1. The task Page 3
2. Phrasal verbs Page 4-17
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Rephrasing (transformation) types in the FCE exam

In this part of the exam you have six sentences to complete. You need to read the first sentence in each question. From this you need to look at the second sentence and think about what information is missing. You must then complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first with 2-5 words (NO MORE). Another thing to understand is that you are provided with a word that you must use in exactly the same form (if it is TOLD, you cannot use tell, telling or any variation of the word. ONLY TOLD). Each of the questions is worth 2 points and the points are based on lexical (vocabulary) or structural (grammatical) points. What they assess in this part of the exam are as follows:

**Lexical**: phrasal verbs, word patterns, fixed expressions, contextual vocabulary etc.

**Structural**: passive, relative clauses, reported speech, quantifiers, connectors, tense changes, gerund versus infinitive, modal verbs, inversions (rarely), conditionals etc.
Phrasal verbs

**Hobbies and free time**

- Carry on – continue
- Get (a)round to – start (after planning)
- Get up to – do sth/do sth you shouldn’t
- Go off – stop liking
- Get into – start liking
- Join in – participate in
- Calm down - relax
- Put off – delay
- Be into - like
- Put up with – tolerate
- Stand for – tolerate/protect or defend
- Take up – start doing
- End up – final result
- Take to – become good at
- Hang out (with) – spend time (with)
- Call off – cancel
Travel and getting around

Get/go away – go on holiday/escape
Set off – start a journey
Hold up – delay
Pick up – collect
Get around – move from place to place
Drop off – leave in a place
Get back – return
Make for – head in a direction
Check in – enter a hotel/flight
Check out – leave a hotel
Take off – the plane leaves the ground
Look around – explore
Hurry up – go faster
Check out – look at sth
Look forward to – be excited about
See off – say goodbye at the airport etc.
Catch up with – get to the same point as
Education and lifestyles

Drop out (of) – stop studying-going to school

Deal with – handle/cope with

Get on with – continue doing

Think over – consider

Get at – suggest

Catch on – understand

Go for – choose

Be into – like

Find out – discover information

Fall behind – not do sth fast enough

Go over - review

Go into – begin to describe in detail

Get away with – not be caught or punished

Make up – invent information or a story

Take down – write down

Take in – understand
**Work and obligations**

Carry out – do sth/realize an action

Back out (of) – decide not to

Turn down – reject

Set up – start a business

Stand in for – substitute

Bring out – start selling a new product

Keep on – continue

Work away – work abroad

Work on – spend time to try to perfect sth

Work out – solve or find a solution

Catch up (on/with) – reach the same level as sb

Take to – become good at/become a habit

Go over – review

Opt out of – decide not to

Take over – take control of

Take on – hire/employ
Money and spending

Bank on – depend

Buy (sth) up – purchase large amounts of sth

Buy (sb) out – pay to have control of a business

Come across – find sth or meet by chance

Come by – visit

Save up (for) – keep a little money for sth

Get by – manage with little money

Do without – live without sth

Cash in on (sth) – sell sth for profit

Give away – give as a gift

Take back – return sth to the shop

Put by – save money for the future

Sell out – not have any left/sell all of sth

Pay (sth) off – pay all of sth

Pay up – give sb the money you owe them

Save ($) on (sth) – avoid spending money on sth
Time

Clock in – record when people start work
Clock out – record when people finish work
Take off – spend time away from work
Press on – continue working
Run out (of) – not have any left/remaining
Get together – meet to spend time together
Fit in – find time to do sth
Hang out (with) – spend time with
Get up to – do sth/ do sth you shouldn´t
Be up to – do sth
Hang on - wait
Mess around – waste time doing sth
Eating and drinking

Go for – choose

Eat out – eat in a restaurant

Go/keep on – continue

Put off – make sb not want sth any more

Run out of – not have any left

Eat/drink up – eat or drink all of sth

Try out – experiment with

Take to – begin to like

Throw away/out – put in the rubbish

Wash up – clean the dishes

Turn out – have a particular result
Health and fitness

Feel up (to) – feel well enough to
Cut down (on) – reduce the amount of
Get over – recover from
Give up/in – stop doing
Look after – take care of
Put on – gain weight
Pass out – faint/become unconscious
Work out – do exercise
Go/come down with – become ill
Bring on – cause an illness
Warm up – prepare for sth
Swell up – become inflamed
Get rid of – throw/give away or sell
Pull through – recover from
Pass away – die
**People and their lives**

Bring up - start talking about sth

Get at – suggest

Grow up – become older

Look up to – admire

Pass away – die

Get along (with) – have a good relationship

Stick to – continue doing the same

Chill out – relax

Get into – start liking

Go off – stop liking

Stay up – not go to bed

Stay out – not go home

Stay in – not go out

Fit in with – be assimilated into friends

Stand out – be different/remarkable

Put up with – stand for
Technological advances

Build up – construct a lot of buildings
Find out – discover information
Work on – dedicate time to perfect sth
Work out – find a solution/resolve
Carry out – perform an experiment
Come on – make progress
Come up with – think of
Turn into – become/change into
Plug in – connect to a power supply
Turn off – stop machine from working
Come off – succeed
Look forward to – be excited about
Wildlife and the environment

Call off – cancel
Call for – require
Cut down (on) – reduce
Cut out – stop using/doing
Cut down (trees) – chop trees down
Clear up – when the weather becomes better/clean
Throw away – get rid of/put in the bin
Put down to – suggest that sth is the result of sth
Stand for – represent sth
Stand up for – defend/protect
Look after – take care of
Give off – emit (fumes etc.)
Die out – when all of sth dies
Face up to – accept as true
Life, crime and society

Give up/in – stop doing
Back down – stop demanding sth
Get away with – not be punished for sth
Look into – investigate
Be into – be interested in
Get away – escape
Lock up – put in prison
Blow up – explode
Run away – flee/ escape by running
Beat up – attack with violence
Tell off – shout at
Let off – not punish/forgive
Break in – force entry
Design and creativity

Lay out – plan
Work out – solve/plan
Dream up – create an idea
Set out – organize/arrange
Make up – create a story/information
Go over – review
Set up – start and prepare for an activity
Think over – consider
Wear out – become exhausted or unusable
Grow out of – develop from a certain point
Do away with – get rid of
Draw up – create a plan of action
Dress up – get well dressed/put on a costume
Cut out – stop using/doing sth
Happiness and relationships

Fall out with – argue with
Fall for – fall in love with
Get on with – be friends with
Get along with – have a good relationship with
Look up to – admire
Look down on – think badly of
Make up – make peace
Stand up for – protect/defend
Put up with – tolerate
Pick on – tease/make fun of
Put down – criticize
Look after – take care of
Go out with – be in a relationship with
Fixed expressions:

**Hobbies and free time**

As well as
As long as
I’d rather + verb (do)
Regret (not) + ing
Be worth + ing
A part of

**Travel and getting around**

Just in case
In order to
In terms of
Give consideration to
Keep in touch
Either way
Every other way
On board
Intercambioidiomas

**Education and lifestyles**

Make sense

Make up your mind

Pay attention to

See no point in

Have (little/no) difficulty in

On your own

The benefit to/of

**Work and obligations**

On purpose

By accident

Be willing

Be praised for

Better/worse than expected

The pros and cons of

To have the chance to
Money and spending

Be on sale
Break down in tears
Have/keep something under control
Dream come true
Make an impression on
The advantage/disadvantage of

Time

As soon as
By the time
On/at the point of
Take ages
Take by surprise
From time to time
A matter of time
At this point
At a time
During which
Eating and drinking

Be keen on

There is no comparison

To have nothing to do with – (no tener nada que ver con)

Health and fitness

As far as I know

Likely to result in

Take care

People and their lives

At its height

At that time

Ever since

For a long time to come

On the outskirts

Technological advances

In fact

On average

As a result

All in all
Wildlife and the environment

By chance
By no means
On purpose
By accident
In no time
Set a fire
A means by which

Life, crime and society

Against the law
On purpose
Safe and sound
Commit a crime
Commit suicide
Break the law
On account of
Be at fault
Design and creativity

In fashion
Out of fashion
It seems that
A matter of time
As part of
But nor should...
By the time

Happiness and relationships

Be on good terms with
Bear in mind
Brace yourself
For some... for others
Pull yourself together
PRESENT TENSES

Adverbs of frequency:

*Be careful with word order. Between the subject and verb

BE: I am **always** tired when I finish work.

He isn’t **usually** late for school.

VERBS: You **never** get up at 5:00 am.

We **almost never** make dinner for our parents.

Time expressions:

*Be careful with word order. Put the expression at the end

I am happy to go to work **every day**.

I am reading a good book **at the moment**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALWAYS</th>
<th>USUALLY/NORMALLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFTEN</td>
<td>SOMETIMES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALMOST NEVER/HARDLY EVER</td>
<td>NEVER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVERY + DAY/MONTH/YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONCE A + WEEK/MONTH/YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWICE A + WEEK/MONTH/YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREE TIMES A + WEEK/MONTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NOT) VERY OFTEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference between everyday and every day.

| Everyday = (adjective) It is an everyday activity. |
| Every day = (time expression) I go swimming every day |
Past simple

1. We use the past simple for complete/finished past actions
2. We use the past simple for important events in the past.
3. We use the past simple with words like yesterday/last.../ago

Past continuous

1. We use the past continuous to talk about a past action that is in progress.
2. We use the past continuous to talk about non-important information in the past.
3. We use the past continuous with words such as while/whilst/as.
4. We use the past continuous to talk about past actions in progress at a specific time.

Past perfect

1. We use the past perfect to talk about the first of two completed past actions.
PRESENT PERFECT GRAMMAR

Present perfect simple:

Subject + have + past participle  

- *We use the present perfect simple to talk about actions that happened in the past but no time is mentioned or if we are still inside the time period (today, this week, this month, this year, recently).*
- *We also use the present perfect to talk about experiences when the time is not important (in my life)*

Focus on the word order of the following adverbs:

ALREADY (ya) – I have **already** finished my homework.

YET (ya) – Have you seen that movie **yet**?

YET (aún) – I haven’t had breakfast **yet** this morning.

STILL (aún) – I **still** haven’t set off for work.

JUST (acabar de) – I have **just** arrived home from work.

EVER (alguna vez) – Have you **ever** been to Japan?

FOR (durante) – I have studied English for **4 years**.

SINCE (desde) – I have lived in Spain since **7 years ago/2010**.

Present perfect continuous:

*We use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions that started in the past but continue.*

Subject + have + been + gerund  

- e.g. I have been working in this job
Passive

We use the passive voice in 3 situations:

1. When the subject is not known
   e.g. Someone killed the president
       The president was killed (by someone)
2. When the subject is obvious
   e.g. The cleaner has cleaned the office
       The office has been cleaned (by the cleaner)
3. When the subject is not important
   e.g. Alex Huckle eats all of the pies.
       All of the pies are eaten by Alex Huckle

The best way to form the passive is with this simple 5 step rule:

Active = The man swept the floor last Friday.
Passive = The floor was swept by the man last Friday.

*you can omit by the man because it is irrelevant

1. **Object** – singular or plural
2. **Tense** – conjugate the verb to be in this tense
3. **Verb** – past participle
4. **Subject** – can it be omitted? (unknown, obvious, irrelevant)
5. **Complements** – extra information

An important part of the passive is knowing how to conjugate the verb **to be**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present simple = is/are</th>
<th>Past simple = was/were</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present continuous = is/are being</td>
<td>Present perfect = has/have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to = is/are going to be</td>
<td>Will = will be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impersonal passive: It is said (that)... **rumours or general beliefs**

People say that going outside with wet hair will make you ill.

It is said that going outside with wet hair will make you ill.

Going outside with wet hair is said **to make** you ill (infinitive form if it starts with the action)
Reported speech

We use reported speech to report what somebody else has said or to repeat something that has already been said.

You need to focus on these points:

- Tense change
- Do not change the tense if the reporting verb is in the present (say, tell, ask) or if the information is still true, in certain tenses including: past perfect, modal verbs (would, should, might or could)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECT SPEECH</th>
<th>REPORTED SPEECH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present simple:</td>
<td>Past simple:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I am keen on running” said Marc.</td>
<td>Marc said that he was keen on running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present continuous:</td>
<td>Past continuous:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I am writing a course” said Marc.</td>
<td>Marc said that he was writing a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present perfect:</td>
<td>Past perfect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I have already seen this movie” Marc</td>
<td>Marc said that he had already seen that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>told Alex.</td>
<td>movie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past simple:</td>
<td>Past perfect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I went jogging yesterday” said Marc.</td>
<td>Marc said that he had been jogging the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>day before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to:</td>
<td>Was/were going to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I am going to watch a movie tonight”</td>
<td>Marc said that he was going to watch a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>said Marc.</td>
<td>movie that night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can:</td>
<td>Could:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I can come to the party tomorrow”</td>
<td>Marc told Alex that he could go to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marc told Alex.</td>
<td>party the next day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the verb is a general opinion, belief or continues, **do not** change the tense.

“I am keen on doing sport” said Marc. Marc said that he is keen on doing sport.
Focus on:

- the change in subject pronoun (I, you, he, she, it, they, we) or object pronoun (me, you, him, her, them, it, them, us) or possessive determiner (my, your, his, her, their, our)
- The change in time and place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Now – then/at that moment</td>
<td>Here – there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday – the day before</td>
<td>This place – that place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last week – the week before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ago – before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonight – that night</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow – the next day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next week – the following week</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Reported Questions: IF/WHETHER OR THE QUESTION WORD

The principle is the same as reported speech. You need to change the tense in the same ways. There are two types of questions that you need to look at.

Auxiliary verbs: IF/WHETHER

“Did you go out last night” asked Marc. Marc asked if you had gone out the night before.

“Are you fond of watching TV?” asked Marc. Marc asked if/whether you are fond of watching TV.

Question words: QUESTION WORD

“When did you see this movie?” asked Marc. Marc asked when you had seen that movie.

“Where do you live?” asked Marc. Marc asked where you live.
Gerund versus Infinitive

To understand the gerund and infinitive, you need to remember 3 rules.

Gerund

1. Subject of the sentence e.g. swimming is good for your health.
2. After a preposition e.g. I am keen on running to get fit.
3. After certain/some verbs e.g. I fancy having a beer with my meal.

Infinitive

1. Purpose of another action e.g. I do the shopping once a week to buy food.
2. After an adjective e.g. It is easy to pass the exam with this course.
3. After certain/some verbs e.g. He managed to get a 10 on the exam.

Here is a list of the most common verbs that are followed by either the gerund or infinitive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GERUND</th>
<th>BOTH</th>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deny</td>
<td>Like</td>
<td>Refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoy</td>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Seem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind</td>
<td>Hate</td>
<td>Decide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy</td>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>Want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel like</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suggest</td>
<td>Prefer</td>
<td>Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Afford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pretend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give up</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take up</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take to</td>
<td></td>
<td>expect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When in doubt. Use the gerund
### Change in meaning between gerund and infinitive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I like swimming</th>
<th>I like to swim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Like</strong></td>
<td>(no change)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remember</strong></td>
<td>(change)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I didn’t remember doing it</td>
<td>I didn’t remember to do it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gerund form normally means that the action was completed, the infinitive not completed.*
CONDITIONALS

First (1ª) conditional:

We use the first conditional to speak about likely events
e.g. If I go shopping, I will buy some new trainers.

Word order change
e.g. If I go shopping, I \textbf{will buy some new trainers}.

\textbf{I will buy some new trainers} if I go shopping. NO COMMA

Change will (won’t, may, can)
e.g. If I go shopping, I \textbf{will} buy some new trainers.

If I go shopping, I \textbf{can} buy some new trainers.

*When = instead of if \hspace{1cm} e.g. When you finish work, you can call me.

*Unless \hspace{1cm} e.g. I can’t call you unless you finish work.
Second (2nd) conditional:

We use the first conditional to speak about unlikely or impossible events.

e.g. If I had $100,000, I would buy a new car.

Word order change

e.g. If I had $100,000, I would buy a new car.

I would buy a new car if I had $10,000 NO COMMA

Change will (wouldn’t, might, could)

e.g. If I had $100,000, I would buy a new car.

If I had $100,000, I could buy a new car.
Third (3rd) conditional:

We use the 3rd conditional for a hypothetical past.

e.g. If I had saved more money last year, I would have gone to Bali on holiday.

Word order change:

If I had saved more money last year, **I would have gone to Bali on holiday**.

**I would have gone to Bali on holiday** if I had saved more money last year. NO COMMA

Change would for (could, might):

e.g. If I had saved more money last year, **I would** have gone to Bali on holiday.

e.g. If I had saved more money last year, **I could** have gone to Bali on holiday.
Wish/ if only: (Wish can be substituted with if only)

We use wish or if only for something that we would like to change.

e.g. I wish I had more free time to spend with my children.

e.g. If only I had more free time to spend with my children.

(Past simple) change the present  I wish I had more free time to spend with my children.

(Past perfect) change the past  I wish I had taken more free time to spend with my children.

(Would) annoyance/dislike  I wish I would have more free time to spend with my children.
Passive voice

The examiner tells candidates the rules before the start of the exam.
TOLD At the beginning of the exam candidates .................................................. the rules.

Answer: are told

Comparatives

The pizza was so good we had to ask for seconds.
SUCH It ................................................................. we had to ask for seconds.

Answer: was such good/great pizza

Reported speech

'You look really upset,' he told his brother.
SAID He ................................................................. really upset.

Answer: said that he/his brother looked

Verb patterns (gerund vs infinitive)

I think it would be a good idea if you joined the beginner’s class.
SUGGEST I ................................................................. the beginners class.

Answer: suggested joining

Phrasal verbs

They've cancelled the meeting as the boss couldn’t make it.
OFF They have .......................................................... the meeting because of the boss’s absence.

Answer: had to call off
Quantifiers
We had several issues to work out before signing the contract

**FEW** Before signing the contract ........................................ issues to resolve.

Answer: we had a few

Tense change
This weekend has been much cooler than last week.

**COLD** Last week ............................................................ this weekend.

Answer: wasn’t as cold as

Conditionals
I only told you because I thought you would be excited about the opportunity.

**TOLD** I .......................................................... you if I thought you weren’t excited.

Answer: wouldn’t have told

Unreal conditionals
You should get up earlier in the morning so as not to be late.

**BETTER** You .......................................................... up earlier so that you are not late.

Answer: had better get

Auxiliary verbs
Perhaps we missed the train and will have to get a later one.

**MIGHT** We .......................................................... the train and will have to wait.

Answer: might have missed
1. You seem to have picked up English very quickly.
   ADVATAGE It looks like you ________________ your chance to
   learn English.
2. You need to use every opportunity you can to practice your English in
   order to progress.
   HAVE You ______________ frequently to learn well.
3. It really doesn´t matter to me where we live, so long as we are together.
   PROVIDING I really don´t _______________ we stay together
4. Were you able to speak English as a child?
   HOW Did you ________________ English when you
   were a child.
5. There were more than 500 participants in this year’s competition.
   ENTERED More than 500 ________________ year’s
   competition.
6. You should use only English during the speaking exam.
   TO You must _______________ in the speaking exam.
7. What exactly are you getting at when you say fluent?
   SUGGESTING What exactly _______________ by saying
   fluent?
8. Recently I have gone off eating fish as I have eaten it too much.
   ON I am not so ______________ fish recently as I eat it
   too often.
9. It´s not easy to stand for this type of behaviour
   UP I really don´t like having _______________ this type
   of behaviour.
10. We need to continue with our studies until the end of term.
    CARRY we had better _______________ until the end
    of term.
11. Let’s cancel the meeting this afternoon, I won’t be able to make it.
   OFF I reckon we __________________ the meeting this afternoon, I won’t get there on time.

12. Would you mind passing me the salt?
   COULD __________________________ me the salt, please?

13. What do you normally go for in a restaurant?
   EAT What do you normally ________________________ in a restaurant?

14. “It is getting late so we had better set off for home”, said Ash.
   Head Ash said that it was getting late and ______________________ home.

15. The hotel turned out to be more expensive than we had thought.
   ENDED The hotel _________________________ more expensive than we had thought.

16. He said that he needed to sell his car.
   RID “I need to __________________________ my car”, he said.

17. Even though I am not a fan of his music, I will still go to the concert.
   OF In __________________________ being a fan of his music, I will still go to the concert.

18. What did you get up to in the club last night?
   DO What __________________________ the club last night?

19. My brother shouted, “Wait for me!”
   TOLD My __________________________ wait for him.

20. It is hard to pay all of the bills on my salary.
   AFFORD I can’t __________________________ all the bills on my salary alone.
21. Jose is into spending time alone.
   BY Jose enjoys spending time ____________________________
22. Although he is tired, he continued working on the project.
   Despite ____________________________ tiredness, he carried on working on the project.
23. We don’t have a lot of time left to finish the coursework.
   RUNNING We ____________________________ time to finish the coursework.
24. I have always thought that learning languages with grammar is a waste of time.
   POINT I can’t ____________________________ learning languages with lots of grammar.
25. He finds it hard to speak even basic English to native speakers.
   BY He can’t ____________________________ speaking to native speakers.
26. If you want to travel around the world, you will have to do without some things and save.
   UP You will need ____________________________ money if you want to travel around the world.
27. According to the teacher, we have an exam next month.
   Said The teacher ____________________________ we have an exam next month.
28. In hindsight, Marc regretted having stayed up so late.
   ONLY “____________________ hadn’t stayed up so late”, said Marc.
29. I enjoy spending time with my parents.
   OUT I am into ____________________________ my friends.
30. Why don’t we start a business exporting wine from Castilla La Mancha?
   UP Let’s ____________________________ business exporting wine from Castilla La Mancha?
31. We took on a new teacher as we have so many students.
   HAD  We ____________________ teacher because the language school had lots of students.
32. The businessman opted out of the agreement as it seemed like a bad idea.
   NOT  The businessman ____________________ ahead with the agreement.
33. The teacher likes students who participate in class.
   ON   The teacher ____________________ students who participate in class.
34. He was accused of killing the pedestrian by the police.
   OF   The police ____________________ running over the pedestrian.
35. I am really getting good at learning new vocabulary.
   TO   I am really ____________________ new vocabulary.
36. We should go out this evening to celebrate the birth of your child.
   TO   We ____________________ out this evening to celebrate the birth of your child.
37. Did you really have no idea that I was married to Inés?
   UNAWARE  ____________________ that Inés was my wife?
38. Just in case you weren’t able to collect my son, I made other arrangements.
   UP   I made other arrangements in case you ____________________ my son.
39. “I am not a fan of swimming in the sea” he said.
   FOND  He said that he ____________________ swimming in the sea.
40. They carried out the road works on Main Street the week before last.
   WERE  The road on Main Street works ____________________ week before last.
41. You should listen to your personal trainer, you would get fit quicker.
   BETTER If you want to get fit quickly, you ______________________
to your personal trainer.
42. Inés was upset when she found out that she had failed the exam.
   DISAPPOINTED Inés ______________________ have failed the exam.
43. John dropped out of university as he didn’t enjoy his course.
   STOPPED John ______________________ university because he didn’t like his course.
44. I probably won’t go back to university any time soon.
   UNLIKELY I ______________________ to return to university any time soon.
45. We need to review the course vocabulary to pass the exam.
   OVER We ______________________ the course vocabulary to pass the exam.
46. Alex had trouble passing the A-level exams.
   FOUND Alex ______________________ pass the A-level exams.
47. I wish I had studied more for the exams.
   ONLY ______________________ done more studying for the exams.
48. Your dad speaks German more clearly than you do.
   AS You can’t ______________________ as your dad can.
49. I told them not to take their time as we didn’t have a lot.
   UP I said to them ______________________ we didn’t have much time.
50. I didn’t expect to pay so much for that meal last night.
   FAR I ______________________ that meal than I had expected.
51. She is looking forward to her sister’s visit.
   ABOUT She is really ____________________________ her sister coming to visit.

52. The boss apologised for losing his temper with his secretary.
   SORRY The boss said that __________________________ getting cross.

53. They arrived home late because they had missed the last train.
   BACK As they had missed the last train home __________________________ late.

54. This term has been so stressful that I can’t go out on many weekends.
   SUCH This has __________________________ year that I can’t go out on many weekends.

55. Yours is such an excellent idea that it’s hard to take in.
   SO Your idea __________________________ it is hard to believe.

56. This coffee is so strong that I can’t drink it all at once.
   SUCH This is __________________________ I can’t drink it in one go.

57. If this coffee weren’t so strong, I could drink it.
   AS I can’t __________________________ it is too strong.

58. Their house is so old that it needs refurbishing.
   SUCH Theirs is __________________________ it needs refurbishing.

59. This sandwich was so expensive that nobody could afford it.
   SUCH It __________________________ that nobody had enough money to buy it.

60. I haven’t done any exercise for ages.
   BEEN It __________________________ since I did some exercise.
61. She was so angry because of my lateness.
   AS __________________________ late, she got really angry.
62. I am not used to wearing winter clothes.
   TEND I _______________________ wear winter clothes.
63. You are looking forward to your next holiday as you will relax.
   WAIT You _______________________ away on holiday because you
   want to relax.
64. Tom said to Oliver, “I can’t stand speaking French in front of people”.
   HATES Tom said ____________________________ French in front of
   people.
65. You are not supposed to memorize vocabulary if you don’t understand
   the context.
   ALLOWED You _______________________ memorize vocabulary unless
   you understand the context.
66. If I were you, I would hang out with Tom because he is really funny.
   SPENDING I _______________________ Tom, he is really funny.
67. This is the first time I have met your husband.
   HAD I ____________________________ your husband until today.
68. It’s not a good idea to try to do a government exam.
   WORTH It is hardly __________________________ do a government exam.
69. Singing lessons are something I have never wanted to do.
   APPEALED Singing lessons _____________________________ me.
70. Jaime says that he will pass the exam on his own, without the help of the
   teacher.
   BY Without any help, Jamie says he can pass the exam
   __________________________.
71. I hardly ever get the opportunity to have a good time
   ALMOST   I __________________ the chance to have a good time.

72. In the end, he was a bad person to hang out with.
   TURNED   He __________________ be a bad person to spend time with.

73. I haven’t had the opportunity to buy a house yet.
   STILL    Buying a house ________________ possible for me.

74. “I think we ought to take a long look in the mirror” she said.
   BETTER   “I reckon __________________ a long look at ourselves” She said.

75. I haven’t got anything in mind for my thesis yet.
   THOUGHT  I still haven’t ______________ idea for my thesis.

76. Suddenly, I felt very alone and started to worry about my future.
   SUDDEN   All __________________ felt lonely and I started to become concerned about my future.

77. I helped him avoid a huge mistake with my advice.
   PREVENTED My advice __________________ a huge mistake.

78. I’m not sure we can afford to buy a house at the moment.
   FOR      I really don’t think we ______________________ a house at the moment.

79. I asked a few friends of mine over to have a couple of drinks.
   IF       I asked ______________ to come over to have some drinks with me.

80. I don’t have many interests outside of my friendship circle.
   FEW      I have ______________ interests outside of my friendship circle.
81. In the past we didn´t have the internet in our office.
   USE We didn´t ___________ the internet in our workplace.
82. I really don´t know how you managed to pass that exam, it was a nightmare.
   SUCCEEDED I don´t understand _______________ passing that exam, it was almost impossible.
83. We started studying English over a decade ago and have only just got the B2.
   UP We _________________ English more than 10 years ago, but we have only recently passed the B2.
84. In the past we always used to go away on the weekends.
   WOULD We _________________ on holiday at the weekends in the past.
85. I have enjoyed much more success this year than in the past.
   SUCCESSFUL I have _________________________ this year than in the past.
86. Nobody does as good a job as Marc by far in the office.
   BETTER Marc ________________________ than anyone else in the office.
87. I have never heard such nonsense in my whole life.
   EVER In my life I _________________ so many lies.
88. I will only help you providing that you ask for my help.
   LONG I will help you _________________ you ask me.
89. This is the most logical solution to the problem.
   SENSE This is the only solution that _______________.
90. I really am not up for taking part in such a time consuming course.
   WILLING I don´t think I _________________ take part in such a difficult course.
91. You are really annoying me, is it intentional?
   ON Are you annoying ________________.
92. It is a good idea to depend on this course.
   BANK I would recommend ________________.
93. It is very difficult to accept the consequences of what we have done.
   FACE It is tough to ________________ what we have done.
94. I think we need to review phrasal verbs to pass the exam.
   OVER It might be a good idea ________________ verbs in order to pass the exam.
95. I used to admire my old boss, but then he let me down quite badly.
   LOOKED I ________________ boss until he disappointed me so badly.
96. I would love playing rugby as a child in my home town of Rugby.
   WENT I used to like playing rugby as a child in my home town, but I ________________.
97. I am getting really good at rephrasing, it’s easy!
   TAKEN I ________________ to rephrasing, it’s not difficult.
98. Who would take care of you when you were a kid?
   AFTER Who used to ________________ a child?
99. I can’t work out the solution to this sum, I’m going to fail this subject.
   FIND I don’t know ________________ solution to this sum, I won’t pass the subject.
100. How many new employees has your company taken on this year?
    OVER How many people has your company ____________ past year?
1. have taken advantage of
2. have to practice English
3. mind where we live, providing
4. know how to speak
5. participants entered this
6. stick to English
7. are you suggesting
8. keen on eating
9. to put up with
10. carry on studying
11. should call off
12. Could you pass
13. choose to eat
14. that they should head for
15. ended up being
16. get rid of
17. spite of not
18. did you do in
19. brother told me to
20. afford to pay
21. by himself
22. Despite his
23. are running out of
24. see the point of
25. get by when
26. to save up some/lots of
27. has said that
28. If only I
29. hanging out with
30. set up a
31. had to hire a new
32. decided not to go
33. is keen on
34. accused him of
35. taking to learning
36. ought to go
37. Were you really unaware
38. Could not/couldn´t pick up
39. Was not/wasn´t fond of
40. were done the
41. had better listen
42. was disappointed to
43. stopped going to
44. am unlikely
45. should go over
46. found it difficult to
47. If only I had
48. speak German as clearly
49. to hurry up as
50. paid far more for
51. excited about
52. he was sorry for
53. they got back
54. been such a stressful
55. is so excellent that
56. such strong coffee that
57. drink this coffee because/as
58. such an old house that
59. was such an expensive sandwich
60. has been ages
61. As I was
62. do not/don’t tend to
63. cannot/can’t wait to go
64. that he hates speaking
65. aren’t/are not allowed to
66. recommend spending time with
67. had never met
68. worth trying to
69. have never appealed to
70. by himself
71. almost never have
72. turned out to
73. still has not been
74. we had better take
75. thought about an
76. of a sudden I
77. prevented him from making
78. can pay for
79. if some friends wanted
80. very few
81. use to have
82. how you succeeded in
83. took up studying
84. would always go
been much more successful
works much better
have not ever heard
as long as
makes sense
am willing to
me on purpose
banking on this course
face up to
to go over phrasal
looked up to my
went off it
have really taken to
look after you as
how to find the
hired over the
We have courses available for the preparation of Cambridge ESOL exams available. These courses are 100% online; exams focussed and have a high pass rate. They count with live lessons (Google Hangouts) and native bilingual tutors. All of the exam advice is translated into Spanish and each course includes a FULL EBOOK.

B1 – Getting to grips with the B1

If you want to get the B1 (PET certificate) the easy way, this course is for you. It is mobile ready and easy to navigate. You will count on the support of a tutor to guide you through the course.

https://www.appf.edu.es/cursos-idiomas-b1-b2/curso-preparacion-pet.html

B2 – Getting through the B2

To pass the B2 (FIRST certificate) in the space of a month, you are in the right place. The course is easy to use and very content heavy. You can study it using only your mobile phone or laptop and you count on the support of a tutor.

https://www.appf.edu.es/cursos-idiomas-b1-b2/curso-preparacion-first-certificate-b2.html