

Easily-confused verbs

1 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the lists in the correct form.

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| avoid prevent | rise raise | fetch bring | encourage support | realise notice | refuse deny |
| 1 Do you think speed cameras really _____ traffic from going too fast? | 2 They're constantly _____ the cost of parking fines. | 3 Congestion is often caused by parents _____ their children from school. | 4 They've introduced more cycle lanes to _____ people to use bikes. | 5 Oops! I didn't _____ the one-way street sign. | 6 The motorist _____ going through a red light. |

2 Write examples to show the meanings of the other word in each pair.

Exam practice

3 For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Graffiti talk

Dinho, a graffiti artist from São Paulo, (0) *TALKS* about what motivates people to get into this form of urban art. 'I became a graffiti artist during my late teens as a (1) _____ against today's consumer society. Whenever we walk down the street, we are faced with a mass of commercial images trying to (2) _____ us to buy stuff. Creating street art is my way of offering an (3) _____ to this.

I also think it's important to bring art out of the galleries and put it into the hands of the people. If art is confined to a gallery it means it's only (4) _____ to certain people, usually those with money.

Many graffiti artists produce work which has a political message. For them it's a means of (5) _____ themselves, of giving themselves a voice. In my case, however, it's not so much about politics as about art. It's a way of brightening up a place which has always (6) _____ soul or character and bringing new life to a public space.

Like other urban artists, I try to keep my true identity secret, and I can't (7) _____ that part of the thrill I get from doing graffiti is in the creeping around in order to (8) _____ being seen.'



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|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 A explains | B talks | C discusses | D tells |
| 1 A reply | B response | C reaction | D result |
| 2 A make | B recommend | C persuade | D suggest |
| 3 A option | B alteration | C adaptation | D alternative |
| 4 A suitable | B available | C convenient | D appropriate |
| 5 A connecting | B talking | C expressing | D communicating |
| 6 A lost | B missed | C limited | D lacked |
| 7 A refuse | B dismiss | C deny | D reject |
| 8 A stop | B reduce | C prevent | D avoid |

Conditionals 0-3

- 1 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the rules for using conditionals 0-3. Then match the rules 1-4 with examples A-D.

We use:

- 1 zero conditional for a general truth / possible situation.
Example _____
- 2 first conditional for possible / unlikely future situations.
Example _____
- 3 second conditional for possible / hypothetical situations in the past / present or future.
Example _____
- 4 third conditional for possible / hypothetical situations in the present / past.
Example _____

- A If there was no advertising, nothing would be sold or bought.
- B If you look at the classified ads, you'll find plenty of cheap cars for sale.
- C I might have got some money for my old computer if I'd advertised it on eBay.
- D If a TV commercial is shown too many times, it stops being effective.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form of the verbs.

- 1 I've been offered a job at an advertising agency, which I'm very interested in. But if I _____ (take) it, I _____ (have) to move to London.
- 2 If adverts _____ (pop) up while I'm reading something online, I _____ (get) very irritated.
- 3 If I _____ (not spot) that ad for cheap flights to Florida, we _____ (not go) there last summer.
- 4 If so many advertisers _____ (not target) their campaigns at kids, parents' lives _____ (be) much easier.
- 5 I _____ (buy) that bike that I saw advertised in the paper unless I _____ (see) a cheaper one.

- 3 Read the article. Then complete the sentences about the bold information in the article.



Driver follows sat nav into lake!

A Chicago man drove his car straight into a lake after his satellite navigation system told him to. The driver **(0) didn't see a series of warning signs before using an abandoned road** which led to the lake. **(1) His vehicle was almost completely under water** by the time emergency services arrived on the scene. **(2) They were able to rescue him** only because he had managed to climb onto the vehicle's roof as he waited for assistance.

'The man took a **(3) road that was closed a year ago** when the area was flooded to make an artificial lake,' said a police spokesperson. **(4) 'His sat nav told him to drive straight ahead** so he did. It's a huge lake and it's hard to imagine how anybody could ignore it, but he certainly managed it!'

- 0 The man wouldn't have taken the abandoned road if he had seen the warning signs.
- 1 If the emergency services had arrived just a moment later the _____.
- 2 If he had stayed inside the car _____.
- 3 There would still have been a road there if _____.
- 4 He wouldn't have driven straight ahead if _____.

Conditional linkers

1 Match sentence beginnings 1-5 to endings A-E.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Take my number | A unless you have an ID card. |
| 2 I'll lend you my camera | B provided that you book before the end of May. |
| 3 You can get a cheap ticket | C as long as you're careful with it. |
| 4 They won't let you into the club | D even if it was daytime. |
| 5 I wouldn't walk alone in that part of town | E in case you need to call me. |

2 Choose the correct alternatives. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

leave not accept pay prefer promise

- I don't mind if you go out tonight **as long as** / **unless** you _____ to be back by midnight.
- I wouldn't stay in that hotel **even if** / **provided that** you _____ me.
- I'll take you out for an Italian meal tonight **unless** / **as long as** you _____ to stay in.
- We won't get to the cinema on time **in case** / **even if** we _____ now.
- I'll take some cash **in case** / **unless** they _____ credit cards.

Exam practice

3 For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

1 I imagined Buenos Aires to be hotter than it was. Buenos Aires as I had imagined.	NOT
2 We can get a puppy, but you must take it for a walk every day. We can get a puppy it for a walk every day.	LONG
3 It's very hot in here so I can't sleep. It's me to sleep in here.	TOO
4 This is the tastiest food I've ever eaten. I've as this.	SUCH
5 You'll get there on time provided there are no roadworks. You'll get there on time roadworks.	UNLESS
6 He fell asleep on the train so he missed his stop. He wouldn't have missed his stop asleep on the train.	IF