TENSE REVISION

(ALL PRESENT TENSES, PAST TENSES & FUTURE TENSES)

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

**Simple Present / Present Continuous**

A Trekking Journal
November 12, 1997

Today (be) **is** the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) **are shaking**; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) **are really killing** me and my toes (bleed) **are bleeding**, but I (want, still) **still want** to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) **is** so different, and I (try) **am trying** to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) **am learning** a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) **don't learn** foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) **don't understand** much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) **am gradually improving**.

I (travel, currently) **am currently traveling** with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) **is** a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) **is always walking** ahead of me and (complain) **is complaining** that I am too slow. I (do) **am doing** my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old. Right now, Liam (sit) **is sitting** with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) **are discussing** the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) **don't know** the real name.
Present and Past Tenses and Non-Continuous Verbs

1.a. Look, I (have) have two tickets for the circus.
1.b. Look, I (hold) am holding two tickets for the circus.
2.a. We (be) had been there for more than half an hour by the time the show began.
2.b. We (wait) had been waiting there for more than half an hour by the time the show began.
3.a. Sam (sit) was sitting in the seat next to me when the clown threw a bucket of water at me.
3.b. Sam (be) was in the seat next to me when the clown threw a bucket of water at me.
4.a. One clown was juggling while he (balance) was balancing a glass of wine on his head.
4.b. One clown was juggling while he (have) had a glass of wine on his head.
5.a. I (love) have loved the circus ever since I was a child.
5.b. I (go) have been going to the circus ever since I was a child.
6.a. Right now, I (see) see two elephants doing tricks in the ring.
6.b. Right now, I (look) am looking at two elephants doing tricks in the ring.

Simple Past / Past Continuous

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) called. She said she (call) was calling me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) was waiting for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) was talking to me. I couldn't believe she (make) was making a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) were actually sleeping in class. Some of the students (talk) were talking about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) was drawing a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) told me
she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) that my biology professor was quite
good and (suggest) that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?"
Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) up the phone and went to the kitchen to make
dinner. As I (cut) vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be)
Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

**Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous**

1. A: How long (be) in Canada?
   B: I (study) here for more than three years.

2. I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.

3. I (love) chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a "chocoholic".

4. Matt and Sarah (have) some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they (go) to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.

5. John (work) for the government since he graduated from Harvard University.
   Until recently, he (enjoy) his work, but now he is talking about retiring.

6. Lately, I (think) about changing my career because I (become) dissatisfied with the conditions at my company.

7. I (see) Judy for more than five years and during that time I have (see) many changes in her personality.

**Present Continuous / Present Perfect Continuous**

Mr. Smith: So tell me a little bit about yourself, Mr. Harris. I would like to find out a little bit more about your background.

Mr. Harris: I (work) in the insurance industry for over ten years. I worked for Met
Life for six years and World Insurance for four and a half. During that time, I heard many good things about Hollings Life Insurance and that's why I am applying for the new sales position.

Mr. Smith: Tell me a little about your hobbies and interests.
Mr. Harris: In my spare time, I hike in the mountains outside of town, volunteer at the Sierra Club and play tennis. In fact, I am competing in a tennis tournament this weekend.

Mr. Smith: Really, how long have you been playing tennis?
Mr. Harris: I have been playing since high school. I love the sport.

Mr. Smith: Great! We like dedication here at Hollings Life. You mentioned you volunteer at the Sierra Club. I am currently with them on the sea turtle project. We are trying to create a wildlife sanctuary near the bay.

Mr. Harris: Do you know Frank Harris? He's my brother. He is presently working on the same project.

Mr. Smith: I know Frank quite well. Any brother of Frank's would be a welcome addition to Hollings Life. Just one more thing, we are looking for somebody who is fluent in Spanish; many of our clients are from Mexico.

Mr. Harris: No problem. I have been studying Spanish since elementary school.

Mr. Smith: Sounds like you are the perfect candidate.

**Simple Past / Present Perfect / Past Perfect**

1. When I arrived home last night, I discovered that Jane had prepared a beautiful candle-lit dinner.

2. Since I began acting, I have performed in two plays, a television commercial and a TV drama. However, I had never spoken publicly before I came to Hollywood in 1985.

3. By the time I got to the office, the meeting had already begun without me. My boss was furious with me and I was fired.

4. When I turned the radio on yesterday, I heard a song that was popular when I was in high school. I hadn’t heard the song in years, and it brought back some great memories.

5. Last week, I ran into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We hadn’t seen each other
14. had changed
15. enjoyed
16. asked
17. entered
18. didn’t recognize
19. had lost
20. grown
21. had virtually disappeared
22. arrived
23. have visited
24. came
25. had never heard

**Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous or the Past Simple.**

Dear Robbie,

I’m sorry I haven’t written to you but I was / have been busy.

As you know, I have been waiting anxiously since June to hear from the universities that I applied to. Well, Southborough University, the university that I have always wanted to attend, accepted my application! Isn’t that great? Although I thought about living on campus, I decided not to. I have been looking through the ads for a flat and my mother and I are going to Southborough tomorrow. We have made appointments to see three flats. I am excited but also a little nervous as I have never lived on my own before.

What have you been doing lately?

I hope all is well.

**Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous**

Underline the best choice.

1. The men wanted to discover lands that nobody else had explored/ had been exploring yet.
2. The men were sad because they had left/ had been leaving their friends and families at home.
4. After two months at sea, they had eaten/ had been eating nearly all their food supplies.
5. The men were only diving/ had only been diving for ten minutes when they found the buried treasure.
6. They found the wrecked ship while they were exploring/ had been exploring the island.
7. When they returned to their ship, their friends were waiting/ had been waiting for them.
8. The ship was lying/ had been lying at the bottom of the sea for 200 years before they found it.

Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple and Past Perfect Continuous.

The first time I visited Silver Beach I was on holiday with my family. A friend of ours told us that it was the best beach in the area. When we arrived we saw hundreds of people lying on the beach, enjoying the sunshine. We were disappointed as we hadn’t realised that it was going to be so crowded. We had been searching (search) for fifteen minutes before we actually found a spot to sit down. We put our things down and relaxed. We had been sitting in the sun for about an hour when we realised that we were getting sunburnt, so we decided to go for a swim. The water was so refreshing that we swam for over an hour. After that, we went to the bar for a snack. Much to our surprise, when we got back to our spot, all of our things were soaked! While we were at the bar, the tide came. Our friend had forgotten to tell us not to sit close to the water!

Will or Present Continuous

Underline the correct tense from the options given.

1. My favourite rock group will come/ is coming to this town next week.
2. ‘On, no! There’s a great film on TV tonight and we’ll go/ we’re going out. We’ll miss/ We’re missing it!’
Oh, look – he’s a well-known actor! **Am I asking/ Shall I ask** him for an autograph?

4. I don’t feel very well tonight. I don’t think **I’m going/ I’ll go** to the theatre after all.

5. I’ve promised **I’m getting/ I’ll get** my brother tickets for a musical for this birthday.

6. ‘Look! They **will show/ are showing** Titanic on TV tonight!’
   ‘Are they? In that case, I think **I’m staying/ I’ll stay** home!’

**Will or Going To**

1. Look at the clouds! It **is going to rain**... (rain).

2. We...**are going to visit**.... (visit) a film studio tomorrow. It’s all arranged.

3. ‘I must phone the theatre and book some tickets.’
   ‘I ..’ll do..... (do) that for you, shall I?’

4. ‘I ....’**m going to be**... (be) an actor when I leave school. I decided last week.

5. ...**Are you going to see**.... (you/see) the new exhibition next week?

6. Don’t worry about getting to the theatre tomorrow.
   I ....’**I’ll drive**... (drive) you if you like.

7. A What ...**are you going to do**.... (you/do) on your birthday?
   B I’m not sure yet. I think my parents ..**will take**... (take) me out for dinner.

8. A Who ....**are you going./are you going to go**. ( you/go) to the St. Valentine’s Dance with?
   B Actually, I ...’**m going to have**.... ((have) a party at home that evening. Would you like to come?

9. A Oh dear, I know there ...’**s going to be**... (be) a lot of mess after the party.
   B I .....’**I’ll help** .... (help) you clear up, if you like.

10. A The new Tom Hanks film is on at the Odeon cinema this week. I ...’**m going to see it**...
    (see) it on Saturday.
    B I didn’t know it was on. I ....’**I’ll come**.... (come) with you.

11. Look at the sky. It ....’**s going to** ... (snow)
    B Then we .....**won’t**.... (not/drive) home along the mountain road.

**Future Simple or Future Continuous**

1. Isn’t technology marvelous! While you are shopping tomorrow, I .....**will be flying**...... (fly) to Australia.
2. Okay! I promise I \textit{won't use} your computer while you are out!

3. Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking. We \textit{will be taking off} in five minutes, so please fasten your seatbelts.

4. Excuse me, sir. \textit{Will you be eating} (you/ eat) lunch in the hotel today or are you going to the Science Exhibition?

5. I think I \textit{will give} my parents a ring on my mobile phone. I’m sure they are worried about me.

6. I hear you \textit{will be going} to London with your family as usual this summer. \textit{Will you buy} (you/ buy) me a computer game while you’re there if I give you the money?

7. I’m afraid I can’t go on the Biology trip with you on Wednesday afternoon. I \textit{will be taking} my Music exam at that time.

8. \textit{Will you still be studying} (you/ still/ study) in two’ years’ time, or will you have left school?

\textbf{Future Simple, Future Continuous or The Future Perfect}

1. a) By Friday afternoon, Diane \textit{will have prepared} all the dishes for the dinner party.
   
   b). Diane can’t go with you on Friday morning because she \textit{will be preparing} dishes for the dinner party.

2. a) Don’t come round before 9:00 tomorrow morning. I \textit{will be cleaning} as I do every Friday.

   b) I \textit{will have cleaned} before you come round so we can spend the whole day together.

3. a) This time next month, we \textit{will be travelling} around Africa.

   b) We \textit{will travel} around Africa next month if Peter can take some days off.

4. a) Don’t buy a new sweater. I \textit{will knit one} for you.

   b) I \textit{will have knitted} three sweaters for Jennifer by Christmas.

5. a) Tina \textit{will be buying} gifts in the city center all day tomorrow.

   b) Tina \textit{will have bought} gifts for all her relatives and friends before she leaves for England.

6. a) The Thurston \textit{will build} an extension to their house next summer.
b) By the end of next week, the Thurstonss ......will have built (build) an extension to their house.

**Will, Going to, Future Continuous, or Future Perfect.**

1. A: Have you called the florist about the flowers?
   B: Yes. They ......will deliver/ are going to deliver.. (deliver) the flowers first thing tomorrow morning.

2. A: The twins are so well-behaved. How old are they?
   B: They ...will be..... (be) eight next month.

3. A: Have you been working for this company long?
   B: No, not really. By January, I ...will have worked.... (work) here for four months.

4. A: What are you going to do with your cat when you go away this weekend?
   B: He ....’ll be staying.... (stay) at a cat kennel.

5. A: What time shall I pick you up tomorrow?
   B: Well, I ....’ll have finished.... (finish) the Billings report by six, so let’s say half past six.

6. A: What does Lily want to be when she grows up?
   B: Well, she says she ...is going to become... (become) an astronaut so she can travel to the moon.

7. A: ....Are you going to see.. (you/ see) your mom this afternoon?
   B: No, I don’t think so.

8. A: What can I get you, madam?
   B: I .......’ll take.. (take) half a kilo of cheese, please.

**Read the following short story and put the verbs into the correct tense.**

John has always traveled (always travel) a lot. In fact, he was (be) only two years old when he first flew (fly) to the US. His mother is (be) Italian and his father is (be) American. John was (be) born in France, but his parents met (meet) in Cologne, Germany after they had moved (move) there five years before. They met (meet) one day while John's father was reading (read) a book in the library and his mother sat down (sit down) beside him. Anyway, John travels (travel) a lot because his parents also travel (travel) a lot. As a matter of fact, John is visiting (visit) his parents in France at the moment. He lives (live) in New York now, but has been visiting (visit) his parents for the past few weeks. He really enjoys (enjoy) living in New York, but he also loves (love) going to visit his parents at least once a year.
This year he has flown (fly) over 50,000 miles for his job. He has been working (work) for Jackson & Co. for almost two years now. He is (be) pretty sure that he will be working (work) for them next year as well. His job requires (require) a lot of travel. In fact, by the end of this year, he will have traveled over 120,000 miles! His next journey will be (be) to Australia. He really doesn't like (not like) going to Australia because it is so far. This time he is going to fly (fly) from Paris after a meeting with the company's French partner. He will have sat for over 18 hours by the time he arrives (arrive)!

John was talking (talking) with his parents earlier this evening when his girlfriend from New York telephoned (telephone) to let him know that Jackson & Co. had decided (decide) to merge with a company in Australia. The two companies had had / had been having (have) negotiations for the past month, so it really wasn't (not be) much of a surprise. Of course, this means (mean) that John will have to catch (have to catch) the next plane back to New York. He will be meeting (be) with his boss at this time tomorrow.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom\textsuperscript{1}\ldots goes\ldots\ldots (go) to work every day by car. Before yesterday, he\textsuperscript{2}\ldots had been driving\ldots\ldots (drive) to work for six years and \textsuperscript{3}\ldots had never had\ldots\ldots (never/have) an accident. Yesterday, however, he\textsuperscript{4}\ldots crashed\ldots\ldots (crash) his car because it\textsuperscript{5}\ldots was raining\ldots\ldots (rain) and the roads\textsuperscript{6}\ldots\ldots were\ldots\ldots (be) wet and dangerous, so today he\textsuperscript{7}\ldots is going to travel\ldots\ldots (travel) to work by bus.

2. By the time he is thirty, David\textsuperscript{8}\ldots will have finished\ldots (finish) his studies at university, and\textsuperscript{9}\ldots will probably be living\ldots\ldots (probably/live) somewhere abroad. With a bit of luck he\textsuperscript{10}\ldots will have become\ldots\ldots (become) a doctor by then, so I’m sure he\textsuperscript{11}\ldots will be\ldots\ldots (be) very successful.

3. Sara doesn’t know if she\textsuperscript{12}\ldots will accept\ldots (accept) the job yet – she\textsuperscript{13}\ldots is still thinking\ldots (still/ think) about it. I\textsuperscript{14}\ldots am meeting/ going to meet (meet) her this evening so I hope she\textsuperscript{15}\ldots will tell\ldots\ldots (tell) me what she\textsuperscript{16}\ldots has decided\ldots (decide) to do.

4. This time next week Sue and Rob\textsuperscript{17}\ldots will be sailing\ldots (sail) around the world. They\textsuperscript{18}\ldots have been looking\ldots\ldots (look) forward to this trip for years. Ever since they first\textsuperscript{19}\ldots met\ldots (meet), they\textsuperscript{20}\ldots have been dreaming\ldots (dream) of travelling together and now it\textsuperscript{21}\ldots looks\ldots\ldots (look) as though their dream\textsuperscript{22}\ldots is going to/ will/ has come\ldots (come) true.
**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I ....had been working /worked... (work) part-time for the company for three years before a full-time position appeared.
2. He ...had applied/ applied... (apply) for over a hundred jobs before he found the one he is doing now.
3. Mr. Thomas was always very calm because years of teaching ...had taught.. (teach) him to be very patient.
4. Simon was happy when he got the job. He ...had wanted (want) to become a fireman since he was a little boy.
5. Sally ...had been suffering.. (suffer) from exhaustion for a long time so she just had to take some time off work.
6. For the last ten months that he was with that company, Brian ....travelled... (travel) constantly around the country. That was why he left.
7. The manager ...had interviewed/interviewed.. (interview) over seventy applicants before he found somebody suitable.

**Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Antonio and his friend Pietro 1......had been lying..... (lie) on the beach for about an hour when they heard somebody shouting. They 2......jumped up.... (jump) and saw that there was a man in trouble in the sea. The man 3......had caught... (catch) his foot between two rocks. He 4......had been trying.... (try) to free himself for quite a long time, but without success.

The friends realised that the man 5......was drowning... (drown) and they needed to act quickly to save him. Without thinking, they 6......jumped..... (jump) into the sea. When they reached the man, they 7......dived... (dive) under-water. After they 8......had been struggling / struggled... (struggle) for several seconds, they managed to free the man. They 9......swam...... (swim) back to the shore, and pulled the man between them. By the time they reached the beach, many people 10......had gathered.... (gather) there, and everyone started to clap and cheer.

**Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs.**

Everyone told me that the job would be difficult., but because I 1......had been planning.... (plan) to work for a large company for a long time I decided not to listen to them. However, by the second week, I 2...... discovered. (discover) that my friends were right. I 3......have never worked.. (never/work) so hard in my life! By the third week, I 4......started.. (start) to feel very
tired and I 5...hadn’t had... (not have) a chance to relax as I 6...had been working... (work) for eleven hours a day, every day – including Sundays! When I first went for the interview, the manager 7...had told/told... (tell) me to expect to work very long hours at the beginning, but it got better as I got used to the job. By the forth week, however, I 8...had had.... (have) enough. I walked into the manager’s office on the Monday morning and told him that I 9......had decided..... (decide) to leave. He said he 10......hadn’t thought/ didn’t think.... (not think) that I had what it took to be a success!

Put the verbs in brackets in the passage below into the correct tense.

The Car Thief

My cousin and her husband live in Hanwell, one of the suburbs of London. One morning they 1...woke up (wake up) to find to their dismay that their car 2.....had been stolen...... (steal) from outside their house. They immediately 3........phoned..... (phone) the police to report the theft before they 4......left.... (leave) for work by bus. When they 5......returned.... (return) home later the same day, they 6.........found... (find) to their surprise that their car 7......had been brought (bring) back and was parked in its usual place outside their house. Under one of the windscreen wipers 8....was...... (be) a small envelope. They quickly 9.....opened (open) it and 10.....found..... (find) a small note apologizing profusely for ‘borrowing’ their car. The man who 11....had written/ wrote..... (write) it explained that he 12...didn’t have...... (not have) a car himself, and his wife 13....had gone.... (go) into labour in the middle of the night with their first baby. So he 14......hoped... (hope) they 15......didn’t mind....... (not mind) too much that he 16......had taken.... (take) their car without permission in order to run her to the hospital, as it was something of an emergency. By way of compensation, he 17.....enclosed.. (enclose) two tickets for the West End show Sunset Boulevard on Saturday evening. They 18...were.. (be) both delighted as they loved Andrew Lloyd Webber’s music and 19.....had been trying... (try) for ages to get tickets to this particular musical.

It was a perfect evening. They 20....had...... (have) front row seats and the show itself was every bit as good as they 21...had expected.. (expect). They 22...were........ (be) in such good mood after it that they 23.....decided... (decide) to go for a meal at their favourite restaurant. When they eventually 24......got........ (get) home after midnight, a new shock 25.......was awaiting........ (await) them. While they were away, their house 26....had been burgled..... (burgle)! Everything of value 27......had been stolen.... (steal). They 28...knew..... (know)
immediately who the thief was because lying on the kitchen table was a note in handwriting they
29 recognized (recognise), saying: HOPE YOU 30 ....enjoyed.. (enjoy) THE SHOW!

MODALS REVISION

ALL PRESENT & PAST MODALS:

Obligation, duty & advice, ability & lack of ability, prohibition, permission, necessity &
lack of necessity, possibility, speculation, regrets

Circle the correct words to complete the conversations.

1) A: What do you want to do today? Do you feel like going to the park?
   B: Sure. We could / 're able to do that.
2) A: Are you sure you know where the post office is?
   B: It has to / can't be far from here. I remember it was less than a block from
   the bus stop.
3) A: Beth finished college in less than three years.
   B: She's got to / 'd better be really intelligent. It takes most students four or five.
4) A: Carol ought to / must be here by now. I'm starting to get worried.
   B: She's probably stuck in traffic. She'll be here soon.
5) A: I'm sorry, but you won't be able to / have to use my car tonight. I probably won't be
   home until after midnight.
   B: That's OK. I've decided not to go out after all.
6) A: Maya and Tim’s wedding is in less than a week.
   B: They can / must be very excited.
7) A: Terry isn't herself today.
   B: She might / can be upset because she didn't get the promotion she was expecting.
8) A: The package Marta sent me ought to / must be here by now.
   B: You're right. I hope it didn't get lost in the mail.
9) A: Tina received a full scholarship at the state university.
   B: That's wonderful! She could / should be very proud of herself.
10) A: Why isn't Bill here?
B: He **has to / had to** leave a few minutes ago. He'll be back later.

11) A: I wanted to wait until it stopped raining, but I **may / 've got to** leave now or I'll be late.
B: Just be sure to drive very carefully.

12) A: I haven't eaten a thing all day.
   B: You **can / must** be starving! How about an omelet?

13) A: Tell the children they **mustn't / don't have to** go near the neighbors' dog.
   B: I'll tell them right now. That dog is very dangerous.

14) A: Wasn't that an amazing performance?
   B: Yes! I'm sure I **might / will** never forget it.

15) A: We don't know what time we'll be home tonight. We **may / must** be late.
   B: Please call me when you know for sure.

16) A: Jonathan is getting ready to go home.
   B: He **mustn't / doesn't have to** leave yet. His mother said he could stay for dinner.

17) A: Where's Alexandra?
   B: She left a few minutes ago because she **has to / had to** go pick up her little sister at school.

18) A: Please remind everyone that they **don't have to / mustn't** forget to turn in their essays by Friday afternoon.
   B: I'll make an announcement in class tomorrow.

19) A: Did you see the meteor shower last night?
   B: Yes, I did, and it was awesome! I know I **might / will** never forget it.

20) A: Have you decided yet where you're going to go to college?
   B: Not really, but I'm getting closer to a decision. I think I **may / must** go to Princeton.

21) A: Will you **be able to / have to** come to my party on Saturday night?
   B: Of course. I wouldn't miss it for anything in this world!

22) A: It's time for me to make a dentist appointment.
   B: I have good news for you. You **mustn't / don't have to** go to the dentist for another three or four months. You just saw him a few months ago.

23) A: Let's do something fun this weekend.
   B: Well, we **could / 're able to** go to the county fair. That would be a lot of fun.

24) A: Do you know what's bothering Carlos? He seems depressed.
   B: He **might / can** be upset because his parents aren't coming to visit him after all.

25) A: We **'ve got to / may** leave right now.
   B: You're right. If we don't, we'll be late.
Complete the sentences using the words listed in the box below; don’t forget to capitalize when necessary. Some gaps may have more than one correct answer.

**can**  **could**  **have to**  **must**  **might**  **should**

1. Ted’s flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He **must** be exhausted after such a long flight. He **might** prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you **should** walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak **can** be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You **should** research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you **shouldn’t** leave small objects lying around. Such objects **might** be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave: **Can** you hold your breath for more than a minute?
   Nathan: No, I can’t.

6. Jenny’s engagement ring is enormous! It **must** have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don’t get enough water, they **might** die.

8. I **could** speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I **can** just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we **could** read it if we needed extra credit. But we **don’t have to** read it if we don’t want to.

10. Leo: Where is the spatula? It **should** be in this drawer but it’s not here.
    Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they’re still in the dish washer. It **must** be in
COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

there. That's the only other place it could be.

11. You should take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it might rain later on this afternoon.

12. Can we pull over at the next rest stop? I really have to use the bathroom and I don't know if I can hold it until we get to Chicago.

13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He must have left it here last night.


15. I can't believe she said that to Megan! She didn't have to insult her cooking in front of everyone at the party last night. She should have just said she was full or had some salad if she didn't like the meal.

16. Do you have to chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer must be someone in this room. It might be any one of us!!!

18. Ted: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding. Pamela: It might have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

19. Must you always say the first thing that pops into your head? Can't you think once in awhile before you speak?

20. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It must be lying around here somewhere. Where can it be?
Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the modals in brackets. Choose between affirmative and negative.

1) Ari (must / be) must have been exhausted yesterday. He had worked late the night before.
2) Frieda (must / receive) mustn’t have received my message. She never called me back.
3) Derek (could / leave) couldn’t have left already. It’s only 10:00, and his flight isn’t until 3:00.
4) He (might / change) might have changed his reservation. He sometimes has to leave earlier than he plans to.
5) Ernie (may / lose) may have lost his job. He hasn’t left the house for days.
6) Could you repeat that? The students in the back of the room (may / hear) may not have heard you.
7) Abbas (must / understand) mustn’t have understood the teacher’s explanation. He still looks puzzled.
8) Allison (could / commit) couldn’t have committed the crime. She was in another city when it happened.
9) These jeans (must / shrink) must have shrunk in the wash. I can’t zip them up.
10) That (could / be) could have been an unmarked police car. They often go after drivers who are going over the speed limit.
11) That book has over 1,000 pages. It (had to / take) must have taken you ages to read it.
12) The airline (might / overbook) might have overbooked this flight. The waiting area is getting very crowded.

Fill in “needn’t have/ didn’t need to” and the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Luckily I didn’t need to do (do) all of the work again because I had a back up copy on disk.
2. It turned out that I needn’t have called (call) Jo because Ian had already told her the news.
3. I needn’t have bought (buy) more milk because mum had already bought some.
4. She didn’t need to dress (dress) smartly for the party, so she wore her jeans.
5. John needn’t have gone (go) into the bank, he could have closed his account over the phone.
6. They didn’t need to walk (walk) to the supermarket because Simon gave them a lift.
Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs and the modals. Choose between affirmative and negative.

1. Gloria has won every game she's played today. She must have practised (practise) a lot.
2. I don't have anything to wear today. I should have done (do) the laundry.
3. Jack lost his wallet on the way to work. He must have lost (lose) it on the bus.
4. You did very well on the exam. You must have studied (study) a lot.
5. The Smiths could have built (build) their house anywhere. Why did they choose here?
6. It's hot in here today. I shouldn't have worn (not/wear) a heavy sweater today.
7. You should have fed (feed) your dog. He has been hungry all day.
8. Lucy shouldn't have stood on the broken chair. She could have fallen (fall).
9. I should have bought (buy) more milk. I am almost out.
10. I didn't do very well in the test. I should have spent (spend) more time studying.

Complete the sentences with a verb given in past modal form. Use short forms if possible.

1. A James was at the party last night.
   B He couldn’t/can’t have been (be)! He's in China.
2. You must have been (be) pleased when you passed your driving test.
3. Anna wasn’t at work today. She must have had (have) the day off.
4. A Where's Mike?
   B I'm not sure. He might have gone (go) home.
5. There was so much traffic, there must have been (be) an accident.
6. Janet couldn’t/can’t have rung (ring) you last night. Her phone isn't working.
Rewrite the following sentences using the key words.

1) Perhaps she will come to the party tonight.
   May She may come to the party tonight.

2) Why don’t we go to Miami for a holiday?
   Could We could go to Miami for a holiday.

3) It wasn’t necessary for her to cook so much food as she did.
   Have She needn’t have cooked so much food.

4) It is forbidden to eat during the lessons.
   Not You aren’t allowed to / mustn’t eat during the lessons.

5) It is possible that I left my keys at the office.
   Could I could have left my keys at the office.

6) I’m sure he didn’t accept the job which was offered to him.
   Accepted He can’t have accepted the job that was offered to him.

7) It isn’t necessary for you to take so much money with you.
   Have You don’t have to take so much money with you.

8) It was a mistake for you to buy that house.
   Bought You shouldn’t have bought that house.

9) She looks exhausted. I am sure she worked late last night.
   Have She must have worked late last night.

10) I’m sure she is considering Jim’s proposal.
    Be She must be considering Jim’s proposal.

11) I think you were wrong to sell your car.
    Shouldn’t You shouldn’t have sold your car.
12) It is against the rules to turn left here.
   **Allowed** You aren’t allowed to turn left here.

13) I just don’t believe that Jeremy has failed the exam.
   **Can’t** Jeremy can’t / couldn’t have failed the exam.

14) She will probably be easily influenced by her behaviours.
   **Likely** She is likely to be influenced by her behaviours.

15) Perhaps she was having a shower when you called her.
   **Might** She might have been having a shower when you called her.

16) It is possible that Andrea didn’t hear the doorbell.
   **Might** I suppose Andrea might not have heard the doorbell.

17) Amy possibly hasn’t left home yet.
   **Can’t** Amy can’t have left home yet.

18) They let us take a one-hour lunch break
   **Allow** We are allowed to take a one-hour lunch break.

19) Sue is probably going to the cinema with her friends tonight.
   **Likely** Sue is likely to go to the cinema with her friends tonight.

20) It was foolish of her to give up her job.
   **Shouldn’t** She shouldn’t have given up her job.

**Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.**

1) You should be very careful while driving a car. (ought)
   **You ought to be very careful while driving a car**

2) She managed to finish all her work before the deadline. (able)
She was able to finish all her work before the deadline.

3) I am sure that it was a terrible experience for her. (must)

   **It must have been a terrible experience for her.**

4) It's against the rules to sell alcohol to children under 18 years old. (allowed)

   **You aren’t allowed to sell alcohol to children under 18 years old.**

5) The best thing for you to do is to say nothing about the issue. (better)

   **You had better say nothing about the issue.**

6) Your portfolio must be handed in tomorrow morning (has)

   **Your portfolio has to be handed in tomorrow morning.**

7) It is possible that Mary did not receive the parcel I sent her. (might)

   **Mary might not have received the parcel I sent her.**

8) It's impossible for them to be swimming in this cold water. (can’t)

   **They can’t be swimming in this cold water.**

9) Kristen wants a cup of hot chocolate. (like)

   **Kristen would like to have a cup of hot chocolate.**

10) It was not necessary for Jimmy to attend the meeting. (didn't)

   **Jimmy didn’t have to attend the meeting.**

**Modal Verbs- Multiple Choice Questions**

1) Jason’s work requires much effort. I ......................................................... do his job as I’m not so talented.

   a) mustn’t

   b) couldn’t

   c) don't

   d) shouldn’t

2) There was no one else at the bank. That is why I.........................................................in a queue.

   a) didn’t need to wait

   b) mustn't wait

   c) needn't have waited

   d) needn't wait
3) You ...........................attend the meeting since the manager has not sent you a notification.

a) aren’t supposed to
b) shouldn’t
c) couldn’t
d) might not

4) He hasn’t eaten anything at all today. He ........................ be very hungry now.

a) would
b) b) can
c) c) must
d) d) might

5) She got a high mark in the exam although it was vey difficult. She ....................very hard for it.

a) should have studied
b) must have studied
c) might study
d) could study

6) He always supported you in every occasion. You………………...him at least. Why didn’t you do so?

a) can’t have thanked
b) needn’t have thanked
c) should have thanked
d) must have thanked

7) The market on the corner was open, so luckily I ...................... buy some sugar.

a) can
b) can’t
c) did can
d) was able to
8) She...................at a call center; however she decided not to do so since the pay was not satisfactory.

   a) could have worked
   b) may work
   c) had to work
   d) had better work

9) A: Do you think it was Jane we saw at the supermarket?
   B: It ........... , but I can’t say exactly.

   a) is supposed to be
   b) may have been
   c) needn’t be
   d) should have been

10) If you want to attend the meeting, you...........take a taxi. Otherwise, you will be late.

   a) mustn’t
   b) are able to
   c) aren’t supposed to
   d) had better

11) You ............learn Spanish, but it may be useful some day.

   a) mustn’t
   b) shouldn’t
   c) don’t have to
   d) need to

12) Since no one answered the door, they...................at home last night.

   a) can’t have been
   b) shouldn’t have been
c) mustn’t be
d) wasn’t supposed to be

13) After a period of time they realized that they ..........about the assignment as it was not so significant for the project.

a) had better not worry
b) weren’t supposed to worry
c) needn’t have worried
d) shouldn’t worry

14) You.................exceed the speed limit on the high way. It is a rule.

a) couldn’t
b) mustn’t
c) don’t have to
d) may not

15) You do not know the city well. You shouldn’t have come here alone as you ......lost.

a) might get
b) should have got
c) might have got
d) must have got

Finding Errors: Leave the word that should be out.

1) She must have work hard this term. 1) have
2) You should have had informed us about the exam. 2) had
3) He can’t have been bought this car as he is not so rich. 3) been
4) She must have to a lot of work to do. 4) to
5) They didn’t need to have cook for the dinner as we all wanted to eat out. 5) have
6) Let’s not we stay home. 6) we
7) She needn’t to attend the meeting. 7) to
GERUNDS & INFINITIVES:

GERUNDS: after certain verbs, after prepositions, and as the subject of a sentence

INFINITIVES: after certain verbs, after adjectives, and explain the purpose of a sentence

Complete the sentences with the correct gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1) Collecting (collect) coins is a popular hobby.
2) It's important to read (read) about each coin's history.
3) Learning (learn) about each coin makes it even more fascinating.
4) Ken decided to buy (buy) a silver World Cup coin.
5) His father advised him to get (get) one right away.
6) He warned Ken not to wait (not wait).
7) (Not follow) Not following (not) his father's advice was a big mistake.
8) Ken postponed going (go) to the store.
9) His older sister offered to take (take) him.
10) She didn't mind driving (drive) him there.
11) Ken was disappointed to find out (find out) that there weren't any World Cup coins left.
12) Then his sister remembered (see) seeing one in another store.
13) On the way home, they stopped (look) to look in that store.
14) Ken was lucky. He managed (buy) to buy the last World Cup coin in the store.
15) Ken was excited about (add) adding the coin to his collection.
16) (Eat) Eating properly is important for good health.
17) Most doctors advise their patients (decrease) to decrease the amount of fat in their diets.
18) It's not necessary (study) to study nutrition, though.
19) I remember (visit) visiting my parents a few months ago.
20) (Acquire) Acquiring good habits is a matter of common sense and small changes.
21) I was surprised (not have) not to have steak for dinner. They served meatless spaghetti instead.
22) My friend Moira stopped (buy) buying whole milk. She uses only skim milk now.
23) They urge everyone (eat) to eat at least five servings of fruits and vegetables every day.
24) Some nutritionists advise (cut down) cutting down on the amount of meat in your diet.
25) I was happy (see) to see that they had changed their habits.
26) I almost forgot (mention) to mention exercise.
27) They say (not select) not to select as much refined food.
28) (Not do) Not doing any kind of exercise is a big mistake.
29) Maybe (walk) walking around the block a few times a week is enough.
30) Some people don't believe in (do) doing strenuous aerobics anymore.

Complete the sentences with the correct gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

To the Editor:

I've been thinking about 1. (write) writing a letter to the paper for years, and this morning I finally decided 2. (do) to do it. I'm asking you 3. to print (print) it because I can't help 4. (think) thinking that I'm not alone in my opinion. I believe that 5. (smoke) smoking in public areas should be prohibited by law. Even though I don't approve of 6. (smoke) smoking, if people don't want 7. (stop) to stop 8. (smoke) smoking, they have the right 9. (kill) to kill themselves. They don't have the right 10. (endanger) to endanger my health, however. As a nonsmoker, I object to 11. (have to) having to breathe in their smoke in restaurants, on trains, and even in the streets. Studies show that inhaling secondhand smoke is dangerous! We nonsmokers don't
deserve to get sick. I'm a waiter in a restaurant that accommodates smokers, and I'm tired of breathing their smoke. I have to endure dealing with customers in the smoking section. If I refuse to work in that section, I risk losing my job. If we stop allowing people to smoke in public places, it would protect my job and my health. Maybe it would even encourage more people to quit smoking.

USED TO, BE USED TO, GET USED TO

Circle the correct answer. Fill the gaps when you’ve checked your answers.

1. When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.
   a. used to
   b. am used to

2. I in front of an audience. I am a teacher.
   a. used to speak
   b. am used to speaking

3. As a father, I the mess my children make every evening.
   a. used to clean up
   b. am used to cleaning up

4. In the army I at six every morning.
   a. used to get up
   b. am used to getting up

5. My grandmother 5 miles to go to church on Sundays when she was with us.
   a. used to walk
   b. is used to walking

6. Anderlecht the best Belgian players. Nowadays they can’t afford that.
   a. used to attract
   b. is used to attracting
7. I ...... the paper after lunch. That's one of the things I really enjoy.
   a. used to read
   b. am used to reading

8. In Spain, you will soon ........ a siesta in the afternoon.
   a. used to take
   b. be used to taking

9. On holiday in Finland, my wife ........ a sauna every day!
   a. used to go to
   b. is used to go to

10. After all this time, I have become quite ... this program.
    a. used to operate
    b. used to operating

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of used to and the verb in brackets.

1. Caroline used to have (have) a walkman, now she has an ipod.
2. We haven't seen Bob very often since he got a promotion. He's very busy. He didn't use to be (be) so busy.
3. I've just got my first job. It's exciting but I'll have to get used to working (work) regular hours.
4. It is difficult for Tom to drive in England. He isn't used to driving (drive) on the left-hand side of the road.
5. When Peter was young, he used to ride (ride) a bicycle to school.
6. People from India usually find our food tasteless. They are used to eating (eat) spicy food.
7. Computers used to be (be) very expensive. Now the prices are more reasonable.
8. English has become international. Businessmen are used to speaking / have got used to speaking (speak) English at international meetings.
9. During my childhood, I used to spend (spend) a lot of time with my grandparents.
10. Maria used to think (think) that she would never get used to living (live) in New York.
Rewrite the following sentences using the key words.

1) Sarah lived in New York when she was three years old.
   **LIVE** Sarah used to live in New York when she was three years old.

2) Susan didn’t like the system at first but now she likes it.
   **USED** Sarah didn’t like the system at first but now she is used to/ she has got used to it.

3) I don’t think I will ever find it easy to drive on the left.
   **USED** I don’t think I will ever get used to driving on the left.

4) She rarely goes out at nights.
   **USED** She is not used to going out at nights.

5) I used to go to bed quite late when I was at university.
   **WOULD** I would go to bed quite late when I was at university.

6) In the past, we didn’t drink coffee for breakfast but now we do.
   **DRINK** We didn’t use to drink coffee for breakfast.

7) Working hard is not a problem for me.
   **USED** I am used to working hard.

8) It is still hard for me to get up at 7 o’clock every morning.
   **GOT** I still haven’t got used to getting up at 7 o’clock every morning.

9) Amelie was afraid of dogs when she was a child; however, she likes them now.
   **USED** Amelie used to be afraid of dogs when she was a child but she likes them now.

10) David can travel alone. It is not strange for him.
    **USED** David is used to travelling alone.

11) It was hard for me at first but I eventually learned the latest computer programmes.
    **GOT** Eventually, I got used to the latest computer programmes.
12) Wearing ties and suits is not new for me.
**USED** I am used to wearing ties and suits.

13) Jerry moved to a big city from a small village. He found it strange at first but it is becoming normal for him.
**USED** Jerry is getting used to living in a big city.

14) There was a golf centre here but it was closed down two years ago.
**USED** There used to be a golf centre here but it closed down.

15) Bianca went to Alaska. It was very difficult for her at first because of the cold weather.
**USED** It took Bianca some time to get used to the cold weather in Alaska.

**REPORTED SPEECH**

**Reported Statements:**

**A) Complete the sentences with either “told” or “said.”**

1) I **told** Marty that the class was starting in five minutes.
2) Last semester, some teachers **told** their students to type their essays and compositions on the computer.
3) They **said** that the computer lab was open every night except Sunday.
4) Jana, one of Mr. Hall's students, **told** him that she worked at night.
5) Mr. Hall **told** Jana she could submit handwritten papers if she couldn't get to the lab.
6) I **told** David that dinner would be ready in half an hour.
7) Last week, some of our friends **told** us that they were moving.
8) They **said** that their company had relocated to the suburbs.
9) We **told** Amy that she should start looking for a new job.
10) Amy **said** she was already looking for a new house.
B) Read the following conversation between a doctor and a young patient and then complete the doctor’s notes below.

Doctor: Well, what seems to be the trouble?
Laura: I feel fine, but my parents are worried about me. They think I’m acting strangely.
Doctor: Are you sleeping well at night?
Laura: I sleep well, but wake up very early.
Doctor: And what about meals? Are you eating normally?
Laura: No. I haven’t eaten a full meal for a week. I never feel hungry.
Doctor: And has anything happened to upset you? A problem at school or perhaps at home?
Laura: It’s not really a problem. But there’s a new student at school and ... well, doctor, he’s the most wonderful person I’ve ever met. He’s kind, intelligent and so good-looking. I can’t think about anything else. His name’s Steve and he’s got a motorcycle ... 
Doctor: Well, young lady, I don’t think there’s really very much the matter with you.

Case Notes:
The patient said she (1) felt fine, but her parents (2) were worried about her. She said they (3) thought she was acting strangely. When I asked about her sleeping patterns, she said she (4) slept well, but (5) she woke up early. Her eating patterns are also irregular. She said (6) she hadn’t eaten a full meal for a week and that she never (7) felt hungry. When I asked if something was worrying her, she said there (8) was a new student at school. My diagnosis is that the patient is in love.

Reported Questions:

A) Finish the second sentence without changing the meaning.

1. ‘Is Kate throwing a party on Saturday?’ he asked.
He asked if / whether Kate was throwing a party on Saturday.

2. ‘How many times have you been to Italy?’ she asked me.
She asked me how many times I had been to Italy.

3. ‘Why didn’t you finish the report earlier?’ my boss wanted to know.
My boss wanted to know **why I hadn’t finish the report earlier.**

4. ‘Can I ask you some personal questions?’ his mother asked him.
   His mother asked him if / whether she could ask him some personal questions.

5. ‘What is your most important achievement in your life?’ the interviewer asked me.
   The interviewer asked me **what my most important achievement was in my life.**

6. ‘Why didn’t you take the final exam?’ the professor asked him.
   The professor wondered **why he hadn’t taken the final exam.**

7. ‘Can you speak any other foreign languages?’ my student asked me.
   My student wanted to know if / whether I could speak any other foreign languages.

8. ‘How long have you been waiting here?’ my friends asked me.
   My friends asked me **how long I had been waiting there.**

9. ‘Are you going to sell your car?’ the man asked me.
   The man wanted to know if / whether I was going to sell my car.

10. ‘Do you have to finish all the work by next week?’ my wife asked me.
    My wife asked me if / whether I had to finish all the work by the following week.

**Reported Imperatives:**

A) Convert the orders below into reported speech.

1. "Shut up, everybody!” said the teacher.
   The teacher **told everybody to shut up**

2. "Open the window, Robert," said Jane.
   Jane **told Robert to open the window**
   **She told him to phone his granny**

4. "Don't be late," she warned him.
   **She warned him not to be late**

5. "Don't talk to strangers, Michael," said his mother.
   **His mother told Michael not to talk to strangers**

6. "Don't listen to a word he says," she told me
   **She told me not to listen to a word he says**

7. "Clare, help me clean up the kitchen," said Tony
   **Tony told Clare to help him clean up the kitchen**

   **Alastair told Fiona to get out of his way**

9. "Boys! Stay away from the dog when he's eating," said Dad.
   **Dad told us/boys to stay away from the dog when he’s eating**

10. "Minnie, don't scratch the sofa," said Bob.
    **Bob told Minnie not to scratch the sofa**

**Reporting Verbs:**

A) Use one of the given introductory verbs to report the following sentences.

- warn – offer

1. ‘Would you like me to help you with the assignment?’ he asked me.
   **He offered to help me with the assignment.**
2. ‘I will call you no matter what happens!’ she said to me.  
She promised to call me no matter what happened.

3. ‘If you make the same mistake again, I will fire you!’ he said to him.  
He threatened to fire him if he made the same mistake again.

4. ‘You can take my car when you need it.’ She said to her.  
She allowed us to take her car when we needed it.

5. ‘Please stop driving so fast!’ she said to me.  
She begged me to stop driving so fast.

6. ‘Don’t forget to take out the trash.’ He told me.  
He reminded me to take out the trash.

7. ‘You constantly disturb us and prevent us from working efficiently!’ they said to him.  
They accused him of disturbing them constantly and preventing them from working efficiently.

8. ‘I’m so sorry. I shouldn’t have forgot the meeting.’ she said.  
She apologized for having forgot the meeting.

9. ‘It isn’t me who shares information with the rival company!’ he said.  
He denied sharing information with the rival company.

10. ‘Why don’t we get a dog to feel safe from burglars?’ she asked.  
She suggested getting a dog to feel safe from burglars.

11. ‘Would you like to go on holiday with us?’ they asked.  
They invited me to go on holiday with them.

12. ‘Don’t talk about politics during the lesson.’ she told him.  
She warned him not to talk about politics during the lesson.
B) Fill the gaps using the verbs in the box in the correct form. Use each verb only once.

add - apologize - explain - promise - admit - beg - offer - protest

1. The teacher __explained__ that wine came from grapes.
2. He __promised__ never to take her CDs again without asking first.
3. He __apologized__ for being late.
4. Monica __offered__ to give us a lift to the station.
5. Mike __admitted__ eating the last chocolate biscuit.
6. Our schoolmaster __added__ at the end of his speech that we mustn't forget to bring torches on the camping trip.
7. Cecilia __protested__ that she wasn't allowed to join the meeting.
8. Cinderella __begged__ to be allowed to go to the ball.

C) Match sentences 1-5 to the appropriate statements below.

1. ‘Don’t follow me! It’s dangerous.’ e
2. ‘You had better follow in my footsteps.’ b
3. ‘Follow my instructions! It’s a serious job!’ a
4. ‘Don’t forget to follow the steps while setting the device.’ d
5. ‘Please follow my instructions if it’s OK for you.’ C

a) He ordered me to follow his instructions.
b) He advised me to follow in his footsteps.
c) He requested that I follow his instructions.
d) He reminded me to follow the steps.
e) He warned me not to follow
Multiple Choices Questions:

A) Underline the correct form from the options given in italics.

1. My parents reminded me I keep / to keep my bedroom tidy.
2. My father insisted that we apologise / us to apologise for breaking the window.
3. Marco asked that I go out/ me to go out with him.
4. My sister encouraged me entering/ to enter the skiing competition.
5. Hugo suggested us to go/ that we go fishing this afternoon.
6. I recommend reading/ to read this book.
7. My father has forbidden that I go/ me to go to the disco.
8. My friend begged me to not tell/ not to tell her parents what had happened.

B) Decide which answer best fits the space.

Making arrangements with Paul

A few days ago Paul phoned me and (1) asked me whether I (2) would mind looking after his dog when he (3) went away. I (4) told him that I didn’t really like dogs, but he said that he (5) had already asked all his friends, and that I (6) was his only hope. He invited me round to his house (7) that evening to meet the dog, and he told me that he (8) would cook dinner for me. An hour later he phoned again and said that he (9) had to go out after all, so I (10) suggested meeting the following day for lunch. The next morning he cancelled this appointment and after he (11) had apologized, said that he (12) would bring the dog to my house at 6.00. ‘I don’t know exactly (13) where it is,’ he said. ‘Could you tell me how (14) I will get there?’ I quickly said I (15) was going out and put the phone down. Luckily I haven’t heard from him since.

1. a) told b) said me c) asked me d) spoke
2. a) would mind b) want c) like d) will help
3. a) has gone b) went c) would go d) will go
4. a) told him b) said him c) asked him d) replied him
5. a) asks b) would ask c) will ask d) had already asked
6. a) am b) will be c) had been d) was
7. a) this evening b) that evening c) the evening d) in evening
COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

8. a) is cooking  b) will cook  c) would cook  d) had cooked
9. a) had to go out  b) went out  c) goes out  d) has to go out
10. a) had suggested  b) would suggest  c) suggested  d) suggest
11. a) has done  b) told me sorry  c) asked  d) had apologized
12. a) would bring  b) had brought  c) brought  d) brings
13. a) where is it  b) if it is  c) where it is  d) how was it
14. a) do I get  b) I get  c) I will get  d) I’m getting
15. a) went  b) go  c) will go  d) was going

Error Correction:

A) Find the word which should not be in the sentence. Tick ( √ ) the correct sentences.

1. John promised to will be a good boy and not to cause any trouble during the trip.
2. I suggested to going to a Chinese restaurant for lunch.
3. She claimed that to be a secret agent but we didn’t believe her.
4. Her mother wondered why did they arrived home so late.
5. We asked the teacher if we could hand in the papers on Monday. √
6. She accused him of that stealing her money.
7. He wanted to know how long did they had lived in London.
8. You said me that you were going to pick up the children from school.
9. The police told us do not to go home because it was not safe enough.
10. Did they tell to you when they were going to announce the results?
11. She apologized for taking my notebook without my permission. √
12. Fortunately Celine offered me to take me to the airport.
13. I refused to give them my personal belongings for the investigation. √
14. He suggested us organizing a trip for the weekend.
15. She allowed me to use her books for my article. √
A) Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense of the active or passive form.

1. It's a huge company. Two thousand people are employed (employ) there.
2. The explosion happened (happen) just after 9pm. Fortunately no one was hurt. (hurt)
3. The hotel we stayed at was quite good. The rooms were cleaned (clean) every day and the towels were changed (change) every other day.
4. He only has himself to blame. He was warned (warn) he could lose his license the next time he was caught (catch) speeding.
5. All the children were sent (send) home when the school’s central heating system broke down (break down) last winter.
6. The watch isn't worth much but it has sentimental value. It was given (give) to me on my 21ST birthday.
7. Five hundred employees have been fired (fire) redundant since the company was taken over (take over) six months ago.
8. I wonder why Michael hasn’t been/wasn’t/isn’t invited (not invite) to Lee's party next Saturday. Everyone else is going.

B) Complete the following sentences by giving the appropriate passive forms of each verb in brackets.

**INDIA**

1. The north of the country is bordered (border) by the Himalayas, the highest mountains in the world.
2. On the east, India is separated (separate) from Burma by the foothills of the Himalayas.
3. The Ganges is geographically the most important river, and is considered (consider) sacred by most Indians.
4. Basically, the year in India can be divided (divide) into three seasons: hot, wet and cool.
5. The capital consists of two cities, Old Delhi, which was planned (plan) in 1648 by Shah Jehan, the Moghul emperor and builder of the Taj Mahal, and New Delhi, which was founded (found) by the British as the imperial capital in 1931.
Most workers are employed in agriculture, but India is also one of the world's major industrial powers and recently major efforts have been made to move Indian industry into modern 'high tech' areas.

Textiles are exported all over the world from India.

Sixteen official languages and 820 dialects are spoken in India.

C) Put the verbs in brackets into the passive. Make sure you use the correct tense.

1. Aromatherapy is believed by many people to relieve stress.
2. When we arrived, we found that the class had been cancelled some time earlier.
3. I have been told many times by my doctor that I must relax more.
4. Relaxation classes will be held every afternoon next week.
5. At this very moment, my brother is being interviewed for a new job.
6. The results of the competition were announced yesterday.
7. We think the new sports centre will be opened by the headmaster next week.
8. Oh, no. Look! The swimming pool is closed. We can't go swimming today.
9. The ambulance broke down while my brother was being taken to hospital.
10. Students were given information about stress busters last month.

D) Change the following active sentences into passive sentences.

1. His children took the old man to hospital.
   The old man was taken to hospital by his children.

2. They have translated the book into other languages.
   The book has been translated into other languages.

3. They will serve dessert at the end of the ceremony.
   Dessert will be served at the end of the ceremony.

4. You should finish the project by tomorrow afternoon.
   The project should be finished by tomorrow afternoon.
5. They are building a new hospital in the centre of the city.
A new hospital is being built in the centre of the city.

6. The teacher is going to announce the exam results next Monday.
The exam results are going to be announced by the teacher next Monday.

7. You shouldn’t open the milk unless you drink it immediately.
The milk shouldn’t be opened unless it’s drunk immediately.

8. Somebody has unlocked my cupboard and stolen my bag.
My cupboard has been unlocked and my bag has been stolen.

9. We use this room as a study.
This room is used as a study.

10. The new owners are tearing down the building.
The building is being torn down by the new owners.

11. People shouldn’t leave their personal belongings in the hall.
Personal belongings shouldn’t be left in the hall.

12. Students can keep the books for 3 weeks. If they exceed 3 weeks, they have to pay a fine to the library.
The books can be kept for 3 weeks by the students. If they exceed 3 weeks, a fine has to be paid.

13. No one can do anything to make her change her mind.
Nothing can be done to change her mind.

14. People spend more money on technological devices now than they spent 20 years ago.
More money is spent on technological devices now than was spent 20 years ago.

15. I gave him two days to pay the money back.
He was given two days to pay the money back.
16. They feed the animals twice a day in the animal shelters.
The animals are fed twice a day in the animal shelters.

17. Their mother warned the children about strangers.
The children were warned by their mother about strangers.

18. We cannot accept the application forms of people under 18.
Application forms of people under 18 cannot be accepted.

19. The barking dogs kept him awake all night.
He was kept awake all night by the barking dogs.

20. She expects us to explain our mistake.
We are expected to explain our mistake.

E) Change the following active sentences into passive sentences.

1. Haven’t they found the criminals yet?
Haven’t the criminals been found yet?

2. Do the teachers allow the students to use dictionaries during the exam?
Are the students allowed to use dictionaries during the exam?

3. Did they invite you to their wedding ceremony?
Are/Were you invited to their wedding ceremony?

4. Did the teacher give you any homework?
Were you given any homework?

5. Do they produce house appliances in their factory?
Are house appliances produced in their factory?

6. Why didn’t they inform the manager about the serious situation?
Why wasn’t the manager informed about the serious situation?
7. How much will they pay you if you accept their offer?
How much will you be paid if you accept their offer?

8. When did they found this company?
When was this company founded?

9. Why are the police going to arrest Jack?
Why is Jack going to be arrested?

10. What did his parents give Tom as a birthday present?
What was Tom given as a birthday present by his parents.

**F) Change into the passive.**

The bus operator ‘Southern Travel’ will refurbish* all its buses this year. Southern Travel has also ordered twenty brand new models. The new buses will provide passengers with a high standard of luxury and comfort. People will use the buses more often, once Southern Travel improves its services. Commuters should note that Southern Travel had expected to receive the new buses by December but due to a delay the manufacturers will now deliver them in February.

*refurbish: re-equip and decorate sth

All the buses of the bus operator ‘Southern Travel’ will be refurbished this year. Twenty brand new models have also been ordered. Passengers will be provided with a high standard of luxury and comfort. Buses will be used more often, once Southern Travel’s services are improved. It should be noted that the new buses had been expected to be received by December, but due to a delay they will now be delivered in February.

**G) Change the following passive sentences into active sentences.**

1. Last year a lot of profit was made by the company but it seems that this year it won’t make as much.
Last year the company made a lot of profit but it seems that this year it won’t make as much.
2. They say that not enough money is being spent by the government on education.

   **They say that the government is not spending enough money on education.**

3. The house of the general has been protected by a large group of police since the assassination attempt.

   **A large group of police has protected/ has been protecting the house of the general since the assassination attempt.**

4. This book was written by a very famous author.

   **A very famous author wrote this book.**

5. The roads are being widened at the moment.

   **They are widening the roads at the moment.**

6. I will be met by my friends at the airport so I don’t need to take a taxi.

   **My friends will meet me at the airport so I don’t need to take a taxi.**

7. The shocking photographs of the accident aren’t going to be published by the newspapers.

   **The newspapers aren’t going to publish the shocking photographs of the accident.**

8. He was found guilty and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment by the judge.

   **The judge found him guilty and sentenced him to 15 years of imprisonment.**

9. He hasn’t been told the news yet.

   **They haven’t told him the news yet.**

10. The invitation letters weren’t posted on time. That’s why she was fired by the manager.

    **She didn’t post the invitation letters on time. That’s why the manager fired her.**

**H) Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use passive voice.**

1) The space station a. (couldn’t / complete) **couldn’t be completed** before the end of the twentieth century. It b. (may / finish) **may be finished** early in the twenty-first century.

2) Many diseases a. (can / cure) **can be cured** by plants found in the rain forest.
COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE

Sadly, the world's rain forests b. (could / destroy) **could be destroyed** during our lifetime if we don't stop cutting down trees. Most people would agree that our forests c. (ought to / protect) **ought to be protected**.

3) This room a. (have got to / lock) **has got to be locked**. All the lab equipment is here, and it b. (must / keep) **must be kept** safe.

4) Martin's science project a. (could / choose) **could be chosen** for the state fair. The judges' decision b. (should / made) **should be made** by next week.

5) I was reading an interesting article this morning. It said that Asia and North America a. (could / join) **could be joined** someday by land transportation. A railroad across the Bering Strait b. (may / build) **may be built** within the next 25 years.

6) Life in space a. (must / understand) **must be understood** better. Scientists hope that researchers from many countries b. (will / seek) **will be sought** for future space projects. Chances for international cooperation, like that on the space station, c. (can't / ignore) **can't be ignored**.

I) Complete the conversations with the modal and the passive form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions when possible.

Lindsay: **Will** the reports 1. (Will / print) **be printed** by the end of next week?
Ted: Sure. In fact they 2. (might / deliver) **might be delivered** to the office by Tuesday.
Lindsay: Good. I hope they turn out well. They 3. (will / read) **will be read** by a lot of people.
Ted: Don't worry. This company always does nice work. I'm sure you 4. (will / satisfy) **will be satisfied** when you see them.
Lindsay: Oh, by the way, those reports 5. (have to / pack) **have to be packed** for shipment as soon as they arrive. I'm taking them with me to Jamaica.
Ted: I didn't know you planned to bring them. I 6. (ought to / tell) **ought to be told** things like that. So how long are you staying?
Lindsay: About a week. But my stay 7. (could / extend) **could be extended**. It depends on how things go.
Ted: You know, your office 8. (should / paint) **should be painted** while you're gone. And your computer 9. (have to / service) **has to be serviced**, so maybe you should stay another week.
Lindsay: I think that 10. (can / arrange) **can be arranged**. I hear Jamaica is a pretty nice place.
IMPERSONAL PASSIVE VOICE

A) Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

1. They say that he escaped from prison.
   **SAID** It’s **said that he escaped from prison.**

2. People know that she spent all her money on alcohol.
   **KNOWN** It’s **known that she spent** all her money on alcohol.

3. Police reported that she had killed her husband.
   **WAS** It was reported that she **had killed** her husband.

4. People say that she was responsible for the company’s bankruptcy.
   **SAID** She is **said to be** responsible for the company’s bankruptcy.

5. Everyone knew he was a fraud.
   **WAS** He was **known to be** a fraud.

6. People believe that she is guilty.
   **BELIEVED** She is **believed to be** guilty.

7. They say that he resigned as director.
   **HAVE** He is **said to have resigned** as director.

8. People say French is very difficult to learn.
   **SAID** French is **said to be** very difficult to learn.

9. Most people believe that Turkish people are friendly.
   **BELIEVED** Turkish people are **believed to be** friendly.

10. They claimed that he had forged the documents.
    **HAVE** He was **claimed to have forged** the documents.
CAUSATIVES

A) Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

1. He will pay someone to paint his house.
   **HAVE** He will have his house painted.

2. They hired someone to clean their house.
   **GOT** They got their house cleaned.

3. The dry-cleaner cleaned my suit.
   **HAD** I had my suit cleaned.

4. The mechanic is fixing my car.
   **FIXED** I am having / getting my car fixed.

5. Someone should check the water system in our new house.
   **CHECKED** We should get / have the water system in our new house checked.

6. An interior designer decorated my house.
   **GOT** I got an interior designer to decorate my house.

7. She didn’t write her autobiography herself. A writer wrote it for her.
   **TO** She didn’t write her autobiography herself. She got a writer to write her autobiography.

8. I don’t have to buy this skirt. A tailor can make it for me.
   **HAVE** I don’t have to buy this skirt. I can have it made by a tailor.

9. As soon as we bought the house, we found an insurance company to insure it.
   **GOT** As soon as we bought the house, we got it insured.

10. When I’m on holiday, my neighbour waters my plants.
    **TO** When I’m on holiday, I get my neighbour to water my plants.

A) Find the word which should not be in the sentence. Tick (√) the correct sentences.

1. He paid a lot to have had the air-conditioning installed. had
2. The documents will have be sent to your company tomorrow. have
3. She hates being called by her middle name. √
4. The murderer was being arrested at his house last night. being
5. They did got the accountant to check their accounts. did
6. Our house has been broken into twice since we moved into it. √
7. The results will have be published at the end of the week. have
8. I was told to accompany you during the ceremony. √
9. If we are not to paid immediately, we will stop working. to
10. The famous film star is believed to have committed suicide. √

B) Read the advertisement. There are eleven mistakes in the use of passives and causatives. Find and correct them.

For a relaxing and romantic vacation, Caribbean Palm Resort are (is) recommended by many travelers. At Caribbean Palm, guests are enjoyed (enjoy) gleaming white beaches and three large swimming pools. A number of activities offer (are offered) at the resort, including diving, windsurfing and water-skiing. Independent souls might be tempt (might be tempted) by shopping in nearby villages or exploring the island on a motorbike. (Motorbikes can be renting (can be rented) in our club house.) The beautiful scenery along the coast can’t described (can’t be described) – it has to be saw (seen). After a long day in the sun, relax and have your hair style (styled) in Caribbean Palm’s own salon. In the evening, come and enjoy live entertainment in our dining room, or have your meal serves (served) on your own balcony. Reservations must be make (made) far in advance for this popular resort, but it will be worth planning ahead for: Wonderful things can be (X) happen at Caribbean Palm.
CONDITIONALS

TYPE 0-1-2-3

Complete the present unreal conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions when possible.

1) We have great plans!! If we a. (win) **win** the lottery, we b. (buy) **will buy** a new house.
2) We a. (reheat) **would have reheated** the pizza quickly if the microwave b. (not be) **hadn’t been** broken but it was out of order.
3) Jaime a. (do) **would/could do** well if he b. (go back) **went back** to school. He is still at home!
4) If I a. (not be) **weren’t** so busy, I b. (earn) **would earn** my degree in nursing.
5) Kathy a. (redecorate) **will redecorate** her apartment if she b. (have) **has** enough money next year.
6) Our phone bill a. (not be) **wouldn’t have been** so high if we b. (not make) **hadn’t made** so many long-distance calls last month.
7) If I a. (be) **were** you, I b. (give) **would give** that decision a lot more thought.
8) This is the rule. Take my advice. You a. (be) **will / can** become a good tennis player if you b. (practice) **practice** every day.
9) If Jennifer a. (wake up) **had woken up** earlier yesterday, she b. (not be) **wouldn’t have been** late for work.
10) Listen to my advice. If you a. (drink) **drink** some juice, you b. (feel) **will feel / feel** better.
11) We don’t know Karl. If we a. (know) **knew** him better, we b. (invite) **would invite** him to the party.
12) I a. (not take) **wouldn’t take** that job if I b. (be) **were** you.

Complete the past unreal conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1) I a. (tell) **would tell** you if I b. (know) **knew** the answer .Sorry, but I don’t.
2) If the Senate a. (not pass) **hadn’t passed** the crime bill last year, voters b. (be) **wouldn’t have been** very upset.
3) I don’t think he was at the party. We a. (see) **could/would have seen** him if he b. (be) **had been** at the party.
4) If you a. (wait) **wait** here, I b. (meet) **will meet** you soon.
5) If I a. **hadn't met** (not meet) you on the first day of the school, we b. (not become) **wouldn't have become** good friends.
6) If Tom a. (not be) **hadn't been** in such a rush last night, he b. (not leave) **wouldn't have left** his keys in the car.

**Complete these conditional sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1. If we’re home early tonight, we **will / can** (go) swimming with you.
2. If Paul drinks coffee at night, it **takes** (take) him ages to get to sleep.
3. If Anna hung her clothes up, her room **would look** (look) so tidy.
4. If I see your father in the next hour, I **will tell** (tell) him you’re looking for him.
5. If Andrew hadn’t been so rude, his colleagues **wouldn’t have stopped** (not stop) talking to him.
6. My mother never gives people lifts in her car if she **is** (be) on her own.
7. The car seat **wouldn’t have got** (get) wet, if you had closed the window.
8. My grandfather can’t see very well if he **has got** (have got) his glasses on.
9. I **will phone** (phone) you if I can’t get there.
10. You’d be better at tennis if you **practice** (practice) more regularly.

**Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

A: Where were you Sunday night?
B: Home. I had to study for Spanish.
A: If you 1. (come) **had come** with us, you 2. (see) **would / could have seen** an awesome movie.
B: Yeah? What?
A: Back to the Future. It’s about a kid who time-travels back to his parents' high school days. He changes his own future. It’s so cool. At the end, his parents . . .
B: Wait, don’t tell me. If you 3. (tell) **tell** me the ending, you 4. (spoil) **will spoil** it for me. I want to see it myself.
A: OK. But have you ever thought about that?
B: About what?
A: About how things could be different. You grew up here in Baileyville, and you’re almost an adult now, but what would your childhood have been like if you 6. had been born in a different family?

B: Let's see. If I 7. had a different family, I 8. wouldn’t have grown up here in Baileyville.

A: Right. And if you 9. hadn’t grown up here, I wouldn’t have met you.

B: That’s true. But getting back to the here-and-now, how did you do on the Spanish test?

A: I flunked. I wish I 11. had’t taken that course. I’m afraid I’m going to fail.

B: You just don’t study enough. If you 12. study more, you 13. will pass the course easily this semester.

A: That’s easy for you to say. You always get A’s.

B: Sometimes I don’t. It’s not automatic. I 14. won’t get A’s unless I 15. study more.

A: I suppose you’re right.

B: If I 16. were you, I 17. would try to get better grades. It’s important for your future.

Rewrite 1-8 as Type 2 or 3 conditional sentences.

Example: He’s tired because he works all the time. If he didn’t work all the time, he wouldn’t be tired.

1. Sue was ill, so she didn’t go to the party.

If Sue hadn’t been ill, she would have gone to the party.

2. I don’t go to the theatre very often because there isn’t one in my town.

If there were one in my town, I would/could go to the theatre more often.

3. Jeff didn’t play football because he'd broken his leg.

If Jeff hadn’t broken his leg, he could have played football.

4. My mother never goes swimming because she’s afraid of water.

If my mother weren’t afraid of swimming, she would go swimming.
5. It didn’t snow, so we couldn’t go skiing.
If it had snowed, we could have gone skiing.

MIXED TYPE

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. a. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was canceled.
   1. b. She (take, not) would not be taking care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip (be, not) had not been canceled.

2. a. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday.
   2. b. He (come) would be coming if you (insult) hadn’t insulted him yesterday.

3. a. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married.
   3. b. Marie (be) would be happy if she (give, not) hadn’t given up her career when she got married.

4. a. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family.
   4. b. Dr. Mercer (accept) would have accepted the research grant at Harvard if he (take, not) weren’t taking six months off to spend more time with his family.

5. a. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups.
   5. b. Professor Schmitz (talk, not) would not have talked so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not) weren’t an expert on African tribal groups.

6. a. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired.
   6. b. I (be, not) wouldn’t be unemployed if I (have, not) had not had a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not) hadn’t been fired.

7. a. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years.
7. b. Nicole (speak, not) **would not speak** Chinese fluently if she (live, not) **hadn't lived** in China for ten years.

8. a. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time.
8. b. I (help) **would help** you study for your test if you (spend, not) **had not spent** the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

9. a. Eleanor and Ben are not going skiing with us this year because Eleanor just had a baby.
9. b. Eleanor and Ben (go) **would go** skiing with us this year if Eleanor (have, not, just) **had not just had** a baby.

10. a. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight.
10. b. If I (be, not) **weren't completely exhausted**, I (go) **would go** with you to the movies tonight.

11. a. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech.
11. b. She (be) **would be** worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give) **were giving** a speech.

12. a. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week.
12. b. Frank (go) **would go** to the graduation ceremony if he (break) **had not broken** his leg snowboarding last week.

13. a. They are not releasing the prisoner next month because there was so much public opposition to his parole.
13. b. They (release) **would be releasing** the prisoner next month if there (be) **had not been** so much opposition to his parole.

14. a. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe.
14. b. The hotels (fill) **would not have filled** up months in advance if the festival (include) **were not going to include** jazz artists from around the globe.

15. a. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood because the
police have started regularly patrolling the area.

15. b. We (be) **would be** worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood if the police (start, not) **had not started** regularly patrolling the area.

**OTHER CONDITIONAL WORDS:**

**I wish/If Only,**

I wish and if only Exercises

There are three distinct types of I wish / if only sentences:-

1 - REGRETS with the PAST PERFECT (the third conditional) e.g. I wish I hadn't got so angry.

2 - WANTING CHANGE FOR THE PRESENT OR FUTURE with the PAST SIMPLE e.g. I wish I had enough money to go to Mozambique this summer.

3 - COMPLAINTS with WOULD + INFINITIVE e.g. I wish you wouldn't arrive so late all the time.

**Regrets**

1. I wish I **hadn't got** drunk and kissed Samantha. (get NEGATIVE)
2. I wish it **hadn't rained** so much. The garden's turned to mud. (rain NEGATIVE)
3. If only I **hadn't parked** there, I wouldn't have got a fine. (park NEGATIVE)

**Wanting change**

4. If only I **had** more time for my hobbies. (have)
5. I wish it **rained** more often in Valencia. (rain)
6. I wish I **didn't have** to go to your nephew's wedding. (have NEGATIVE)

**Complaints**

7. I wish you **wouldn't drink** so much. You're a complete idiot when you're drunk. (drink NEGATIVE)
8. If only it **would rain**. The garden's as dry as a bone. (rain)
9. I wish Samantha **would wash** her hair more often. It looks so greasy all the time. (wash)
Mixed

10 I wish you weren’t so horrible to your brother. He’s a really nice bloke. (be NEGATIVE)
11 I wish the council hadn’t demolished that beautiful old house. It was part of the town’s heritage. (demolish NEGATIVE)
12 If only I had the money to go to Jon’s wedding in The States. (have)
13 I wish I hadn’t told her she’d put on weight. She hates me now. (tell NEGATIVE)
14 I wish you wouldn’t speak to your mother like that. (speak NEGATIVE)
15 If only we hadn’t bought a Hewlett Packard printer. The cartridges are so expensive. (buy NEGATIVE)
16 I wish Jorge wouldn’t drive so fast. It’s only a matter of time before he kills someone. (drive NEGATIVE)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verbs.

1. Bruce wishes he had (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.
2. I wish it would snow (snow) now that it’s Christmas.
3. I wish I were (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
4. I wish you would stop (stop) watching television while I am talking to you.
5. I wish you wouldn’t do (do) that. It annoys me.
6. I wish the holidays would come (come) so we could go off to the seaside.
7. I wish they wouldn’t build (build) that block of flats right in front of our window.
8. Of course Tom wishes he could come (come) with us to Paris, but he has to stay here.
9. I wish we could go (go) to the match on Saturday but we’re visiting my uncle.
10. I wish you had kept (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows
11. If only I hadn’t lost (lose) all my money. Now I’m broke.
12. Peter is always late. If only he would turn up (turn up) on time for a change!

Read the sentences about things someone would like to change. Rewrite the sentences with “I wish.”

1. I don’t speak Chinese and I regret that.
   **I wish I spoke Chinese**
2. Tom didn’t work hard last year and now he’s sorry.
   **Tom wishes he had worked hard (or harder) last year.**
3. The children are shouting and I'd like them to stop.
I wish the children would stop shouting.

4. Caroline isn't rich enough to buy an apartment otherwise she would do that.
Caroline wishes she were rich enough to buy an apartment.

5. My car broke down on Sunday and I regret that that happened.
I wish my car hadn't broken down on Sunday.

6. It would be better if it stopped raining.
I wish it would stop raining.

7. I don't have any cake to offer you and I'm sorry about that.
I wish I had some cake to offer you.

Read the sentences about things someone would like to change. Rewrite the sentences with “I wish.”

1) I don't like to study.
I wish I liked to study.

2) I have a lot of homework tonight.
I wish I didn’t have a lot of homework.

3) There's nothing interesting to read.
I wish there was something interesting to read.

4) I'm bored.
I wish I weren't bored.

5) There's nothing to eat in the house.
I wish there was something to eat in the house.
Join the following sentences using the relative pronoun given in brackets. Add commas where necessary.

1. Valerie teaches us French. She has just won an award. (who)
   Valerie, who has just won an award, teaches us French.

2. The old lady lives at the top of the hill. Her husband was a famous explorer. (whose)
   The old lady, whose husband was a famous explorer, lives at the top of the hill.

3. Do you remember that summer? We used to play by the river on the way home from school. (when)
   Do you remember that summer when we used to play by the river on the way home from school?

4. I have found my own special place. I can escape from all the noise at home. (where)
   I have found my own special place, where I can escape from all the noise at home.

5. Have you seen the latest production of Hamlet? It is on at the National Theatre. (which)
   Have you seen the latest production of Hamlet, which is on the national Theatre?

6. The book is quite cheap. I would recommend it for your revision. (that)
   The book which/ that I would recommend for your revision is quite cheap.

Join the sentences using relative clauses. You may need to change the order of the clauses. Put commas where necessary.

1. Majorca is an island. Many people spend there holidays there.
   Majorca is an island where many people spend their holidays.
2. There is a disco near the hotel. It plays fantastic music.

There is a disco near the hotel which/that plays fantastic music.

3. My bedroom overlooks the sea. I share it with my brother.

My bedroom, which I share with my brother, overlooks the sea.

4. I've got some photographs of the house. We stayed in it on our holidays.

I have got some photographs of the house which/that we stayed in & where we stayed on our holidays.

5. Our town is full of hotels. They are empty in the winter.

Our town is full of hotels which/that are empty in the winter.

6. There is an island off the coast named Chios. Lots of people live there.

There is an island off the coast named Chios, where lots of people live.

7. I have just visited some friends. Their house is near the sea.

I have just visited some friends whose house is near the sea.

8. That green house too expensive. My aunt wants to buy it.

The green house, which my aunt wants to buy, is too expensive.

Circle the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentences.

1) A friend who / whose has known you for a long time can almost read your mind.
2) Someone that / whose interests are very different from yours is interesting to talk to.
3) Friends are people who / which choose to spend time together.
4) Disloyalty is a problem that / who ruins many friendships.
5) Henry and Lars, who / whose families live next door to each other, have been friends since childhood.
6) Friendship is a subject whose / which concerns everyone.
7) It's a subject that / who varies from culture to culture.
8) Mary Fried is an acquaintance that / whose opinions often differ from mine.
9) Politics is a subject that / whose often divides friends.
COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

10) Friends who / which move far away from each other often have trouble staying in touch.

**Combine the pairs of sentences using relative clauses with prepositions. Make any other necessary changes.**

1) My mother is talking to a man now. He is one of the most important people in the seminar.
   The man to whom my mother is talking to now is one of the most important people in the seminar.

2) The hotel was full of tourists from different parts of the world. We stayed in the hotel last week.
   The hotel in which we stayed was full of tourists from different parts of the world.

3) I was introduced to a woman at the party. She was the most famous actress of Greece.
   The woman to whom I was introduced at the party was the most famous actress of Greece.

4) The day is really special for us. We got married on that day.
   The day on which we got married is really special for us.

**Rewrite the following sentences using the key words in brackets.**

1) The movie was full of action. We saw it last night.
   *Which* The movie which we saw last night was full of action.

2) Last night at the party I met Elizabeth. I hadn’t seen her for ages.
   *Who* Last night at the party I met Elizabeth, who I hadn’t seen for ages.

3) Jennifer’s car had broken down. She had to take a taxi.
   *Whose* Jennifer, whose car had broken down, had to take a taxi.

4) 1995 is the year. I graduated from high school then.
   *When* 1995 is the year when I graduated from high school.
5) The three students he examined were Italian.
   **Who** The three students who he examined were Italian.

6) This is the dictionary. Bill gave it to me for Christmas.
   **That** This is the dictionary that Bill gave to me for Christmas.

7) That is the palace. The queen lives in it.
   **Where** That is the palace where the queen lives.

8) Where is the lady? She ordered fish.
   **Who** Where is the lady who ordered fish?

9) Here is a postcard of Madrid. We spent three days there.
   **Where** Here is a postcard of Madrid, where we spent three days.

10) Tim will never forget the day. He joined the army that day.
    **When** Tim will never forget the day when he joined the army.

11) Those are the cars. They only take unleaded petrol.
    **Which** Those are the cars which only take unleaded petrol.

12) I met a friend last week. Her daughter is an astrologist.
    **Whose** I met a friend last week whose daughter is an astrologist.

13) What is the name of the lady? She was wearing the blue dress.
    **Who** What is the name of the lady who was wearing the blue dress?

14) Dublin is the capital city of Ireland. My sister lives there.
    **Where** Dublin, where my sister lives, is the capital city of Ireland.

15) The book is about a lawyer. He is accused of murder.
    **Who** The book is about a lawyer who is accused of murder.

16) Here are the letters. They arrived this morning.
    **Which** Here are the letters which arrived this morning.
17) Margaret is a close friend of mine. I have known her for a very long time.
Who Margaret, who I have known for a very long time, is a close friend of mine.

18) My office is on the ground floor. It is very spacious.
Which My office, which is very spacious, is on the ground floor.

19) Do you know the children? They live in that house.
Who Do you know the children who live in that house?

20) I gave her a watch. It stopped after two days.
Which The watch which I gave her stopped after two days.

Join the following sentences to make one sentence using a relative pronoun.

1 A bomb caused a lot of damage. (It went off this evening.)
A bomb which went off this evening caused a lot of damage.

2) The man is Robert’s boss. (Jenny saw him at the conference)
The man who Jenny saw at the conference is Robert’s boss.

3) Jason’s girlfriend is studying literature. (She is very beautiful)
Jason’s girlfriend, who is very beautiful, is studying literature.

4) The professor has won the Nobel Prize. (He discovered a new device.)
The professor who discovered a new device has won the Nobel Prize.

5) He is a multimillionaire. (Our company worked with him).
He is a multimillionaire who our company worked with.

6) Inception is the movie. (Many people liked it.)
Inception is the movie, which many people liked.

7) The detective hasn’t found the man yet. (He has been following him for 4 months)
The detective hasn’t found the man who he has been following for 4 months.

8) The architect is a real expert. (He restored the castle)
   The architect who restored the castle is a real expert.

9) Christopher decided to stay at home and sleep. (He was extremely tired)
   Christopher, who was extremely tired, decided to stay at home and sleep.

10) The dress is extremely expensive. (Maria wore it at the party.)
    The dress which Maria wore at the party is extremely expensive.

11) My sister lives in Ireland. (She got married three years ago)
    My sister, who got married three years ago, lives in Ireland.

12) An athlete has been banned from joining the Olympics. (He took drugs.)
    An athlete who took drugs has been banned from joining the Olympics.

13) The Smiths’ mansion is very luxurious. (We stayed there during our visit.)
    The Smiths’ mansion, where we stayed during our visit, is very luxurious.

14) The police interviewed the woman. (Her purse was stolen)
    The police interviewed the woman whose purse was stolen.

15) A company fired hundreds of workers. (It exports steel to Germany)
    A company which exports steel to Germany fired hundreds of workers redundant.

16) The journalist wants to work in Africa. (He worked in China last summer).
    The journalist who worked in China last summer wants to work in Africa.

Multiple Choice Questions

1) My father,.................you met, is a doctor.
   a)which  b) that  c) who  d) whose
2) There was a time...........all the people in this country lived in peace.
   a) where   b) when c) that d) which

3) Berlin...............the concert is going to take place, is one of the cultural centres of Europe.
   a) where b) which c) that d) when

4) That is the computer programme........I told you about.
   a) who b) that c) whose d) where

5) The person...............successfully completes the task is going to win a prize.
   a) who b) whose c) which d) when

6) That is the girl...........father has a Bentley.
   a) which b) that c) whose d) where

7) There was nothing left for the guests...........arrived late.
   a) who b) which c) whose d) where

8) Blake’s flat...............is next to mine, is much larger.
   a) which b) that c) whose d) where

9) *The Picture of Dorian Gray*,...........was written by Oscar Wilde, is one of my favourite novels.
   a) when b) who c) which d) that

10) Mr Johansson...............son Bill plays in our band, is one of the wealthiest man in our village.
    a) who b) that c) which d) whose
11) Here is the CD you thought you had lost.

   a) which  b) who  c) where  d) whose

12) Anybody wants to join the drama society must sign up now.

   a) which  b) when  c) that  d) whose

13) The only present I didn’t like was the gold chicken.

   a) where  b) who  c) when  d) which

14) A meteorologist is someone knows about the weather.

   a) which  b) when  c) who  d) when

15) Do you know the woman son won the lottery?

   a) whose  b) who  c) that  d) which

16) Dubai is famous for its luxurious hotels, attracts many tourists every year.

   a) where  b) who  c) that  d) which

17) The Red Lion is a pub we met for a drink.

   a) which  b) where  c) when  d) that

18) Christopher Nolan produced a new movie, has gained much acclaim among the public.

   a) that  b) when  c) which  d) who

19) Teachers like students do their homework regularly.
Finding Errors: Find the word which should not be in the sentence. Tick (√) the correct sentences.

1) The man who he is working abroad came to visit us. 1) he
2) I know the girl who she works at the shop on the corner. 2) she
3) This is the hotel where we stay when we go on holiday there. 3) there
4) The bicycle which I bought it last week needs to be mended soon 4) it
5) Ashley, who is going to marry Jodie, is a very sensitive boy. 5) √
6) The boy who riding a motorbike is a friend of mine. 6) who
7) We set off at 9 o’clock, which it was very late. 7) it
8) This is the man who repaired our roof. 8) √
9) Do you know the man who was the first on the list? 9) √
10) Carry, whose is job requires a lot of travelling, usually deals with the clients. 10) is
11) I hate the people who they claim to know everything. 11) they
12) Don’t forget the day when you are going to have your exam then. 12) then
13) The book which recommended by Justin was hilarious. 13) which
14) Charles Dickens, who is one of the prominent writers of his era, has great novels. 14) √
15) 1972 is the year in which they got married on. 15) on

QUANTIFIERS

Complete the dialogues by filling in some, any, many, much, (a) little, (a) few.

A: Have we got any more orange juice?
B: Yes, I think there’s some left.
A: Are there any tickets left for the Friday night performance?
B: Yes, sir, we have a few left. How many would you like?
A: Do you think we invited too many people to the party?
B: Maybe. There isn’t any/much room here.
A: We’ve got a few potatoes, shall I make some chips?
B: I don’t think you’ll be able to, there’s just a little oil left.
A: We have got a little time you know.
B: I know, just give me a few minutes and I’ll be ready. It doesn’t matter if we’re a little late.

**Marianne is doing a weekend painting course in Sardinia. She is talking to Gustav as they paint. Read their conversation and choose which of the quantifiers in brackets is best in each gap.**

Marianne: I love these courses. I come (0) (all / every)...every....summer for a week or two. Have you been here before?
Gustav: Yes, I’ve been here (1) (several / lots) several times. Last time I came at Easter and there weren’t (2) (some / many) many other people. It was very quiet and I got (3) (many / lots of) lots of work done.
When there are (4) (too much / too many) too many people, I find it hard to concentrate. People just talk (5) (most / all) all the time.
Marianne: Oh, I know! Some people only come here to make friends. It’s really so annoying! I have (6) (so little / too few) so little time back in England to paint, I really want to take advantage of the opportunity while I’m here.
Gustav: Have you got any more Prussian Blue paint? I haven’t got (7) (a few / any) any left.
Marianne: Oh yes, I’ve got (8) (a lot of / plenty) plenty here. I find I use more cobalt here. Of course, it depends when you work. If you work late into the evening, the sky changes colour. It changes to (9) (lots of / few) lots of different shades of blue.
Gustav: I prefer to stick to one shade and mix it with (10) (a bit / a few) a few other colours - (11) (a few / a little bit) a little bit of black, or (12) (some / much) some white, a spot of red ... you know.
Marianne: Oh gosh! I haven’t got (13) (every / enough) enough confidence to do that yet. I’d love to see how you do it. I suppose you go through (14) (litres / dozens) litres of paint!
Gustav: I go through (15) (many / lots of) lots of paper, too. Yes, it does take (16) (much / lots and lots) lots and lots of practice, but it’s my hobby so I don’t mind at all.
Marianne: I'm afraid I do hardly (17) (some / any) any practice at home. I do a life-drawing class just once a week and (18) (a few / a little) a little sketching at the weekends. I'm never going to learn how to use colour that way, am I!
Gustav: No you're not. You have to be brave and try (19) (lots of / too much) lots of different techniques. I'll give you (20) (plenty / a few) a few tips if you like. Now, for example, the blue you are using here is much too bright. ... You really should mix it with (21) (a bit of / most) a bit of white ... like this.
Marianne: Oh, you're so kind! I can see that I still have (22) (plenty / many) plenty of things to learn about painting.

CLEFT SENTENCES

Rewrite remarks as cleft sentences. Use the words given.

1. She only needs three hours' sleep a night. That amazes me.
   What amazes me is that she only needs three hours sleep a night.
2. Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, wasn't he?
   It was Stratford-upon-Avon that Shakespeare was born in wasn’t it?
3. He smokes all the time. I can’t stand that about him.
   What I can’t stand about him is the way he smokes all the time.
4. What do I like best about France? The food!
   The thing I like best about France is the food.
5. Oedipus didn’t marry his sister. He married his mother.
   It wasn’t his sister that Oedipus married; it was his mother.
6. They never say thank you. That upsets me.
   What upsets me is the fact that they never say thank you

ARTICLES

A) Complete the information about Wimbledon. Use a, an, or the or ø for no article.

Wimbledon, which is held in __a ¹__ neighbourhood of London, England, is probably __the²__ most highly regarded international tennis competition. Today it is __the³__ only major tennis championship that is still played on grass courts. Twenty-two men played in __the⁴__ first
competition at a tennis club in 1877. Women first competed in 1884, and only 13 participated. Nowadays hundreds of men and women compete each year.

When X air travel started to become more common, more players came to Wimbledon from all over the world. Since the event became international in 1900, only a few British players have won. The last British player to win at Wimbledon was a woman named Virginia Wade. She won in 1977.

Wimbledon was an amateur event until 1968. Since then, the competition has been open to both amateurs and professionals. Some of the more recent famous players who have won Wimbledon include John McEnroe, Jimmy Conors, and Bjorn Borg, an outstanding player who won Wimbledon five times in a row.

Wimbledon tournaments generally last for a period of two weeks. There are separate tournaments for men’s singles, women’s singles, men’s doubles, women’s doubles, and mixed (men and women) doubles.

A few hundred people watched the first Wimbledon match in 1877, but now about half a million people attend each year!

Even more action will be coming to Wimbledon. The tennis events of the 2012 London Summer Olympic Games will take place at the courts there!

B) Read the text and fill in the gaps with a, an, the or ø for no article.

Derek Wadlow’s company does the kind of jobs other people find boring. They may be boring, but they are not ordinary, that’s for sure. Here are a few of the company’s more recent jobs. They have provided 500 artificial but realistic corpses at short notice for a horror film; they have rubbed a small printing error of 10,000 Arabic banknotes; they’ve made holes in several hundred eggs, blown out the inside and stuffed the shells with rolled-up advertising leaflet. Derek Wadlow’s next project could be an equally challenging one. “We’ve got to set up a quarter of a million dominoes in the shape of company’s name. Then our client will film them falling down.” Explains Derek Wadlow. “I am afraid about not being able to find an area large enough to accommodate all the dominos.”
C) Fill in the following dialogue with a, an, the or X if no article is needed.

The ghastly guest guide

A: Working as a hotel manager, you must have some interesting stories to tell about guests.
B: Yes, indeed. Although we have (1) X many very charming clients, some of our guests do incredible things.
A: Such as?
B: Well, (2) X people will steal anything. All kinds of things go from (3) X hotels, including (4) X dinner plates. One couple stole (5) the sheets and blankets from their bed, but one of the maids saw them do it. So (6) the hall porter who carried their luggage down, took (7) the sheets and blankets out and replaced them with (8) a set of telephone directories. We also get some very unreasonable requests. I worked at (9) a hotel in (10) X London where (11) a couple wanted to have (12) X dinner all on their own in (13) the hotel ballroom, with (14) X gypsy violinists and (15) a palm tree. And they also wanted to be able to see (16) the moon! Some people completely destroy their rooms. One couple managed to spill (17) X coffee over an area of square nine metres. And they didn’t even tell us about it. It was everywhere – on (18) the TV, across (19) the floor and on (20) the bedclothes!

D) In the following text the is missing eight times and a is missing twice. Insert them in the correct places.

The Dead Sea, which lies between Jordan and Israel, is the lowest lake in the world. It is about 397 metres below sea level and it contains the saltiest water in the world. This is because several rivers carrying minerals (including salt) flow into the lake, but none flow out of it. Surface water evaporates, but all the minerals remain behind. Salt makes it easy for swimmers to float – you can even read a book while floating on your back. In fact the lake contains six times more salt than ordinary sea water so a swimmer’s body is six times more buoyant than usual.

E) Complete the paragraphs by using a, an, the or X.

Last night there was (1) a film on TV. (2) The film was about (3) a police officer who was investigating (4) a homicide. (5) The murder was committed in (6) the apartment of (7)
F) Circle the correct article to complete this paragraph. Circle X if you don’t need an article.

Board games are popular all over the X world. Mah Jong is an / the example of a / an very old one. I had an / a uncle who had an / the old set from the / X Singapore. He kept a / the set in the / a beautiful box. He used to open the / a box and tell me about the / a pieces. They were made of a / X bamboo, and each one had a / the Chinese character on it. To me, they were the / a most fascinating things in a / the world.

G) Read the article about video games. Find and correct nine mistakes with a, an and the.

Once there was a plumber named Mario. The plumber had a beautiful girlfriend. One day, an ape fell in love with the girlfriend and kidnapped her. The plumber chased the ape to rescue his girlfriend.

This simple tale became Donkey Kong, the first video game with a story. It was invented by Sigeru Matsimoto, an artist with Nintendo, Inc. Matsimoto loved X video games, but he wanted to make them more interesting. He liked fairy tales, so he invented a story similar to a famous fairy tale. Story was an immediate success and Nintendo followed it with The Mario Brothers. The rest is a video story.

PREFIXES & SUFFIXES
Complete the words by writing a suitable prefix from the box.

UN  IL IR EX IN UNDER ANTI NON IM OUT DIS RE

1. Toby decided to **re**write his essay before he handed it in.
2. The dog is very thin – it looks **under**fed.
3. We love living in the country because life is so **un**complicated here.
4. What you did was silly and **il**logical.
5. Mark cheated in the competition so he was **dis**qualified.
6. You don’t need to wear a suit, it’s a(n) **in**formal party.
7. This chocolate cake is **ir**resistible. I must have another piece.
8. It would be very **im**polite of us not to go to John’s party.
9. Mark **ou**tranaled the other athletes and managed to win the race.
10. There is a(n) **non**-stop train service between the cities.
11. Graham is a(n) **ex**-soldier. He left the army six months ago.
12. Natasha is very **anti**social. She doesn’t like meeting new people.

Use the correct form of the word in capitals at the end of each sentence to fill in the gap. You will need to use suffixes and prefixes forming adjectives.

1. It’s very **irresponsible** to go climbing without a helmet, because you could get hurt badly. **RESPONSIBLE**
2. My brother is a fantastic swimmer but he’s **hopeless** at diving. **HOPE**
3. It’s not **sensible** to go swimming after a heavy meal because you could drown. **SENSE**
4. Don’t be so **impatient** I’ll be ready in a minute. **PATIENCE**
5. My sister is not very **enthusiastic** about the idea of an adventure holiday. **ENThusiASM**
6. It was such a **rainy** day that we couldn’t go out at all. **RAIN**
7. The climber broke his leg and was **incapable** of walking without help. **CAPABLE**
8. That man was very **courageous** when he ran to help the drowning boy without thinking of his own safety. **COURAGE**

TRANSFORMATION – MIXED
Rewrite the sentences in the form of polite requests and questions starting with the words given.

1. ‘Can you babysit for me this weekend?’
I wonder if you could babysit for me this weekend.

2. ‘I need you to tell Jason about the meeting.’
Would you mind telling Jason about the meeting?

3. ‘Can you please pass this message to the director?’
Would it be possible for you to pass this message to the director?

4. ‘What are you going to wear to Alice’s wedding?’
I was wondering what you were going to wear to Alice’s wedding?

5. ‘What time does the train leave?’
I’d like to know what time the train leaves.

6. ‘Where is the nearest bus station?’
I’d like to know where the nearest bus station is.

7. ‘Can you help me with homework?’
I was wondering if you could help me with homework.

8. ‘Can you not wear casual clothes to the party?’
Would it not be possible for you not to wear casual clothes to the party?

Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. He didn’t start packing until everyone was gone.
BEFORE He waited until everyone was gone before he started packing.

2. It has been five years since I painted my room.
HAVE I haven’t painted my room for five years.

3. Mary hasn’t been out of the country for two years.
LAST Mary was last out of / last went out of the country two years ago.

4. I’ve never eaten such tasty food.
EVER It’s the tastiest food I have ever eaten.

5. I haven’t posted the letters yet.
STILL I still haven’t posted the letters.

6. Tom started learning Spanish ten years ago.
COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

BEEN Tom has been learning Spanish for ten years.
7. It was the first time he had ridden a horse.

NEVER He had never ridden a horse before.
8. When Mary was young, she collected coins.

USED When Mary was young, she used to collect coins.
9. When I was young, I used to visit my grandmother every day after school.

WOULD When I was young, I would visit my grandmother every day after school.
10. They started eating as soon as the last guests arrived.

HAD They waited until the last guests had arrived before they started eating.
11. How long is it since he broke his leg?

BREAK When did he break his leg?
12. She started cooking when I arrived.

UNTIL She waited until I arrived before she started cooking.

Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. During the journey to Australia, they saw many uninhabited islands. WHILE They saw many uninhabited islands while they were travelling to Australia.
2. She was excited because it was her first trip to Africa. BEFORE She was excited because she had never been to Africa before.
3. Their flight was ten hours long, so they were exhausted when they arrived. FOR When they arrived, they were exhausted because they had been flying for ten hours.
4. When the sky became dark, the explorers hadn’t yet climbed the mountain. STILL The sky became dark while the explorers were still climbing the mountain.
5. He saw many temples during his job in India. WHILE He saw many temples while he was working in India.
6. He hasn’t done any climbing for 20 years. DID It’s 20 years since he did any climbing.
7. He phoned me on his arrival to Antarctica. SOON He phoned me as soon as he arrived in Antarctica.
8. It was their first flight. HAD They had never flown before.
9. I haven’t been to France since I was a child. WHEN
I last went to France when I was a child.
10. They haven’t travelled abroad for ages. SINCE
It’s ages since they travelled abroad.
11. I’d prefer you not to ring me at work. RATHER
I rather you didn’t ring me at work.
12. I prefer studying to going to work. RATHER
I would rather study than go to work.
13. When I was six, I spent all my spare time with my friends. USED
I used to spend all my spare time with my friends when I was six.
14. I hardly ever play football these days. OFTEN
These days I don’t often play football.
15. Every Sunday afternoon I’d go to a football match with my father. ALWAYS
My father and I always go to a football match on Saturday afternoons.
16. At the age of eight, I always sat next to my best friend at school. USED
When I was eight, I used to sit next to my best friend at school.
17. On Saturday mornings my brother and I used to go into town to spend our pocket money. WOULD
My brother and I would always go to town on Saturday mornings to spend our pocket money.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. Please remind me to call the plumber tomorrow. FORGET
Don’t let me forget to call the plumber tomorrow.
2. I can’t wait to meet your brother. FORWARD
I’m looking forward to meeting your brother.
3. I’m glad I don’t live in a cold country. HATE
I would hate to live in a cold country.
4. My parents won’t let me watch TV until I finish my homework. MAKE
My parents make me finish my homework before they let me watch TV.
5. It was difficult to persuade Robert to take the course. DIFFICULTY
I had difficulty in persuading Robert to take the course.
Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. We couldn’t park outside the shop. **ABLE**
   We weren’t able to park outside the shop.
2. They wouldn’t let us take the car for a test drive. **ALLOWED**
   We weren’t allowed to take the car for a test drive.
3. It wasn’t necessary to pay for the goods immediately, so we didn’t. **NEED**
   We didn’t need to pay for the goods immediately, so we didn’t.
4. We needed three table lamps but I only succeeded in finding two. **MANAGED**
   We needed three table lamps but I only managed to find two.
5. It wasn’t necessary to remind her – she hadn’t forgotten. **NEED**
   I didn’t need to remind her – she hadn’t forgotten.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. ‘The sweater shrank when I washed it,’ said the customer. **COMPLAINED**
   The customer complained the sweater had shrunk when he washed it.
2. Can I have a refund?’ asked John. **WHETHER**
   John asked whether/if he could have a refund.
3. ‘Does the shop open on Saturdays?’ asked John. **INQUIRED**
   John inquired whether/if the shop opened on Saturdays.
4. ‘Why didn’t you buy the computer?’ Tina asked. **ME**
   Tina asked me why I hadn’t bought the computer.
5. ‘Why don’t you complain, Peter?’ Alan said. **SUGGESTED**
   Alan suggested that Peter should complain.
6. ‘I wouldn’t leave your wallet on the table if I were you Franco. ’ **TO**
   I advised Franco not to leave his wallet on the table.
7. ‘I did not break your watch, Jane, ’ Nadia protested. **DENIED**
   Nadia denied breaking Jane’s watch.
8. ‘Oh no! I forgot to go to the bank this morning,’ said John. **REALIZED**
   John realized that he had forgotten to go to the bank that morning.
9. ‘Remember to buy a present for your mum’s birthday, Stella,’ James said. **REMINDED**
   James **reminded Stella to buy** a present for her mum’s birthday.
10. ‘I’m sorry I lost your book, James,’ Tom said. **APOLOGIZED**
    Tom **apologized for losing** James’s book.
11. ‘I’ll give you a lift to the party if you like, Paul!’ **OFFERED**
    Harry **offered to give Paul** a lift to the party.
12. ‘I broke the window,’ Perla said. **ADMITTED**
    Perla **admitted breaking** the window.

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use up to five words including the word you are given. Do not change this word. An example is given.**

0. You won't know what to do if you don't read the instructions carefully. **UNLESS**
   You won't know what to do **unless you read** the instructions carefully.
1. I can’t help you unless you tell me what the problem is. **IF**
   I can't help you **if you don’t tell** me what the problem is.
2. If you hadn't left the door unlocked, the thief wouldn't have got in so easily. **BECAUSE**
   The thief found it easy to get in so easily **because you had left** the door unlocked.
3. I would have taken a photo of you, but I didn't bring my camera. **IF**
   I would have taken a photo of you **if I had brought** my camera.
4. Whenever you are in our area, don't forget to call in. **IF**
   Remember **to call me if you** are in our area.
5. The service in that restaurant won't improve if nobody ever complains. **UNLESS**
   Unless **somebody complains**, the service in that restaurant won't improve.

**Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Omit the relative pronoun where necessary.**

1. The woman is wearing a red jacket. She is Joanna’s aunt.

**WHO** The woman *(who is)* wearing a red jacket is Joanna’s aunt.

2. Pete is getting married. He is my favourite cousin.

**WHO** Pete, *who is my favourite cousin*, is getting married.

3. The students were all working in the library. Their essays were due the next day.

**WHOSE** The students *whose essays were due the next day were all working* in the library.

4. She bought a new washing machine. It was very cheap.

**WHICH** The *washing machine (which) she bought was very* cheap.

5. Do you know this man? He owns the newsagent’s.

**WHO** Do you know *this man who owns the newsagent’s*?

6. We’ll have the party next Friday. On this day he comes out of hospital.

**WHICH** We’ll have the party on Friday *on which he comes out* of hospital.

7. I know a restaurant. You can get a decent meal for £15 there.

**WHERE** I *know a restaurant where you can get* a decent meal for £15.

*Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given.*

1. I doubt very much that you saw Carla at the party as she is in Scotland at the moment.

**CAN’T** You *can’t have seen Carla at the party*.

2. I’m sure Alice made the announcement. I recognized her voice.

**MUST** It *must have been Alice who made the announcement*. I recognized her voice.

3. It was crazy of them to swim out so far. They ran the risk of drowning.

**HAVE** They *must have been crazy to swim out so far*. They *might have* drowned.

4. It was a waste of time making all those sandwiches.

**NEEDN’T** I *needn’t have made* all those sandwiches.

5. Why didn’t you tell me you were eating out?

**SHOULD** You *should have told me* you were eating out!

6. It was necessary to go to Germany to get our new car.

**TO** We *had to go* to Germany to get our new car.

7. I am sure she has given up smoking.
She must have given up smoking.

8. I’m sure Jerry hasn’t been working there that long.

Jerry can’t have been working there that long.

Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. You weren’t paying attention when the accident happened. **WHO**
   It was you who wasn’t paying attention when the accident happened.
2. The doctor promised that I would be out of bed in a couple of days. **DID**
   The doctor did promise that I would be out of bed in a couple of days.
3. Officer Jacobs discovered the theft. **WAS**
   It was Officer Jacobs who discovered the theft.
4. Did you meet Jerry in the café? **MET**
   Was it you who met Jerry in a café?
5. The university does not want to admit any more students this year. **IS**
   What the university does not want to do is to admit more students this year.