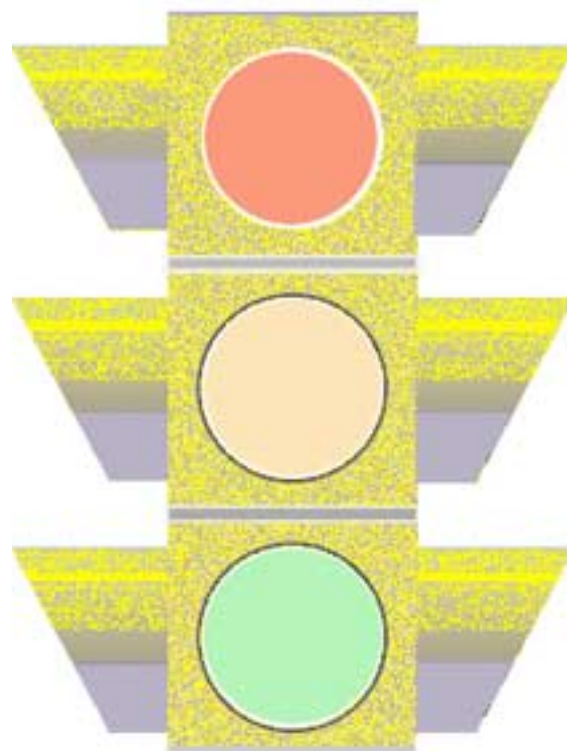


First Certificate Traveller



Paper 3 Practice Tests Answer Keys

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The First Certificate Traveller : Paper 3 Practice Tests

Answer Keys

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INTRODUCTION FOR TEACHERS

This book consists of the answer keys to *The First Certificate Traveller : Paper 3 Practice Tests*. The answer keys are presented in form suitable for copying or presentation on overhead projection slides.

The tests are designed to reflect the actual FCE Paper 3 examination as closely as possible. The content of the practice tests is based upon the reader *Around the World in Eighty Days*, by Jules Verne, a copy of which accompanies the practice tests.

We strongly recommend that the practice tests be done *before* students read *Around the World in Eighty Days*. In the actual FCE examination candidates will be tested on a wide range of texts whose source will be unknown in advance. The texts may have been specially created for the FCE question paper, so candidates should not rely on working with familiar texts.

In addition many vocabulary and language structures from *Around the World in Eighty Days* have been considerably adapted in the practice tests to suit the level of English expected of the First Certificate student. As a consequence candidates who consult *Around the World in Eighty Days* for 'correct answers' may not find them in the text as the adapted tests will not reflect the original text word for word.

RECORDING FCE PAPER 3 ANSWERS

In the FCE examination candidates are required to record their answers on special answer sheets, to be read and marked by an optical mark reading machine.

Remind candidates to bring with them a supply of soft pencils (HB) and clean erasers into the examination hall. There may be other requirements stipulated by the centre through which candidates have entered the examination (for example, proof of identity). Remind candidates to read *very carefully* and comply with any written instructions they receive from their centre after they have enrolled for the examination.

In Part 1 of the examination candidates must write their answers in pencil on the answer sheet indicating their choice of A, B, C or D.

In Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 candidates write their answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

In the practice tests here special answer sheets are not used. Candidates should be reminded that in the actual examination they must reserve time (no more than 10 minutes) to transfer their answers to the special answer sheet within the 1 hour 30 minutes available for the examination.

MARKING

The FCE examination is marked and a grade issued for the candidate's performance in the examination as a whole, so it is inappropriate to talk about passing or failing a particular paper.

In the actual examination all five FCE papers have equal weighting. Results for an individual paper are not issued. As a rough guideline though a consistent score of 65% or higher in Paper 3 should be indicative of satisfactory performance.

THE PRACTICE TESTS

Students may do the practice tests as part of a class activity, as an assignment at home, or under examination conditions in the classroom.

If students are doing the practice tests under examination conditions the following guidelines should apply:

- Each of the eight tests represents a paper 3 examination.
- Each paper 3 examination consists of five parts, with a total of 65 questions.
- Allow a period of 1 hour 20 minutes for students to answer all parts of each test.
- Ensure that students do not talk to each other during the test.
- Parts of a test may be completed in any order.

In the actual examination the paper lasts 1 hour and 30 minutes but no more than 10 minutes should be reserved at the end for transferring answers to the special answer. A better strategy is to ensure that candidates complete the special answer sheets in the examination as they finish each part, rather than wait until the end of the examination as they may run out of time available.

In some of the tests, particularly the open cloze tests, students may provide alternative answers that are not given in the answer key. We have tried to anticipate student answers in the design of these tests by giving suitable alternative answers, but from time to time student ingenuity may lead to alternative answers that are correct.

TEST ONE

Part 1

- 1 **B** at We live *at* an address.
- 2 **A** attracting *attract attention* always go together.
- 3 **A** little *little is known about* someone.
- 4 **C** world *a man of the world*.
- 5 **A** without A is the only option that conveys the sense of not growing old.
- 6 **D** doubtful Option D is the only grammatically correct choice here.
- 7 **A** ships The word *docks* later in the sentence provides the clue.
- 8 **D** capital London, the capital city, is implied from the previous sentence.
- 9 **D** all Idiomatic : *That is all, that was all*.
- 10 **C** enough something can be described as *simple enough*.
- 11 **A** he Option A is the only logically correct pronoun here.
- 12 **C** black If you are *in the black* you are in credit.
- 13 **A** made *Make a fortune*, fortunes are made. (Spend a fortune is grammatically correct but the context here refers to the making of the fortune).
- 14 **D** last If someone is the *last person* you go to, you probably shouldn't because you will not get the results you want.
- 15 **D** on The correct expression is *on the contrary* (meaning *in contrast*).

TEST ONE

Part 2

- 16 of
- 17 else
- 18 playing *playing cards* is the correct expression.
- 19 at We win *at cards* (but we win a card-game, or a game of cards.)
- 20 sake We do something *for the sake of* doing it.
- 21 just / only / merely Meaning that the game was nothing more than a contest.
- 22 either *Or* requires *either*.
- 23 neither *nor* requires *neither*.
- 24 alone The context requires one word which implies that he lives with no-one else.
- 25 ever
- 26 taking / eating
- 27 at a particular time requires *at*.
- 28 to
- 29 its
- 30 spent *we spend time* somewhere.

TEST ONE

Part 3

- 31 It **wasn't necessary for Peter** to hurry home. The correct pattern is: *necessary for someone to do something*.
- 32 He **must have travelled** a lot. *He must have done* something means that we are certain that he has done it.
- 33 It **looks as if he is** winning the card game. The correct structure is : *it looks as if*, with the meaning that it appears to be the case.
- 34 The cost of living in London **is not as high as** in Paris. The correct structure is : *something is not as something as (in) ...*
- 35 Passepartout **didn't think he would** reach London by the deadline.
- 36 Fix, the detective, **accused Fogg of stealing** the money. The correct structure is *accuse someone of verb-ing* (example - accuse someone of stealing something.)
- 37 It **takes nine days (to travel)** by steamer and rail from New York to London. The correct structure is *It takes time to + verb*.
- 38 Everyone, **except Andrew Stuart**, drank coffee.
- 39 Fogg asked **Andrew if he had been** to Suez. It would also be correct to *say if he had ever been to Suez*, but the addition of *ever* would take the number of words used to above the limit of five.
- 40 Passepartout **regretted not having taken** Fogg's advice. The correct structure is *regret not having done something*. (We also say *we regret having done something*.)

TEST ONE

Part 4

- 41 **the** Names of places (Charing Cross Station) generally have no article in front of them.
- 42 ✓
- 43 ✓
- 44 **going** *about to do something*, means ready to do something.
- 45 ✓
- 46 **lots** If you wanted to use *lots* you would have to follow it with *of* (*lots of mud.*)
- 47 ✓
- 48 **being**
- 49 **note** The amount is twenty pounds. To refer to a banknote of that value you would say *twenty pound note*.
- 50 **all** The word *it* refers to the quantity (twenty pounds). It is incorrect to add *all* before it (although it would be correct to say *it all.*)
- 51 **train** If you wanted to use *train* you would have to say *the Paris train*. Saying *tickets for Paris* is sufficient.
- 52 **upon**
- 53 **out**
- 54 **meet** *I'll see you again* or *I'll meet you again*, but you cannot add *meet* if you use *see*.
- 55 ✓

TEST ONE

Part 5

56 **sensation**

57 **majority**

58 **theoretically**

59 **impossible** remember that the required word may be the opposite of the word given,
formed with an appropriate prefix

60 **reliability**

61 **beggar**

62 **conscientious**

63 **expression**

64 **inspection**

65 **disorder**

TEST TWO

Part 1

- 1 D of
- 2 A via Only option A conveys the sense of a particular route.
- 3 B among
- 4 A habit The correct structure is *in the habit of doing something*.
- 5 A to The correct expression is *to and fro* (meaning backwards and forwards)
- 6 B pacing walking, taking steps
- 7 D still The correct expression is that someone cannot *stand still* for a period of time.
- 8 B observe Option C would require *at or over* (*look at or look over*.)
- 9 A character The expression *suspicious character* is correct here.
- 10 D resemblance The expression is *bear a resemblance to someone*.
- 11 A behind If something is *behind schedule* it is delayed.
- 12 C ahead If something is *ahead of time* (or schedule) it is earlier than expected.
- 13 C Have The correct expression is to *have patience*. Contrast with *Be patient*.
- 14 D even
- 15 B sense A *sixth sense* is an extra sense or ability that some people are said to possess.

TEST TWO

Part 2

- 16 **by** The expression *little by little* means something happens slowly.
- 17 **fro** The expression is *to and fro*, meaning backwards and forwards.
- 18 **above/over**
- 19 **some/about/
almost/nearly** There are several possible answers to this item. The word *approximately* would also fit but the solutions given are shorter and more natural.
- 20 **seen**
- 21 **As**
- 22 **at** *We look at* something or someone.
- 23 **struck** Clocks strike a particular time (often associated with a bell.)
- 24 **cannot/can't** Use of *cannot* suggests he thinks that it is not possible that the steamer is far away
- 25 **up** *To stock up on something* - to store more supplies of something.
- 26 **stop** *To stop over* means to make a temporary stop or to stay somewhere temporarily (it may be overnight.)
- 27 **get** *To get off* means to disembark.
- 28 **ought** *Ought* is the only modal verb that fits here because the missing word has to be followed by *to + verb* (ought to + verb.)
- 29 **else**
- 30 **food** The correct expression is *food for thought*. If something is food for thought then it is something that will make you think.

TEST TWO

Part 3

- 31 It is **time the train from Liverpool** arrived. The train is due. (Another example - It's time to go : meaning we should go now)
- 32 He said that **you/one didn't need to** book tickets in advance. The correct structure is *didn't (or did not) need to + verb*.
- 33 Passepartout is highly recommended **because of his reliability** and promptness. The correct structure is *because of*.
- 34 Fix **offered to help Passepartout find** a clothes shop. The structure is *offer + to + verb*.
- 35 Many servants **would rather have** peaceful and reliable employers. The following is also possible : Many servants **would rather work for** peaceful and reliable employers.
- 36 It's ages **since Andrew last heard** from Phileas Fogg.
- 37 The Consul **is likely to stamp** Phileas Fogg's passport.
- 38 The detective **asked the telegraph operator to** send a telegram to London.
- 39 The steamer **sailed at top/full/high speed** towards Bombay. Leaving out *top, full* or *high* would not convey the sense of haste in the original sentence.
- 40 "You **should have told me (that)** you were going to Bombay" said Passepartout.

TEST TWO

Part 4

- 41 **in** It is sufficient to say that the boat anchored alongside the pier.
- 42 **being**
- 43 ✓
- 44 **other** *Other* is unnecessary. (Note that the clause *while the others disembarked* is correct)
- 45 **having** If the word *having* were in the text then it would be followed by *pushed*.
- 46 ✓
- 47 **eventually** *eventually* conflicts with *at the same time* (it refers to a later time) so it must be omitted.
- 48 **it** the use of the pronoun is unnecessary
- 49 **out** Fix took the passport from the passenger, so he could not have taken it *out* from somewhere.
- 50 ✓
- 51 **the** Names of places are not usually preceded by the definite article (Scotland Yard).
- 52 ✓
- 53 **which** *that* refers to the servant, not *which*.
- 54 **has** the verb tense is incorrect - it must refer to the simple past, so *has* must be omitted.
- 55 ✓

TEST TWO

Part 5

- 56 rapidly
- 57 belief
- 58 obligation *under no obligation* to do something.
- 59 description
- 60 mysterious
- 61 methodical
- 62 further / farther *further* is the comparative form of *far*. *Farther* is a less common comparative form but is acceptable here.
- 63 hastily
- 64 solitary
- 65 attention *one pays attention to* something or someone.

TEST THREE

Part 1

- 1 **A** within We refer to an event *within* a period to indicate that it happens before the time is over. *behind that time* is grammatically correct, but it means that the event is delayed and this is not true in the context of the text.
- 2 **D** so The structure is *so + adjective + was/is*.
- 3 **B** bound If you are *bound for somewhere* it is your destination.
- 4 **A** way the expression *by way of* means *via*, or by a particular route (but we cannot use *via* on its own here.)
- 5 **C** travels We generally refer to someone *on their travels*.
- 6 **A** flew flew is the correct verb here. Note the common idiomatic expression *Time flies*.
- 7 **C** full the following *of* limits the correct word to *full*.
- 8 **D** coast *coast* is the most appropriate geographical term to use here.
- 9 **A** pass *Record* would suggest that he noted in writing his use of time (no evidence of it in the text). *Count* is incorrect. He might *use* his time but the best option is *pass time*. (Note that he also might have *spent time* doing something - but *spent* was not in the list of options).
- 10 **D** collector The term *tax collector* is the correct word partnership.
- 11 **C** church A *reverend* is a minister of the church so *church* is the most likely option.
- 12 **A** As *As for someone or something*, introduces a contrast.
- 13 **C** escaped The context suggests he avoided seasickness - so the correct answer is *escaped*. The other options indicate that he became seasick (note that you *become seasick*, and *become ill*.)
- 14 **A** took The correct expression is *take an interest in something*.
- 15 **A** scenery Here the *passing scenery* is correct.

TEST THREE

Part 2

- 16 **habit** one gets into the habit of doing something.
- 17 **gain** The correct word partnership is to *gain someone's confidence* (to obtain that person's trust.)
- 18 **means**
- 19 **put** *to put in somewhere* means to stop somewhere. If you wanted to use the word *stop* then the word *in* following it would have to be omitted.
- 20 **worth**
- 21 **due/expected**
- 22 **ashore** *ashore* is the correct term here as it refers to leaving a boat or ship for dry land.
- 23 **on** the expression with the correct preposition is *on board* (a ship, plane, train.)
- 24 **once** *once again* means *another time*
- 25 **on/upon**
- 26 **reach**
- 27 **just/shortly**
- 28 **of** one comes *in sight of something or someone*, meaning it becomes visible.
- 29 **docked** boats and ships *dock* at piers and quays when in harbours.
- 30 **Although**

TEST THREE

Part 3

- 31 Before you enter sacred temples you **had better learn how to** behave properly. This item uses *had better + verb* to express strong advice.
- 32 Fogg **was hardly ever late for** an appointment. Use the expression *hardly ever* to mean rarely.
- 33 Fix was **on the point of entering** another carriage, when an idea struck him. The correct structure is *on the point of verb-ing*.
- 34 "Do **you mind if I borrow** your elephant?" asked Fogg. The following alternative conveys the same meaning : "Do **you mind lending me** your elephant?" asked Fogg.
- 35 Passepartout **didn't spot the detective** when he entered the station. Uses the verb *to spot* (informal) with the same meaning as *to notice*.
- 36 "If I **were you I would stay** close to Fogg" Fix said. The conditional structure is *If I were you I would + verb*.
- 37 The conductor announced **that passengers would have to** find their own way to Calcutta. Here *have to* means *must*.
- 38 The conductor said that by the end of **the following year they would** complete the railway. In reported speech we change *next year* to *the following year*, and we change *will* to *would*. In cases where the event referred to is still ongoing we do not need to change *will* to *would*. In this story we expect that the bridge has been completed so we use *would* instead of *will*.
- 39 Phileas Fogg didn't **decide until he had** considered the situation.
- 40 "Who **does this elephant belong to?**" asked Fogg.

TEST THREE

Part 4

- 41 **o'clock** We use *o'clock* for time on the hour (twelve o'clock, one o'clock). For times after and before the hour do not use *o'clock*.
- 42 ✓
- 43 **the** They are not a particular set of pearls that have been mentioned before so the rule of no article before plural nouns (false pearls) applies.
- 44 **down** *following the banks* of a river is correct.
- 45 ✓
- 46 **to**
- 47 **suddenly** *Suddenly* is an adverb so it cannot refer to the noun *change*.
- 48 ✓
- 49 **much** The sentence should read *once more*, meaning one more time. The word *much* is not necessary.
- 50 ✓
- 51 ✓
- 52 **these** use of *these* would imply that accidents (to which *these* applies) have already been mentioned earlier in the text. But this is not the case.
- 53 ✓
- 54 **would**
- 55 ✓

TEST THREE

Part 5

- 56 religious
- 57 nationalities
- 58 kindness
- 59 tourist
- 60 travelling
- 61 conversation
- 62 likely
- 63 marvellous
- 64 direction
- 65 explanation

TEST FOUR

Part 1

- 1 **C** announced The verbs *tell* and *speak* cannot be followed by *that*. *Whispered* is grammatically correct but it is unlikely that the guide would speak to the group in a quiet whisper.
- 2 **B** through Only option B conveys the meaning of motion in the middle of the forest.
- 3 **C** mounted The correct expression is *mounted* when used with animals of conveyance (mounted on horseback, mounted on an elephant/camel's back)
- 4 **B** advice The correct expression is *to follow someone's advice*.
- 5 **A** otherwise
- 6 **D** time The idiomatic expression is *From time to time*, meaning *occasionally*.
- 7 **B** lump The correct word partnership is *a lump of sugar* (or sugar lump). If we wanted to use *spoon* we would have to say *a spoonful of sugar* (where the sugar is loose).
- 8 **C** thirst The correct expression is *to quench one's thirst*, meaning you take something to drink to remove your thirst.
- 9 **D** about The preceding word *round* has to go with the missing word, and *round about* means *nearby*.
- 10 **A** put The correct phrasal verb is *to put off*. Its meaning in this context is *to discourage*.
- 11 **A** feeling Although an emotion is expressed here the correct phrase is *a feeling of relief*.
- 12 **C** set The correct phrasal verb is *to set off*. Its meaning is to start or continue a journey (in this context they continue their journey because they set off again)
- 13 **B** much *as much as possible*.
- 14 **D** thought *A thought troubled* him.
- 15 **A** carry The correct phrasal verb is *to carry on*. Its meaning in this context is *to continue*.

TEST FOUR

Part 2

- 16 **Lit / started** We *light* or *start* fires.
- 17 **and / but** The conjunction *and* fits best here. The conjunction *but* would be used to express a contrast but the contrast between *loud* and *steady* is weak. Nevertheless, the word *but* might be used by native speakers in this context so we would not consider it incorrect.
- 18 **broke** An idiomatic expression - *something breaks the silence*.
- 19 **had**
- 20 **had**
- 21 **open** The remainder of the sentence defines the type of countryside (no forest) so the missing word must have the same definition. The correct word partnership is the *open countryside*.
- 22 **under** Under is the correct preposition for the expression (under cover of trees, under cover of darkness).
- 23 **there**
- 24 **the** The expression is *What's the matter?*, meaning *what is the problem?*
- 25 **to** The verb *listen* always takes the preposition *to* - *listen to something*.
- 26 **through / from**
- 27 **ears** The idiomatic expression is *all eyes and ears*. If you are all eyes and ears you are watching and listening very carefully.
- 28 **without** *Without (saying) a word*.
- 29 **into / through** The preposition *into* conveys the sense of immediate motion. *Through* is grammatically possible but it doesn't convey the action of the guide to the same extent as *into*.
- 30 **their / them**

TEST FOUR

Part 3

- 31 Aouda was married to the Rajah **against her will**. If you do something *against your will* you are forced to do it.
- 32 Passepartout was **ready for anything** that might be proposed. If you *are ready for anything* you are prepared for it.
- 33 Fix suggested that **there was something wrong with** Passepartout's watch. Fix suggested that **something was wrong with** Passepartout's watch.
- 34 Nobody could remember **when Fogg became a member** of the Reform club.
- 35 Passepartout **didn't think he would** escape alive from the situation.
- 36 Passepartout **asked someone the way because** he was lost.
- 37 Passepartout was unaware that Christians **are not allowed** to enter certain Indian temples. It is possible to express the sentence in the past (*were not allowed*) as it also refers to the time when the sentence was written.
- 38 "You **had better not tell** the detective our intentions" said Fogg. The *expression had better* is used to express strong advice.
- 39 Sir Francis had **made India his home** and had no plans to return to England. You can *make somewhere your home* (a place that you were not born in) if you plan to live there for some time.
- 40 From a distance Aouda **appeared to be trying to** escape from her executioner.

TEST FOUR

Part 4

- 41 **as**
- 42 **himself** If we wanted to use *himself* in the sentence we would use it after the subject pronoun and verb (*He got himself ready..*) or after the subject for emphasis (*He himself got ready..*)
- 43 ✓
- 44 ✓
- 45 **noisy** *Noisy* is an adjective so it cannot be used here. (If a word was required to express the way in which the music was played it would have to be the adverb *noisily*).
- 46 **far**
- 47 ✓
- 48 **up** *Up* is not required with *on*. However the preposition *upon* would be correct if the text had used it.
- 49 ✓
- 50 **the** The definite article is not required as the text refer to a plural noun and the men have not been previously mentioned.
- 51 **much** The sentence refers to countable nouns, tambourines, so *many* is the word that is used to determine quantity, not the word *much*.
- 52 **them**
- 53 **each** Refers to the second *each*. There is only one statue and it has four arms (.. statue with four arms, ..)
- 54 **without**
- 55 ✓

TEST FOUR

Part 5

56 **silence**

57 **treatment**

58 **fanatics** *A fanatic is someone with a strong belief. Fans, the plural of the word fan, does not convey the same sense of belief or conviction as fanatic, so we would not use it here. (We would use fan in for other contexts that express enthusiasm, for example, a sports fan).*

59 **resistance**

60 **enthusiastic**

61 **difficulty** *The plural difficulties could also be accepted here.*

62 **assistance**

63 **action**

64 **European** *Note that nationalities are always written with an initial capital letter.*

65 **intervention**

TEST FIVE

Part 1

- 1 C senses The reference is to her complete state of physical and mental well-being and we would not use options A, B or D to express this. It is usual to refer to someone *as recovering their senses* or *coming to their senses*.
- 2 B find When we *find ourselves somewhere* we are surprised and do not expect it to be so.
- 3 D to You are a *stranger to someone* if you do not know them.
- 4 B about The correct phrasal verb is *to set about*, meaning *to start doing something*.
- 5 C little The missing word refers to quantity. *A few* (option B) refers to countable nouns but alcohol is not countable. The use of *small* would require a word such as *quantity (small quantity of)*. Option D is inappropriate. *A little alcohol* is correct because *little* is a quantity word used with uncountable nouns.
- 6 A spoke The verbs *discuss* and *tell* are never followed by *about*. The verb *to say* requires the form *say something about*. *Speak* is the correct verb (*he spoke about ..*).
- 7 B told Only the verb *tell* can be followed by the pronoun (*he told her..*).
- 8 C rather The expression *rather than* only fits here.
- 9 B thoughts Here she is thinking about the past. The verb that follows it (*to stray*) is often associated with thoughts (*stray thoughts* - a few passing thoughts).
- 10 D mind If *something is on your mind* you are thinking about it.
- 11 D until *During* requires a period of time, *after* doesn't make sense, and *when* isn't specific about the time. Only *until* suggests the time after which she will be safe.
- 12 C caught When we *catch sight of something* we see it, usually briefly.
- 13 C final Although the city might be his last stop, the word partnership *final destination* is frequently used to express it. The text that follows suggests that Benares is not his first stop, and there is nothing in the text to indicate that it was his only stop.
- 14 A of The preposition *of* is used in compass bearings (north, south, east, west *of* a place).
- 15 D shook *Grip* and *pump* are strong actions so these are inappropriate as the preceding word is *lightly*. It is more likely that the two men *shook hands* (as a form of greeting) *than held hands* (to show feelings for each other).

TEST FIVE

Part 2

- 16 **on** The correct structure is *on + verb-ing*.
- 17 **Through** The correct preposition is *through* (We look *through* windows).
- 18 **eyes** If something *passes before* or *in front of your eyes* you see it.
- 19 **rest / remainder** The expression *the rest of one's life* is more common than *the remainder of one's life*.
- 20 **fell** The correct word partnership is *Night fell* (meaning the night arrived). We also talk about *nightfall* - the time when night arrives.
- 21 **for** Something or someone leaves *for* a particular destination.
- 22 **so** *consequently* could be used here, but *so* is more common.
- 23 **nor** *neither* requires *nor*.
- 24 **as**
- 25 **him**
- 26 **pointing** There may be other verbs that fit and are followed by the preposition *to* (eg gesturing) but *pointing (to)* is the most likely.
- 27 **both**
- 28 **during / throughout**
- 29 **front** Use of the prepositions *in front of*.
- 30 **will**

TEST FIVE

Part 3

- 31 Fogg said "**What time will the boat** leave?".
- 32 Fogg **had no intention of abandoning** Aouda. The underlying structure is *have (no) intention of verb-ing someone or something*.
- 33 The detective had a warrant issued **so that Fogg could be** arrested.
- 34 Fix could **not explain Aouda's** presence in Calcutta.
- 35 "**Do the shoes belong to** you?" the judge asked Passepartout.
- 36 If Passepartout had turned round he **would have seen the detective** sitting at the back. The underlying structure of the conditional sentence is *If + past perfect, would have + past participle*.
- 37 Fix **introduced himself as a detective** at the headquarters of the Bombay police.
- 38 Passepartout **was accused of committing** a crime in Bombay by the judge. The correct structure is *someone is accused of verb-ing*.
- 39 Passepartout **regretted having entered** the temple at Bombay.
- 40 Several witnesses **turned up** to testify against Passepartout. The phrasal verb *to turn up* means *to arrive*.

TEST FIVE

Part 4

- 41 **as** The first *as* is not necessary (*as fast*) because it is not part of a comparison (The second *as* is necessary because it is part of the construction *as comfortable...as*).
- 42 ✓
- 43 **almost** The extra word is *almost* because the sentence makes sense without it (*was only about = approximately*). We wouldn't usually say *almost about* (if *only* were the extra word).
- 44 ✓
- 45 **time** The word *time* is not added to the end of an expression with the structure *something lasts x days/weeks/months..*
- 46 **had** The verb tense is past simple (*became*). The word *had* requires the past participle (*had become*).
- 47 ✓
- 48 **Why** The sentence containing the word *why* is neither a question nor an explanation, but a statement of fact.
- 49 ✓
- 50 **to** The second *to* is not required (*hear her talk*).
- 51 ✓
- 52 ✓
- 53 **out** If you *don't know what to make of someone*, it means that you don't fully understand him or her.
- 54 **this** The subject of the verb *made* is *Passepartout*, not his master's eccentricity (=strange behaviour) to which the word *this* refers.
- 55 **of** *which* refers to the wager and there is no need to add *of*.

TEST FIVE

Part 5

- 56 moderation
- 57 tastefully
- 58 confidence
- 59 curiosity
- 60 robbery
- 61 musician
- 62 skillful
- 63 safety
- 64 satisfaction
- 65 wonderful

TEST SIX

Part 1

- 1 **B** made If you *make up your mind* to do something you decide to do it.
- 2 **A** in The verb *confide* is followed by the preposition *in* (*confide in* someone).
- 3 **B** afraid *Worried* and *concerned* are followed by *about*. The context suggests fear rather than thought, and *afraid of* is the correct expression.
- 4 **D** in If you are *implicated in* something it means that you are involved in some way.
- 5 **D** everything The reference is to events so *someone* is incorrect. *Nothing* does not make sense in the context and, since all possible events or actions have to be tried first, the word *something* is too limited.
- 6 **C** word The idiomatic use of *a word to someone* means mentioning something to someone.
- 7 **B** struck If *an idea strikes you*, it happens unexpectedly.
- 8 **C** thought If something is *food for thought* it means that it is something that you should think about.
- 9 **A** crossed An idiomatic expression. If something *crosses your mind* it means that you think about it, probably briefly.
- 10 **D** much The missing word needs to quantify difficulty, an uncountable noun, and be preceded by *so* (*so much difficulty*).
- 11 **B** paying *Paying* and *spending* could be considered correct but the idea is that he would have to pay someone to leave Hong Kong rather than to spend money on something.
- 12 **B** ought *must*, *should* and *better* cannot be followed by *to* (*ought to warn*).
- 13 **B** get To *get someone to talk* means to encourage or to force someone to talk.
- 14 **D** lose An idiomatic expression. If *there is no time to lose*, it means that you cannot afford to waste time.
- 15 **A** would The past tense form of *will* is needed here as the sentence is set in the past.

TEST SIX

Part 2

- 16 **caught** The correct expression is *catch a glimpse of* something.
- 17 **kept** The correct word partnership is *to keep someone company* (not being alone).
- 18 **more**
- 19 **on** The correct preposition is *on (on board)*.
- 20 **up** The phrasal verb *to turn up* means *to arrive*.
- 21 **following** If you follow in someone's footsteps you follow them closely. It also applies to behaviour, for example : He followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a policeman as well.
- 22 **would**
- 23 **for**
- 24 **up** The phrasal verb *to check up on* someone means to find out what someone is doing (or ensuring that they are doing something).
- 25 **on** The phrasal verb *to take on*, meaning to bring something on board.
- 26 **of** The correct preposition is *suspicious of someone or something*.
- 27 **perfume / scent /
fragrance / smell**
- 28 **sight / view** The expression is *to keep someone or something in view or in sight*.
- 29 **had**
- 30 **out / off / sail**

TEST SIX

Part 3

- 31 A large number of passengers **got off at** Singapore.
- 32 The boat made rapid progress when the captain **put up the** sails. In this *context to put up* means *to raise*.
- 33 Fogg did not seem to be concerned, **in spite of** the delay caused by bad weather. Contrast the difference in structure between *despite* something and *in spite of* something.
- 34 It looked **as if** they wouldn't reach Hong Kong in time.
- 35 The detective chose his words carefully (**so as**) **to avoid making** Passepartout suspicious.
- 36 Fix was convinced that Fogg had **stolen £55,000 from** the bank. Note how the structure changes from *rob someone or something of* to *steal something from*.
- 37 Fogg was a person who **was capable of saying** nothing for several hours. The underlying structure is *capable of verb-ing*.
- 38 Fix was **on the point of returning** to his cabin when he noticed Passepartout on deck. Note the structure *on the point of verb-ing*.
- 39 Fix thought of a way that would **prevent Fogg (from) leaving** Hong Kong.
- 40 Passepartout asked Fix how **much he earned in his** job.

TEST SIX

Part 4

- 41 ✓
- 42 ✓
- 43 **the** No article before the names of countries.
- 44 **during** The word *during* is not needed as wait + time period (a week) is sufficient.
- 45 **in** Although we would say *at five in the morning* we do not use *in* (or *on*) before *next*.
- 46 **the** There is no article before the plural noun (sixteen hours) used as a general period of time.
- 47 ✓
- 48 **to** The correct structure is *to tell someone something*.
- 49 ✓
- 50 **how**
- 51 **Their** The word *their* is out of place as a possessive determiner and should be omitted.
- 52 **from** The underlying structure is *to leave someone or somewhere*. The preposition *from* is not necessary.
- 53 **in** Holland, as an object of the verb, does not need a preposition.
- 54 ✓
- 55 **to** The *to* part of the verb is not needed.

TEST SIX

Part 5

- 56 **picturesque** The word *picturesque* is an adjective formed from the given word. The formation of adjectives with this suffix is not very common.
- 57 **government / governor**
- 58 **invisible**
- 59 **departure**
- 60 **cheerful**
- 61 **protection**
- 62 **employee**
- 63 **attention**
- 64 **behaviour** Note US spelling *behavior*
- 65 **patience**

TEST SEVEN

Part 1

- 1 **A** force The correct word partnership is gale force, describing the strength of the storm.
- 2 **B** rolled The verbs *drive* and *slide* are not usually associated with boats. *Sailed* is possible but *rolled* is much better and is often used to describe the behaviour of boats in these conditions.
- 3 **C** felt The expression *felt ill* is correct. People might *appear ill* but there is nobody making this observation in the text.
- 4 **C** about If the boat had been *knocked over* it would probably have sank. *Knocked down* suggests destruction. *Only knocked about* suggests the effects of the wind on the boat.
- 5 **D** too *Almost too much* means that anything more would have been destructive.
- 6 **D** later *After* and *behind* cannot be followed by *than*. Ahead requires *of* (but it implies the boat was ahead of schedule). Only the word *later* fits here (*later than scheduled*).
- 7 **C** relief Only the expression *with great relief* conveys the emotion.
- 8 **A** came As the following word is *from* the only correct word is *came* (*came from*).
- 9 **D** investigate *Notice* and *see* require an object here. *Observe* is a more neutral word than the text requires.
- 10 **C** struck The correct word is *struck* (*a thought strikes you*).
- 11 **A** took The idiomatic expression *to take it into your head to do something* means that you decide to do something, perhaps a foolish decision.
- 12 **D** hand An idiomatic expression. If you *lend a hand with something* you provide help.
- 13 **A** at The correct structure here is *to laugh at something*. meaning to treat something as a joke.
- 14 **D** kinds The most suitable word is *kinds* in the context *all kinds of*.
- 15 **B** last *Last* is used here as an expression of duration (for example, the storm is expected to last several days)

TEST SEVEN

Part 2

- 16 **again**
- 17 **up** The expression *to brighten up* means to improve. It can refer to people or the weather.
- 18 **lost**
- 19 **of** The expression is *of course*, meaning *certainly*.
- 20 **if / whether**
- 21 **than**
- 22 **approach** It is possible to use *ask* although it would be good practice to avoid using it twice in the same sentence.
- 23 **be**
- 24 **result** The underlying structure is *as a result of something*.
- 25 **shook**
- 26 **that / one** The missing word has to refer to the boat from Hong Kong. Either *that* or *one* is possible.
- 27 **made** Announcements are *made*.
- 28 **down**
- 29 **good / every**
- 30 **able**

TEST SEVEN

Part 3

- 31 Fix **was used to getting** up early. The correct structure is *used to + verb-ing*.
- 32 Mr. Fogg didn't **seem as nervous as** Passepartout.
- 33 The **last time Fogg saw Passepartout** was the previous afternoon.
- 34 That was the **first time Fogg had spoken** to John Bunsby.
- 35 "**Why not** find another boat?" suggested Fogg.
- 36 There **were (just) enough beds** for four people.
- 37 "We won't reach Shanghai in time **unless there is (a/some)** wind" said the captain.
- 38 "If **we are lucky we** should reach Shanghai in four days" he added.
- 39 Fix asked Bunsby **when he had become** a sailor.
- 40 The delay **was caused by** a fault in the boiler.

TEST SEVEN

Part 4

- 41 **him** *Him* does not refer to anyone, so it is not needed.
- 42 **have** The verb tense continues in the simple past so *have* is not required.
- 43 ✓
- 44 **many**
- 45 **back** It is correct to say that they returned to the hotel (It would also have been correct to say they *went back*)
- 46 ✓
- 47 **out** The phrasal verb *to carry out* makes the sentence meaningless.
- 48 **being** The word *being* is not appropriate (contrast with a correct form - the boat *seemed to be capable of*)
- 49 **of**
- 50 ✓
- 51 ✓
- 52 **the** The correct structure is *on board*.
- 53 ✓
- 54 **the** The second *the* is not needed for two reasons. Firstly, the expression *to set sail* is more commonly used. Secondly, the use of *the* indicates a specific sail, but we know that the boat had four sails.
- 55 ✓

TEST SEVEN

Part 5

56 companion

57 decorated

58 penniless If you are *penniless* you don't have any money.

59 conspiracy

60 nothing

61 detective

62 speechless

63 honourable US Spelling *honorable*.

64 comfortably

65 notice

TEST EIGHT

Part 1

- 1 C to The correct phrase is *to someone's advantage*
- 2 C rate A *salary* is earned, usually monthly, by an employee. A *Bonus* is an extra amount above a basic rate. *Cash* is an uncountable noun so it cannot be preceded by the indefinite article *a*.
- 3 A Even The words *though*, *although* and *despite* expect a subordinate clause, but there isn't one.
- 4 B in The verb *believe* requires the dependent preposition *in* (*believe in someone or something*).
- 5 D fell Idiomatic expression - Night falls (meaning it arrives).
- 6 A kept *Put* and *set* would suggest that someone moved him to the bow but that is not the case. *Got* doesn't make sense in this context. If he *keeps apart from someone* he does so voluntarily.
- 7 D taste The most appropriate word partnership here is between *taste* and *company* (*his taste in company*), meaning his preferences for being with certain people.
- 8 A Besides The missing word suggests *in addition to this*, and only the word *besides* conveys this meaning.
- 9 C whose
- 10 D not
- 11 B set The phrasal verb *to set off* is best used here, meaning *to start a journey*.
- 12 A thought The idiomatic expression *a train of thought* means a sequence of linked thoughts and ideas.
- 13 D common The most appropriate word partnership is a *common criminal*.
- 14 D throwing The correct expression is *to throw someone off one's trail*. It means that someone takes steps to ensure that they are not followed.
- 15 B Should *Must* implies it is necessary. *Ought* has to be followed by *to*. *Will* is in the wrong tense. *Should* best conveys the idea of whether it is right or desirable.

TEST EIGHT

Part 2

- 16 **point** The expression *from every point of view* refers to considering all aspects of something (Also *from someone's point of view*).
- 17 **have**
- 18 **very**
- 19 **gone**
- 20 **through / throughout / during**
- 21 **per / an** *Miles per hour* is more common than *miles an hour*.
- 22 **in / on**
- 23 **upon / on**
- 24 **between** If you say something between your teeth you speak quietly as if you do not want anyone else to hear.
- 25 **go / stay**
- 26 **so**
- 27 **in / with**
- 28 **for**
- 29 **part**
- 30 **From** The expression is *from time to time*, meaning *now and again*.

TEST EIGHT

Part 3

- 31 Passepartout **was carried by several sailors** to a passenger cabin.
- 32 Passepartout **wished he had not met** Fix the previous afternoon.
- 33 It **was Passepartout's fault that** Fogg missed the boat.
- 34 Everyone **says that Mr. Fogg is** very generous. Keep the sentence in the present tense to agree with the original sentence.
- 35 "It's **time to find out** Mr. Fogg's room number" he said. Or, alternatively, "It's **time I found out** Mr. Fogg's room number" he said. Note that *now* in the original sentence has disappeared as the expression *It's time..* implies *now*.
- 36 "It's **high time I told** Mr. Fogg that Fix is a police detective" he added. *It's high time* has the same meaning as *It's time* except that it carries more emphasis.
- 37 Fogg **reminded the captain that they** should be in Shanghai the next morning.
- 38 Passepartout went in search of Mr. Fogg and Aouda **in spite of (his) feeling** ill.
- 39 Passepartout will be **on his way** to San Francisco by the end of the week.
- 40 Sir William Batulcar asked Passepartout **if he could sing**.

TEST EIGHT

Part 4

- 41 **up** *Set sail* is the correct use.
- 42 **itself**
- 43 ✓
- 44 ✓
- 45 **made** The word *made* is not needed (but note that *we make reservations*)
- 46 ✓
- 47 ✓
- 48 **the**
- 49 **then**
- 50 **there**
- 51 ✓
- 52 **up** *awoke (awake)* is not followed by *up* (but contrast with *he woke up*).
- 53 ✓
- 54 **off**
- 55 **ready** *ready* is not needed here (but contrast with *was already moving off*).

TEST EIGHT

Part 5

56 criminal

57 arrival

58 solution

59 something

60 vigorously

61 mixture

62 precision

63 impatient

64 faithful

65 transatlantic Remember that you can make new words with prefixes such as trans- (example *transnational*).