

Candidates for the University Entrance Exam in English – but not only- may find the material that follows useful.

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct derivatives.

1. This song is.....of my first date. (remind)
2. The.....of the organization is in Paris. (based)
3. I am notof naughty students (tolerate)
4. Danger is only (minimum)
5. He was more of a than of help. (hinder)
6. She always acts (impulse)
7. He has ato tell lies. (tend)
8. I can't stand the pain ; it's(tolerate)
9. I don't share his political..... (believe)
10. I will always remember my graduation day. It's just (forget)
11. The..... of bottles and dummies for new-born children is necessary.
(sterile)
12. is a problem that a lot of young couples are faced with .
(sterile)
13. You need toyour vocabulary. (rich)
14. He wasfrom hospital last week. (charge)
15. I need to my batteries. (charge)
16. Why don't you have some.....lessons before the final exams ?
(prepare)
17. You should improveconditions . (sanitation)
18. I don't like wearingclothes . (provoke)
19. They don't seem to realize the of the problem (magnify)
20. She isof all foreigners . (trust)
21. Unfortunately, the disease is (cure)
22. The broken limb must beimmediately. (mobile)
23. We should treat the elderly (respect)
24. This film is suitable for all peopleof their age. (respect)
25. I can;t make up my mind so easily. I am a bit(resolute)
26. The has been looking for his biological parents for years
(adopt). His (adopt) parents have helped him a lot but their
efforts were in vain.
27. The head-onwas inevitable. (collide)
28. How has heour health care programme ? (value)
29. The painting was totally..... as it was a fake. (value)
30. Guests should leave theirin the hotel safe. (value)
31. My mother has always been a verywoman. (sense)
32. After he had been knocked down by a car, he fell
to the ground. (sense)
33. There has been afall in temperature lately.(sense)

34. The eyes areorgans. (sense)
35. T he film contains somescenes . (sense)
36. She remainedto the sufferings of the poor. (sense)
37. S he has studiedat the university of Athens.(language)
38. The use of audio -aids is advisable. (language)
39. She studies languages. She is a (language)
40. Stir thewith a spoon. (mix)
41. Wash the garment at low temperatures to avoid(shrink)
42. Herbeauty left him speechless. (compare)
43. Our Physics teacher took us to the astronomical.....(observe)
44. Theof natural phenomena (observe)
45. Theof the law is unquestionable (observe)
46. It'sto have a car if you live in the centre of the city.(economy)
47. Therecession has affected the majority of residents. (economy)
48. The climbers were suffering from(exhaust)
49. Gambling has.....his life. (destruction)
50. The consequences were (disaster)
51. He has been a powerful and politician. (influence)
52. Theabove the door was in English. (inscribe)
53. Mark and I have beenfriends for years now. (separate)
54. She was startled by theringing of the phone. (insist)
55., his sanity was restored. (Miracle)
56. Let me express my (grateful) to you.
57. He is aliar. (habit)
58. She always has andesire for chocolate. (resist)
59. The decision has aroused public..... (resist)
60. There was apause. (moment)
61. Women's emancipation was aevent (moment)
62. I was asked to sign theorder. (post)
63. He found it hard to believe me so he kept looking at me in
(believe)
64. He tried to.....the mob. (peace)
65. Martin Luther King was a(peace)
66. He is of African(descend)
67. Hisimmigrated to Greece. (descend)
68. with other schools is often encouraged. (Rival)
69. The English often find theof French words difficult.
(pronounce)
70. Thewere holding banners. (demonstrate)
71. Theof supplies for the homeless was immediate. (provide)
72. He was leftby her eccentric appearance. (speak)
73. I am to you for your help. (debt)
74. Darwin's theory ofdates back thousands of years ago.(evolve)
75. My mother had her skirt (long)

76. Theirto communicate prevented them from working together in harmony. (unable)
77. Let me introduce you to mywife. (prospect)
78. I wish you a life of happiness and (prosperous)
79. India is known for its cultural and linguistic(diverse)
80. There is a road in a few kilometers. (diverse)
81. His clothes are always..... (taste) and he looks elegant.
82. Mother's food is always (taste)
83. During the celebration of the national holiday we the Greek heroes (glorious)
84. At the end of the play the dies. (hero)
85. Mother wasabout letting me go to the party. (hesitate)
86. He disguised himself beyond (recognize)
87. Howof you to have left the child alone in the house ! (responsible)
88. She is alwaysdressed at work. (respect)
89. You should beto your parents . (respect)
90. My grandfather is aold man. (respect)
91. Into your inquiry , (respond)
92. Praise can become a for students (stimulate)
93. The room is ten meters in (wide)
94. I have lost contact with all friends of my (young)
95. Theof poisonous gases into the atmosphere can be extremely dangerous. (emit)
96. Don't let one failure you. (courage)
97. He felt inferior due to his physical(able)
98. Mother didn't approve of mywith our new neighbour. (familiar)
99. T he of ancient Greece is unquestionable. (glorify)
100. I can'tmy future. (vision)
101. The eclipse of the sun wasn'tin our country.(vision)
102. Our teacher often employsaids. (vision)
103. He has been very recently. (think)
104. He failed the driving test three times in (succeed)
105. Our efforts met with (succeed)
106. W ho is the to the throne ? (succeed)
107. The speaker analyzed the topic (extend)
108. Some materials.....in strong sunlight. (colour)
109. The explorers experienced lots ofduring their mission. (comfort)
110. He is responsible for the..... of military secrets. (leak)
111. Taxis a crime. (evade)
112. They complained about theheat. (tolerate)
113. I am greatlyto you for your help. (debt)

114. Jane did someresearch for her thesis and was awarded an excellent grade. (exhaust)
115. The buildings wereby the earthquake. (destruction)
116. T he recentof the ancient tomb by the archaeologists was front-page news yesterday. (discover)
117. The..... of the immigrants in the new country wasn't easy. (adapt)
118. The under-aged mother gave her little son for (adopt)
119. The painting depicts Mona Lisa against anlandscape. (imagine)
120.people always come up with new ideas. (imagine)
121. Unfortunately some animals are kept in (captivate)
122. Doctors without borders help people..... (volunteer)
123. The parents feltof the child's behaviour. (shame)
124. I had such a.....evening at the party last night ! (delight)
125. I wasto hear that you got a promotion ! (delight)
126. At school weour knowledge (rich)
127. The project lacks(original)
128.children are usually punished. (obey)
129. Do you have anyto my leaving early? (object)
- 130 . My son enjoys reading stories about heroes . (legend)
131. The.....of the novel dies in the last chapter. (hero)
132. He was.....to ask her to go out on a date with him. (hesitate)
133. Humidity has had a badon his health. (affect)
134. We are in an.....position. (advantage)
135. Life.....is the number of years one is expected to live.(expect)
137. He arrived(expect)
138. She is She is going to have a baby next month.(expect)
139. He passed the driving test contrary to all (expect)
140. The..... of metals is caused by heat. (expand)
141. Darwin believed that we.....from apes. (evolution)
142.rates are really high in Chicago. (crime)
143. Thewas caught in the act of setting fire . (arson)
144.is the first stage of pregnancy. (Conceive)
145. He was disguised beyond (recognize)
146. Our is roast lamb. (special)
147. Nohave been made for the damages. (repair)
148. The tsunami has caused..... harm. (repair)
149. Your fears are totally(rational)
150. helps you learn things. (repeat)

KEY : HERE YOU CAN CHECK YOUR ANSWERS IN TASK A.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. reminiscent | 36. insensitive / insensible | 71. provision |
| 2. base | 37. Linguistics | 72. speechless |
| 3. tolerant | 38. lingual | 73. indebted |
| 4. minimal | 39. linguist | 74. evolution |
| 5. hindrance | 40. mixture | 75. lengthened |
| 6. impulsively | 41. shrinkage | 76. inability |
| 7. tendency | 42. incomparable | 77. prospective |
| 8. intolerable | 43. observatory | 78. prosperity |
| 9. beliefs | 44. observation | 79. diversity |
| 10. unforgettable | 45. observance | 80. diversion |
| 11. sterilization | 46. uneconomical | 81. tasteful |
| 12. sterility | 47. economic | 82. tasty |
| 13. enrich | 48. exhaustion | 83. glorified |
| 14. discharged | 49. destroyed | 84. heroine |
| 15. recharge | 50. disastrous | 85. hesitant |
| 16. preparatory | 51. influential | 86. recognition |
| 17. sanitary | 52. inscription | 87. irresponsible |
| 18. provocative | 53. inseparable | 88. respectably |
| 19. magnitude | 54. insistent | 89. respectful |
| 20. mistrustful | 55. Miraculously | 90. respectable |
| 21. incurable | 56. gratitude | 91. response |
| 22. immobilized | 57. habitual | 92. stimulus |
| 23. respectfully | 58. irresistible | 93. width |
| 24. irrespectively | 59. resistance | 94. youth |
| 25. irresolute | 60. momentary | 95. emission |
| 26. adopted / adoptive | 61. momentous | 96. discourage |
| 27. collision | 62. postal | 97. disability |
| 28. evaluated | 63. disbelief | 98. familiarity |
| 29. valueless | 64. pacify | 99. glory |
| 30. valuables | 65. pacifist | 100. envisage |
| 31. sensitive / sensible | 66. descent | 101. visible |
| 32. senseless | 67. descendants | 102. visual |
| 33. sensible | 68. Rivalry | 103. thoughtful |
| 34. sensitive | 69. pronunciation | 104. succession |
| 35. sensuous / sensual | 70. demonstrators | 105. success |

106. successor
107. extensively
108. discolour
109. discomfort
110. leakage
111. evasion
112. intolerable
113. indebted
114. exhaustive
115. destroyed
116. discovery
117. adaptation
118. adoption
119. imaginary
120. Imaginative
121. captivity
122. voluntarily
123. ashamed
124. delightful
125. delighted
126. enrich
127. originality
128. Disobedient
129. objections
130. legendary
131. heroine
132. hesitant
133. effect
134. advantageous
135. expectancy
137. unexpectedly
138. expecting
139. expectations
140. expansion
141. evolved
142. Criminality
143. arsonist
144. Conception
145. recognition
146. speciality
147. reparations
148. irreparable
149. irrational
150. Repetition

B 1. Structural conversions lend themselves to good practice for Part B2. Have a go in the ones below.

1. He greeted the men one by one.
He greeted the men
2. You should always keep your duties in mind.
You should always be your duties.
3. He couldn't explain why he had killed his wife.
He was atto explain why he had killed his wife.
4. He didn't think that she would tell everyone his secret.
It didn'thim that she would tell everyone his secret
5. Please come to the point.
Please ,stopthe bush.
6. There is a very good chance that she will move abroad.
In, she will move abroad.
7. He tends to lie.
He is in of lying.
8. It is not my responsibility to make that decision .
It is not..... me to make that decision.
9. The bad weather discouraged us.
We were by the bad weather.
10. The bad weather delayed us.
We were by the bad weather.
11. There is no way Susan will pass the exams.
Susan is..... fail the exams.
12. Before the plane descends, you will be asked to fasten your seat belts.
..... descent , you will be asked to fasten your seat belts.
13. It is obvious that there are more tourists in Greece in Summer.
..... to be more tourists in Greece in Summer.
14. We all enjoyed ourselves so much last night !
..... the previous night was for all of us !
15. I wasn't in the mood to dance.
I didn't dancing.
16. She wished she hadn't brought up the subject !
She up the subject.
17. He didn't like the food.
The food wasn't to
18. It's a pity he gambled all his money away .
..... he hadn't gambled all his money away.

19. Whatever happens, we must avoid the scandal.
We must avoid the scandal at
20. The bus is expected to arrive any minute now.
The bus..... any minute now.
21. We went to the bank to apply for a credit card.
We went to the bank with to applying for a credit card.
22. You should read the contract carefully before you sign it.
You read the contract carefully before you sign it.
23. If you don't take my advice , you will regret it later.
..... take my advice , you will regret it later.
24. I was so surprised that I couldn't utter a word.
..... my surprise that I couldn't utter a word.
25. Amazingly , noone went to his party.
..... our , noone went to his party.
26. Thank you for writing back so quickly.
Thank you for your
27. I find dull weather depressing .
Dull weather gets
28. He made every effort to pass the exams.
He did to pass the exams.
29. I would prefer you not to call me again.
I would rather you call me again.
30. If you want to lose weight , try to reduce the amount of sugar.
If you want to lose weight , try to on the amount of sugar.
31. We must not miss the deadline whatever the cost.
On must we miss the deadline.
32. Apparently , we will have to start from scratch.
By of it , we will have to start from scratch.
33. There is no doubt that he is the murderer.
He is the murderer
34. The only thing he likes is to sit and read the daily paper.
He likes to sit and read the daily paper.
35. If a fire breaks out , smash the glass to sound the alarm.
In of a fire , smash the glass to sound the alarm.
36. No matter how cold it gets , I never wear a hat.
..... it gets, I never wear a hat.
37. I managed to arrive at the airport on time thanks to a good taxi driver.
..... a good taxi driver , I wouldn't have arrived at the airport on time.

38. You may borrow my car whenever you need it.
My car is at whenever you need it.
39. You shouldn't assume that he will support you.
You shouldn't take it that he will support you.
40. At first sight , the plan seems to be worthwhile.
On of it , the plan seems to be worthwhile.
41. They were too hungry to walk any further.
Hunger from walking any further.
42. This the first time I have tasted Chinese food.
..... have I tasted Chinese food.
43. You can stay out late provided that you let your parents know.
..... let your parents know , you can't stay out late.
44. Bus drivers are going on a strike tomorrow. Perhaps we should drive to work.
..... bus drivers are going on a strike tomorrow , we should drive to work.
45. What he did was so bad they probably won't speak to each other for a lifetime.
The outcome of his actions is that are they likely to speak to each other.
46. She was very uncertain about the suitability of the applicant.
She was very uncertain whether the applicant was suitable.
47. All people deserve equal treatment no matter what their race is .
All people deserve equal treatment their race.
48. Everybody knows that he a lot of people live in abject poverty.
It is that a lot of people live in abject poverty.
49. We haven't talked to each other since we quarreled.
We haven't been on since we quarreled.
50. Everything gave the impression that the house was abandoned.
It looked the house was abandoned.

KEY : NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS IN TASK B1

1. in succession
2. mindful of
3. a loss
4. occur to
5. beating about / around
6. all likelihood
7. the habit
8. up to
9. put off
10. held back
11. bound to
12. Prior to
13. There seem
14. How enjoyable
15. feel like
16. regrets bringing
17. his liking
18. I wish / If only
19. all costs
20. is due
21. a view
22. had better
23. Unless you
24. Such was
25. To - amazement
26. prompt reply / response
27. me down
28. his best / utmost
29. did not
30. down on
31. no account
32. the looks
33. beyond doubt
34. nothing but
35. the event
36. However cold
37. But for
38. your disposal
39. for granted
40. the face
41. prevented them
42. Never before
43. Unless you
44. Provided / Given that
45. never again
46. as to
47. regardless of
48. common knowledge
49. speaking terms
50. as if / though

B2. Guess the missing words in the blanks below.

1. being cheered up by her good fortune, she became even more miserable.
2. His success no surprise to his family.
3. She was on the leaving , when the phone rang.
4. It's you told me the the truth .
5. After so much you have eaten , it's you are having a stomachache.
6. The new business to a good start.
7. The policeman put the accident the driver's inexperience.
8. I 'd like to thank you of my wife , who can't be here with us tonight.
9. I am sorry to you waiting.
10. People who are hearing need hearing aids.
11. being colleagues , we are also best friends.
12.I sleep at night ,I always feel sleepy in the morning.
13. There is to shout. I can hear you.
14. The shoes in the market were value for money that I bought three pairs.
15. don't fall off the chair , because one of its legs is broken.
16. He has his mind to quit , and that is final.
17. The salesman was so persuasive that he talked buying unnecessary things.
18. You must be to seeing your brother tomorrow after such along time !
19. as you send the parcel today, it should get there in two days.
20. I had to work with him , did I realize how bossy he was.
21. I had worked with him , did I realize how bossy he was.
22. I didn't like the film. It of my expectations.(It didn't to my expectations.)
23. After the scandal , he was asked to his resignation.
24. This skirt no longer fits Susan. She has of it.
25. I bring up my children in the countryside than in a city.

26. I to bring up my children in the countryside than in a city.
27. a successful businessman , he wasn't happy.
28. Doctors say that the less one smokes, one is likely to live.
29. I am not being talked like that !
30. I wish John calling me in the middle of the night.
31. If you move to England , you will have to to driving on the left..
32. For being , she lives with her aunt.
33. He gave his wife an expensive ring on of their 30th wedding anniversary.
34. The suspect was ten years' imprisonment.
35. All the restaurants were closed so it was just that we had taken a packed lunch with us.

**KEY : HERE YOU CAN CHECK YOUR ANSWERS
IN TASK B2.**

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Instead of | 16. made up | 31. get used |
| 2. came as | 17. me into | 32.the time |
| 3. point of | 18. looking forward | 33. the occasion |
| 4. high | 19. As long | 34. sentenced to |
| 5. no wonder | 20. only when | 35. as well |
| 6. got off | 21. only after | |
| 7. down to | 22. fell short - live up | |
| 8. on behalf | 23. hand in | |
| 9. have kept | 24. grown out | |
| 10. hard of | 25. would rather | |
| 11 . Apart from | 26. would prefer | |
| 12. However much | 27. Despite being | |
| 13. no need | 28. the more | |
| 14. such good | 29.used to | |
| 15. Mind you | 30. would stop | |

C. Phrasal Verbs (You may need them in the second Part of the exam)

1. Meat gives a bad smell when it goes bad.(= produces)
2. I ran John in town yesterday. (=met by chance)
3. He gave all his belongings to the poor. (as an act of charity)
4. Finally , I have brought him to my way of thinking.(= persuaded)
5. He managed to bring her with smelling salts. (= helped her regain her consciousness)
6. The government was brought by an act of treason.
7. I've decided to turn their offer. (= reject)
8. He turned to be very unreliable. (= was proved)
9. You should cut sweets to lose weight. (= reduce the amount)
10. This new fashion trend will not catch (= become popular)
11. After his uncle's death , he came..... a large sum of money. (=inherited)
12. We have run toothpaste. (= there is no more left)
13. He sent her a bouquet of flowers to make being so rude the other day.(= make it seem better)
14. We set at 7 p. m for Santorini and got there 8 hours later.
15. Rancid butter is butter that has gone(= no longer fresh)
16. Heavy winter has set (=has begun and is likely to continue)
17. Man's ability to think sets him from other animals. (= makes him different from)
18. When you set camp, you put your tent in a place so that you can stay there.
19. With the money he won from the lottery he managed to set his own business.
20. Tony went the flu and missed classes at school.(=got ill)
21. The teacher asked us to hand our projects on Monday. (= give)
22. I lit a fire but it has gone and now it's cold again. (=stopped burning)
23. The lights went suddenly due to the thunderstorm.
Turn the light when you leave the room.
24. He fell his father and left the house. (= had an argument)
25. What do the initials UNESCO stand ? (represent)
26. He got carried by the music and started dancing. (= forgot everything)
27. When do schools break for Easter ? (=stop for the holidays)
28. Due to the bad weather our plans for a picnic fell(= failed to materialize)

29. After breaking with her boyfriend , she fell into a deep depression. (= separating)

30. She broke her engagement last week.(= put an end to it)
31. Upon hearing the joke , the children broke laughter . (= started laughing)
32. If you are allergic to something , you may break a rash. (=you will see red spots on your skin)
33. When my car broke , I had it towed to the nearest garage. (= its engine stopped working)
34. In the past people looked teachers more. (=admired and respected)
35. She is so arrogant ! She always looks people .(= thinks she is better)
36. I am not sure about the meaning of the word ; I will look it in the dictionary. (=find its meaning)
37. I am really looking our trip to Italy. (= can't wait)
38. I fell him at first sight. (= fell in love with him)
39. A hold - took place at the branch of the National Bank of our town yesterday. (=armed robbery)
40. Traffic was held for hours. (= stopped)
41. We were held by heavy traffic (= were delayed)
42. ' Do not put till tomorrow what you can do today ' . (=postpone)
43. The flight was called due to bad weather conditions. (=canceled)
44. He put the fire with a fire extinguisher. (=extinguished)
45. The accident was put the driver's negligence.(= attributed to)
46. The battery of my cell phone has run It needs recharging. (= is empty)
47. The old man was run by a careless driver. (=was knocked and was forced to fall)
48. After spending all night working , he looked really run (=exhausted)
49. The old lady couldn't put the noisy children that lived above her. (= tolerate)
50. Do you mind putting me for the weekend ? (=offering accommodation)
51. Could you put meto the manager , please ? (=connect by phone)
52. As soon as the children made a figure in the dark room, they left at a run.
53. She was taken by his marriage proposal. (=surprised)
54. The new teacher was so friendly that the students took her at once.(= began to like her)
55. When water freezes, it turns..... ice. (=is converted into)
56. To her disappointment , he didn't turn at the meeting. (= appear)
57. The student had difficulty in working the solution to the Maths problem.(= finding / calculating)
58. Our hotel room looked to the sea. (=had a view to)
59. Look ! A car is coming ! (=be careful)
60. Fortunately , the building had been evacuated before the bomb went (exploded)
61. Finally , the criminal gave himself to the police .(=offered himself as a

prisoner)

62. She has given hope of ever having a child. (= abandoned)
63. He takes his father ; actually, he is the spitting image of him.(=looks like)
64. Due to his illness George fell with the rest of the class.(=failed to keep up with)
65. Gambling has brought his financial ruin. (=caused)
66. After his parents' death he was brought by his grandparents.(=raised)
67. The survey was carriedin the schools of our town. (=performed)
68. Where on earth did you come this old furniture ? (=obtain)
69. Are you going the Maths competition ?(= entering)
70. You can trust him; there is no way he will go his promise. (= break)

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS BELOW.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. off | 18. up / up | 35. down on | 52. out |
| 2. into | 19. up | 36. up | 53. aback |
| 3. away | 20. down with | 37. forward to | 54. to |
| 4. round | 21. in | 38. for | 55. into |
| 5. round | 22. out | 39. up | 56. up |
| 6. down | 23. out - off | 40. up | 57. out |
| 7. down | 24. out with | 41. up | 58. out on |
| 8. out | 25. for | 42. off | 59. out |
| 9. down on | 26. away | 43. off | 60. off |
| 10. on | 27. up | 44. out | 61. up |
| 11. into | 28. through | 45. down to | 62. up |
| 12. out of | 29. up | 46. down | 63. after |
| 13. up for | 30. off | 47. down | 64. behind |
| 14. out /off | 31. into | 48. down | 65. about /on |
| 15. off | 32. out in | 49. up with | 66. up |
| 16. in | 33. down | 50. up | 67. out |
| 17. apart | 34. up to | 51. through | 68. by |
| 69. in for | 70. back on | | |

D. Clauses of Concession

Concession can be expressed in the following ways :

1. *although* } + *clause*
even though } + *clause*

e. g . Although he studied hard , he failed the test.

Even though he studied hard , he failed the test.

2. **though + clause**
clause + comma + though
adjective / adverb + though + subject + verb / may + infinitive
 e. g . Though he studied hard , he failed the test.
 She went on a diet. She wasn't fat , though.
 Rich though he is / he may be , he isn't happy.
3. a) **adjective / adverb + as + subject + verb.**
 e. g . Fast as he is , he didn't win the race.
 Fast as he ran , he didn't win the race.
- b) **Much + as + subject + like / dislike / admire / enjoy e.t.c**
 e. g . Much as I like her , I disapprove of her teaching methods.
4. **no matter how = however + adjective / adverb + (may) + verb**
 e. g . No matter how / However hard he tries / (may try) , he won't succeed.
No matter how / However clever he is / (may be) , he can't solve the problem.
5. **no matter what = whatever + clause.**
 e. g . No matter what / Whatever you say , he won't change his mind.
6. **however / nevertheless / nonetheless + comma + clause**
 e. g . He has lots of experience ; however , he didn't get the job.
nevertheless , he didn't get the job.
7. **but / yet + clause**
while / whereas + clause
 e. g . She is sociable , but she hasn't got many friends.
 She is sociable , yet she hasn't got many friends.
While she is sociable , she hasn't got many friends.
 She is sociable , whereas her sister isn't.
8. **in spite of + a) gerund**
despite b) noun
c) the fact that + clause

- e. g. In spite of / despite being ill , he went to work
his illness , he went to work.
the fact that he was ill , he went to work.

9. still (=ωστόσο)

- e. g . He isn't very clever ; still , he is a good student.
He didn't study hard , but he still passed the exams.

10. notwithstanding + noun = in spite of

- e. g . The government is determined to proceed with its policy ,
notwithstanding public opposition.

11. albeit (=even though) ... (used to add information that is different from what you have already said)

- e. g . It was a small , albeit very important , mistake.

**OTHER STRUCTURAL CONVERSIONS
(whereby we can express concession)**

1. We won the lottery , although we had never expected it.
Contrary to our expectations , we won the lottery.
2. He tried hard , but he didn't succeed.
Try as he might , he didn't succeed.
3. Despite his wealth , he isn't happy.
For all his wealth , he isn't happy.
4. She got married although her parents never consented to it.
She got married **in the teeth of** her parents' opposition /
against their will.
5. She is thin , **whereas** her brother is fat.

She is thin ; **on the contrary** , her brother is fat.

By contrast with her brother , who is fat, she is thin.

In contrast to her brother , who is fat , she is thin.

- 6 . I still like him although he has lied to me and betrayed me.
For all that (=παρ'όλα αυτά) I still like him.

Now do the following task to practise Clauses of Concession.

1. Although I like him very much , I can't marry him.
(Much) , I can't marry him.
2. We had a nice time at the beach although there was no sun.
(despite) We had a nice time at the beach
(despite) We had a nice time at the beach
(despite) We had a nice time at the beach
3. Although he tries hard, he can't win the top.
(as) , he can't win the top.
(as) , he can't win the top.
(However) , he can't win the top.
4. His actions contrast sharply with his promises.
(contrast) His actions.....with his promises.
5. Their old house was small , but their new flat is really spacious.
(whereas) Their old house was small,
(though) , their new flat is really spacious.
(though) Their old house
6. Although they were poor, they were optimistic.
(spite) , they were optimistic.
(spite) , they were optimistic.
(spite) they were optimistic.
(For) , they were optimistic.
(though) , they were optimistic.
(though) , they were optimistic.
(Notwithstanding) , they were optimistic.
(yet) they were optimistic.
(However) , they were optimistic.
(matter) , they were optimistic.

- (as) , they were optimistic.
7. We had never expected that our boss would give us a pay rise.
(Contrary)
a pay rise.
8. I don't care what it costs; I am determined to buy my own car.
(However)....., I am determined to buy my own car.
9. The new law applies equally to everyone , no matter how old you are.
(irrespective) The new law applies to everyone,
10. Despite all my attempts, . I failed.
(For)....., I failed.
(However) , I failed.
(Much) , I failed.
(Notwithstanding) , I failed.
(matter) , I failed.
11. I tried and tried , but I never managed to get over him.
(Try) , I never managed to get over him.
12. It doesn't matter how much money you offer him, he will still say no.
(difference) will still say no.

YOU CAN CHECK YOUR ANSWERS IN THE PREVIOUS TASK BELOW.

1. Much as I like him
2. despite there being no sun.
despite the fact that there was no sun..
despite the cloudiness.
3. Try as he might
Much as he tries
However much he tries
4. are in sharp contrast
5. whereas their new flat is really spacious
6. In spite of (their) being poor
In spite of the fact that they were poor
In spite of their poverty
For all their poverty
Even though they were poor
Poor though they were
Notwithstanding their poverty
They were poor , yet
However poor they were
Now matter how poor

- Poor as they were
7. Contrary to our expectations, our boss gave us
 8. However much it costs
 9. irrespective of your age
 10. For all my attempts
 - However hard / much I tried
 - Much as I tried
 - Notwithstanding my attempts
 - No matter how hard I tried
 11. Try as I might.
 12. It makes no difference how much money you offer him ; he....

E. Clauses of Purpose

To express Purpose in English you may use one of the following structures.

1. **to / in order to / so as to + infinitive**
 e.g He called me to invite me to his party .
 in order to invite me to his party .
 so as to invite me to his party .
2. **so that + can / will (present / future)**
 e.g I will take a taxi so that I will not be late for work.
3. **so that + could / would (past)**
 e.g He took a taxi so that he would not be late for work.
4. **for + - ing (usage)**
 e.g Bricks are used for building.
5. **with a view to + - ing = with the aim of + - ing**
 e. g She always gave money to the poor with a view to helping them.
 with the aim of helping them.
6. **for fear of**
 e.g She put her money in a safe for fear of being stolen.
7. **for fear / lest (+ might / should)**
 e.g . She put her money in a safe for fear it might be stolen
lest it might be stolen.
8. **prevent someone from doing something**
 e.g. His injury prevented him from taking part in the race.
9. **avoid + _ ing**
 e. g. She put some sun-tan lotion to avoid getting burnt.
10. **in case + present / past tense**
 e.g. She put some sun-tan lotion in case she got burnt

We will eat out in case she hasn't cooked.

NOTE THE SENTENCES BELOW :

1. She didn't make noise so as not / in order not to wake up the baby.
2. **She** didn't make noise so that **the baby** wouldn't wake up.

In sentence 2 you can't use so as not (instead of so that) because we have different subjects. In this case we use only **so that .**

F. Clauses of Result

To express Result in English you may use one of the following structures :

1. **so + adjective / adverb + that**
e. g. He is so selfish that nobody likes him.
She speaks so politely that everyone likes her.
2. **so + adjective + a(n) + noun + that**
e. g. It was so boring a party that I wanted to leave.
3. **such a (n) + adjective + singular countable**
e. g. It was such a boring party that I wanted to leave.
4. **such + adjective + uncountable / plural noun.**
e. g. It was such bad news that we all burst into tears.
She always wears such expensive clothes that her friends envy her.
5. **such + a lot of + that**
e. g. He has read such a lot of books that I really admire him.
6. **so + much / many / little / few + noun**
e. g. She eats so much food that she will become obese.
She has so few friends that she feels lonely.
7. **so / therefore / consequently / as a result + clause**
e. g. He missed the bus and as a result he was late for work.

Do the following task to practise clauses of purpose and result.

1. The eye witness appeared in court to testify.
(view) The eye witness appeared in court
(aim) The eye witness appeared in court
2. She put on a mask because she didn't want people to recognize her.
(fear) She put on a mask
3. She works really hard because she wants to make ends meet.
(so) She works really hard
4. He left the room because he didn't want to have an argument with her.
(avoid) He left the room
5. The luggage was so heavy that I couldn't lift it.
(such) that I couldn't lift it.
6. The film was so boring that I left the cinema.
(such) that I left the cinema.
(such)that I left the cinema.
7. The sandwich had such a bad taste that I didn't eat it.
(so) The sandwich had that I didn't eat it.
(so) The sandwich that I didn't eat it.
8. She bought her son a toy because she wanted him to stop crying.
(so) She bought her son a toy
(so) She bought her son a toy
9. She was so shocked by the news that she couldn't speak.
(such)that she couldn't speak.
(Such)that she couldn't speak.
(so)she couldn't speak.
10. She stopped eating sweets so that she wouldn't put on weight.
(prevent) She stopped eating sweets
(avoid) She stopped eating sweets
(fear) She stopped eating sweets
11. He didn't tell her the truth for fear of hurting her feelings.
(lest) He didn't tell her the truth
(fear) He didn't tell her the truth
(as) He didn't tell her the truth
(that) He didn't tell her the truth
12. She burnt the letter because she didn't want her boyfriend to read it.
(so) She burnt the letter.....
(case) She burnt the letter
13. He drove away because he didn't want the police to arrest him.
(avoid) He drove away.....
(prevent) He drove away
(so) He drove away.....

14. She felt so happy that her face glowed.
 (Such) that her face glowed.
15. The student behaved so badly that he was expelled from school.
 (therefore) The student..... he
 was expelled from school.
16. It was such an expensive dress that I couldn't afford it.
 (so) It was I couldn't afford it.

YOU CAN CHECK YOUR ANSWERS BELOW.

1. with a view to testifying / with the aim of testifying
2. for fear of being recognized (by people)
 for fear the people might recognize her
3. so as to make ends meet.
 so that she can / will make ends meet.
4. to avoid having an argument with her
5. It was such heavy luggage
6. It was such a boring film
 Such was my boredom during the film
7. so bad a taste
 tasted so bad
8. so as to make him stop crying
 so that he would stop crying
9. It was such shocking news
 Such was her shock upon hearing the news
 The news was so shocking
10. to prevent herself from putting on weight
 to avoid putting on weight
 for fear of putting on weight / for fear she might put on weight
11. lest he might / should hurt her feelings
 for fear he might / should hurt her feelings
 so as not to hurt her feelings
 so that he wouldn't hurt her feelings
 so that she / her feelings wouldn't be hurt
12. so that her boyfriend wouldn't read it
 in case her boyfriend read it
13. to avoid being arrested
 to prevent himself from being arrested
 so that he wouldn't be arrested / so that the police wouldn't arrest him
14. Such was her happiness
15. behaved badly and therefore
16. so expensive a dress

G. Clauses of Manner

Manner is expressed with the following words / phrases :

- (in) the way (that)
- in the same way as
- the way in which
- as if / as though (usually after the verbs : seem / appear / look
be / behave
act
feel / smell / taste / sound)

Notice the difference in meaning in the following pairs of sentences :

1 He seems to be ill = He seems **as if he is** ill. (it is possible / he may actually be) 2

He seemed to be ill = He seemed **as if he was / were** ill . (he may have been ill)

Sentence 1 expresses **probability** in the present (**now**)

Sentence 2 expresses **probability** in the past.(**yesterday**)

3.He acts **as if he were** ill. (but he isn't)

4.He acted **as if he had been** ill. (but he wasn't)

Sentence 3 expresses **an unreal situation** in the present (**now**)

Sentence 4 expresses **an unreal situation** in the past.(**yesterday**)

E. Inversion

In Part B2 the task is based on structural conversions. The inversion is an instance of these. We use it to give emphasis to something by inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb.

So **the verb in the main clause is in the interrogative form** when we have the following expressions at the beginning of a sentence:

I.

- Hardly(ever)..... when
- No sooner + past perfect + than
- Barely...
- In no way / Under no circumstances.....
- On no account / On no occasion
- Rarely / Scarcely / Seldom
- Not only..... but also
- Little..... / So / Such

II. After the expressions : only when
only after
only if
only by
not until

the inversion **is always in the main clause** and not in the time clause.

Examples : -Only when / if he apologizes, **will I forgive** him.

-Only after the teacher had explained , **did I understand** the grammar rule.

- Not until the teacher had explained, **did I understand** the grammar rule.

III. We may also have **inversion in conditional sentences** that begin as follows :

Should (Type 1)

Were (Type 2)

Had (Type 3)

Examples : If you should see him, tell him to call me.

Should you see him, tell him to call me.

If I were you , I would apologize.

Were I you , I would apologize.

If the plane had crashed, nobody would have survived.

Had the plane crashed, nobody would have survived.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

EXPRESSING DETERMINATION

1. to go to any / great lengths to.....
2. to be set / bent / intent on sth / doing sth= be determined / resolved to
3. to set my heart / mind on sth
4. to move heaven and earth
5. to fight tooth and nail
6. to stop at nothing= to do anything= to do one's utmost
7. to do sth whatever the cost
8. to intend= to have every intention of...(+ ing)
9. to be firm in our resolve / resolution (e.g to oppose the enemy)
10. to be resolute = steadfast in sth

EXPRESSING DECISION

1. to decide to do sth= to make / take a decision
2. to reach / arrive at a decision
3. to make up my mind(infml)= to make a resolve/ resolution(fml)
4. by decision of (eg. the government)
5. a decree of divorce
6. to take the plunge (e. g to get married)=παίρνω τη μεγάλη απόφαση
7. resign / reconcile myself to sth=το παίρνω απόφαση και συμβιβάζομαι

EXPRESSING IMPRESSIONS

1. to be under the impression that
2. to give / make/ have / an impression
3. to be apparent=apparently
4. show (no)signs of
5. it looks as if
6. by the looks of it= on the surface / face of it= to / by all appearances
7. judging from / by
8. to have an air / a semblance of
9. to cut a strange figure=to appear strange
10. to cause / make a sensation
11. sth is sensational / impressive / striking (= I was struck by it)

MAKING REFERENCE

1. with / in reference to
2. with / in respect / regard to
3. regarding / concerning / considering
4. in connection with
5. in relation to
6. as regards / as concerns
7. as to = about

EXPRESSING CONSEQUENCE

1. In consequence, ...
 2. As a consequence (of something) ,= As a result (of something)
 3. This has the effect of ...
 4. You may have to take / **suffer** the consequences= You may have to **face the music**.(infl)
 5. Something has immediate / serious / negative / **grave** consequences on sth
 6. To have **an effect on** someone / something = to have **an impact** on sb / sth
 7. To result in / to result from / to have disastrous results
 8. To affect= to influence= to **exert** a negative influence on
 9. To do sth to good / no effect (= to do sth in vain)
 10. The **aftermath** (e.g of a war)= the period that follows it and the resultant situation.
 11. The **outcome** =the **outgrowth**= the **corollary**= the **sequel** (of sth)
- e.g. 1. The quarrel had an unfortunate outcome.
2. The change was the inevitable corollary / outgrowth of the social revolution.
 3. Famine is the sequel of war.
 4. Violence was a **corollary**(= φυσική συνέπεια) of the government's policy.
12. To consider the **ramifications** (=possible implications) (e.g. of a proposal)
 13. To foresee the **repercussions**(= negative consequences) (e.g. of the changes they seek to introduce)
 14. Something happens **in the wake of** (=following)something else.
- e. g 1. Famine came in the wake of the disastrous floods.
2. Infirmities appear in the wake of old age.
- 15. Consequently, = Therefore, =Accordingly, = Thus, = Hence**
- e. g The computer has become cheaper and hence more affordable to potential buyers.

EXPRESSING CAUSE / REASON

1. The cause of sth.= the reason for sth= this is the reason why...
 2. Something is the occasion for sth else(= γίνεται η αιτία / αφορμή)
 3. Be responsible for = be to blame = be one's fault
 4. Because of= by reason of= on account of=on the grounds of=out of
due to= owing to=thanks to
- e. g He was excused by reason of / on account of his age.
On what grounds did you fire him ?
I have no grounds to complain.
5. Without good cause = χωρίς σοβαρό λόγο
 6. On no account = για κανένα λόγο
 7. **On the score of** (ill health)= on medical grounds
 8. I have **valid reasons** to believe that =έχω βάσιμους λόγους να.....
 9. Something **can be attributed /ascribed to.../ imputed to** (αποδίδεται)
- e.g The accident is imputed to carelessness.
He is innocent of the crime imputed to him.
10. Because= for =as=since=seeing that

EXPRESSING OPINION / MAKING SUGGESTIONS

It is very likely that in the third part of the exam (the production of a written text) you will be asked to write an article in which you have to express your personal opinion on an issue / topic or to make suggestions. Therefore, the following list of expressions might be useful.

OPINION

1. In my opinion, / view ... / I am of the opinion that ...
2. I think / (firmly) believe that / I feel that.... / I maintain that....
3. I hold the view that
4. The way I see things,....
5. To my mind ,
6. To my way of thinking ,....
7. From my point of view ,....
8. As far as I am concerned.....
9. It seems / appears to me that....
10. It is my firm belief that... / I am inclined to believe that...
11. It is my conviction that...= I am (not) convinced that..

SUGGESTIONS /ADVICE

1. I suggest that we / they should.....
2. I suggest (+ gerund)
3. I strongly recommend (+ gerund)
4. My suggestion is that....
5. We could.....
6. What / How about (+ gerund)
7. Why don't you..... ?
8. They should / ought to / had better
9. If I were you , I would....
10. It is advisable to.....
11. It would be a good idea if you..... + Simple Past

EXPRESSING CONDITION

1. if = supposing (+ clause)
2. unless = if you don't
3. provided / providing / assuming / granted / granting / given that
4. on the supposition that / on condition that
5. in case + clause (not followed by **that**) but we say **in that case, ...**
+ of + noun (e. g. in case of rain)
6. under those circumstances
7. on the stipulation that (= υπό τον όρο ότι...)
8. make a stipulation = lay down a condition (=βάζω έναν όρο)
9. on my terms (= με τους δικούς μου όρους)
10. on these terms
11. as / so long as
12. even if / only if / should you...
13. in the event that + clause / in the event of + noun

PUTTING EMPHASIS

1. In fact, ... = As a matter of fact ,= Actually , ...
2. Indeed,
3. To be honest with you, = To tell you the truth,
4. What is more, ...
5. Not only this but also....
6. ...not to mention that / needless to say that...
7. Let alone...(= πόσο μάλλον)
8. Besides, ...

GIVING EXAMPLES

1. For example, / By way of example, = For instance,
2. To exemplify, = To illustrate,A striking example of this is...
3.such as...
4. especially , / particularly , / in particular
5. Let me give you a point in case (= να σας δώσω ένα σχετικό παράδειγμα)
6. I hold / take somebody up as an example / a model of (e. g. virtue)
7. set an example to someone
8. follow someone's example = take one's cues from someone

CLARIFICATION

1. To clarify, .. / To explain, ..
2. To put it another way.....
3. In other words , ...
4. In crude terms, (= in a simple way)
5.namely, ...= that is to say ,...
6. I mean that....
7. I 'll make it clear to you.
8. which means that.....
9. Evidently,= Obviously , ...

PART C : WRITING

As the topics for the Writing task vary, it is highly advisable that you pay heed to some **guidelines** so as to avoid any possible pitfalls. Ideally, you should practise writing as much as you can. “ Practice makes perfect ”, remember that ?

1. Read the topic carefully and make sure that you understand what you are expected to write.
2. Take your time and don't rush into writing the first thing that springs up in your mind. Instead of that, brainstorm before you start writing and decide on the best / most appropriate ideas / arguments to be included in your essay, letter, E-mail or whatever.
3. Don't forget to write in paragraphs ! Your piece of writing should be properly structured . Each paragraph begins with a topic sentence.
4. Coherence is of utmost importance, so make sure that what you write makes sense. Employing the appropriate linking devices to show your train of thoughts is not only necessary but also imperative.
5. Avoid writing too long sentences and being too wordy. You had better omit insignificant details that are merely redundant.
6. Being formal or informal in terms of language and writing style in general depends on who your piece of writing is addressed to.
7. For **a formal style**, use impersonal expressions and passive voice structures **Do not opt for** idiomatic expressions, colloquial English or simplistic language. The latter along with the short forms of the verbs could be used only in case of informal e-mails / letters.
8. Do not repeat yourself. Use a wide range of grammatical structures and lexical items (words / expressions) that will add to an overall good assessment.
9. **Think in English** and not in your mother tongue. In this way, you are likely to avoid a word for word translation that is usually concomitant with making a lot of mistakes.
10. Cover all points and embark upon a thorough examination of the topic.(You may refer to its social / educational / psychological / economic etc aspects .) Substantiate your arguments with examples .

SAMPLE OPINION ESSAY

Topic : “ Encouraging European citizens to learn two foreign languages should be the basis of the new European Union language policy ”. Write an article to express your views.

There is no doubt that unity is the foundation stone of a union. Seemingly, establishing one common language as a lingua franca within a multicultural European environment may enhance this sense of unity. However , **to my way of thinking**, this may prove a misconception. **I strongly believe that** instead of using one language the European citizens could benefit considerably if they were encouraged to become at least bilingual.

First of all, any differentiation does not necessarily have to result in a discord. Therefore, why should multilingualism shake the foundations of the European Union, disturb its peace and convert it into a contemporary Babel ? **The way I see things** , peace can be entrenched and stronger links and alliances among the various peoples could be forged if the European citizens learnt to respect and accept diversity. Thus, by enhancing a sense of brotherhood, we may aspire to a better understanding and appreciation of other cultures that the linguistic competence and variety contribute to.

From a financial standpoint, **I hold the view that** the ability to employ more than one language may facilitate commercial and business transactions. As a result , multilingualism could indirectly boost the economy of a country, favour progress and eventually upgrade the living standards.

Finally, in the field of education, the merits of being a multilingual are evident. People who have a good command of foreign languages can have access to a wider range of Universities and reap the educational benefits not only in Europe but all over the world. Furthermore, the intellectual growth of a person as well as the development of one's critical thinking are concomitant with the capability to learn and use different languages.

Taking everything into consideration , it is only reasonable to suppose that the educational policy of the European Union should aim at encouraging people to become multilingual. Undoubtedly, linguistic diversity constitutes a real challenge in the multicultural melting pot of the European Union.

PART A1

One of the recurrent comprehension questions in the first part of the exam reads : “ What is the purpose of the text ? ” or “ What is the main point of the article ? ”

For such a question you may need one of the following verbs to begin your answer:

The writer's objective / purpose / intention is **to** :

- emphasize (e. g. the role / importance of something)
- highlight / underscore the importance of.....
- explain / show / illustrate / indicate why / how
- report on (something)
- provide (somebody) with information / inform about (e. g. possible dangers)
- suggest ways in which / whereby (e. g . a problem can be dealt with)
- discuss the reasons why...
- make people aware of / make people ponder about. / on / over...
- demolish (= καταρρίπτω) the idea / theory / argument that.....

Note that you should answer the questions in Part A1 using up to 20 words for each one of them. Therefore, **your answer should be brief but comprehensive** (that is include all the necessary facts / information)