

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

A PRACTICE BOOK FOR INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

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Предназначены для студентов продвинутого уровня владения английским языком всех специальностей вузов.

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АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА В УПРАЖНЕНИЯХ

*Задания по практической грамматике английского языка
для студентов продвинутого уровня*



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АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА В УПРАЖНЕНИЯХ

Задания по практической грамматике английского языка

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PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Complete the sentences. Put in the present continuous or simple of the verbs.

► *I'm writing* (I / write) to my parents. *I write* (I / write) to them every weekend.

1. (It / snow) outside. (It / come) down quite hard, look.
2. I haven't got a car at the moment, so (I / go) to work on the bus this week. Usually (I / drive) to work.
3. The sun (rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us, so (we / travel) west.
4. I'm afraid I have no time to help just now. (I / write) a report at the moment. But (I / promise) I'll give you some help later.
5. (I / want) a new car, (I / save) up to buy one.

2. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Emma: Hi, Matthew. What (1) do you look/are you looking at?

Matthew: Oh, hi. These are photos of me when I was a child.

Emma: Oh, look at this one. (2) I think/I'm thinking you look lovely.

Matthew: (3) I have/I'm having some more photos here.

Emma: Look at this. Why such a big coat?

Matthew: It was my brother's. That's why (4) it didn't fit/it wasn't fitting properly.

Emma: Oh, (5) I see/I'm seeing. And (6) you have/you're having your tea here. And in this one (7) you think/you're thinking about something very serious.

Matthew: This is a photo of the village (8) I come/I'm coming from.

Emma: Oh, that's nice.

Matthew: And I caught this fish, look. (9) It weighed/It was weighing about half a kilo.

Emma: What a nice little boy!

3. Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence.

► The children is doing their homework now. *The children are doing their homework now.*

1. The girls are play tennis at the moment.
2. Both my brothers likes sport.
3. Anna wearing her new coat today.
4. What color you like best?
5. My suitcase is weighing 10 kilos.
6. Robert catch the same bus every day.
7. What is this word mean?

PRESENT PERFECT / PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Look at these conversations and put in the correct form of the verb. Use the present perfect continuous or simple.

1. David: Someone (leave) the ladder outside, look.

Harriet: I expect that's Mike. (He / clean) the windows. I don't think (he/ finish) yet.

2. Laura: You've got mud on your shoes.

Trevor: It's all right. I'll take them off. (I / work) in the garden.

Laura: Yes, it looks a lot tidier. Well done (you / do) a good job.

3. Tom: (I / hear) that you and Harriet are building a garage. How long (you / do) that?

Mike: Oh, for about a month now. (We / do) about half of it.

2. What would you ask in these situations? Use the present perfect continuous or simple.

► Your friend is wearing glasses. You've never seen him with glasses on before. Ask him how long. *How long have you been wearing glasses?*

► Nick is playing computer games. Ask him how many. *How many computer games have you played?*

1. You meet a group of people walking across country. Ask them how many.
2. Some workmen are digging up the road outside Sarah's house. Ask her how long.
3. Laura is taking lots of photos of you and your friends. Ask her how many.
4. You have just woken up from an afternoon sleep and seen that it is raining. Ask your friend how long.

3. Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

► Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

(read / for two hours) *He has been reading for two hours.*

(read / 53 pages so far) *He has read 53 pages so far.*

1. Linda is from Australia. She began her tour round Europe three months ago.

(travel / for three months) She _____.

(visit / six countries so far)

2. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again-for the fourth time.

(win / the national championship four times) He _____.

(play / tennis since he was ten)

3. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together.

(make / ten films since they left college) They _____.
 (make / films since they left college)

PAST SIMPLE / PAST CONTINUOUS

1. David is always having accidents. His girlfriend Melanie is talking about some of the accidents. Write her sentences from these notes. Each sentence has one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple.

► When / he / carry / a suitcase / he / drop / it / on his foot.

When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.

► He / break / his leg / when / he / ski.

He broke his leg when he was skiing.

- As / he / run / for a bus / he / collide / with a lamppost.
- His hair / catch / fire / when / he / cook / chips.
- When / he / hold / a beautiful vase / he / suddenly / drop / it.
- He / sit / in the garden / when / a wasp / sting / him / on the nose.

2. Find the second part of each sentence. Put each verb into the correct form.

1. Vicky (have) a beautiful dream	A. when she (touch) the wire.
2. When Andrew (see) the question	B. when I (find) a £10 note in it.
3. The train (wait)	C. when the alarm clock (ring).
4. I (read) a library book	D. the crowd (rush) in.
5. Sarah (have) an electric shock	E. he (know) the answer immediately.
6. When the doors (open)	F. they (see) that the sun (shine).
7. When the campers (wake)	G. when we (arrive) at the station.

3. Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence.

► The hotel were very quiet. *The hotel was very quiet.*

- It was peaceful, and the birds were sing.
- I washed my hair when the phone rang.
- You came to the club last night.
- It taked ages to get home.
- We tried to keep quiet because the baby sleeping
- As I was watching him, the man was suddenly running away.
- We pass a petrol station two minutes ago.
- Everything was seeming OK.
- Where bought you that bag?
- When I heard the alarm I was leaving the room immediately.

PAST SIMPLE / PRESENT PERFECT

1. Put in the correct verb form.

► *I've done* (I / do) all the housework. The flat is really clean now.

► A young couple *bought* (buy) the house next door. But they didn't live there long.

- Our visitors (arrive). They're sitting in the garden.
- (I / lose) my bank card. I can't find it anywhere.
- The match (start). United are playing well.
- My sister (run) away from home. But she came back two days later.
- Daniel (earn) some money last week. But I'm afraid he's already spent it all.

2. Things that have happened today are on the radio and TV news. Give the news using the present perfect and past simple.

► The Prime Minister / visit London University / speak to students there / earlier today. *The Prime Minister has visited London University. He spoke to students there earlier today.*

- The train drivers / go on strike / stop work / at twelve o'clock.
- The Queen / arrive in Toronto / fly there / in an RAF aircraft.
- Two men / escape from Parkhurst Prison / get away / during the night.
- The actor Howard Bates / die in a car accident / his car / crash into a wall.

3. Have you (ever)...? and Did you (ever)...?

Look at each conversation and choose the best sentence, a) or b).

- Have you heard about the woman walking across the US? ~ Yes, she's reached the Rockies.

- a) The walk is continuing; b) The walk has finished.
2. Have you ever played beach volleyball? ~ Yes, we played it on holiday.
- a) The holiday is still going on; b) The holiday is over.
3. Did you know old Mr. Green? ~ No, I never met him.
- a) Mr. Green is probably alive; b) Mr. Green is probably dead.
4. Wayne Johnson is a great footballer. ~ Yes, he's scored 200 goals for United.
- a) Wayne Johnson still plays for United; b) Wayne Johnson has left United.

4. Put in this, last, today or yesterday.

► *Last month prices went up, but this month they have fallen a little.*

1. It's been dry so far _____ week, but _____ week was very wet.
2. I went shopping earlier _____ and spent all the money I earned _____.
3. We didn't have many visitors _____ year. We've had a lot more _____ year.
4. I don't feel so tired now. We got up quite late _____ morning. I felt really tired _____ when we got up so early.

PAST TENSES

1. Look at these sentences and then tick the right answer.

► David and Tom were talking together when a young woman spoke to them.
Which took more time, a) *what David and Tom said* or b) *what the woman said*?

1. Mike had put up the tent, but Harriet was still unloading things from the car.

Which finished first, a) *putting up the tent* or b) *unloading*?

2. Mark went home and switched off the computer.

What did he do first, a) *go home* or b) *switch off the computer*?

3. When Claire arrived, Henry was walking up and down.

Which started earlier, a) *Claire's arrival* or b) *Henry's walking*?

4. When Sarah had phoned the office, she drove to the hotel.

Did she phone the office, a) *before* or b) *after driving to the hotel*?

2. Write the two sentences as one. Use when and the past perfect in either the first or the second part of the sentence.

► I took the book back to the library. I read it.

I took the book back to the library when I'd read it.

► The students did the experiment. They wrote a report on it.

When the students had done the experiment, they wrote a report on it.

1. Nick saved enough money. He bought a motor bike.
2. Mark put all the dishes away. He dried them.
3. I looked both ways. I pulled out into the road.
4. The golfers went into the clubhouse. They played the last hole.

3. Put the verb in the correct form, past simple, past continuous, past perfect or past perfect continuous.

1. Yesterday afternoon Sharon (go) to the station to meet Paul. When she (get) there, Paul (already/wait) for her. His train (arrive) early.

2. When I got home, Bill (lie) on the sofa. The television was on but he (not/watch) it. He (fall) asleep and (snore) loudly. I (turn) the television off and he (wake) up.

3. Last night I (just/go) to bed and (read) a book when suddenly I (hear) a noise. I (get) up to see what it was but I (not/see) anything, so I (go) back to bed.

4. Mary had to go to New York last week, but she almost (miss) the plane. She (stand) in the queue at the check-in desk when she suddenly (realize) that she (leave) her passport at home. Fortunately, she doesn't live very far from the airport, so she (have) time to take a taxi home to get it. She (get) back to the airport just in time for her flight.

REVIEW OF PRESENT AND PAST TENSES

1. Complete the sentences using the notes in brackets. The verbs can be present continuous, present simple or present perfect.

► We bought this picture a long time ago. *We've had it (we / have / it) for ages.*

1. Sarah finds her mobile phone very useful. (She / use / it) all the time.
2. Vicky doesn't know where her watch is. (She / lose / it).
3. We're in the middle of decorating our kitchen, so we can't cook any meals. (We / get / them) from a take-away restaurant this week.
4. Claire is on a skiing holiday. (She / enjoy / it), she says on her postcard.
5. The colour of this paint is absolutely awful. (I / hate / it).
6. These figures certainly should add up. (I / check / them) several times already.

2. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form.

Melanie: How (1) *are you getting / do you get* on in your new job, Nick?

Nick: Oh, so (2) *you know / you're knowing* about my job as a car salesman.

Melanie: (3) *David's told / David told* me yesterday.

Nick: Well, I (4) *haven't been / wasn't* in the job long. (5) *I started / I've started* on Monday.

Melanie: And how many cars (6) *have you been selling / have you sold* so far?

Nick: Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now (7) *I've been learning / I've learned* all the time.

Melanie: David says you (8) *had / were having* a sports car once.

Nick: I've still got it. (9) *I had / I've had* it for about five years. (10) *I don't often drive / I'm not often driving* it because (11) *I don't like / I'm not liking* getting it dirty. Normally (12) *I ride / I'm riding* my motor bike. And the car is expensive to run. I (13) *bought / had bought* it on impulse. I (14) *was working / worked* on a building site at the time. For several months before I bought it, (15) *I'd done / I'd been doing* overtime, and when (16) *I'd been earning / I'd earned* enough to buy a car, it was a really magical moment.

3. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use present perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect or past perfect continuous.

1. Ann is sitting on the ground. She's out of breath. (She / run).

2. Where's my bag? I left it under this chair. (Somebody / take / it).

3. We were all surprised when Jenny and Andy got married last year. (They / only / know / each other / a few weeks).

4. It's still raining. I wish it would stop. (It / rain / all day).

5. Suddenly I woke up. I was confused and didn't know where I was. (I / dream).

PRESENT TENSES FOR THE FUTURE

1. Put the verbs into the present continuous or the present simple.

Emma: (►) *Are you doing* (you / do) anything tonight?

Matthew: Yes, (1) (I / go) to the station to meet my friend Richard. (2) (He / stay) here for the weekend, remember? His train (3) (get) in at eight fifteen.

Emma: Oh, of course. I'd forgotten about that.

Matthew: Maybe we'll see you later. What (4) (you / do) tonight?

Emma: Oh, (5) (I / go) to the cinema with Vicky and Rachel and a couple of other people. The film (6) (finish) quite early, so (7) (we / go) to a pizza place afterwards.

2. For each situation write a sentence with the present continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.

► Mike and Harriet have accepted an invitation to Tom's party next week, (go). *They're going to Tom's party next week.*

1. Laura has agreed to be in the office on Saturday, (work).

2. Claire has just bought a plane ticket to Cairo dated 15 May, (fly).

3. Mark has arranged a meeting with his boss at four o'clock this afternoon, (see).

4. Matthew and Daniel have booked a tennis court for tomorrow afternoon, (play).

3. A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.

1. (where / go?) Where are you going? Scotland.

2. (how long / stay?) Ten days.

3. (when / go?) Next Friday.

4. (go / alone?) No, with a friend of mine.

5. (travel / by car?) No, by train.

6. (where / stay?) In a hotel.

4. Have you arranged to do anything at these times? Write true sentences about yourself.

► (this evening) *I'm going out this evening, or I'm not doing anything this evening, or I don't know what I'm doing this evening.*

1. (tomorrow morning) I _____.

2. (tomorrow evening)

3. (next Sunday)

4. (choose another day or time)

FUTURE WITH WILL, BE GOING TO AND PRESENT TENSES

1. Read the situations and complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.

1. Your friend is worried because she has lost an important letter.

YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure _____ it (you / find).

FRIEND: I hope so.

2. There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.

FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?

YOU: Yes, _____ for it (I / not / apply).

3. John has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.

JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.

ANN: That's no problem. _____ you (I / take) What time is your flight?

JOHN: 10.50.

ANN: OK. _____ at about 9 o'clock then (we / leave).

2. Look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

1. A: Let's go to the carnival, shall we?

B: Yes, good idea. I expect *it'll* be fun.

a) it'll be; b) it's; c) it's being.

2. A: Could I have a word with you, please?

B: Sorry, I'm in a big hurry. My train _____ in fifteen minutes.

a) is going to leave; b) leaves; c) will leave.

3. A: Have you decided about the course?

B: Yes, I decided last weekend. _____ for a place.

a) I apply; b) I am to apply; c) I'm going to apply.

4. A: I'm trying to move this cupboard, but it's very heavy.

B: Well _____ you, then.

a) I help; b) I'll help; c) I'm going to help.

5. A: Is the shop open yet?

B: No, but there's someone inside. I think _____

a) it opens; b) it's about to open; c) it will open.

3. Write the sentences using a future form of the verb. Use the word in brackets.

► Express your instant decision to take a taxi. (I'll) *I'll take a taxi.*

1. Express your intention to have a rest, (going).

2. Express the idea that the timetable shows the start of term on 6 September, (starts).

3. Give your prediction of a probable fall in prices, (probably).

4. Warn your passenger about the car crashing, (going).

REVIEW OF THE FUTURE

1. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

► By 7.00 pm they *will have been playing* (play) cricket for eight hours.

1. I (finish) painting your room by the time you get home.

2. By the end of next month I (live) in London for exactly three years.

3. Tom (write) his third novel by the end of this year.

4. By the time he arrives in London, John (drive) for five hours.

5. This film (probably / not / finish) until midnight.

2. Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word, which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out.

► They're probably going to knock the building down. ✓

► We are be going to get a dog soon. be

1. The bus is leaves at eight twenty.

2. The doors of the theatre are about to open.

3. The meeting will be start at half past seven.

4. The festival is for to take place in June.

5. My friend will be calling here tomorrow morning.

6. We were going to eat in the restaurant, but it was full.

7. I have to register for my course before the classes will begin.

8. I will to have finished lunch by two o'clock.

3. Read the telephone conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Amy: When (1) I see you again?

Simon: I don't know. I'm (2) to be busy this week. And I'll (3) going to London on Saturday.

Amy: Oh. But you (4) be here for my party, won't you?

Simon: No, I (5) get back until Sunday evening.

Amy: I (6) going to invite you.

Simon: Well, I'm sorry I can't come.

Amy: What (7) you doing in London?

Simon: Oh, I'm just going (8) see one or two people. Look, I must go. I'm cooking something that I think is (9) to boil over.

1. a) am; b) do; c) going; d) will.

2. a) being; b) going; c) shall;
d) will.

3. a) be; b) do; c) for; d) to.

4. a) are; b) do; c) was; d) will.

5. a) be; b) have; c) was; d) will.

6. a) am; b) aren't; c) be; d) don't.

7. a) are; b) going; c) to; d) will.

8. a) be; b) for; c) is; d) to.

9. a) about; b) might; c) probably;
d) will.

PASSIVE VERB FORMS

1. Put the following into the passive voice. The agent should not be mentioned.

► We use this room only on special occasions. *This room is used only on special occasions.*

1. You should open the wine about three hours before you use it.
2. Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice.
3. Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit.
4. You must not hammer nails into the walls without permission.
5. In some districts farmers use pigs to find truffles.
6. Someone switched on a light and opened the door.
7. Somebody had slashed the picture with a knife.
8. They are pulling down the old theatre.

2. Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence.

► Somebody cleans the room every day. *The room is cleaned every day.*

1. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All _____.
2. People don't use this road very often. _____.
3. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I _____.
4. How do people learn languages? How _____.
5. People advised us not to go out alone _____.

3. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause damage hold include invite make overtake show translate write

1. Many accidents *are caused* by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese _____ from milk.
3. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
5. You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films _____.
7. In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
8. Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it into English.
9. We were driving along quite fast but we _____ by lots of other cars.

4. Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

► Ask about the telephone. (when / invent?) *When was the telephone invented?*

1. Ask about glass. (how / make?) How _____.
2. Ask about Australia. (when / discover?) _____.
3. Ask about silver. (what / use for?) _____.
4. Ask about television. (when / invent?) _____.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VERB FORMS

1. Choose the correct verb forms in this news report about a storm.

Millions of pounds' worth of damage (1) *has caused / has been caused* by a storm which (2) *swept / was swept* across the north of England last night. The River Ribble (3) *burst / was burst* its banks after heavy rain. Many people (4) *rescued / were rescued* from the floods by fire-fighters, who (5) *received / were received* hundreds of calls for help. Wind speeds (6) *reached / were reached* ninety miles an hour in some places. Roads (7) *blocked / were blocked* by fallen trees, and electricity lines (8) *brought / were brought* down, leaving thousands of homes without electricity. 'Everything possible (9) *is doing / is being done* to get things back to normal,' a spokesman (10) *said / was said*.

2. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

► There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow). *I think we're being followed.*

1. This room looks different. (you / paint?)
2. My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It _____
3. My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody _____
4. Tom gets a higher salary now. (he / promote)
5. Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate)
6. The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again; it / repair)
7. A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow down / in the storm)
8. The man next door disappeared six months ago. (nobody / see / since then)
9. I was mugged on my way home a few nights ago. (you / ever / mug?)

3. Reply to what people say. Use the subject in brackets.

► Daniel: The bus fares have been increased, (they)

Vicky: What? You mean *they've increased* the bus fares again!

- Melanie: Bicycles should be used for short journeys, (people)
David: Yes, I agree. _____.
- Emma: A new source of energy has been discovered, (someone)
Daniel: What? Did you say that _____.
- Rachel: This building is going to be knocked down, (they)
Vicky: Well, no one told me that _____.
- David: Eggs shouldn't be kept in a freezer, (you)
Tom: Really? I didn't know _____.
- Vicky: Why isn't litter put in the bin? (people)
Emma: Exactly. Why don't _____.

MODAL VERBS I

1. Look at each conversation and choose the best sentence, a) or b).

- Has the car broken down? ~ Well, we may have run out of petrol.
a) I'm sure there's no petrol left; b) I think there's no petrol left.
- You could have had a free holiday. ~ Yes, we could, but the dates weren't convenient.
a) We had a free holiday; b) We didn't have a free holiday.
- Did you record the programme? ~ I can't remember. I might not have done.
a) I'm not sure if I recorded it; b) I certainly didn't record it.

2. Complete the replies. Use should / ought to or should have / ought to have.

- Rita: Tom's car was stolen. He hadn't locked it.
David: I suppose it's his fault then. *He should have locked it.*
- Mark: The picnickers left litter everywhere.
Sarah: That's awful. _____.
 - Emma: Jessica isn't very friendly, is she? She never says hello to people.
Matthew: I know. _____.
 - Daniel: Did you see Vicky crossing the road? She didn't look.
Emma: She could have been killed. _____.

3. Complete the conversation. Use can't have, might have, must have and shouldn't have.

- Harriet: There's a parcel outside. The postman *must have left* (leave) it.
Mike: Well, (1) (he/ leave) it outside. He isn't supposed to do that. Someone (2) (take) it. Why didn't he ring the bell?
Harriet: He always rings. (3) (you / be) out when he came.
Mike: I haven't been out. So (4) (he / ring) the bell.

4. Complete the sentences. The second person agrees with the first. Use might have, couldn't have, etc.

- Mark: I can't see the letter here now. So clearly someone posted it.
Alan: Yes, _____.
- Natasha: It's possible Emma didn't hear the alarm.
Rachel: Well, I suppose _____.
- Sarah: Henry drove at 100 miles an hour. Don't you think that's dangerous?
Mark: Yes, I do _____.
- Daniel: I just don't believe that Andrew has failed the exam.
Vicky: Andrew? Impossible! _____.

MODAL VERBS II

1. Decide, which word is correct.

- Could I have some more tea, please?
a) Could; b) Shall ;c) Will; d) Would.
- Everyone's asleep. We _____ make a noise.
a) couldn't; b) mustn't; c) needn't; d) wouldn't.
 - you like to go for a ride with us?
a) Do; b) Should; c) Will; d) Would.
 - I wonder if this is the right way. It _____ not be.
a) can; b) could; c) might; d) must.
 - I don't think I want to see this film. ~ Oh, I think you _____ enjoy it.
a) can; b) shall; c) will; d) would.
 - I'm quite happy to walk. You _____ drive me home.
a) don't; b) haven't; c) mustn't; d) needn't.
 - I show you the way? ~ Oh, thank you.
a) Do; b) Shall; c) Will; d) Would.
 - It's late. I think we _____ better go.
a) had; b) have; c) should; d) would.

8. We all tried to push the van, but it _____ move.
a) can't; b) couldn't; c) won't; d) wouldn't.

2. Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (☑). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

- ▶ I won't be able to come to the meeting. ☑
▶ We didn't needn't have watered the garden because it's raining, didn't.
1. Would you like to be in the team?
2. Did people have to bring their own sleeping-bags?
3. I could to ski when I was quite young.
4. Would you mind for checking these figures?
5. We may be go swimming tomorrow.

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

- ▶ Perhaps Susan knows the address, (may) *Susan may know the address.*
1. We should be careful, (ought).
2. I realize that it was a terrible experience for you, (must).
3. The report must be on my desk tomorrow morning, (has).
4. It is possible that Joanne did not receive my message, (might).
5. It's impossible for Martin to be jogging in this weather, (can't).
6. It was not necessary for Nancy to clean the flat, (didn't).

REVIEW OF CONDITIONALS

1. Match the sentences and join them with if. Say what type they are.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I went to bed earlier | A. I'll try to follow them. |
| 2. The twins had worn different clothes | B. You might not be warm enough. |
| 3. You tell me what the instructions say | C. I wouldn't have bought it. |
| 4. People used public transport | D. I wouldn't sleep. |
| 5. You don't wear a sweater | E. There'd be less pollution. |
| 6. I hadn't seen the product advertised | F. We could have told them apart. |

2. Adam is a music student. He rents a room from Mr. Day. Put in the correct forms.

Mr. Day: Can't you stop playing that trumpet? You're making an awful noise.

Adam: Well, if (▶) *I don't practise* (I / not practise), I won't pass my exam.

Mr. Day: But why at night? It's half past twelve. If (1) (you / play) it in the daytime, (2) (I / not / hear) you because I'd be at work. If (3) (you / tell) me about this trumpet when you first came here, (4) (I / not / let) you have the room. I'm afraid it's becoming a nuisance. If (5) (you / not / play) so loud, (6) (it / not / be) so bad.

Adam: I'm sorry, but you can't play a trumpet quietly.

Mr. Day: If (7) (I / realize) a year ago what you were going to do, then (8) (I / throw) you out long ago. If (9) (you / go) on making this noise at night, (10) (I / have) to complain to your college.

3. What might you say in these situations? Use a conditional sentence.

- ▶ You think Emma should book a seat on the train. The alternative is having to stand.

If Emma doesn't book a seat on the train, she'll have to stand.

1. You didn't know how unpopular Jason was when you invited him to your party.
2. Warn your friend not to put too many tins into the plastic bag or it'll break.
3. You haven't got a pen, so you can't write down the address.
4. You should have started your project earlier. You're so far behind now.

WISH AND IF ONLY

1. What might you say in these situations? Begin I wish ...

- ▶ To someone who never answers your e-mails.

I wish you'd answer my e-mails.

- ▶ To someone who makes rude remarks about you.

I wish you wouldn't make rude remarks about me.

1. To someone who won't hurry up.
2. To someone who never does the washing-up.

3. To someone who isn't telling you the whole story.
4. To someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face.
5. To someone who won't tell you what he's thinking.

2. Vicky is fed up. What is she saying? Use I wish or if only.

► (She can't think straight.) I wish I could think straight.

1. (She is so tired.) _____ .
2. (She gets headaches.) _____ .
3. (Her work isn't going well.) _____ .
4. (She can't concentrate.) _____ .
5. (Life is so complicated.) _____ .

3. Complete the sentences. Use these words: accepted, caught, found, played, saved, stayed.

► I spent all my money. I wish now that I had saved it.

1. I missed the train. I really wish _____ .
2. Rita left the party early. Nick wishes _____ .
3. Emma refused the offer. But her parents wish _____ .
4. I looked everywhere for the key. I wish _____ .
5. The injured player could only watch. He wishes _____ .

4. Complete the conversation.

Claire: Oh, Henry. You're giving me another present. It's very sweet of you, but *I wish* (►) *you wouldn't give me so many presents.*

Henry: Claire, I've been thinking. I shouldn't have asked you to marry me. I wish now that (1) _____ .

Claire: Now you're talking nonsense. I wish (2) _____ , Henry.

Henry: I'm not a young man, am I? Of course I wish (3) _____ .

Claire: Why don't you listen? If only (4) _____ to me just once.

Henry: Why couldn't we have met twenty years ago? I wish (5) _____ you then.

Claire: Henry, twenty years ago I was just starting school.

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (☑). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

► You promised you wouldn't be late. ☑

► Susan thought 'That I can't understand what's happening. that

1. Do you know me what time the coach leaves?
2. Robert wanted to know if did the price included breakfast.
3. Anna insisted on showing us her photos.
4. Someone asked us whether that we had eaten lunch.
5. Nancy told me she had started the job the week before.

2. Decide which word is correct.

► What did that man say to you?

a) at you; b) for you; c) to you; d) you.

1. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.

a) is; b) should be; c) to be; d) was.

2. The last time I saw Jonathan, he looked very relaxed. He explained that he'd been on holiday the _____ week.

a) earlier; b) following; c) next; d) previous.

3. I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet.

a) what; b) when; c) where; d) whether.

4. I told you _____ switch off the computer, didn't I?

a) don't; b) not; c) not to; d) to not.

5. Someone _____ me there's been an accident on the motorway.

a) asked; b) said; c) spoke; d) told.

3. Complete each sentence by reporting what was said to you yesterday. Use *said* and change the tense in the reported speech.

► Polly: I'm really tired.

When I saw Polly yesterday, she said she was really tired.

1. Tessa: I feel quite excited.

When I saw Tessa yesterday, _____ .

2. Nigel: I can't remember the code word.

When I saw Nigel yesterday, _____ .

3. Robert: I won't be at the next meeting.

When I saw Robert yesterday, _____ .
 4. The twins: We've got a problem.
 When I saw the twins yesterday, _____ .
 5. Michelle: I've been swimming.
 When I saw Michelle yesterday, _____ .

NOUNS: SINGULAR AND PLURAL

1. Put in the nouns and add *s* if necessary.

- Claire had to take her luggage through *customs* (custom).
 1. Please accept this gift as an expression of our (thank).
 2. The (pain) was so bad that I called the doctor.
 3. The old man carried his few (belonging) in a plastic bag.
 4. If we pay in cash, we make a (saving) of ten per cent.
 5. More (good) should be transported by rail instead of by road.
 6. The gas explosion caused some (damage) to the flats.
 7. We're going to spend all our (saving) on a new car.
 8. The company always takes (pain) to protect its image.

2. Look at each group of words and say what they are part of. Start your answers like this: ath..., eco..., geo..., his..., mat..., phy... .

- Atoms, energy, heat, light physics _____ .
 1. Algebra, numbers, shapes, sums _____ .
 2. Dates, nations, past times, wars _____ .
 3. The high jump, the long jump, running, throwing _____ .
 4. Industry, money, prices, work _____ .
 5. The climate, the earth, mountains, rivers _____ .

3. Choose the correct verb form.

- The television news *is / are* at ten o'clock.
 1. These clothes *is / are* the latest fashion.
 2. Maths *is / are* Emma's favourite subject.
 3. The troops *was / were* involved in a training exercise.
 4. The contents of the briefcase *seems / seem* to have disappeared.
 5. Darts *is / are* often played in pubs in England.
 6. The athletics we watched *was / were* quite exciting.

4. Complete this letter Rachel has received from her sister. Choose the correct forms.

(1) *Thank / Thanks* for your letter. Your news (2) *was / were* interesting. We must talk soon. What about us? Well, we're living on the (3) *outskirt / outskirts* of town, not far from the company (4) *headquarter / headquarters*, where Jeremy works. We've spent nearly all our (5) *saving / savings* on the house. That wouldn't matter so much if I hadn't crashed the car last week and done some (6) *damage / damages* to the front of it. More bills! But at least I wasn't hurt. The house is nice actually, but the surroundings (7) *isn't / aren't* very pleasant. We're on a very busy (8) *crossroad / crossroads*. I'm doing the course I told you about. Statistics (9) *is / are* an easy subject, I find, but economics (10) *gives / give* me problems!

ARTICLES I

1. Complete this true story. Put in *a / an* or *the*.

(►) A man decided to rob (1) __ bank in the town where he lived. He walked into (2) __ bank and handed (3) __ note to one of (4) __ cashiers. (5) __ cashier read (6) __ note, which told her to give (7) __ man some money. Afraid that he might have (8) __ gun, she did as she was told. (9) __ man then walked out of (10) __ building, leaving (11) __ note behind. However, he had no time to spend (12) __ money because he was arrested (13) __ same day. He had made (14) __ mistake. He had written (15) __ note on (16) __ back of (17) __ envelope. And on (18) other side of (19) __ envelope was his name and address. This clue was quite enough for (20) __ detectives on the case.

2. Match each word with the right explanation and write sentences with *a / an*.

► *A carrot is a vegetable.*

carrot	line of people
spade	book of maps
violin	vegetable
queue	tool for digging

atlas

musical instrument

3. What would you say in these situations? Use a noun and decide if you need *some* or not.

► You and your friend would like a game of cards, but neither of you has a pack. *We need some cards.*

► Rachel's hair is dark. *Rachel has dark hair.*

1. You are eating nuts. Offer them to your friend.

Would you like _____?

2. You want a drink of mineral water. There's a jug on the table, but you don't know what's in it. Is there _____ in this jug?

3. You've come home from a shopping trip with a few clothes. Tell your friend. I've bought _____.

4. You are eating some bread that Melanie baked. It's lovely.

Melanie, this is _____.

ARTICLES II

1. Complete the sentences with appropriate words. Use *a / an* where necessary.

1. It wasn't your fault. It was *an accident*.

2. Listen! Can you hear *music*?

3. I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have _____.

4. It's very warm today. Why are you wearing _____?

5. Do you take _____ in your coffee?

6. Are you hungry? Would you like _____ with your coffee?

7. Our lives would be very difficult without _____.

8. I didn't phone them. I wrote _____ instead.

9. The heart pumps _____ through the body.

10. Excuse me, but can I ask you _____?

11. I'm not ready yet. Can you wait _____ please?

12. We can't delay much longer. We have to make _____ soon.

2. What do you call the people of these countries?

► Canada?

one person (a / an) a Canadian
the people in general the Canadian

1. Germany?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

2. France?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

3. Russia?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

4. China?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

5. Brazil?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

6. England?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

7. and your country?

one person (a / an) _____
the people in general _____

3. Choose the correct form, with or without *the*.

1. Hyde Park / The Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.

2. Another park in central London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.

3. Grand Hotel / The Grand Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.

4. We flew to New York from Gatwick Airport / the Gatwick Airport near London.

5. Frank is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.

6. If you're looking for a good clothes shop, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.

7. If you're looking for a good pub, I would recommend Ship Inn / the Ship Inn.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1. This is part of a story about a spy called X. Put in adverbs formed from these adjectives: bright, careful, fluent, immediate, patient, punctual, quiet, safe, secret, slow.

The journey took a long time because the train travelled so (►) slowly. It was hot, and the sun shone (1) _____ from a clear sky. X could only wait (2) _____ for the journey to end. When the train finally arrived, he had no time to spare, so he (3) _____ took a taxi to the hotel. Y was on time. She arrived (4) _____ at three. No one else knew about the meeting – it was important to meet (5) _____. 'I had a terrible journey,' said Y. 'But luckily the pilot managed to land (6) _____'. Her English was good, and she spoke very (7) _____. X was listening (8) _____ to every word. They were speaking very (9) _____ in case the room was bugged.

2. Look at the information in brackets and put in the adverbs. Be careful with the spelling.

► (Emma's toothache was terrible.) *Emma's tooth ached terribly.*

1. (Henry was angry.) Henry shouted _____ at the waiter.
2. (The switch is automatic.) The machine switches itself off _____.
3. (Everyone was enthusiastic.) Everyone discussed the idea _____.
4. (We should be reasonable.) Can't we discuss the problem _____ ?
5. (The building has to be secure.) Did you lock all the doors _____ ?

3. Decide what you need to say. End your sentence with an adverb ending in *ly*.

► Tell the police that you can't remember the accident. It isn't very clear in your mind. I can't remember the accident very clearly.

1. Tell your friend that United won the game. It was an easy win.
2. Tell your boss that you've checked the figures. You've been careful.
3. Tell your neighbour that his dog barked at you. It was very fierce.
4. You are phoning your friend. Tell him the rain is quite heavy.

4. Vicky is telling Rachel about a dream she had. Choose the correct forms.

I had a (1) *strange* / *strangely* dream last night. I was in a garden. It was getting (2) *dark* / *darkly*, and it was (3) *terrible* / *terribly* cold. My head was aching (4) *bad* / *badly*. I was walking out of the garden when (5) *sudden* / *suddenly* I saw a man. He was sitting (6) *quiet* / *quietly* on a seat. He seemed very (7) *unhappy* / *unhappily*. He looked up and smiled (8) *sad* / *sadly* at me. I don't know why, but I felt (9) *curious* / *curiously* about him. I wanted to talk to him, but I couldn't think what to say. I just stood there (10) *foolish* / *foolishly*.

INFINITIVE AND -ING FORM

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, cross out the unnecessary word and write it in the space.

► I'm used to driving in heavy traffic every day. ✓

► Although of feeling tired, Polly didn't want to go to bed. of

1. It's important for to sign the form.
2. Peter broke his arm in playing rugby.
3. A woman accused Martin of stealing her money.
4. I wasn't sure whether to write a letter of thanks.
5. Do you remember a young man bumping into you?
6. The girl's parents wouldn't let her to stay out so late.
7. The book is too difficult enough for children to understand.
8. Police found the woman for lying dead on the floor.

2. This is an advertisement for the book 'Winning in Business'. Put in the correct form of each verb.

Are you fed up with (►) *being* (be) a failure in your job? Wouldn't you rather (►) *succeed* (succeed)? Do you want (►) to earn (earn) more money? Are you anxious (1) _____ (get) ahead? Do you believe in (2) _____ (make) the most of your talents? Do you sometimes dream about (3) _____ (reach) the top? If the answer is yes, read on. Just imagine yourself (4) _____ (run) a big successful company. And now you can do something about it instead of (5) _____ (dream). It'll happen if you want it (6) _____ (happen). Make it a reality by (7) _____ (order) your copy of the best-selling 'Winning in Business'. It has a ten point plan for you (8) _____ (follow). Do it and you're certain (9) _____ (be) a success. You'll know what (10) _____ (do) in business. You can make other people (11) _____ (respect) you and persuade them (12) _____ (do) what you want. Experts recommend (13) _____ (buy) this marvellous book. You'd better (14) _____ (order) your copy today.

3. Combine each pair of sentences. Use a to-infinitive or an ing-form. Sometimes you also need a preposition.

► We've advised Nancy. She should get a lawyer. We've advised Nancy to get a lawyer.

1. I'm getting bored. I've been sitting on the beach.
2. We saw Rupert. He was looking in a shop window.
3. I remember the clown. He fell over.
4. Tessa wasn't sure. Which way should she go?
5. The porter just stood there. He expected a tip.

PREPOSITIONS

1. Write the sentences correctly.

► I'll see you at Monday. I'll see you on Monday.

1. The doctor has been working since twelve hours.
2. We had a great time in the disco.
3. The woman was getting from the car.

4. The players had numbers at their shirts.
5. The new manager takes over at two weeks' time.

2. Read Polly's postcard and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

This is our first real holiday (▶) for ages, and I'm enjoying it tremendously. I love being (1) _____ an island. We arrived here almost a week (2) _____ and I can't believe the time is going so fast. We finally completed the journey here (3) _____ Friday evening (4) _____ about eleven o'clock. The journey wasn't too bad, but we had to wait ages (5) _____ the airport for our flight. Our apartment here is fine. It's (6) _____ the top floor. The beach isn't far away- we can walk there (7) _____ five minutes. The only problem is that we have to get (8) _____ a busy main road, which can be difficult. We don't do much (9) _____ the day, but we go out every evening. Last night's disco went on very late, and today we slept (10) _____ eleven.

3. Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (☑). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

- ▶ The cat was sitting on top of the shed. ☑
 - ▶ Coventry is near by Birmingham. by.
1. Luckily our train arrived on the time.
 2. People were running away from the gunman.
 3. It sounds as if the company is in trouble.
 4. The car was in the front of a bus.
 5. There's a meeting on next Tuesday.

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

- ▶ This is the Glasgow train, (going). *This train is going to Glasgow.*
1. Scott is a resident of Washington, (lives).
 2. I'm travelling to Italy as part of my job, (business).
 3. Friday morning is a busy time for me, (I'm).
 4. They started playing an hour ago, (been).
 5. Jonathan can play tennis very well, (good).