



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE  
ESOL Examinations

# Cambridge English Advanced

Certificate in Advanced English (CAE)  
*CEFR Level C1*

INTERCAMBIOIDIOMASONLINE

USE OF ENGLISH  
PART 4



# Intercambioidiomas

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# Intercambioidiomas

## Rephrasing (transformation) types in the CAE 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 **3-6 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: "I am keen on running" said Marc.	Past simple: Marc said that he was keen on running.
Present continuous: "I am writing a course" said Marc.	Past continuous: Marc said that he was writing a course
Present perfect: "I have already seen this movie" Marc told Alex.	Past perfect: Marc told Alex that he had already seen that movie.
Past simple: "I went jogging yesterday" said Marc.	Past perfect: Marc said that he had been jogging the day before.
Going to: "I am going to watch a movie tonight" said Marc.	Was/were going to: Marc said that he was going to watch a movie that night.
Can: "I can come to the party tomorrow" Marc told Alex.	Could: 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

## Inversions grammar

Inversions are used to make sentences more formal, they are not so much used in spoken English as written but they do appear in the use of English and writing parts of the exam.

Negative adverbs:

Never, seldom, rarely, hardly, Not until, at no time, under no circumstances, at no point, little

Example:

**Never have I been** so angry with a person like I am with you right now.

The meaning of this: **I have never been** .....

**No sooner had** I arrived, the phone started to ring.

The meaning of this: As soon as I had arrived, the phone started to ring.

Conditionals:

All conditional sentences can be manipulated and you can change their word order. In formal usage, you can also use inversions.

Example:

**Were the teachers at the school better trained**, problems like these wouldn't occur.

The meaning of this: **If the teachers were trained better**.....



## Intercambioidiomas

Fill in the gaps in the second sentence with 3-6 words. You must use the word given in exactly the same form. Each question is worth 2 points, one based on vocabulary and the other on grammar.

E.g. We must take as much advantage as possible of any opportunity to speak English.

**MOST** We have ..... any opportunity to speak English.

Answer: to take as much advantage of

1. As soon as Alejandro finished work, he went to have a beer with friends.  
SOONER No ..... than he went to have a beer with friends.
2. I have never before been asked to fix an exam.  
HAVE Never before ..... an exam.
3. He had hardly started jogging when he got injured.  
HAD Hardly ..... when he got injured.
4. As soon as he had finished his meal, he asked for the bill.  
THAN No sooner had ..... he asked for the bill.
5. This display had better not be messed about with on any account.  
SHOULD On no account ..... about with.
6. I have never studied so hard in my life.  
STUDIED ..... so hard in my life.
7. Only at the end of the class did I remember to ask the teacher for the booklet.  
REMEMBERED I ..... the teacher for the booklet at the end of the class.
8. I was never told what the course involved.  
TIME At no ..... what the course involved
9. I have almost never studied so much in my life for an exam.  
SELDOM ..... studied so much in my life for an exam.
10. Matt had only just set up his business when he became rich.  
HARDLY ..... up his business when he became rich.



## Intercambioidiomas

11. I usually need to talk nicely to someone, before they decide if they like me or not.  
CHAT People don't know if they like me until I have had the .....
12. If I could get away with it, I would consider having an affair  
ON I would be .....wife, as long as she didn't find out.
13. My parent don't mind if I sign up to an extracurricular activity or not.  
DIFFERENCE It .....join an extracurricular activity or not to my parents.
14. If you shout at your kids, which is unnecessary, it won't make the blind bit of difference.  
OFF In the event of ....., they won't learn from it.
15. I think you owe your friends an apology, you should keep in touch better  
CONTACT I think you should say sorry to your friends for .....
16. It is an unlikely scenario that we will both end up studying at the same university, as I don't want to.  
RELUCTANT I would ..... same university as you, so it is very improbable.
17. "Why did you split up with Sarah, she was really good for you" Agnes asked Michael.  
BREAK Agnes wanted to ..... with Sarah.
18. I couldn't believe it when I coincidentally saw Samuel in the street  
BUMP It came as a ..... Samuel in the street.
19. The consistent humorous events in the film made me laugh a lot.  
CRACKING I couldn't help ..... funny moments in the film.
20. You have let me down and what is worse, you have let yourself down.  
DISAPPOINTED I feel really ..... is worse is you have let yourself down.



## Intercambioidiomas

21. The bully wasn't just teasing his classmate. He was being violent too.  
ONLY            Not ..... fun of his classmate. He was violent too.
22. It isn't worth talking to people if they are only going to be rude to you.  
IMPOLITE        If I were you, I wouldn't talk ..... to you.
23. He clearly forgot to collect you last night, he left you waiting for so long.  
PICK            It is clear that he didn't ..... night as you were waiting  
for a long time.
24. It is worth gathering every once in a while to catch up.  
TOGETHER        I am keen to ..... now and then to catch up.
25. Do you ever have to spend time with people you don't get on with?  
Must ..... anyone you don't like very much?
26. It might be a good idea to keep on studying another year before doing the exam.  
US            It could ..... studying for another year before going in  
for the exam.
27. I'll carry on studying providing that you give me a hand.  
LONG            ..... help me out, I'll carry on with my studies.
28. Please inform your tutor if you have gone off your course.  
LIKING            Let your tutor ..... your course.
29. I can hardly ever figure out how to solve maths equations.  
SELDOM        I can ..... way to solve maths equations.
30. If it is the same to you, I'd rather get on with the project as to not fall behind.  
CATCH            I'd rather ..... so I want to get started as soon as  
possible if you don't mind.



# Intercambioidiomas

## Answer sheet

1. sooner had Alejandro finished work
2. have I been asked to fix
3. had he started jogging
4. he finished his meal than
5. should this display be messed
6. Never have I studied
7. only remembered to ask
8. time was I told
9. Seldom have I
10. Hardly had Matt set
11. chance to chat them up
12. open to cheating on my
13. makes no difference if I
14. having to tell off your kids
15. not keeping in contact with them
16. be reluctant to study at the
17. know what made Michael break up
18. surprise to bump into
19. cracking up at the
20. disappointed with you and what
21. only did the bully make
22. to people who are impolite
23. remember to pick you up last
24. get together every
25. you hang out with
26. be good for us to continue
27. As long as you
28. know if you stop liking
29. seldom figure out the
30. not have to catch up



# Intercambioidiomas

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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>