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TEST 1

1 Complete the phrases with a or an. Then rewrite the phrase with the adjective.

1	exam	(hard)
2	university	(old)
3	idea	(interesting)
4	house	(unusual)
5	restaurant	(expensive)
6	hour	(extra)
7	uncle	(rich)
8	lesson	(easv)

2 Rewrite the letter using capital letters where necessary. There are sixteen errors.

33 sandfield road oxford ox3 7rn

february 10th 2005

dear mrs brown

please find enclosed a deposit for bed and breakfast accommodation for the weekend of march 15th. my husband and i look forward to seeing you then.

yours sincerely

barbara parker



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3 Complete the text with am, is or are.

My name (1) Julie Wise and I
(2) 21 years old. I live in Spain, but I
(3) British. My parents (4)
English teachers in Madrid. I work in an office and
my sister (5) studying English at university.
Most of our friends (6) Spanish, but my
best friend (7) from Argentina. She (8)
a secretary in an international bank.



4 Write sentences using the notes. Use is or are and capital letters where necessary.

- 1 THE NILE / THE LONGEST RIVER IN AFRICA
 - 2 CHINESE NEW YEAR / OFTEN IN JANUARY
 - 3 NICOLE KIDMAN / AN AUSTRALIAN ACTRESS
 - 4 JUVENTUS AND LAZIO / ITALIAN FOOTBALL TEAMS
 - 5 KING LEAR / PLAY ABOUT AN OLD ENGLISH KING AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS

- 6 THE HIMALAYAS / IN ASIA
- 7 SHOPS IN BRITAIN / OFTEN OPEN ON SUNDAY
- 8 LOS ANGELES / IN CALIFORNIA

5 Are the sentences right or wrong? Correct those which are wrong.

- 1 How deep is the pacific ocean?
- 2 I'm meeting one friend of mine later.
- 3 They not sure about the answer.....
- 4 I've got some apples. Would you like one?
- 5 There is some people in the park.
- 6 I very tired today.
- 7 We're staying at the Ramsey Hotel.....
- 8 See you in half a hour.....



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Singular or plural?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- $1 \ a \ I$ in going to have the most wonderful holiday of my life here.
 - b I'm going to have the most wonderful holidays of my life here.
- 2 a I don't wear old cloths for work.
 - b I don't wear old clothes for work.

Curtain or curtains?

We use *curtains* unless we are referring to one curtain only:

I'd like to buy some new curtains for my room. (but *The right curtain* is longer than the *left one.*)

Holiday or holidays?

We say *a holiday / on holiday* when we talk about a trip or a day off work. We can say *school holidays / summer holidays* to describe a period of time:

I hope you enjoy your **holiday** in Britain.

Mountain or mountains?

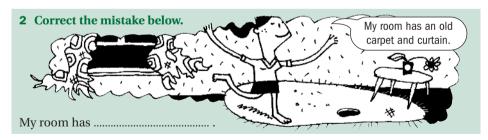
We use *mountains* when we talk about an area:

My uncle's house is in the mountains near Turin.

Cloth, cloths or clothes?

We use *clothes* to talk about things people wear. We say *an item* or *a piece of clothing* to describe one thing only. A *cloth* (plural *cloths*) is a piece of material for a particular purpose, e.g. *table cloth*, or for making clothes:

I am going to buy some new **clothes** for the wedding.



3 Complete the sentences with a singular or plural word from this page.

1	That is torn, so I'm going to mend it.
2	During the summer, I worked in a shop.
3	I climbed the behind the house one morning.
4	Where's the for washing the dishes?
5	My bed cover is flowery, just like the at the windows.
6	Come and visit me for your next
7	I wore my new at the weekend.
8	I always take a map when I go to the

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Plural or uncountable?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a My feet are too small for these shoes.
 - b My foots are too small for these shoes.
- 2 a I think Italian food is the best in the world.
 - b I think Italian food are the best in the world.

Most plural nouns end in -s. However, some plural nouns are irregular: My neighbour is a wonderful person. \rightarrow Our neighbours are wonderful people.

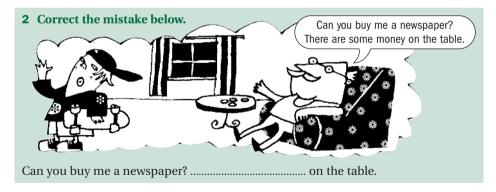
Other irregular plural nouns include: $man \rightarrow men$, $woman \rightarrow women$, $child \rightarrow children$, $foot \rightarrow feet$, $tooth \rightarrow teeth$, $mouse \rightarrow mice$ \Leftrightarrow *Police* and staff are also plural: The **police** are hard-working.

Some nouns have no plural form. We say that nouns such as *water* and *cheese* are 'uncountable' because we can't count them. We can only count *glasses / bottles of water* and *pieces / slices of cheese*. Compare:

I'd like some water, please. and I'd like a glass of water, please. (not two waters)

Other common uncountable nouns include *food*, *furniture*, *hair*, *homework*, *information*, *money* and *work*. We use singular verbs with uncountable nouns: The *furniture* in my bedroom *looks* good.

My hair is dark brown. (but I've got one grey hair behind my ear.)



3 Underline the correct form.

- 1 Here *is / are* some information about hotels in Paris.
- 2 Some children is / are afraid of dogs.
- 3 There was / were a bottle of water in the fridge.
- 4 The staff is / are on a training course.
- 5 The *woman / women* is reading the newspaper.
- 6 Your hair looks / hairs look very nice.
- 7 How many slices of bread / bread have you got?
- 8 This homework was / were easy.



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When do I use of and when do I use an apostrophe?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a We spent two days in my grandmother's house.
 - b We spent two days in the house of my grandmother.
- $2\ a$ Look at the top of the page.
 - b Look at the page's top.

We use apostrophe + s (\dot{s}) to talk about things associated with one person:

My **friend's** name is Natalia.

These are my **husband's** things.

We use s + apostrophe (s') to talk about things associated with more than one person: *Here is my friends' teacher.*

The **students'** records are in the cupboard.

 \Rightarrow Note that we use an apostrophe + s ('s) with irregular plural nouns:

The children's party is at the club.

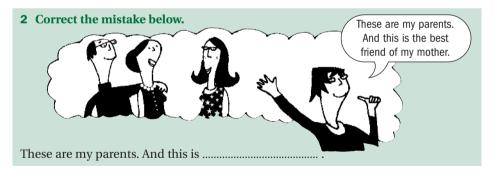
We also use apostrophe + s (s) on its own:

My birthday is the same day as my mother's.

We use of to talk about things associated with places and objects:

Rome is the capital of Italy. (not Italy's capital)

The answers are at the back of the book.



3 Write possessive sentences using the words in brackets.

1	I visitedmy friend's school (school / my friend).
2	We stayed in (other house / her family).
3	'Garden Designs' is (name / his company).
4	It's(birthday / my little brother).
5	(cousins / my father) live in Argentina.

6 They are (brothers / my best friend).

7 (phone numbers / my friends) are in this book.

8 I found (glasses / man).



More Information

TEST 2

2

3

	sert an apostropne wnere necessary.
1	The babys clothes are in the cupboard.
2	My English isn't as good as my wifes.
3	Do you know your neighbours very well?
4	My friends names are Roberto and Giorgio.
5	Have you got the address of the hotel?
6	My teachers family comes from Scotland.
7	Look at that boys shoes!
8	Have you got the childrens things?
A	dd the plural ending -s where necessary.
1	My parents didn't enjoy their holiday.
2	The staff were all very nice.
3	I like your new curtain.
4	Two police officer came to the door
5	My front tooth hurts!
6	I like going to the Scottish mountain in winter
7	When did you get your hair cut?
8	I'll wash those dirty dish cloth.
Re	ewrite these sentences in the plural form.
R o	ewrite these sentences in the plural form. This is the man's book.
	•
1	This is the man's book.
1	This is the man's book. These
1	This is the man's book. These
1	This is the man's book. These The furniture in the bedroom is quite old. The
1 2 3	This is the man's book. These
 2 3 4 	This is the man's book. These
 2 3 4 	This is the man's book. These
1 2 3 4 5	This is the man's book. These
1 2 3 4 5	This is the man's book. These
1 2 3 4 5 6	This is the man's book. These
1 2 3 4 5 6	This is the man's book. These
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	This is the man's book. These
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	This is the man's book. These



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4 Write two sentences for each picture. Use *some* in the first sentence and one of the words in the box in the second.

	bar	bottle	cup	glass	jar	loaf	packet	piece	<u>~</u>
	I'd like	·							
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What's the negative form of have?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a I don't have dinner with my parents very often.
 - b I haven't dinner with my parents very often.
- 2 a We didn't have got enough money to buy a drink.
 - b We didn't have enough money to buy a drink.

We use either *have* or *have got* when we talk about our possessions, families, personal characteristics and ailments. Remember that we use *has* or *has got* with *he*, *she* and *it*: *I have a lot of clothes*. *I've got a lot of clothes*.

My mother has a cousin in Australia. My mother has got a cousin in Australia.

The negative forms are don't / doesn't have and haven't / hasn't got:

I **don't have** a camera. (not I **haven't** a camera.)

My room hasn't got much furniture. (not *My room hasn't much furniture.*)

We use *have* (also *don't have | doesn't have*) for actions:

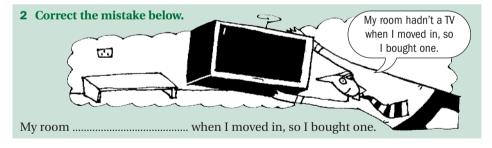
I don't have breakfast in the morning. (not Haven't breakfast)

He has a shower every morning. (not He has got a shower)

The past tense of *have* and *have got* is *had*. The negative is *didn't have*:

I've got a terrible headache. I wasn't well yesterday, but I didn't have a headache. (not I hadn't a headache, I hadn't got a headache or I didn't have got a headache)

The future form is *will ('ll) have*. The negative form is *won't have*: *If you take this tablet, you won't have a headache.*



3 Tick (\checkmark) the sentences which are correct. In some pairs both sentences are correct.

_		(,)		F
1	a	I don't have much money	b	I haven't got much money√
2	a	We didn't have got a good holiday	b	We didn't have a good holiday
3	a	He didn't have fun at the party	b	He hadn't got fun at the party
4	a	My parents don't have a car	b	My parents haven't got a car
5	a	I didn't have a job last year	b	I hadn't got a job last year
6	a	My sister doesn't have a boyfriend	b	My sister hasn't got a boyfriend
7	a	I hadn't my glasses with me	b	I didn't have my glasses with me
8	a	My brother doesn't have red hair	b	My brother hasn't got red hair



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Present simple or present continuous?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a I'm going to the club every evening.
 - b I go to the club every evening.
- 2 a My father's got a good job. He's working for an international bank.

We use the present simple to talk about:

- permanent states: I don't live near an underground station.
- regular habits: I play football most weekends.
- general truths: Garage mechanics repair cars.

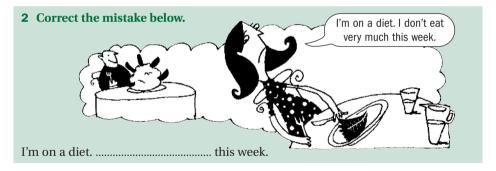
We use the present continuous to talk about current actions or events that are unfinished:

- to describe what is happening at the time of speaking: Can you switch the TV off? I'm not watching it.
- to describe temporary actions, often with today, this week, etc. to show the period
 of time:

I'm walking to school this month. It's good for me.

 to describe ongoing actions which are happening around this time but not necessarily at the time of speaking:

I'm learning English because I want to work in a travel agent's.



3 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of *play, read, wear* and *work*.

- 1 My sister works as an air stewardess for Alitalia.
- 2 Children in Britain usually school uniform.
- 3 I a book about the history of Rome. It's very interesting.
- 4 Some of the best footballers in the world for Real Madrid.
- 5 I my new shoes today.
- 6 My father travel books in his free time.
- 7 Lucia's in her bedroom. She a game on the computer.
- 8 I really hard this month.



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Which verbs don't have a continuous form?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a I think this spaghetti is great.
 - b I'm thinking this spaghetti is great.
- 2 a I don't know the answer to the question.
 - b I'm not knowing the answer to the question.

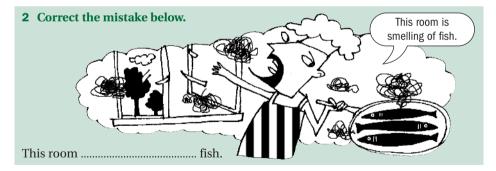
We do not use the continuous form with the following verbs which describe thoughts and feelings: *believe, depend, forget, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, remember, understand, want*

Some common verbs have more than one meaning. We do not use the continuous form when *think* means *believe* and when *have* refers to possession. Compare: I *think* it's going to rain soon. and I'm thinking about becoming a teacher. My sister has a new car. and She isn't at home now. She's having a driving lesson.

We do not usually use the continuous form with *hear*, *smell* and *taste*. We can use *seeing* when it refers to meeting someone in the future. We often use *can* with *hear*, *smell*, *taste* and *see* to describe what is happening now. Compare:

I (can) see two women in the picture. and I'm seeing my sister tomorrow evening.

We use both the continuous and simple form of *look* and *feel* to talk about now: You're looking tired. What's the matter? and You look tired. What's the matter? I'm feeling nervous about my exams. and I feel nervous about my exams.



3 Tick (✓) the sentences which are correct. In some pairs both sentences are correct.

1	a	I'm liking to get up early.	b	I like to get up early
2	a	What is this word meaning?	b	What does this word mean?
3	a	How are you feeling?	b	How do you feel?
4	a	I'm not needing anything, thank you	b	I don't need anything, thank you
5	a	I'm thinking about buying a car	b	I think about buying a car
6	a	This soup is tasting really nice	b	This soup tastes really nice
7	a	My mother is looking tired	b	My mother looks tired
8	a	I'm not having blue eyes	b	I don't have blue eyes
		4 =		



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TEST 3

L	Re	ewrite these sentences in the negative form.
	1	My new coat has got a belt.
	2	I've got three cousins.
	3	We had dinner at home yesterday evening.
	4	I'll have a cup of coffee.
	5	My mum has got a sore throat.
	6	I have a shower every morning.
	7	My brother has a girlfriend in America.
	8	I had flu last winter.
2	Cl	noose the correct form.
	1	I 'm trying / try not to eat chocolate this week.
	2	Can you answer the phone? I 'm making / make the dinner.
	3	John 's going / goes to the cinema two or three times a month.
	4	This spaghetti is tasting / tastes delicious!
	5	I 'm reading / read a book about Picasso at the moment.
		Children in some countries <i>aren't going / don't go</i> to school.
		Please be careful! I 'm having / have a broken arm.
	8	My English is improving / improves.
3	Co	omplete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.
	1	My dad (try) to learn the guitar, but he
		(not want) to have lessons.
	2	Can you change the CD? I (not enjoy) this music. I
		(want) to listen to a different CD.
	3	My sister (need) a new bike. She (use)
		mine at the moment.
	4	My brothers (play) football twice a week, but they
	_	
	5	I (think) about buying a digital camera. I
	C	
	б	Be quiet! I
	7	make) a noise during your favourite TV programmes.
	1	That's a nice perfume you
	Ω	My mum isn't here at the moment. She
	υ	friend, I (think).
		пспа, 1 (ник).



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4 Complete the postcard. Use the present simple, present continuous or *can* + infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

go	have	hear	know
see	sit	stay	work

Dear Lauren $I\ (1) = a \ \text{great time in London.}\ I\ (2) = mith my aunt. She (3) = in London for a year and invited me to visit her. Her flat is on the tenth floor and I (4) = somewhere of London from my bedroom window. I (5) = somewhere interesting every day and I went to the Tower yesterday. It's one o'clock now and I (6) = in Green Park. I (7) = the sound of a fire engine. I (8) = I switched the kettle off this morning, so I don't think the fire's in my aunt's flat! Love, Katy$



5 Are the sentences right or wrong? Correct those which are wrong.

- 1 You look great in that jacket!
- 2 We always have got a party at the end of term.
- 3 You can borrow this pen. I'm not needing it.....
- 4 Birds are making their nests in spring.....
- 5 I hadn't got a cold last winter.....
- 6 Do you prefer dark or milk chocolate?
- 7 I wear my new jeans today.
- 8 We're thinking the shops will close soon.