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UNIT

1

- I Family Sports Holidays Limited have eight sites in different parts of Europe. Study the table below before answering the questions.

SITE	CORSICA	FRANCE	ITALY	MAJORCA	CORFU	TURKEY	TUNISIA	SWITZERLAND
Swimming pool	—	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓
Tennis	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Sailing	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Riding	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	✓	—
Bridge room	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	✓
Discotheque	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	✓
Restaurant	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Excursions	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓
Car Hire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—
Children from*	4	babies	8	12	12	8	4	babies
Chalets	60	80	70	70	100	40	60	30
Price/person/ week/pounds	85	75	90	90	85	105	70	100

* There are special facilities at the sites for all children above the ages indicated.

- A
- Which site is the cheapest? Which is the most expensive?
 - Which is the largest? Which is the smallest?
 - Which has the most outdoor sports facilities? Which sites have the fewest?
 - Which sites are the most suitable for families with babies?
 - Which sites are the most suitable for families with young children?
 - Which sites are the least suitable for these families?
 - Where would a family fond of tennis, sailing and riding enjoy themselves most? Where would they find least facilities?
 - What is the best choice for a family interested in swimming, riding and dancing? Which are the worst choices?

- B Look at this comparison between the sites in Corsica and France and then make similar comparisons for the sites listed.**

The site in France has more sports facilities than the site in Corsica but families interested in sailing will enjoy Corsica more. If you like dancing, Corsica has better facilities, but if you prefer going on excursions, France is more interesting. France is more suitable for families with babies. There are fewer chalets in Corsica so families will have to book up earlier. The French site is cheaper than the one in Corsica.

In the same way, compare:

Italy and Tunisia; Majorca and Turkey; Corfu and Switzerland.

- C Look at this comparison between the sites in Corsica and France and then change your comparisons for the other sites in the same way.**

The site in Corsica hasn't as many sports facilities as the site in France but families interested in sailing will enjoy it more. France hasn't as good facilities if you like dancing, but it is more interesting if you prefer going on excursions. Corsica is not as suitable for families with babies. There are more chalets there so families will not have to book up as early. The French site is less expensive than the one in Corsica.

- D Now look at these comparisons.**

The site in Italy has far more sports facilities than the one in Corsica.

The site in Majorca is far better than the one in Turkey if you want to stay indoors.

The site in France is far more suitable for people with babies than the site in Corfu.

The site in France is much bigger than the site in Turkey.

A holiday at the site in France is much cheaper than one at the site in Switzerland.

Make similar comparisons for:

Italy and Switzerland; Italy and Tunisia; Switzerland and Majorca; Corfu and Switzerland; Tunisia and Turkey.

- E Look at these comparisons.**

The site in Corsica has the same facilities for children as the site in Tunisia.

- 1 Find three more comparisons of the same kind.**

The site in Corsica is the same size as the site in Tunisia.

- or *There are the same number of chalets at the Corsica site as there are at the Tunisia site.*
- or *There are as many chalets at the Corsica site as at the Tunisia site.*

- 2 Make comparisons in three different ways between the sites in Italy and Majorca.

The price at the Corsica site is the same as the price in Corfu.

- or *It costs the same amount of money to go to the Corsica site as to go to the Corfu site.*
- or *A holiday at the Corsica site costs as much as a holiday at the Corfu site.*

- 3 Make comparisons in three different ways between the sites in Italy and Majorca.

- F Harry Brewster is 48. His wife Muriel is 42. They have a son, Alan, 16, and a daughter, Fiona, 14. Harry and Muriel like going on excursions but Harry sometimes likes to drive a car himself on holiday. Alan is fond of tennis and Fiona likes sailing. The children want to go dancing in the evenings and Muriel doesn't like cooking on holiday.

- 1 What did they decide was the best place for their holiday last year? Why did they choose it instead of Tunisia?

Bob Collins is 24. His wife Alison is 22. They have a little baby. They like playing tennis and going off in a hired car during the day. When the baby is in bed, they like dancing and listening to music.

- 2 Where would you tell them to go for their holiday? Why not Turkey?
- 3 Where would you choose to go yourself if you could choose between the eight sites? Why?

- 2 Look at these sentences on p.1.3 and the Summary on p.1.6.

The more we see in the shops, the more we want.

The older the cow, the redder the meat.

Now complete these sentences with an appropriate comparative form.

- 1 The less you spend, the you save.
- 2 The more expensive raw materials become, the the prices.
- 3 The more you invest in new machinery, the the product.
- 4 The better the quality, the the shoes will last.
- 5 The you drive, the greater the risk of accidents.
- 6 The less you work, the you earn.

UNIT 2

- I** Duane Connolly has just made a new film of 'Cinderella'. It lasts three hours and stars his wife, Julia Connolly. Julia is 47. Prince Charming is Luke Fantoni, 27. The critics did not like the film for the following reasons.

The film is too long. It won't hold children's attention. But the story is too simple. It won't interest their parents. The sets are too modern. They don't provide the right atmosphere. Luke Fantoni is too short. He doesn't look like Prince Charming. Julia Connolly is too old. She can't play the part of Cinderella. Her costumes are too expensive. They don't convince us that she is poor.

- A** Morton Frazer wrote: 'The new film of "Cinderella" is too long to hold children's attention. . .'

Complete his article, joining the other sentences in the same way.

- B** Another critic, Peter Evans, began: 'The new film of "Cinderella" is so long that it won't hold children's attention. . .'

Complete his article, joining the other sentences in the same way, using *so . . . that . . .* instead of *too . . . to . . .*

- 2** Duane Connolly's other new film is called 'Mitch and Billy meet the Gangsters'. Morton Frazer did not like the film for the following reasons.

The action wasn't fast enough. It didn't hold his attention. The dialogue wasn't original enough. It didn't entertain the audience. The jokes weren't funny enough. They didn't make the audience laugh. Jack Peters, as the gang leader wasn't villainous enough. He didn't frighten the audience. The fights weren't realistic enough. They didn't convince Frazer. The car chase at the end wasn't exciting enough. It didn't wake him up.

He wrote: 'The action in this film was not fast enough to hold my attention. . .'

Complete his article, joining the other sentences in the same way.

- 3 A** Look at these sentences. The third joins the first two together. Do the exercise in the same way.

The audience didn't seem to notice our mistakes. They were so wild about the music.

The audience were so wild about the music that they didn't seem to notice our mistakes.

- 1 I couldn't refuse. I was so keen to come to England.
- 2 She'll make a perfect Juliet. She's so young and attractive.
- 3 They should pay the public to go and see 'Rock Fever'. It's so bad and boring.
- 4 His employees thought he was a monster. He behaved so badly.
- 5 The audience clapped for ten minutes. He played the part so well.

- B** Look at these sentences. Then do the exercise in the same way as 3A.

It'll run for years. It's been such a big hit.

It's been such a big hit that it'll run for years.

- 1 She wouldn't be able to speak the lines properly. She's got such a terrible accent.
- 2 He used to give his visitors electric shocks. He had such a nasty sense of humour.
- 3 I switched the TV off. It was such a boring programme.
- 4 They always make me laugh. They're such good comedians.
- 5 Everyone was glad when they left the party. They're such rude people.

- C** Look at these sentences. Then do the exercise in the same way.

I couldn't refuse. They offered me so much money.

They offered me so much money that I couldn't refuse.

They were glad he was dead. They hated him so much.

They hated him so much that they were glad he was dead.

- 1 I had to put my fingers in my ears. There was so much noise.
- 2 She can dance all night. She's got so much energy.
- 3 We couldn't afford to employ her. She asked for so much money.
- 4 The tears were running down my face. I was laughing so much.
- 5 The studio went bankrupt after making that film. It cost so much.

D Look at these sentences. Then do the exercises in the same way.

I didn't think I'd be free to do this show. I get so many offers in the States.

I get so many offers in the States that I didn't think I'd be free to do this show.

- 1 We're not going to see 'Gone With the Wind' again. We've seen it so many times.
- 2 His studio was like a family business. He employed so many of his relations.
- 3 The tests were almost as long as the film itself. They made so many of them.
- 4 These series all look the same to me. I've seen so many of them.
- 5 He must have been an interesting man. There are so many amusing stories about him.

4 Study the examples and then change the sentences below from one form to the other.

The show is so boring that they should pay the public to go to it.

It's such a boring show that they should pay the public to go to it.

The dance routines were so complicated that it took us a week to learn them.

They were such complicated dance routines that it took us a week to learn them.

- 1 Will's such a tall man that he would look strange in the part.
- 2 The film was so successful that it ran for three years.
- 3 Vivien was such a talented young woman that they gave her the part.
- 4 They are such good scripts that you get a pleasant surprise.
- 5 The tunes are so good that you can't help singing them.
- 6 The play was so dull that the audience went to sleep.
- 7 The music was so wonderful that the audience stood up and clapped.
- 8 The actors are so experienced that they can play any part.
- 9 It was such an interesting programme that it kept my children quiet.
- 10 Those people were so ignorant that it is surprising they made good films.

5 Study the examples and then change the sentences below from one form to the other.

It took us a whole week to rehearse the dance routine.

We took a whole week to rehearse the dance routine.

- 1 He took a month to learn his part.

- 2 It took the studio several months to complete the screen tests.
- 3 They took an hour to film that sequence.
- 4 How long did it take you to make up your mind?
- 5 How long did she take to become a star?

6 Study Appendix 3 (Reflexive Verbs) before attempting these exercises.

Look at the examples in each case and complete the sentences below, using each verb from the list **ONCE** in the appropriate form and an appropriate reflexive form (*myself, himself, ourselves*, etc.)

People think they're hurting other people but they're really hurting themselves.

A Complete these sentences with the following verbs, using each one ONCE only, and adding the appropriate reflexive form:

burn, cut, defend, drown, kill, shoot.

- 1 Don't pick up that broken glass with your hands! You'll
- 2 She put her hand on the hot stove and
- 3 It's one of these tragic Russian plays. The two lovers
He goes off-stage with a pistol and, and when she finds out she goes down to the river and
- 4 'So you've both taken up karate!'
'That's right. We're learning to against thieves.'

B Do this exercise in the same way, using the following:

be ashamed of, blame, call, control, cure, feel sorry for, talk to, teach, tell, weigh.

- 1 She's frightened of getting fat. She every morning.
- 2 He speaks several languages. He's Hindustani now.
- 3 If you, people will think you're mad.
- 4 Calm down a moment, honey. Just
- 5 We made such a mess of the dance routine at the rehearsal that in the end we just sat down on the stage and The director came up and said: 'Come on, kids. Just you can do it.' And we did!
- 6 He doesn't trust doctors. If he's ill he tries to with patent medicines.
- 7 What shocking behaviour! They ought to
- 8 Don't, Cynthia. It wasn't your fault.
- 9 These young girls actresses but the moment they set eyes on Wayne, they forget to act.

C Do this exercise in the same way, using the following:

behave, enjoy, express, help, let, please.

- 1 It was a good performance. I think the audience
- 2 Just relax, Cynthia. go.
- 3 There's plenty of food for everyone so please
- 4 I'm sorry, Madam, but the children will have to leave the theatre if they don't
- 5 'If I can't as I want to, I don't want the part.'
', honey. We'll get someone else.'

7

A number of verbs in other languages are reflexive but in English the equivalents are not. Complete these sentences with an appropriate verb, using each verb **ONCE** only. **DO NOT** use a reflexive form. Choose from the following:

change, decide, find out, get up, hide, hurry, improve, resign, retire, shave, wonder, worry.

- 1 He very early every morning and goes into the bathroom to before he has breakfast.
- 2 ' ! We'll miss the train.'
'Don't ! I'm coming. We've still got time to catch it.'
- 3 How long did it take you to to accept the part?
- 4 I had a row with the boss so I
- 5 When he at the age of 65, they'll give him a pension.
- 6 His performance is the same as it was the first night. He never I hoped he'd when he got used to the part, but he's as bad as ever.
- 7 The escaped prisoner was in the old house. The police didn't until later.
- 8 I why the critics didn't like the play.

UNIT

3

Before attempting these exercises, look at pages 3.1 and 3.2 and study Appendix 4.

- I A Sidney Wise is a businessman. He is very successful. He is explaining how he became rich.

Three years ago my uncle asked me for advice. 'My business doesn't guarantee me a profit,' he said. 'People owe me money and sometimes they don't pay me for my work. I want to make you an offer. I'll make you my business manager and give you a share in the business.' I accepted the job. A week later, a customer of ours rang me up. He wanted to sell his house but no one wanted to buy it. In the end, he sold it to us for £12,000. We reconditioned it and six months later someone paid us £30,000 for it.

Rewrite Sidney's story in the third person, in reported speech.
Begin: *Sidney Wise is a businessman. Three years ago his uncle ...*
His uncle said his business ...

- B Sylvia Ball always wanted her own business. Three years ago her chance came when one of her aunts died.

Complete the paragraph, using each of the following verbs ONCE only:

borrowed, gave, left, lent, owe, paid ... back, promised, repaid, sold.

Change the forms *one of her aunts*, etc., to the forms *an aunt of mine*, etc. These forms are in brackets.

About three years ago, (one of my aunts) died and me some money in her will. (One of my friends) me £1,000. I the rest from the bank. My parents couldn't help me but (one of their friends) me (one of his shops) at a good price. In return, I him a share in the company if it was a success. It was! After a year I my friend her £1,000. The year after I the bank loan. I my parents' friend a 10 per cent share in the business and now I don't anybody anything.

- C You are Sylvia. Answer these questions.

- 1 Who left you the money in her will?
- 2 How much did your friend lend you?

- 3 How did you get the rest of the money?
- 4 Who sold you one of his shops?
- 5 What did you promise him in return?
- 6 Do you owe anybody any money now?

D Alan Escott writes books for children. This is how he started his career as a writer.

Complete the paragraph, using each of the following verbs **ONCE** only:

asking, guarantee, offered, read, sent, showed, taught, tell, write.

As in Exercise 1B, change the forms in brackets to the alternative form.

At one time, Alan worked in a primary school. He the children English. When the children were tired, they often asked him to them a story. At first he them stories from books but one day he decided to the children a story himself. They liked it so much that he it to (one of his friends). His friend it to a publisher and the publisher Alan £20 for it. Alan realised that writing could not him a living but he took a chance and gave up teaching. Now children all over the world read Alan's books and write to him, him questions about the characters.

E Imagine that you are interviewing Alan. Complete the questions. Alan's answers are given on the right-hand side of the page.

Where before you became a writer?	In a primary school.
. teach?	I taught the children English.
I suppose they often a story?	That's right. When they were tired.
And what did you do? Did you or did you write them yourself?	At first I read them stories from books but later I wrote them one. They liked it very much.
Did you anybody else?	Yes, to a friend of mine.
And then, I suppose, you a publisher?	My friend did, actually, and they accepted it.
How much ?	Twenty pounds. I accepted it and then I decided to give up teaching and write full-time.
And now you're famous. Do children letters and questions about the characters?	Oh, yes, quite often, and I always answer them myself.

2 Look at these sentences.

He wanted to sell us his house.

(He wanted to sell his house to us.)

Both are correct but the first form is more common.

In the end, he sold it to us for £12,000.

When we use two pronouns (*it, us*, for example) we prefer this form.

A Rewrite the paragraph below, changing all the forms in different type to the first form above.

Gary and Sheila wanted to get married. They weren't very well off but they wanted a house of their own. A friend of theirs had just got a new job in the north of England and had to move so he offered to *sell his house to them*. They had to *pay a deposit to him*. Then they went to a building society and asked the society to *lend the money to them* for the house. The society agreed to *lend most of the money to them* but they hadn't got enough for the down-payment of £1000. In the end, everything was all right. Sheila's father *gave the down-payment to her* as a wedding present and instead of *buying presents for them*, several friends of theirs *gave money to them* so they could furnish the house. At the moment, they *owe a lot of money to the building society* but they are very happy. Last week they had a party so they could *show the house to their friends*.

B Look at the second example above and complete Gary's sentences in the same way, using two pronouns.

- 1 A friend of ours was moving to the North and had to sell his house. He offered to sell
- 2 He asked for a deposit so we had to pay
- 3 We asked a building society to lend us the money. They agreed to lend most of but we couldn't afford the down-payment. In the end Sheila's father gave Then we got the loan from the building society. We have to pay back in 20 years.

3 A Compare these sentences.

They gave me a big rise in salary.

I was given a big rise in salary.

Change the sentences below from the first form to the second.
An agent (*by him, by them, etc.*) is not necessary.

- 1 He's given me the job of business manager.
- 2 They offered us £25,000 for it.

- 3 I think they pay me too much.
- 4 People often ask me questions about investments.
- 5 Nobody has ever left me any money.
- 6 People owe me money and sometimes they don't pay me for my work. (two changes)
- 7 They promised us repayment on the loan in ten years.
- 8 They showed their friends the house.
- 9 They don't owe their creditors anything now.

B Compare these sentences.

They sold the house to us for £12,000.

The house was sold to us for £12,000.

**Change the sentences below from the first form to the second.
An agent (by him, by them, etc.) is not necessary.**

- 1 People lent most of the money to them.
- 2 Someone gave the down-payment to her as a wedding present.
- 3 They have to pay back the loan to the building society.
- 4 At the end of the class someone read a story to the children.
- 5 They sent the story to a publisher.
- 6 Did they sell the shop to a friend of yours?
- 7 Do they pay your salary to you every month?
- 8 Hasn't anyone ever shown your aunt's will to you?

4 Study these sentences before attempting the exercise.

My father is quite rich. My father is quite a rich man.

The food is quite good. It's quite good food.

The house is rather expensive. It's a rather expensive house.

The furniture is rather old. It's rather old furniture.

The people are quite pleasant. They're quite pleasant people.

Those investments are rather risky. They're rather risky investments.

Her face is quite pretty. She has quite a pretty face.

Your overdraft is rather large. You have a rather large overdraft.

**Change the sentences below from the first form to the second.
Where a different verb is necessary, it is given in brackets.**

- 1 Kate is quite intelligent.
- 2 Owen is rather silly.
- 3 The interest rates are rather high.
- 4 The shares are quite profitable.
- 5 My factory is quite large. (*own*)
- 6 His attitude to money is rather unusual. (*has*)
- 7 His advice was quite good.
- 8 Their profits have been quite high. (*have made*)

- 9 Our losses have been rather heavy. (*have made*)
- 10 She's quite hard-working.
- 11 The organisation is quite useful.
- 12 The weather was rather disappointing.

5 Study these sentences and then change the forms of the sentences below to each of the other two forms.

<i>Is the house yours?</i>	<i>The firm is my uncle's.</i>
<i>Do you own the house?</i>	<i>My uncle owns the firm.</i>
<i>Does the house belong to you?</i>	<i>The firm belongs to my uncle.</i>

- 1 Are the shares yours?
- 2 Does the yacht belong to you?
- 3 Do you own the business?
- 4 The factory is my father's.
- 5 Sylvia owns the company.
- 6 The investments don't belong to you.
- 7 Do you own that dog?
- 8 The bank isn't mine, young man!
- 9 Whose house is that?
- 10 And whose is the garage next to it?

6 Study these sentences and then change the sentences below from the first construction to the second.

The building society will probably lend you the money.
The building society is likely to lend you the money.
This state of affairs will probably not change in the near future.
This state of affairs is not likely (is unlikely) to change in the near future.

- 1 Your father will probably be angry when he hears about it.
- 2 We will probably not make a big profit this year.
- 3 They'll probably ask for a rise in salary.
- 4 The bank will probably pay you back immediately.
- 5 He'll probably expect you to pay a deposit on the house.