrasal verbs Transformations

24 marks

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.

# 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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 **URNS 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**

**a weight.**

**b for the night.**

**c camping for life.**

**d the radio** instead.

**e the rent** yet again.

**f the wedding** to a later date.

**g a production of** Hamlet in June.

**h your hand** if you want to say something.

**i like the noise of the traffic and the neighbours** arguing.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

## 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**

- a) **up**. It's cold outside.
- b) **with** something to eat.
- c) **up** and they're closer than ever now.
- d) **out** what the speakers were saying.
- e) **without** it.
- f) **up**. Something like that could never happen.
- g) **out** she couldn't understand English.
- h) **up**. Now it looks as good as the day it was built.

### Phrasal verbs with 'give'

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

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

### Lack of necessity (present)

*She doesn't need to go out.*      .....      .....

### Prohibition (present)

*She mustn't go out.*      .....      .....

### Prohibition (past)

*She couldn't go out.*      .....      .....

### Obligation (past)

*She had to go out.*      .....      .....

They made her go out.	<del>She'd better go out.</del>	There's no need for her to go out.
She isn't allowed to go out.	She needn't go out.	She wasn't allowed to go out.
They won't let her go out.	She ought to go out.	They wouldn't let her go out.
She was made to go out.		

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

### 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.

## Conditional sentences

### First conditional

A possible situation in the future and its probable result.

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

#### Conditional clause:

if/as long as/provided/unless + present simple , \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

#### Main clause:

will, \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ + the infinitive (without *to*)

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### 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) <b>if</b> she studied a bit harder.          |
| 2 <b>If</b> I had a pair of wings,            | b) he would be a good basketball player.        |
| 3 <b>If</b> he were a little taller,          | c) even <b>if</b> you paid me a million pounds. |
| 4 She could be a brilliant student            | d) you might actually learn something.          |
| 5 <b>If</b> 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*)

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### Third conditional

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

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

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## 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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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.

## Obligation, prohibition, advice & necessity

---

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

**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.

---

## Present perfect

---

**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**

---

## Conditionals

-----  
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**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

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The geography trip \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher until after Christmas.

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**URNS**

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.

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**

---

## Prepositions

thank sbdy \_\_\_\_\_  
(doing) sthg

blame sbdy \_\_\_\_\_  
(doing) sthg

apologize \_\_\_\_\_  
(doing) sthg

tell sbdy off \_\_\_\_\_  
(doing) sthg

prevent sbdy \_\_\_\_\_  
doing sthg

discourage sbdy \_\_\_\_\_  
doing sthg

congratulate sbdy \_\_\_\_\_  
(doing) sthg

insist \_\_\_\_\_ (sbdy) doing sthg

save up \_\_\_\_\_ sthg

pay \_\_\_\_\_ sthg \_\_\_\_\_ credit card

spend money \_\_\_\_\_ sthg

buy sthg \_\_\_\_\_ credit

be (seriously) \_\_\_\_\_ debt

invest \_\_\_\_\_ sthg

lend money \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy

owe money \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy

do sthg \_\_\_\_\_ purpose

do sthg \_\_\_\_\_ accident

do sthg \_\_\_\_\_ your own

do sthg \_\_\_\_\_ yourself

be keen \_\_\_\_\_ sthg /sbdy

be interested \_\_\_\_\_ sthg / sbdy

be fond \_\_\_\_\_ sthg / sbdy

depend \_\_\_\_\_ sthg / sbdy

## Prepositions

for

for

for

for

from

from

on

on

for, by

for

on

on

in

in

to

to

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  
\_\_\_\_\_ purpose
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ myself  
\_\_\_\_\_ my own
- C** spend money \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
invest money \_\_\_\_\_ sthg
- D** be good/bad \_\_\_\_\_ sport/math  
be good/bad \_\_\_\_\_ your health/teeth
- E** be keen \_\_\_ sthg / sbdy  
be interested \_\_\_ sthg / sbdy  
be fond \_\_\_ sthg / sbdy
- F** be \_\_\_ work (= unemployed)  
be \_\_\_ work with an illness
- G** pay \_\_\_\_\_ credit card  
buy sthg \_\_\_\_\_ credit
- H** be \_\_\_ my way home  
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  
dream \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy  
think \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy  
excited \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy  
happy \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
sad \_\_\_\_\_ sthg
- B** famous \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
a reason \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
an explanation \_\_\_\_\_ sthg
- C** afraid \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy  
scared \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy  
frightened \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy  
terrified \_\_\_\_\_ sthg/sbdy
- D** forgive sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
thank sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
blame sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
apologize \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
tell sbdy off \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg
- E** prevent sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
stop sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
discourage sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg
- F** throw sthg \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy  
shout \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy  
laugh \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy
- G** a rise \_\_\_\_\_ crime  
a fall \_\_\_\_\_ interest rates  
an increase \_\_\_\_\_ exports  
a decrease \_\_\_\_\_ imports
- H** \_\_\_\_\_ favour \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
\_\_\_\_\_ charge \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
\_\_\_\_\_ control \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
\_\_\_\_\_ search \_\_\_\_\_ sthg
- I** jealous \_\_\_\_\_ someone  
proud \_\_\_\_\_ someone
- J** an answer \_\_\_\_\_ a question  
a solution \_\_\_\_\_ a problem
- K** \_\_\_\_\_ theory  
\_\_\_\_\_ practice
- L** \_\_\_\_\_ average  
\_\_\_\_\_ the whole
- M** concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
congratulate sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ doing sthg  
insist \_\_\_\_\_ (sbdy) doing sthg
- N** get used \_\_\_\_\_ doing something  
look forward \_\_\_\_\_ doing something
- O** lend money \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy  
owe money \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy
- P** pay sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
save up \_\_\_\_\_ sthg

## Section 3

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

- consist \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
do research \_\_\_\_\_ sthg
- it depends \_\_\_\_\_ sthg  
remind sbdy \_\_\_\_\_ sbdy else/sthg
- get married \_\_\_\_\_ someone  
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 <b>thank</b> you <u>for</u> | <b>a</b> being late. I'm so sorry to keep you waiting.         |
| 2 The cyclist <b>blamed</b> me _____      | <b>b</b> watching the film. They said it was too violent.      |
| 3 I really must <b>apologize</b> _____    | <b>c</b> sending me those flowers. It was so kind of you.      |
| 4 I'm always being <b>told off</b> _____  | <b>d</b> swearing, try fining them for using bad language.     |
| 5 Sue can't <b>forgive</b> him _____      | <b>e</b> causing the accident, but it was his fault, not mine. |
| 6 My parents <b>prevented</b> me _____    | <b>f</b> driving me home. 'It's too cold to walk,' she said.   |
| 7 To <b>discourage</b> children _____     | <b>g</b> doing my homework with you singing all the time!      |
| 8 We <b>congratulated</b> Paul _____      | <b>h</b> laughing in class. My teachers are far too serious.   |
| 9 My aunt <b>insisted</b> _____           | <b>i</b> leaving her to bring up the children on her own.      |
| 10 I can't <b>concentrate</b> _____       | <b>j</b> 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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