Grammar, Vocabulary & Reading Skills for the Michigan ECCE has been designed to thoroughly prepare students for the GVR section of the examination.

Grammar, Vocabulary & Reading Skills includes:
- comprehensive coverage of all the grammatical phenomena encountered at this level.
- general and exam-style grammar exercises testing each grammatical phenomenon.
- exam-style vocabulary exercises testing words frequently encountered in the examination.
- over 600 additional exercises, covering structure and usage (prepositions, phrasal verbs, common errors and more).
- alphabetical presentation of phrasal verbs and verbs/adjectives/nouns with prepositions in exercise form as well as practice in prepositional phrases.
- exam-style reading texts followed by topic-related vocabulary exercises.
- 6 ECCE GVR Practice Tests.
- additional practice in common errors.

Grammar, Vocabulary & Reading Skills for the Michigan ECCE will provide students with extensive practice in the format of the examination, developing their grammatical and lexical skills to the level required for success in the Michigan ECCE.

Components: Student’s Book ● Teacher’s Book ● Companion
Grammar, Vocabulary & Reading Skills for the MICHIGAN ECCE
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### Exam Practice (GVR) 1

### Unit 3

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## Introduction to the ECCE

### GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, READING (GVR)

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<td><strong>VOCABULARY</strong></td>
<td>(multiple choice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>An incomplete sentence is followed by a choice of words to complete it. Only one word has the correct meaning in that context.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Items</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>READING</strong></td>
<td>(multiple choice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Two short reading passages, each on a different topic. Each passage is followed by six multiple-choice questions. Two sets of four short texts (each set of four texts is related by topic). Each set is followed by twelve multiple-choice questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Items</td>
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A Present Tenses

Simple Present

1. sports commentaries
   Taylor shoots and ... it's a goal!
2. narratives
   So he gets out of the car and starts running.
3. reviews of books / movies
   Julia Roberts stars in this romantic comedy.
4. newspaper headlines
   PLANE CRASHES IN SOUTH AFRICA
5. exclamatory structures with “here” and “there” (and the verbs “come” and “go”)
   Here comes your brother!
   There she goes!
6. instructions / directions
   You beat the eggs well and then add them to the mixture.

Present Progressive

1. temporary repetition
   We’re taking the train this week as our car has broken down.
   The baby is getting bigger every day.
2. changing / developing situations
   Why are you constantly borrowing my things?
   I’m always bumping into Steve at the supermarket. Isn’t it funny?

NOTE:
1. Stative verbs (eg. like, love, hate, prefer, want, see, hear, smell, taste, think, believe, know, understand, forget, remember, have, belong, etc.) do not normally have progressive forms.
   I don’t understand what you’re saying.
   That car belongs to our neighbors.
   but:
   See the difference in meaning in the following examples.
   - Look at this photo and tell me what you see. I see what you mean. (= understand)
   - I’m seeing Debbie tonight. (= meeting)
   - This soup tastes great.
   - I’m tasting the sauce to see if it needs anything. (= checking the taste of)
   - The roses smell fantastic.
   - He’s smelling the cheese to see if it has gone bad. (= checking the smell of)

   • I think he’s very nice.
   • They’re thinking of moving to the suburbs. (= considering)
   • He has a lot of friends.
   • Are you having fun, children?

   ALSO: He’s silly. (= it is his character)
   He’s being silly at the moment. (= he’s behaving in a silly way)

2. Can / Could + see / hear / smell / taste / remember / understand for something happening at the moment of speaking.
   I can hear somebody shouting.
   We could smell something burning.

3. Either tense can be used with the verbs hurt, ache and feel without any difference in meaning.
   My back hurts / is hurting.

Simple Present Perfect

1. past action (time not mentioned or implied)
   I’ve bought a new computer.
2. period of time not yet over
   I’ve had two cups of coffee this morning. (= it is still morning)
   but: I had two cups of coffee this morning. (= it’s later on in the day)
3. after: this / it / he, etc. is + superlative
   This is the first time I’ve used this shampoo.
   He is the most boring teacher we’ve ever had.

NOTE:
1. How long has it been (or: is it) since you have heard (or: heard) from him?
   It has been (or: It is) years since she has eaten (or: ate) meat.
   [NOT: ... since she hasn’t eaten / didn’t eat meat.]

2. have been to – have gone to – have been in
   Ron has been to Cairo. (= has visited it)
   Ron has gone to Cairo. (= is there now)
   Ron has been in Cairo for two weeks. (= is still in Cairo and has spent two weeks there)
1 How long have you been having / had your new car?
2 I am thinking / think of calling him tomorrow.
3 My brother has been to / has been in Russia for two years.
4 This week, I am not eating / don’t eat breakfast, as I have to leave early for work.
5 We live / have been living in Boston since 2005.
6 The cake smells / is smelling very nice!
7 It is the second time I have done / am doing a bungee jump.
8 Here is coming / comes the bus!

1 Choose the correct answer.
1 How long have you been having / had your new car?
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
2 I am thinking / think of calling him tomorrow.
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
3 My brother has been to / has been in Russia for two years.
A: I ................................................
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7 It is the second time I have done / am doing a bungee jump.
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
8 Here is coming / comes the bus!
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................

2 Fill in the simple present, present progressive, simple present perfect or present progressive.

1 A: Why are your boots dirty?
B: I ................................................
2 A: Mom, have you seen my glasses anywhere?
B: For goodness’ sake, Mary! You ................................................
3 A: Did you know that Ted is in the hospital?
B: Well, actually, I ................................................
4 A: How’s Alex?
B: I don’t know; it’s been weeks since I ................................................
5 A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank?
B: You ................................................
6 A: What does the headline read?
B: “Miami ................................................
7 A: Hello, I have an appointment with the dentist.
B: I’m sorry, he ................................................

3 Tick (√) if the sentence is correct or correct the mistake.

1 Why are you being so difficult?
2 Have you ever gone abroad?
3 She already spoke to them about it.
4 Janet isn’t here; she has been to the supermarket.
5 He has called me three times this morning.
6 My back is aching a lot.
7 Your English improves every week.
8 This is the best essay Alice has written so far.

4 Complete the sentences using your own words.

1 It rains ................................................
It is raining ................................................
It has been raining ................................................
2 She writes ................................................
She is writing ................................................
She has been writing ................................................
3 He has ................................................
He is having ................................................
He has had ................................................

Note:
1 Only the simple present perfect is used with stative verbs.

2 Some verbs such as live, work, study, teach, etc. can be used in either the simple present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

Present Perfect Progressive

1 sth which started in the past and is still continuing
2 finished action with a visible result in the present
3 irritation / annoyance / surprise, etc. about a recent past action

He’s been looking for a job for months / since April.
It’s been snowing all night so everything outside is white.
Who has been using my smartphone? I have no credit left.

1 Why are you being so difficult?
2 Have you ever gone abroad?
3 She already spoke to them about it.
4 Janet isn’t here; she has been to the supermarket.
5 He has called me three times this morning.
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He is having ................................................
He has had ................................................

Note:
1 Only the simple present perfect is used with stative verbs.

2 Some verbs such as live, work, study, teach, etc. can be used in either the simple present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

He’s taught / He’s been teaching at our school since 1993.

Choose the correct answer.

1 How long have you been having / had your new car?
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
2 I am thinking / think of calling him tomorrow.
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
3 My brother has been to / has been in Russia for two years.
A: I ................................................
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4 This week, I am not eating / don’t eat breakfast, as I have to leave early for work.
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7 It is the second time I have done / am doing a bungee jump.
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
8 Here is coming / comes the bus!
A: I ................................................
B: I ................................................
Past Tenses

**Simple Past**

1. action done by somebody no longer alive  
   Peter Sellers starred in a lot of comedies.
2. past actions that happened one after the other  
   She did the dishes, took a bath and went to bed.  
   She worked as a model when she was younger.  
   He played tennis every weekend back then.
3. past habits or repeated actions  
   NOTE:
   1. How long ago was it that he left school?  
   How long ago is it (or: has it been) since you (last) ate out?  
      It is (or: has been) four months since he had (or: has had) the accident.
   2. Used to and would are also used for habitual past actions.  
      Mom used to read / would read me a bedtime story every night.

**Past Progressive**

1. action in progress at a specific past time  
   She was waiting at the bus stop when I saw her.  
   He found some old coins while he was digging in his garden.  
   Janet was cooking while her husband was cutting the grass.
2. temporary past action or state  
   That summer, he was working in a restaurant in Miami.  
   Grandpa was always smoking in front of the children.  
   My brother was continually losing his keys.
3. sth was happening very / too often, usually to show annoyance (with always, constantly, continually, forever)

**Simple Past Perfect**

1. past action that happened before another action or stated time in the past  
   By the time the party ended, the sun had already risen.  
   We had cleaned the whole house by midday.
2. after: that / it / he, etc. was the first / second / only, etc. time ...  
   That was the second time he had asked me out to dinner.
3. after: that / it / he, etc. was + superlative  
   She was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.

**Past Perfect Progressive**

1. past action of certain duration before another action or stated time in the past  
   We had been waiting for half an hour before the bus came.  
   By six o'clock, he had been working on the computer for five hours.
2. past action with certain duration that had a visible result in the past  
   He had been walking in the rain; that's why his clothes were soaked.

**NOTE:**  
The simple past can be used instead of the simple past perfect after: before, until, after and as soon as.  
They didn't stop fighting until the police (had) arrived.  
As soon as he (had) put the phone down, it started ringing again.

**COMPARE:**

- When they came, I made dinner. (= first they came, then I made dinner)
- When they came, I was making dinner. (= I was in the middle of making dinner when they came)
- When they came, I had made dinner. (= first I made dinner, then they came)

**COMPARE:**

- She's been crying; that's why her eyes are red.  
- She had been crying; that's why her eyes were red.
1 Choose the correct answer.

Theaters in Shakespeare’s time were very different from today. The stage [1] was sticking / stuck out into the audience, and people [2] stood / were standing around it or even [3] sat / were sitting on the edge. Sometimes while the actors [4] would play / were playing, the audience [5] would throw / were throwing rotten tomatoes and eggs at them to show they [6] wouldn’t like / didn’t like the performance. However, if they liked someone, they [7] would cheer / were cheering him enthusiastically. The stage [8] didn’t have / wouldn’t have curtains, but the back was two storys high. The upper story was the balcony where, for example, Juliet used to stand when she was talking to Romeo. As there [9] weren’t / weren’t being any curtains, there wasn’t much furniture on the stage. Also, anyone who [10] ‘died / would die’ had to be carried off. As in ancient Greece, only male actors [11] would perform / were performing. Boys with high voices [12] were taking / used to take the female roles.

2 Choose the correct answer.

1 When I was a baby, I cried / was crying a lot.
2 How much cake did she eat / had she eaten by the time she left?
3 She had a much better sense of humor before she met / had met her husband.
4 I wasn’t working / hadn’t been working long when my wife came home.
5 What had you done / were you doing the moment the earthquake shook the city?
6 He had been drinking / was drinking that night, which is why he had an accident.
7 Shakespeare has written / wrote many popular plays.
8 She had been working / has been working all day, so she was very tired.

3 Fill in the simple past, past progressive, simple past perfect or past perfect progressive.

1 They ____________________________ (not walk) for more than an hour when black clouds appeared in the sky.
2 He ____________________________ (wake) up early, ____________________________ (have) a coffee and ____________________________ (start) studying.
3 Dad ____________________________ (lie) on the couch while I was preparing lunch.
4 How long ago was it that you ____________________________ (buy) the car?
5 I was late because I ____________________________ (try) to find a taxi for half an hour.
6 He didn’t feel hungry because he ____________________________ (have) a sandwich earlier.
7 When I arrived, the meeting ____________ already ____________________________ (finish).
8 It is four years since he ____________________________ (stop) playing soccer.
9 It was the best book I ____________________________ (read) – until I discovered Harry Potter, that is.
10 He ____________ continually ____________________________ (interrupt) me during the lesson; it was unbelievably annoying.

4 Tick (√) if the sentence is correct or correct the mistake.

1 The twins were helping their mother prepare for the party.
2 My grandfather would have brown hair before it went grey.
3 Clare was visiting her grandmother regularly when she was young.
4 Alex studied for three hours last night.
5 What were you doing when he arrived?
6 It was the second time I was seeing the movie.
7 Brad Pitt starred in many good movies.
8 When we got to the station, the train was leaving.
9 They went out after they had finished their homework.
10 She had gone to the movie theater last night.
1. This is the second time you ______ your keys.
   a) to lose  b) lose  c) have lost  d) are losing

2. "Did you go to the mall last weekend?"
   "No, we ______ there for weeks."
   a) hadn't been  b) haven't been  c) weren't  d) aren't

3. "Don't swim ______ a full stomach," she said.
   a) by  b) in  c) from  d) on

4. How dare you treat people like that! Who ______?
   a) do you think you are  b) do you think to be  c) are you thinking you are  d) do you think of being

5. "Whose wallet is this?"
   "I have no idea who ______ to."
   a) does it belong  b) is it belonging  c) it belongs  d) it is belonging

6. Even a ______ professional wouldn't be able to resist taking a picture.
   a) non-  b) no-  c) none-  d) not

7. "Have you ever been to Mykonos?"
   "Of course. I ______ there every summer."
   a) am going  b) go  c) have gone  d) have been

8. He ______ us for months, then last night he phoned us.
   a) wasn't contacting  b) haven't contacted  c) had to contact  d) hadn't contacted

9. "Are you going to Bill's party on Saturday?"
   "I would go ______ it's too far."
   a) except for  b) except that  c) beside  d) besides

10. "I'd really like to learn Italian."
    "You ______ that for years."
    a) say  b) are saying  c) said  d) have been saying

11. Robert had already been sleeping for several hours ______ the phone rang.
    a) after  b) since  c) when  d) while

12. I told you my secret ______ confidence. Why did you tell all of your friends?
    a) out of  b) on  c) by  d) in

13. "How long have you and Tom been colleagues?"
    "I ______ him for five years."
    a) have known  b) have been knowing  c) am knowing  d) know

14. After your terrible behavior, it's hardly ______ she's not speaking to you.
    a) surprise  b) surprising  c) surprised  d) surprisingly

15. "You and Tim used to be in a band when you were young, right?"
    "Yes, we ______ hours practicing in Tim's garage."
    a) were spent  b) were spending  c) had spent  d) would spend

16. "John might be able to help me."
    "Why ______ him, then?"
    a) don't you call  b) aren't you calling  c) not to call  d) haven't you been calling

17. ______ the exam, you are not allowed to talk.
    a) While  b) Until  c) During  d) Since

18. "Was that your first trip to Europe?"
    "Yes. In fact, I ______ outside the U.S. before."
    a) hadn't been  b) wasn't  c) haven't been  d) have been

    "He sent me a card last month, but I ______ from him ______."  
    a) haven't heard  b) haven't been hearing  c) haven't heard from  d) haven't been hearing from

20. She prides herself ______ her good looks.
    a) on  b) at  c) in  d) of

21. "Why were you so tired yesterday?"
    "Because ______ all night the night before."
    a) I'm studying  b) I'd been studying  c) I've been studying  d) I've studied

22. There was a ______ silence after their argument.
    a) death  b) dead  c) dying  d) deathly

23. "Do you ever play cards?"
    "I ______."
    a) don't never  b) do never  c) ever do  d) never do
24. Don’t tell anybody about this; it’s .... a confidence  b confident  c confide  d confidential

25. My son’s always .... for the latest computer games.  a asks  b been asked  c ask  d asking

26. “Did you see Kevin at the meeting?”  “No. I don’t know where .... yesterday.”  a he was  b was he  c he would be  d he has been

27. “I never expected to see you as a waitress.”  “Well, .... here until I can find a better job.”  a I worked  b I’m working  c I have worked  d I work

28. Was the meal to your .... ?  a satisfaction  b satisfy  c satisfied  d satisfactory

29. “Do you like this dress?”  “It’s the best one you .... on so far.”  a tried  b are trying  c have tried  d have been trying

30. I .... the house for ages. I really must do it this weekend.  a didn’t clean  b wasn’t cleaning  c have to clean  d haven’t cleaned

31. “What time .... start work?”  “At nine o’clock.”  a did you use to  b used you to  c you used to  d were you used to

32. There’s a shortage .... food in the area because of the war.  a from  b in  c of  d for

33. “How does this machine work?”  “First you .... the dial and then press this button.”  a are turning  b turned  c were turning  d turn

34. “There is life on Mars.”  “Oh, .... you’re wrong about that!”  a I’m believing  b I believed  c I have believed  d I believe

35. “Is he OK?”  “ .... the look on his face, I’d say he’s had some bad news.”  a For  b From  c With  d Through

36. “Where do your cousins live?”  “Although they .... in the city since they were born, they are now about to move to a small town.”  a had lived  b have lived  c are living  d were living

37. “Has Beth arrived?”  “Not .....”  a I know it  b that I know of  c I know of that  d that I know that

38. Mark Twain .... many popular books in the 19th century.  a has written  b wrote  c is writing  d was writing

39. “What’s wrong, Alice? You don’t look well.”  “I .... sick for the past few hours.”  a am feeling  b felt  c feel  d have been feeling

40. “How old is Don?”  “He .... Angela.”  a is the same age with  b is the same age as  c has the same age with  d has the same age as

41. That documentary was very .... .  a informative  b informational  c information  d informed

42. Although she had never tried Indian food .... , she really enjoyed it.  a before  b until  c when  d while

43. “What’s Fred up to these days?”  “Actually, .... about getting married.”  a he will think  b he’s thinking  c he thinks  d he would think

44. .... them are willing to help.  a Most  b The more of  c The most of  d The majority of

45. “Don’t I know you?”  “I think you’re .....”  a mistaken  b mistook  c mistaking me  d mistaking
**A Vocabulary Practice**

1 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 They let their daughter go to the party ..... the understanding that she would be home by midnight.
   - a with
   - b in
   - c under
   - d on

2 To ..... a long story short, we couldn’t find her anywhere.
   - a do
   - b make
   - c explain
   - d tell

3 She hadn’t seen me for twenty years and ..... she recognized me at once.
   - a yet
   - b also
   - c however
   - d despite

4 He very nearly drove into a tree; it really was a close ..... .
   - a stroke
   - b crash
   - c shave
   - d hit

5 They owe so much money; they must be over $5000 ..... debt.
   - a at
   - b on
   - c in
   - d under

6 I wish I lived in such beautiful ..... .
   - a areas
   - b place
   - c region
   - d surroundings

7 There’s a much quicker way to get there; I know a short ..... .
   - a track
   - b route
   - c cut
   - d passage

8 The fire department didn’t leave until the fire had burned itself ..... .
   - a down
   - b up
   - c out
   - d away

9 Of course she loves him! She wouldn’t stay with him unless ..... .
   - a she did
   - b she would
   - c she didn’t
   - d she does

10 We anchored at a ..... island to get food supplies.
    - a close
    - b next
    - c nearby
    - d near

11 It was by sheer ..... that they found out the truth.
    - a chance
    - b probability
    - c opportunity
    - d possibility

12 He ..... her up and down and said, “You look terrific!”
    - a looked
    - b looked on
    - c looked at
    - d looked for

13 I listened ..... the sound of footsteps, but I couldn’t hear anything.
    - a out
    - b to
    - c at
    - d for

14 She smoked ten cigarettes a day, ..... average.
    - a as
    - b on
    - c by
    - d in
8 Phrasal Verbs

add up: make sense; seem reasonable
answer for: accept the blame or the responsibility for sth
answer to: correspond to sth
ask after: request information (usually about sb's health)
back out: decide not to do sth you had promised / agreed to do
back sb up: support sb (usually in what they say)
be behind with: be late or delayed (esp. concerning regular payments)
be down with: be sick with

1 Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.
1 The man they arrested didn't ........................................ the old lady's description.
2 We ......................................... this month's rent; it should have been paid ten days ago.
3 Some things in his story don't ........................................; he must be lying.
4 Samantha didn't come to school today as she ........................................ the measles.
5 I saw Jenny yesterday and she ........................................ you. I told her you were feeling much better.
6 Last night's fashion show was canceled because five of the models ........................................ at the last minute.
7 Anna decided to complain yesterday and I ........................................ her ..............
8 The coach will have to ........................................ the team's poor performance this season.

be into sth: like or be interested in sth
be up to: be engaged in sth (usually bad)
blow out: make a flame stop burning by blowing
blow up: 1 cause to explode 2 enlarge
break down: stop working (vehicles / machines)
break into: enter a place by force
break off: end a relationship

2 Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.
1 The elevator has ........................................ again.
2 The bridge was ........................................ by terrorists.
3 Thieves ........................................ a designer clothes store last Monday.
4 ........................................ you ........................................ this kind of music?
5 They've ........................................ their engagement after just one week.
6 I think I'll have some of my wedding photos ........................................
7 The kids are unusually quiet; I think they must ........................................ something.
8 Did he ........................................ all the candles on the cake?
E Prepositions

Choose the correct answer.

1. He was absorbed in his book when I walked in.
   a. in       b. to

2. According to the latest research, there is water on Mars.
   a. with     b. to

3. We were accused of stealing the money, but it was all a misunderstanding.
   a. for       b. of

4. I’m accustomed to getting up early in the morning.
   a. to       b. with

5. She’s addicted to chocolate and can’t get enough of it.
   a. with     b. to

6. Don’t take advantage of the trust he has shown you.
   a. of       b. over

7. Her experience gave her an advantage over her opponent.
   a. over     b. against

   a. at       b. of

9. They managed to agree on a date for the wedding.
   a. with     b. on

10. Dad won’t agree us about going to the party.
    a. with    b. on

D Prepositional Phrases

Choose the correct answer.

1. You must learn the poem from / by hearth.

2. Her name is Elizabeth, but we call her Beth for / in short.

3. After / On second thought, the black coat might be better.

4. It’s illegal to sell alcohol to people who are under / below age.

5. Everybody failed the exam with / for the exception of Jane.

6. We must achieve peace at / with all costs.

7. At / In conclusion, I would like to thank you all for your support.

8. All applications must be in by July 14th at / by the latest.

9. I’m speaking from / in behalf of Mrs. Dobson, who cannot be with us today.

10. The witness described the accident with / in great detail.

Fill in the correct preposition.

at • for • on • by • in • to

1. This car is far the best I’ve ever driven.

2. Would you like to pay cash or credit card?

3. Mrs. Sanderson is away business at the moment.

4. She’s usually a well-behaved child but times she can be rather naughty.

5. Much our surprise, he was promoted to manager.

6. No cake for me, thanks; I’m a diet.

7. We’re planning the party secret as we want it to be a surprise.

8. He did me a great favor, so I’d like to do something for him return.

9. You can’t study and watch TV the same time.

10. He was found guilty of murder and sent to prison life.

Fill in the correct preposition.

with • of • at • about • to • for

1. He is aiming winning the competition.

2. Maria is allergic strawberries.

3. Karen was angry being held up in traffic.

4. “Please don’t be angry me,” she said.

5. He was annoyed you about the delay.

6. My question three was incorrect.

7. I’m a bit meeting the new boss.

8. You must her not replying sooner.

9. Waterskiing doesn’t appeal me.

10. Why doesn’t your mother approve your new friends?
ECCE READING

LESSON 3 READING

Reading Preparation (Task Type 1)

1 Lead-in

Look at the pictures of these endangered animals and answer the questions.

- Where do you think they come from?
- What are the main threats they face?
- Do you think they will be saved?
- What should be done to help save these animals?

From: ................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ................................................
Threats: ................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ................................................

2 Reading Skills

Understanding information is an important skill. The numbers below all come from the following text about the bald eagle. Skim through the text, find them, and write what they refer to. The first one has been done for you.

1 1782 : The year in which the bald eagle became the U.S.A.’s national emblem.
2 300,000 : ................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ................................................
3 10,000 : ................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ................................................
4 1960s : ................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ................................................
5 35,000 : ................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ................................................

ECCE READING

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

This passage is about the bald eagle.

The bald eagle, with its large wingspan and steady gaze, has been the national emblem of the U.S.A. since 1782. It was officially approved by Congress even though one of the founding fathers, Benjamin Franklin, believed it to be a bird of bad character. Basically, he would have preferred the turkey. Fortunately, it was the bald eagle and not the turkey that was chosen as a suitable symbol of freedom, spirit, strength and excellence. Since then, this magnificent bird has featured considerably in the nation's architecture, art, folk tales and music.

The bald eagle can be found in every American state except Hawaii. It lives near large bodies of water where fish are readily available, and nests in tall trees to keep its young safe from other predators. Its natural territories are between Alaska and California, and from Maine to Florida. Bald eagles which reside in the northern U.S. and Canada migrate south during the winter, where food, particularly fish, is found more easily. Similarly, bald eagles which reside in the southern states may also migrate north during the hot summer.

The bald eagle once numbered between 300,000 and 500,000 birds in the 1700s, but by the 1950s this figure had fallen to less than 10,000 nesting pairs. The number dropped alarmingly to less than 500 nesting pairs in the 1960s. Fortunately, strict environmental and endangered species laws, as well as federal, state and private efforts, have led to a remarkable recovery in population levels. Now there are over 5,000 nesting pairs and 20,000 birds in the lower states and a further 35,000 birds in Alaska. Despite this encouraging return, America’s national bird still suffers from hunting, pollution and habitat destruction. Awareness of the problem, strict laws and support for environmental programs are still needed to secure the future of this inspiring creature that stands for the spirit of the nation.
1 How was the bald eagle chosen as the national emblem of the U.S.A.?
   a Ben Franklin preferred it.
   b An election forced Congress to approve it.
   c It was believed to have the appropriate qualities.
   d The founding fathers had taken it to America.

2 Where would a bald eagle prefer to live?
   a in green fields with large bodies of water
   b near the ocean, rivers or lakes
   c in wooded areas near rivers and lakes
   d in urban areas with tall trees

3 In paragraph 2, what does reside mean?
   a hunt
   b live
   c reproduce
   d travel

4 What do we learn about the bald eagle’s population?
   a It was above 500,000 until the last century.
   b It fell below 300,000 in the 1940s.
   c It fell dramatically between the 1950s and 1960s.
   d It neither rose nor fell in 1960.

5 What would the author most likely say about the bald eagle?
   a Its future depends on continuing conservation and public awareness.
   b It is of historic importance and should be introduced to other countries.
   c It will never regain its status or population levels.
   d It is no longer in danger.

6 What is the writer’s tone when referring to the bald eagle?
   a humorous
   b scientific
   c admiring
   d unconcerned

Follow-up
3 In the Reading section, there is often a question like number 3 above. See if you can find the meanings of the words in bold, which are from the passage.

1 ... lives near large bodies of water ... (para. 2)

2 Similarly, bald eagles which reside in the southern states may also migrate north ... (para. 2)

3 Despite this encouraging return, ... (para. 3)

Vocabulary Check
1 Match the columns to form collocations.
   1 bald ........... a pair
   2 national ........ b eagle
   3 folk ........... c species
   4 nesting ........ d emblem
   5 endangered ........ e tale

2 Choose the correct meaning of the word.
   1 steady a soft b firm
   2 suitable a appropriate b smart
   3 magnificent a colorful b splendid
   4 remarkable a interesting b amazing
   5 encouraging a positive b dangerous
   6 inspiring a impressive b frightening
3 Fill in the correct word.  

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The article suggests there will be an economic                     this year.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The old man’s steady                     made us feel uneasy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I agree that he is a man of excellent                     whom we can trust.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>We should put up posters to raise                     of this important issue.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The team showed real fighting                     today and deserved to win.</td>
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5 Vocabulary Expansion

1 Fill in the correct word to complete the sentence.

1 NATIONALIZE – NATIONAL – NATION – NATIONALIST
   - What is the country’s ____________________________ airline called?
   - For the last seventy years, it has been an independent ________________________________ .

2 BELIEVE – (UN)BELIEVABLE – (DIS)BELIEF – BELIEVER
   - It is my strong ____________________________ that the government should do more to help the poor.
   - That was a(n) ____________________________ game – one of the best and most exciting I’ve ever seen.

3 STRENGTHEN – STRENGTH – STRONG
   - Her injured leg will take time to ____________________________ .
   - I have never met anybody as ____________________________ as George – he can lift a small car by himself.

4 ARCHITECTURAL – ARCHITECT – ARCHITECTURE
   - His ambition is to become an ____________________________ .
   - This building has some interesting ____________________________ features.

5 INHABIT – INHABITANT – HABITATION – (UN)INHABITABLE – HABITAT
   - This building is not suitable for human ____________________________; it should be knocked down.
   - Should a nuclear explosion occur, the area will be ____________________________ for centuries.

6 SUPPORT – SUPPORTING – SUPPORTIVE – SUPPORTER
   - Pete has always been very ____________________________ of his wife.
   - The whole family are loyal ____________________________ of the local team.

2 Match the idioms with their meanings.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The teacher is keeping an eagle eye on you!</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>On my first day at work, I felt like a fish out of water.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>They criticized the ineffective police force as being a paper tiger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>That new smartphone I bought turned out to be a white elephant.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>We had a whale of a time at the party.</td>
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</table>

   a a thing that is useless and which probably cost a lot of money
   b a person who feels awkward or uncomfortable in a new place
   c a great time
   d a very careful watch
   e a person, group, country, etc. that seems powerful but is not really
3 a Fill in the correct particle(s) to complete the phrasal verb.

stand : 1 be present while sth bad is happening, but not get involved
2 be ready for action

stand : 1 mean; be an abbreviation of
2 support a particular set of ideas or principles

stand : take sb's place (usually temporarily)

stand : be much better / more important than sb / sth

stand : defend sb / sth

stand : resist; be able to stay in good condition despite rough treatment

b Now fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

1 My assistant had to ......................................... me while I was away.
2 U.S. troops are ......................................... in case of violence.
3 I disagree with what the organization ......................................... .
4 How can you just ......................................... and watch?
5 The boat is designed to ......................................... strong winds.
6 You must ......................................... your rights.
7 The initials CD ......................................... compact disc.
8 The talented players ......................................... from the rest of the team.

6 Topic-related Vocabulary

1 Fill in the correct prepositions.

1 Hundreds of animals were ................... risk after fire broke out in the national park.
2 These creatures should be ................... the wild, not ................... captivity.
3 These birds are ................... threat and ................... danger of extinction.
4 The ban ................... hunting should be strictly enforced otherwise animals will continue to be killed.
5 Unfortunately for elephants, there is a great demand ................... ivory.
6 We should try to prevent a further decrease ................... the bird population.

2 Fill in the correct word.

poacher • trader • warden • activist • veterinarian

Man: Jayden is working as a(n) [1] ................... at a game reserve in Africa.
Woman: It must be a tough job. Are there a lot of [2] ................... who try to hunt the animals illegally?
Man: Yes, and plenty of [3] ................... who are willing to sell illegal animal products. Isn’t it awful how animals are exploited and abused by humans?
Woman: Well, unfortunately, it goes on everywhere on a daily basis. As a(n) [4] ................... , I am used to seeing animals, usually pets, that have been injured or mistreated by people.
Man: Luckily, there is a group of local [5] ................... who actually fight against cruelty to animals.

3 Look at the birds below.

• Do you know what species they are? Choose from owl, magpie and hawk.
• Are they all birds of prey?
• What do you know about these birds?
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