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Introduction

FCE Use of English 2 is a practice book intended mainly for intermediate and post-intermediate students, but it is also useful for more advanced students for revision and consolidation.

The aim of the book is to help students to understand and use English grammar through structurally graded material and full-colour pictures. In addition the book offers preparation for the Cambridge: First (FCE) Examination, Michigan ECCE Examination or any other examinations at the same level of difficulty.

■ Oral Development sections

These appear throughout the book and help students practise the grammar structures presented.

■ Folder sections

Each unit is followed by exercises which provide general practice for any examination at this level of difficulty. The use of **Phrasal Verbs** is explained in Appendix 2 and the use of **Prepositions** is explained in Appendix 3 at the back of the book. There are also 'key' word transformation exercises, collocations and idioms.

■ Practice test sections

After every unit there is a section which trains students to cope with the Cambridge: First (FCE) Examination - Use of English or any other similar examination task types.

■ Revision sections

After every four units there is a section which familiarises the students with the format and level of difficulty of the actual tests. These appear in the Teacher's Book and revise all structures taught up to this point.

■ Further Practice Sections

There are five practice sections, each including exercises on words often confused, open cloze texts, 'key' word transformations, word formation and multiple-choice cloze texts for students to practise.

A Teacher's Book accompanies the Student's Book. This contains the answers to the exercises in the Student's Book as well as three tests in two separate versions.

Tense Forms

1

1 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 They are getting married this summer. | a fixed arrangements in the near future |
| 2 The robber waves his gun and everyone gets down on the floor. | b personal experiences/changes that have happened |
| 3 The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. | c actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking; temporary situations |
| 4 The course starts on 10th October. | d actions started at a stated time in the past and continuing up to the present |
| 5 Clare is looking for a new flat. | e reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narratives |
| 6 We've been sharing a flat for years. | f permanent situations or states |
| 7 They employ staff from all over the world. | g permanent truths or laws of nature |
| 8 Paula has become more independent since starting university. | h emphasis on duration of an action that began in the past and continues up to the present |
| 9 The child has been missing since last night. | i timetables/programmes (future meaning) |
- 1 ...a... 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Bill always stops to buy milk on his way to work. | a past actions of certain duration having visible results/effects in the present |
| 2 The new serial is growing in popularity. | b changing or developing situations |
| 3 There goes the last bus! | c recently completed actions |
| 4 Scientists have just discovered a way to prevent memory loss. | d exclamatory sentences |
| 5 Andrea has phoned me every day this week. | e frequently repeated actions with 'always' expressing the speaker's annoyance or criticism |
| 6 Laura is always criticising my appearance. | f actions which happened at an unstated past time and are connected to the present |
| 7 I feel exhausted as I have been working on my assignment all night. | g emphasis on number, frequency |
| 8 He's been asking to borrow money again. | h repeated/habitual actions |
| 9 The Kellys have moved to Manchester. | i expressing anger, irritation, annoyance or criticism |
- 1 ...h... 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Dear Greg and Christine,

I **1** ...*am writing*... (**write**) to thank you for coming to our wedding reception last month. I hope you enjoyed yourselves.

Mark and I **2** (**just/return**) from our trip to Kenya. We **3** (**just/move**) into our new house and since we returned we **4** (**spend**) all our free time decorating. The house **5** (**actually/begin**) to feel like home now and we **6** (**gradually/settle**) into a routine. We **7** (**have**) breakfast together in the morning, but then we **8** (**not/see**) each other until late in the evening when we **9** (**get**) home from work.

I hope both of you **10** (**be**) well since we last saw you.

Best regards,

Mark and Sheila Roberts

Tense Forms

Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and do not have continuous forms. These are: **verbs of the senses** (used to express involuntary actions): **feel, hear, see, smell, taste** etc. *I see someone standing at the front door.* **Verbs of feelings and emotions:** **adore, detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like** etc. *She really enjoys cooking for her friends.* **Verbs of opinion:** **agree, believe, suppose, understand** etc. *I don't believe he's coming.* **Other verbs:** **appear** (= seem), **belong, concern, contain, depend, fit** (= be the right shape and size for sth), **have** (= possess), **know, mean, owe, own, possess, need, prefer, require, want, weigh, wish, keep** (= continue), **seem** etc. *This skirt fits you perfectly.*

Note: **Feel** and **hurt** can be used in continuous or simple forms. *Ann is feeling/feels tired.* **Listen, look** and **watch** express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *They are looking at some pictures.*

Some **stative verbs** (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

STATE

- I **see** exactly what you mean. (= I understand)
- Peter **thinks** he knows everything. (= He believes)
- They **have** a villa in Portugal. (= They own)
- A baby's skin **feels** very smooth. (= It has a smooth texture)
- This soup **tastes** of garlic. (= It has the taste of garlic)
- The room **smells** of fresh flowers. (= It has the smell of)
- Most people **love/enjoy** eating out. (= They like in general)
- Peter **is** a difficult person to get on with. (= His character is difficult)
- He **looks** as if he's going to faint. (= He appears)
- The patient **appears** to be recovering. (= He seems to be)
- Sam now **weighs** more than his father. (= His weight is greater)
- My uniform **doesn't fit** me. (= It isn't the right size).

ACTION

- She **is seeing** a lawyer tonight. (= She's meeting)
- He **is thinking** of studying Law. (= He is considering)
- He **is having** problems. (= He is experiencing)
- He **is feeling** the engine to see how hot it is. (= He's touching)
- Why are you **tasting** the curry? (= Why are you testing the flavour?)
- Why **are you smelling** that meat? (= Why are you checking its smell?)
- She **is loving/is enjoying** every minute of her holiday. (= She likes specifically)
- Jane **is being** particularly generous this week. (= She is behaving generously)
- They **are looking** at the photos. (= They are viewing)
- Simply Red **are appearing** on stage next week. (= They are giving a performance)
- The doctor **is weighing** the baby. (= She is finding out its weight)
- We **are fitting** a new kitchen next week. (= installing)

4

Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

- 1 A: I ...*am seeing*... (**see**) an old friend tonight.
B: I (**see**) – so you won't be able to meet me after work, will you?
- 2 A: Why (**you/smell**) the milk?
B: It (**smell**) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.
- 3 A: (**you/enjoy**) reading Jane Austen's novels?
B: Not usually, but I (**enjoy**) this particular one.
- 4 A: Why (**John/be**) so bad-tempered today?
B: I don't know. He (**be**) usually so easy to get on with.
- 5 A: Carol and I (**think**) of getting married.
B: (**you/think**) that's a good idea? You haven't known each other for very long.
- 6 A: (**you/have**) the phone number of a good business consultant?
B: Why? (**you/have**) problems at work?
- 7 A: (**the singer/appear**) tonight?
B: Unfortunately not. She (**appear**) to have lost her voice.

- 8 A: Why (you/taste) the lemonade?
 B: It (taste) a little bitter. I think I'll add some more sugar.
- 9 A: I hear the Fords (look) for a bigger house.
 B: Yes, it (look) as if they are going to move.
- 10 A: How much (the parcel/weigh)?
 B: I'm not sure. The assistant (weigh) it at the moment.

Have gone to / Have been to / Have been in

- *She has gone to the bank.* (She's on her way to the bank or she's there now. She hasn't come back yet.)
- *She has been to New Orleans.* (She has visited New Orleans but she isn't there now. She has come back.)
- *She has been in The Hague for four years.* (She lives in the Hague now.)

5 Fill in has/have been to/in, has/have gone to.

- 1 How long ...*has*... she ...*been in*... York?
- 2 Sheila Brussels twice this year.
- 3 Mum the supermarket. She'll be back in about an hour.
- 4 Sam isn't in the office. He a meeting.
- 5 Mr Smith Paris for nearly three years.

Since expresses a starting point. *She's been working here since November.*

For expresses the duration of an action. *They've been in Hawaii for two weeks.*

6 Fill in since or for.

Animals have been a source of help and comfort to humans
 1) ...*since*... history began, and we have known 2)
 years that animals make people gentler and more relaxed.
 3) a long time the question has been how exactly
 animals can change people. Some researchers believe that
 stroking a pet helps to relieve anxiety and tension and,
 4) the 1960s, therapists have believed that animals'
 remarkable powers can be used to heal our bodies and minds.
 This belief has actually been confirmed 5) the discovery
 that seriously ill people live longer if they have a pet to care for.



7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

- 1 George Smith ...*has been training*... (train) for this match for months. He (practise) at least four hours a day for the last two weeks and he (say) that now he (feel) confident. However, he (face) a difficult opponent tonight. Palmer (win) several games recently, and he (look) determined to win this one too. The match (be) about to start, so let's watch and see what (happen).
- 2 Louisa usually (go) to work by tube, but today she (go) there in a chauffeur-driven limousine. The reason for this (be) that she (just/win) the young business person award, and as part of the prize people (treat) her like royalty.
- 3 Mary (dye) her hair for years. She (go) to the hairdresser once a week and (try) every colour you can imagine. She (say) she (want) to match her hair with her clothes. I (ask) her for ages why she (not/keep) her natural colour but she (say) she (forget) what it is!

Tense Forms

- 4 A: Excuse me, I (**try**) to pay for this shirt for ten minutes. Nobody (**seem**) to want to serve me. I (**try**) complaining but nobody (**listen**). It's the worst service I (**ever/experience**). Something ought to be done!
 B: I agree sir, but I (**not/work**) here.

8

Make all the necessary changes and additions to make a complete letter.

Dear Sir,

I write/apply/position of French teacher/advertised/The European. Academic qualifications include/degree in French/Oxford University. I spend several years/Paris/have excellent practical knowledge of French. I work/assistant French teacher/two years/school outside London. I be unemployed/at the moment. I enclose references/former employer and CV. I trust you give/application/serious consideration. I look forward/hear you/earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
 Derek Spencer

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to apply ...

9

Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I had read most of his novels by the end of the holiday.</p> <p>2 I was talking on the phone while Tim was watching football on TV.</p> <p>3 We got up at half past six this morning.</p> <p>4 They were still considering his proposal that evening.</p> <p>5 She jogged five miles every day when she was young.</p> <p>6 She had a shower, got dressed quickly and left for the airport.</p> <p>7 Reporters had been telephoning all morning.</p> <p>8 A crowd of tourists were waiting outside the hotel when the lights went out.</p> <p>9 He made his last film in Poland.</p> <p>10 They had been going out for five years before they decided to get married.</p> <p>11 She was upset because she had just heard the news.</p> <p>12 The police officer changed her phone number because she had been receiving anonymous calls for several weeks.</p> <p>13 The dancer had always dreamed of becoming successful.</p> | <p>a action in progress at a stated past time</p> <p>b complete action or event which happened at a stated past time</p> <p>c past actions which happened one immediately after another</p> <p>d past action in progress interrupted by another past action</p> <p>e action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past</p> <p>f complete past action which had visible results in the past</p> <p>g past action which occurred before another action or before a stated time</p> <p>h past habit or state</p> <p>i Past Perfect Continuous as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous</p> <p>j action not connected to the present and which happened at a definite past time not mentioned</p> <p>k Past Perfect as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect</p> <p>l two or more simultaneous past actions</p> <p>m past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past</p> |
|---|---|

1 ..g.. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

10

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms, then match the sentences with the correct description.

Christopher Columbus 1) ...*was born*... (be/born) in Italy in 1451. He 2) (work) as a woollen cloth weaver with his father before he 3) (begin) his nautical career at the age of 22. After several merchant voyages he 4) (settle) in Lisbon, Portugal in 1478. By this time he 5) (teach) himself Portuguese and Latin and 6) (read) many geographical and navigational books. In 1481 he 7) (marry) Felipa Parestrello. They 8) (have) one son, Diego. They 9) (be/married) for two years when his wife 10) (die). At this time he 11) (work) for John II of Portugal. Columbus 12) (always/wish) to sail around the world westward but John II wouldn't agree. Finally King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain 13) (decide) to finance the voyage. He 14) (set off) for the first time in April 1492. There 15) (be) three ships; the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria and a crew of 90 men. They 16) (have) many false alarms before they finally 17) (spot) the 'New World' at 02.00 on Friday the 12th of October, 1492. Columbus 18) (make) another three voyages after this. He 19) (retire) to Valladolid 12 years after his first voyage and in 1517 he 20) (die) there.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a complete past actions not connected to the present, with an implied time reference 8,</p> <p>b action in the middle of happening at a stated past time</p> <p>c action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past</p> | <p>d complete action or event which happened at a stated past time</p> <p>e past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time</p> <p>f the Past Perfect as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect</p> |
|--|---|

11

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms.

When she 1) ...*was*... (be) only fifteen Helen 2) (leave) school without any qualifications. Nevertheless, she 3) (be) very ambitious and 4) (want) to work in the fashion industry. Luckily she 5) (find) a job immediately as an assistant in a small fashion company. While she 6) (work) there she 7) (decide) to go to evening classes to get a qualification in business studies. Once she 8) (successfully/complete) the course she 9) (be/promoted) to the position of assistant manager. After she 10) (do) that job for some years she 11) (want) a change. She 12) (think) of moving to London for some time, so she 13) (apply) for a job which she 14) (see) advertised in a fashion magazine. Helen 15) (get) the job as the manager of a small but prestigious fashion company in central London. She 16) (achieve) her ambition of becoming a successful businesswoman at last.

