

- **Conditionals: zero, first, second, third, mixed, inverted / unless, in case, as/so long as, provided (that)**

Zero conditional

Form	<i>if + present simple, present simple</i>	
	Use	Example
	General or scientific facts and definitions	<i>If you have faith in something, you believe in something you cannot prove.</i>

First conditional

Form	<i>if + a present tense, will + bare infinitive</i>	
	Use	Example
	Real or likely conditions in the present or future and their results in the present and future	<i>If you have a birthday party, you'll get loads of cool presents!</i>
		<i>If you're working till half past six, we'll have dinner at about eight.</i>
		<i>If you have revised properly, you won't have any problems in the test next week.</i>



- We can also use *may, might, can, could, shall, should, ought to, have to* instead of *will*, depending on the meaning.
 - ✓ *If you **have** a birthday party, you **might** **get** loads of cool presents!*
- We can also use *should + bare infinitive* instead of present simple. This suggests the situation is possible, but unlikely to happen.
 - ✓ *If you **should** **bump** into Alex at the concert, you'**ll** **be** able to get a lift home.*
- We can also use a form of the first conditional to give instructions about real or likely situations in the present or future. This is: *if + a present tense, imperative*.
 - ✓ *If you **decide** to have a birthday party, **tell** me!*

unless, in case, as/so long as, provided (that)

Word or Phrase	Meaning	Example
<i>unless</i>	'except if' or 'if...not'	<i>I'll be there at six unless I get delayed. (= except if I get delayed / if I don't get delayed)</i>
<i>in case</i>	'because he/she/it/etc might'	<i>Let's take our wellies in case it's muddy. (= because it might be muddy)</i>
<i>as/so long as</i>	'if' or 'only if'	<i>As long as I'm happy, my parents don't care what job I do. So long as I'm happy, my parents don't care what job I do.</i>
<i>provided (that)</i>	'if' or 'only if'	<i>Provided (that) I'm happy, my parents don't care what job I do.</i>

Second conditional

Form	<i>if + past simple or past continuous, would + bare infinitive</i>	
	Use	Example
	Impossible, unlikely or hypothetical conditions in the present or future and their results in the present or future	<i>If you had a beard, you would look just like Charles Dickens! If you were flying to Rio, would you get there much quicker?</i>
	Advice	<i>If I were you, I would think very carefully about my future. (more formal) If I was you, I'd have a party at the weekend! (more informal)</i>



- We can also use *might* or *could* instead of *would*, depending on the meaning. (Note: *could* here often means *would be able to*.)
 - ✓ *If we **were** older, we **could** **go** on holiday on our own.*
- We can also use *could* in the *if* clause. Here, it means *was/were able to*.
 - ✓ *If I **could** drive, I'd buy a car.*

Third conditional**Form** *if + past perfect (simple or continuous), would + have + past participle*

Use	Example
Hypothetical conditions in the past and their results in the past	<i>If you had worn a fake beard, no one would have known who you were! (= You didn't wear a fake beard so people knew who you were.)</i> <i>If she'd been wearing her new glasses, I would have noticed them. (= She wasn't wearing her new glasses so I didn't notice them.)</i>

Watch out!

- We can also use *might*, *could* or *should* instead of *would*, depending on the meaning.
✓ *If I **had done** some revision, I **might / could / should** have passed the exam.*

Mixed conditionals**Form** *if + past perfect (simple or continuous), would + bare infinitive*

Use	Example
Hypothetical past condition and a present result	<i>If I had listened to my parents, I wouldn't be in so much trouble now. (= I didn't listen to my parents so I'm in lots of trouble now.)</i>

Form *if + past simple or past continuous, would + have + past participle*

Use	Example
Hypothetical present condition and a past result	<i>If I had a mobile, I would have called you last night. (= I don't have a mobile so I didn't call you last night.)</i>

Inverted conditionals**Form** *Should I/you/he/etc ... instead of If I/you/he/etc should ...*
Were I/you/he/etc ... instead of If I/you/he/etc were ...
Had I/you/he/etc ... instead of If I/you/he/etc had ...

Use	Example
More formal form of the first conditional (with <i>should</i>)	<i>Should the situation worsen, the United Nations is prepared to send in a peacekeeping force. (= If the situation should worsen...)</i>
More formal form of the second conditional	<i>Were the situation to worsen, the United Nations would be prepared to send in a peacekeeping force. (= If the situation were to worsen...)</i>
More formal form of the third conditional	<i>Had the situation worsened, the United Nations would have been prepared to send in a peacekeeping force. (= If the situation had worsened...)</i>

Watch out!

- For all conditional sentences (first, second, third, mixed, inverted), when the condition comes before the result it is usually followed by a comma. When the result comes first, no comma is necessary.
✓ *If I had a mobile, I would have called you last night.*
✓ *I would have called you last night if I had a mobile.*
- In conditional sentences, modals (*will*, *would*, *could*, etc) are sometimes followed by a continuous infinitive.
✓ *We'd still **be waiting** if you hadn't turned up.*

US vs UK Grammar

- With second and third conditionals in informal conversation, speakers of American English sometimes use *would* or *would have* in the *if* clause. This is very unusual in British English.
US: *How would you feel if this **happened** / **would happen** to you?*
UK: *How would you feel if this **happened** to you?*
US: *I would have felt awful if that **had happened** / **would have happened** to me.*
UK: *I would have felt awful if that **had happened** to me.*

A Write Yes or No to answer the questions about each sentence.

- 1 If Carl doesn't come to the party, I'll be really upset.
Is it possible that Carl won't come to the party?
- 2 If my neighbour became prime minister, he'd give everyone a million euros.
Is it likely that the neighbour will become prime minister?
Is it possible that the neighbour will become prime minister?
- 3 If Helen weren't here, I don't know what we'd do.
Is Helen here now?
- 4 If Tarek had had enough money, he'd have bought a car.
Did Tarek have enough money?
Did he buy a car?
- 5 If Debbie hadn't gone to the UK, she wouldn't have met Will.
Did Debbie go to the UK?
Did she meet Will?
- 6 If the police had investigated the case thoroughly, they wouldn't have arrested Keren.
Did the police investigate the case thoroughly?
Did they arrest Keren?
- 7 Had she not gone to university, she might not have started her own business.
Did she go to university?
Did she start her own business?

B Complete the definitions using your own ideas.

Example:

If you trust someone, *you believe that they won't let you down.*

- 1 If you bully someone,
- 2 If you accuse someone,
- 3 If you are a liar,
- 4 If you are rich,
- 5 If you are lucky,
- 6 If you are lazy,
- 7 If you look up to someone,
- 8 If you look down on someone,

C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be • call • find • forget • get • leave • see • take • want • work

- 1 If she at five o'clock, she'll be there by half past seven.
- 2 We you if we have any problems.
- 3 It might not be a good idea to go out tonight if you an important test in the morning.
- 4 If you ill all day, you shouldn't come to the club tonight.
- 5 If you should my wallet, call me on my mobile immediately!
- 6 Let's get a different DVD if you that one already.
- 7 If Sean so hard lately, he'll welcome the chance to have a few days off.
- 8 If you're going into town, a video for tonight while you're there!
- 9 If you see Carol tonight, to say hello from me!
- 10 Don't feel you have to come if you to.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 This time in six months I'll be at university **unless** / **if** I decide to take a year off first.
- 2 We'd better leave early tomorrow **unless** / **in case** there's a lot of traffic when we get to Doncaster.
- 3 You can watch the film **as long as** / **in case** you promise to go straight to bed when it finishes.
- 4 Let's go to *Mirabella's* tonight **unless** / **if** you haven't been there before.
- 5 **Unless** / **So long as** I've still got my health, I don't mind how poor I am!
- 6 You'd better take a sweater with you now **if** / **in case** it gets cold tonight.
- 7 Do what you like **provided** / **unless** you don't make any noise.
- 8 I'm not going to worry **unless** / **as long as** she hasn't called by midnight.

E Write sentences using the second conditional.

Example: I don't want to buy that CD so I'm not going to.

If I wanted to buy that CD, I would.

- 1 I don't live alone so I don't get lonely.
.....
- 2 Don's got such a lot of homework that he's not going to play football tonight.
.....
- 3 I can't swim so I'm not going scuba diving with Terry.
.....
- 4 We're not going to order a pizza because we don't have enough money.
.....
- 5 We're not staying in the same hotel, so we can't share a room.
.....
- 6 I'm not you, but I think you should call Antony right now!
.....
- 7 I can't come because I have to help my dad with something.
.....
- 8 I don't go to bed as late as you so I'm able to get up early in the morning.
.....

F Read the text and complete the sentences using the third conditional.

Some scientists, such as Stephen Hawking, believe it's possible that there are billions and billions of universes. Each universe has a different possible consequence for every action. In the universe we live in, for example, George Bush became President of the USA in January 2001, and Greece won the European Cup in July 2004. But in other universes different things happened. Imagine if that's true! In some universes, your parents didn't meet, so you weren't born. In another universe, a meteor didn't strike the Earth, so the dinosaurs didn't become extinct. In a different universe, your best friend won the lottery last summer and moved to a bigger house. In another parallel universe, you started learning English a year earlier, so you did this book last year! Somewhere else, Madonna wasn't discovered, and so didn't make any records. In another universe, Van Gogh was recognised as a great painter during his lifetime, and so didn't die in poverty. And perhaps in several universes, there were enough lifeboats on the *Titanic* and so everyone on board survived. It makes you think, doesn't it?

- 1 If I'd started learning English a year earlier,
- 2 If a meteor hadn't struck the Earth,
- 3 If my best friend had won the lottery last summer,
- 4 If my parents
- 5 Everyone on board the *Titanic*
- 6 Van Gogh
- 7 Madonna
- 8 If George Bush
- 9 If Greece

G Choose the correct answer.

If this theory about parallel universes (1) correct, it (2) that we're living in more than one universe at the same time. But if that (3) true – if I was doing different things in different universes – (4) about it. And if I (5) about it, how could it be me doing these things? If I (6) the lottery last year in a parallel universe, and decided to sail round the world, how is that 'me'? It doesn't make sense!

And another thing. If I do something, it (7) consequences. For example, if I (8) study, I might not pass my exams. I can't start thinking about different universes where the consequences are different. If I just (9) about the universe I actually live in, then I'm sure (10) okay!

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | A will be | B is | C would have been | D has been |
| 2 | A has meant | B meant | C had meant | D means |
| 3 | A will be | B was being | C were | D has been |
| 4 | A I'd know | B I'll know | C I have known | D I know |
| 5 | A wouldn't know | B don't know | C won't know | D didn't know |
| 6 | A had won | B was winning | C have won | D win |
| 7 | A would have | B would have had | C will have | D had had |
| 8 | A won't | B haven't | C don't | D hadn't |
| 9 | A think | B to think | C am thinking | D have thought |
| 10 | A I'd be | B I've been | C I'd have been | D I'll be |

H Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If (you / do) your homework last night, you'd know the answer to this question!
- 2 We (not / stand) by the side of the road at the moment trying to get a lift if (we / bring) a spare tyre with us.
- 3 If I (not / stay up) so late last night, I (not / feel) so tired this morning!
- 4 (I / be) in terrible trouble right now if you (not / help) me.
- 5 If I had a video recorder, (I / record) the match last night.
- 6 (I / ask) for Andy's phone number when I met him if I (not / already / have) a boyfriend!

- 7 If Cody (**not / live**) so far away, he
(**not / be**) so late to the barbecue yesterday.
- 8 Tracy (**not / need**) extra lessons last month if she
..... (**be**) as good at maths as you are.
- 9 (**you / got**) a job when you left school if the university
..... (**not / offer**) you a place?
- 10 If you (**have**) as much money as she does,
..... (**you / retire**) by now?

I Complete the sentences so that the meaning remains the same.

- 1 If her condition should improve, we'll inform you immediately.
Should
- 2 Jade will ask lots of difficult questions if she gets to interview a famous politician.
Should
- 3 If you were able to go abroad for the summer, where would you go?
Were
- 4 If I was to become a vet, I'd find putting animals down very difficult.
Were
- 5 The world would be much better off if all environmental pollution stopped today.
Were
- 6 If the hole in the ozone layer had been discovered sooner, fewer people would have got skin cancer.
Had
- 7 I wouldn't have become a teacher if I hadn't had such a good English teacher at school.
Had

J If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to the number. If there is an extra word in a line, write it next to the number.

Being an only child

- 1 I'm an only child. People often say to me: 'Wouldn't you be a lot
- 2 happier if you have had brothers and sisters?' but I don't see it like that.
- 3 It's true that if I had had a brother or sister, I would have someone closer
- 4 to my own age to talk to and play with at home, but I don't think that's
- 5 very important provided for you have close friends, which I do. If my
- 6 parents would had more children, they wouldn't be able to spend so much
- 7 time with me. And we have great fun together! Also, except if I had a
- 8 brother or sister, I'd have it to share a bedroom with them. That might be
- 9 fun, but what would happen if I wanted to play my CDs and he or she had
- 10 to study? No – I don't want a brother or sister, unless it will happens, of course. In that case, I'll think it's the best thing in the world!

● People and society

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 189 for definitions

relationship / connection	support / assist	company / group
blame / fault	kind / polite	popular / famous
old / ancient	sympathetic / likeable	typical / usual / ordinary
crowd / audience	nervous / bad-tempered	close / near
enjoy / please	sensitive / sensible	unknown / infamous

Phrasal verbs

ask after ask for news about	make up become friends again after an argument
bring up look after a child until he or she becomes an adult	pass away die
fall for fall in love with; believe (a lie/trick/etc)	pick on keep treating someone badly or unfairly
fall out (with) have an argument with and stop being friends	put down criticise, make someone feel stupid
get on (with) have a good relationship (with)	settle down become calm after being upset, etc; stay in one place or get married and live quietly
grow up become older	stand up for support in an argument or fight
look down on think that you are better than	take aback surprise (usually in passive voice)
look up to admire and respect	

Phrases and collocations

approval	show/give (your) approval of/for sth; meet with sb's approval
argument	have an argument (with sb) (about sth/doing); win/lose an argument
care	take care (of sth/sb); care for/about sth/sb
courage	have the courage to do; it takes courage to do
disguise	in disguise; wear a disguise; disguise yourself; disguised as sth/sb
dream	have a dream (about sth/sb/doing); daydream; dream of/about doing
family	have/start a family; nuclear family; extended family
favour	do/owe sb a favour; be in favour of
friend	make/become/be/stay friends (with sb); best friend
love	be/fall in love with sb
mood	in a good/bad mood; in the right/wrong mood; in the mood for sth
pity	pity sb; take pity on sb; feel pity for sb; it's a pity (that)
promise	promise to do; give/make sb a promise; break a/your promise

Word patterns

agree with/on/to sth; agree with sb; agree to do; agree that	force sb to do sth; force sb into sth/doing
allow sb to do; allow sth	independent of/from sth
approve of sth/doing; approve sth	let sb do sth
ask sb sth; ask sb to do sth (for you); ask about/for sth; ask if/whether	object to sth/doing
attack sth; attack sb for sth/doing; an attack on sth/sb	pretend to be; pretend to do; pretend that
ban sb from sth/doing; ban sth	rely on sth/sb
convince sb (of sth); convince sb to do; convince sb that	

Word formation

able unable, (in)ability, disabled, disability	happy unhappy, (un)happiness, (un)happily	obey disobey, (dis)obedient(ly), (dis)obedience
achieve achievement	jealous jealousy, jealously	person (im)personal(ly), personality
argue argument, argumentative	kind unkind, (un)kindness, kindly	polite impolite, (im)politely, (im)politeness
care careful(ly), careless(ly), (un)caring	marry marriage, (un)married	relate relative(ly), relation, relationship
correspond correspondence	nerve nervous(ly), nervousness	willing unwilling, (un)willingness, (un)willingly
friend friendship, (un)friendly		

Topic vocabulary in contrast

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Everyone said they had themselves at the wedding.
A enjoyed C pleased
B impressed D excited
- 2 Mary seems to go out with a different of friends almost every night.
A group C company
B band D collection
- 3 People can become very when they are stuck in traffic for a long time.
A nervous C stressful
B bad-tempered D pressed
- 4 More and more people are living into age and it's a serious social problem.
A high C far
B ancient D old
- 5 Stephanie seems to be very with her classmates.
A likeable C known
B famous D popular
- 6 Most people have no idea what it's like to be famous.
A usual C typical
B ordinary D medium
- 7 When my parents got divorced, my best friend was very and listened to all my problems.
A likeable C sympathetic
B amusing D enjoyable
- 8 Rita's very and easily gets upset when people criticise her.
A level-headed C sensible
B sensitive D open-minded
- 9 Police were called in when the of people began to get violent.
A crowd C audience
B company D herd
- 10 My dad says he once met Robbie Williams when he was still
A unknown C infamous
B hidden D unrelated

B Circle the correct word.

- 1 These days, many parents find it difficult to **assist / support** a large family.
- 2 Forgetting to thank us for dinner is **usual / typical** of George.
- 3 My grandma doesn't have any **close / near** family her own age left.
- 4 In **ancient / old** times, people had a very different view of the world.
- 5 Who was to **blame / fault** for the argument?
- 6 Don't you know it's **kind / polite** to close your mouth when you are eating?
- 7 Nathan's parents were very **enjoyed / pleased** when they saw him in the school play.
- 8 I have a very good **connection / relationship** with my mother.

Phrasal verbs

C Complete using the words from the box. You need to use one word twice.

get • make • put • look • bring • fall • grow

Personality

Some of us seem to be infinitely kind, while others seem to (1) down on everyone around them. Some of us never forget an argument, while others (2) up and forgive easily. As we (3) up, our personality develops and we find that we (4) on with certain people more than others. Who we are seems to have a large genetic element, but is also influenced by those who (5) us up. If we (6) up to our parents or other family members, we may want to be like them. On the other hand, if our parents seem to (7) us down all the time and we (8) out with them a lot, then perhaps we will develop quite different personalities.

D Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in italics. Add any other words you need.

- 1 The doctor said that the old woman had *died* peacefully in her sleep.
- 2 I always *support* my brother when he gets into trouble.
- 3 Tony seems to have really *fallen in love with* Vanessa.
- 4 Mark is such a bully and *treats badly* the younger boys at school.
- 5 I was *surprised* when Michaela said I'd hurt her feelings.
- 6 Richard finally met the woman of his dreams and *got married and started to live quietly* in Australia.
- 7 I saw Mrs Khan in the centre of town and she *asked for news about* you.

Phrases and collocations

E Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Could you me a favour and ask Oliver to see me in my office?
- 2 I don't have many ambitions, but I'd like to graduate and then a family.
- 3 As we walked down the street, Helen pity on the beggar and gave him some money.
- 4 Nadia's hair looked awful, but I didn't the courage to tell her.
- 5 My dad can't stand an argument and always has to have the last word.
- 6 The new law seemed to with everyone's approval.
- 7 Can you care of your little sister for a minute while I go to the shop?
- 8 When you first in love, the whole world seems a beautiful place.
- 9 I don't really friends very easily because I'm quite shy.
- 10 I didn't recognise Ed when I saw him because he was disguise.
- 11 You're in a very good Why are you so happy?
- 12 If you keep your promises, people won't trust you any more.
- 13 I a really strange dream last night about my best friend.

Word patterns

F Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The government is trying to convince people the need for higher taxes.
A with C that
B of D for 2 I believe that judges should be independent the government.
A to C with
B from D on 3 Local residents object the new power station in their area.
A to have C of having
B having D to having 4 Do you think they should ban people smoking in public places?
A from C in
B that D of | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 The MP asked the prime minister was aware of the growing social problem.
A that C if
B him D what 6 Most people seem to agree the newspapers' criticism of the government.
A on C with
B to D that 7 I don't think people should rely the state, even if they are unemployed.
A to C on
B with D by 8 The mayor was attacked public money.
A for wasting C he waste
B to waste D of wasting |
|---|---|

G Find the extra word in each line.

Living together in society

- | | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | ..... | Hell, said Jean-Paul Sartre, is other people, and whether you agree with |
| 2 | ..... | or not, we are all have to learn to live together. We may not always |
| 3 | ..... | approve of that other people's behaviour, but we do have to live with it. |
| 4 | ..... | It is impossible to force other people in to behave exactly how we think |
| 5 | ..... | they should behave. Of course, the law bans from all kinds of behaviour |
| 6 | ..... | and if you can convince to enough people, you might be able to get the |
| 7 | ..... | government to pass a new law. Mostly, though, you have to let off people |
| 8 | ..... | live their own lives, in the same way you expect them to allow you for to |
| 9 | ..... | live your life. You don't have to pretend it that you like how some other |
| 10 | ..... | people live, but letting them to be themselves is often the only choice. |

Word formation

H Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

I had a really stupid (1) with my best friend the other day. It all started because we were talking about (2) and having a family. I said that (3) is important when you are married and she said that she thought that was rubbish and that (4) is much more important. Well, we were (5) to agree and, in the end, she left without saying goodbye. I do hope it doesn't spoil our (6)

- ARGUE**
- MARRY**
- POLITE**
- KIND**
- ABLE**
- FRIEND**

I Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 My best friend has a great (**PERSON**) and everyone likes her.
- 2 I have a good (**RELATE**) with my mum and I can talk to her about anything.
- 3 They've just published a book of George Bush's (**CORRESPOND**) and it looks really interesting.
- 4 Jenny seemed (**WILLING**) to talk about her argument with Nancy but I eventually got the facts.
- 5 As I waited for Kelly to arrive at the cinema, I bit my nails (**NERVE**).
- 6 Ignore what Sharon says about you. It's just (**JEALOUS**).
- 7 In the past, children were expected to be very (**OBEY**).
- 8 Brenda blames her (**HAPPY**) on being single, but I'm not so sure.
- 9 Tom knew that being chosen as class president was a real (**ACHIEVE**).
- 10 Kevin's so sensitive that you have to be very (**CARE**) what you say to him.

A Write one word in each gap.

CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream (1) living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those who (2) the courage to leave their family and friends and settle (3) in a new place. However, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we (4) up that we are not sure how to deal with it. Societies are organised in many different ways, and we can often be (5) aback by some of the things we find in foreign countries. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to (6) on with local people and to (7) friends. They might not approve (8) things you do or might object (9) things you say. You might even be banned (10) doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. (11) you were to move to a country such as Singapore, say, you might find some of the laws very strict. There, people can be forced (12) pay a large fine just for dropping litter. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad (13) in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences. It does (14) real courage to make such a big change to your life, but many people agree (15) it is worth it in the end.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 16 My (**FRIEND**) with Harriet is one of the most important things in my life.
- 17 Many parents complain of their children's (**OBEY**), but I think they were probably exactly the same.
- 18 Don't listen to Mary – she's just (**JEALOUS**) of you.
- 19 We all watched (**NERVE**) as Mark made his speech of thanks.
- 20 Don't you think that we should make sure that (**ABLE**) people have the same rights as everyone else?
- 21 Terry is really (**ARGUE**) and is always looking for fights with other people.
- 22 Hasn't anyone ever told you that it's very (**POLITE**) to interrupt when other people are talking?

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 23 I promised my mum that I would work hard this year. **made**
I that I would work hard this year.
- 24 My parents allowed me to go out even though it was very late. **let**
My parents even though it was very late.
- 25 Margaret and I have had an argument, so we're not talking to each other. **out**
Margaret and I , so we're not talking to each other.
- 26 Nobody approved of the new law when it was introduced. **approval**
The new law didn't when it was introduced.
- 27 I didn't want to have an argument, so I changed the subject. **mood**
I wasn't an argument, so I changed the subject.

- 28 Tina was depressed because she couldn't make friends at summer camp. **inability**
Tina was depressed because friends at
summer camp.
- 29 'Could you open the door for me, please?' said Simon. **me**
Simon the door for him.
- 30 Make sure you look after your little brother while I'm out. **care**
Make sure you your little brother while
I'm out.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 31 If I the lottery, I'd give some
of the money to each member of my
family.
A win
B have won
C will win
D won
- 32 'Did you have an argument with
Francis?'
'If you had been there, you
the same.'
A did
B would have done
C had done
D will do
- 33 If you see Nina on Friday, her
to give me a ring.
A you will tell
B tell to
C you would have told
D tell
- 34 If I'd known you were coming, I
..... a cake.
A would have baked
B would bake
C will bake
D baked
- 35 Remind Tony about the party
he's forgotten.
A in case
B unless
C provided that
D except
- 36 'Did you have a message for Dan?'
'Tell him I'll call him on Friday if you
..... him.'
A had seen
B see
C will see
D saw

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 37 This fascinating book covers some
of the most crimes of the
twentieth century.
A unknown C covered
B hidden D infamous
- 38 The government should do more for
..... people.
A usual C everyday
B ordinary D typical
- 39 Ivan tells me he really himself
at your barbecue last week.
A pleased C enjoyed
B played D interested
- 40 I know we had an argument, but
now I'd quite like to
A look down C fall out
B make up D bring up
- 41 Harry and Sam both denied that the
fight was their
A blame C criticism
B cause D fault
- 42 The curtain went up, the grew
silent and the actors on stage began
to speak.
A crowd C jury
B congregation D audience

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: / 50