

C Learn by doing

Activity File 25a

“Why” questions

1. Why is the manager concerned about sales?
(B) They have decreased in the last few months.
2. Why are travelers advised to avoid the region?
(A) Governments are worried about their safety.
3. Why is there a delay in releasing the new product?
(E) The latest model is still under development.
4. Why did the visit have to be rearranged?
(C) There was a clash with the annual general meeting.
5. Why did the President miss the opening address?
(D) His plane took off late.

Activity file 25b

“How” questions

6. How can guests arrange transport to the airport?
(F) By contacting the concierge.
7. How is the new product different from the old model?
(H) There are a lot of innovations.
8. How will the weather be at the weekend?
(G) Much the same as today.
9. How does the manager feel about the delay?
(J) It is a potential problem.
10. How can travelers find out about friends or family in the area?
(I) By contacting the emergency number.

D Further study

Student's own answers

Unit 26

Part 5: Incomplete Sentences

A Focus

1 Language building

A

1. O
2. S
3. S
4. O
5. S
6. O

B

1. her
2. I/we, they
3. it*
4. him
5. he
6. them

**Be careful with sentences with multiple clauses. The pronoun may be acting as the subject of a subordinate clause, though it is not the main subject of the sentence.*

C

1. P
2. A
3. P
4. A
5. A
6. P

D

1. mine
2. her
3. yours
4. their
5. my
6. his

2 Test tactic

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. C

3 Tactic practice

1. (A) Correct). *anything*
(B) *anybody*,
(C) *anywhere* and
(D) *anyway* do not fit the context.
2. (B) Correct. *she*
(A) *her* is an object pronoun, but a subject pronoun is required here.
(C) *hers* is a possessive pronoun.
(D) *herself* is a reflexive pronoun, used after *she* for emphasis.
3. (D) Correct. *him* – the object pronoun is required here.
(A) *he* is the subject pronoun, but the object pronoun is required here.
(B) *himself* is the reflexive pronoun, but the object pronoun is required here.
(C) *his* is the possessive pronoun, but the object pronoun is required here.
4. (A) Correct. *any*
(B) *each* does not make a logical sentence.
(C) *some* is not used with a negative in this way.
(D) *a lot* would need to be followed by *of* and the plural of the countable noun.
5. (C) Correct. *both*
(A) *either* means “one or the other”. *Both* is needed here as Jane and her assistant were amazed.
(B) *each* requires a singular verb.
(D) *any* does not fit the sentence.
6. (C) Correct. *them*. The object pronoun is needed here.
(A) *they* is a subject pronoun.
(B) *their* is the possessive adjective.
(D) *themselves* is a reflexive pronoun.

B Mini-test

1. (C) Correct. *anything*
(A) *everyone* does not make a logical sentence.
(B) *everything* is not used with a negative.
(D) *anyone* does not make a logical sentence.
2. (D) Correct. *receptive*
(A) *receiving* is the gerund and does not fit the sentence.
(B) An adjective not a verb is needed here.
(C) An adjective not a noun is needed here.

3. (D) Correct. *our*. The first person plural possessive adjective is needed here.
(A) *I* is a subject pronoun of the first person singular.
(B) *my* is the possessive adjective for the first person singular.
(C) *us* is the object pronoun of the first person plural.
4. (D) Correct. *near*
(A) *between* needs to be followed by a noun the word *and*, then a second noun.
(B) *Against* is not used in this way. “Opposite” or “next to” could be used to complete this sentence.
(C) *along* can be used with *river*, but not with *office*.
5. (A) Correct. *mine*
(B), (C) and (D) do not fit the meaning of the sentence.
6. (D) Correct. *valuable* – an adjective is needed here before the noun *construction contracts*
(A) *valuably* is an adverb.
(B) *values* is a noun and a verb form.
(C) *value* is a noun and a verb form.
7. (B) Correct. *several*
(A) The plural verb form *were* indicates that a plural determiner is needed so *one* is not correct.
(C) *any* is used with questions and negatives, not positive statements.
(D) *much* is used with uncountable nouns.
8. (D) Correct. *itself* – the reflexive pronoun is needed here.
(A) *its* is a possessive pronoun.
(B) *hers* is a possessive pronoun.
(C) *herself* is a reflexive pronoun but for a feminine subject – *women’s fashions* do not have a gender.
9. (C) Correct. *Few*
(A), (B) and (D) do not fit the meaning of the sentence.
10. (A) Correct. *neither*
(B) *both* would be followed by a plural verb form.
(C) *all* would be followed by a plural verb form.
(D) *either* doesn’t fit the context.
11. (D) Correct. *necessary* – an adjective is needed here.
(A) *necessitate* is a verb.
(B) *necessarily* is an adverb.
(C) *necessity* is a noun.

12. (A) Correct. *you* – an object pronoun is required here.
 (B) *your* is a possessive adjective.
 (C) *yourself* is a reflexive pronoun.
 (D) *yours* is a possessive pronoun.

C Grammar practice

1. she
2. she
3. she
4. she
5. It
6. she
7. she
8. It
9. she
10. she
11. she
12. it
13. she
14. She
15. it
16. it
17. she
18. it
19. she
20. Someone
21. my
22. someone
23. her
24. someone
25. his
26. they*
27. it
28. They
29. their
30. they
31. Someone
32. my
33. Someone
34. my
35. Someone
36. my
37. she
38. She

*They is used to refer to more than one unknown person or to a single person if we are not sure if they are male or female.

Unit 27

Part 6: Text Completion

A Focus

1 Language building

Time

A

1. at
2. since
3. for
4. in
5. on

Follow up

1. at
2. on
3. in
4. for
5. since

Position

B

Student's own answers

Direction

C

1. into
2. to
3. along
4. around
5. across
6. through

2 Test tactic

A

1. because
2. but
3. or
4. and
5. nor

B

1. (B)
2. (A)
3. (C)

3 Tactic practice

1. (A) Correct. *to*
(B) This fits grammatically, but does not make logical sense.
(C) This does not fit grammatically.
(D) This fits grammatically, but does not make logical sense.
2. (B) Correct. *and*
(A) The clause refers to additional information, not contrasting information.
(C) The clause does not give a reason.
(D) The clause is not a question or *if*-clause.
3. (D) Correct. *until*
(A) *in* is not used with a date.
(B) *across* does not fit the context.
(C) *since* refers to a time in the past.

B Mini-test

1. (D) Correct. *in*
(A) *while* usually refers to two things happening at the same time, or to mean “when” and is not appropriate in this context.
(B) *Since* combines with a specific point in time, not a period of time.
(C) *at* is usually used with a point in time, not a period of time.
2. (B) Correct. *have seen*
(A) *will see* refers to the future; the sentence refers to the *last fifty years*.
(C) *had seen* refers to a concluded period. The present perfect is required because the period referred to, *the last fifty years*, continues to the present.
(D) *see* does not refer to the past.
3. (A) Correct. *through*
(B) *Spreading out through* would be possible.
(C) *Spreading between* needs to be followed by a noun, the word *and*, then another noun.
(D) *Spreading* does not combine with *without*.
4. (D) Correct. *before*
(A) *since* is not logical in this context.
(B) *during* must be followed by a noun and would not be logical here.
(C) *through* needs to be followed by a noun.
5. (C) Correct. *into*
(A) This does not form a logical sentence.
(B) *at* is not an appropriate preposition in this context.
(D) *with* is not logical in this context.
6. (B) Correct. *both*
(A) *neither* refers to one of two things and means *not one*, whereas two groups of people are referred to here.
(C) *also* could be used if the sentence was reformulated to “Following these simple guidelines can improve hiring procedures for us and also for our potential employees.”
(D) *either* refers to one of two things, whereas *both* refers to two things.
7. (A) Correct. *on*
(B) *at* does not collocate with *March 27*.
(C) *since* can collocate with *March 27* but is not appropriate in this context.
(D) *by* is used to talk about an action that will happen before a certain time or at a certain time at the latest. The time of the visit is fixed and so will not happen *before* or *by March 27*.
8. (C) Correct. *at*
(A) *into* indicates movement, so “go into the airport” is possible, but you *meet someone at the airport*.
(B) *through* indicates movement from one place to another and is not appropriate in this context.
(D) *on* does not collocate with *airport*.
9. (C) Correct. *before*
(A) The use of *while* is not logical as the meeting needs to take place before he leaves.
(B) *since* refers to a period of time and does not fit the sense here.
(D) *after* is grammatically correct, but is illogical. The meeting needs to take place before he leaves.
10. (B) Correct. *will rent*
(A), (C), and (D) are not future forms, which are required here, as indicated by the later reference that a staff member has been asked to call and make the booking, but has not done so yet.
11. (D) Correct. *Not only*
(A), (B), (C) do not refer to two things, as implied by the word *also* in the second clause.
12. (C) Correct. *with*
(A), (B), and (D) do not carry the meaning of “something done together” that is required in this sentence.

C Grammar practice

1. for
2. on
3. As
4. to
5. at
6. at
7. about
8. through
9. at/outside
10. so
11. or
12. around
13. before

Unit 28

Part 7: Reading Comprehension

A Focus

1 Test tactic

A

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. F
5. D
6. E

B

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B

2 Test tactic

A

1. E-mail
2. E-mail
3. Ad
4. E-mail
5. Both

B

1. (B)
2. (C)
3. (B)
4. (C)
5. (A)

3 Tactic practice

1. (D) Correct. *Shoppers* – The report is from a magazine that tries to keep *consumers* informed.
(A), (B) and (C) are not the intended audience.
2. (D) VFG
3. (A) *It stayed largely unchanged.*