

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE.

1. You cannot use an Irish bank note to buy things in English shops because it is not legal \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. payment      b. money      c. currency      d. **tender**
2. Thomas Mann's Dr Faustus is a long, complex, \_\_\_\_\_ rewarding novel to read.  
a. **yet**      b. while      c. since      d. however
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the barrier at the side of the road, the car would have crashed into the valley below.  
a. **But for**      b. Apart from      c. Except      d. Unless
4. The latest crisis was brought \_\_\_\_\_ by the mishandling of the economy.  
a. over      b. in      c. down      d. **about**
5. When the police insisted that he should move on, the tired old tramp \_\_\_\_\_ off reluctantly across the muddy field.  
a. skipped      b. **trudged**      c. tore      d. hopped
6. It took the panel of judges a long time to agree \_\_\_\_\_ which book should win the prize.  
a. to      b. by      c. **on**      d. with
7. Sarah congratulated \_\_\_\_\_ passing my driving test.  
a. me      b. for      c. **me on**      d. me for
8. The hotel didn't \_\_\_\_\_ my expectations.  
a. **come up to**      b. get up to      c. come down to      d. get down to
9. \_\_\_\_\_ happens, I shall stand by you!  
a. **Whatever**      b. What      c. Which      d. That
10. If this plan \_\_\_\_\_ off, I promise you'll get the credit for it.  
a. lets      b. goes      c. **comes**      d. gets

## II. TRANSFORMATIONS.

1. I met four people at the party. Two of them were English.  
I met four people at the party, **two of whom were English.**
2. I didn't hear the news until the next day.  
It wasn't **until the next day that I heard the news.**
3. She's proud of being such a good cook.  
She **prides herself on being such a good cook.**
4. The only way you can hope to succeed is by trial and error.  
**Only by trial and error can you hope to succeed.**
5. It's very kind of you to give me a lift.  
I appreciate **your giving me a lift.**
6. It is said that he escaped to a neutral country.  
**He is said to have escaped to a neutral country.**
7. It's a pity you weren't short-listed for the interview.  
I wish **you had been short-listed for the interview.**
8. I'm sure Liz hasn't met Harry before.  
**Liz can't have met Harry before.**

## II. REWRITING.

1. You should have handed in your compositions by now. TIME  
**It's time you handed in your compositions.**
2. I didn't have the courage to tell him what I thought. DARE  
**I didn't dare to tell him what I thought.**
3. The accident wasn't his fault. BLAME  
**He isn't to blame for the accident.**
4. Most people took no notice of the stranger at the bar. ATTENTION  
**Most people paid no attention to the stranger in the bar.**
5. That sort of behaviour is deplorable, in my opinion. APPROVE  
**I don't approve of that sort of behaviour.**
6. We'd better leave them a note, because it's possible they'll arrive. CASE  
**We'd better leave them a note in case they arrive.**
7. She didn't get on well with her sister. TERMS  
**She isn't on good terms with her sister.**
8. It seems likely that she will pass the exam. PROBABILITY  
**In all probability she will pass the exam.**

## IV. BLANK FILLING.

1. I am surprised rather than disappointed that she left **without saying** goodbye.
2. It never **occurred to** me that she might be lying.
3. I **had my flat** broken into last night.
4. Unfortunately Susan came **down with** flu just before she was due to go on holiday.
5. Peter never listens to any advice you give him: it's like **water off a duck's** back.

## V. CLOZE TEST.

(1) **According** to Thomas Carlyle, work is the main reason (2) **for** our existence. On the other (3) **hand**, many people dream (4) **of** winning the pools or the lottery and retiring. But in (5) **spite** of the complaints that people (6) **make** about their jobs, their work always (7) **matters** to them. When we start a conversation with strangers, we (8) **either** talk about the weather or ask them (9) **what** they do. (10) **In** theory, they could reply: 'I eat, drink and sleep', but in (11) **practice/fact**, they understand the question. If they are out of (12) **work**, they may answer that they are not doing (13) **anything** at the moment. In (14) **other** words, 'doing' means the same thing (15) **as** 'working' in this conversation, and work has so (16) **much** importance for us that when someone says he is unemployed we do not know (17) **how/whether** to go on with the conversation. In these (18) **circumstances**, it is not surprising that people would (19) **rather** do unpleasant jobs than do not work (20) **at** all.

Note that answers such as 'appeals' (7) and 'much' (13), while grammatically possible, do not really convey the meaning of the passage as a whole.

MARIA JOSE DIAZ - EOI AVILES