

# Cambridge English First

First Certificate in English (FCE)  
*CEFR Level B2*

INTERCAMBIOIDIOMASONLINE

USE OF ENGLISH  
PART 4



# Intercambioidiomas

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# Intercambioidiomas

## 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.



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## **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



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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.

ALWAYS

USUALLY/NORMALLY

OFTEN

SOMETIMES

ALMOST NEVER/HARDLY EVER

NEVER

### 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**.

EVERY + DAY/MONTH/YEAR

ONCE A + WEEK/MONTH/YEAR

TWICE A + WEEK/MONTH/YEAR

THREE TIMES A + WEEK/MONTH  
(ETC)

(NOT) VERY OFTEN

### The difference between everyday and every day.

Everyday = (adjective) It is an everyday activity.

Every day = (time expression) I go swimming every day



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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.



# Intercambioidiomas

## PRESENT PERFECT GRAMMAR

Present perfect simple:

Subject + have + past participle                      e.g. I have eaten lunch today

- *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



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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**.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Present simple = <b>is/are</b>           | Past simple = <b>was/were</b>          |
| Present continuous = <b>is/are being</b> | Present perfect = <b>has/have been</b> |
| Going to = <b>is/are going to be</b>     | Will = <b>will be</b>                  |



# Intercambioidiomas

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)



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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 of 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)

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

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.



# Intercambioidiomas

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

| TIME                                  | PLACE                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Now – then/at that moment</i>      | <i>Here – there</i>            |
| <i>Yesterday – the day before</i>     | <i>This place – that place</i> |
| <i>Last week – the week before</i>    |                                |
| <i>Ago – before</i>                   |                                |
| <i>Tonight – that night</i>           |                                |
| <i>Tomorrow – the next day</i>        |                                |
| <i>Next week – the following week</i> |                                |

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.

As if it were the affirmative +

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.



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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:

| GERUND    | BOTH     | INFINITIVE |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| Deny      | Like     | Refuse     |
| Enjoy     | Love     | Seem       |
| Mind      | Hate     | Decide     |
| Fancy     | Begin    | Want       |
| Feel like | Continue | Need       |
| Suggest   | Prefer   | Plan       |
| Discuss   | Start    | Learn      |
| Avoid     |          | Advise     |
| Finish    |          | Afford     |
| Practice  |          | Pretend    |
| Give up   |          | Manage     |
| Take up   |          | Hope       |
| Take to   |          | expect     |

\*When in doubt. Use the gerund



# Intercambioidiomas

Change in meaning between gerund and infinitive:

**Like** (no change)      I like swimming      I like to swim

**Remember** (change)      I didn't remember doing it      I didn't remember to do it

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



# Intercambioidiomas

## CONDITIONALS

First (1<sup>st</sup>) 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 will buy some new trainers.

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 will buy some new trainers.

If I go shopping, I can buy some new trainers.

\*When = instead of if e.g. When you finish work, you can call me.

\*Unless e.g. I can't call you unless you finish work.



# Intercambioidiomas

Second (2<sup>nd</sup>) 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.



# Intercambioidiomas

Third (3<sup>RD</sup>) conditional:

We use the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.



# Intercambioidiomas

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



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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



# Intercambioidiomas

## 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



## Intercambioidiomas

1. You seem to have picked up English very quickly.  
ADVANTAGE      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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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?



## Intercambioidiomas

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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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 \_\_\_\_\_.



## Intercambioidiomas

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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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.



## Intercambioidiomas

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?



# Intercambioidiomas

## Answer sheet

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



## Intercambioidiomas

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



## Intercambioidiomas

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



## Intercambioidiomas

85.been much more successful

86.works much better

87.have not ever heard

88.as long as

89.makes sense

90.am willing to

91.me on purpose

92.banking on this course

93.face up to

94.to go over phrasal

95.looked up to my

96.went off it

97.have really taken to

98.look after you as

99.how to find the

100. hired over the



# Intercambioidiomas

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## **B2 – Getting through the B2**

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