

Chapter 1 : JAMB Use of English Questions - Check JAMB English Questions : Current School News

FCE Use of English part 2 Difficulty level: B2 /Upper Intermediate This activity helps with the key word transformations section of the Use of English paper.

Enjoy our tips and practice tests for Part 2 of the Reading and Use of English. Below is a sample test, which was released from the Cambridge testing center as part of the CAE Handbook. The answers to this test are at the bottom of this post. Tips for the Reading and Use of English Part 2 Quickly read the paragraph once for an overview of the paragraph and its main ideas. Read the paragraph again, sentence by sentence, to answer each of the eight questions. Do not leave a question blank: Guess if you do not know. As with all multiple-choice tests, use the process of elimination when possible to increase your chances of answering correctly. Determine what part of speech the missing word is: Is it part of a tense, like a past participle in the Present Perfect? Or is it part of a Passive construction? You can identify this by closely examining the sentence. Sometimes the answer requires an understanding of the meaning of the paragraph as a whole. This is why it is important to read the entire paragraph. This is especially the case when you are required to put in a word like a connector, which often relies on the meanings of the sentences that come before and after. Pay attention to the potential collocations or phrasal verbs that the word could be a part of: Make sure that the word works grammatically in the sentence subjects and verbs agree, it is the correct tense, etc. Use only one word in each gap. The reason for this goat spurt is the growing popularity of goat cheese, goat milk and goat meat. For goat farmers to do a good job, they need to understand their goats. That costs money in terms of medicine and vet bills. But it is more difficult to identify those positive states. We were definitely curious: What does a happy goat look like? We spoke to McElligott to find out. [Click here for the rest of the article.](#)

Chapter 2 : Cambridge English: Advanced (CAE) Word Formation | esl-lounge Student

First Certificate in English (FCE) - free grammar practice. Difficulty level: B2 /Upper Intermediate. This free FCE Use of English Practice Test helps with the grammar and structure points that you need to master for the FCE.

The view expressed by the writer in the last paragraph is that A. According to the passage, the moralist idea is that A. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. A prepared speech is not easy to deliver, especially if it is not written by the presenter. This kind of delivery is usually reserved for very *18* A. The primary advantage is that the speech may be highly *21* A. The main disadvantage is that this type of delivery is difficult to do well. Reading aloud with meaningful *22* A. If not, the words will come out in a choppy, expressionless way. Such poor delivery could destroy any *23* A. In spite of his humble beginning, Audu now throws his weight around. Audu is arrogant despite his simple upbringing. Despite his obvious poverty, Audu is a proudman. His noble birth notwithstanding, Audu is a corrupt man. From his poor background, Audu is now a rich man. Ngozi has always considered her father to be an impassioned man. Her father is a very lively man. Her father is an emotional man. Her father is a disciplined man. Her father is a very strict man. The elders rebuked Olu for taking issue with his principal. Olu was cautioned for shouting at his principal. Olu was scolded for acting in collusion with his principal. Olu was reprimanded for arguing with his principal. Olu was blamed for issuing a statement denying his principal. The manager paid us in hard currency. We were paid in new notes. We were paid in foreign currency. We were paid in dollars and pound sterling. We were paid in a strong and stable currency. If he went to London, he would see the Queen. When he goes to London, he will see the Queen. He did not go to London and did not see the Queen. He did not see the Queen when he went to London. He would like to see the Queen when he goes to London. Questions 31 to carry 1 mark each. In each of questions 31 to 45, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word s or phrase in italics. Only those who are gullible fall victim to his trickery. He is well known for his inordinate ambition. Students could be timid. The witness decided to conceal the evidence. The members of the congregation were inspired by the sermon. Agbenu was ecstatic about her result. A cool bath in a hot weather can be truly invigorating. I am loath to do the assignment. Toyin is married to an impatient, self-centered man. Gregarious animals can be found in the zoo. The doctor examined the patient painstakingly. The company has continued to monopolize the distribution of the products. A conservative estimate put the number of missing persons at forty. The agency has sworn to deal with all the apostles of confederation. In each of questions 46 to 60, choose the option nearest in meaning to word s or phrase in italics. The leader has the unstinting support of his party. The party supporters vilified the Chairman for the role he played in the crisis that rocked the party. The company is to shed three thousand staff this year. There was a glut of oil on the market. A few years ago, nobody would have believed that the economy would turn around. Before announcing his retirement, Ochima resolved to settle on account with the bank. The boys knew that a storm was imminent. The nurse was in favour of voluntary euthanasia. The essence of governance is to seek the good and well-being of the majority of the people. From what she said, one may infer that she does not like the course. He shared his room with a person whose behavior was quite nauseating. The carpenter built a commodious wardrobe. Publishing as a business venture has become a hot potato in Nigeria. Likewise myself agreed Agbenu. The sergeant spoke to me in a *1* A. The reason why he was not offered admission was *2* A. Three quarters of the people in the village *3* killed but only half of their huts *4* A. If you saw the photograph of the man, *5* A. It is bad to take*6* A. As Obande does not know anyone in this city, he hopes that some kind*7* A. Be careful not to*8* A lose B. How is the new editor*9* A. Nowadays, many graduates are not well disposed to teaching,*10* A. The armed robbers went into the house and robbed the three*11* A. It is often*12* that inflation*13* A. If you would do me this favour, I *14* A. I have the *15* A. The woman is one of the *16* A. The doctor asked the patient what *17* A. It was a free-for-all and the students were blamed for taking the law*18* A. In each of questions 86 to 88, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter s underlined. Choose the option to which the sentence relates. What of kind of meal did your mother serve for dinner? Did your mother serve rice and fresh fish stew

for lunch? What kind of stew did your mother serve for dinner? Who served rice and fresh fish stew for dinner? Who spoke to the press? Did the President speak to the press? Did the President write to the press?

A1 Use of English Tests. A2 Use of English Tests. B1 Use of English Tests.

The best way to practice for this portion of the test is to read as much as possible and take practice tests to understand the strategies Cambridge ESOL uses. For additional practice, take this Reading and Use of English Part 1 practice test using the tips we provide. You must choose the correct vocabulary word from four choices: Below is a sample test, which was released from the Cambridge testing center as part of the CAE Handbook. The answers to this test are at the bottom of this post. Tips for the Reading and Use of English Part 1 Read the paragraph once, quickly, to get an overview of the paragraph and its main ideas. Read the paragraph again, sentence by sentence, to answer each of the eight questions. Do not leave a question blank: As with all multiple-choice tests, use the process of elimination when possible to increase your chances of answering correctly. Sometimes the answer is a matter of vocabulary. You are expected to know which word is appropriate, and the best way to prepare yourself is to read in English as much as possible. Sometimes the answer requires an understanding of the meaning of the paragraph as a whole. This is why it is important to read the entire paragraph. This is especially the case when you are required to put in a word like a connector, which often relies on the meanings of the sentences that come before and after. Pay attention to the potential collocations or phrasal verbs that the word could be a part of. Make sure that the word works grammatically in the sentence subjects and verbs agree, it is the correct tense, etc. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. For the complete article, [click here](#). One-Third of Food is Lost or Wasted: But this is nothing. Not a group of trash. A heap of trash is a common expression. The others are not natural collocations. What Can Be Done Anyone would say this heapâ€™the size of two African elephantsâ€™represents a tremendous, even criminal, waste. Over the course of the day, the transfer station will receive another 10 to 20 loads of perfectly edible vegetables originating from nearby grower-packers. Answers to the Cambridge Sample Test:

Chapter 4 : Prepositions "Of," "To," "For" - Basic English Grammar

To use English punctuation correctly, remember to always capitalize the first letter of a sentence, as well as the names of specific people, places, and things. Also, make sure you end a sentence with a period unless the sentence is a question, in which case you should end it with a question mark.

Articles are really, really hard! The truth is, you might never completely master articles. Your listeners or readers will usually be able to figure out what you mean by guessing whether you meant "a thing" or "the thing". She wore a hat. In this case, you would imagine this person wearing some kind of hat. But if I said: She wore the hat. You might ask me about it: The one that you said looked like a mushroom. How much or how many are you talking about? In grammar terms, we call these "singular", "plural", and "uncountable" nouns. So what article should you use? I bought a shirt. The difference between "a" and "an" is easy: I saw an elephant. Either use "some" or nothing at all: I bought some socks. The difference between these two is that "some" makes the amount seem more limited. Uncountable nouns work the same way as plural ones. I bought some ice cream. I like ice cream. Learn all the exceptions The explanations above explain the general "feeling" that an English speaker has when using "a", "an", "the", "some", or a simple noun. If it was just a matter of learning these simple rules, articles would be easy to master. In reality, there are lots of "special cases" that you need to learn one-by-one. If I tried to write down rules for every special case, this article would become an entire book. And, of course, I would miss a lot of rules and exceptions. Unfortunately, you have to learn the special cases on your own, one at a time, and practice them as you go through life. Here are just a few of the kind of rules that you may discover: Some words that are usually uncountable, like "coffee", can also be used in a countable way: Can you get me a coffee? Use "the" in front of the names of oceans, rivers, deserts, mountain ranges, and geographical areas:

Chapter 5 : English Exercises: USE OF ENGLISH

Use of English » B2 Use of English Tests B2 Use of English Tests B2 English test 1 - text with multiple choice gaps B2 English test 2 - multiple choice questions.

Many of the suggested answers are correct grammatically. The right answer also has to be semantically right – it has to make sense, fit the context of the whole text. It will now be illustrated by analyzing the questions: Manage to do something is a strong collocation. Succeeded in doing something is another collocation but that does not fit here because of no preposition. Failed fits grammatically, but it makes no sense in the context of the sentence I was really happy – 2. Pleased with would be another good option, but there is no preposition. Spare change is a strong collocation, meaning small amount of money in coins that you can spend on something. Ultimately it all comes down to this: Questions 1, 3 Having finished the task, you should read it once again with all the missing words in place. If something sounds or feels wrong, it will probably become noticeable after you read through the text. Open Cloze You are presented with a short text that has eight gaps. You should write in one word in each gap. Concorde was the first supersonic passenger plane. It was in service 1 – , when the last aircraft was finally retired. People 3 – were lucky to see one in person, were reported as being fascinated 4 – the elegant design of its body and the sheer size of the thing. Its main downside was operational costs that 6 – the possible profits by a huge margin. Unfortunately, we are not likely to see that magnificent plane in the skies ever again. The preposition is hinted at by the second part of the sentence coming after comma. Reach is one of the verbs that collocates with speed. The word people clearly needs a pronoun after it. Both words are acceptable here. Fascinated with and fascinated by are a bit different. The first is used with tangible objects – something you can see, feel, touch. The second is usually for something that does not physically exist, e. As it can be seen from the second part of the sentence there is a contrast between it and the first part. The verb has to be in Past Simple to fit the sentence tense choice. The recommendations are the same – be aware of context the word is used in, know the collocations and pay attention to preposition before and after the gap. Word Formation A text with eight gaps is given to you. Each gap should be filled with one word. That word should be formed from the word that is on the same line. Tobacco is among the most 1 – used substances that are present on the market today. Almost 55 years ago it has been scientifically 4 – that extended periods of tobacco 5 – are extremely harmful for both the user and those around them. Even though public 6 – of second-hand smoke harm is 7 – higher than it was a decade ago, most people are still found reluctant to engage in open 8 – with the smokers.

Chapter 6 : CAE Reading and Use of English Practice Tests | www.nxgvision.com

Below you will find 10 CAE Reading and Use of English Practice Tests. Each test is complete with answers, explanations and a short vocabulary.

The highlight of the show is at the end. I always dreamed of being rich and famous. Used to indicate reference: I got married in the summer of This is a picture of my family. I got a discount of 10 percent on the purchase. Used to indicate an amount or number: I drank three cups of milk. A large number of people gathered to protest. I had only four hours of sleep during the last two days. He got a perfect score of 5 on his writing assignment. To Used to indicate the place, person, or thing that someone or something moves toward, or the direction of something: I am heading to the entrance of the building. The package was mailed to Mr. All of us went to the movie theater. Please send it back to me. Used to indicate a limit or an ending point: The snow was piled up to the roof. The stock prices rose up to dollars. Used to indicate relationship: This letter is very important to your admission. My answer to your question is in this envelop. Do not respond to every little thing in your life. Used to indicate a time or a period: I work nine to six, Monday to Friday. It is now 10 to five. In other words, it is 4: For Used to indicate the use of something: This place is for exhibitions and shows. I baked a cake for your birthday. I put a note on the door for privacy. She has been studying hard for the final exam. Used to mean because of: I am so happy for you. We feel deeply sorry for your loss. Used to indicate time or duration: I attended the university for one year only. This is all I have for today.

Chapter 7 : Prepositions "Of," "To," "For" - Basic English Grammar

that laid down in the ISO/IEC rules; but elsewhere a more natural, "English" style has been used. Hence, the auxiliary verb "must" when used below indicates the existence of an undisputed rule of the English language, rather than its more.

Chapter 8 : English in Use - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

Definition of use - take, hold, or deploy (something) as a means of accomplishing or achieving something; employ, take or consume (an amount) from a l.

Chapter 9 : Cambridge FCE Use of English Part 4: free practice test

Of Used for belonging to, relating to, or connected with: The secret of this game is that you can't ever win. The highlight of the show is at the end.