



CONTENTS

1 Modals	3	9 Nouns/Articles	144
Consolidation 1	11	Consolidation 9	153
2 The Infinitive/-ing form/Participles	15	10 Emphatic Structures/Inversion	156
Consolidation 2	24	Consolidation 10	161
Practice test 1	27	Practice test 5	165
3 Tense Forms	31	11 Determiners/Pronouns	169
Consolidation 3	43	Consolidation 11	182
4 Clauses/Linking Words	46	12 Questions/Short Answers	186
Consolidation 4	65	Consolidation 12	194
Practice test 2	68	Practice test 6	198
Revision 1	72	Revision 3	202
5 Adjectives/Adverbs/Comparisons	75	Further Practice Sections	205
Consolidation 5	87	Appendix 1	
6 Passive Voice/Causative Form	90	Verb, Adjectives, Nouns	
Consolidation 6	99	with Prepositions	221
Practice test 3	102	Appendix 2	
7 Reported Speech	106	Prepositional Phrases	224
Consolidation 7	119	Appendix 3	
8 Conditionals/Wishes/Unreal Past	122	Word Formation	226
Consolidation 8	133	Irregular Verbs	231
Practice test 4	137		
Revision 2	141		

Introduction

The 'FCE Use of English 1' 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)/ECCE Examinations or any other similar examinations.

■ Oral Development sections

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

■ Consolidation sections

Each unit is followed by exercises which provide general practice for the FCE Examination or any other similar examinations. **Phrasal Verbs** are listed in alphabetical order and the use of **Prepositions** is explained in Appendix 1 at the back of the book. There are also open cloze texts, multiple choice cloze texts, word formation and 'key' word transformation exercises, collocations and tense revision exercises.

■ Practice test sections

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

■ 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 close texts, 'key' word transformations and multiple-choice cloze texts for students to practice.

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

Modals 1

The modal verbs are: **can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, should**. They take **no -s** in the third person singular. *She **can** sing well.* They come before the subject in questions and are followed by “not” in negations. “***May** I use your phone?” “I’m afraid you **can’t**”.* The modal verbs, except for “ought”, are followed by an infinitive without to. *You **ought to** be there on time.* Certain verbs and expressions have virtually the same meaning as some modals. These are: **need** (= must), **had better** (= should), **have to/have got to** (= must), **be able to** (= can), **used to** (= would) etc. *You’d **better** go.*

Modal verbs are used to express: **ability, advice, criticism, logical assumptions, necessity, offers, obligation/duty, permission, possibility, prohibition, requests or suggestions.**

1 Identify the use of the verbs in bold, then write a synonymous expression.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 She can't have left yet. Her coat's still here. | ...logical assumption... ..I don't think... |
| 2 I have got to meet my boss for lunch. | ..... |
| 3 May I have a glass of water? | ..... |
| 4 Shall we go and see Andrea tonight? | ..... |
| 5 We should be home before midnight. | ..... |
| 6 She can speak four languages fluently. | ..... |
| 7 Can I leave early today? | ..... |
| 8 You should stop spending so much money. | ..... |
| 9 They must have got married recently. | ..... |
| 10 You needn't buy a present. | ..... |
| 11 Peter might be able to come tonight. | ..... |
| 12 He could have at least phoned me last night. | ..... |
| 13 Would you like me to make the arrangements? | ..... |
| 14 You can't leave your bags here, sir. | ..... |
| 15 All employees had to work overtime. | ..... |
| 16 You don't need to book in advance. | ..... |
| 17 Can you give Cathy a message? | ..... |
| 18 She should phone to confirm her appointment. | ..... |
| 19 Shall we go shopping at the weekend? | ..... |

2 Fill in the blanks as in the example.

MODAL	USE	SYNONYMOUS EXPRESSION
1 She could swim before she could walk.	... ability ...	...She was able to swim before she was able to walk. ...
2 He an actor.	.....	I'm sure he's an actor.
3 Shall we have a barbecue tonight?	suggestion	.....
4 He busy.	.....	Perhaps he's busy.
5 finishing the report before you leave?	polite request	.....
6 I show you the way?	.....	Would you like me to show you the way?
7 You exercise regularly.	.....	It's a good idea to exercise regularly.
8 Children mustn't play on the grass.	.....	.....
9 You told him the truth.	.....	It would have been better if you had told him the truth.
10 You wear a school uniform.	obligation	You are expected to wear a school uniform.
11 He tonight.	logical assumption	I don't think he's coming tonight.
12 You may board the plane now.	permission (formal)	.....
13 borrow your book, please?	polite request	.....
14 I send the letter today.	.....	It's urgent that I send the letter today.
15 She lost it.	.....	I'm sure she hasn't lost it.

1

Modals

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs

USE	PRESENT / FUTURE	PAST
ability	<p>He can speak Japanese.</p> <p>She's able to make people laugh.</p>	<p>He could/was able to speak Japanese. (repeated action – ability in the past)</p> <p>We were able to go on a three-month tour of Australia. (single action)</p>
possibility	<p>He can still be at work. (90% certain)</p> <p>She could be angry. (50% certain; it's possible she is angry)</p> <p>Sally may be teaching. (50% certain; it's possible that she is teaching)</p> <p>You might need to come tomorrow. (40% certain; perhaps you need to come tomorrow)</p> <p>It is likely that Sue will give up working.</p> <p>Sue is likely to give up working.</p>	<p>–</p> <p>We could have had an accident. (luckily we didn't)</p> <p>John may have broken that vase. (perhaps he did it)</p> <p>Jane might have lost our telephone number. (perhaps she has lost it)</p> <p>It was likely that she had taken the last train.</p> <p>She was likely to have taken the last train.</p>
probability	<p>They will be in Spain tomorrow. (100% certain; prediction)</p> <p>We should see him there. (90% certain; future only; it's probable)</p> <p>She ought to be in Canada by now. (90% certain; she will probably be in Canada)</p>	<p>–</p> <p>He should have finished by now. (He has probably finished.)</p> <p>They ought to have started the course by now. (They have probably started the course.)</p>
logical assumptions	<p>He must be exhausted. (90% certain – positive; I'm sure he's exhausted)</p> <p>She can't be serious. (negative; I'm sure she's not serious)</p> <p>They couldn't be on holiday. (negative; I don't think they are on holiday)</p>	<p>He must have won the pools. (positive; I'm sure he has won the pools)</p> <p>She can't have married Ted. (negative; I'm sure she didn't marry Ted)</p> <p>They couldn't have been friends. (negative; I don't think they were friends)</p>
permission	<p>You can/can't have a party. (giving or refusing permission; informal)</p> <p>Could I be excused? (more polite; asking for permission)</p> <p>You may be excused. (formal; giving permission)</p> <p>Might I bring a friend to the wedding? (more formal; asking for permission)</p> <p>I'm afraid you can't/mustn't have visitors. (informal; refusing permission)</p> <p>Guests may not smoke in their rooms. (formal; refusing permission – written notice)</p>	<p>He wasn't allowed to/couldn't board the plane.</p> <p>He was allowed to see the patient. (NOT: could)</p> <p>–</p> <p>–</p> <p>–</p> <p>–</p> <p>–</p>
necessity	<p>I must return these books soon. (I say so)</p> <p>She has to find a new job. (necessity coming from outside the speaker)</p> <p>They've got to sell their caravan. (informal)</p> <p>The plants need watering. <i>or</i> The plants need to be watered. (it's necessary)</p> <p>She doesn't have to/doesn't need to/needn't leave when they do. (it isn't necessary – absence of necessity)</p> <p>We ought to reply to the invitation. (it's necessary)</p>	<p>I had to return the books to the library. (I was obliged to)</p> <p>She had to find a new job after she was dismissed.</p> <p>They had to sell their caravan.</p> <p>The plants needed watering. <i>or</i> The plants needed to be watered. (it was necessary)</p> <p>She didn't have to/didn't need to work as hard as me. (it wasn't necessary for her to work as hard as me and she didn't – absence of necessity)</p> <p>She needn't have got a taxi. (it wasn't necessary for her to get a taxi but she did)</p>

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs

USE	PRESENT / FUTURE	PAST
advice	You should try to make more of an effort. (general advice; I advise you) You ought to keep to the speed limit. (I advise you; most people believe this) You had better not keep her waiting. (It's not a good idea; advice on a specific situation) Shall I apply for the job? (asking for advice)	You should have paid more attention. (but you didn't) She ought to have reserved a table. (but she didn't) It would have been better if you hadn't kept her waiting. (but you did) —
criticism	She could at least wait until 5 o'clock. They should warn us. You ought to be more polite to her.	She could at least have waited until 5 o'clock. They should have warned us. (but they didn't) You ought to have been more polite to her. (It was the right thing to do, but you didn't do it.)
obligation	I must get more exercise. (I need to; I say so) I have to get more exercise. (I'm obliged to; the doctor says so) We ought to give more money to charity. (It's the right thing to do, but we don't always do it.)	I had to get more exercise because I was unfit. I had to get more exercise because I was unfit. We ought to have given more money to charity. (It was the right thing to do but we didn't do it.)
requests	Can I use your phone? (informal) Could I use your phone? (polite) May I make a phone call, please? (formal) Might I borrow your pen? (very formal) Will you give me a hand? (very friendly) Would you mind helping me? (polite)	— — — — — —
offers	Can I/we do anything to help? (informal) Shall I/we help you tidy up? (informal) Would you like me to do it for you?	— — —
suggestions	Shall we stop for a drink? I/we can always leave early. We could eat out tonight if you want.	— — He could have asked for advice.
prohibition	You can't wear jeans at work. (you aren't allowed to) You mustn't walk on the grass. (it's forbidden) You may not talk during the test. (formal)	They couldn't wear jeans at work. (they weren't allowed to) — —
duty	All members must follow the rules. People ought to live in peace. (It's the right thing to do, but people don't do it.)	All members had to follow the rules. She ought to have treated us more fairly. (It was the right thing to do but she didn't always do it.)

3 Rephrase the following in as many ways as possible.

- 1 She might have misunderstood you. 2 I'm sure they are tired. 3 They ought to pay more attention.
4 I don't think she's sold her house. 5 It's likely that he'll object. 6 We may have to wait for them.
7 I'm sure she isn't Australian. 8 I'm sure he is terrified. 9 We ought to offer to help. 10 They'll probably want something to eat. 11 You can't park here. 12 He should have warned us about the dog.

1 Modals

Mustn't – Needn't

- **mustn't** (it's forbidden) *You **mustn't** cross the street when the light is red.*
- **needn't / don't have to** (it isn't necessary) *You **needn't** worry about it. I'll do it in a minute.*

4 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 Soldiers are forbidden to leave the camp unless they get special permission.
not Soldiers ...*must not leave the camp*... unless they get special permission.
- 2 Unauthorised personnel are not allowed to go beyond this point.
must Unauthorised personnel this point.
- 3 It isn't necessary for Jim to get up early tomorrow as it is a holiday.
have Jim up early tomorrow as it is a holiday.
- 4 Readers are not allowed to take books out of the library without first filling in a form.
not Readers out of the library without first filling in a form.
- 5 It isn't necessary for Julie to work today; she can have the day off.
have Julie today; she can have the day off.

5 Fill the gaps with must, mustn't or needn't.



We are happy that you have come to work for us. Before you start work, I want to familiarise you with some rules and regulations. First of all, you 1) ...*must*... wear the uniforms which are supplied, and you 2) keep your hair covered at all times. You 3) wear gloves unless you choose to, except in a few special areas. You 4) smoke anywhere in the factory apart from the canteen, and you 5) forget to wash your hands after breaks. You 6) stay in the factory during your breaks, but you 7) clock in and out if you do leave the premises. You 8) work overtime, but we do encourage our workers to do so if they wish to. Last but not least, if you have any problems, you 9) go to your supervisor who will help you to sort them out.

Needn't – Didn't need to – Needn't have

- **don't have to/don't need to/needn't + present infinitive** (It is not necessary in the present or future) *You **don't have to/don't need to/needn't** wear an evening dress. It's an informal party. (It is not necessary to wear ...)*
- **didn't need to/didn't have to** (It was not necessary in the past and we may not know if the action happened or not.) *She **didn't need to/didn't have to** wear an evening dress as it was an informal party. (It wasn't necessary for her to wear an evening dress, and we don't know if she did or not.)*
- **needn't + bare perfect infinitive** (We know that something happened in the past although it was not necessary.) *You **needn't have** cooked as much food as you did last night. (You did, although it was not necessary.)*

6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 It wasn't necessary for him to write to his mum because she rang him.
need He ...*didn't need to write*... to his mum because she rang him.
- 2 We took more luggage than was necessary on our holiday.
taken We much luggage on our holiday.
- 3 There's no need for you to water the plants this morning.
have You the plants this morning.
- 4 It wasn't necessary for Arthur to get the train because his brother offered to give him a lift.
need Arthur the train because his brother offered to give him a lift.
- 5 She came early last night, which wasn't necessary because the party didn't start till ten.
come She early last night because the party didn't start till ten.

Modals 1

Must (affirmative logical assumption) – May/Might (possibility) – Can't/Couldn't (negative logical assumption)		
Present Infinitive	<i>I'm sure he studies a lot. Perhaps he will study a lot.</i>	<i>He must study a lot. He may/might study a lot.</i>
Present Cont. Infinitive	<i>I'm sure he is studying. Perhaps he will be studying.</i>	<i>He must be studying. He may/might be studying.</i>
Perfect Infinitive	<i>I'm sure he didn't study. I'm sure he hasn't studied. I'm sure he hadn't studied.</i>	<i>He can't have studied. He can't have studied. He can't have studied.</i>
Perfect Cont. Infinitive	<i>Perhaps he was studying. Perhaps he has been studying.</i>	<i>He may/might have been studying. He may/might have been studying.</i>

7 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 I'm sure she has given up smoking.
have She ...*must have given up*... smoking.
- 2 I'm sure she isn't feeling sick now.
be She now.
- 3 Perhaps they were working for the enemy.
have They for the enemy.
- 4 Perhaps he will be on time.
be He time.
- 5 Perhaps he was too ill to take part in the race.
been He to take part in the race.
- 6 I'm sure they informed the police about the robbery.
have They about the robbery.
- 7 Perhaps Harry will be sunbathing this time tomorrow.
be Harry tomorrow.
- 8 I'm sure he had warned the soldiers about the coming danger.
have He about the coming danger.
- 9 I'm sure Jenny hasn't been working there that long.
have Jenny there that long.
- 10 Perhaps she was telling you the truth.
been She the truth.
- 11 Perhaps she's been working hard.
been She hard.
- 12 Perhaps she'll come with us.
may She us.
- 13 I'm sure she hadn't prepared her speech.
have She her speech.
- 14 Perhaps he was asleep when we rang.
been He when we rang.
- 15 Perhaps he'll be waiting when we get there.
may He when we get there.
- 16 I'm sure she didn't know about it.
known She about it.
- 17 I'm certain it has stopped raining now.
have It raining now.
- 18 It's possible that Jane has left already.
have Jane already.