

Comprehension Passages

I

It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen miles away on the other side of the hills. There we felt sure that we would find a bed for the night.

Darkness fell soon after we left the village, but luckily we met no one as we drove swiftly along the narrow winding road that led to the hills. As we climbed higher, it became colder and rain began to fall, making it difficult at times to see the road. I asked John, my companion, to drive more slowly.

After we had travelled for about twenty miles, there was still no sign of the town which was marked on the map. We were beginning to get worried. Then, without warning, the car stopped. A quick examination showed that we had run out of petrol. Although we had little food with us, only a few biscuits and some chocolate, we decided to spend the night in the car.

Our meal was soon over. I tried to go to sleep at once, but John, who was a poor sleeper, got out of the car after a few minutes and went for a walk up the hill. Soon he came running back. From the top of the hill he had seen, in the valley below, the lights of the town we were looking for. We at once unloaded all our luggage and, with a great effort, managed to push the car to the top of the hill. Then we went back for the luggage, loaded the car again and set off down the hill. In less than a quarter of an hour we were in the town, where we found a hotel quite easily.

1 Choose the best answer.

a The travellers had a map but

- (i) they did not know how to use it
- (ii) it gave them the wrong information
- (iii) they could not see it very well in the dark
- (iv) the town they were looking for was not clearly marked

b Their car stopped because

- (i) they had travelled more than twenty miles
- (ii) the petrol ran out of it
- (iii) there was no petrol left
- (iv) they were going uphill

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

a What did the travellers expect to find in the next town?

b How long did it take them to reach the town after they set off down the hill?

- 3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.
- Was it dark when they left the village?
 - Did they push the car up the hill easily?
- 4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.
- The writer asked John to drive more slowly because
 - John went for a walk because
 - ".....", said John, after he had run back to the car.
 - so that it would be easier to push it to the top of the hill.
 - They would have spent the night in the car if
- 5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.
- winding (5) means

(i) going uphill	(ii) dangerous
(iii) not straight	(iv) cold
 - without warning (11) means

(i) suddenly	(ii) nobody told them
(iii) before it got hot	(iv) without any explanation
- 6 **Composition** Imagine that you were John. Describe in not more than 90 words what you did from the time you got out of the car until you reached the town. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

7 Notice this sentence:

They managed to push the car to the top of the hill.

Manage(d) to + infinitive is a common way of describing achievement, something successfully done, often in spite of difficulties.

Now rewrite these sentences, replacing the verbs in italics by *managed to + infinitive*.

- My hat fell into the river, but I *succeeded in getting it out*.
- In the end, after a long argument, we *were able to persuade* them.
- He *succeeded in passing* his driving test, although he was a bad driver.
- Were you able to find* the book you wanted?
- How on earth *did you succeed in finding out* where I live?
- They *were able to put* the fire out before the house burnt down.
- No prisoner *has ever succeeded in escaping* from here.
- If I'd *been able to get* some sleep, I shouldn't have felt so tired the next morning.
- I can't understand how he *was able to keep* awake.
- He made a good excuse, but he *didn't quite succeed in convincing* me.

While I was walking along the road the other day I happened to notice a small brown leather purse lying on the pavement. I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name. There was nothing inside it except some small change and a rather
5 old photograph—a picture of a woman and a young girl about twelve years old, who looked like the woman's daughter. I put the photograph back and took the purse to the police station, where I handed it to the sergeant in charge. Before I left, the sergeant made a note of my name and address in case the owner of the purse wanted to
10 write and thank me.

That evening I went to have dinner with an uncle and aunt of mine. They had also invited another person, a young woman, so that there would be four people at table. The young woman's face was familiar, but I could not remember where I had seen it. I was
15 quite sure that we had not met before. In the course of conversation, however, the young woman happened to remark that she had lost her purse that afternoon. I at once remembered where I had seen her face. She was the young girl in the photograph, although she was now much older. Of course she was very surprised when I was
20 able to describe her purse to her. Then I explained that I had recognised her face from the photograph I had found in the purse. My uncle insisted on going round to the police station immediately to claim the purse. As the police sergeant handed it over, he said that it was a remarkable coincidence that I had found not only the
25 purse but also the person who had lost it.

1 Choose the best answer.

a The purse which the writer found

- (i) was empty
- (ii) had some money in it
- (iii) had a few coins and a photograph in it
- (iv) had an old photograph in it

b The writer recognised the young woman because

- (i) he had met her somewhere before
- (ii) she was the woman in the photograph
- (iii) she often had dinner with his uncle and aunt
- (iv) she looked rather like the young girl in the photograph

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a Why did the sergeant make a note of the writer's name and address?
- b Where did they go to get the purse back?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

- a Did the writer find the owner's name in the purse?
- b Was the young woman surprised when the writer described her purse?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a When the writer opened the purse, he hoped
- b The sergeant had a book, in which
- c The young woman so that there would be four people at table.
- d The writer said: "There was a photograph in the purse. That is how"
- e "Let's", the writer's uncle insisted.

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a familiar (14) means

- (i) common
- (ii) known
- (iii) famous
- (iv) domestic

b claim (23) means

- (i) pretend
- (ii) identify
- (iii) ask for
- (iv) take

6 *Composition* Imagine that you were the young woman in the story. Describe in not more than 90 words what happened from the time you went to the house for dinner until you got your purse back at the police station. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

7 *Notice this sentence:*

The young woman *happened to remark* that she had lost her purse.

This means: She *remarked, quite by chance*, that she had lost her purse. Similarly: I *happened to notice* means I *noticed, quite by chance*,

Now rewrite these sentences, replacing the verb in italics by *happen to + infinitive*.

- a I was just coming out of the station when I *saw* an old friend.
- b Mary *said* she liked flowers, so George sent her some.
- c I didn't hear the news until I *got* a letter from John.
- d That pen you found *is* mine.
- e He didn't see the beginning of the film because he *arrived* late.
- f We wanted to go for a walk this afternoon, but it *rained*.
- g If you *see* Mary, tell her to ring me up.
- h Do you *know* where Peter has gone?
- i I'd like to lend you the money, but I *haven't got* any.
- j The tree fell right across the road, but luckily no one *was passing* at the time.

August 31st *

There are five people at our table, including myself. I've already learnt a great deal about them in the short time we have been at sea, although we rarely meet except at meal-times.

5 First of all, there is Dr Stone—my favourite, I must confess. He is a man of about sixty-five, with grey hair and a humorous face. He gave up his practice a short while ago and is now travelling round the world before he retires to some quiet country village. As a young man, he served abroad for many years as a doctor in the Army. He speaks several languages and has told us a great deal
10 about the ports we are going to call at. He seems to have been everywhere. During the day, when he is not talking to his fellow passengers (one gets the impression that he already knows everybody on board!), he sits on deck reading or else gazes out to sea through an old-fashioned telescope.

15 Then there is "grandmother". I call her that because her name escapes me. In spite of being a grandmother, she looks remarkably young, not more than forty-five. She is on her way to visit a daughter who emigrated to Australia some years ago. Naturally she is very excited at the thought of seeing her again, and her three grand-
20 children, whom she has never seen. She can talk of little else. This voyage is a great adventure for her: she has never been abroad before.

Then there is a man I do not care for very much, an engineer by the name of Barlow. He has been on leave in England and is
25 now returning to his work in Singapore. He seems full of energy: he swims or plays tennis the best part of the day. I have never in my life met a man with such a loud laugh. He has the cabin next to mine and I can hear his laugh even through the wall!

The other person who sits at our table is Mrs Hunt. I have
30 found out hardly anything about her. She is extremely quiet and rarely talks, except to consult the doctor about her children's various ailments. She is on her way to join her husband in India.

* Extract from a diary.

1 Choose the best answer.

a Dr Stone is travelling round the world because

- (i) he likes meeting a lot of people
- (ii) he is having a holiday before he retires
- (iii) he wants to visit the places he knew in the past
- (iv) he enjoys travelling abroad

b The writer calls the second person at the table "grandmother" because

- (i) she looks old
- (ii) she has three grandchildren
- (iii) he has not been told her name
- (iv) he has forgotten her name

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

a How does Dr Stone spend his time when he is not talking to his fellow passengers?

b Why is "grandmother" going to Australia?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

a Does the writer spend a lot of time with the people who eat at his table?

b Is "grandmother" the oldest person at table?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

a Dr Stone after he has travelled round the world.

b Dr Stone seems to know everyone on board because

c Barlow spends most of his time

d Barlow has such a loud laugh that

e The writer does not know much about Mrs Hunt because

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a remarkably (16) means

- (i) attractively
- (ii) quite
- (iii) noticeably
- (iv) extraordinarily

b on leave (24) means

- (i) about to go
- (ii) away from work
- (iii) absent
- (iv) at home

6 *Composition* Write an imaginary description, in about 75 words, of the writer of this passage. Make it read like an extract from a diary of your own.

7 *Notice these sentences:*

We *rarely* meet except at meal-times.

I can *never* remember her name.

She has *never* been abroad before.

Frequency adverbs (i.e. those which answer the question "How often?") are most commonly placed in front of the *principal* verb in the sentence. Here are examples in interrogative and negative sentences:

Does it *often* rain in June?

He didn't *always* finish his breakfast.

Common adverbs of this kind are: *always, never, often, seldom, usually, generally, sometimes.*

Adverbial phrases such as *every day (week, etc.), once (twice, etc.) a day (month, etc.)* are normally placed at the end of the sentence:

He buys a newspaper *every morning.*

She has to see the doctor *twice a week.*

Now complete the following sentences by putting the adverb or adverbial phrase in its correct position in the sentence.

a I arrive home later when I travel by bus (*usually*).

b Does John stay out late (*often*)?

c The postman brings the letters at eight o'clock (*every morning*).

d Our letters are sent by airmail (*seldom*).

e He writes to his parents (*twice a week*).

f She doesn't look unhappy (*generally*).

g Whenever I'm busy, I forget the time (*always*).

h Who is the man who sits next to you on the bus (*sometimes*)?

i He worked hard when he was a young man (*never*).

j Do you drink a lot of water in hot weather (*usually*)?

Half an hour before daybreak three of the boys assembled, as they agreed, near the old bridge. The fourth, a boy by the name of Tolly, had not turned up. His absence did not greatly surprise the others. They knew that his mother did not want him to come on
5 this expedition into the forest.

Charles, who was the oldest and their accepted leader, waded downstream to the place where their boat was tied up in the shelter of some overhanging bushes. Then he rowed the boat back to the shallow water near the bridge, where the boys loaded it with the
10 provisions, blankets and other things which they were taking on their journey.

Dawn was just breaking as they climbed into their boat and pushed off from the bank. A swift current carried them downstream, so there was no need to row. They took it in turns to keep
15 the boat in the centre of the river. Three hours later they entered the forest where they intended to spend the next few days.

"Let's go ashore now and make some tea," suggested Charles. "No one will see us here."

It was forbidden to light fires in the forest, but people rarely
20 came this way.

While Charles tied the boat up, the other two boys set about gathering wood for a fire. When they came back, each with a large handful of sticks, they found Charles looking very worried.

"We haven't got any matches," he announced gloomily. "Tolly
25 was going to bring them."

This was bad news. They were miles away now from the nearest shop.

1 *Choose the best answer.*

- a The boys did not have to row because
- (i) they had plenty of time to get to the forest
 - (ii) they kept their boat in the centre of the river
 - (iii) the river carried their boat along quite quickly
 - (iv) they had pushed off from the bank
- b The boys could not light a fire because
- (i) the wood was too big
 - (ii) Charles had forgotten to bring any matches

- (iii) it was forbidden to light fires in the forest
- (iv) the boy who was going to bring the matches had not come on the expedition

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a How long did it take them to load the boat?
- b When did Charles discover that they had no matches?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

- a Was it light when they set off downstream?
- b Did Charles also go to gather wood?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a The name of the boy who was Tolly.
- b It was easier to load the boat near the bridge because
- c The boys did not have to row because there was which
- d While they were going downstream, all the boys had to do was
- e Although, the boys went ashore to make tea.

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a waded (6) means

- (i) crossed the river
- (ii) swam
- (iii) went out of sight
- (iv) walked slowly through the water

b in turns (14) means

- (i) round and round
- (ii) one after the other
- (iii) all together
- (iv) from time to time

6 **Composition** Imagine that you were Charles. Describe in not more than 90 words what you did from the time you waded downstream to fetch the boat until you discovered that you had no matches. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

7 **Notice this sentence:**

The other two boys *set about gathering* wood for a fire.

In this pattern the verb is followed by a gerund. Here are two more examples:

Would you *mind speaking* more quietly?

The children *enjoyed playing* in the park.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing a suitable verb from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a Let's go for a walk as soon as it stops
- b They kept on a noise even after I asked them to stop.
- c Mary never minds the dinner.
- d She begged her husband to give up his pipe in bed.
- e I don't remember you a Christmas card this year.
- f Grandfather enjoys television.
- g Fancy an overcoat on a hot summer's day!
- h I couldn't help what you said about me.
- i Why on earth did you suggest the car red?
- j Have you ever considered abroad to work?

cook

paint

smoke

go

rain

watch

hear

send

wear

make

5

The children stopped chattering as Miss Hughes entered the classroom. Then they stood up as one body and said in a loud chorus:

“Good morning, teacher.”

Miss Hughes smiled, said good morning too and told the class
5 to sit down. At a glance there seemed to be about thirty-five pupils in the class. The majority were girls. She noticed several intelligent faces. All the pupils were watching her intently, waiting no doubt to find out what sort of person she was.

“I suppose you want to know my name,” she said. But before she
10 could tell them, someone in the class called out, “It’s Miss Hughes.” Everybody laughed. Miss Hughes laughed too.

“News travels quickly,” she said. “I’m afraid it will take me longer to learn all your names.”

Miss Hughes opened the attendance register and called their
15 names in turn. When she came to the last name on the list, John Young, she noticed that he had been absent for over a month.

“What’s the matter with John Young?” she asked, looking up.

“He’s in hospital, Miss Hughes,” said a fair-haired girl in the front row. “He’s broken his leg.”

20 “He slipped on the ice,” added one of the boys.

“Has anyone been to see him in hospital?” Miss Hughes asked. No one replied.

It was time to start the lesson. “Now let me see,” said Miss Hughes, looking at the timetable. “The first lesson is English.”

25 “Oh! please tell us a story,” begged one of the girls.

Several of the pupils repeated this. Miss Hughes smiled.

“Very well,” she said. “But first of all I want you to write a letter to John Young. We’ll send the best ones to cheer him up in hospital. Afterwards I’ll tell you a story, if you’re good.”

30 They were all writing busily when Miss Hughes slipped out of the classroom to fetch a book which she had left in the staffroom. She passed the headmistress in the corridor.

“Any trouble from that class?” the headmistress asked.

“Not so far,” said Miss Hughes confidently. “They all seem
35 very well behaved.”

1 *Choose the best answer.*

- a Miss Hughes came into the classroom
- (i) but nobody took any notice of her
 - (ii) and all the children stood up at the same time and said good morning
 - (iii) and all the children said good morning
 - (iv) and all the children stood up one after the other
- b Miss Hughes
- (i) refused to tell the class a story
 - (ii) had forgotten her story book, so she asked the class to write a letter
 - (iii) asked the class to write a letter before she told them a story
 - (iv) asked the class to write a letter so that she could go to the staffroom

2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*

- a Why did Miss Hughes say: "News travels quickly"?
- b What did Miss Hughes do in order to find out which pupils were present?

3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*

- a Was Miss Hughes a new teacher?
- b Did Miss Hughes have any trouble from the class?

4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*

- a "Good morning." Miss Hughes said to the class "....."
- b No one replied when Miss Hughes asked whether
- c Miss Hughes looked at the timetable in order to find out
- d Miss Hughes said that she wanted the class to write to John Young before
- e Miss Hughes met the headmistress while

5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*

- a *intently* (7) means
- (i) with a great deal of attention
 - (ii) by chance
 - (iii) on purpose
 - (iv) unpleasantly
- b *not so far* (34) means
- (i) very near
 - (ii) very much
 - (iii) to a small degree
 - (iv) not until now

6 *Composition* Imagine that you were Miss Hughes. Describe in not more than 90 words what you did from the time you opened the register to call the names until you went out of the classroom. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

7 *Notice this sentence:*

She noticed that he *had been* absent for nearly a month. The Past Perfect tense is commonly used to show that one event or action in the past occurred before another event or action also in the past. Here is another example:

... to fetch a book which she *had left* in the staffroom.

Notice that the Present Perfect becomes Past Perfect in Indirect Speech after a reporting verb in the Past tense.

Miss Hughes asked whether anyone *had been* to see John Young. The Past Perfect is used in the *if*-clause of this type of Conditional sentence.

I would have helped you if you *had asked* me.

Now complete the following sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect tense.

- a He went to the police station with a purse that he (*find*) on the pavement.
- b Helen admitted that she (*not, read*) *Hamlet*.
- c By the end of the year they (*save*) two hundred pounds.
- d Miss Hughes would have gone back to the class at once if she (*hear*) any noise.
- e They wrote to say that they already (*buy*) a house.
- f If there (*be*) a mistake, I would have told you.
- g I went to see my friend, who just (*come back*) from abroad.
- h By the time Bill reached the shop, he (*forgot*) what he was going to buy.
- i How long did it take you to realise that you (*see*) the film already?
- j She would have missed her train if the bus (*be*) late.

Bill Fuller, the postman, whistled cheerfully as he pushed his bicycle up the hill towards old Mrs Dunley's house. His work for the day was almost finished; his bag, usually quite heavy when he set out on his round, was empty now except for the letter that he had to deliver to Mrs Dunley. She lived over a mile from the village so that, when Bill had a letter for her, he always finished his day's work much later. He did not mind this, however, because she never failed to ask him in for a cup of tea.

When Bill entered the gate of Mrs Dunley's house, he was surprised not to find her working in her garden. She usually spent most afternoons there when the weather was fine. Bill went straight round to the back of the house, thinking that she might be in the kitchen. The door was locked and the curtains were drawn. Puzzled, he returned to the front of the house and knocked hard on the door. There was no answer. Bill thought that this was very strange because he knew that Mrs Dunley rarely left the house.

Just then he noticed that her bottle of milk, which was delivered early in the morning, was still on the doorstep. This worried him. If Mrs Dunley had not taken in her milk, perhaps she was ill. Bill walked round the house until he found an open window. It was small, but he just managed to squeeze through. He went into the hall. There he almost fell over Mrs Dunley, who was lying at the foot of the stairs, unconscious. Realising that there was little he could do for her, Bill rushed out of the house, stopped a passing car and told the driver to telephone for an ambulance as soon as he got to the village.

1 Choose the best answer.

a Bill Fuller was going to Mrs Dunley's house because

- (i) she had asked him for a cup of tea
- (ii) he had some letters to deliver to her
- (iii) his day's work was over
- (iv) he had a letter for her

b The thing that especially worried Bill was

- (i) finding the back door locked and the curtains drawn
- (ii) seeing her bottle of milk on the doorstep
- (iii) not getting any answer when he knocked on the door
- (iv) not finding Mrs Dunley in the garden

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

a How did Bill get into the house?

b How did Bill get help for Mrs Dunley?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

a Was Bill riding his bicycle up the hill?

b Was Mrs Dunley alive when Bill found her?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

a Bill's bag was not heavy because

b When the weather was fine, Mrs Dunley

c Bill was worried when he saw that

d It was lucky that one of the windows was open, otherwise

e As soon as Bill got into the house, he, where he found Mrs Dunley

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a *did not mind* (7) means

(i) looked forward to

(ii) enjoyed

(iii) did not remember

(iv) did not object to

b *straight* (11) means

(i) without going back

(ii) immediately

(iii) fairly quickly

(iv) in a direct line

6 *Composition* Imagine that you were Bill Fuller, the postman. Describe in not more than 100 words what you did from the time you reached the gate of Mrs Dunley's house until you stopped the motorist. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

7 *Notice this sentence:*

His bag, usually *quite heavy* when he set out

The meaning of *quite* here is *moderately*: i.e. his bag was not excessively heavy, but it was not light either. In this sense *quite* is often close in meaning to *fairly* or *rather*, depending on the context. Compare this use of *quite* with the way it is used in Exercise 6 on page 85.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing a suitable

word or phrase from the list given at the foot of the exercise. Pay particular attention to the different ways in which *quite* is used.

- a The restaurant was quite, but we managed to find a table near the door.
- b According to the radio, it is quite to rain tomorrow.
- c There were quite people at the meeting. Over a hundred, in fact.
- d I'm feeling tired. I'd quite to go to bed early tonight.
- e The water is shallow here, but near the bridge it is quite
- f They go to the theatre quite At least once a fortnight.
- g It was quite an lecture, but I enjoyed the one yesterday more.
- h I shall be sorry to leave this house. I've grown quite it.
- i Your daughter *has* grown up. She's quite now!
- j I can't remember exactly when we went there, but I know that it was quite

a long time ago

deep

like

a lot of

fond of

likely

a young lady

interesting

often

crowded

Helen packed a small suitcase, said goodbye to her mother and hurried out of the house to catch the bus to the station. There was no one else waiting at the bus stop, so it looked as if a bus had just left. Helen looked at her watch anxiously: it was already two o'clock. Her train left at two-thirty, and since it would take at least twenty minutes to reach the station, she did not have much time to spare, even if a bus came along at once.

Just then a taxi came slowly down the road. Helen knew that the fare to the station was at least two pounds, which was more than she could afford; but she quickly made up her mind that it would be well worth the extra expense in order to be sure of catching her train. So she stopped the taxi and got in. She told the driver that she had to catch a train which left at half past two. The man nodded and said that he would take a short cut to get her to the station in good time.

All went well until, just as they were coming out of a side-street into the main road that led to the station, the taxi ran into a car. There was a loud crash and Helen was thrown forward so violently that she hit her head on the front seat. Both drivers got out and began shouting at each other. Helen got out as well, to ask them to stop quarrelling, but neither of them took any notice of her at all.

Helen was now quite sure that she was going to miss her train, although she was not very far from the station. She was wondering what to do when a bus came into sight, going in the direction of the station. The bus stop was not far off, so Helen got her suitcase out of the taxi and ran towards the bus, which had stopped to let some passengers get off. The bus conductor saw her running and did not ring the bell for the bus to start until she had got on. Helen reached the station just in time and managed to catch her train after all. But if she had waited for the taxi driver to stop arguing, she would probably have missed it.

I Choose the best answer.

a Helen took a taxi because

- (i) she was afraid of missing her train
- (ii) she did not want to wait for the bus
- (iii) it was already two o'clock
- (iv) she had a suitcase to carry

- b In the end Helen
- (i) finished the journey by taxi
 - (ii) did not reach the station
 - (iii) did the last part of the journey by bus
 - (iv) had to walk part of the way to the station
- 2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.
- a Why did Helen think that she had just missed a bus?
 - b What happened to Helen when the taxi ran into the car?
- 3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.
- a Did Helen know how much it cost to go to the station by taxi?
 - b Did Helen stop to pay the taxi driver?
- 4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.
- a The train which Helen left at two-thirty.
 - b Helen did not usually go to the station by taxi because
 - c The taxi driver nodded and said: "....."
 - d The bus had stopped so that
 - e If the bus conductor had rung the bell, Helen
- 5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.
- a *short cut* (14) means

(i) interruption	(ii) quick way
(iii) secret path	(iv) back street
 - b *as well* (20) means

(i) equally good	(ii) quickly
(iii) feeling better	(iv) also
- 6 *Composition* Imagine that you were Helen. Describe in not more than 100 words what you did from the time the taxi came down the road until you caught the bus. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.
- 7 In the passage there are several examples of the *to*-infinitive used to express purpose.
- Helen got out *to ask* them to stop.
- In order* may be placed in front of the *to*-infinitive to express the same idea.

It would be well worth the extra expense *in order to be* sure
The negative form is with *in order not to* + *to*-infinitive.

He drove quickly *in order not to be* late.

Notice that we also use *avoid* + gerund to express this idea.

He drove quickly *to avoid being* late.

Now combine the following pairs of sentences to form one sentence, modelling your answers on the examples given above.

- a I put on my glasses. I wanted to read the notice, which was in small print.
- b She's going for a walk. She wants to get some fresh air.
- c He deliberately crossed the road. He didn't want to speak to me.
- d I shall have to go to the library. I want to look the word up in the dictionary.
- e He's gone to the bank. He wants to cash a cheque.
- f They went to a cheap hotel. They didn't want to spend a lot of money.
- g We ought to leave now. We want to be sure of getting a seat.
- h I must stop at the tobacconist's. I want to buy some cigarettes.
- i John went to the airport. He wanted to see his brother off.
- j I'm going to whisper. I don't want to disturb the others.

A car drew up outside the Swan Hotel and a young man got out. Pausing only for an instant to see that he had come to the right place, he went into the hotel and rang the bell on the counter of the bar.

5 Mrs Crump, the landlady, who was busy in the kitchen at the time, hurried out, wiping her hands. The young man raised his hat.

"Excuse me," he said. "I'm looking for my uncle, Mr White. I believe he is staying here."

"He *was* staying here," Mrs Crump corrected him. "But I'm
10 afraid that he went back to London yesterday."

"Oh dear," said the young man, looking disappointed. "I understood that he was going to stay here until the end of the month. At least, that is what his servant told me when I rang up his house."

"Quite right," said Mrs Crump. "He intended to stay here the
15 whole of July, as he always does. But yesterday he got a telegram to say that one of his relatives was ill. So he caught the train back to London immediately."

"I wish he had let me know," the young man said. "I wrote him a letter saying that I was coming. I've had all this trouble for
20 nothing. Well, since he isn't here, there is no point in waiting."

He thanked Mrs Crump and went out. Mrs Crump went to the window and watched him drive off. When his car was out of sight, she called out:

"You can come out now, Mr White. He's gone."

25 Mr White came out of the kitchen, where he had been waiting.

"Many thanks, Mrs Crump," he said, laughing. "You did that very well. These nephews of mine never give me any peace. That young man is the worst of them all. As you see, when he needs money, he even follows me into the country. Well, perhaps next
30 time he won't warn me by writing me a letter!"

1 Choose the best answer.

a This story is about a man who

(i) did not like his nephew

(ii) did not want to meet his nephew

(iii) was not able to meet his nephew

(iv) wanted to spend a quiet holiday in the country

b When his nephew came to the hotel, the man

- (i) avoided giving him any money
- (ii) caught the train back to London
- (iii) went to see a sick relative
- (iv) hid in the kitchen

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a How did Mrs Crump know that someone had entered the hotel?
- b Why did Mrs Crump watch the young man drive off?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

- a Had the young man come to the right hotel?
- b Had Mr White been to this hotel for his holiday in other years?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a When Mrs Crump heard the bell ring,
- b The young man came to the Swan Hotel expecting
- c The young man was disappointed when he heard that
- d Mr White did not come out of the kitchen until
- e Mr White thanked Mrs Crump for

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a *drew up* (1) means

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (i) waited | (ii) stopped |
| (iii) paused | (iv) appeared |

b *no point in* (20) means

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (i) no time to | (ii) boring |
| (iii) unnecessary | (iv) serves no purpose |

6 *Composition* Imagine that you were Mr White. Describe in not more than 100 words the scene which took place between your nephew and Mrs Crump. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

7 *Notice this sentence:*

Mrs Crump *watched him drive off.*

In this pattern the verb of perception (*see, hear, notice, etc.*) is followed by an object (noun or pronoun) + the infinitive without *to*. The infinitive indicates that we are interested in the completed action:

I *heard* the bell *ring* (i.e. The bell rang. I heard it).
Compare this with the pattern where the present participle is used (see Exercise 6 on pages 82-3); here the interest is in the continuous nature of the action:

I *heard* the bell *ringing*.

The infinitive pattern is also used with a number of other verbs:
make, let, help, know.

She *made* (*let, helped*) her husband *cut down* the tree.

Now complete these sentences by choosing a suitable verb from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a He closed the door quietly so that no one would hear him
- b Who actually saw the accident
- c Do you know what made her her mind?
- d Just watch me that wall.
- e Let me what I am saying before you interrupt.
- f Nobody offered to help Joan the dirty cups.
- g Did anyone notice the bird its cage?
- h I've never heard her a kind word.
- i He felt the heavy box his hands and the ground.
- j Have you ever known him a joke?

change	go out	say
fall to	happen	slip from
finish	jump over	wash up
fly out of	make	

79 *Mayfair Road,*
Plumpton, Kent.
October 10th.

Dear Rosemary,

5 I was delighted to get your letter this morning. I really ought to have written to you—it was my turn, I know—but I have been terribly busy. The children seem to take up all my time. I am thinking of sending Ann to a nursery school. She'll be four next month. Baby has just started to walk and doesn't give me a moment's
 10 peace. But you know what it is like! How are all your children? I'm sure they love living in the country.

I'm afraid we can't come over to see you next Sunday, as you suggest. Tom's mother is coming to spend the day with us. What about the Sunday after that—the twenty-second? We are free that
 15 day and should love to come. We're longing to see your new house.

Let me know, then, if the Sunday after next suits you. May we come for lunch? We'd like to leave fairly early in the evening to avoid the heavy traffic on the roads.

Love from us all,
 Edna.

20

Birch Cottage,
Little Tipping, Kent.
October 15th.

Dear Edna,

25 Yes, we'd love you to come the Sunday after next. And please do come for lunch. I'll try to think of something really special to cook. Ted says you can help him in the garden. He wasn't so pleased when I said that the children would help, too! I'm looking forward to seeing the baby. Can he really walk already? Time certainly flies!
 30 We've had a lot of work to do in the house, but it has been worth it. It is good to be living in the country once more. I never enjoyed town life, as you know. You ought to look for a house in the country. But I suppose Tom wouldn't like the long journey to work every day.

35 We shall expect you about midday. Look after yourself and don't work too hard. Love to you both.

Rosemary.

1 *Choose the best answer.*

- a Edna could not go to see Rosemary the following Sunday because
- (i) she was afraid of the traffic
 - (ii) Tom's mother was coming to see them that day
 - (iii) she preferred to come on the twenty-second
 - (iv) she was terribly busy with the children
- b Rosemary said: "Time certainly flies" because
- (i) Edna was coming to see them the Sunday after next
 - (ii) she had never seen the baby
 - (iii) there was not enough time to do all the work in the house
 - (iv) she could hardly believe that the baby could walk already

2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*

- a How soon did Edna answer Rosemary's letter?
b How were Edna and Tom going to travel to the country?

3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*

- a Had Edna already seen Rosemary's new house in the country?
b Had Rosemary lived in the country before?

4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*

- a Edna had not had time to answer Rosemary's letter because
- b Edna wrote to say that they could not come the following Sunday because
- c Edna suggested instead that
- d Ted did not want the children
- e At the end of her letter, Rosemary told Edna

5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*

- a *terribly* (7) means
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (i) extremely | (ii) frighteningly |
| (iii) unusually | (iv) unpleasantly |
- b *once more* (31) means
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (i) more than once | (ii) for a long time |
| (iii) again | (iv) at last |

6 *Composition* Imagine you were Edna. Write a letter of about 100 words to a friend describing your Sunday in the country with Rosemary and Ted. In your letter refer to (i) the cottage, (ii) Tom's

garden, (iii) the lunch and (iv) the journey back to Plumpton in the evening.

7 Notice this sentence:

I really *ought to have written* to you.

Ought to or *should* with a perfect infinitive is used to express an obligation which was not carried out. Here is another example:

Helen { *ought to*
should } *have gone* to the dentist's yesterday (but she didn't go).

The negative form expresses disapproval of an action which was actually performed.

You *oughtn't to (shouldn't) have bought* that hat.

Now complete these sentences.

- a This meat isn't done. You should (*cook*) it longer.
- b We'll miss the train. We ought to (*leave*) earlier.
- c Why did you let her go alone? Someone should (*go*) with her.
- d I'm surprised he did that. He ought to (*know*) better.
- e The accident was his fault. He shouldn't (*drive*) so quickly.
- f You ought to (*ask*) their permission before you borrowed it.
- g We should (*bring*) a map. Now we're lost.
- h All my shirts are dirty. They should (*send**) to the laundry yesterday.
- i They oughtn't to (*sell*) their house. Now they've nowhere to live.
- j It's too late now. I should (*tell**) earlier.

* Use the Passive form.

Shortly after the war, my brother and I were invited to spend a few days' holiday with an uncle who had just returned from abroad. He had rented a cottage in the country, although he rarely spent much time there. We understood the reason for this after our
5 arrival: the cottage had no comfortable furniture in it, many of the windows were broken and the roof leaked, making the whole house damp.

On our first evening, we sat around the fire after supper listening to the stories which our uncle had to tell of his many adventures
10 in distant countries. I was so tired after the long train journey that I would have preferred to go to bed; but I could not bear to miss any of my uncle's exciting tales.

He was just in the middle of describing a rather terrifying experience he had once had when his small sailing boat was carried out
15 to sea in a storm, when there was a loud crash from the bedroom above, the one where my brother and I were going to sleep.

"It sounds as if the roof has fallen in!" exclaimed my uncle, with a loud laugh.

When we got to the top of the stairs and opened the bedroom
20 door, we could see nothing at first because of the thick clouds of dust which filled the room. When the dust began to clear, a strange sight met our eyes. A large part of the ceiling had collapsed, falling right on to the pillow of my bed. I was glad that I had stayed up late to listen to my uncle's stories, otherwise I should certainly
25 have been seriously injured, perhaps killed.

That night we all slept on the floor of the sitting-room downstairs, not wishing to risk our lives by sleeping under a roof which might at any moment collapse on our heads. We left for London the very
30 next morning and my uncle gave up his cottage in the country. This was not the kind of adventure he cared for either!

1 Choose the best answer.

- a The writer did not go to bed immediately after supper because
- (i) it was pleasant sitting round the fire
 - (ii) his uncle terrified him with his stories
 - (iii) he wanted to hear all his uncle's exciting stories
 - (iv) his uncle made him listen to his stories

- b It was quite clear that the ceiling had fallen in
- when they opened the bedroom door
 - after the dust had begun to clear
 - as soon as they heard the crash
 - when they reached the top of the stairs
- 2 *Answer the following questions briefly, using your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*
- a Why didn't the writer's uncle spend much time in his cottage?
 b Why were they afraid to sleep upstairs that night?
- 3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*
- a Was the writer's uncle amused when he heard the loud crash?
 b Did the writer's uncle continue living in his cottage?
- 4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*
- a The writer's uncle did not spend much time in the cottage which
- b The cottage was damp because
- c Although the writer was tired,
- d right on to the pillow of the bed where
- e If the writer had gone to bed early,
- 5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*
- a *leaked* (6) means
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) was beginning to fall down | (ii) let the rain in |
| (iii) needed to be repaired | (iv) was in bad condition |
- b *injured* (25) means
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (i) badly hurt | (ii) damaged |
| (iii) struck | (iv) wounded |
- 6 *Composition* Imagine that you were the writer's uncle. Write a short account, in about 120 words, of the experience you had when your sailing boat was carried out to sea in a storm.

7 Notice this sentence:

I was glad that I had stayed up late to listen to my uncle's stories, *otherwise* I should certainly have been seriously injured.

Here *otherwise* is equivalent to: If I hadn't stayed up late, I . . . The use of the conjunction enables us to avoid repetition. Here are some more examples:

Be quiet, *otherwise* (i.e. if you are not quiet) I won't tell you a story.

You'll have to work harder, *otherwise* (i.e. if you don't work harder) you won't pass the examination.

Now combine the following pairs of sentences by means of *otherwise*, following the models given above.

- a Be more careful. If you aren't more careful, you'll burn your fingers.
- b I caught hold of her hand. If I hadn't caught hold of her hand, she would have slipped and fallen.
- c They must have gone out. If they weren't out, they would open the door.
- d Tom wants a higher salary. If he doesn't get a higher salary, he is going to resign.
- e Take an umbrella with you. If you don't take an umbrella, you may get wet.
- f We must save more money. If we don't save more money, we shan't be able to go away on holiday.
- g They had a map. If they hadn't had a map, they would have lost their way.
- h Look out! If you don't look out, you'll get run over.
- i The children must have been tired. If they hadn't been tired, they wouldn't have gone to sleep at once.
- j You'll have to take more exercise. If you don't take more exercise, you'll get fat.

II

Mrs Brown was tired after her day's shopping in London, so she went into a restaurant for a cup of tea before catching the train home. When she had ordered her tea, she suddenly remembered that she had to buy some medicine for her husband, who had a
5 cough.

"Is there a chemist's near here?" she asked the waiter.

"Yes, madam," the waiter said, "it's only about three minutes' walk away. Turn right when you go out of the restaurant, then take the second turning to the left. You'll find a big chemist's about
10 a hundred yards up the road on the right-hand side. It closes at five, but if you hurry, you'll just get there in time."

Mrs Brown followed the waiter's directions carefully and found the chemist's shop without any difficulty. She bought the cough mixture and started to make her way back to the restaurant. But
15 after she had walked for about ten minutes and there was still no sign of the restaurant, she realised that she must have made a mistake.

"Oh! I am stupid!" said Mrs Brown. "I've left all my shopping in the restaurant and now I'm lost."

20 She was still wondering what to do when a policeman came up and asked if he could help. Mrs Brown explained what had happened.

"Well, first of all," said the policeman, "we had better go back as far as the chemist's."

25 "Now," suggested the policeman, when they got to the chemist's, "let's go in this direction. It leads to the main road, where we shall probably find your restaurant."

When they reached the main road, the policeman said:

30 "I think you'll find the restaurant you are looking for along there, on the opposite side of the road."

Mrs Brown thanked the policeman for his help.

"I can't understand how I went wrong," she said.

The policeman smiled.

"It's quite easy," he said, "to get lost in a big city like London."

1 *Choose the best answer.*

a Mrs Brown called herself stupid because

- (i) she had walked for ten minutes before she realised that she had lost her way
- (ii) she had managed to lose her way just coming back from the chemist's shop
- (iii) she had left her shopping in a restaurant which she could not find
- (iv) she had taken the wrong road back to the chemist's

2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*

a Why had Mrs Brown come to London?

b How far was the chemist's from the restaurant?

c When did Mrs Brown realise that she had made a mistake?

3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*

a Did the waiter give Mrs Brown good directions?

b Did Mrs Brown reach the chemist's in time?

c Did the policeman come with Mrs Brown as far as the chemist's?

4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*

a Mrs Brown went to the restaurant for a cup of tea because

b Mrs Brown's husband had a bad cough, so

c Mrs Brown had to hurry to the chemist's because

d The policeman came up to Mrs Brown and asked her: ".....?"

e Mrs Brown might not have found the restaurant again if

5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*

a *in time* (II) means

(i) eventually

(ii) before it closes

(iii) punctually

(iv) at the right time

6 *Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.*

a instructions how to get to a place

b to return

c made a mistake

7 *Composition* Imagine that you were the policeman mentioned in the passage. Describe in not more than 90 words what happened

from the time you first saw Mrs Brown until you took her to the main road. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 Complete the following sentences by putting the speaker's words, given in brackets, into Indirect Speech. Follow this model:

Mrs Brown said ("I've left all my shopping in the restaurant.")

Mrs Brown said that she had left all her shopping in the restaurant.

a Mrs Brown asked the waiter ("Is there a chemist's near here?")

b The waiter told her ("It's only about three minutes' walk away.")

c He told her ("Turn right when you go out of the restaurant.")

d He said ("You'll find a big chemist's about a hundred yards up the road.")

e He said that the chemist's closed at five, but ("If you hurry, you'll just get there in time.")

f The policeman said that first of all ("We'd better go back as far as the chemist's.")

g The policeman took Mrs Brown in the direction of the main road, where he said ("We shall probably find your restaurant.")

h When they reached the main road, the policeman told Mrs Brown ("I think you'll find the restaurant you are looking for on the opposite side of the road.")

i Mrs Brown thanked the policeman and said ("I can't understand how I went wrong.")

j The policeman smiled and said ("It's quite easy to get lost in a big city like London.")

As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to spend my holidays, I went into the corridor to stretch my legs. I stayed there a short while, breathing in the fresh sea air and exchanging a few words with one of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the station platform.

When I turned to go back to my seat, I happened to glance into the compartment next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbour. He was a great talker, I remembered; it used to take hours to get away from him once he began a conversation. I was not at all sorry when he went to live in another part of London. We had not met since then, nor did I wish to meet him now, when my holiday was about to begin.

Luckily at that moment he was much too busy talking to the man opposite him to catch sight of me. I slipped back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor so as to be ready to get off the train as soon as it stopped. The moment the train came to a halt, I called a porter, who in no time at all had carried my luggage out of the station and found me a taxi. As I drove towards my small hotel on the outskirts of the town, I breathed a deep sigh of relief at my narrow escape. There was little chance that I should run into my boring ex-neighbour again.

When I reached the hotel, I went straight to my room and rested there until it was time for dinner. Then I went down to the lounge and ordered a drink. I had barely raised the glass to my lips when an all too familiar voice greeted me. I had not escaped from my tiresome neighbour after all! He grasped me warmly by the hand and insisted that we should share a table in the dining-room. "This is a pleasant surprise," he said. "I never expected to see you again after all these years."

1 *Choose the best answer.*

a This is a story about a man who

- (i) got off the train to avoid meeting an ex-neighbour
- (ii) went with an ex-neighbour to spend a holiday at the seaside
- (iii) tried to get away from an ex-neighbour but did not succeed
- (iv) was surprised to meet his ex-neighbour in a small seaside hotel

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

a Why did the writer want to avoid his ex-neighbour?

b Why did the writer feel sure that he had escaped from his ex-neighbour?

c What was the writer doing when his ex-neighbour greeted him?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

a Did the writer speak to anyone in the corridor?

b Did it take the writer long to get out of the station?

c Did the writer recognise his ex-neighbour's voice at once?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

a The writer had not seen his ex-neighbour since

b The writer got back to his compartment without being seen because

c The porter not only but also

d The hotel where was on the outskirts of the town.

e "We must", said the ex-neighbour, grasping

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a tiresome (27) means

(i) weary

(ii) talkative

(iii) boring

(iv) sleepy

6 Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.

a returned without being noticed

b extremely quickly

c known very well

7 *Composition* Describe in not more than 90 words what the writer of the passage did from the time he went back to his compartment until his ex-neighbour greeted him in the hotel. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 Notice this sentence:

He found me a taxi.

This pattern, with the Indirect Object preceding the Direct Object

of the verb, is mostly to be found where the Indirect Object is shorter, and consequently less emphatic, than the Direct Object. Compare these two sentences:

I lent him my book.

I lent my book to a student who sits in the front row.

Now complete the following sentences by arranging the two objects given in brackets according to length and degree of emphasis required. For example:

I paid (*the man*) (*the money*).

I paid the man the money.

She wrote (*the headmaster of her son's school*) (*a letter*).

She wrote a letter to the headmaster of her son's school.

- a I've just been out to buy (*a friend of mine who is getting married*) (*a wedding present*).
- b She made (*me*) (*a nice cup of tea*).
- c He gave (*the beggar*) (*all the money he had in his pocket*).
- d They are going to give (*the best students in the examination*) (*certificates*).
- e Nobody has sent (*me*) (*any Christmas cards*) yet.
- f I had to show (*the porter at the entrance to the building*) (*my pass*) before I was allowed in.
- g I sent (*the editor of the Literary Monthly*) (*my article*).
- h He showed (*us all*) (*a photograph of his eldest daughter*).
- i John has never bought (*his wife*) (*a bunch of flowers*).
- j She always makes (*anyone who comes to see her*) (*tea*).

I3

"You do buy old books, don't you?" asked Fred, putting his parcel down on the shop counter.

"I'll have to see what you've got before I can answer that question," the bookseller said. "Business isn't so good as it used to be. 5 People seem to prefer to buy new books nowadays."

Fred opened his parcel and laid the books out on the counter.

"I don't pretend to know much about books," he said. "I've had these for years, and I haven't even read them. My grandfather left them to me, as a matter of fact. But my wife never stops com- 10 plaining about them. She says they make the house look dirty. So I thought I'd bring them in to show you, just in case there is anything of interest."

In the meantime, the bookseller was picking up the books one by one and examining them. He shook his head.

15 "They're not much good," he said. "I can give you a few pounds for the lot if you want to get rid of them. I can't offer you more, I'm afraid."

When he saw the last book, however, his eyes lit up with excitement.

20 "What is it?" asked Fred.

"Now this *is* worth something," exclaimed the bookseller, turning over the pages. "It's a very rare edition."

He handed the book to Fred, who looked at the title. It was a novel of the last century by an author whose name he had never 25 heard of. Of all the books which he had gathered together to bring to the bookshop, this one had looked the least interesting.

"How much is it worth?" he asked the bookseller.

30 "How much?" the man repeated. "I can't tell you exactly. But not less than a hundred pounds, I should say. I'm only guessing. It may be worth a lot more."

It was Fred's turn to be excited. He thought of all the wonderful things he could buy with a hundred pounds.

1 Choose the best answer.

a Fred took the old books to the bookseller because

- (i) he never had time to read them
- (ii) his wife did not like having them in the house
- (iii) he wanted to find out what they were worth

(iv) he expected to get some money for them

- 2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*
- a How much did the bookseller first offer Fred for the books?
 - b Why was the last book worth a lot of money?
 - c How much did the bookseller think that the last book might be worth?
- 3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*
- a Did the bookseller find it easy to sell old books?
 - b Did the bookseller examine all the books?
 - c Did Fred expect the last book to be worth a lot of money?
- 4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*
- a As he put his parcel down on the counter, Fred asked the bookseller whether
 - b Fred laid the books out on the counter so that
 - c Fred hadn't read the books, although
 - d Fred but the bookseller couldn't tell him exactly.
 - e Fred was excited at the thought of
- 5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*
- a for the lot (16) means
 - (i) for many of them
 - (ii) for most of them
 - (iii) for all of them
 - (iv) for some of them
- 6 *Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.*
- a at the present time
 - b grumbling
 - c became bright
- 7 *Composition* Imagine that you were Fred. Describe in not more than 90 words what happened from the time the bookseller first began to examine the books until he told you how much the last book might be worth. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.
- 8 *Notice this sentence:*
Business isn't so good as it *used to be*.

Here *used* describes a state of affairs which lasted for some time in the past, but has since changed. *Used* is also employed to indicate habits which have been given up.

Here are some more examples of its use:

I don't smoke so much as I *used to*.

He *used to go* to work by train. Now he goes by car.

Mary *usedn't* (or *never used*) to have such long hair.

Now complete the following sentences by using *used* with the *to*-infinitive of a suitable verb chosen from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a Our neighbour Jackson had a dog which all night.
- b The bell at the end of every lesson.
- c As soon as he was given any money, he it.
- d That's the cottage where Wordsworth
- e When we were children, it us an hour to walk home from school.
- f On summer evenings we in the garden after dinner.
- g He eats too much . He * so fat.
- h I reading the letters you wrote me while you were abroad.
- i Eggs are expensive now, but I can remember when they twopence each.
- j The books Fred sold his grandfather.

bark	enjoy	· sit
be	live	spend
belong to	ring	take
cost		

* Use the negative form.

The clock struck a quarter past nine as Mary hurried into the big block of offices where she was going to work. Her bus had crawled through the dense city traffic, making her a few minutes late for her very first job. She resolved to leave home earlier the next day.

5 Inside the building she had to wait once again, this time for the lift to take her up to the sixth floor. When at last she reached the door marked "J. King, Manager", she knocked rather nervously and waited. There was no answer. She tapped on the door again, but still there was no reply. From inside the next office she could hear
10 the sound of voices, so she opened the door and went in.

Although it was without doubt the same office she had been shown into when she had come for an interview with Mr King two weeks before, on that morning it looked quite different. In fact it hardly looked like an office at all. All the employees were standing
15 about, chatting and smoking. At the far end of the room a man must have just told a very funny story, for there was a loud burst of laughter just as Mary came in. For a moment she thought that they were laughing at her.

Then one of the men looked at his watch, clapped his hands
20 and said something to the others. Immediately they all went to their desks and, in the space of a few seconds, everyone was working busily. No one took any notice of Mary at all. At last she went up to the man who was sitting at the desk nearest the door and explained that this was her first day in the office. Hardly looking up from his
25 work, he told her to take a seat near him and wait for Mr King, who would arrive at any moment. Then Mary realised that the day's work in the office began just before Mr King arrived. Later she found out that he came up every morning from the country on the same train, arriving promptly in the office at 9.35, so that his staff knew precisely
30 when to start work.

1 Choose the best answer.

- a Mary hardly recognised the office she went into because
- (i) she had been there only once before
 - (ii) nobody was doing any work
 - (iii) she was still feeling very nervous
 - (iv) people were making so much noise in the office

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a How did Mary know that she was late?
- b How did Mary get to the sixth floor?
- c Whose voices could Mary hear from the next office?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

- a Was Mr King in his office when Mary knocked on the door?
- b Were the people in the office laughing at Mary?
- c Did Mr King live in the city?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a Mary resolved to leave home earlier the next day in order to
- b The office Mary was going to work in was on the sixth floor, so
- c It hardly looked like an office that morning because
- d One of the men clapped his hands and said: "....."
- e Mary had to wait for Mr King because

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a resolved (4) means

- (i) found a solution
- (iii) agreed

- (ii) thought about
- (iv) was determined

6 Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.

- a went very slowly
- c exactly

b paid any attention to

7 *Composition* Imagine that you were Mary. Describe in not more

than 90 words what you did and saw from the time you entered the office until the man told you to sit down. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 Notice this sentence:

A man *must have* just told a very funny story, for there was a loud burst of laughter.

Must + a perfect infinitive is used to indicate a very probable con-

clusion drawn from a certain situation. In this case, it is probable, almost certain, that the man had told a very funny story because everyone laughed.

Now complete these sentences by using *must* + the perfect infinitive of the verb given in brackets.

a The streets are wet. It (*rain*) in the night.

b I didn't hear anything. I (*be*) asleep.

c Mary got the job. She (*make*) a good impression.

d John promised to telephone. I wonder why he hasn't. He (*forget*).

e Someone (*leave*) the cage door open. The bird has got out.

f That's a lovely dress you're wearing. It (*cost*) a lot of money.

g Mr King is late this morning. He (*miss*) the train.

h You look pleased. You (*have*) some good news.

i I know how this book ends. I (*read*) it before.

j You (*make*) a mistake. Mr Brown doesn't live in this house.

It was dark in the attic, as Miss Manning had warned him. Weston found the small window in the roof and forced it open, thus letting in more light. He could just make out the boxes which Miss Manning had told him about.

5 "When my father died," Miss Manning had said, "his large library was sold up. His papers, and some other possessions of no great value, were stored in boxes and put up in the attic. They've been there ever since. I don't suppose the room has been opened for over ten years."

10 "What about his diaries?" asked Weston. "In one of his letters to a friend, Colonel Manning mentions that he kept a diary."

"I don't remember seeing any diaries," said Miss Manning, with a puzzled look on her face. "Of course, he may have destroyed them before his last illness. Otherwise they must be in those boxes in
15 the attic."

"I see," murmured Weston. "In that case, will you allow me to examine those boxes? If I can find the diaries, I'll be able to write a much more complete account of your father's life."

20 "Certainly you may," said Miss Manning. "You can't imagine how thrilled I am that anyone should want to write a book about father. I would have taken more care of his papers if I had known."

After searching through a number of drawers, Miss Manning found the key to the attic.

25 "You won't find it easy to see up there," she said as she handed him the key. "There's a small window in the roof, but I expect that it will be too dirty to see through."

There were about a dozen boxes in all. Weston did not know where to begin. He opened first one, then the other, but found nothing that looked like diaries. Then he decided to try the largest
30 box. It was full of papers. As he turned these over, a bundle of exercise books, tied together with string, caught his eye. On the cover of the top one were written the words "DIARY, 1935-36".

1 Choose the best answer.

a Weston wanted to find Colonel Manning's diaries because

- (i) he was interested in the colonel's private life
- (ii) they were mentioned in one of the colonel's letters
- (iii) he thought that the colonel's daughter was not taking enough

care of her father's papers

- (iv) he wanted to write as complete as possible an account of the colonel's life

2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*

- a Why was it dark in the attic?
b When were the boxes put up in the attic?
c Who was Weston?

3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*

- a Were Colonel Manning's books also put up in the attic?
b Did Miss Manning give Weston permission to look in the boxes?
c Did Miss Manning find the key to the attic quickly?

4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*

- a There was more light in the attic after
b Miss Manning looked puzzled when Weston
c Miss Manning thought that before his last illness.
d Weston wanted to find the diaries in order to
e When Weston opened the largest box, he found that

5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*

- a murmured (16) means
(i) grumbled (ii) said in a low voice
(iii) muttered (iv) admitted

6 *Find words or phrases in the passage which means much the same as the following.*

- a see the difficulty b not worth very much
c attracted his attention

7 *Composition* Imagine that you were Miss Manning. Write a letter of about 100 words to your sister, telling her about Weston's visit and how he discovered the diaries. Include appropriate details from the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 *Notice this sentence:*

He may have destroyed them before his last illness.

May + a perfect infinitive is used to indicate a possibility, usually

in the past, about which we are uncertain. In this case, Miss Manning is not sure whether her father destroyed the diaries or not.

Now complete the following sentences by using *may* + the perfect infinitive of the verb given in brackets.

- a I (*tell*) you this story before. Stop me if I have.
- b If the book isn't on the shelf, someone (*borrow*) it.
- c The man who lives in that house is an artist by the name of Long. You (*hear*) of him.
- d Let's go out in about half an hour's time. The rain (*stop*) by then.
- e I can't remember what happened to the picture. It (*give away* *).
- f She seemed to be speaking the truth but, for all I know, she (*tell*) me a lie.
- g After that we don't know what Brown did. He (*stay*) at home, as he says, or he (*go out*).
- h Then I heard something moving under the bed. Of course it..... (*be*) only a mouse.
- i If he isn't on this train, he (*decide*) not to come after all.
- j The man (*call**) Robinson. I really don't remember.

* Use the Passive form.

21 Beacon Road,
Selmore,
April 7th, 1963.

Dear Mr Fenton,

5 On May 1st we are planning to hold a dinner to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Selmore Literary Society and I have been asked by our committee to invite you to be the guest of honour on this occasion. Since you came to live in our town last year, you have always shown a great deal of interest in our activities
10 and you are without doubt our most popular speaker. We shall all be delighted as well as highly honoured if you can once again find the time to spend an evening in our company. I will send you further details as soon as I hear from you. I hope you will be able to accept this invitation.

15

Yours sincerely,
J. N. Edwards.
Honorary Secretary,
Selmore Literary Society.

20

Scott Villa,
Selmore
April 12th, 1963

Dear Mr Edwards,

Thank you for your letter of April 7th, which I am answering on behalf of my husband. Apparently you have not heard that about
25 a month ago my husband was taken seriously ill, as a result of over-work. Although he is now much better, the doctor has ordered him to take a complete rest for at least three months. As a matter of fact we are leaving for the Continent as soon as he is fit to travel and it is unlikely that we shall return to England before the end of
30 July.

In view of this, I regret that my husband is unable to accept this kind invitation to the dinner which your society is holding on May 1st. He has asked me, however, to send his very best wishes for the success of the occasion and says that he hopes to be with you
35 again in the autumn.

Yours sincerely,
Lydia Fenton.

1 Choose the best answer.

a Mrs Fenton refused the invitation on behalf of her husband because

- (i) he was seriously ill
- (ii) he was recovering from a serious illness
- (iii) he was going to have a holiday abroad
- (iv) the doctor had ordered him to stay in bed for three months

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a When was the Selmore Literary Society founded?
- b Why was Mr Fenton asked to be the guest of honour?
- c How long had Mr Fenton been ill?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

- a Had Mr Fenton lived in Selmore for a long time?
- b Had Mr Fenton attended previous meetings of the Selmore Literary Society?
- c Were the Fentons intending to stay in England that summer?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answer must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a The Selmore Literary Society was planning to have a dinner on May 1st because
- b Mr Edwards promised to send further details of the dinner as soon as
- c Mrs Fenton answered Mr Edward's letter on behalf of her husband because
- d "Your husband", the doctor told Mrs Fenton.
- e If Mr Fenton had not been taken ill, he

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a fit (28) means

- (i) suitable
- (ii) ready
- (iii) good enough
- (iv) well enough

6 Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.

- a liked by everyone
- b greatly
- c it seems (that)

7 *Composition* Imagine that you were Mr Edwards. Write a letter of about 75 words conveying to Mrs Fenton your sympathy on learning of her husband's illness.

8 *Notice these sentences:*

I *hope* you will be able to accept this invitation.

I *regret* that my husband is unable to accept. . . .

There are a number of verbs in English, such as *see, hear, like, know, understand, remember, believe, etc.*, which are rarely found in the continuous forms. These verbs denote a variety of actions or states which for the most part are involuntary.

Here are some more examples:

I *like* Mary's new dress.

John *doesn't understand* what you are saying.

They *want* to stay at home.

Other common verbs used in this way are: *seem, look (= seem), belong to, contain, matter, mean.*

Now complete the following sentences by using the correct form of the verb, Simple Present or Present Continuous.

a I (*know*) I have seen this film, but I (*not, remember*) what it is about.

b I (*think*) she (*wash*) her hair.

c you (*know*) what this word (*mean*)?

d I (*see*) you are busy. What you (*do*)?

e That policeman (*look*) as if he (*want*) us to stop.

f I (*think*) someone (*knock*) on the door.

g That coat she (*wear*) today (*belong to*) her sister.

h I (*hope*) those children (*know*) how to swim.

i anyone (*know*) what this envelope (*contain*)?

j It (*not, matter*) if they (*not, like*) it.

I7

A small crowd had gathered round the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the centre of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable so, after throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert began to move off, along with other members of the crowd.

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently lifeless body and, holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and, taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile, the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt with the money which the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over! Once again the old man let out a loud cry. Once again the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the "dead" monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again the crowd followed suit—except for Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

1 Choose the best answer.

a Robert did not throw any money into the hat the second time because

- (i) there was enough money in it already
- (ii) he had seen the monkey's tricks before
- (iii) the monkey's tricks were not very good

(iv) he knew that the monkey was not really dead

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

a What was the crowd round the entrance to the park doing?

b Why did the crowd soon begin to move off?

c What was the old man doing while the crowd threw money into his hat?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

a Did the people throw a lot of money into the hat when they thought that the monkey was dead?

b Was there much money in the hat already?

c Did the old man thank the crowd for throwing money into his hat?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

a for people to throw money into.

b The old man let out a loud cry in order to

c It was a young man who first and Then Robert and the others did likewise.

d Robert thought that with the money which the crowd had given him.

e Robert didn't think that the tricks of the new monkey

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a likewise (14) means

(i) the sensible thing

(ii) the same thing

(iii) willingly

(iv) more or less the same

6 Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.

a excited

b without moving

c holding very tight

7 *Composition* Imagine that you were Robert. Write a letter of about 100 words to a friend, explaining the trick which the old man played on the crowd. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 Notice this sentence:

The man *continued* to hold the dead monkey in his arms.

In this pattern the verb is followed by the *to*-infinitive.

Here are two more examples:

Does she *want to go to bed* early?

They were *trying hard not to laugh*.

Compare this with the pattern where the verb is followed by a gerund (see Exercise 7 on page 10):

The children *enjoy playing* in the park.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing a suitable verb from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a Don't forget the light before you go to bed.
- b The door was locked, so he tried the house through the window.
- c The man refused the policeman his name and address.
- d You promised me a newspaper when you went out shopping.
- e Mary wants either a nurse or a secretary when she leaves school.
- f When I spoke to him in English, he pretended what I was saying.
- g Tom hopes writing his letters by four o'clock.
- h Even when I have a lot of work to do, you never offer me.
- i In the end they decided by sea.
- j I meant you to the party, but I forgot.

become	help	tell
buy	invite	travel*
finish	switch off	understand*
get into		

* Use the negative form.

"Now, sir," said Inspector Robinson, drawing a chair up close to the injured man's bed and sitting down, "I hope you feel well enough to answer a few questions."

"Yes, of course," said Topham. He sat up in bed. The nurse placed another pillow behind his head and left the room.

"First of all," said the inspector, opening his notebook, "we have to establish your identity."

Topham looked astonished. "My identity? Don't you even know who I am? How long have I been lying in hospital?"

10 "Three days," the inspector told him. "But we found no papers on you at all. Whoever attacked you also stole your wallet."

"But what about my car?" asked Topham. "Surely you could have found out my identity from that?"

"Your car was stolen, too," the inspector explained patiently.
15 "So, you see, we've been completely in the dark. You were discovered on Tuesday night lying unconscious in the car park of the Sun Inn, where you had stopped for dinner that evening. That is all we know about you. Anyway, perhaps now you can give us the information we require."

20 Topham told the inspector his name and address.

"You're not married, are you, sir?" the inspector asked.

"I'm a widower," Topham said. "I've lived alone ever since my wife died three years ago. This year, as always, I went to spend my holidays by the sea. I decided to come back early because of the
25 bad weather. On my way back to London I stopped at the Sun Inn for dinner. . . ."

The inspector nodded and waited for Topham to go on.

"It was raining pretty hard when I came out of the hotel. I dashed towards the car park, where I had left my car. I had just
30 unlocked the door and was getting in when a man stepped out of the shadows and asked me for a lift to London. Before I had time to reply, he attacked me. After that I can remember nothing until I woke up in hospital."

1 Choose the best answer.

- a The inspector did not know who Topham was because
- (i) they had not caught the man who attacked him
 - (ii) his car had been stolen

- (iii) both his wallet and his car had been stolen
- (iv) he had been unconscious

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a Why did Topham look astonished?
- b Where was Topham attacked?
- c What was Topham doing when he was attacked?

3 Answer these questions, using only short form answers.

- a Was Topham willing to answer the inspector's questions?
- b Was the nurse present while the inspector questioned Topham?
- c Was Topham's wife still alive?

4 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a Inspector Robinson sat down on the chair which he
- b Topham was sitting up in bed, so the nurse
- c If Topham's car had not been stolen, the police
- d Topham dashed towards the car park because
- e ".....?" asked the man, as he stepped out of the shadows.

5 Choose the best explanation according to the context.

a in the dark (15) means

(i) at night

(ii) obscure

(iii) hidden

(iv) not knowing anything

6 Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.

a bringing near to

b make certain who a person is

c hurried

7 *Composition* Imagine that you were Inspector Robinson. Write a short report of about 90 words of what Topham told you. Give Topham's full name and address in your report but otherwise do not include anything which is not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 Notice these sentences:

I've lived alone ever *since* my wife died.

For the last ten days I've been on holiday.

Since is used to indicate the *point* of time at which the action or event began.

I have known him *since* { last week.
April.
I came to live in this town.

For is used to indicate the *period* of time over which an action or event has lasted.

She has been waiting *for* { ten minutes.
about half an hour.
more than a week.

Now write each of the following sentences twice, using either *for* or *since* with the expressions of time given in brackets.

- a The inspector has been in Topham's room (*about an hour*) (*the nurse came out*).
- b That man has been standing at the corner (*two o'clock*) (*ages*).
- c They've been married (*last Easter*) (*just eight years*).
- d It hasn't stopped raining (*over twelve hours*) (*last night*).
- e We've been at sea now (*three weeks*) (*August 15th*).
- f I've been reading *War and Peace* (*Christmas*) (*the last two months*).
- g Mr Brown hasn't spoken to his next door neighbour (*twenty years*) (*1945*).
- h John has been working in this office (*he left school*) (*nearly eighteen months*).
- i No one has lived in this house (*1865*) (*about a century*).
- j The postman hasn't brought a letter (*last week*) (*the last week*).

I9

We first became aware that something unusual was happening when one of the ship's officers came up to the Chief Engineer, who sat at our table, and spoke to him in a low voice. The Chief Engineer at once stood up and with a brief excuse, which told us nothing, left the dining-room. At first we thought that there had been an accident or that a fire had broken out on board ship, but soon the word went round that a man had been seen floating in the sea. Then we noticed that the ship had slowed down and was beginning to turn round, with rather a violent motion. Some of the passengers did not wait to finish their meal, but at once rushed up on deck. Others crowded round the portholes, making it impossible for us to eat in comfort. There was such confusion in the dining-room that we decided to join those who had gone up on deck.

There we learnt that one of the crew had seen a man in the sea some distance from the ship. He had informed the captain, who at once ordered the ship to be turned round. We were now only two hundred yards or so from the man, and a lifeboat had already been lowered into the sea. In it there were four sailors, who were sitting ready at the oars, an officer and the ship's doctor. The officer shouted an order and the sailors began to row away from the ship. By looking in the same direction as the boat was going, we were able to make out the position of the man in the water. He was clinging to a large piece of wood.

At last, after what seemed to us an age, the lifeboat reached the man and two of the sailors pulled him on board. This was not at all easy, for the sea was rather rough. Then the sailors began to row back to the ship again. The lifeboat was raised out of the water and the rescued man, wrapped in a blanket, was helped out on to the deck. Leaning on the arm of the ship's doctor, but still able to walk in spite of his terrible experience, he was led off to the ship's hospital. As he passed along the deck, everyone cheered loudly.

I *Choose the best answer.*

a The people at the writer's table decided to leave the dining-room because

- (i) the ship was turning round rather violently
- (ii) the Chief Engineer had already left

- (iii) a man had been seen floating in the sea
 (iv) they could not continue their meal in peace
- 2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*
- a Why did some of the passengers crowd round the portholes?
 b How were the people on deck able to make out where the man in the water was?
 c How did the man in the water manage to keep afloat?
- 3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*
- a Could the writer and his friends hear what the officer said to the Chief Engineer?
 b Had the lifeboat already been lowered into the sea by the time the writer and his friends came up on deck?
 c Was the rescued man carried to ship's hospital?
- 4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*
- a Some of the passengers rushed up on deck before
 b The writer and his friends left their table because
 c The captain ordered the ship to be turned round so that
 d The sailors in the lifeboat began to row as soon as
 e The sea was rather rough, so
- 5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*
- a became aware (1) means
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| (i) were frightened | (ii) knew |
| (iii) imagined | (iv) decided |
- 6 *Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.*
- a people began to tell one another b disorder
 c a long time
- 7 *Composition* Imagine that you were a man in the sea. Describe in not more than 100 words what happened from the time you saw the ship begin to slow down until you were taken on board. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

- 8 In the passage there are several examples of the use of the Passive. Study these and then complete the following sentences by putting the verb in brackets into an appropriate tense in the Passive.
- a The man who (*rescue*) had been in the sea for ten hours.
 - b It always rains when the windows just (*clean*).
 - c The last time he (*see*) he was wearing a grey suit.
 - d I'm sure the letter won't arrive in time unless it (*send*) by air.
 - e It won't be safe to use these stairs until they (*repair*).
 - f Make sure the door (*lock*) before you go to bed.
 - g You (*stop*) by a policeman if you try to cross the road now.
 - h They wouldn't have got ill if the water (*boil*).
 - i The grass looks as if it (*not, cut*) for years.
 - j His book fell into the river and (*lose*) for ever.

CICP

I left my friend's house shortly after seven. It was still too early for me to have my evening meal, so I walked along the seafront for about an hour until I began to feel hungry. By that time I was not far from a favourite restaurant of mine, where I often went to eat two or three times a week. I knew the owner well and frequently complimented him on his excellent cooking.

I went into the restaurant, which was already crowded, and ordered my meal. While I was waiting for the soup to arrive, I looked around to see if I knew anyone in the restaurant. It was then that I noticed that a man sitting at a corner table near the door kept glancing in my direction, as if he knew me. I certainly did not know him, for I never forget a face. The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending to read, though all the while I could see that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my soup, the man was clearly puzzled by the familiar way in which the waiter and I addressed each other. He became even more puzzled as time went on and it grew more and more obvious that I was well known in the restaurant. Eventually he got up and went into the kitchen. After a few minutes he came out again, paid his bill and left without another glance in my direction.

When I had finished and was about to pay my bill, I called the owner of the restaurant over and asked him what the man had wanted. The owner was a little embarrassed by my question and at first did not want to tell me. I insisted. "Well," he said, "that man was a detective." "Really?" I said, considerably surprised. "He was certainly very interested in me. But why?" "He followed you here because he thought you were a man he was looking for," the owner of the restaurant said. "When he came into the kitchen, he showed me a photograph of the wanted man. He certainly looked like you! Of course, since we know you here, I was able to convince him that he had made a mistake." "It's lucky I came to a restaurant where I am known," I said, "otherwise I might have been arrested!"

1 Choose the best answer.

- a The man at the corner table kept looking at the writer because
- he was bored with reading his newspaper
 - he thought that the writer was someone wanted by the police

- (iii) he was afraid that the writer might run away
 - (iv) he thought he recognised the writer
- 2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*
- a At what time did the writer go to the restaurant?
 - b What was the food at the restaurant like?
 - c Why was the writer sure that he did not know the man at the corner table?
- 3 *Answer these questions, using only short form answers.*
- a Did the detective look at the writer after he came out of the kitchen?
 - b Had the writer already paid his bill when he called the owner of the restaurant over?
 - c Was the detective following the wrong man?
- 4 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*
- a The writer walked along the seafront for about an hour because ...
 - b The detective was puzzled by the fact that
 - c The writer insisted that the restaurant owner should tell him
 - d The detective, which he showed to the owner of the restaurant.
 - e The detective didn't arrest the writer because
- 5 *Choose the best explanation according to the context.*
- a *keeping an eye on* (14) means
 - (i) watching
 - (ii) looking at
 - (iii) glancing at
 - (iv) looking in the direction of
- 6 *Find words or phrases in the passage which mean much the same as the following.*
- a expressed approval of
 - b in the end
 - c make someone believe
- 7 *Composition* Imagine that you were the detective. Describe in not more than 90 words what happened from the time you followed the man into the restaurant until you paid your bill and left. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

8 Notice this sentence:

He *had* a newspaper *open* in front of him.

In this pattern—verb + direct object + adjective—the adjective is used predicatively and follows the object of the verb. Used in this way, the adjective frequently denotes a state which has been caused by the verbal action.

She opened the cage door and *set* the bird *free*.

Now complete the following sentences with an appropriate verb + adjective from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a He spoke slowly and emphatically in order to himself
- b When I opened my suitcase, I it I'd been robbed!
- c Don't your eyes by reading too late.
- d Three spoonfuls of sugar? You your tea
- e Why did they the door? I liked the old colour.
- f You'll yourself if you eat all those sweets.
- g She has six blankets on her bed in winter, but she still can't herself
- h We've used plenty of soap and hot water, but we still haven't managed to the carpet
- i You may have to the drawer I think I've lost the key.
- j When the dentist tells me to my mouth, I always my eyes as well!

break...open

find...empty

keep...warm

like...sweet

make...clear

make...sick

make...tired

open...wide

paint...red

shut...tight

wash...clean

One summer evening I was sitting by the open window, reading a good but rather frightening mystery story. After a time it became too dark for me to read easily, so I put my book down and got up to switch on the light. I was just about to draw the curtains as well
 5 when I heard a loud cry of "Help! Help!" It seemed to come from the trees at the end of the garden. I looked out but it was now too dark to see anything clearly. Almost immediately I heard the cry again. It sounded like a child, although I could not imagine how anybody could need help in our garden, unless one of the boys
 10 of the neighbourhood had climbed a tree and could not get down.

I decided, however, that I ought to go out and have a look in the garden, just in case someone was in trouble. I took the torch which we keep for going down into the cellar, where there is no electric light, and picked up a strong walking stick, thinking that
 15 this might come in useful, too. Armed with these, I went out into the garden. Once again I heard the cry. There was no doubt that it came from the trees at the end of the garden. "Who's there?" I called out as I walked, rather nervously, down the path that led to the trees. But there was no answer. With the help of my torch
 20 I examined the whole of that part of the garden and the lower branches of the trees. There was no sign of anybody or anything. I came to the conclusion that someone was playing a rather silly joke on me.

Still feeling rather puzzled, I went back to the house and put
 25 away the torch and the stick. I had just sat down and begun to read my book again when I was startled by the cry of "Help! Help!", this time from right behind my shoulder. I dropped my book and jumped up. There, sitting on top of the mantelpiece, was a large green and red bird. It was a parrot! While I was out in the
 30 garden, the bird must have seen the light in my room and flown in through the open window.

1 Give the phrases or sentences in the passage which indicate the following.

- a The writer did not draw the curtains.
- b The writer had some idea of where the cry of "Help!" came from.
- c The writer used the torch which he took with him into the garden.
- d The writer did not find anyone in the garden.

- e The parrot cried "Help!" soon after the writer came back to his room.
- 2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.
- Why did the writer go out into the garden?
 - What did the writer arm himself with before he went out?
 - Why did the writer think that someone was playing a rather silly joke on him?
 - How many times did the writer hear the cry of "Help! Help!"?
- 3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.
- The writer switched on the light because
 - The writer thought: "Perhaps one of the boys of the neighbourhood"
 - The writer kept a torch in the house in case, where
 - No sooner than he was startled by the cry of "Help! Help!"
 - If the curtains had been drawn, the parrot
- 4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: neighbourhood (10); in trouble (12); called out (18); examined (20); puzzled (24); startled (26).
- 5 *Composition* Imagine that you were a friend of the writer of this passage. Write one paragraph, of 120 words, to form part of a longer letter written to a friend, in which you relate the episode of the parrot. Begin your paragraph: "By the way, I must tell you about a very funny thing that happened to a friend of mine the other day." Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.
- 6 *Notice this sentence:*
It became *too dark for me to read.*
This pattern is made up of too + adjective or adverb + for + (pro)noun + to-infinitive. The infinitive expresses consequence. Here is another example:
He ran *too fast for us to catch him.*
Now combine the following pairs of sentences to form one sentence. Follow this model:

The window was very small. He could not get through it.
The window was too small for him to get through. (Notice that *it* is omitted.)

- a The suitcase was very heavy. She couldn't carry it.
- b These shoes are very small. I can't wear them.
- c The sea was very rough. We couldn't go swimming.
- d That ice looks very thin. You can't walk on it.
- e He was speaking very quickly. We couldn't catch what he said.
- f The postman came very late. We didn't get our letters.
- g It's very early. The children can't go to bed yet.
- h The soup is very hot. I can't drink it.
- i The man was very far away. We couldn't see his face clearly.
- j The window was very dirty. No one could see through it.

54 Manville Road,
Muswell Hill,
London, N.10.
May 25th, 1983.

5 Dear Mr Ratcliffe,

John Smith is such a common name that I had better remind you where we met. It was at your daughter's wedding last year. Her husband David is a very old friend of mine—in fact, we were at school together—and I came up from London for the occasion. You and I had quite a long chat at the reception and I told you a great deal about my work as a journalist here in London. You said that I should get in touch with you if I ever decided to come back to Durham.

15 At that time I had every intention of remaining in London, but since then I have changed my mind and I am now very much inclined to come back to work in my native town. My problem is this: I have been away now for so long (since 1976, in fact) that I have very few contacts in Durham. That is why I am writing to you now. I should really be most grateful if you could put me in touch with
20 anyone who could help or advise me. But please don't put yourself to a lot of trouble on my behalf. My best wishes to you and your wife.

Yours sincerely,
John Smith.

25

Haven Villa,
Finch Road,
Durham.
May 29th, 1983.

Dear John,

30 Of course I haven't forgotten you. I remembered who you were as soon as I saw the signature at the foot of the letter. By a strange coincidence, my wife and I were talking about you only the other day. You see, last week I had lunch with a friend of mine who is the editor of the *Durham Weekly Press*. He was rather worried because
35 he is just about to lose one of his top journalists and so far he has

not been able to find anyone to replace him. He wants someone with wide experience and preferably someone who was born and brought up here. Believe me—and I am not flattering you—I immediately thought of you. I didn't in fact mention your name at the time
40 because last year you seemed so determined to stay in London. My wife thought that I should write to you, just in case you might be interested, but I still hadn't made up my mind to do so when your letter arrived. I rang my friend up at once and he said he would write to you the next day. You may have already heard from him.
45 This is really good news. May I say how glad I am that you have decided to come back to Durham? I look forward very much to meeting you again. My wife and I both send our best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
Bill Ratcliffe.

- 1 Give the phrases or sentences in the passage which indicate the following.
 - a John Smith was not sure that Mr Ratcliffe would remember him.
 - b John Smith was born in Durham.
 - c John Smith did not know many people in Durham who could help him.
 - d There was the possibility of a job for John Smith on the *Durham Weekly Press*.
 - e Mr Ratcliffe spoke to his friend about John Smith as soon as he got the letter.

- 2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.
 - a Why had John Smith been invited to the wedding of Mr Ratcliffe's daughter?
 - b How long had John Smith been working in London?
 - c What did John Smith ask Mr Ratcliffe to do for him?
 - d What kind of journalist was the editor of the *Durham Weekly Press* looking for?

- 3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.
 - a "Get in touch with me," Mr Ratcliffe told John Smith, "if"
 - b John Smith asked Mr Ratcliffe on his behalf.
 - c Mr Ratcliffe thought that John wanted to stay in London, so
 - d As soon as John's letter arrived,
 - e ".....," the editor said, when Mr Ratcliffe rang him up.

4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: problem (16); on my behalf (21); top (35); wide (37); brought up (37-38); flattering (38).

5 *Composition* Imagine that you were the editor of the *Durham Weekly Press*. Write a brief letter of not more than 100 words to John Smith, mentioning how you had heard his name and inviting him to come to Durham for an interview.

6 *Notice this sentence:*

John Smith is *such* a common name *that I had better remind you . . .* The clause of result is introduced by *that*, though this is often omitted in spoken English. With an adverb, or when the adjective stands alone, *so* is used instead of *such*:

The name of John Smith is *so common that . . .*

Now combine the following pairs of sentences to form a clause of result, following these models:

It was a wet day. He could not go out.

It was such a wet day (that) he could not go out.

I was tired. I could not walk any further.

I was so tired (that) I could not walk any further.

a The book was dull. Tom couldn't finish it.

b It's a difficult examination. Hardly anyone passes it.

c This is good soup. I think I'll have some more.

d He looked ill. It was hard to recognise him.

e It was a foggy evening. We decided to stay indoors.

f These flowers are cheap. I think I'll buy some more.

g The road is bad. Hardly anyone uses it nowadays.

h He's torn a big hole in his trousers. His mother won't be able to mend them.

i Everybody was quiet. I thought they had all gone to sleep.

j Mary got up late. She nearly missed the train.

After a hasty breakfast in the station restaurant, Peter set about the task of finding a room where he could live for the next few months. He knew exactly what he wanted: a room which was not too small, nor so large that it would be difficult to heat in winter. It had to be clean and comfortable too but, above all, it had to be quiet, with a view that did not look directly on to the street. In the newspaper he had brought from the bookstall there were very few advertisements for rooms to let. But, as he glanced down the page, a notice in bold capital letters caught his eye.

10

BOLTON'S ACCOMMODATION AGENCY
Flats and Rooms to Let

This seemed promising, so he made a note of the address and set off in search of the agency. He found it in a narrow street just off the main road. The woman at the desk gave him a bright smile as he entered and, after he had explained what sort of room he was looking for, gave him for the small fee of two pounds a list of about half a dozen landladies who had rooms to let.

At the first house Peter tried, the landlady, who looked about seventy years old, was so deaf that he had to shout to make her hear. When at last she understood, she shook her head and told him that she no longer let rooms. At the second house on the list all the rooms were taken. At the third the landlady was not at home. Peter was beginning to feel less hopeful, when he noticed that there was a telephone number after one of the addresses on the list. To save time, therefore, Peter rang up the landlady and enquired if she had a room to let. He was pleasantly relieved to hear that she had one vacant. He hurried round to the house, which stood well back from the road in a pleasant avenue. The room he was shown lay at the back of the house, overlooking a garden full of flowers and bushes. He noted, too, with satisfaction, that there was a large table in the room, where he could spread out his books and work in comfort. Furthermore, the rent was moderate. It was just what he was looking for. Without hesitation he told the landlady that he would take the room, paid a week's rent in advance and went back to the station to get his luggage.

- 1 Give the phrases or sentences in the passage which indicate the following.
- Peter did not want a room at the front of the house.
 - He thought that it was worthwhile going to the accommodation agency.
 - The agency was quite near the main road.
 - Peter had to pay for the list of landlords which he got at the agency.
 - There were no rooms vacant at the second house on Peter's list.
- 2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.
- At what time of day did Peter begin looking for his room?
 - Why did the notice in the newspaper catch his eye?
 - What made Peter begin to lose hope?
 - Why did Peter take the room at the last house without hesitation?
- 3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.
- Peter had to pay five shillings for
 - It was only by shouting that Peter
 - Peter saved time by
 - When Peter was shown the room, he was pleased to see that
 - Peter left his luggage at the station while
- 4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: above all (5); glanced (8); caught his eye (9); well back (28); overlooking (29); moderate (32).
- 5 *Composition* Imagine that you were Peter. Describe in not more than 100 words what you did from the time you saw the notice in the newspaper until you reached the fourth house. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.
- 6 Notice in these sentences that the defining relative pronoun, the object of the verb, has been omitted:
- In the newspaper [that] Peter had bought . . .
At the first house [that] Peter tried . . .
- Compare this with Exercise 6 on page 73.

Now complete the following sentences to form one sentence, omitting the relative pronoun as in the models above. The key word around which the sentence can be built is given for you.

- a I bought some red wine. It tasted like ink.
The red wine
- b He made a promise. He didn't keep it.
..... the promise
- c You heard a noise. It must have been the wind.
The noise
- d I waved to a man just now. He's my bank manager.
The man
- e We saw an actor on TV last night. What's his name?
..... of the actor
- f You lent me a pen. I'm afraid I've lost it.
..... the pen
- g He tells jokes. We don't like them.
..... the jokes
- h You wrote a letter. It never arrived.
The letter
- i John sent Mary some flowers. She liked them.
..... the flowers
- j She met a man at a dance. She fell in love with him.
..... a man

Tom was rather looking forward to his first journey by Tube, as the underground railway in London is called. He had heard a great deal about it from his friends who had already been to England. They all advised him not to travel alone the first time. But Tom
5 is the kind of person who never listens to anyone's advice. It is not surprising, therefore, that his first journey by Tube was not a great success.

Tom entered the station shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. This is a bad time to travel in London, both by bus and
10 train, because crowds of people go home from work at this hour. He had to join a long queue of people who were waiting for tickets. When at last his turn came, he had some difficulty in making the man understand the name of the station he wanted to go to. The people in the queue behind him began to grumble impatiently at the delay.
15 However, he got the right ticket in the end and, by asking several people the way, he also found the right platform. This was packed tight with people. He did not manage to get on the first train, but he was able to move nearer the edge of the platform so as to be in a better position to get on the next one. When this came in,
20 emerging from the tunnel with a terrifying roar, Tom was swept forward on to the train by the rush of people from behind. The doors closed and the train moved off before he was able to get his breath back. He was unable to see the names of the stations where the train stopped, but he had taken the precaution of counting the number of
25 stops so that he knew exactly where to get off. His station was the sixth along the line.

When the train reached the sixth station, Tom got off, feeling relieved that his journey had been so easy. But he was alarmed to see that he had got off at a station that he had never heard of! He
30 did not know what to do. He explained his difficulty to a man who was standing on the platform. With a look of amusement on his face the man told Tom that he had travelled on a train going in the wrong direction.

- 1 Give the phrases or sentences in the passage which indicate the following.
- a It is a waste of time telling Tom what to do.
 - b Tom was not the only person who was waiting to buy a ticket.
 - c The platform was crowded.
 - d The train made a lot of noise as it came out of the tunnel.
 - e Tom thought at first that he had arrived at the right station without any difficulty.

- 2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a Why does the writer say that Tom's first journey by Tube was not a great success?
- b Why did the people in the queue behind Tom begin to grumble?
- c How did Tom know where to get off the train?
- d What made Tom realise that he had got off at the wrong station?

- 3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a All Tom's friends advised him: "....."
- b Tom had to ask several people the way in order to
- c Tom was in a better position to get on the second train because
- d Tom was out of breath when he got on the train because
- e ".....," the man on the platform told Tom.

- 4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: is called (2); shortly (8); queue (11); grumble (14); emerging (20); swept (20).

- 5 *Composition* Imagine that you were Tom. Write a letter about 100 words long relating what happened to you the first time you travelled by Tube. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

- 6 Notice how the to-infinitive is used in this sentence:

He knew exactly *where to get off*.

This means: *where he had to get off*. The to-infinitive used after one of the conjunctives *how, where, what, when, whose, etc.*, usually contains the idea of obligation or desirability. Here are two more examples:

25

She didn't know *where to put it* (i.e. where she ought to put it).
He asked us *how to do it* (i.e. the right way to do it).

Now complete the following sentences by selecting a suitable verb from the list given at the foot of the passage.

- a Let's ask that policeman over there how the station.
- b She's still trying to make up her mind which dress for the party.
- c He's lost his pen and doesn't know where it.
- d Have you been told which flowers ?
- e Keep your eyes closed. I'll tell you when them.
- f The boy has climbed on to the roof and doesn't know how
- g I've been trying to find out where a new umbrella.
- h Do you mind telling me how this word ?
- i She's gone already. No one told her how long
- j They haven't decided yet whose car

buy	open	travel in
get down	pick	wait
get to	pronounce	wear
look for		

When I got to the airport, I learnt that the plane from Cairo, on which my brother was travelling, had been delayed at Paris with engine trouble and was expected to be about an hour late. As a rule I can pass the time quite happily, watching the planes land and take off, but that evening I had a headache, which I thought that the noise of the engines might make worse. I decided, therefore, to walk around to make the time pass quickly.

First of all I went back to the place where I had left my car to make sure that all the doors were locked. The walk in the fresh air did me good, for I felt slightly better as I entered the main airport building again. I made my way to the restaurant, where I ordered a cup of black coffee. As I stood drinking this at the counter, I studied the faces of the people around me. Some passengers were obviously anxious about the time, and kept looking at their watches; others checked to see that they had tickets, passports and money. Where there was a group of people, it was easy to tell which one was about to leave. He was the object of everyone's attention and looked either very happy or very sad at the thought of departure. There was one woman who burst into tears as she said goodbye to the relatives or friends who had come to see her off.

When I had finished my coffee, I went along to the bookstall, where I bought a couple of magazines, both of them about travel, which would help to make the time pass pleasantly. Then I went into one of the waiting-rooms and made myself comfortable in a big armchair. I had hardly had time to open one of my magazines when someone came up and put his hand on my shoulder. It was an old friend, who was just about to leave on a business trip to South America. Since we had not seen each other for a long time, we found plenty to talk about until the arrival of my brother's plane from Paris was announced.

- 1 Give the phrases or sentences in the passage which indicate the following.
- The plane from Cairo had not arrived.
 - The writer usually enjoyed watching the planes land and take off.
 - The writer showed some interest in the people around him in the restaurant.
 - The writer did not have time to read his magazines.
 - The writer's friend had not come to see someone off.

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a Why did the writer go to the airport?
- b Why didn't the writer want to watch the planes landing and taking off?
- c How could you tell, according to the writer, which person in a group was about to leave?
- d Where was the writer when his friend found him?

3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a The walk in the fresh air as far as did the writer good.
- b The writer went to the restaurant for, which he drank
- c You could tell that some people were anxious about the time from the way
- d Both the magazines which were about travel.
- e It was a long time since, so they had

4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: as a rule (3-4); slightly (10); made my way (11); object of everyone's attention (17-18); to see off (20); old (27).

5 *Composition* Imagine that you had gone to the railway station to meet an old friend arriving from some distant city and found that the train had been delayed. Write a short composition of about 150 words relating some of the things you did to pass the time until your friend's train arrived.

6 In the passage there are some examples of non-defining relative clauses.

... I had a headache, which I thought that the noise of the engines might make worse.

Other examples may be found in lines 2, 23 and 27. You should notice that (i) these clauses are always preceded by a comma; (ii) even where the non-defining relative is the object of the verb, it cannot be omitted to form a contact clause.

Compare this with Exercise 6 on page 67.

Now combine the following pairs of sentences to form one sentence, following the model given below.

Mr Smith died last week. He used to live next door to us.

Mr Smith, who used to live next door to us, died last week.

- a This book is worth five pounds. I paid only two shillings for it.
- b The Liverpool express was late. It should have arrived at 3.15.
- c The last speaker made a good speech. He had never spoken in public before.
- d He grows a lot of flowers in his garden. He sells most of them.
- e This author is now very popular. No one read him twenty years ago.
- f I can't understand why Tom doesn't wear glasses. He is very short-sighted.
- g His evidence was proved to be false. No one doubted it at the time.
- h The lorry crashed into a house. It was carrying a heavy load.
- i A distant relative has just left me a lot of money. I never actually met him while he was alive.
- j My son starts school in September. He will be five years old next month.

The silence of the Reference Library was broken only by an occasional cough and now and then by the scarcely audible sound of pages being turned over. There were about twenty people in the room, most of them with their heads bent over their books. The assistant librarian who was in charge of the room sat at a desk in one corner. She glanced at Phillip as he came in, then went on with her work.

Phillip had not been to this part of the library before. He walked around the room almost on tiptoe, afraid of disturbing the industrious readers with his heavy shoes. The shelves were filled with thick volumes: dictionaries in many languages, encyclopaedias, atlases, biographies and other works of reference. He found nothing that was likely to interest him, until he came to a small section on photography, which was one of his hobbies. The books in this section were on a high shelf out of his reach, so he had to fetch a small ladder in order to get one down. Unfortunately, as he was climbing down the ladder, the book he had chosen slipped from his grasp and fell to the floor with a loud crash. Twenty pairs of eyes looked up at him simultaneously annoyed by this unaccustomed disturbance. Phillip felt himself go red as he picked up his book, which did not seem to have been damaged by its fall.

He had just sat down when he found the young lady assistant standing alongside him. "You must be more careful when you are handling these books," she said severely. Satisfied that she had done her duty, she turned to go back to her desk. Then a sudden thought struck her. "By the way, how old are you?" she asked Phillip. "Thirteen," he told her. "You're not allowed in here under the age of fourteen, you know," the assistant said. "Didn't you see the notice on the door?" Phillip shook his head. He expected the assistant to ask him to leave. Instead, in a more kindly tone, she said: "Well, never mind. But make sure that you don't disturb the other readers again, otherwise I shall have to ask you to leave."

1 Say whether the following statements are true or false and give the phrases or sentences which indicate this.

a There was a lot of noise in the Reference Library.

b The assistant did not take much notice of Phillip when he came in.

- c Phillip knew the Reference Library well.
 d Phillip was not interested in photography.
 e The assistant nearly forgot to ask Phillip how old he was.
- 2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.
- a How did Phillip try to avoid disturbing the readers in the Reference Library?
 b Where were the books on photography kept?
 c What made Phillip go red?
 d Why did Phillip expect the assistant librarian to ask him to leave?
- 3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.
- a Most of the books on the shelves, such as, did not interest Phillip.
 b Phillip would not have disturbed the readers if
- c The book was not damaged.
 d The assistant librarian told Phillip severely to
- e Phillip did not know that he was too young to use the Reference Library because
- 4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: scarcely audible (2); industrious (9); atlases (11); grasp (18); simultaneously (19); never mind (31).
- 5 *Composition* Imagine that you were the assistant librarian. Describe in not more than 90 words what you did and said from the time Phillip dropped the book until you warned him not to disturb the other readers again. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

6 Notice this sentence:

Phillip felt himself *go red*.

In this sentence the verb *go* is followed by an adjective.

Here are some more examples:

As we climbed higher, it *became colder*.

She *looks* remarkably *young*.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing a suitable verb and adjective from the list given at the foot of the exercise. The verb

must also be put into the correct form. Notice which verbs are used in this way.

- a It must be quite late. It is already beginning to
- b John seriously and had to be taken to hospital.
- c I'm surprised you * after working so hard.
- d The teacher asked the class to while he went out of the classroom.
- e I wonder what she's cooking. It certainly
- f Your daughter much since I last saw her.
- g She forgot to put the milk in the refrigerator, so it
- h Mr Brown had to come back early from his holiday because he of money.
- i I didn't recognise him in uniform. He quite
- j He wanted to be an actor—and now his wish

come true	go bad	look different
fall ill	grow taller	run short
feel tired	keep quiet	smell good
get dark		

* Use the negative form.

After lunch, without waiting to get permission from their parents, the two boys set off to explore the part of the beach which lay beyond the headland. They persuaded their young sister to stay behind, saying that the long walk would be too tiring for her. Once they
5 had passed beyond the headland, the beach stretched away endlessly in front of them. It was like discovering a new world. And what exciting things there were to do! There were damp, dark caves to explore, in each of which they half expected to come across smugglers hiding; there were innumerable pools among the rocks,
10 full of small fish and other sea-creatures; and, scattered along the beach, there were all those strange, yet commonplace, objects which are washed up and left by the tide.

The afternoon passed quickly and the sun was already beginning to go down when the two boys reluctantly decided to turn back and
15 make their way homewards. Long before they reached the headland, however, they could see that the tide had come in so far that they were now cut off from the other part of the beach. They looked at each other in dismay. It was useless to go on, since clearly there was no way of getting beyond the headland. If, on the other hand
20 they went back the way they had just come, the tide would come in long before they reached the end of the beach. Their only chance of escape was to find a way up the cliff, which in some places was not very steep. At least they might be able to climb high enough to be out of reach of the waves, which were coming closer all the time.

25 In less than ten minutes they found a narrow path which seemed to lead all the way to the cliff top. But their troubles were not yet over. Halfway up, the path was blocked by a large rock, which they could not climb over. The two boys at once began shouting at the
30 top of their voices, hoping that someone walking along the cliff top might hear them. They were both surprised, however, when their father's face appeared over the top of the rock. He told them not to move until he came back. In a short while he reappeared with two policemen, one of whom climbed down a rope which was lowered
35 over the rock. The two boys were then pulled up to safety. At the top of the cliff they found their anxious mother and, with her, their young sister. She had told her parents where they had gone and thus saved them from spending a wet night on the cliff.

1 Say whether the following statements are true or false and give the phrases or sentences which indicate this.

- a The boys knew this part of the beach well.
- b The boys did not want to go home.
- c Having considered both going on and turning back, the boys decided that they had to climb the cliff.
- d The boys did not shout very loud.
- e The boys' father climbed down to rescue them.

2 Answer the following questions briefly, using your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a How did the two boys spend their time on the beach?
- b Why did the two boys look at each other in dismay?
- c Why couldn't the two boys get to the top of the cliff?
- d How did their parents know where to look for the two boys?

3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a ".....," the two boys said to their young sister. "....."
- b While the two boys were exploring the beach beyond the headland, the tide
- c "If we go back the way we've just come," the two boys thought, "the tide"
- d If the path had not been blocked by a rock, the two boys
- e ".....," the boys' father told them.

4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: come across (8); innumerable (9); commonplace (11); closer (24); reappeared (33); anxious (36).

5 *Composition* Imagine that you were one of the boys trapped on the beach. Describe in not more than 100 words what you did from the time you were cut off by the tide until you finally reached the top of the cliff. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

6 Notice this sentence:

They persuaded their young sister to stay behind.

The sentence pattern here is made up of a verb + direct object (a noun or pronoun) + *to*-infinitive. Here are two more examples:

The landlady *asked me to pay* a week's rent in advance.

The teacher *told the class not to make* so much noise.

Now complete the following sentences by (i) supplying a suitable noun or pronoun object; (ii) choosing an appropriate verb from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a We never expected his temper.
- b Perhaps this will help your mind.
- c Will you remind the door before I go to bed?
- d The Smiths have invited a week-end with them.
- e I hope you told our luggage in a first-class compartment.
- f Of course you feel sick! We warned* all the ice-cream.
- g I want these instructions carefully.
- h Why did you advise that old car?
- i Mrs Roberts has been trying to persuade the garden.
- j The teacher didn't allow a dictionary.

buy	lose	read
dig	make up	spend
eat	put	use
lock		

* Use the negative form.

The manager waved his hand towards the chair on the other side of the desk and told Henry to take a seat. "I'm waiting for a long-distance call from Manchester," he explained. The telephone rang just as he spoke. The manager picked up the receiver and for some
5 minutes spoke rapidly and impatiently into the telephone. Henry waited, rather regretting that his interview, which he had been dreading for days, had not begun at once. When at last the manager had finished, a secretary came in with a pile of letters. "I really won't keep you waiting much longer," said the manager apologetically,
10 as he picked up the first letter and began to read it. "But these have to catch the next post."

Henry passed the time by examining the manager's office in some detail. On his right there was a large window, heavily curtained, with a view of the factory yard. Henry could see two workmen
15 pushing a trolley across it towards a shed at the far end. Close to the window there were three chairs, arranged around a long, low table, on which stood a jug of water and some glasses. To Henry's left there was a bookcase, which covered the greater part of one wall. The shelves were empty except for a dozen or so reference books, a
20 pile of technical journals, which looked as if they might at any moment slip off the shelf and fall to the ground, and on the top shelf, standing by itself and looking rather out of place in the manager's office, a child's plastic toy. Henry could not help wondering how it came to be there.

25 The most impressive piece of furniture in the room was the manager's desk. Everything on its spacious polished top was arranged with great neatness. On either side of the desk there were two metal trays, one marked IN, the other marked OUT. In the latter tray the manager dropped the letters which he had just signed.

30 Henry had finished his survey of the room when the manager signed the last letter and tossed it into the tray on his right. "That's the lot," he said, as he rang the bell for his secretary to come in and take the letters away. Then he took off his glasses and rubbed his eyes. "Now let me see," he said. "You've come about our
35 advertisement for a clerk in the accounts section, haven't you?" Henry nodded. His interview had begun.

1 *Say whether the following statements are true or false and give the phrases or sentences which indicate this.*

- a Henry would have liked his interview to begin at once.
- b The secretary waited in the room while the manager signed the letters.
- c The technical journals were very carefully arranged on the top shelf.
- d The manager's desk was very tidy.
- e The manager had no idea what job Henry had come for.

2 *Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.*

- a How did the manager show Henry where to sit?
- b Why did the manager want to sign the letters before he interviewed Henry?
- c What was happening in the factory yard when Henry looked out of the window?
- d Where did the manager put the letters he had signed?

3 *Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.*

- a The telephone rang just as the manager was explaining that
- b The manager apologised for
- c The bookcase was so large that
- d because he wanted her to take away the letters which
- e Henry nodded when the manager asked him whether

4 *Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: long-distance call (2-3); rapidly (5); dreading (7); reference books (19); spacious (26); latter (29).*

5 *Composition* Imagine that you were Henry. Describe in not more than 100 words what you did from the time you came into the room until your interview began. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

6 *Notice this sentence:*

Henry could see two men *pushing* a trolley.

In this pattern the verb of perception (*see, hear, notice, etc.*) is followed by an object (noun or pronoun) + the present participle.

The present participle indicates that we are interested in the continuous nature of the event which is being perceived. Compare this with the pattern used in Exercise 7 on pages 22-3:

Henry *saw* two men *push* the trolley.

Here the interest is in the completed action.

The object + participle pattern is also used with verbs like *find*, *keep* and *catch*, as in lines 8-9:

I won't *keep* you *waiting* much longer.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing a suitable verb from the list given at the foot of the exercise.

- a I can hear someone up the stairs.
- b We saw several people in the lake.
- c I think I can smell something in the kitchen.
- d He noticed a letter on the floor just as he was opening the front door.
- e The children watched their mother a cake.
- f Just look at that cat ... the birds.
- g The manager kept Henry until he had finished signing all the letters.
- h Can you imagine him the part of Hamlet?
- i The librarian caught a boy books from the library.
- j I found them already dinner when I arrived.

burn	lie	steal
chase	make	swim
come	play	wait
have		

The party began shortly after nine. Mr Wood, who lived in the flat below, sighed to himself as he heard the first signs: the steady tramp of feet on the stairs; the sound of excited voices as the guests greeted one another; and the noise of the gramophone, which was turned full on. Luckily Mr Wood had brought some work home from the office, with which he occupied himself for a couple of hours, thus managing to ignore with some success the party which was going on over his head. But by eleven o'clock he felt tired and was ready to go to bed, though from his experience of previous parties he knew that it was useless trying to get to sleep. He undressed and lay for a while on the bed, trying to read, but the noise from the room directly above his head did not allow him to concentrate on what he was reading. He found himself reading the same page over and over again. He then switched off the light and buried his head in the pillow, in a desperate effort to go to sleep. But even so he could not shut out the noise. Finally, after what seemed hours, he switched on the light and looked at his watch: it was just after midnight.

By now his patience was quite exhausted. He leapt out of bed and, putting a dressing-gown over his pyjamas, marched resolutely up the stairs to his neighbour's flat. He rang the bell several times, but the door remained closed in his face. This did not improve his temper. Just then one of the guests came out and went off down the stairs, leaving the door open. Mr Wood went in. In spite of his odd dress, no one took any notice of him. Then he caught sight of the owner of the flat and managed to attract his attention. The man, whose name was Black, came across the room, smiling cheerfully, and before Mr. Wood could open his mouth to complain, said: "My dear fellow, come in and join us. I know our parties must bother you. I meant to send you an invitation." Mr Wood's ill-humour vanished at once. "I'd better go and get properly dressed," he said. As Mr Wood left the room, Black turned to one of the guests and said: "As soon as I set eyes on him, I knew he'd come to make trouble. That's why I asked him to join us. Did you see how pleased he was? He went off at once to get changed. What a pity the party's nearly over!"

1 Say whether the following statements are true or false and give the phrases or sentences which indicate this.

a The gramophone was very noisy.

b This was not the first time that there had been a party of this kind in the flat above.

c Mr Wood did not even try to get to sleep.

d Mr Wood was angry when he went upstairs to complain.

e Mr Wood was pleased to be invited to the party.

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

a How did Mr Wood manage to ignore the noise of the party until he went to bed?

b How long had the party been going on when Mr Wood went to complain?

c In what way was Mr Wood's dress odd?

d Why did Mr Wood's ill-humour suddenly vanish?

3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

a The noise from the room directly over Mr Wood's head prevented him

b Although Mr Wood buried his head in the pillow,

c Although Mr Wood rang the doorbell several times, no one

d The guest who came out of the flat, so Mr Wood was able to get in.

e Mr Wood said that before he joined the party.

4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: steady (2); ignore (7); for a while (11); resolutely (20); bother (30); set eyes on (33).

5 *Composition* Imagine that you were Mr Wood. Describe in not more than 100 words what you did from the time you leapt out of bed until you went back to your flat to change your clothes. Do not include any ideas which are not in the passage. Use your own words as far as possible.

6 Notice this sentence:

By now his patience was quite exhausted.

Here the meaning of *quite* is *completely*. Compare this with Exercise 7 on page 16, where *quite* = *fairly* or *rather*.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing a suitable word or phrase from the list given at the foot of the exercise. Notice the different ways in which *quite* is used.

- a We thought he was going to win the game. We were quite
He lost.
- b Could you say that again, please? I didn't quite what you said.
- c I met Helen the other day quite, just as I was getting off the bus.
- d This is quite book he has ever written.
- e Your translation is not quite There is one small mistake.
- f Don't give him any more. He's had quite already.
- g Can't you see that they are not the same? They look quite
- h The noise doesn't disturb me. I'm quite to it.
- i Please don't talk so loud. The baby isn't quite yet.
- j Are you quite we have come to the right place? You may have made a mistake.

asleep	different	sure
the best	enough	used
by chance	hear	wrong
correct		

Mr Price, the antique dealer, lived alone in a small flat above his shop. Because of the many valuable articles which he kept on the premises, he was always afraid that one night someone would break in and rob him. Years before, when he had first come to live there, he had shutters fitted to all the ground-floor windows and strong locks put on all the doors. In addition, he locked up most of his valuable articles in a cupboard, which he had had specially made for this purpose. But, in spite of these precautions, he never felt safe, particularly when he had a lot of money in the flat after a good day's business.

One Saturday night, when he counted his money after closing the shop, he found that he had taken nearly two thousand pounds that day. This was an exceptionally large sum and the thought of keeping it in the house made him feel very nervous. He knew that it would be better to take it to his son's house, where there was a small safe, but it was a foggy evening and his son lived on the other side of town. In the end, he took the money with him to his bedroom, put it in the pocket of one of his overcoats and locked the wardrobe door. He put the key under his pillow and went to bed.

Mr Price lay awake for a long time, wondering if his money was really safe, and it was well after midnight before he fell asleep. Almost immediately, or so it seemed, he was woken up by the loud ringing of the shop doorbell. He sat up in bed. Could he have been dreaming? Surely, he thought, no one could want to see him at this hour of the night. The doorbell rang again, echoing through the silent house. He could not help thinking of a story he had read about a man who had been attacked and robbed when he went to answer the door at night. Once again the doorbell rang, more persistently this time.

Mr Price got out of bed and went across to the window. The fog had cleared slightly. He opened the window and looked out. He could just make out the shadowy figure of a man standing on the pavement below. "What do you want?" Mr Price called out in a nervous voice. The figure stepped back until it was standing under the street lamp. It was a policeman. "Sorry to disturb you, sir," said the policeman, "but there is a light on in your shop. I think you have forgotten to turn it off."

1 Say whether the following statements are true or false and give the phrases or sentences which indicate this.

- a It was not usual for Mr Price to have two hundred pounds in the house after a good day's business.
- b Mr Price locked up the money in his shop.
- c It took Mr Price a long time to get to sleep.
- d Mr Price did not think it was safe to answer the door at night.
- e Mr Price could see the policeman as soon as he looked out of the window.

2 Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a What precautions had Mr. Price taken to prevent anyone from breaking into his shop?
- b Why didn't Mr Price take the two hundred pounds to his son's house?
- c How many times did the doorbell ring?
- d Why did the policeman disturb Mr Price?

3 Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

- a The cupboard in which had been specially made for this purpose.
- b Instead of taking the money to his son's house, Mr Price
- c When Mr Price first woke up, he wondered
- d Mr Price could not see clearly who was at the door until
- e The policeman apologised for

4 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage: in addition (6); well (21); could not help (26); persistently (29); cleared slightly (31); shadowy (32).

5 *Composition* Imagine that you were the policeman. Describe in about 100 words what you did from the time you saw the light in Mr Price's shop. Relate your account as closely as possible to the ideas contained in the passage.

6 Notice this sentence:

... (Mr Price) had shutters fitted to all the ground floor windows ... Here *have*, with the past participle placed after the object, is used causatively. The meaning of the sentence is that Mr Price did not fit

the shutters himself; he asked (and paid) a man to do it for him. *Get* is also used to express this idea:

He's just gone out to *get his hair cut*.

Now complete the following sentences, paying particular attention to the idea expressed.

- a I'm going to have my eyes (*test*) tomorrow.
- b Your handwriting is difficult to read. You ought to have your letters (*type*).
- c Those trousers don't fit you. Why don't you get them (*alter*)?
- d What a pity she has had her hair (*dye*).
- e I used to have this newspaper (*send*) to me while I was abroad.
- f The tree in the front garden makes the room dark. We ought to get it (*cut down*).
- g This room will look a lot better when we get this old fireplace (*take out*) and a new one (*put in*).
- h Leave these suitcases in the hall and I'll have them (*send up*) to your room later.
- i How much does it cost to have a suit (*clean*)?
- j These are the photographs we had (*take*) at the wedding.