53. Put in the words. Decide if you need to use *the/a*.

Claire: Hello, Henry. Come in.
Henry: Oh, sorry. You're having (1) _____(lunch).
Claire: No, this is (2) _____(breakfast). I had (3) _____(late night). It was long after (4) _____(midnight) when I got in.
Henry: Someone told me you're going away after (5) _____(Christmas).
Claire: Yes, I'm going to the Seychelles on (6) _____(Wednesday).
Henry: What a life you lead, Claire. What time do you leave for the airport?
Claire: Oh, in (7) _____(morning) some time. About ten. It's cheaper to fly at (8)_____(night), but I decided it would be easier during (9) _____(day).
Henry: I can drive you to the airport. I'm usually free on (10) _____(Wednesday) mornings. I'd like to see you off.
Claire: That's sweet of you Henry, but I can take a taxi.
Henry: I'll just check in my diary that it isn't (11) _____(Wednesday) of our next board meeting. No, it's OK. I can do it. And when will you be back?
Claire: At the beginning of (12) _____(February). The second, I think.

15. Match a sentence beginning with one of the endings. You won't need to use all the endings.

1 I said I'd pay for her ticket but she
2 In just a few years from now people
3 I still remember how they
4 Forecasters are warning that heavy snow
5 Here's some really nice cheese that I don't think you
6 We live in an old house that
7 Writing my geography assignment

a could cause dangerous driving conditions.
b shouldn't take me too long.
c can do 3D printing in their own homes.
d wouldn't accept my offer.
e would play together so well as children.
f would be a school.
g will be able to control their car using an app.
h used to belong to a politician.
i will have tasted before.
j might have tried.

Modals: certainty, probability, possibility

51. Choose the correct alternatives in this article. In some cases both options are possible.

HOW TO BE SIXTEEN

Sixteen is one of the four ages of man that appears to be significant but isn't. The first is four -- by this stage, you (1) *can / may* probably eat, talk and walk. You then realise that, despite (2) *being able to / being allowed to* do all these things, you're nowhere near being an adult.

When you get to sixteen, you (3) *can/ may* cook, you (4) *will / would* have strong opinions and you (5) *can / may* well be learning to drive. You then realise that, despite being so talented, you're still no closer to being an adult.

The other two ages are thirty and sixty. Thirty is when you're meant to put aside all the things of youth and grow up -- you (6) *may / might* decide to do this, but it generally takes another fifteen years. When you get to sixty, you're traditionally meant to be old, but due to the late running of previous decades, this (7) *can / may* not happen until you're in your eighties.

When you get to sixteen, it's difficult to know precisely what to celebrate, as much of the good stuff is still two years away. So it's a good idea to speak to your grandparents about what they (8) *used to / would* like about being teenagers and about what they miss from when they were sixteen. Top of their list (9) *could / might* be fully functional knees. So you (10) *could / may* want to spend an hour or two on your sixteenth birthday making use of your perfect knees. The other big thing your grandparents (11) *can / might* miss is the hearing of a sixteen-year-old. These days, just about the only thing they (12) *can / could* hear clearly is the noise of their knees creaking. Reward yourself on your birthday by using your perfect hearing. Perhaps you (13) *can / could* listen to something your parents are saying.

'Sweet sixteen' is quite a jump from 'foul fifteen'. 'Sweet' refers to the fact that life (14) *can / may* still be sweet. People (15) *will / would* soon stop asking you what you want to be when you grow up, because within a year or two it's going to be obvious. The decisions you make when you're sixteen (16) *may / could* well affect whether or not your life in the long-term will be sweet. So no pressure there then.

A/an or the with meals

52. Laura is talking about the food she and Trevor had on holiday. Put in the words and use *a/an* or *the* if you need to.

(1) _____(meals) we had weren't very good. We had (2) _____(breakfast) in the hotel, and that wasn't too bad. We usually went out for (3) _____(lunch) because (4) _____(lunch) they served in the hotel was always the same. And (5) _____(dinner) we had at the hotel on our first evening was pretty awful, so we tried a few restaurants. On our last evening we had (6) _____(marvellous meal) in a Chinese restaurant. I wish we'd discovered the place a bit sooner.

LIVEWORKSHEETS