

4. I wouldn't go there at night if I _____ you.

A. am

B. were

C. had been

5. If you had a chance, _____ you go fishing?

A. did

B. may

C. would

IV. Combine each pair of sentences into one, using PREPOSITION + WHOM / WHICH.

0. *I met the people. You told me about them.*

→ I met the people about whom you told me.

1. Here's the address. You should write to this address.

→ _____.

2. The movie was interesting. We went to it.

→ _____.

3. The music was gentle. We listened to it last night.

→ _____.

4. This is the result of our work. I'm pleased with it.

→ _____.

5. Alice likes the foreign family. She is living with them.

→ _____.

V. Put the verb in the correct form.

0. If _____ **he had** _____ the money, he would buy a fast car. (**he / have**)

1. Jane likes living in a city. _____ happy if she lived in the country. (**she / not / be**)

2. If I wanted to learn Italian, _____ to Italy. (**I / go**)

3. I haven't told Ann what happened. She'd be angry if _____. (**she / know**)

4. If _____ a map, I could show you where I live. (**we / have**)

5. What would you do if _____ a lot of money? (**you / win**)

VI. Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than three words.

0. *Sylvia doesn't have enough money, so she can't buy a new computer.*

→ If Sylvia **had** _____ enough money, she'd buy a new computer.

1. The twins don't see their friends often because they're very busy.

→ If the twins weren't so busy, they _____ their friends more often.

2. I don't live in a city, so there's not much to do in the evening.

→ If I _____ in a city, there would be lots to do in the evening.

3. Grandma won't get a dog because she lives in a small flat.

→ If Grandma _____ in a small flat, she'd get a dog.

4. You use your mobile a lot, so you have large phone bills.

→ If you didn't use your mobile so much, you _____ large phone bills.

5. I think you should tell your parents the truth.

→ If I _____ you, I'd tell your parents the truth.

B. FCE PRACTICE

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 W A R R I O R S

Tip! You always need to change the word given in CAPITALS.

Tip! Sometimes, you may need both a prefix and a suffix.

Tip! Sometimes, you may need to make a major change to the word, such as *HIGH* → *height*.

The Amazons

The Amazons, a tribe of fierce female (0) , feature in Ancient Greek mythology from 2,000 years ago. The Ancient Greeks believed them to inhabit an area called Scythia, covering present-day Ukraine, southern Russia and western Kazakhstan. They were fascinated by the Amazons, writing stories about their heroic and (17) deeds, and displaying them on pots and items of (18) They were tall and beautiful but also completely (19) , and as strong as the men they fought.

The Amazons lived in an all-female society. According to which story one reads, they either abandoned their male babies, sent them to live with their fathers from another tribe, or else gave them away at (20)

There may be some (21) in the Amazon myth, because archaeologists have discovered burial sites in Ukraine and (22) countries dating from 2,000 to 3,000 years ago. The women were buried with weapons and some display (23) of wounds. Their bones suggest they would have been (24) tall for women of this time.

WAR

COURAGE

JEWEL

FEAR

BORN

TRUE

NEIGHBOUR

EVIDENT

USUAL

Advice

17 Choose from: 'encouraging', 'discouraging', 'encouragement', 'discouragement', 'courageous'.

18 You will see that a noun is needed here to go with 'pots'.

19 You need a suffix here, and the meaning is without fear.

20 You need the noun form here, and the spelling is very different from the given word.

21 The word you need occurs commonly in phrases like 'Tell me the'.

22 You need the adjective here and not the noun!

23 What needs to happen to the 't' at the end?

24 There are two changes to make here, and look hard at the meaning of the sentence.

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 F A S C I N A T I O N

The attraction of birdwatching

When asked to explain their (0) with their hobby, some birdwatchers might mention the simple (17) of getting out and walking in woods and noting what birds you come across. But the authors of a highly (18) new book, *The Attraction of Bird Watching*, describe a particularly thrilling occasion when they were (19) to see an extremely rare visitor to the shores of Maine in the USA. They compare the (20) of preparing and researching for this expedition to that of extreme surfers, who eagerly chase the big wave, wherever it might occur. There is the same sense of anticipation, the (21) checking of internet sightings and (22) guides, and above all the sense of having to be ready for (23) that might appear only very briefly, if indeed it appears at all. The authors attempt to give an (24) for this feeling, and speculate that it is perhaps a throwback to what primitive hunters would have felt.

FASCINATE
PLEASE
ENTERTAIN

DESPAIR
EXCITE

CARE
REFER
SOME
EXPLAIN



Advice

- 17 This is testing a well-known collocation.
- 18 Choose from the following: 'entertainer', 'entertainment', 'entertaining'.
- 19 Take care with a spelling change.
- 20 The word you need is a noun.
- 21 There are several possible adjectives from 'care' – you need to choose one with the right meaning!
- 22 The word you need will form a compound noun.
- 23 There is a grammatical element to this word formation.
- 24 Be careful with the spelling when you form a new word.

 12 Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about camping trips. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what opinion each speaker gives about the camping trip they went on. Use each letter only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

Tip! Be careful if a speaker says something connected with two or more options: there is only one correct answer.

- A It was more comfortable than I had thought.
- B It made me want to go camping again.
- C It brought the family closer together.
- D It was easy for me to choose a good camp-site.
- E It cost less than my usual holidays.
- F It made me feel healthier.
- G It brought back happy memories.
- H It was a great way for me to relax.

Speaker 1		19
Speaker 2		20
Speaker 3		21
Speaker 4		22
Speaker 5		23



Advice

A Listen for something that one speaker was expecting to be uncomfortable.

B Three speakers mention going camping again, but only one of them actually wants to go again.

C Four speakers talk about family camping trips, but only one of them felt closer to their family.

D Take care. Two speakers talk about other people choosing the campsite.

E Who compares the cost of this camping trip with other holidays?

F Take care with the difference between 'feeling relaxed' and 'feeling fit'.

G Three speakers went camping in the past, but only one talks about happy memories of it.

H 'for me' means that the speaker has to say they felt relaxed

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. If you just approach the job with the right attitude, things _____ well.
A. would have turned out B. will turn out C. would turn out D. turns out
2. I would go swimming if the weather _____ better.
A. is B. will be C. would be D. were
3. I _____ you if I need your help.
A. would call B. will call C. called D. call
4. If energy _____ inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.
A. is B. were C. will be D. would be
5. The death rate would decrease if hygienic conditions _____ improved.
A. were B. is C. be D. would be

II. Combine each pair of sentences into one, using PREPOSITION + WHOM / WHICH.

1. Lung cancer is very dangerous. Millions of people died of it.
→ _____.
2. This is the book. I'm looking for it.
→ _____.
3. My sister has two daughters. I often have to look after them.
→ _____.
4. The examination lasted two days. I was successful in this exam.
→ _____.
5. I like standing at the window. I can see the park from the window.
→ _____.

** Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*