



**South Valley University  
Faculty of Education  
Department of English  
Second Year- General Education**

# **English Grammar**

**2nd Year- General Education**

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## **Preface**

This course aims to build on what has already been covered in introduction to Grammar. The course will also deal with personal pronouns and possessive adjectives, different types of noun and adjective phrases and clauses, and adverb phrases and clauses. Other areas are covered such as tenses, active and passive voice, and conditional sentences. Upon the completion of this course, students will be able to explain correctly the normal, irregular and exceptional cases of subject-verb agreement, distinguish between personal pronouns and possessive adjectives, and display their understanding and proficiency in using all types of tenses.

Best Wishes & Regards  
Dr. Nabil Abdel Fattah

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# **English Grammar**

**Department of English Faculty of Education**

**2nd Year**

**(1)Review:**

**possessive adjectives**

my        our

your     your

his        their

her

its

I like my new car.

We bought our house last year

She has her appointment today.

They drank their coffee quickly.

---

. Write the correct possessive pronoun in the blanks.

- 1- Sylvia usually goes to school with \_\_\_\_\_ sister.        her \_\_\_\_\_
- 2-Frank likes \_\_\_\_\_ English class very much.        \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-We spent two hours on \_\_\_\_\_ homework last night.        \_\_\_\_\_
- 4-Richard and Nick always do \_\_\_\_\_ homework to \_\_\_\_\_gether.
- 5-Mrs. Teng loves \_\_\_\_\_ children very much.        \_\_\_\_\_
- 6-The dog did not eat \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.        \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_ first name is Anne.        \_\_\_\_\_

8- Do you always do \_\_\_\_\_ homework in the library? \_\_\_\_\_

9- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ English class very much. \_\_\_\_\_

10-Teresa and \_\_\_\_\_ brother study in the same class. \_\_\_\_\_

11-We all think a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_

12-Mr. Lee left \_\_\_\_\_ pen on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_

13-Yesterday I left \_\_\_\_\_ notebook on the bus. \_\_\_\_\_

14-Most parents love \_\_\_\_\_ children. \_\_\_\_\_

15-Both boys have on \_\_\_\_\_ new suits . \_\_\_\_\_

16-Marianne is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing new hat today. \_\_\_\_\_

17-The cat pays little attention to \_\_\_\_\_ kittens. \_\_\_\_\_

18-Do you always bring \_\_\_\_\_ lunch to school? \_\_\_\_\_

19-Miss Wong left yesterday on \_\_\_\_\_ vacation \_\_\_\_\_

20-Juan writes a letter to \_\_\_\_\_ grandparents every week. \_\_\_\_\_

21-He asked me to help him with \_\_\_\_\_ shopping. \_\_\_\_\_

## (2)Review: object pronouns

I      me      We      us

you   you    you    you

he    him    they   them

she   her

it     it

We use object pronouns as direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions.

I saw them in London.

Roger gave me his phone number.

Susan bought the record for him.

---

Change the words in italics to the correct object pronouns.

1. I met Suzanne on the street yesterday.

her \_\_\_\_\_

2. She saw Noriko and me in the park.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She left her keys in the car.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I told the boys about it.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I saw you and your brother at the movies last night.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. He rode his bicycle to school this morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. She told her parents about the accident.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I have my book with me. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We see those girls in the park every afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I liked that movie very much. \_\_\_\_\_
11. He sent Nina some flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I wrote your telephone number in my notebook. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I eat lunch with Henry and Charles every day. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Put the cat outside. \_\_\_\_\_
15. I don't like to have animals in the house. \_\_\_\_\_
16. I heard the president on the radio last night. \_\_\_\_\_
17. You can go with Marcia and me to the party. \_\_\_\_\_
18. I gave the money to the maid. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Are you going to the movies with Ali? \_\_\_\_\_
20. He put the money in the bank. \_\_\_\_\_
21. She told her friends about it . \_\_\_\_\_



### (3) Review: reflexive pronouns

myself      ourselves

yourself      yourselves

himself      themselves

herself

itself

Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence when the subject and the object are the same person.

Henry hurt himself in the game.

Reflexive pronouns emphasize a person or a thing in the sentence.

Lisa herself thought of the idea.

We often use the preposition by and a reflexive pronoun to give the meaning of "alone" or "without help."

He prefers to do his homework by himself. She went to Europe by herself,

Write the correct reflexive pronoun in the blanks.

1. Jackie fell and hurt herself \_\_\_\_\_

2. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ a new hat.

3. Mr. Oguri \_\_\_\_\_ will give the principal speech \_\_\_\_\_

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ will serve the meal. \_\_\_\_\_

5. They all enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much at the party. \_\_\_\_\_

6. I also enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much \_\_\_\_\_
7. The dog hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when it jumped over the fence. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Monique cut \_\_\_\_\_ with the knife. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We need to look at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Most children like to look at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The president \_\_\_\_\_ will speak to the members of Congress. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ will return the book to you. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ saw the accident. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Mr. Roth arranged the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
15. Did you ever cut \_\_\_\_\_ badly with a knife? \_\_\_\_\_
16. He considers \_\_\_\_\_ too good for the job. \_\_\_\_\_
17. I don't like to go to the movies by \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- 

#### (4) Review: possessive pronoun

mine      ours

yours     yours

his        theirs

hers

its

possessive pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same words in  
tence.

That glass is my glass.                      That glass is mine.

This money is ours.                      This money is our money.

Write the correct possessive pronouns in the blanks.

hers

1. This coat is her coat \_\_\_\_\_
2. That car is their car. \_\_\_\_\_
3. This pack of cigarettes is my pack of cigarettes. \_\_\_\_\_
4. That umbrella is his umbrella. Testas \_\_\_\_\_
5. That dog in the yard is our dog. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This desk is his desk. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Those books are your books. \_ vedo \_\_\_\_\_
8. This pencil is also your pencil. \_ M \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is this magazine her magazine? Ilir \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your English book is the same as my English book. It \_\_\_\_\_
11. Those books are Hector and Mario's books. Bovius \_\_\_\_\_
12. These books are my books and your books. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Both these cars are my cars. \_\_\_\_\_

14. This seat is mine, and the other one is your seat. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Whose pen is this? Is it your pen? soolotai \_\_\_\_\_
16. It is Angela's pen. \_\_\_\_\_
17. I study in my room, and Michel studies in his room.no 10\_\_\_\_\_
18. I think this notebook is your notebook. \_\_\_\_\_
19. These pencils are their pencils. We \_\_\_\_\_
20. I found my hat, but Tomiko couldn't find her hat \_\_\_\_\_
21. Felipe left his hat on the bus \_\_\_\_\_

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## (5) Review: plural of nouns 1

Most English nouns form the plural by adding s to the singular form.

books            friends            days

Nouns ending in s, sh, ch, x, or z add es to form the plural.

church-churches            kiss-kisses            wish-wishes

Some nouns have irregular plurals.

man-men    foot-feet    mouse-mice    ox-oxen

child-children    tooth-teeth    goose-geese    woman-women

Write the plural form of the following words.

1. lunch            lunches

2. tie \_\_\_\_\_.

23 notebook.....

3. class \_\_\_\_\_

24. hand

4. Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

25. mouse

5. Beach \_\_\_\_\_

26. hat

6. Window \_\_\_\_\_

27. goose

7. Door \_\_\_\_\_

28. loss

8. Dress \_\_\_\_\_

29. car

9. Watch \_\_\_\_\_

30. cover

10. Book \_\_\_\_\_

31. bus

11. Ox \_\_\_\_\_

32. foot

12. pencil \_\_\_\_\_

33. dish

13. cafeteria \_\_\_\_\_

34. man

14. student \_\_\_\_\_

35. kiss

15. wish \_\_\_\_\_

36. face

16. headache \_\_\_\_\_

37. church

17. box- \_\_\_\_\_

38. cousin

18. school \_\_\_\_\_

39. pen

19. child \_\_\_\_\_

40. sister

20. tail \_\_\_\_\_

41. match

21. woman \_\_\_\_\_

42. coat

22. brother \_\_\_\_\_

43. cat

- \_\_\_\_\_

44. nose

---

## (6) Review: plural of nouns 2

nouns ending in y form their plural in two ways:

a. If a vowel precedes the y, add s. tasule d e carte

key-keys

toy-toys

b. If a consonant precedes the y, change v. change the y to i and add es.

lady-ladies

city-cities

Nouns ending in fe usually form their plural by changing the lural by changing the endings to ves.

wife-wives

leaf-leaves

calf-calves

Nouns ending in o, where o is preceded by a consonant, form their bu by adding es.

hero-heroes

mosquito-mosquitoes

Write the plural form of the following words.

1. tomato

tomatoes

19. Woman

2. dish ————— 20. army  
3. child ————— 21. half  
4. city ————— 22. brother  
5. book ————— 23. leaf  
6. knife ————— 24. dress  
7. box ————— 25. sister  
8. potato ————— 26. match  
9. class ————— 27. letter  
10. Bus ————— 28. hat  
11. street ————— 29. man  
12. exercise ————— 30. lunch  
13. wish ————— 31. foot  
14. copy ————— 32. pillow  
15. pen ————— 33. company  
16. key ————— 34. lady  
17. church ————— 35. mouse  
18. hero ————— 36. wife
-

## Review:

Weives third person singular 1 Verbs in the third person singular, present tense, follow the general spelling rules for plural nouns.

Most verbs add s.

he works          she drives

If a verb ends in y preceded by a consonant, change y to i and add es.

study-he studies          carry-she carries

When a verb ends in o, we generally add es.

go-he goes          do-she does

Verbs ending in s, sh, ch, x, or z take es endings in the third person singular.

wish-he wishes          catch-she catches

Change the verb to the third person singular, present tense.

1. study \_\_\_\_\_          studies          20. know \_\_\_\_\_

2. like \_\_\_\_\_          21. think \_\_\_\_\_

3. play \_\_\_\_\_ 22. see \_\_\_\_\_

4. go \_\_\_\_\_ 23. laugh \_\_\_\_\_

5. carry \_\_\_\_\_ 24. match \_\_\_\_\_

6. teach \_\_\_\_\_ 25. dance \_\_\_\_\_

7. show \_\_\_\_\_ 27. pay \_\_\_\_\_

8. do \_\_\_\_\_ 28. sing \_\_\_\_\_



9. watch\_\_\_\_\_29. wish\_\_\_\_\_
10. try\_\_\_\_\_30. push\_\_\_\_\_
11. speak\_\_\_\_\_31. pull\_\_\_\_\_
12. notice\_\_\_\_\_32. dress\_\_\_\_\_
13. say\_\_\_\_\_33. miss\_\_\_\_\_
14. pass\_\_\_\_\_34. use\_\_\_\_\_
15. wash\_\_\_\_\_35. pass\_\_\_\_\_
16. catch\_\_\_\_\_36. cash\_\_\_\_\_
17. bring\_\_\_\_\_37. fix\_\_\_\_\_
18. leave\_\_\_\_\_38. reply\_\_\_\_\_
19. sit\_\_\_\_\_

### Review: third person singular 2

The auxiliary verbs can, may, must, should, ought, and will do no spelling in any of the three persons, singular and plural

I can go.            You should stay.            They must leave.

Change to the third person singular by changing / to she. Write your ansu in the blanks at the right.

1. I know\_\_\_\_\_22. I likev\_\_\_\_\_
2. I can speak\_\_\_\_\_23. I must see\_\_\_\_\_
3. I must go\_\_\_\_\_24. I have been\_\_\_\_\_
4. I am\_\_\_\_\_25. I will take \_\_\_\_\_

5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ 26. I am working \_\_\_\_\_
6. I will see \_\_\_\_\_ 27. I may work \_\_\_\_\_
7. I may study \_\_\_\_\_ 28. I work \_\_\_\_\_
8. I have seen \_\_\_\_\_ 29. I want \_\_\_\_\_
9. I am studying \_\_\_\_\_ 30. I do \_\_\_\_\_
10. I will be \_\_\_\_\_ 31. I wish \_\_\_\_\_
11. I can go \_\_\_\_\_ 32. I can meet \_\_\_\_\_
12. I should study \_\_\_\_\_ 33. I try \_\_\_\_\_
13. I play \_\_\_\_\_ 34. I am leaving \_\_\_\_\_
14. I carry \_\_\_\_\_ 35. I use \_\_\_\_\_
15. I go \_\_\_\_\_ 36. I wash \_\_\_\_\_
16. I ought to go \_\_\_\_\_ 37. I am going \_\_\_\_\_
17. I can wait \_\_\_\_\_ 38. I will know \_\_\_\_\_
18. I wait \_\_\_\_\_ 39. I must try \_\_\_\_\_
19. I am waiting \_\_\_\_\_ 40. I have tried \_\_\_\_\_
20. I will wait \_\_\_\_\_ 41. I will try \_\_\_\_\_
21. I have waited \_\_\_\_\_ 42. I ought to see \_\_\_\_\_

Review: simple present tense

Write the correct form of the simple present tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Yuriko (like) to study English.

Likes

2. Pauline (have) many friends in this school \_\_\_\_\_
3. We (study) in the same class. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kenji also (study) in our class. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He and I (be) good friends. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Both of our English teachers (be) North Americans. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They (explain) things very clearly. \_\_\_\_\_
8. There (be) many students absent today. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I (watch) television every night. \_\_\_\_\_
10. My father (listen) to music every night. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The children (play) in the park every afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_
12. There (be) someone at the door \_\_\_\_\_
13. Juanita (live) on Church Street. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Alma (go) to the movies almost every night \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. We always (come) to school by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Peter (do) his homework very carefully. \_\_\_\_\_
17. He never (make) mistakes in spelling. \_\_\_\_\_
18. You (be) older than I. \_\_\_\_\_
19. We both (want) to learn English well. \_\_\_\_\_
20. They (have) work to do today. \_\_\_\_\_
21. Nadia (have) two cars. \_\_\_\_\_

22. She (be) a very rich woman. \_\_\_\_\_

23. She generally (go) to the United States by plane. \_\_\_\_\_

24. She sometimes (stay) there for a whole month \_\_\_\_\_

Review:

subject-verb agreement

Change the italicized words to changes in the verbs. Write only the sub

Se the italicized words to the plural form. Make the correspondin

In the verbs. Write only the subject and the verb in your answers

1. The book is on the table. The books are

2. This is mine. \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am busy today. \_\_\_\_\_

4. She likes to study English. \_\_\_\_\_

5. That book belongs to William. \_\_\_\_\_

6. He was afraid of the dog. \_\_\_\_\_

7. The boy does the work well. \_\_\_\_\_

8. He is writing the exercises. \_\_\_\_\_

9. The child is afraid of the dog. \_\_\_\_\_

10. This pencil belongs to Mary. \_\_\_\_\_

11. The tomato is ripe. \_\_\_\_\_

12. The dish is on the table. \_\_\_\_\_

13. The class has started. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The woman is waiting outside. \_\_\_\_\_
15. This book is yours. \_\_\_\_\_
16. I am going to study French \_\_\_\_\_
17. She is making good progress. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The bus is late today. \_\_\_\_\_
19. The man has left. \_\_\_\_\_
20. He will leave soon. \_\_\_\_\_
21. She can speak English well. \_\_\_\_\_
22. The boy must study more. \_\_\_\_\_
23. She was here yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
24. The leaf is falling from the tree. \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary review:**  
**opposites 1**

Write the opposites of the following words.

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. young <u>old</u> _____ | 25. clean _____     |
| 2. high _____             | 26. absent _____    |
| 3. arrive _____           | 27. beautiful _____ |
| 4. inside _____           | 28. happy _____     |
| 5. wild _____             | 29. easy _____      |
| 6. awake _____            | 30. narrow _____    |
| 7. brave _____            | 31. lose _____      |
| 8. hard _____             | 32. low _____       |
| 9. sharp _____            | 33. under _____     |
| 10. smooth _____          | 34. east _____      |
| 11. borrow _____          | 35. north _____     |
| 12. forward _____         | 36. late _____      |
| 13. polite _____          | 37. buy _____       |
| 14. thick _____           | 38. tall _____      |
| 15. before _____          | 39. often _____     |
| 16. in front of _____     | 40. sweet _____     |
| 17. expensive _____       | 41. cause _____     |

18. dry \_\_\_\_\_

42. good \_\_\_\_\_

19. false \_\_\_\_\_

43. summer \_\_\_\_\_

20. child \_\_\_\_\_

44. big \_\_\_\_\_

21. empty \_\_\_\_\_

45. find \_\_\_\_\_

22. push \_\_\_\_\_

46. remember \_\_\_\_\_

23. wide \_\_\_\_\_

47. future \_\_\_\_\_

24. loose \_\_\_\_\_

48. best \_\_\_\_\_

### Review :

#### Write the correct prepositions in the blanks.

1. I explained the matter \_\_\_\_\_ her very clearly.      \_\_\_\_\_to\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the matter \_\_\_\_\_him?      \_\_\_\_\_
3. she seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ a big hurry.      \_\_\_\_\_
4. We went there \_\_\_\_\_mistake.      \_\_\_\_\_
5. What has happened \_\_\_\_\_ Ted?      \_\_\_\_\_
6. This is an exception \_\_\_\_\_ the rule.      \_\_\_\_\_
7. He was absent \_\_\_\_\_class twice last week. .      \_\_\_\_\_
8. She should be ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ such poor work.      \_\_\_\_\_
9. This river is one of the longest \_\_\_\_\_ the world.      \_\_\_\_\_
10. They plan to take a trip \_\_\_\_\_the word.      \_\_\_\_\_
11. He says that he'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.      \_\_\_\_\_

12. The police officer looked \_\_\_\_\_ me suspiciously. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Angela is looking \_\_\_\_\_ the book that she lost. \_\_\_\_\_
14. How many new words do you look up \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary every day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. They may stay in Europe \_\_\_\_\_ several months. \_\_\_\_\_
16. I plan to go to San Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ plane. \_\_\_\_\_
17. He arrived \_\_\_\_\_ school twenty minutes late. \_\_\_\_\_
18. I don't know the first thing \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics. \_\_\_\_\_
19. She copied her speech word \_\_\_\_\_ word from the encyclopedia. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Be sure to write your exercises \_\_\_\_\_ ink. \_\_\_\_\_
21. His face is familiar \_\_\_\_\_ me. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Don't mention anything about it \_\_\_\_\_ him. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Let's sit here on this bench \_\_\_\_\_ a while. \_\_\_\_\_
24. She paid \_\_\_\_\_ credit card. \_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary review

**Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.**

1. The opposite of generous is (kind, angry, recent, selfish). selfish
2. A synonym for recently is (seldom, never, lately, ultimately).\_\_\_\_\_
3. We pronounce the word half to rhyme with (hall, have, laugh, rough).\_\_\_\_\_
4. We pronounce the word sew to rhyme with (flew, know, cow, blue).\_\_\_\_\_
5. To call up someone is to (criticize, visit, stare at, tele- phone) him or her.\_\_\_\_\_
6. To call on someone is to (telephone, visit, admire, talk ,about) him or her.\_\_\_\_\_
7. To be about to do something is to be (interested in doing, at the point of doing, eager to do) it.\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which of these past tense forms do we pronounce as a word of only one syllable: counted, painted, talked, neede \_\_\_\_\_
9. Which letter in the word wrist is silent (not pronounced)?
10. Which letter in the word honest is silent (not pronounced)? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Which of these words is not spelled correctly: February, excelent, translation, suggestion, convenient? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the corresponding noun form of the adjective difficult? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb explain?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. We pronounce the contraction she's to rhyme with (kiss, piece, sneeze, cries)  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. The word possibility has five syllables. On which syllable do we accent the word -the first, second, third, or fourth syllable?  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. If I say that I will be back by eight o'clock, this means that I will be back (exactly at eight, about eight, at eightat the latest).  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **(14) General review 1**

Select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks .

1. The weather today is warmer (than, as) it was yester-day \_\_\_\_\_
2. Listen! The water (is running, runs). \_\_\_\_\_
3. They (have lived, lived) there since January. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We (was, were) both absent from class yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My friend sent (me, to me) a present from Singapore. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They (have, are having) their lunch now. \_\_\_\_\_
7. There were many, much) students absent from class this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She does not speak English well, (also, either). \_\_\_\_\_
9. I didn't hear (someone, anyone) in the room. \_\_\_\_\_
10. He (works, has worked) in that company for many years. \_\_\_\_\_
11. He always (is coming, comes) to school by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I spoke to him (on, by) the telephone yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
13. What time did you (get, got) up this morning? \_\_\_\_\_
14. I (wrote, have written) a letter to him yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Rose always (does, makes) many mistakes in spelling. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Anne wants (me to go, that I go) with her to the movies tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
17. It is not difficult (learn, to learn) English. \_\_\_\_\_
18. I don't know where (does he live, he lives). \_\_\_\_\_
19. (This, These) pencils belong to Giorgio. \_\_\_\_\_
20. He is (a, an honest man. \_\_\_\_\_
21. Sue (has, have) many friends in this school. \_\_\_\_\_
22. How many students (is there, are there) in your English class? \_\_\_\_\_
- 15-Review: regular verbs, past tense

**The past tense of regular verbs is formed by adding ed to their singular form.**

Work — worked      play — played

If the verb ends in e , only d is added .

change-changed      close-closed

if the verb ends in y, preceded by a consonant, change the y to i and add ed

study-studied      marry-married

if a single final consonant follows a single stressed vowel, double the final consonant before adding ed.

plan-planned      admit-admitted the

Write the past tense form of each of these regular verbs in the blanks at the right.

1. describe described \_\_\_\_\_

2. force \_\_\_\_\_

3. study \_\_\_\_\_

4. indicate \_\_\_\_\_

5. need \_\_\_\_\_

6. learn \_\_\_\_\_

7. practice \_\_\_\_\_

8. use \_\_\_\_\_

9. marry \_\_\_\_\_

10. manage \_\_\_\_\_

11. carry \_\_\_\_\_

12. play \_\_\_\_\_

13. guide \_\_\_\_\_

14. plan \_\_\_\_\_

15. hope \_\_\_\_\_

16. cry \_\_\_\_\_

17. seem \_\_\_\_\_

18. enjoy \_\_\_\_\_

19. Appear \_\_\_\_\_

20. help \_\_\_\_\_

21. travel \_\_\_\_\_

22. please \_\_\_\_\_

23. spell \_\_\_\_\_

24. face \_\_\_\_\_

25. worry \_\_\_\_\_

26. depend \_\_\_\_\_

27. decrease \_\_\_\_\_

28. remain \_\_\_\_\_

29. point \_\_\_\_\_

30. suppose \_\_\_\_\_

31. refer \_\_\_\_\_

32. insist \_\_\_\_\_

33. notice \_\_\_\_\_

34. admit \_\_\_\_\_

## **(16)Pronunciation of the past tense**

In regular verbs ending in for d, the ed is pronounced as a separate syllable .

count-count(ed)      wait-wait(ed)      land-land(ed)

When we add ed to regular verbs of one syllable not ending in t or d. are pronounced as one syllable.

live-lived      close closed      cross-crossed

Pronounce the following past tense forms. Then write the number 1 or 2 show whether the word is pronounced as a word of one syllable or as a word of two syllables.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. ended   | 21. rushed |
| 2. watched | 22. parted |
| 3. counted | 23. cooked |
| 4. stayed  | 24. rented |
| 5. needed  | 25. lived  |
| 6. called  | 26. shared |
| 7. seemed  | 27. lasted |
| 8. planned | 28. closed |
| 9. waited  | 29. helped |
| 10. washed | 30. landed |
| 11. wanted | 31. used   |
| 12. walked | 32. hoped  |

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13. pushed  | 33. handed  |
| 14. spelled | 34. crossed |
| 15. planted | 35. signed  |
| 16. cleaned | 36. earned  |
| 17. asked   | 37. painted |
| 18. pointed | 38. dropped |
| 19. moved   | 39. burned  |
| 20. shopped | 40. laughed |

## Review: irregular verbs, past tense 1

Review the forms of the irregular verbs below. Remember that the past tense form is the same as the past participle form for these verbs. Bring brought feel  
felt mean meant

buy bought keep kept sleep slept

catch caught kneel knelt sweep swept

creep crept leave left teach taught

deal dealt lose lost think thought

Write the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses. Practice reading these sentences in the past tense.

1. I (sleep) more than ten hours last night. \_\_\_\_\_

2. He (buy) that car last year. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rob (lose) a hundred dollars at the races yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

4. It was after ten o'clock when she (leave). \_\_\_\_\_
5. I didn't understand what he (mean). \_\_\_\_\_
6. The police (catch) the thief last night after a long search. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Sandra (bring) her little brother to class yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They (sweep) each of the rooms carefully. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The president's speech (deal) with the subject of taxes. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Mike (teach) us English last semester. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I (think) I could not come to the lesson today. \_\_\_\_\_
12. When Annette won the prize, her family naturally (feel) very proud of her.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The dog put his tail between his legs and (creep) out of the room. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The teacher asked them to stop, but the two boys (keep) on talking. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The little girl (kneel) beside her mother and prayed.
16. Where did you leave your notebook? I (leave) it on the bus \_\_\_\_\_
17. I (mean) to call you yesterday, but I forgot. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Although we did not arrive home until late, the cook o (keep) the dinner hot for  
us \_\_\_\_\_
19. Where did you buy your new hat? I (buy) it in London. \_\_\_\_\_
20. I (feel) very weak all day yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Review: Irregular verbs. past tense 2**

Review the forms of the irregular verbs below. Remember tense form is the same as the past participle form. The verbs the past tense by changing the vowel sound.

dig dug            hold    held        shoot    shot

feed    fed        lead    led        sit        sat

fight    fought    meet    met        stand    stood

find     found     read    reado    strike    struck

hang    hung    shine shone        win        won

Hang has another past tense form, hanged, used only in reference to death by hanging. Shine also has another past tense form, shined. Thus, “The sun shone,” but “John shined his shoes.”

Write the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses. Practice reading sentences in the past tense.

1. Our team (win) both games last week.lv \_\_\_\_\_
2. I (find) this book on the bus yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I (meet) him several years ago in Washington. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Last year the the Republican Party (hold) its convention in Chicago\_\_\_\_\_
5. We (sit) in the first row at the theater last evening.\_\_\_\_\_
6. The lightning (strike) two houses in our block last week.\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where did you read about the accident? I (read) about it in yesterday's newspaper.\_\_\_\_\_
8. The police worked on the case for several months be fore they finally (find) the thief.\_\_\_\_\_
9. The guide (lead) us down one long hall after another. \_\_\_\_\_



10. Dick (hang) up his hat and coat as soon as he came in. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Our troops (fight) well, but the enemy was too strong. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Where did you hold the meeting? We (hold) it in the school auditorium.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What did the dog dig up? He (dig) up two old bones. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The sun (shine) all day yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
15. They (feed) the prisoners only bread and water. \_\_\_\_\_
16. We (stand) in line an hour to buy tickets for the show. \_\_\_\_\_

### **(19)Review: negative form 1.**

The negative of to be, in both present and past tenses, is formed by placing not after the verb.

He is not a good tennis player. They were not at our party last night. Form the negative of sentences with auxiliary verbs (can, must, may, will, should, etc.) by placing not after the auxiliary. Remember that can + not is spelled as one word.

You should not break a promise. We will not go by boat this year.

Change the following sentences to the negative form. Include the main verb in your answer where appropriate.

1. Joe will study in our group. will not study
2. You must tell him about it. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She may return later. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He is very busy today. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They were here yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

6. He is studying in our group. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She should spend more time on that report. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They will be back at five o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She can speak French well. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We are going to the movies tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
11. They are old friends. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She is a good cook. \_\_\_\_\_
13. He has gone to Chicago. \_\_\_\_\_
14. She will telephone you tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
15. We were tired after the dancesvobolow to lolo bad \_\_\_\_\_
16. I am a computer expert. \_\_\_\_\_
17. There is enough sugar in the bowl. \_\_\_\_\_
18. There were many students absent from the lesson \_\_\_\_\_
19. I can meet you later. \_\_\_\_\_
20. You must write your exercises in pencil \_\_\_\_\_
21. You may smoke here. \_\_\_\_\_

## Review: negative form 2

The auxiliaries do and does + not are used to form negative sentence. the present tense. Place do not or does not before the simple form verb.

I speak French well.                      She works hard at the office.

I do not speak French well.      She does not work hard at the office.

To form the negative in the past tense, place did not before the simple form of the verb. Did is used for all persons, singular and plural.

He came to class early.    dinner at noon.

He did not come to class early.                      We did not eat a big dinner at noon

Change the following sentences to the negative form. Be careful to use the correct auxiliary for the present and past tenses.

1. She comes to class on time.    does not come

2. They live near here.

3. I know him very well.

4. I got two rolls this morning.

5. We want to learn French.

6. The bus stopped on this corner.

7. We ate dinner at home last mgmt.

8. She sat near me in class.

9. He reads many books in French.

10. He speaks to us in English.

11. Tim smokes too much.

12. She came with me to the lesson.

13. I had a lot of work to do yesterday.

14. The child drank all the milk.
15. Teresa watched television last night.
16. He hung his coat on the chair.
17. I found my book.
18. We sit in the first row at the opera.
19. We learned many new words yesterday.
20. They held the meeting in the school auditorium.
21. The dog dug two holes in the yard.

### **21)Review: negative form 3**

Change the following sentences to the negative form. Write the complete verb in the blanks.

1. He will return next week.
2. He speaks English well
3. It is raining hard.
4. She is a good student.
5. We were late for the lesson this morning.
6. I met Giselle on Fifth Avenue yesterday.
7. Our team won both games.
8. He will be on time this evening.
9. She came to class late this morning.
10. Adela feels much better today.
11. The movie last night was very good.
12. They are going to Spain next year.
13. She can speak English well.
14. You may smoke here.

15. Felipe should spend more time on his homework.
16. They go to the movies every night.
17. I like Italian movies.
18. She is a good teacher.
19. He will tell you the truth.
20. He called on the telephone last night. sodqulst
21. She is wearing a brown sweater.
22. The train left at four o'clock.
23. I understand him very easily.
24. He speaks very slowly.

## **(22) Review: question form 1**

To form questions with to be in the present and past tenses, plan before the subject.

Is Lisa the best student in your class?

Were your frinds on time yesterday?

Form questions with auxiliaries (can, must, may, will, should, ou by placing the auxiliary before the subject.

May we leave class early today?

Will you have time to finish before dinner?

Remember that in there + be sentences, there is treated like a subject.

Change the following sentences to the question form. Write the ans the space provided.

- 1-Sam will study in our group.
2. She can speak French well.
3. She is a politician.
4. He may sit here.
5. They were tired after the dance.
6. She is a good manager.

7. He can go with us to the movies.
8. He should mention it to her.
9. They will be angry.
10. She is studying to be a lawyer.
11. Mr. Darbari has gone to Chicago.
12. She will telephone us later.
13. He is an excellent student.
14. There were two men in the office.
15. He should study more.
16. They are old friends.
17. They were both here yesterday.
18. It is raining hard.
19. They are going to a meeting.
20. She will be ready soon.

### **(23) Review: question form 2**

Form questions in the simple present tense by placing the auxiliary do before the subject. Use does for the third person singular.

Do we have enough gas to get home? Does Andy work in your office? Form questions in the past tense by placing the auxiliary did before the subject.

Did Judy drive there by herself?

Did you enjoy your holiday in Greece?

Change the following sentences to the question form. Write the auxiliary, followed by the subject and the main verb in the space provided.

1. She comes to class on time.
2. They left at two o'clock.
3. She studies in our group.
4. He bought a new car last year.
5. She drives her brother to class.

6. Daniela answered the phone.
7. He sat in the first row.
8. He speaks English very clearly.
9. They go to the movies almost every night.
10. They met in Europe last year.
11. The child cut his finger badly.
12. She gave us some good advice.
13. They live on the second floor.
14. You drink milk with your meals.
15. The bus stops on this corner.
16. The train arrived on time.
17. He writes her every week.
18. They brought Steve a present from New York.
19. He lost his money in Monte Carlo.
20. They caught the thief after a long search.
21. Valentina smokes too much.

### **Review: question form 3**

**Change the following sentences to the question form. Write the followed by the subject and the main verb in the space provided. verb is to be, reverse the order of the subject and verb.**

1. She went to Chicago by plane.
2. He will be in the office on Tuesday.
3. Harriet is a good tennis player.
4. He works very hard.
5. The boys spent the afternoon in the park.
6. Paula plays baseball well.
7. His sister sings well.

8. The telephone is ringing loudly.
9. It looks like rain.
10. We have enough coffee for everybody
11. The sun is shining now.
12. The weather is becoming very warm.
13. It rained hard last night.
14. Loretta can speak French well.
15. He must see a doctor at once.
16. Antonia will tell us all about it.
17. The man speaks English badly.
18. Beatrice could understand him easily.
19. The train left on time.
20. It will arrive in Philadelphia around noon.
21. He has a lot of work to do today.
22. She feels better after her operation.
23. He wants a better job.
24. They spent two weeks in Mexico City.

The is a definite article. It refers to a particular object or to particular objects.

The book that I bought is on the table.

The pictures you took are excellent.

Nouns that name an indefinite quantity or an intangible quality do not take an article.

Gold is a precious metal.           Honesty is always appreciated.

When these nouns are used to express a particular quality or quantity, they should be preceded by the.

The gold in this jewellery is very old.

The honesty of that child is above do question.

The is not used before the names of persons, countries, continents, streets, cities, or



towns when they are used as proper nouns. (Exceptions: the United States, the Soviet Union, the Dominican Republic, etc.)

Ms. Torrence lives on White Oak Lane, in Fairfax. She's going to travel to Europe next summer. She'll visit London, Paris, and Rome.

When these words are used as adjectives, they are preceded by the.

London is a large city. The London transportation system is excellent.

Write the article the, if necessary, in the blanks. If it is not necessary, leave blank.

1. He came here directly from Mexico. (no article)
2. They say that \_\_\_\_\_ weather in Acapulco is beautiful.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Bielski are now traveling in Brazil
4. He has always lived in United States
5. Does Maria speak \_\_\_\_\_ English well?
6. English language is not difficult to learn.
7. I like \_\_\_ tea better than coffee.
8. \_\_ tea in your cup is Japanese
9. \_\_\_ women are important in U.S. politics.
10. Do you agree that gentlemen speak softly?
11. We all took a walk along Fifth Avenue. 12.
- Third Avenue street fair was a big success.

## **Review: (26)**

### **present continuous tense**

The simple present tense is used to describe an action that happens or in general.

It always rains in April here. They eat dinner around eight o'clock The present continuous tense describes an action which is occurring moment of speaking.

I am typing this document. (now) We are having trouble with computer.

Write the present continuous tense or the simple present tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The doorbell (ring) very often. (rings)
2. The doorbell (ring) now.
3. She (write) many letters to her parents.
4. Alice is busy now. She (write) a letter.
5. Mr. Sato (smoke) too much.
6. He (smoke) more than a pack of cigarettes every day.
7. Look! He (smoke) a cigarette now.
8. It (rain) a great deal during the spring months.
9. Look! It (begin) to rain.
10. Listen! Someone (knock) at the door.
11. The bus always (stop) at this corner. belian
12. The bus (stop) for us now.
13. I always (get) on the bus at this corner.
14. Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalez (build) a new home on Second Avenue.
15. We (have) English lessons three times a week.
16. We (have) our English lesson now.
17. Look! Rose (wave) to us from across the street.
18. Patricia always (come) to school by bus.
19. Be quiet or you will wake the baby. She (sleep).
20. She (sleep) about fourteen hours a day.
21. Mr. Tran (speak) English with a strong foreign accent.

## **(27) Past continuous tense 1**

Form the past continuous tense with the past tense of to be and the present participle of the main verb.

I was working	we were working
you were working	you were working
he was working	they were working

she was working

it was working

The past continuous is used to describe an action that was going on when another action took place.

I was sleeping when you phoned.

We were leaving the house when they arrived.

Write the past continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I (sleep) when you telephoned. (was sleeping)
2. We (sit) in the park when it began to rain.
3. The sun (shine) brightly when I got up this morning.
4. I (walk) down Broadway when I met him.
5. We (have) lunch when she called.
6. Bruce (study) when I went to see him last night. M L
7. He fell while he (play) in the park.
8. They (drive) to Chicago when the accident happened.
9. The teacher (write) on the board when we entered the classroom.
10. She fell while she (get) off the bus.
11. My mother (prepare) dinner when I got home.
12. I (have) lunch when I first felt sick.
13. It (rain) hard when I left home.
14. But when I arrived at school, the sun (shine).
15. Molly (talk) with Jack when I passed them in the hall.
16. They (watch) television when we called them.
17. I (have) lunch when you telephoned.
18. Both children (sleep) when I went into the room.
19. The man (suffer) greatly when the ambulance arrived.

## **(28 ) Past continuous tense 2**

Write the correct form of the verb in the simple past or the past tense for each

sentence below.

1. I (sleep) well last night. (slept)
2. I (sleep) when the fire started.
3. When I got up this morning, the wind (blow) hard.
4. It (rain) hard last night.
5. It (rain) hard when I left home.
6. The child fell while she (play) in the park.
7. She (play) in the park all afternoon.
8. We (have) dinner when you telephoned.
9. I (read) two new books last week.
10. When we got there, Keith (read) the newspaper.
11. I (write) several letters last night.
12. I (write) a letter when you called me.
13. The sun (shine) brightly when I got up this morning.
14. The telephone (ring) just as I was leaving.
15. Mr. Ryan (drive) to Chicago in his new car.
16. The accident happened while he (drive) to Chicago.
17. The boys (play) baseball all afternoon yesterday.
18. Pedro fell and hurt himself while he (play) baseball.
19. We (see) Josie at the movie theater last night.
20. We met Yuriko just as she (leave) school.
21. We (wait) an hour for you after class yesterday
22. While we (wait) for a taxi, Martha came along and took us home.

## (29) Prepositions 2

Write the correct prepositions in the blanks.

1. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Miami at exactly six o'clock. (in)
2. They live \_\_\_\_\_ Washington Avenue.

3. He arrived \_\_\_\_\_ school at nine o'clock.
  4. They live across the street \_\_\_\_\_ us.
  5. He listens \_\_\_\_\_ the radio every night.
  6. We stayed \_\_\_\_\_ the Hotel Roma.it
  7. She refused to shake hands \_\_\_\_\_ him.
  8. They are going to New York \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
  9. The plane flew directly \_\_\_\_\_ our house.
  10. She placed her coat \_\_\_\_\_ top of mine.
  11. The teacher distributed the papers \_\_\_\_\_ the pupils.
  12. There is something wrong \_\_\_\_\_ this telephone.
  13. I spoke to him \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone last night.
  14. I'll call you back \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes.
  15. We waited for you \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
  - 16. I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.
  17. They weren't \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel last night.
  18. I am going to Bonnie's house \_\_\_\_\_ dinner
  19. He is going to ask her \_\_\_\_\_ a date.
  20. What are your plans \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
  21. Anne will tell you all \_\_\_\_\_ our plans.
  22. The man died \_\_\_\_\_ heart attack.
  23. What is the matter \_\_\_\_\_ John today?
  24. He should be more careful \_\_\_\_\_ his health
  25. She lives far \_\_\_\_\_ here.
- 30 vocabulary review 2

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

Select

1. A person who cannot hear is (blind, deaf, sick, busy). (deaf)

2. A person who can read is (smart, legible, literate, oral).
3. Which one of these words is not spelled correctly: exhausted, Febuary, Wednesday, participle, anecdote?
4. What is the superlative form of the adjective bad?
5. What is the superlative form of the adjective good?
6. Which of these verbs is in the past tense: see, go, did, take, bring?
7. Which of these auxiliary verbs do we use to form the future tense: do, did, have, will, can?
8. Which of these auxiliary verbs do we use to form the present perfect tense: do, did, will, have, can?
9. What is the corresponding noun form of the adjective dangerous?
10. What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun height?
11. Which of the following words rhymes with wrist: fast, least, this, missed?
12. Which letter in the words half, walk, and talk is silent (not pronounced)?
13. Which of these animals has a very long neck: tiger, wolf, zebra, giraffe?
14. To call up someone is to (admire, telephone, visit, study with him or her).
15. To call off something is to (tear, need, cancel, postpone) it.
16. Once in a while means (often, seldom, occasionally, luoda just once).
17. Which one of these verbs is an irregular verb: walk, refer, take, want, count?
18. Which one of these verbs is a regular verb: see, bring, know, do, pull?
19. The opposite of full is (big, open, narrow, empty)

## 31 General review 2

Select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. They came to class earlier (than, as) we. (than)
2. She asked me where (I lived, did I live).
3. There was, were) many students absent from class.
4. He is (a, an) athlete.
5. The last lesson was (a, an) easy one. oblet

6. (This. These books belong to my brother.
7. The boy (run, ran) from the room.
8. Olga was sick yesterday and (can, could) not come to class.
9. Does Ms. Eng (smoke, smokes) very much?
10. Listen! The stereo (plays, is playing).
11. He has lived in that same house (since, for) many years.
12. I (saw, have seen that movie last week.
13. When I arrived, they (ate, were eating).
14. Penny always (comes, is coming) to school by bus.
15. He sent (her, to her) a beautiful bouquet of flowers.
16. Look! Isn't that Carmen who (crosses, is crossing) the street?
17. It (rained, was raining) hard when I got up this morning. DHL EN 18. He (works, has worked) for that firm since January.
19. He doesn't know her, and I don't, (also, either).
20. She wants (us to wait, that we wait) for him. .
21. We (was, were) all late for the mecum.
22. He says that he has (saw, seen) that movie.
- 32) Have to: present tense

Must and have to express obligation or need. We use have to m than must.

You must study for this exam. You have to study for this exam. Harry must leave town on business. Harry has to leave town on business.

**Change the words in italics to the correct form of have to + verb.**

**have to prepare**

1. They must prepare their exercises more carefully. (*gave to prepare*)
2. She must go to Chicago tonight.
3. She must leave at once.
4. I must be there before four o'clock.

5. We must learn at least ten new words every day.
6. I must have more spending money.
7. Everyone must work eight hours a day.
8. He must go to the hospital to see his friend.
9. You must wait in the reception area.
10. I must go to the bank.
11. He must spend more time on his homework.
12. I must go to the dentist.
13. He must be in his office before nine o'clock.
14. We must leave before Hugh gets here.
15. You must write your exercises in ink.
16. Everyone must write a composition for tomorrow's lesson.
17. They must remain there all afternoon.
18. I must get there before three o'clock.
19. She must remain in bed for at least three weeks.
20. After that, she must visit the doctor every week.

### 33) Have to: past, future, and present perfect

Must has no past or future tenses. We use have to to express obligation or need in the past, future, or present perfect tenses.

I have to leave early tonight.

I had to leave early last night.

I'll have to leave early tomorrow.

I have had to leave early every day this week.

A. Change the following sentences to the past tense.

1. I have to write many letters. (had to write)
2. He has to leave for school at eight o'clock.
3. She has to work very hard.
4. They have to get up early every morning.
5. We have to walk to school.



6. I have to learn many new words every day.

7. I have to have more money.

B. Change the following sentences to the future tense.

1. He has to work very hard. (will have to work)

2. You have to return later.

3. We have to do this right away.

4. She has to be there before nine o'clock.

5. I have to buy the tickets first.

6. We have to wait at least an hour for him.

7. She has to make an appointment with him.

C. Change the following sentences to the present perfect tense.

1. We have to speak clearly. (have had to speak)

2. Peter has to learn to drive.

3. You have to go on a diet.

4. They have to return from their vacation early.

5. I have to take another flight.

6. Angela has to cook for twenty guests.

7. You have to buy new shoes.

34 ) Have to: negative form

**To form the negative with have to, place do not, does not, did not before have. The contracted forms don't, doesn't, didn't, and won't are normally used.**

I have to catch the seven-thirty train. I don't have to catch the seven thirty train.

Lisa will have to stay with you. Lisa won't have to stay with you.

They didn't have to help me. They had to help me.

Change the following sentences to the negative form. Use contractions.

1. She has to work late tonight. (doesn't have to work)

2. He had to leave early.

3. We have to study hard for our next exam.

4. I have to write that letter at once.
5. I had to wait a long time to see him.
6. She has to spend more time on her homework.
7. I have to return later.
8. He has to be at his office before eight o'clock.
9. They have to leave before Wednesday.
10. We had to walk to school.
11. You will have to send him a telegram.
12. You have to wait for me.
13. We had to pay the doctor for her services.
14. I had to go the bank. ant of
15. I have to cash his check today.
16. We will have to invite Mary to the party.
17. She has to take an exam in English.
18. He had to join the navy.
19. She has to leave for Mexico this week.
20. We have to write a composition every week.
21. We had to write a letter to the lawyer.
- 35 ) Have to: question form

**To form questions with have to, place do, does, did, or will before the subject.**

Sally has to play in a tennis match.      Does Sally have to play in a tennis match?

We will have to be ready early.      Will we have to be ready early?

Change the following sentences to the question form.

1. John has to stay home tonight.      (Does John have to stay)
2. He had to stay home last night, too.
3. The students have to learn many new words.
4. They will have to write a composition each week.

5. She had to wait for him for an hour.
6. You have to return later.
7. She had to go to the doctor.
8. She has to take another exam.
9. We had to invite Eric to the party.
10. He has to leave for Europe next week.
11. We will have to write our exercises in ink.
12. They have to arrive at school before nine o'clock.
13. Tom has to get up early every morning.
14. Sue has to help her mother.
15. She had to prepare the dinner.
16. She has to work very hard.
17. They had to stay home last night and study.
18. He has to go the hospital for an operation.
19. I have to sign my name at the bottom of the page.
20. We had to send him a telegram.
21. We have to save every cent possible.

### 36 ) Say, tell

Say is used in direct quotations.

Joseph said, "It's too early to leave for the theater." She said to me, "Your computer print-out is ready." Say is used for indirect quotations where the person to whom the word spoken is not mentioned.

Harvey said that he could not come tomorrow. Tell is used for indirect quotations when the person to whom the words are spoken is mentioned.

Harvey told me that he could not come tomorrow. Tell is used in the following expressions: to tell the truth, to tell a lie, to tell a story, to tell time, to tell a secret, to tell about something.

The word that, when used to introduce a subordinate clause as in these sentences, is often dropped in everyday speech. We may say "She said that she was busy" or "She said she was busy." Both forms are correct.

**Write the correct form of say or tell in the blanks.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ both of us (that) she was going to get married. (told)
2. Roger \_\_\_\_\_ (that) he was busy after class.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (that) he always ate lunch in the caf-il vorst eteria.
4. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (that) it was the truth.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ you (that) the car belonged to George.
6. Martin \_\_\_\_\_ him (that) the house was for sale.
7. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (that) she could teach me to paint.
8. Robert \_\_\_\_\_, "The book is from the library."
9. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me where Ms. Nomura's office is?
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (that) he understood Polish.
11. Dolores \_\_\_\_\_ (that) she felt ill.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher (that) I already knew how to type.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ me (that) Marc was in the hospital.
14. Annette \_\_\_\_\_ us (that) it was a good hotel.

37) Review: present perfect tense

I have worked	we have worked
you have worked	you have worked
he has worked	they have worked
she has worked	
it has worked	

**The present perfect tense is for an action that began in the past and is still continuing.**

She has owned her house since 1984. (She still owns it.)

We have known Bill for years. (We know him now.)

Remember that the simple past tense describes an action which happened at a definite time in the past.

We went there last year.

Write the simple past tense or present perfect tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. We live on 72nd Street, where we (live) for almost five years.  
(have lived)
  2. From 1975 to 1980, we (live) on 96th Street.
  3. Marie-France (begin) to study English as soon as she arrived in the United States.
  4. She (study) English continuously since then.
  5. Ricardo (study) French when he was in high school.
  6. The First World War (begin) in 1914 and ended in 1918.
  7. It (last) for four years.
  8. We (be) in California last winter.
  9. They (live) in California since 1974.
  10. My last car was a Chevrolet. I (have) it for four years.
  11. My present car is a Buick. I (have) it for two years.
  12. Sonia and I are good friends. In fact, we (be) good friends for more than ten years.
  13. We (become) friends when we were students in the university.
  14. Dr. Pavlik (be) our family doctor ever since we moved to this town.
- 38) Abbreviations wive

**Write the full form of the items which appear below.**

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. 6 oz. six ounces | 25. 4 ft.    |
| 2. 1 lb.            | 26. 96th St. |
| 3. 1 mi.            | 27. Ave.     |
| 4. 7 a.m.           | 28. Blvd.    |
| 5. 6 p.m.           | 29. Rd.      |
| 6. .6               | 30. Bldg.    |
| 7. $\frac{1}{2}$    | 31. Feb.     |

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 8. $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32. Aug.    |
| 9. 6%            | 33. Dec.    |
| 10. #5           | 34. sq. ft. |
| 11. 68°          | 35. 1st     |
| 12. AC           | 36. 3rd     |
| 13. DC           | 37. 7th     |
| 14. etc .        | 38. Thurs.  |
| 15. 1 gal.       | 39. Wed.    |
| 16. TV           | 40. NBC     |
| 17. C.O.D.       | 41. NY      |
| 18. qt.          | 42. CA      |
| 19. pt.          | 43. IL      |
| 20. yd.          | 44. WAN     |
| 21. in           | 45. CT      |
| 22. &            | 46. OH      |
| 23. Inc.         | 47. MI      |
| 24. 2 yrs.       | 48. TN      |

### (39) Present perfect continuous tense

The present perfect continuous tense is formed with have/has been and the present participle of the main verb.

I have been working	we have been working
you have been working	you have been working
he has been working	they have been working
she has been working	
it has been working	

The present perfect continuous tense is used to describe an action that began in the past and is continuing in the present.

We have been living here for eight years.

Bruce has been studying law since last year.

**Write the present perfect continuous tense of the verbs in parentheses.**

1. She (study) English for two years. (has been studying)
2. We (live) in this house since last March.
3. I (try) to reach you by phone for the last hour.
4. He (drive) that same old car for at least ten years.
5. She (feel) much better recently.
6. He (sit) on that bench for several hours.
7. Rose (work) on that same problem for several days.
8. They (talk) on the telephone for over an hour.
9. She naturally speaks English well because she (speak) it all her life.
10. He (work) in that same office ever since I first met him.
11. Ms. Russo (teach) school for many years.
12. They (go) together for almost a year.
13. I (wait) here for you for almost an hour.
14. It (rain) all day long.
15. You (whistle) that same tune for the last hour.
16. She (study) music since she was a child.
17. She (wear) that same hat for more than a year.
18. They (work) there for a long time.
19. We (plan) this trip for many months.

**(40 ) Since, for, ago**

For shows the length of time of the action in the present, past, and future tenses.

We have lived here for six years. She'll stay in Europe for a year. Since tells

when the action began.

They have lived here since 1978.

Ago refers to how much time back in the past something happened.

My ancestors arrived in this country 175 years ago.

Write since, for, or ago in the blanks.

1. I met him on the street about two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ ago\_\_\_\_\_
2. He has been studying English \_\_\_\_\_ last January
3. She has been studying English \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
4. I visited them in Miami about six months \_\_\_\_\_ ago what
5. He stayed with us \_\_\_\_\_ about six months.
6. Clara has lived in that same house \_\_\_\_\_ many years.
7. They have lived there \_\_\_\_\_ 1984.
8. She has never been the same \_\_\_\_\_ he went away.
9. He has been sick \_\_\_\_\_ several days.
10. She has been sick \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
11. How long \_\_\_\_\_ did the accident happen?
12. I haven't seen Chris \_\_\_\_\_ last Christmas.
13. We talked \_\_\_\_\_ about two hours.
14. She has been in the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ July.
15. He left for Chicago three days \_\_\_\_\_
16. I haven't talked with her \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
17. I talked with her \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes yesterday.
18. Mr. Pelli has been teaching English ever \_\_\_\_\_ he returned to the United States.
19. She first began to teach English about three years de\_\_\_\_\_
20. She has been teaching English \_\_\_\_\_ many years.

### **(41) Past perfect tense**



To form the past perfect tense, use had and the past participle of the main verb.

I had finished                      we had finished  
you had finished    you had finished  
he had finished                      they had finished  
it had finished

The past perfect tense is used to tell about an action which began and ended in the past before another past action. It is used with the past tense, either stated or implied.

By the time you arrived, they had already left.

It had burned down before the first fire trucks arrived.

Write the past perfect tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. He told me that he (visit) Miami several times.                      (had visited)
2. I thought it was the stranger who (steal) the money.
3. I saw that we (take) the wrong road.
4. She said that she (have) her lunch.
5. I thought he (find) his keys.
6. I told him that I (see) the movie.
7. When we arrived, they already (leave).
8. I visited many of the places where I (play) as a boy.
9. We got there just ten minutes after he (leave).
10. She (live) there two years when the war began..
11. He said that he (look) everywhere for it.
12. She told us that she already (take) the money to the bank.
13. I was sure that he (have) the same trouble before.
14. The police said that they (receive) several similar re-ports the same evening.
15. What did he say he (do) with the money?
16. He said that he (put) it back where he had found it.
17. By the time we got there, all the other guests (leave).
18. We saw, as soon as we arrived home, that someone (break) into the house.

42) Review: negative form 4

does not know

Change the following sentences to the negative form.

1. He knows English well. (does not know)
2. She left yesterday for California.
3. Anne is a very good student.
4. I wanted to take a walk.
5. He has studied English for many years.
6. He told her all about his plans.
7. They will return on Wednesday.
8. He is having his lunch now.
9. They have left for the station.
10. She can speak French well.
11. You must tell him about it.
12. They are going to the movies with us.
13. It is a beautiful day.
14. It was a very pleasant day.
15. She has worked in that office for many years.
16. They have been living there for a long time.
17. She has to work tonight.
18. She had to go to the hospital to see a friend.
19. He came to the lesson yesterday.
20. They are making good progress in their studies.
21. He told me to wait for him.
22. She prepares her lessons carefully.
23. They were playing tennis at the time.
24. Julia has finished that work.

**(43 ) Review: question form 4**

Change the following sentences to the question form.

1. She works on the tenth floor. (Does she work)
2. He gave her the message.
3. She is a good friend of hers.
4. We are going to the movies tonight.
5. They will return home on Wednesday.
6. He left his keys at home.
7. Marcia can swim very well.
8. She is going to study French next year.
9. He has read that novel before.
10. She has been studying English for many years.
11. She is very eager to learn English well.
12. We have to have more practice in conversation. practice in conversation.
13. Robert had to leave for New York yesterday.
14. He will return in a few days.
15. They were having lunch at the time.
16. They built that bridge last year.
17. They will deliver the merchandise tomorrow.
18. She was here at three o'clock.
19. It is almost three o'clock.
20. The wind is blowing very hard.
21. There were many people in the park.
22. The child cut herself badly.
23. The boy ran between the two cars.
24. The doorbell is ringing now.

### (44) Prepositions 3

Write the correct prepositions or particles in the blanks.

1. The exercise was too difficult \_\_\_\_\_ him to do.
2. It was kind \_\_\_\_\_ you do that for her.
3. She is worried \_\_\_\_\_ her husband's health.
4. They are putting \_\_\_\_\_ several new buildings in that block.
5. The bus doesn't stop \_\_\_\_\_ this corner.
6. Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ Sally's new baby?
7. Nora wants to go \_\_\_\_\_ a diet.
8. What are they laughing \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. What was he talking \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. He has been studying English \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
11. She has worked in that office \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
12. We hung the pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the fireplace.
13. The temperature dropped from ten degrees above zero to ten degrees \_\_\_\_\_ zero.
14. Why don't you sit \_\_\_\_\_ a more comfortable chair?
15. That building seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ fire .
16. The elevator is not running today. It is \_\_\_\_\_ of order.
17. What is the matter \_\_\_\_\_ him?
18. I make many mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ spelling.
19. I see Josie in the cafeteria \_\_\_\_\_ time to time
20. I will get \_\_\_\_\_ touch with you next week
21. He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ class twice last week
22. She was absent \_\_\_\_\_ class twice last week.
23. He came to school \_\_\_\_\_ spite of the fact that he was not feeling well.

24. This book belongs \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy.

### **(45) Vocabulary review 3**

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. The opposite of sharp is (new, funny, dull, necessary). (dull)
2. I'd rather go means that I (want to, prefer to, had better, on seldom) go. 3. Which of these words is not spelled correctly: breakfast, secretary, committee, entrence?
4. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb to agree?
5. What is the corresponding verb form of the noun explosion?
6. Which one of these verbs has the same form in the past tense as in the present tense: go, walk, take, put, see?
7. Which of these is a past participle: find, thank, saw, been, went?
8. We pronounce the word comb to rhyme with (come, sum, tomb, home). 9. We pronounce the word axe to rhyme with (fix, fast, lacks, first).
10. If a man does something by himself, he does it (well, hurriedly, to himself, alone).
11. A synonym for besides is (alongside, near, in addition to, close).
12. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb to advise?
13. The opposite of frequently is (often, new, seldom, now).
14. Lately means (often, very soon, recently, later).
15. I'm kidding means I'm (smiling, joking, crying, laugh)
16. Which letter in the word answer is silent (not pronounced)?
17. Which letter in the word listen is silent (not pronounced)?

### **46) Vocabulary review:**

mistakes of fact 1

The items in boldface are mistakes. Change them to make the facts correct and write your answers in the blanks.

1. There are thirteen months in a year. (twelve)
2. The capital of the United States is Philadelphia.
3. Ten divided by two is four.
4. We pronounce the word talked as a word of two syllables.
5. Tigers and lions are domestic animals.
6. We use the indefinite article an before words which begin with a consonant.
7. We accent the word television on the fourth syllable.
8. We call those verbs which form their past tense by adding ed to the present tense irregular verbs.
9. The next to the last month of the year is October.
10. The sun always sets in the east.
11. There are four pints in a quart.
12. There are eighteen ounces in a pound.
13. In the United States, we always celebrate Thanksgiving Day on a Tuesday.
14. Canada lies east of the United States.
15. The auxiliary verb which we use in English to form the present perfect tense is will.
16. The coldest season of the year in the United States is autumn.
17. There are fifty-six weeks in a year.
18. The verb take is the kind of verb called regular .
19. The past participle of take is took
20. The English alphabet has twenty-four letters.
21. On a watch or clock, the minute hand is shorter than the hour hand.
22. Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States during the Revolutionary War.

### **47) General review 3**

Select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. Maria has worked in that office (for, since) many years. (for)

2. Tony said that he (saw, had seen) that movie.
3. When we arrived, Alice (read, was reading) the news paper.
4. This book is mine, and that one is (your, yours).
5. We (must, had to) go to the hospital last night to see a friend who is sick.
6. We (haven't to, don't have to) work tomorrow because it is a holiday.
7. We (have been, were) in California for two months last data winter.
8. I saw that we (take, were taking) the wrong road. gaud
9. I said that we needed, were needing) a map.
10. What time did you (leave, left) home this morning?
11. Hurry! The bus (comes, is coming).
12. They (have, are having) their dinner now.
13. The teacher explained (us, to us) the meaning of the word.
14. Rita wants (me to go, that I go) to the movies with her.
15. He gave (me, to me) all the money he had.
16. The wind (is blowing, blows) very hard during the month of March.
17. I didn't hear (someone, anyone) in the next room.
18. We (went, have gone) to the movies last night.
19. We (are, have been) friends for many years.
20. Julio (said, told) that he could not come to the lesson.
21. Listen! The birds (sing, are singing). again
22. He is (a, an) old friend of hers.

48) Review: contractions

To be

I'm	we're
you're	you're
he's	they're
she's	it`s

Certain auxiliaries are also commonly used in the contracted form: I'll (I will), I've (I have), you've (you have), she'd (she had), etc.

Remember that we usually use the contracted form with negatives and auxiliary verbs.

isn't, wasn't, won't, can't, don't, didn't, haven't, etc. )

Change the words in italics to the contracted form

1. I am very busy today. (I'm)
2. You are a good friend of his.
3. She is going to the movies with us.
4. It is raining.
5. She is the best student in the class.
6. We are very old friends.
7. They are having their lunch now.
8. There is someone in the next room.
9. You are here too early
10. I will meet you at six o'clock
11. You will be late if you don't hurry.
12. She will return next week.
13. We will be back at five o'clock.
14. I do not know her well.
15. He does not speak English.
16. They did not come to the meeting last night,)
17. I will not be able to meet you tomorrow.
18. Nancy will not return until Wednesday.
19. They are not going to the movies with us.
20. I have not seen that movie.

#### 49) Expressions of purpose

Use in order to or to followed by the simple form of the verb to express purpose. The short form (to) is more common in everyday conversation.

We went to the hospital in order to see our friend.

We went to the hospital to see our friend.



For is used before nouns to express purpose.

I went to the store for some ice cream.

She's shopping for a new stereo.

Use to or for to complete the following sentences.

1. She went to town \_\_\_\_\_ buy some gas.
2. She has gone to the corner store \_\_\_\_\_ some vegetables.
3. He went to the bank \_\_\_\_\_ some money.
4. He went to the bank \_\_\_\_\_ get some money.
5. He is going to go to Florida \_\_\_\_\_ his health.
6. Barbara came \_\_\_\_\_ the books that you promised to de to lend her. 7. I have to go to the post office \_\_\_\_\_ mail a letter.
8. He first came to this country \_\_\_\_\_ visit his rel-atives.
9. I'll stop at the theater \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets that you bought.
10. I'll stop at the theater \_\_\_\_\_ pick up the tickets will that you bought.
11. We are going to the airport \_\_\_\_\_ meet some new friends.
12. Martha is coming to our house tonight \_\_\_\_\_ din-ner.
13. He is coming to the United States just \_\_\_\_\_ study English.
14. Some friends came \_\_\_\_\_ more visit us last night.
15. He often waits after class just \_\_\_\_\_ talk with teacher.
16. she went to the florist`s \_\_\_\_\_ buy some flowers

Review: indirect object position

If the indirect object follows the direct object, the preposition to or for used. If the indirect object precedes the direct object, we do not use preposition.

He handed the phone to me.                      He handed me the phone.

I bought a new tennis racquet for Ruth.                      I bought Ruth a new tennis racquet.

Some verbs that function this way are give, send, bring, tell, write, and buy.

Change the following sentences so that the indirect object comes before the direct object. Write only the main verb and the indirect object in the spaces provided.

1. He gave the money to her. (gave her)
2. I gave the tickets to Antonia.
3. I sent some money to him for his birthday.
4. Don't show these things to Rudy.
5. She paid the money to the landlord.
6. He sold the books to his friend.
7. I took the flowers to her.
8. She brought a box of candy to me.
9. He bought a new car for his wife.
10. She brought many presents to us from abroad.
11. I will write a letter to you next week.
12. She gave the money to her father to put in the bank.
13. We sent some flowers to Ms. Pappas.
14. I told the whole story to Sharon.
15. He gave a piece of the candy to each of us.
16. He lent a large sum of money to his brother.
17. Please hand those plates to me.
18. She sent a postcard to each of them.
19. The teacher gave a good mark to Mike.
20. They will send the merchandise to us next week.
21. He lent his car to us for the afternoon.
22. She may bring a present for me from Bali.

### 51) Review: irregular verbs, past participle

Study and memorize the following list of irregular verbs. This list shows many of the verbs that end in an n sound in the past participle form.

bite	bit	bitten	eat	ate	eaten	blow	blew	blown		
fall	fell	fallen	break	broke	broken	fly	flew	flown	choose	chose
	chosen		freeze	froze	frozen					

do did done get got draw drew drawn  
give gave given drive drove driven  
go went gone gotten

Write the correct form of the verbs in the sentences below.

1. Yesterday the wind (blow) down the tree in front of our house. (blew)
2. All the birds have (fly) south for the winter.
3. He told us that he had (drive) the car more than a hundred thousand miles.
4. Last night thieves (break) into our neighbor's home.
5. It is the third time that someone has (break) into her 2 home.
6. While he was skating in the park yesterday, Alex (fall) and hurt himself.
7. He has (fall) many times before but never hurt himself.
8. We (do) some exercises similar to these last week.
9. I went to the bank this morning and (draw) out all my money.
10. Someone told me that Alice has go back to California
11. We (eat) lunch in the school cafeteria yesterday.
12. It was so cold last winter in Europe that more than a hundred people (freeze) to death.
13. I met Tom yesterday and (give) him the money that I owed him.
14. At the meeting last night, we (choose) Nina as the new president of our club.
15. That dog has (bite) several people.
16. Have you (do) your homework yet?

## 52) Future tense with going to

In addition to will + the simple form of the verb to express the future we form the future tense with the appropriate form of to be going the simple form of the verb. The contracted forms are normally used.

I am going to see (I'm going to see) we are going to see  
you are going to see (you're going to see) (we're going to see)

he is going to see (he's going to see)	you are going to see
she is going to see (she's going to see)	(you're going to see)
it is going to see (it's going to see)	they are going to see
	(they're going to see)

We generally shorten such sentences as "He is going to go to Mexico on his vacation" to "He is going to Mexico on his vacation."

Write the correct form of to be going to and the simple form of the verb. Use the long form of to be going to go.

1. He (wait) for us after the lesson. (is going to wait)
2. Michel (teach) me how to swim.
3. Hurry! We (be) late for the lesson.
4. She (meet) us after the theater.
5. We (stay) home and watch television tonight.
6. He (go) to Mexico on his vacation.
7. She (take) engineering in college.
8. We (go) to the beach us afternoon.
9. The paper says that it (rain) tomorrow.
10. We (eat) out tonight.
11. Martin (have) dinner with us.
12. After dinner we (go) to the theater.
13. She (get) married in June.
14. They (spend) their honeymoon in Bermuda
15. Tom (ask) Juanita for a date.
16. You (be) late for class if you don't hurry.
17. We (go) to the movies tonight.
18. They (fly) to Rangoon. 19. He (study) English by himself.

### 53) Going to: past tense

The past form of going to indicates an action that was planned but did not happen. To form the past tense, use the correct past tense form of to be going to and the simple form of the verb.

I was going to move	we were going to move
you were going to move	you were going to move
he was going to move	they were going to move
she was going to move	
it was going to move	

We generally shorten such sentences as "I was going to go shopping this afternoon" to "I was going shopping this afternoon."

Write the correct form of the past tense of to be going to and the simple form of the verb. Use the long form of to be going to go.

1. We (play) bridge last night, but our guests never binda arrived. (were going to play)
2. I (go) shopping this afternoon, but I had too much work to do at home.
3. She (study) abroad last year but finally changed her plans.
4. We (go) to the beach yesterday, but it rained too hard.
5. I (call) you last night, but I was too busy.
6. He (see) a doctor about the pain in his back, but mida suddenly the pain disappeared.
7. We (buy) a new television set but decided to wait until next year.
8. They (visit) us last night but later changed their plans.
9. He always said that he (be) a doctor when he grew went into business. Tad up, but he finally went into business.
10. We (eat) out last night, but the weather was too bad.
11. I (send) him a telegram but later decided to o re phone.
12. She (lend) me the money, but her husband was opposed to it.
13. He (let) me know when he arrived, but he failed to do so.

#### 54) Sequence of tenses

When the main verb of the sentence is in the past tense, all dependent yes are

generally in the past tense, too.

Jerry says he will come to the party. Jerry said he would come to party.  
party. party.

I know this test will be difficult. I knew this test would be difficult Note the irregular past tense form of the following auxiliary verbs:

will would

can could

may might

have had

Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.

1. Sarah said that she (will, would) be late for the lesson. (would)
2. I thought it (is, was) going to rain.
3. He didn't think he (can, could) go with us.
4. The newspaper said that the weather today (will, would) be cold.
5. He said that his first name is, was) Robert.
6. I asked him where he (lives, lived).
7. She said her name (is, was) Brigitte.
8. I asked him whether he (likes, liked) New Delhi.
9. The man told me that he (lives, lived) in Mexico.
10. He also said that he (can, could) speak Spanish well.
11. I thought I (will, would) be late for the lesson.
12. She said she (may, might) go with us to the movies tonight.
13. I didn't know what his last name (is, was).
14. She told me she has lost, had lost) her pocketbook.
15. She explained to me what the word (means, meant).
16. I asked the boy how old he is, was).
17. He told me that he (will, would) help me with the work.
18. I thought I (may, might) be too late to see her.
19. I saw at once that he is, was) a serious student.
20. I asked him what time it is, was)

## 55) Pronunciation of s

The letter s is pronounced s in words such as pass, this, see, and ask letter s is

pronounced z in words such as his, does, rose, and goes.

Practice listening to and pronouncing the different s sounds. Write of or show how the letter is pronounced.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. easy    | 23. this   |
| 2. pass    | 24. these  |
| 3. mouse   | 25. those  |
| 4. bus     | 26. kiss   |
| 5. news    | 27. his    |
| 6. raise   | 28. goes   |
| 7. seat    | 29. some   |
| 8. does    | 30. first  |
| 9. comes   | 31. Cousin |
| 10. eats   | 32. TRIES  |
| 11. rose   | 33. brings |
| 12. class  | 34. likes  |
| 13. bus    | 35. puts   |
| 14. peas   | 36. dogs   |
| 15. tennis | 37. cats   |
| 16. knows  | 38. was    |
| 17. nose   | 39. case   |
| 18. books  | 40. movies |
| 19. eyes   | 41. plays  |
| 20. pens   | 42. tries  |
| 21. dress  | 43. cost   |
| 22. closed | 44. is     |

## **56) Pronunciation of ed in regular verbs**

The final ed in the past tense of regular verbs takes two different pronunciations:

a. When ed is added to a verb ending in an unvoiced consonant (p, t,k, s, etc.), the

final d is pronounced t.

b. When ed is added to a verb ending in a voiced consonant (b, d, v, g, z, I, etc.) or in a vowel sound, the final d is pronounced d.

Write t or d to show the pronunciation of the ed in each word.

- |             |   |              |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1. lived    | d | 22. boiled   |
| 2. picked   | t | 23. finished |
| 3. jumped   |   | 24. burned   |
| 4. placed   |   | 25. filled   |
| 5. hurried  |   | 26. passed   |
| 6. rushed   |   | 27. excused  |
| 7. smoked   |   | 28. mailed   |
| 8. killed   |   | 29. slipped  |
| 9. looked   |   | 30. liked    |
| 10. dropped |   | 31. used     |
| 11. turned  |   | 32. changed  |
| 12. crossed |   | 33. worked   |
| 13. entered |   | 34. studied  |
| 14. stopped |   | 35. talked   |
| 15. earned  |   | 36. spelled  |
| 16. knocked |   | 37. thanked  |
| 17. saved   |   | 38. washed   |
| 18. played  |   | 39. poured   |
| 19. wished  |   | 40. walked   |
| 20. showed  |   | 41. pulled   |
| 21. closed  |   | 42. tried    |

## 57) To get



## Idiomatic Meanings:

To get (someplace) means "to arrive."

I got home late last night.              Her flight gets here at ten P.M.

To get means "to buy."

He got a new suit on sale. We're getting a word processor for the office.

To get, with various adjectives, means "to become."

Gabriela got angry when you said that.              I always get hungry at this time of day.

To get is used in many idiomatic expressions, for example, to get up, to get on, to get in, to get over.

In the following sentences, substitute the proper phrase with a form of to get for the words in italics.

1. He became angry with us because we left so early.              (got angry)
2. I didn't arrive home until almost eight o'clock.
3. He entered the elevator as soon as the door opened.
4. How long will it take you to prepare for the party?
5. The plane arrives in Washington about noon.
6. She always boards the bus at this corner.
7. She always leaves the bus at 79th Street.
8. I become very tired if I have to walk too far.
9. Helen became excited when she heard the good news.
10. It took her several months to recover from the death of her friend.
11. John entered the automobile first, and then I followed him.
12. I usually arrive at my office at about nine o'clock.
13. I seldom reach home before seven o'clock.
14. Mr. Smith drank so much wine that I thought he was going to become drunk.
15. They plan to marry in June.
16. I always become nervous before an examination.

## 58) Silent letters

For each of the words below, write the consonant that is written but not pronounced.

1. knife (K)
2. answer (W)
3. handsome
4. Christmas
5. island
6. doubt
7. knee
8. wrestle
9. honest
10. often
11. knew
12. sign
13. dumb
14. match
15. walk
16. could
17. talk
18. knock
19. know
20. Wednesday
21. pneumonia
22. climb
23. should
24. aisle
25. whole
26. write
27. Fasten
28. castle
29. hymn
30. scissors
31. lamb
32. gnaw
33. limb
34. wrong
35. wrist
36. listen
37. sword
38. comb
39. knot
40. kneel
41. czar
42. half
43. ghost
44. whistle
45. scent
46. calf
47. ledge
48. hour
49. scene
50. thumb

### **59) Vocabulary review:**

mistakes of fact 2

items in boldface are mistakes. Change them to make the facts correct, and write your answers in the blanks.

1. There are fifty-six weeks in a year. (fifty-two)
2. The opposite of thick is narrow.
3. To board a train is to get off it.
4. Grass is generally red in color.
5. The word sleepy is a noun.
6. December is the tenth month of the year.
7. The opposite of loose is find.
8. The opposite of safe is careless.
9. In the word wrist the letter r is silent (not pronounced).
10. A triangle is a geometrical figure having four sides.
11. To call on someone is to telephone him or her.
12. The Pacific Ocean lies east of the United States.
13. The sun always rises in the west.
14. Grapes grow on trees.
15. We always buy and sell eggs by the pound
16. The term of office of the president of the United States is six years.
17. There are thirty-nine inches in a yard.
18. Mr. is a title for a married or unmarried woman.
19. A common English proverb is "A stitch in time saves eight."
20. Columbus discovered America in 1482.
21. The past participle of the verb to be is was.
22. The past participle of the verb to see is saw.

## 62) General review 4

Select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. They (was, were) both sitting in the park when I saw them. (were)
2. When I met him, he already (has had, had had) his lunch.
3. Ali (saved, has saved) \$500 since January.
4. Last night, while we (went, were going) to the movies, we met some old friends.
5. Nina (went, has gone) to the dance last night with Sal.
6. With (who, whom) did you go to the movies last night?
7. Orchids, (who, which are very beautiful, are difficult to grow).
8. She asked (me to wait, that I wait) for her.
9. He (said, told) that he would be back at six o'clock.
10. She said her last name is, was) Castro.
11. He said that he (will, would) wait for us after the lesson.
12. Ruth sat (between, among) Sachiko and Stephanie.
13. Liz always (sits, is sitting) at this desk.
14. Look! It (begins, is beginning) to snow.
15. (Not, No) one student from our group attended the meeting.
16. He asked me what (was my name, my name was).
17. She spends (much, many time on her English).
18. He has always been a good friend of (her, hers).
19. Yesterday I met an old classmate of me, my, mine).
20. He (said, told) us that he would meet us at noon.
21. Chris was sick yesterday and (can, could not come to class).
22. When I got there, they (were having, had) dinner.

## 63) Passive voice 1

In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb. Form the passive voice by using the appropriate form of to be and the past participle of the main verb.

### Active Voice

He repairs my shoes.

He repaired my shoes.

He will repair my shoes.

He has repaired my shoes.

### Passive Voice

My shoes are repaired by him.

My shoes were repaired by him.

My shoes will be repaired by him.

My shoes have been repaired by him.

Change the following sentences from the active to the passive voice. Write complete sentences. Put all adverbial expressions at the end of the sentence.

1. Mr. Dodd teaches this class.                      This class is taught by Mr. Dodd.
2. She writes many newspaper articles.
3. The maid cleans the room every day.
4. Everyone hears their quarrels.
5. The letter carrier delivers the mail.
6. The secretary writes all the letters.
7. Everyone enjoys her speeches.
8. They sell the magazine everywhere.
9. She corrects our exercises at home.
10. Joe prepares dinner every night.
11. They deliver the mail at ten o'clock.
12. A messenger brings urgent information.
13. They sign the papers in ink.
14. She brought presents from Hong Kong.
15. The teacher corrects our compositions.
16. They print the books in Boston.
17. He cuts the grass once a week.
18. They send the letters by air mail.
19. The lawyer prepares the contracts.
20. The foundation provides the money.

## 64) Passive voice 2

The passive voice in the past perfect tense is formed in the following way:

Akira Kurosawa had directed the movie.

The movie had been directed by Akira Kurosawa.

Change the following sentences from the active to the passive voice complete sentences. Put all adverbial expressions at the end of the sentence

1. Mr. Sato taught the class yes – terday.      The class was taught by Mr. Sato yesterday.
2. Someone took the money.
3. The letter carrier had delivered b the mail.
4. He has signed the letters.
5. She has written many books.
6. Marianne paid the bills by check.
7. They will finish the work to- to nova morrow.
8. He had finished the work in time.
9. They have planned the party.
10. Native Americans grew corn in Mexico.
11. He has designed several buildings.
12. He had signed the contract previously.
13. She broke the plate while she was washing it.
14. Julia saw the accident on her way home from work.
15. They had bought the tickets.
16. They have found the child at last.
17. Sonia planted the trees.
18. They prepared the dinner.
19. She will send it immediately.
20. He used the key to open the door.

**( 66 ) Passive voice: negative form**

Form negatives in the passive voice by placing not after the auxiliary verb. We generally use the contracted forms.

The book was not written (wasn't written) by Ian Fleming.

The film will not be shown (won't be shown) until next week.

Change the following sentences to the negative form. Write the complete verb in the blanks.

1. The book was published in France. was not published
2. The books will be delivered on Wednesday.
3. These letters must be signed in pencil.
4. The thief was shot by a police officer.
5. This class is taught by Ellen Marks.
6. The package was wrapped very neatly.
7. The house was struck by lightning.
8. The mail has been delivered.
9. The war was followed by a serious economic depression.
10. The screams were heard by everyone.
11. This room can be used for our lesson.
12. The book was printed in Mexico.
13. The letters were sent by regular mail.
14. The merchandise will be delivered tomorrow.
15. The bill can be sent after the first of the month.
16. The money was taken by one of the visitors.
17. We were disappointed by the music.
18. The report will be prepared by Joe Trumbull.
19. All the work has been finished.
20. The house had been decorated by a New York firm.

### 67) Passive voice: question form

From questions in the passive voice by placing the auxiliary verb before the subject.

Will that film be shown on TV this year?

Was the best actor award won by Robert De Niro?

Change the following sentences to the question form. Write the subject and the complete verb in the blanks.

1. The man was shot by a police officer. (Was the man shot)
2. The thief was captured by the police.
3. The lecture will be attended by many important peo
4. The dinner has been served by the host.
5. We are invited to David's party.
6. The work will be done by a Santa Fe firm.
7. The city was destroyed by fire.
8. These letters must be signed at once.
9. America was discovered in 1492.
10. The house has been struck by lightning.
11. The tree was blown down by the wind.
12. They were arrested by the police.
13. The book will be published next month.
14. This work must be finished today.
15. The mail is delivered at exactly nine o'clock.
16. The letters are written by Connie.
17. The car was destroyed in the accident.
18. Their engagement will be married in New York.
20. The meeting was held in paris .
21. It was attended by all the foreign ministers.
22. All these books can be borrowed from the library.



## 68 ) Review: articles

Write the definite or indefinite article in the blanks. If no article is necessary, leave blank.

1. They say that \_\_\_\_\_ climate of Mexico is very pleasant.
2. I bought my new suit at \_\_\_\_\_ Macy's.
3. I have such \_\_\_\_\_ headache that I can hardly see.
4. How do you like that kind of \_\_\_\_\_ weather?
5. I enjoy walking along \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean Avenue.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Bank Street pier is popular on weekends.
7. May I have a glass of \_\_\_\_\_ cold water?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ water in this glass is not cold.
9. This is one of \_\_\_\_\_ longest rivers in the world.
10. Susan is \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.
11. I will meet you in front of \_\_\_\_\_ Grand Central Station.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ United States sent three astronauts to the moon in 1969.
13. Have you ever visited \_\_\_\_\_ England?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ English fought bravely in World War II.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ English language is not difficult to learn.
16. It was so hot \_\_\_\_\_ day that we had to stop work.
17. It was such \_\_\_\_\_ hot day that we had to stop work.
18. We walked along Fifth Avenue as far as \_\_\_\_\_ Central Park.
19. In general, it takes several years to learn \_\_\_\_\_ foreign language.
20. He is \_\_\_\_\_ Frenchman
21. This is \_\_\_\_\_ Dominique's book.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Dominican Republic lies east of Cuba.
23. We took a trip around \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ President Grey had a serious heart attack.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ president will speak on TV tonight.

### 69 ) Review: irregular verbs 1

Study and memorize the list of irregular verbs below. Note that they terminate in an n sound in the past participle form.

Grow	grew	grown	speak	spoke	spoken	
Hide	hid	hidden	steal	take	stole	
Know	knew	known	take	took	taken	
Lie	lay	lain	tear	rode	ridden	
See	saw	seen	wear	wore	worn	
shake	shook	shaken	write	wrote	written	

Write the correct form of the verb in the sentences below.

1. Someone broke into our house last night and (steal) our new television set. stole
2. Look! You have (tear) your coat.
3. The dog has always (lie) in that position.
4. I have (know) Franco for many years.
5. After Michael introduced us, we (shake) hands.
6. Michel (speak) to me about that matter yesterday.
7. The child has (grow) more than six inches in the last year.
8. Pedro got angry and (throw) the book on the table.
9. The child ran and (hide) behind a tree.
10. She has (wear) that hat every day for months.
11. Last night I stayed at home and (write) several letters.
12. Carlos (take) Monique to the dance last night.
13. I haven't (ride) in Sachiko's new car yet.
14. He was born in Mexico but (grow) up in California.
15. I haven't (see) Nina in several weeks.
16. Clara (tear) up the letter and then threw it away.
17. Grace and Jane have not (speak) to each other for several months.

18. Paul (know) Spain well because he had been there many times before.
19. I believe he has (known) about it for a long time.
20. Giselle (wore) a nice ski outfit yesterday.

## 70) Vocabulary review: opposites 2

Write the opposites of the following words.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. loser (winner ) | 26. sweet     |
| 2. strong          | 27. tall      |
| 3. everyone        | 28. useless   |
| 4. alive           | 29. increase  |
| 5. falsetto        | 30. follow    |
| 6. polite          | 31. parent    |
| 7. careful         | 32. front     |
| 8. stop            | 33. raise     |
| 9. remember        | 34. tragedy   |
| 10. wrong          | 35. same      |
| 11. early          | 36. east      |
| 12. never          | 37. rise      |
| 13. slow           | 38. depart    |
| 14. effect         | 39. lost      |
| 15. smooth         | 40. domestic  |
| 16. loosen         | 41. presence  |
| 17. wholesale      | 42. temporary |
| 18. brave          | 43. victory   |
| 19. sell           | 44. private   |
| 20. quiet          | 45. enemy     |
| 21. dry            | 46. lenda     |

22. tight

47. subtract

23. forward

48. guilty

24. complicated

49. common

25. empty

50. winter

### **71) Review: adjectives and adverbs, comparative form**

The comparative form of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs adds er :cold-colder  
fast-faster

The comparative form of adjectives and adverbs of more than one syllable usually uses more. However, two-syllable adjectives that end in y or ow add er . the y is changed to i before the er is added. expensive-more expensive needy-needy-needier rapidly-more rapidly

Remember the irregular forms of the following adjectives and adverbs:

good-better well-better

bad-worse badly-worse

Write the comparative form of the following adjectives and adverbs + than.

1. Tokyo is (big) Chicago. bigger than
2. Carmen is (intelligent) her sister.
3. He arrived (early) we expected.
4. This book is (interesting) that one.
5. The Amazon River is much (wide) the Orinoco River.
6. This exercise is (easy) the last one.
7. She sings (beautiful) her sister.
8. She drives even (fast) her father.
9. He returned (soon) we expected.
10. Some people speak English (clear) others.
11. He goes there (often) I.
12. Your pronunciation is (good) Clara's.

13. The weather today is (cold) it was yesterday.
14. She is (busy) she has ever been before.
15. Diego works (hard) the other student.
16. She prepares her lessons (careful) they.
17. They go to the movies (often) we.
18. I got up this morning (early) usual.
19. Oranges are (sweet) lemons.
20. Prices are (high) they have ever been.

## 72) As...as

As ... as expresses equality. The phrase may be used with both adjectives and adverbs

Lisa is as tall as Doug.

Martin can run as fast as you can.

I left the office as soon as I could.

Supply the phrase as ... as, and change adjectives to their corresponding adverb form where necessary.

1. Tomiko is (tall) her brother. as tall as
2. This book was (expensive) that one.
3. Mario is not (old) I.
4. She can speak English (good) the teacher.
5. Amanda can't swim (fast) I.
6. I will be there (soon) possible.
- 7 I did (good) I could on the examination.
8. The boy ran home (fast) his legs could carry him.
9. Telephone me (soon) you get home.
10. I don't think it is (cold) it was yesterday.
11. He came to the office (quick) he could.

12. She can do the work (easy) I.
13. I am not (tired) I was yesterday.
14. She doesn't work (hard) the other students.
15. your pronunciation is certainly (good) mine.
16. We go to the movies (often) we can.
17. Naturally, I cannot speak English (rapid) the teacher.
18. I do my homework (careful) I can.
19. She plays the piano (beautiful) anyone I have ever heard.
20. He is almost (rich) the queen.
21. She visits us (often) she can.
22. I telephoned you (soon) I could.

### 73) Review: some-any / someone anyone

Use some in affirmative sentences. Use any in negative sentences.

We took some money with Us. We didn't have any money with us.

Use someone, somebody, something, somewhere in affirmative sentences. none, anybody, anything, anywhere in negative sentences. I saw someone standing in the shadows. The witness said she hadn't

seen anything

Choose the correct form, and write it in the blanks.

1. He doesn't have (some, any) friends there. (Any)
2. The police found him (somewhere, anywhere) in Central Park.
3. I didn't see (someone, anyone) in Ms. Stein's office.
4. I didn't have (some, any) time to prepare my homework last night.
5. Irene has (some, any) very pretty Persian carpets.
6. Don't tell (someone, anyone) about this.
7. Rita didn't say something, anything) to me about it.
8. I gave the old man (some, any) money.

9. He met her (somewhere, anywhere) in Europe.
10. I didn't have (some, any) money with me at the time.
11. My aunt didn't send me (something, anything) for my name birthday. 12. I hear (someone, anyone) in the next room.
13. Juan said that he hadn't seen (someone, anyone) in the room.
14. There are (some, any) people waiting to see you.
15. The police refuse to let (someone, anyone) see the pris-oner.
16. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia don't have (some, any) children.
17. We didn't see (someone, anyone) we knew at the con-cert.
10. I lost my purse (somewhere, anywhere) between here and 79<sup>th</sup> Street.

#### **74- word stress**

Study and memorize the pronunciation of each word listed below. Write the number of syllables of each word in the first column. Write an ordinal number in the second column to tell which syllable of each word is stressed (accented).

	Number of Syllables	Stressed Syllable
1. tomorrow	3	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2. newspaper		
3. cafeteria		
4. communicate		
5. continuous		
6. admiration		
7. discovery		
8. president		
9. dangerous		
10. medicine		
11. repeated		
12. appeared		
13. imagination		

14. government
15. announced
16. disappointed
17. important
18. suggestion
19. returned
20. discovered
21. unable
22. popularity
23. carriage

### **75- Review : verb tenses**

Write the correct verb form in each of the following sentences.

1. They (have) dinner when we arrived.  
dearly that, ,
2. I saw clearly that, a few miles back , we (take) the wrong road.
3. Eric always (get up)at the same time every morning.
- 4- I (see) Helen at the airport yesterday.
5. But I (not see) her since then.
- 6-Sally, who is in the hospital, (be) there for more than a month.
7. We (live) in Palo Alto from 1965 to 1975.
8. What ————you (do) when I telephoned you?
9. Listen! Someone (knock) at the door.
10. When we lived in San Diego, we often (take) trips by car to Mexico. 11. Please be more quiet. The baby (sleep).
12. The sun always (rise) in the east.
13. Up to now, I (not be) farther west than Chicago.
14. Lee said that he already (see) that movie.
15. I met a friend yesterday whom I (not see) in five years.



16. We (live) in France when the war broke out.
17. Columbus, when he died, did not realize that he (discover) a new continent.
18. Look! The tree (begin) to bloom.
19. Isn't that Antonia who (cross) the street?
20. We arrive) at school every morning at eight o'clock.
21. I was frightened because people (run) and screaming all around me.
22. Ruth Davila (teach) in that school ever since she graduated from college.
23. Art says that he (come) back again tomorrow.
24. Gabriela said that she (come) back again tomorrow
25. I (see) him when I return.

#### 76- Vocabulary review: mistakes of fact 3

The items in boldface are mistakes. Change them to make the facts and write your answers in the blanks.

December

1. The last month of the year is November.
2. There are fourteen inches in a foot.
3. The section which we call New England is situated in the northwestern part of the United States.
4. The longest river in the United States is the Hudson River.
5. We accent the word invitation on the fourth syllable.
6. We accent the word composition on the second syllable.
7. The word quickly is an adjective.
8. In the United States, Independence Day is celebrated on November 27.
9. The verb see is the kind of verb called regular.
10. Canada lies south of the United States.
11. The largest state in the United States is California.
12. The smallest state in the United States is Delaware.
13. To form the present perfect tense in English, we use the verb have as

an auxiliary verb, and to this auxiliary we add the present participle of the main verb.

14. The past tense of the verb lie is laid.

15. The past tense of the verb sit is set.

16. The past participle of the verb go is went.

17. In the United States, Thanksgiving is celebrated in the spring.

18. We pronounce the word walked as a word of two syllables.

19. The superlative form of the adjective bad is worse.

20. March is the fourth month of the year.

21. In the United States, we celebrate Abraham Lincoln's birthday in May.

22. In the United States, when we speak of the Father of His Country, we are referring to Abraham Lincoln.

## 77 –Prepositions 5

write the correct prepositions in the blanks.

1. Both Alice and Marianne were absent .————— School  
Yesterday . from
2. Lucia bought a ticket ————— Chicago at the station.
3. I'll be over to see you ————— Wednesday night.
4. We have decided to put ————— our trip until next month.
5. What is the word ————— eggs in Spanish?
6. He plans to take a trip ————— the world next year.
7. A scarecrow is supposed to drive birds away ————— the garden.
8. What time do you get home ————— school every day?
9. Our team was playing ————— the team from the next town.
10. He stuck the stamps ————— the envelope.
11. This is an exception ————— the rule.
12. He threw a stone and hit me ————— the eye.
13. He took the child ————— the hand and helped her to cross the street.
14. You can always depend ————— Rose.
15. He asked the druggist to give him something ————— a headache.
16. He doesn't understand a word ————— English.
17. I met Catherine ————— my way to school.
18. They laughed ————— the story I had told.
19. The buses are always crowded ————— this time of day.
20. The woman who waited ————— us was very polite.
21. The package was too heavy ————— her to carry.
22. He smiled ————— me in a very friendly way.
23. We could see them ————— the distance.

## 78 - Vocabulary review 5

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. If someone goes somewhere for good, he or she goes there (on a vacation, for health reasons, for a change, permanently). permanently
2. On account of has the same meaning as (instead of, in front of, in need of, because of).
3. Once in a while means (sometimes, for a long time, seldom, forever).
4. In which of these words is the letter s pronounced like z: miss, pass, was, this?
5. Pretty good means (very good, rather good, awfully good, not at all good).
6. The word tough is pronounced to rhyme with (cough, love, enough, ought).
7. The opposite of rough is (shiny, lean, smooth, easy).
8. Potatoes grow in the ground, but tomatoes grow on (trees, bushes, vines, fences).
9. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb ex-plain?
10. What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun curiosity?
11. Which one of the following verbs is a regular verb: see, take, swim, come, count?
12. To shave, a person needs a (knife, fork, map, razor, string).
13. We pronounce the contraction she'll to rhyme with (shell, will, pale, heel).
14. Which of these words is a synonym for student: child, orphan, companion, pupil?
15. Which of these has the lowest army rank: corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain?
16. What is the plural form of mouse?
17. What is the plural form of sheep?

## 79 - General review 5

select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. There (was, were) several students absent from class this morning.
2. Angela (slept, was sleeping) when I telephoned her.
3. We are going, go) to school by bus every morning.
4. He (is, has been) in the hospital for several weeks.
5. She is a very old friend of (me, my, mine).
6. He wants that we wait, us to wait) for him after the lesson.
7. Isn't that Carlos who (waits, is waiting) in line?
8. She said that she (can, could) speak French.
9. The police refuse to let (someone, anyone) visit the prisoner.
10. She works much harder (as, than) the other students.
11. She is (a, an) honest woman.
12. He is also (a, an) very honest person.
13. He wanted to know where (I lived, did I live).
14. When I got there, they (had, were having) dinner.
15. He (said, told) that he would call me later.
16. She didn't think that she (can, could go with us).
17. I thought that I (may, might not be able to get there to W IM. in time to see him).
18. Adela sent (her, to her) some beautiful flowers.

19. Hurry! The bus (comes, is coming) around the corner.
20. They (have, are having) their music lesson now.
21. they always (have, are having) their music lesson on Tuesday at this time.
22. they (spent, have spent two months in Mexico last winter).
23. The teacher explained (us, to us) the correct meaning of the word.
24. they (are , have been) very good friends for many years.

### **80 Review: irregular verbs 2**

Study and memorize the forms of the following irregular verbs.

begin	began	begun	sing	sang	sung
drink	drank	drunk	sink	sank	sunk
ring	rang	rung	spring	sprang	sprung
shrink	shrank	shrunk	swim	swam	swum

The following verbs have the same form for the present tense, the past tense and the past participle. Study and memorize them.

bet	cut	let	shut
burst	hit	put	split
cost	hurt	set	spread

Write the correct form of the verb in the sentences below.

1. The meeting had already (begin) when we arrived.    begun
2. We (sing) all the latest popular songs last night.
3. The telephone (ring) just as I was leaving home.
4. We will (set) the table for dinner later.
5. Felipe (put) on his coat and left the room.

6. It has (begin) to rain very hard.
7. Has the school bell (ring) yet?
8. Paolo (hurt) himself playing soccer yesterday.
9. Mr. Wong has (drink) his medicine already.
10. The teacher (let) us go home early yesterday.
11. The ship had already (sink) when help arrived.
12. Pina's dress (shrink) when she washed it. )
13. The cat (spring) upon the mouse and killed it instantly.
14. Joan has (put) every cent she has into that business.
15. We went to the beach yesterday and (swim) in the ocean for several hours.
16. Have you ever (cut) yourself badly with a knife?
17. The boy threw a stone at his companion and (hit) him in the eye.
18. The news of the explosion last night (spread) quickly.
19. It has (cost) her a great deal of money to educate her five children.

## **81. Supposed to**

Supposed to, used with the simple form of the main verb, expresses an on, expectation, or obligation. It can be used in the past and present tenses.

Julia is supposed to get here before the weekend. (present)

We were supposed to mail you the package last week, but we just mailed it today. (past)

Write the correct form of supposed to in the sentences below. Include the

the main verb in your answer.

- 1 We (spend) two hours on our homework every night.
2. He (leave) for Chicago last night, but he was delayed.
3. I (arrive) at school every day at nine o'clock.
4. Maria (be) here now.
5. we (go) to Florida next week.
6. Everyone (bring) a friend to the meeting tomorrow.
7. She (telephone) me yesterday, but apparently she forgot.
8. We (write) a composition for tomorrow's class.
9. The maid (clean) this room every morning.
10. The train (arrive) two hours ago.
11. Patrick (be) in Paris next month.
12. The plane (leave) last night at midnight, but bad weather delayed it.
13. They (deliver) the merchandise yesterday.
14. She (call) me long distance from New York last night.
15. This building (be) open to the public every day.
16. June (leave) for Chicago next Wednesday.
17. She (stay) there for about two weeks and then good on to California. .
18. They (publish) the book last October.



## 82. Used to

used to describes an action that was a habit in the past or which occurred often in the past but that does not happen at the present time. It can also describe a state in the past.

I used to smoke a pack a day. (Now I only smoke a cigarette after each meal).

We used to live in Paris. (We moved and now we live in California)

In the blanks at the right, write the phrase used to followed by the verb in parentheses.

1. I (play) tennis well when I was a girl. used to play
2. They (live) across the street from us.
3. She and I (be) good friends.
4. We (walk) to school together every day.
5. He (work) for my father.
6. She (be) one of the smartest girls in town.
7. They (visit) us every summer.
8. He (go) to Europe quite often.
9. She (study) in our group.
10. He (be) a teacher before he went into business.

Substitute a verb phrase with used to for the italicized verbs. Write your answers in the blanks at the right.

11. He spent too much time studying.
12. She visited us.
13. He played the violin well.
14. She sent her mother flowers.
15. He wrote articles for the newspapers.
16. I caught cold when I went out in the rain.
17. She helped me with my lessons.
18. We danced until dawn.

19. She took Grace to school.

20. I walked two miles to school.83.Short answers

Short answers are the most common form of answering direct questions and are also considered more polite than a simple yes or no answer.) A

A short answer consists of the subject of the sentence and an auxiliary verb (be, do, have, etc.). If there is no auxiliary verb, the verb to do is used.

Can you play tennis?	Yes, I can	No, I can't.
Do you know my friend?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
Is she at home?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
Did Henry call you?	Yes, he did	No, he didn't

Note that pronouns are used to replace the noun when the short answer is used.

Write affirmative and negative short answers for the questions below. Answer your questions with I, and answer you and X questions with we.

1. Did you do your homework last night? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

2. Is the sun shining?

3. Did it rain hard last night?

4. Is Alice a good teacher?

5. Have you and Will ever been to Mexico?

6. Can Mercedes play tennis well?

7. Does it often rain during April?

8. Is Roger supposed to be here now?

9. Have you and Nora had your dinner yet?

10. Will you be in class tomorrow?

11. Are you going to the movies tonight?

12. Does Christine speak English well?

13. Were you late for your lesson?

14. Was Adela always such a good student?

15. Can Ricardo speak French well?

### 84 ) Tag questions 1

Tag questions invite confirmation of a statement. They contain an auxiliary verb and a pronoun. Affirmative tag questions are used after negative statements; negative tag questions are used after affirmative statements.

You live in the city, don't you?

They had a long trip, didn't they?

You will be at the dinner, won't you?

Maria can speak Spanish, can't she?

In there is/are statements, treat there like a subject.

Add the correct tag questions to the following sentences.

1. Mario left for Chicago last night, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. She is a very good lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. There are many students absent today, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. You wrote those letters, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. The traffic will be very heavy, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. Ana can help us, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. It was a good movie, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. He has been your teacher for a long time, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. He is a very nice fellow, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

10. That dog is yours, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

11. The bus stops on this corner, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

12. You gave me my change, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

13. I paid you, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

14. Angela is an excellent teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

15. She has studied English for many years, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

16. Your father is an engineer, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

17. You will be in class tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. It was raining at the time, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. He is supposed to leave tomorrow, due \_\_\_\_\_ ?
20. You have had your lunch, \_\_\_\_\_?

## 85 .Tag questions 2

Remember that affirmative tag question are used after negative statements.

You don't live in the city, do you?

They didn't have a long trip, did they?

You won't be at the dinner, will you?

Maria can't speak Spanish, can she?

Add the correct tag questions to the following sentences.

1. The plane didn't arrive on time, \_\_\_\_\_ ?                      did it
2. The bus doesn't stop on this corner, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. He is not a very dependable person, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. Norma can't go with us, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. You won't be back before noon, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. It wasn't raining at the time, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. You haven't had your dinner yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. His wife didn't come with him, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. You can't speak French, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. You don't know how to swim, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
11. He doesn't like to go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. She won't be able to go with us, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
13. You haven't ever been to Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
14. It hasn't begun to rain, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
15. Your roof doesn't leak, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
16. You weren't driving fast at the time, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. Marcella wasn't hurt badly in the accident, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
18. The mail hasn't been delivered yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. It hasn't rained hard in a long time, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. You won't mention this to anyone, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 86) Tag questions 3

Add the correct tag questions to the following sentences.

1. She always goes to New York by plane, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Today isn't Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. His father is a rather well-known lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. You saw that movie, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. He won't be back until Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. It rains a lot during the month of April, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. They have a very pretty home, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. She is a surgeon, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. You'll be in class tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Your watch has stopped, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. I paid you the money I owed you, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
12. Bill hasn't been here today, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. He didn't telephone you, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. She dares very well, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. They have already left for Chicago, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
16. You spoke to Sue about that matter, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
17. She can meet us after the lesson, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
18. He promised to be here at noon, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. You haven't had your lunch yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. The car skidded, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. But it was the driver's fault, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
22. You see him at church on Sundays, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
23. It has been a beautiful day, \_\_\_\_\_?
24. He never mentioned it again, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
25. She doesn't like to go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 87 Gerunds 1

A gerund is a form of verb which is used as a noun and ends in ing. Certain verbs, like enjoy, mind, stop, consider, appreciate, and finish, can be followed by gerunds but not by infinitives.

Gerund Form	infinitive form
-------------	-----------------

I like walking	I like to walk
----------------	----------------

I tried calling you.	I tried to call you.
----------------------	----------------------

She enjoys swimming.

They have finished painting.

supply the gerund form of the verb in the following sentences.

1. We appreciate (hear) from you.
2. The man denied (take) the money.
3. We cannot risk (invest) so much money.
4. The driver could not avoid (hit) the curb.
5. We are considering (move) to Miami.
6. They have already finished (eat).
7. We both enjoy (dance) very much.
8. Do you mind (come) back later?
9. He admitted (hide) the money.
10. She says she doesn't mind (wait) for us.
11. Steve and Tom have stopped (speak) to each other.
12. We enjoy (listen) to music.
13. He is going to stop (study) English.
14. We will enjoy (use) your cottage at the beach while you are away.
15. They have finally finished (paint) our apartment.
16. Would you mind (open) the window?
17. She denied (change) the address on the package.
18. We are considering (buy) a new car.
19. We would appreciate (receive) your answer immediately.

20. He finally admitted (make) the mistake.

21. I don't mind (ride) the subway.



## 88 )Gerunds 2

The following verbs may be followed by both gerunds and infinitives:

start	begin	continue	like	neglect
hate	try	love	prefer	intend

Complete the following sentences, once with the gerund and then with the infinitive

1. She loves (work) for herself.                      working to              work
2. He intends (leave) tomorrow.
3. She will try (study) in the library.
4. They will start (work) there next week.
5. She hates (do) secretarial work.
6. She will continue (work) in that same office until June.
7. He prefers (dance) with his wife.
8. I neglected (mention) it to Bill.
9. He likes (teach) English to for- eign students.
10. They will begin (build) their new home soon.
11. He prefers (watch) television.
12. She intends (stay) right where she is.
13. He loves (criticize) others.
14. We tried (find) an apartment near the park.
15. They have finally started (speak) to each other.
16. Rose loves (do) that kind of work.
17. They continue (send) us a bill for the work.

### 89 ) Gerunds 3

Gerunds may be used after most prepositions in the same way as nouns.

I am fond of hiking.

You use this lever for turning on the heat.

Gerunds are used after the expressions to be worth, no use, and do you mind.

Your ideas are certainly worth considering.

We no use worrying about it. It doesn't affect us.

Do you mind closing the window? I'm cold.

Supply the correct preposition and the gerund form of the verb in the following sentences.

1. We are thinking (move) to Miami.                      Of moving
2. She got tired (wait) for her.
3. We are both very fond (dance).
4. He insisted (go) with us.
5. There is no chance (see) him today.
6. We are excited (go) to Europe.
7. It is a question (find) a good teacher.
8. We all need more lessons (speak).
9. We are looking forward (see) you again.
10. She has had no instruction (teach).
11. He takes great pleasure (help) others.
12. She insisted (help) me.
13. He has no intention (leave) the class.
14. We are all interested (learn) English.
15. Are you fond (swim)?
16. We were finally successful (locate) him.
17. We get tired (study) the same thing.
18. We are thinking (buy) a new car.
19. Is there any chance (see) Professor Frank today?

20. We had no difficulty (find) where they lived.
21. She has a talent (manage) children.

### **Review: irregular verbs 3**

Write the correct form of the verb in the sentences below.

1. It has (begin) to rain very hard.
2. That dog has (bit) several people.
3. The teacher (let) us go home early yesterday.
4. All the birds have (fly) south for the winter.
5. At our club meeting last night, we choose) Roland our new president. 6. Tom has (wear) that same hat for several years.
7. While skating in the park yesterday, Henry (fall) and hurt himself.
8. I have (give them all the help I can.
9. I caught my coat on a nail and (tear) it.
10. I was born in Pennsylvania but (grow up in New York.
11. The boy ran and (hide) behind a tree.
12. I have (know) Suzanne for many years.
13. We have (drive) to Florida several times
14. We have already (sing) every old song we know.
15. I stayed home last night and (write) some letters.
16. During that storm last week, the wind (blow) down several trees in our block.
17. We have (eat) in that restaurant several times.
18. The police have not yet (find) out who stole the money.
19. Our guide (lead) us through one government building after another yesterday.
20. The dog has (lie) in that same spot all morning.
21. I hope that you have not (throw) away those magazines I left here.
22. The news of the accident yesterday (spread) quickly.
23. The lake (freeze) over last week.
24. They have not (speak) to each other in weeks.

## 91 Idiomatic expressions

select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. To look for something is to (appreciate it, search for it, overlook it, look it up).
2. If someone goes somewhere for good, he or she goes there (for health reasons, to look for work, frequently, permanently).
- 4 To call up someone is to (wave to, criticize, respect, telephone) him or her.
5. To call on someone is to abuse, look down upon, visit,
6. To call for someone is to (look up to, come for, name, send for) him or her.
7. I'd sooner study means that I (dislike, hope, intend, prefer) to study. 8. To talk over something is to (overlook, forget, repeat, discuss) it.
9. To look over something is to (forget it, put it aside, examine it, postpone it).
10. To be about to do something is to be (worried about doing, at the point of doing, opposed to doing) it.
11. To throw something away is to (break, preserve, discard, need) it.
12. As yet means (not at all, up to the present, suddenly, almost).
13. To be used to something means to be (tired of, happy about, accustomed to, worried about) it.
14. To make believe is to (pretend, discuss, withdraw, argue).
15. To be mixed up is to be (annoyed, amused, confused, VOR DIE disappointed).
16. To learn something by heart is to learn it (quickly, slowly, carelessly, by memory).
17. If someone says to you, "Look out!", this means (look out the window, be careful, sit down and rest).

92) Words used as nouns and verbs

Many words are used as both nouns and verbs, with no change in their form.

Verb

They work here every day.

We need peace in the world.

A few of the many English words besides those in this exercise that m used as nouns and verbs without a change in form are the following:

Study, cry, help, drink, taste, wish, finish, tie, talk, kiss, smile, shout, play, surprise start, walk, crowd, rest, fall, present, move, ride, watch, block, mistake Scream, curse, fire, fool, mark, result, call, offer, part, escape, play, time. fish, guide, mind, and point.

Write noun if the italicized word of the sentence is used as a noun; write verb if the italicized word is used as a verb.

verb

1. We look very elegant in our new clothes.

We saw the look of surprise on his face.

2. It is a question of finding the right person for the job.

The police are going to question everyone about the robbery.

3. There is no need to discuss the matter further.

We need some new tires for our car.

4. All children love candy.

His love for her will never die.

5. The sound of the shot was heard by everyone.

Both men sound angry to me.

6. Martha's face looked pale and drawn.

All the buildings in our block face the park.

7. She plans to go to Europe in June.

Their plans to go to Europe in June fell through

8. Did you notice the new dress Joyce was wearing?

Each teacher received a notice of the change in examination dates.

9. Why did you promise to help him?

Ned's promise to help you means nothing at all

### **93. Corresponding noun and verb forms 1**

Many words have different, though similar or related, forms as nouns and verbs. Study and memorize the differences as you write the corresponding un forms of the verbs listed.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. to decide    | 23. to appear    |
| 2. to excite    | 24. to believe   |
| 3. to weigh     | 25. to breathe   |
| 4. to oblige    | 26. to confuse   |
| 5. to recognize | 27. to inspect   |
| 6. to insist    | 28. to admire    |
| 7. to repeat    | 29. to relieve   |
| 8. to locate`   | 30. to choose    |
| 9. to arrive    | 31. to embarrass |
| 10. to analyze  | 32. to destroy   |
| 11. to tempt    | 33. to complete  |
| 12. to argue    | 34. to satisfy   |
| 13. to adjust   | 35. to enjoy     |
| 14. to react    | 36. to hesitate  |
| 15. to expect   | 37. to paralyze  |
| 16. to prove    | 38. to identify  |
| 17. to describe | 39. to protect   |
| 18. to arrange  | 40. to obey      |
| 19. to treat    | 41. to discover  |
| 20. to consider | 42. to complain  |

21. to explain

43. to criticize

22. to annoy

44. to refuse in

## 94 Corresponding noun and verb forms 2

Write the corresponding verb forms of the nouns listed.

1. imagination            to imagine            25. amusement

2. existence            to exist            26. excitement

3. growth            27. robbery

4. interference            28. success

5. burial            29. punishment

6. explosion            30. decision

7. interruption            31. observation

8. disturbance            32. reservation

9. apology            33. adoption

10. admission            34. deception

11. repetition            35. remainder

12. proof            36. loss

13. collection            37. failure

14. relief            38. warning

15. impression            39. Entrance

16. marriage            40. beginning

17. denial            41. withdrawal

18. intention            42. paralysis

19. choice            43. belief

20. approval            44. Conclusion

- 21. advice
- 22. death
- 23. suspicion
- 24. agreement

- 45. refusal
- 46. destruction
- 47. criticism
- 48. complaint



## 95) Prepositions 6

Write the correct prepositions in the blanks.

1. She is not interested \_\_\_\_\_ learning English (in)
2. He is worried \_\_\_\_\_ his wife's health
3. It is a question \_\_\_\_\_ getting permission from the authorities.
4. She insisted \_\_\_\_\_ helping me with the work.
5. For tomorrow's lesson, we will study from page ten \_\_\_\_\_ page fifteen.
6. He poured the wine \_\_\_\_\_ the glass.
7. The button fell \_\_\_\_\_ the shirt.
8. She said that, \_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances, she could do nothing for us. 9. He didn't mention anything to me \_\_\_\_\_ it .
10. We have been waiting for him \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes.
11. Paris is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its many art galleries.
12. I didn't interfere \_\_\_\_\_ his plans.
13. Don't lean \_\_\_\_\_ that fence; it's just been painted.
14. I mistook Jane \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.
15. I want to ask a favor \_\_\_\_\_ you.
16. He was absent \_\_\_\_\_ class yesterday.
17. Don't drink \_\_\_\_\_ that glass.
18. Her English is improving little \_\_\_\_\_ little.
19. Who will take care \_\_\_\_\_ your dog while you are away?
20. She should go \_\_\_\_\_ a diet.
21. His face is very familiar \_\_\_\_\_ me.
22. We'll have to postpone our trip \_\_\_\_\_ next month.
23. The game was called off because \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
24. Whom are they waiting \_\_\_\_\_?
25. Take the dog out \_\_\_\_\_ a walk.

## 96) Vocabulary review 6

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. To talk over something is to (repeat, discuss, enjoy, forget) it. (discuss)
2. The opposite of temporary is (soon, early, complicated, permanent).
3. The word sewed is pronounced to rhyme with (rude, stewed, flowed, could).
4. The word scene is pronounced to rhyme with (cent, tin, men, mean).
5. Which of these words may be used as both a noun and a verb without any change in form: explode, agree, grow, sound, enter?
6. Which of these is an irregular verb: talk, want, count, sing, paint?
7. We pronounce the contraction there's to rhyme with (hers, fears, hairs, liars).
8. My niece is my (second cousin, enemy, rival, brother's daughter).
9. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb choose?
10. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb advise?
11. Which letter in the word often is not pronounced?
12. Which letter in the word autumn is silent?
13. Which of these do we use to sweep the floor: mop, dust rag, broom, soap?
14. Which of these do you need in order to row a boat: sails, anchor, oars, portholes?
15. To ride on a bus or streetcar, you must pay a (fee, lawyer, fare, debt).
16. To get used to something is to get (sick of, annoyed at, accustomed to, tired of) it.
17. A common synonym for trousers is (vest, pants, cuffs, sleeves).
18. To whom do you take your watch when you want it repaired: tailor, jeweler, druggist, mechanic?

## 97) General review

Select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. He insisted (to go, on going) with us (on going)
2. They are thinking (to move, of moving) to Oakland.
3. We Chave lived, lived) in this same apartment since June
4. She is not interested to learn, in learning) English.
5. Do you mind (to wait, waiting) a few minutes?
- 6 We would appreciate (to hear, hearing) from you as soon as possible.
7. They have finally finished (to paint, painting) our apartment.
8. Listen! The train (comes, is coming).
9. The baby (cries, is crying) frequently during the day.
10. When I got up this morning, it (rained, was raining) hard.
11. I am used to (study, studying) with Ms. Levine, and I don't want to change to another teacher.
12. The train (supposed, is supposed) to arrive at midnight.
13. He asked (that I go, me to go with him).
14. She is an old friend of (us, our, ours).
15. The ship had already (sank, sunk) when help arrived.
16. He asked me what time it is, was).
17. She said that she (can, could) not speak English well.
18. He wants to know what time (will you, you will) return.
19. I couldn't find my book (somewhere, anywhere).
20. She (works, has worked) in that office for many years.
21. He (studied, has studied) English for two years when he was in high school.
22. When we arrived, they (watched, were watching) tel-boiler evision.

## 98) Questions in indirect

Questions in indirect speech are expressed as statements.

Direct: Tamara asked, "Where does Sean live?"

Indirect: Tamara asked where Sean lived.

When the direct question does not contain a question word, the indir question requires the introduction of if or whether.

Direct: Tamara asked, "Does Sean live here?"

Indirect: Tamara asked if Sean lived here.

Tamara asked whether Sean lived here.

Choose the correct form to complete the sentences below.

1. She asked me what time (was it, it was). (it was)
2. Can you tell me what time is it, it is).
3. He wanted to know how old (I was, was I).
4. She asked me when (would I, I would) return.
5. Ask him what time is it, it is).
6. Tell her how old are you, you are).
7. Ask him why (was he, he was) late.
8. I don't know where (does she live, she lives).
9. He didn't tell me where (did she live, she lived).
10. The teacher asked me where (was I, I was) going.
11. I don't know how far (is it, it is) from here to Seville.
12. She asked me how much (did I pay, I paid) for my car.
13. Ask Marc where (is he, he is) going.
14. Sheila asked me how (did I like, I liked) my new class.
15. I don't know where (did Adam put, Adam put) all those old magazines. 16. No one seems to know where (did she go, she went).
17. Can you tell me how much (does this cost, this costs)
18. I forget where (did I put, I put) it.
19. He asked us in which room (we had, did we have) our English lesson. 20. I

wonder what time (is it, it is).

### **(99 ) Should, ought to**

Should and ought to mean the same thing. They both express obligation. contracted form shouldn't is normally used.

You should spend more time with your family.

You ought to spend more time with your family.

She shouldn't (should not) smoke so much.

She ought not to smoke so much.

Should and ought are less strong in meaning than must. Must has almost the force of a command. Should and ought suggest that one has the obligation to do a certain thing.

Substitute ought to for should in the sentences below. Write the complete verb.

1. She should attend class more regularly. (ought to attend)
2. I should go to bed earlier every night.
3. He should choose his friends more carefully.
4. She should not talk back to her parents.
5. You should not write your compositions in pencil.
6. She should be more careful of her health.
7. They should try to arrive at school on time.
8. We should get more physical exercise.
9. She should have more respect for her parents.
10. She should not speak to him in that way.
11. Children should obey their parents.
12. Rod should not read so much.
13. I should write to my friends more often.
14. He should try to put on some weight.
15. They should take their studies more seriously.

16. We should go home by bus instead of by taxi.
17. This letter should be sent at once.
18. They should arrive at five o'clock.
19. These letters should be written by Regina.
20. He should not spend so much money.

### **(100) Should, ought to: past form 1**

Form the past of sentences with should and ought to by using have past participle of the main verb.

We should be more careful.

We should have been more careful.

He ought to finish his work quickly.

He ought to have finished his work quickly.

Note that the past form of should and ought to has a negative feeling, since it suggests that something that should have been done was not done.

Change these sentences to the past form. Write the correct form of the verb in the blanks at the right.

1. Al should study more before his examinations. (should have studied)
2. You should go with me to visit them.
3. They should arrive at five o'clock.
4. You should go by plane.
5. She should telephone you more often.
6. This letter should be sent at once.
7. This package should be delivered immediately.
8. She should be more careful in handling such things.
9. You should tell me all about it.
10. He should go to see a doctor at once.
11. This letter should be written in ink.
12. He should write to us more often.

13. You should telephone the police.
14. She should write to her parents more often.
15. He should spend more time on his homework.
16. They should not waste so much time.
17. She should be more careful of her health.
18. They should not tell anyone about it.
19. She should ask permission first.
20. He should not talk so freely with everyone.

### **101) Should, ought to: past form 2**

Change the following sentences with ought to to the past tense. Remember that the simple form of the verb is changed to the perfect form.

1. She ought to study much harder. (ought to have studied)
2. You ought to go with me to visit them .
3. He ought to travel by plane.
4. We ought to save more money.
5. She ought to be more careful of her health.
6. He ought to sign these letters at once.
7. This letter ought to be sent by air mail.
8. She ought not to talk so much.
9. This package ought to be delivered right away.
10. These letters ought to be typed.
11. He ought to see a doctor at once.
12. They ought not to mention it to anyone.
13. We ought not to waste so much valuable time
14. You ought to explain it to her more carefully.
15. We ought to telephone him at once.
16. She ought not to work so hard.
17. This material ought to be prepared right away.

18. We ought to telephone the police.
19. She ought to get more rest.
20. You ought to go to bed earlier every night.
21. She ought to write to her parents more often.
22. These chairs ought to be put in the other room.

### **(102) Conditional sentences, future possible 1**

A conditional sentence has two clauses: the dependent clause introduced if and the main clause.

If you study, you will pass your exam.

If you lend me five dollars, I will pay you back tomorrow.

In future possible conditional sentences, the dependent clause is in the present tense, and the main clause is in the future tense. The modals can and may may also be used in the main clause.

Write the correct form of the verb in the dependent clause of the conditional sentences below.

1. If Beatrice (study) hard, she will surely graduate. (studies)
2. If he (work) hard, he will pass his exam.
3. If she (hurry), she will be able to go with us.
4. If it (rain), we will not go to the beach.
5. If Randy (come), he can help us.
6. If you (attend) class regularly, you will learn English quickly.
7. If the weather (be) nice tomorrow, we will go to the beach.
8. If he (telephone) me, I will let you know.
9. If I (see) her, I will give her your message.
10. If it (not rain), we will go on a picnic tomorrow.
11. If I (have) time, I will call you tomorrow.
12. If they (leave) early, they can get there on time.
13. If she (get) back before four, I will call you.
14. If Colette (call), I will tell her about our plans.



15. If he (not come), I don't know what we will do.
16. If we (decide) to go swimming, we will give you a ring.
17. If the weather (get) any colder, we will have to buy overcoats.
18. If the dog (bite) him, he will have to go to the hospital.
19. If you (have) time tomorrow, we can go to the ball game.

### **103) Conditional sentences, future possible 2**

Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses in order to complete the future possible conditional sentence

1. If Sue studies hard, she (pass) her examination. (will pass)
2. If I have time tomorrow, I (visit) you.
3. If he doesn't hurry, we (miss) our train.
4. If the weather is good next week, we probably (go) hunting.
5. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we (go) to the beach.
6. If you attend class regularly, you (learn) English quickly.
7. If they leave early enough, they (be) able to get tickets.
8. If Ann calls, I (tell) her about our change in plans.
9. If we decide to go to the beach, I (let) you know.
10. If it snows tonight, we (have) to stay at home all day tomorrow.
11. If the weather continues to be so cold, I (have) to buy some warmer clothing.
12. If I get a good grade on my examination, my parents (be) pleased.
13. If I have time, I (give) you a ring tomorrow.
14. If I have a car next summer, I (drive) to the beach every day.
15. If we have enough money, we (take) a trip abroad next summer.
16. If he works hard, he (earn) a lot of money in that job.
17. If they get married now, they (have) to live with his parents.
18. If Stella comes before I leave, I (explain) everything to her.
19. If you go to bed earlier, you (be) less tired.
20. If you practice every day, you (play) the piano well.

### 104) Conditional sentences, present unreal 1

In present unreal conditional sentences, the dependent clause 3. fense, and the main clause takes would, should, could, or m negative form, the contracted forms (didn't, wouldn't, shouldn't) generally used. This kind of conditional sentence is used to ta situation which is purely hypothetical.

If Joseph studied hard, he would pass his exam.

If it snowed in the middle of the summer, all the flowers would die.

If you listened more, you would learn what the problems are.

Write the correct form of the verb in order to complete the present unreal conditional sentences below. Use contracted forms for negative sentences.

1. If Stan (spend) more time on his lessons, he would get better marks.
2. If I (have) more time, I would go to the beach every day.
3. If I (own) an automobile, I would take a trip to Cali-fornia.
4. If she (work) harder, she would get a better position.
5. If I (know) his telephone number, I would call him up.
6. If I (speak) French well, I would take a trip to France.
7. If she (go) to bed earlier, she would be less tired.
8. If he (pay) more attention in class, he would pass the course.
9. If I (know) how to drive, I would buy a car.
10. If we (study) together, we could prepare our homework more easily.
11. If she (like) languages, it would be easier for her to learn.
12. If they (have) more conversation practice, they would speak better.
13. If we (have) more time, we would make more progress.
14. If I (not have) to work tomorrow, I would go to the beach with you.
15. If he (not waste) so much time in class, he would make more progress. 16. If I (have) more money, I would spend it on travel.

## 105) Conditional sentences, present unreal 2

Write the correct form of the verb in order to complete the present unreal conditional sentences below.

1. If Marcia studied harder, she (pass) her examinations easily.  
( would pass)
2. If I knew how to play the piano, I (play) for my friends sentences. every night.
3. If I didn't have to work today, I (go) swimming in our pool.
4. If Tom had more practice in conversation, he speak) English much better.
5. If she knew how to drive well, she (have) fewer acci-dents.
6. If I liked languages better, I (study) French as well as English.
7. If Randy had the time, he (go) to Mexico with us.
8. If she spent more time on her homework, she (get) better grades.
9. If we studied together, we (make) more progress.
- 10.If I had an automobile, I (take) a trip to Miami.
- 11.If it didn't cost so much, I (go) to Europe by plane.
- 12.If I didn't live so far away, I (walk) to school every day.
- 13.If I had the money, I (buy) some new clothes.
- 14.If I knew her better, I (ask) her to go with us.
- 15.If I had the money, I (give) it to you gladly.
- 16.If I had a good book to read, I (stay) at home tonight and read.
- 17.If we left right away, we (be) there by two o'clock.
- 18.If I took the noon train, I (get) there by two o'clock.

## (106) Conditional sentences, present unreal 1

Dependent clauses of present unreal conditional sentences use the form of all verbs except to be. To be takes the special form were in persons in these clauses.

If he were smart, he wouldn't say a word.

If I were in your place. I would not argue with the police officer

Write the correct form of the verb in order to complete the present unreal conditional sentences below.

1. If I (be) in your position, I would not go with him. (were)
2. If today (be) Saturday, I would not have to work.
3. If the weather (be) warmer, we could go to the beach.
4. If he (be) a friend of mine, I would ask him about it.
5. If I (be) not so busy today, I would go fishing with you.
6. If I (be) a millionaire, I would spend every winter in Miami.
7. If Alan (be) here now, we could ask him about it.
8. If Sue (be) more intelligent, she would never say such a thing
9. If I (be) not so tired tonight, I would go to the movies with you.
10. If today (be) a holiday, we could all go on a picnic.
11. If I were you, I (explain) everything to him.
12. If Patricia were only here now, she (know how to handle this matter.
13. If today were a holiday, we (go) to the beach.
14. If I were not so busy, I (go) with you.
15. If you were a millionaire, you (travel) a lot.
16. If she were more ambitious, she (not be) content with such a low-paying job.
17. If I were in your position, I (continue) to study English for several years more.
18. If she were my boss, I (ask) her for a raise.

## 107) Conditional sentences, past unreal 1

In past unreal conditional sentences, the dependent clause is in the past tense, and the main clause uses would have, should have, could have, or might have. The contracted forms (I'd, wouldn't have, etc.) are generally used.

you had studied, you would have passed the exam.

If had studied, you'd have passed the exam.

If I had known, I wouldn't have said anything.

Write the correct form of the verb in order to complete the past unreal conditional sentences below.

1. If he (study) more, he would have passed his exami-nations. (had studied)
2. If I (know) you were waiting for me, I would have hurried to get here.
3. If you (telephone) me, I would have waited for you.
4. If the weather yesterday (be) nice, we would have gone to the beach.
5. If yesterday (be) a holiday, the stores would all have been closed.
6. If you (go) with us, you would have seen a good show.
7. If she (tell) me the truth, I would have been less angry.
8. If I (receive) an invitation, I would have gone with you to the party.
9. If he (had) enough money, he would have bought a new car.
10. If I (think) about it in time, I would have asked Giselle to go with us.
11. If I (see) him, I would have given him your message.
12. If it (not rain) so hard, we would have been able to make the trip.
13. If she (leave) in time, she would have caught the train.
14. If I (take) a taxi, I would not have missed him.
15. If you (telephone) me, I would have been glad to go with you.
16. If I (know) a. (know) about this yesterday, I could have brought the money with me.

### **(108) Conditional sentences, past unreal 2**

Write the correct form of the verb in order to complete the past m conditional sentences below. Use contractions where appropriate.

1. If Saul had studied harder, he (pass) his examinations. (would have passed)
2. If I had had your telephone number, I (call) you.
3. If yesterday had been a holiday, we (go) to the beach.
4. If I had known about this last night, I (act) differently.
5. If he had attended class more regularly, he (get) a better grade.
6. If they had left earlier, they (catch) the train.
7. If I had been in your place, I (refuse) to give him the money.
8. If I had seen her, I (give) her your message.
9. If they had come on time, I (talk) with them.
10. If she had had more experience, she (get) the job.
11. If she had paid more attention in class, she (do) better on her examination.
12. If they had invited me, I (go) with them.
13. If I had had the money, I (buy) that car.
14. If she had acted differently, we (take) her along.
15. If I had been in your position, I (go) with them.
16. If you had gone with us, you (meet) her.
17. If I had had a car last summer, I (drive) to California.
18. If it had not rained, we (go) on a picnic yesterday.
19. If you had come earlier, you (have) a fine dinner.
20. If she had told me the truth, I (be) less angry .
21. If I had known it was going to rain, I (take) my umbrella.
22. If we had hurried, we (get) there in time.

## 109) Wish

Wish suggests a situation that is unreal. After wish, use a past tense clause to suggest present action and a past perfect tense clause to suggest past

Write the correct of the verb in parentheses.

1. I wish I (knew) how to swim. (knew)
2. I wish I (go) with you to the opera last night.
3. Vanessa wishes she (speak) Dutch.
4. I wish I (have) an automobile.
5. I wish you (telephone) me yesterday about this.
6. I wish I (study) last night.
7. Harry wishes he (be) in his native country now.
8. I wish I (be) in Florida during this cold spell.
9. I wish today (be) Sunday.
10. I wish I (know) that you were going to the beach yesterday.
11. I wish I (start) to study English long ago.
12. I wish I (study) English with Michelle last year.
13. I wish I (know) English perfectly.
14. Kathy wishes she (have) today off.
15. Peter wishes he (be) an engineer instead of a doctor.
16. I wish I ( have) today off. I would go swimming.
17. I wish I (have) yesterday off. I would have gone swimming.
18. I wish today (be) Saturday. I would not have to work, and I could go to the beach.
19. I wish yesterday (be) Saturday. I would not have had to work, and I could have gone to the beach.
20. I wish the weather (be) warm so that we could go to the park.

## 110) Present tense with future clauses

When a dependent clause introduced by *if* describes a future possibility, it uses the present tense. When dependent clauses introduced by *as long as*, *as soon as*, *before*, *unless*, *until*, *when*, and *while* describe they also use the present tense.

I'll see him when he comes.

I'll see him as soon as he comes.

I'll wait for him until he arrives.

While I'm at the supermarket, I'll pick up a pasta salad.

Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I will see him as soon as he (get) here. (gets)
2. I will give it to her when she (arrive).
3. Before I (leave), I will explain everything to him.
4. We will leave as soon as Anita (get) here.
5. Do not leave until I (let) you know.
6. I won't go unless you (go), too.
7. Wait right here until I (telephone) you.
8. I'll let you know as soon as I (get) back.
9. Don't call unless you (need) me badly.
10. We will have to wait here until the doctor (arrive).
11. Keep an eye on my bag while I (get) my ticket.
12. When the weather (get) warmer, you can go swimming.
13. Give him my message as soon as you (see) him.
14. Don't leave until Olga (get) back.
15. Wait right here while I (telephone).
16. I must wait here until the mail (arrive).
11. Call me as soon as you (hear) from them.
18. Wait here until Ted (come).
19. We can tell her when she (return) from her trip.
20. The program won't be gram won't begin until the president (arrive).



### (111) Homophones

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but which differ in meaning. Write the corresponding homophone for each of the words listed

- |            |       |               |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. their   | there | 26. seem      |
| 2. weight  | wait  | 27. some      |
| 3. threw   |       | 28. hole      |
| 4. knew    |       | 29. higher    |
| 5. waist   |       | 30. him       |
| 6. way     |       | 31. meet      |
| 7. weak    |       | 32. made      |
| 8. wood    |       | 33. mail      |
| 9. knight  |       | 34. in        |
| 10. know   |       | 35. clothes   |
| 11. cell   |       | 36. our       |
| 12. cellar |       | 37. break     |
| 13. cent   |       | 38. knot      |
| 14. scene  |       | 39. pear      |
| 15. forth  |       | 40. plane     |
| 16. die    |       | 41. piece     |
| 17. flour  |       | 42. buy       |
| 18. road   |       | 43. role      |
| 19. right  |       | 44. guessed   |
| 20. red    |       | 45. steal     |
| 21. sail   |       | 46. So        |
| 22. sees   |       | 47. son       |
| 23. berth  |       | 48. principle |
| 24. heal   |       | 49. pail      |
| 25. hear   |       | 50. dear      |

## 112) Vocabulary review:

opposites from prefixes

Many words form their opposites by taking a prefix. Write the opposites of the words listed by adding the necessary prefixes.

- |                     |         |                  |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|
| 1. happy            | unhappy | 25. fortunate    |
| 2. legal            | illegal | 26. fair         |
| 3. able             |         | 27. (to) agree   |
| 4. believable       |         | 28. (to) approve |
| 5. regular          |         | 29. polite       |
| 6. honest           |         | 30. discreet     |
| 7. (to) appear      |         | 31. correct      |
| 8. (to) obey        |         | 32. sincere      |
| 9. (to) like        |         | 33. (to) cover   |
| 10. attractive      |         | 34. furnished    |
| 11. legible         |         | 35. healthy      |
| 12. (to) pronounce  |         | 36. opened       |
| 13. (to) connect    |         | 37. armed        |
| 14. (to) continue   |         | 38. patient      |
| 15. (to) understand |         | 39. accurate     |
| 16. (to) tie        |         | 40. (to) infect  |
| 17. (to) wrap       |         | 41. (to) inherit |
| 18. (to) button     |         | 42. convenient   |
| 19. advantage       |         | 43. real         |
| 20. mature          |         | 44. kind         |
| 21. capable         |         | 45. satisfied    |
| 22. organized       |         | 46. agreeable    |
| 23. (to) dress      |         | 47. pleasant     |
| 24. (to) fold       |         | 48. dependent    |

### 113) Prepositions 7

Write the correct prepositions or particles in the banks

1. The boys in the in the class like to play tricks \_\_\_\_\_ Tom (on)
2. She never pays any attention \_\_\_\_\_ what the teacher says.
3. I think that he has fallen\_\_\_\_\_ love with Annie.
4. The senator insisted that he had had noting to do \_\_\_\_\_ The scandal.
5. I see Jack once\_\_\_\_\_ a while in the school caf-eteria.
6. I know several of Frost's poems \_\_\_\_\_ heart .
7. It took me several weeks to get rid \_\_\_\_\_ my cold
8. I want to pick \_\_\_\_\_ a present to give to Sue for her birthday.
9. I feel sorry \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who is as poor as he is.
10. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ a movie. I don't feel like studying.
11. We are looking forward\_\_\_\_\_ her visit.
12. Peter insisted \_\_\_\_\_ helping me with my homework.
13. Because of his dark hair and eyes, everyone always as \_\_\_\_\_ takes Sam my brother.
14. I refuse to put up \_\_\_\_\_ his actions any longer.
15. During our telephone conversation, Pam became angry and hung up \_\_\_\_\_ me.
16. The teacher always stands \_\_\_\_\_ front of the class.
17. New York City is the largest city \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.
18. My book is different \_\_\_\_\_ yours.
19. Sally has been a teacher in this school\_\_\_\_\_ 1982.
20. He has tried several times to borrow money \_\_\_\_\_ me.
21. When are you going \_\_\_\_\_ vacation.

## 114) Vocabulary review 7

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. To drop someone a line is to (telephone, write, visitsave) him or her. (write)
2. The opposite of sharp is (broad, cute, dull, frequent).
3. Someone who is punctual always (arrives late, arrives on time, comes empty-handed, needs money).
4. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb to widen?
5. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb to paralyze?
6. What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun truth?
7. What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun silence?
8. Someone who is hard of hearing is (difficult to hear, difficult to locate, partially deaf, soft-spoken).
9. Which of these is a past participle: grew, draw, went, taken, saw?
10. Which of these verbs has the same form in the past tense as in the present tense: bring, sing, bend, break, let?
11. In which of the following words is the final letter s to pronounced like z: takes, puts, bakes, comes, laughs?
12. A common synonym for seldom is (often, usually, frequently, rarely).
13. We pronounce the contraction I'd to rhyme with (lid, lied, led, lad).
14. Which one of these words is not spelled correctly (whisper, testimoney, fastened, tremble, February)?
15. We pronounce the word touch to rhyme with (couch, push, much, cough, rush).
16. If someone gives himself up, he (faints, falls down, gains courage, surrenders).
17. In vain means (rapidly, often, without effective result, continuously).

## **(115) General review 7**

Select the correct form. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. He (said, told) me that his last name was Ortega. (told)
2. He asked me where (was I, I was) going.
3. Ronald said that he (will, would be here before noon.
4. 4.You ought (to do, to have done) this work yesterday.
5. If I (was, were) you, I would not mention it to him.
6. Call me as soon as Alice (arrives, will arrive).
7. If I(saw, had seen) Rose yesterday, I would have given her your message.
8. she wants to know where (do you live, you live).
9. We are old friends of (them, theirs, their).
- 10.This merchandise was supposed to deliver, to have been delivered) yesterday.
- 11.Listen! I think the telephone (rings, is ringing).
- 12.Do you mind (to come, coming) back a little later?
- 13.He insisted (on waiting, to wait) for me after the lesson.
- 14.We had difficulty (in locating, to locate) him.
- 15.The train (supposed, is supposed) to arrive at two o'clock.
- 16.How long (do you study, have you studied) English?
- 17.We have been friends (during, for) many years.
- 18.Joan speaks Spanish (good, well).
- 19.He is (a, an) very honest man.
- 20.This is (a, an) easy exercise.
- 21.They (live, have lived) in that house for many years.
- 22.Ana always (comes, is coming) to school by bus.
- 23.When you telephoned, I (slept, was sleeping).
- 24.You (should telephone, should have telephoned) me last night.

### (116) Abbreviated clauses with too

We avoid repeating earlier words and phrases in English using an appropriate auxiliary verb and too in short affirmative clauses.

Henry went to the movies, and I *we* henry went to the movies.

Henry went to the movies, and I *did*, too.

I like New York, and Alice *likes* New York.

I like New York, and Alice *does*, too.

Rewrite the words in italics by using the correct auxiliary and too.

York, and he *is* going to New York.

1. She studied English, and I *studied* English. I did, too

2. She *is* going to New York, and he *is* going to New York.

3. He *knows* Mr. Lee well and I *know* Mr. Lee well.

4. He *used* to live in Washington, and his brother *used* to live in Washington.

5. I *speak* Spanish, and she *speaks* Spanish.

6. She *will* be at the meeting, and I *will* be at the meeting.

7. I *had* to work last night, and Ed *had* to work last night.

8. I *have* seen that picture, and she *has* seen that picture.

9. She *saw* the accident, and I *saw* the accident.

10. He *was* absent from the lesson, and his sister *was* absent from the lesson.

11. We *enjoyed* the concert, and they *enjoyed* the concert.

12. He *is* supposed to work tomorrow, and I *am* supposed to work tomorrow.

13. She *can* speak French, and he *can* speak French.

14. Tony *has* gone to the movies, and Ann *has* gone to the movies.

15. He *is* making good progress, and she *is* making progress.

16. Sean *likes* to play tennis, and I *like* to play tennis.

17. He *studies* hard, and his sister *studies* hard.

18. You *will* be late, and I *will* be late.

19. He *walks* slowly, and you *walk* slowly.

20. She may go, and I may go.

### 117) Abbreviated clauses with so

We can also avoid also avoid repeating earlier words and phrases by using an appropriate verb and so. Note in the examples that when we use so, the auxiliary precedes the subject.

Henry went to the vent to the movies, and I went to the movies.

Henry went to the movies, and so did I.

I like New York, and Alice likes New York.

I like New York, and so does Alice.

Rewrite the words in italics by using the correct auxiliary and so.

1. She studied English, and I studied English. (so did I)
2. You will be late, and she will be late.
3. They have seen that movie, and I have seen that movie.
4. He knows her well, and I know her well.
5. He can swim well, and she can swim well.
6. He wanted to go there, and I wanted to go there.
7. Penny will be absent from class, and Gloria will be absent from class.
8. I saw the accident, and my wife saw the accident.
9. She has many friends, and my wife saw the accident.
10. Tom was arrested, and his accomplice was arrested.
11. He arrived late, and I arrived late.
12. She likes to watch television, and her husband likes to watch television.
13. They enjoyed the show, and we enjoyed the show.
14. The meat was salty, and the vegetables were salty.
15. I had to get up early, and my wife had to get up early.
16. We'll be here tomorrow, and Josie will be here tomor-row.
17. He would like to see the movie, and I would like to see that movie.
18. Your watch is fast, and my watch is fast.

19. She is studying French, and her husband is studying form French
20. He promised to come, and his sister promised to come.



## (118) Abbreviated clauses with either and neither 1

We use either and neither to avoid repetition in negative sentences.

He doesn't like jazz, and she doesn't like jazz.

He doesn't like jazz, and she doesn't, either.

He doesn't like jazz, and neither does she.

Susan didn't go to the concert, and I didn't go to the concert.

Susan didn't go to the concert, and I didn't, either.

Susan didn't go to the concert, and neither did I.

Rewrite the words in italics by using the correct auxiliary and either.

1. She didn't like the movie, and I didn't like the movie. I didn't, either
2. We won't be there, and Louise won't be there.
3. He doesn't study much, and she doesn't study much.
4. Edna is not going to the party, and I am not going to the party.
5. I don't like the climate there, and my wife doesn't like the climate there.
6. Debbie won't be able to go, and I won't be able to go.
7. I didn't see the accident, and Dick didn't see the accident.
8. You won't like that picture, and your wife won't like that picture.
9. I haven't seen that movie, and Molly hasn't seen that movie.
10. He didn't arrive on time, and we didn't arrive on time.
11. She doesn't have many friends, and he doesn't have many friends.
12. Angie can't go, and I can't go.
13. Ralph didn't see me, and the teacher didn't see me.
14. I'm not sorry about it, and Grace isn't sorry about it.
15. You can't blame me for that mistake, and George can't blame me for that mistake.
16. My watch doesn't run well, and your watch doesn't run well.
17. I didn't remember his name, and Henry didn't remember his name.

## 119) Abbreviated clauses with either and neither 2

words in italics by using the correct auxiliary and neither.

Rewrite the word

1. She didn't like the concert, and I didn't like the concert
2. He didn't hear me, and the teacher didn't hear me.
3. I can speak Spanish, and my wife can't speak Spanish.
4. He hasn't read the book, and I haven't read the book.
5. didn't enjoy the novel, and we didn't enjoy the novel.
6. I couldn't hear him well, and my companion couldn't hear him well.
7. We don't have a television set, and they don't have a television set.
8. Cecile can't go, and Gail can't go.
9. she hasn't said anything about it, and I haven't said anything about it.
10. I won't be at the meeting, and George won't be at the meeting.
11. I didn't hear anyone in the room, and my wife didn't hear anyone in the room.
12. He hasn't prepared his homework, and I haven't prepared my homework.
13. Your answer isn't correct, and my answer isn't correct.
14. He doesn't eat lunch there, and his friends don't eat lunch there.
15. Gertrude isn't going to the party, and I'm not going to the party.
16. He didn't have any money with him, and I didn't have any money with me.
17. Pete can't go with us, and Rodney can't go with us.
18. You won't enjoy that show, and your wife won't enjoy that show.

## (120) Abbreviated clauses with auxiliary verbs

In sentences where we have two conflicting ideas, we avoid repetition of words and phrases by using but and an appropriate auxiliary.

They can't speak French. We can speak French.

They can't speak French, but we can speak French.

I like to ski. Harvey and Lisa don't like to ski.

I like to ski, but Harvey and Lisa don't

Use the correct auxiliary to complete the sentences below. Where there are negatives, use contractions.

1. He won't be able to go, but I \_\_\_\_\_ will
2. She will arrive on time, but we \_\_\_\_\_
3. I liked the movie, but my wife \_\_\_\_\_
4. Robin is going to the party, but I \_\_\_\_\_
5. She knows him well, but I \_\_\_\_\_
6. She doesn't know her lesson well, but I \_\_\_\_\_
7. I prepared my lesson, but she \_\_\_\_\_
8. He arrived on time, but his wife \_\_\_\_\_
9. She won't lend you any money, but I \_\_\_\_\_
10. Henry has seen that movie, but I \_\_\_\_\_
11. I have never been to Europe, but my wife \_\_\_\_\_
12. Alex can speak English, but his sons \_\_\_\_\_
13. Grace came home for lunch, but Helen \_\_\_\_\_
14. She plays the piano well, but her sister \_\_\_\_\_
15. My wife doesn't want to go to the concert, but I \_\_\_\_\_
16. She enjoys living in the north, but her husband \_\_\_\_\_
17. Murray isn't going to the beach, but I \_\_\_\_\_
18. At first, I didn't like living in New York, but now I \_\_\_\_\_
19. She says she knows him well, but I don't think she \_\_\_\_\_
20. They don't have class tomorrow, but we \_\_\_\_\_

## 121) Corresponding noun and adjective forms 1

Write the noun form which corresponds to each of the adjectives listed.

- |                |           |                 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. curious     | curiosity | 26. ignorant    |
| 2. innocent    | innocence | 27. emphatic    |
| 3. proud       |           | 28. strange     |
| 4. sick        |           | 29. happy       |
| 5. different   |           | 30. free        |
| 6. simple      |           | 31. weak        |
| 7. foolish     |           | 32. ill         |
| 8. young       |           | 33. sympathetic |
| 9. sad         |           | 34. dangerous   |
| 10. important  |           | 35. dignified   |
| 11. difficult  |           | 36. absent      |
| 12. angry      |           | 37. kind        |
| 13. deep       |           | 38. religious   |
| 14. strong     |           | 39. true        |
| 15. high       |           | 40. silent      |
| 16. nervous    |           | 41. intelligent |
| 17. dead       |           | 42. generous    |
| 18. beautiful  |           | 43. jealous     |
| 19. convenient |           | 44. cruel       |
| 20. ugly       |           | 45. confident   |
| 21. gentle     |           | 46. wealthy     |
| 22. bitter     |           | 47. healthy     |
| 23. possible   |           | 48. anxious     |
| 24. wide       |           | 49. mysterious  |
| 25. sarcastic  |           | 50. noisy       |

## 121) Corresponding noun and adjective forms 2

Write the adjective form which corresponds to each of the adjectives listed

- |                |              |                  |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. success     | successful   | 25. religion     |
| 2. enthusiasm  | enthusiastic | 26. ignorance    |
| 3. advantage   |              | 27. noise        |
| 4. sarcasm     |              | 28. truth        |
| 5. anger       |              | 29. ambition     |
| 6. fortune     |              | 30. power        |
| 7. humor       |              | 31. silence      |
| 8. dignity     |              | 32. importance   |
| 9. mercy       |              | 33. depth        |
| 10. patience   |              | 34. height       |
| 11. energy     |              | 35. width        |
| 12. dirt       |              | 36. length       |
| 13. absence    |              | 37. strength     |
| 14. necessity  |              | 38. cruelty      |
| 15. beauty     |              | 39. intelligence |
| 16. disgrace   |              | 40. presence     |
| 17. rain       |              | 41. generosity   |
| 18. wave       |              | 42. bitterness   |
| 19. affection  |              | 43. death        |
| 20. mystery    |              | 44. freedom      |
| 21. suspicion  |              | 45. simplicity   |
| 22. style      |              | 46. confusion    |
| 23. pride      |              | 47. indifference |
| 24. sentiment  |              | 48. regularity   |
| 45. simplicity |              |                  |

### 123) Perfect form of infinitives

The perfect form of the infinitive is used to describe an action that happened before the time of the main verb of the sentence. Form the perfect form of the infinitive with have and the past participle of the principal verb.

I am glad to have met you.

were sorry not to have gone to the play while it was in town.

You are smart to have bought your winter clothes during the sale.

Write the infinitives in the perfect form. Note how the idea of the action taking place before the time of the main verb is evident.

1. I am sorry to tell you this. (to have told)
2. He is thought to be the best person for the job. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You are lucky to have so many good friends. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am sorry to miss such an important meeting. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is a pleasure to work for him. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I am glad to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I am happy to know you. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It is an honor to know such a distinguished woman. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You are wise to do that right away. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I am glad to see you again. \_\_\_\_\_
11. He is lucky to have you as a friend. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She is said to be the strongest person in the government. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The train is supposed to arrive at five o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
14. You ought to do this right away. \_\_\_\_\_
15. You are very wise to save your money. \_\_\_\_\_
16. She is lucky to know about this beforehand. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17: I am sorry not to be able to talk with her. \_\_\_\_\_
18. She seems to like him a lot. \_\_\_\_\_
19. They ought to deliver this immediately. \_\_\_\_\_
20. You were wrong to show him so little respect. \_\_\_\_\_

## 124) Must have, may have

Must have shows a strong probability that something happened in the past. It is followed by the past participle.

By the looks of the street, it must have rained while we were in the movie theater.

They must have gone to bed. All the lights in the house are out.

May have expresses a possibility that something happened in the past. It is also followed by the past participle.

They may have gone home already. I don't see them here.

A. In these sentences, write the past perfect form of must :

1. I cannot find my book. I (leave) it at home. must have left
2. You (come) here by taxi. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He speaks English so well that he (live) in England for many years. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Gail (leave) home during the morning because she was not there when I telephoned at noon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I imagine, from things they have told me, that they (be) very wealthy at one time. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Paula (study) very hard before her examination. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She (be) a very smart woman when she was younger. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You (work) very fast in order to have finished that work so quickly. \_\_\_\_\_

B. In these sentences, write the past perfect form of may.

1. I haven't any idea where Joy is. She (go) to the movies with Tim. may have gone
2. The bad weather (delay) them. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You (lost) your keys on the bus. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It's strange Joe is not here for his appointment, but he (forget) all about it. \_\_\_\_\_
5. One of the strangers (steal) the money. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Al (take) your book by mistake. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They (telephone) while we were out \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They (be) wealthy at one time, but I doubt it. \_\_\_\_\_

**(125) Review: conditional sentences**

The correct form of the verb in the conditional sentences below.

Write the co

1. If I had known about this yesterday, I (help) him would have helped
2. If I (be) you, I would not mention it to him \_\_\_\_\_
3. I would have gone if I (have) the time. \_\_\_\_\_
4. If I see her, I (give) her your message. \_\_\_\_\_
5. If he had been driving fast, everyone (kill). \_\_\_\_\_
6. If I could help you, I (do) so gladly \_\_\_\_\_
7. If the weather were warm today, we (go) to the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
8. If the weather had been warm yesterday, we (go) to the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
9. If I (see) Rose, I will tell her the good news. \_\_\_\_\_
10. If we decide to go, we (let) you know. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I would have bought the car if I (have) the money. \_\_\_\_\_
12. He will pass his examinations if he (study) hard. \_\_\_\_\_
13. He would pass his examinations if he (study) hard. \_\_\_\_\_
14. He would have passed his examinations if he (study) hard. \_\_\_\_\_
15. If I took the noon train, I (arrive) in New Orleans at nine. \_\_\_\_\_
16. I would certainly have given her the message if I (see) her. \_\_\_\_\_
17. If it were not raining, I (work) in my garden. \_\_\_\_\_
18. If I (have) your telephone number, I would have called you. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Joan would have gone with us if she (not be) ill. \_\_\_\_\_



20. If Ana had been with us, the accident (not happen). \_\_\_\_\_
21. Perhaps the man would not have died if there (be)  
a doctor present. \_\_\_\_\_
22. If I were a millionaire, I (spend) all my winters in Florida. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISES 9

### FUTURE FORMS AND REPORTED SPEECH

1 The Present Continuous and the Future Tense ( Section 195 , 201 )

Put the verbs into the correct tense :

1- Tom: Where you (go) for your next holiday? (= where have you arranged to go?)

Ann: I don't know yet but we probably (go) to Spain

2- We (have) a drink with Peter tonight (=he has invited us ) . It's  
his last night; he (leave) tomorrow.

3- Ann: Do you think we (see) Bill tomorrow?

Mary: I hope so. He probably (look) in on his way to the airport .

4- I (see) my bank manager tomorrow. (= I have arranged this )  
(I'm going to ask him for a loan but I expect he (refuse).

5- I (know) the result tomorrow. As soon as I hear, I tell) you.

6- Jack's mother: Jack (be) ready in a moment. He is just finishing breakfast.

Jack's father: If I wait for him any longer I (miss) my train. I think I (walk) on; he  
probably (catch) me up.

7- I probably (come) to London some time next month. I (give) you a ring nearer  
the time and tell you when I (come).

8- Hotel Porter: You (get) a parking ticket if you leave your car there, sir. If you  
(stay) the night (=have arranged to stay) you (have to ) put it in the hotel garage.

Tourist: All right. I (move) it as soon as I've arranged about a room.

9- Ann: I've scorched Bill's shirt. Whatever he (say)?

Mary: Oh, he (not mind). He just (buy) another shirt. He has plenty of money.

10- Peter: We'd better leave a message for Jack. Otherwise he (not know) where we've gone.

George: All right. I (leave) a note on his table

11- Jack: I don't want to get married. I never (get) married.

Mother: You think that now. But one day you (meet) a girl and you (fall) in love.

12- Tom: I (go) to York tomorrow. (=have arranged to go)

Ann: You (come) back the same day? (= have you arranged to come back?) Tom:

No. I probably (have) to spend the night there.

## **.9 FUTURE FORMS & REPORTED SPEECH**

13- Peter : you (walk) home? (= have you decided to walk?)

Andrew : Yes. It's too late for a bus.

Peter: But it pouring. You (get) soaked! Here, take this um

14- Jack: I (have) another window put in. ( I have arranged this)

They ( Start ) Work on it tomorrow .

Ann : That (take) the room much brighter

15- You (take) any exams this term? have you decided to take an exam?)

Yes, I (take) an English exam at the end of the month.

Do you think you (pass)?

I don't know. If I don't, I (take) it again at the end of next term.

16- Where you (meet)Tom? (= where have you arranged to meet him ).

W Covent Garden . He ( take ) me to see The Magic Flute .

17- What you (do) next weekend ? (= what plans have you made ? )It depends on the weather . If it's fine we (go) somewhere in the carp if it's wet we probably (stay) at home .

18- When Jack (arrive) ? ( = when did he say he'd arrive ?)

19- Some time this evening .

And how he (get) here ? (= how has he arranged to travel ) .

I don't know yet. I suppose he ( come) by car.

20- What they (do) for their holidays? ( = have they decided to do? ) They (go) camping .

And what ( happen ) to their dog ? (= what plans have they made for the dog?)

They ( take) the dog with hem. I think he ( enjoy) it more than they will .

21- Don't make a sound or you (wake) the baby : and then he ( not get ) to sleep again .

22- Mary : Don't forget that Tom's four boys ( spend ) the weekend here, I don't know how we ( manage ) with four boys under our feet in this small house .

Jack : I have an idea. We (turn) the attic into a playroom. Then they (be able ) to play trains without tripping anyone up .

23- Tom : Peter's just phoned to say that he ( catch ) (= has arranged to catch ) the 8.10 train and (be) here by 9.0 .

24- When George (come) out of hospital? ( = what date has been fixed?)

I don't know. They ( move) him (= have arranged to move ) to the County Hospital next week so I (have) to ask them about coming out dates .

25- I (ring) Peter tonight (=we have arranged this). I ask) him to ring you?

No, don't bother. I (be) away most of the week. I (write) to him (not a previous decision).

26- Don't worry about meals tomorrow. Everything's been arranged We (have) breakfast on the train, we (lunch) with the manager he (stand) us lunch, -and the Smiths (give) us dinner after the show.

27- Tom (who has just dropped his key on the path): Never mind; Mary's at home. She (let) us in and we (find) the key tomorrow when it's light.

28- George and Lucy (get) married next week. You (go) to the wedding?

No, I wasn't invited. They (have) a big wedding?

29- I (wait for you)?

No, don't bother. This (take) a long time, I'm sure, and I don't want you to miss your train.

30- Tom, the host: What you (have), Paul?

Paul: I (have) the grilled steak, please.

Tom: And I (have) roast duck. (He gives his orders to the waiter and then studies the wine list): Hm. You (have) steak and I (have)

duck. We (have) some red wine.

31- Tack: I (give) you a lift to work tomorrow if you like.

Tom: Have you borrowed a car?

Tack: No, I've just bought one. I (collect) it this afternoon.

32- Ann: Peter has set his alarm clock for 5 a.m. He (get) up very early, isn't he?

Mother: Early! Do you know what (happen)? The alarm bell (ring), Peter (sleep) through it and he (come) down to breakfast at the usual time or a little later.

33- Peter: I (be) promoted next week. Mr Jones (leave) and I (take) over the department (these arrangements have already been made).

Ann: At this rate you soon (be) a director, and then you (spend) two hours a day on business lunches and (lose) your figure .

34- Tom: I (fly) to New York next week (this has been arranged).

Jack: You (take) your wife with you?

Tom: No. I know that if I take her she (spend) all be most of my money in the New York shops.

35- Mary: Jack and I (go) out tonight. We (have) dinner at the Festival Hall and (go) to a concert afterwards.

Ann : And what about the children? I (come) and babysit if you like.

Mary : Oh, my neighbour (come) in to sit with them. But thank you for offering, Ann. I (ask) you next time

36- Nadia : I see that Lord of the Flies (come) to our local cinema next week.

George : Oh, good. We (go) and see it together on Monday

Night ?

Nadia : Yes, let's. I (get) the book out of the library and then I (be able) to compare the book and the film.

George : If you do that out loud during the film I (not pay) for your supper afterwards.

37- Ann (reading newspapers): It says here that Smiths (open) their new department next week, and that they (have) a sale to give it a good start. I think I (look) in on Monday at lunchtime.

Mary: Good idea! I (come) too. Peter (entering room): Where you girls (have) lunch today?

Mary: We (miss) lunch. We (go) to a sale instead.

2 Present Continuous and Going To

[Sections 195, 198]

**Put the verbs in brackets into one of the above forms.**

1- Where you (go) for your holidays? I (go) to Norway.

What you (do) there? I (fish).

2- Where you (go) this evening?

I (not go) anywhere. I (stay) at home. I (write) some letters.

3- Take an umbrella; it (rain).

4- How long you (stay) in this country? (= how long have you )

Decided to stay ?)

Another month. I (go) home at the end of the month.

What you (do) then?

I (try) to a job.

5- I (dye) these curtains.

you (do) it yourself, or (have) it done?

I (have) it done. Who should I take them to?

6- I've seen the film, now I (read) the book. I've just got a copy from the library. (= I haven't started the book yet ).

7- you (do) anything next weekend?

Yes, my nephews (come) and I (show) them round London .

you (take) them to the theatre? (= have you booked seats?)

No, they're too young for that. I (take) them to the Zoo.

8- We (start) early tomorrow. We (go) to Ben Nevis .

You (climb) Ben Nevis?

Not me. Tom (climb) it. I (sit) at the bottom and (do) some sketching.

9- Uncle: I hear you (go) to the Zoo tomorrow. You (feed) the bears ?

Niece: No, but we (take) our cameras. We (try) to to photograph the animals.

10- You (not ask) your boss to give you a fire in your office ?

It isn't worth while. I (leave) at the end of the week.

Really. And what you (do) then? You (have) a holiday?

No, I (start) another job the following Monday.

11- I hear you've bought a caravan. You (use) it for your holidayed ?

No, I (live) in it. I (start) moving my things next week.

What you (do) with your house?

I (sell) it to the man who sold me the caravan. He (get) married next month.

12- Mrs Jones (go) to hospital. She (have) her appendix out.

Who (look) after the children?

Her sister (come) down from Scotland.

13- He isn't happy at his boarding school ? I (send) him to a day school.

Have you decided on the other school?

No, but I (see) (= have an appointment with) the headmaster of the Park School this afternoon. I'll probably send him there.

14-Tom (arrive) tomorrow.

He (spend) the weekend here or (catch) the night train back as usual?

He (spend) the weekend. He (give) a lecture on Friday and (attend) a big reception on Saturday.

15 He (bring) his wife with him? (= Has he arranged to bring his wife?)

Yes. She (do) some shopping while he (give) his lecture .

What you (do) the rest of the time ?

I (study).

17- you (go) abroad for your holiday?

No, I (get) a holiday job. I (go) to an agent's on Saturday to find

Out about it. I (ask) for a job abroad; but of course they may all be taken .

You might get a job picking grapes. Jack (join) a camp in the h of France: his university arranged it; and they all (pick) grapes

18 –I (buy) a new coat. The weather report says that it (be) very cold.

19. Ann has won a car in a competition but she can't drive. Tom: What you (do) with the car? You (sell) it?

Ann : No, I ( learn) to drive. I (have) my first lesson next Monday.

20-I hear you've bought a new house. Yes, I (move) in next week. You (have) a house warming party? Not just yet. I (paint) the house first. The paint's in a terrible state.

21. You (have) it done? (= Have you arranged to have it done?)

No, I (do) it myself. I (use) that non-drip paint so it shouldn't be too difficult. And the family (help), of course. What about ladders?

Oh, I've fixed that. I (hire) from the local Do-it-Yourself shop.

22 I (do) a lot of work in the garden, too. I (plant) 20 apple trees and (make) a lawn in front of the house.

All that digging will take years. You (give) up your job?

23 I (get) some help with the garden (= I have arranged this.) Two men (start) work on the hedge on Friday and a lawn expert (come) on Monday to advise me about the lawn.

24 The employers (meet) the strikers again tomorrow (=this has been arranged).

They just (repeat) what they said today? Or they (climb) down?

I believe that they (offer) 10 per cent.

3 Going to and Will + infinitive

[Section 202]

Put the verbs in brackets into one of the above forms.

Where are you off to with that ladder?

I (have) a look at the roof; it's leaking and I think a tile has slipped.

## **FUTURE FORMS & REPORTED SPEECH**

2 We bought our new garage in sections and we (assemble) it our - selves. That sounds rather interesting. I (come) and help you if you like

3 Why do you want all the furniture out of the room?

Because I (shampoo) the carpet. It's impossible to do it unless you take everything off it first.

4 Here are the matches; but what do you want them for?

I (make) a bonfire at the end of the garden; I want to burn big heap of rubbish.

Well, be careful. If the fire gets too big it (burn) the apple trees

5 Have you decided on your colour scheme?

Oh yes, and I've bought the paint. I (paint) this room blue and the sitting room green.

6 Why are you asking everyone to give you bits of material?

Because I (make) a patchwork quilt.

7 I wonder if Ann knows that the time of the meeting has been changed.

Probably not. I (look) in on my way home and tell her. I'm glad you thought of it.

8 Leave a note for them on the table and they (see) it when they come in.

9 I'm afraid I'm not quite ready.

Never mind. I (wait).

10 Do you have to carry so much stuff on your backs?

Yes, we do. We (camp) out and (cook) our own meals, so we have to carry a lot.

11 I've been measuring the windows.

I (put) in double glazing.

12 You (wear) that nice cress in a dinghy?

Of course not! I (sit) on the pier and (watch) you all sailing. I (not get) all wet and muddy and pretend that I'm enjoying it!

13 If you leave your keys with the ball porter he (take) the car round to the garage.



14 Shop assistant: We have some very nice strawberries.

Customer: All right. I (have) a pound.

15 Husband: This bread is absolutely tasteless! I wish we could have home-made bread.

Wife: All right. I (start) making it. I (get) a book about home baking today, and from now on I (bake) all our bread!

16 Mary: Ann's busy baking. Apparently she (bake) all their bread from now on.

Jean: She soon (get) tired of that.

17 Why have you brought your camera? You (try) to take photographs? It's not allowed, you know.

No, I (try) to sell the camera.

That's not allowed either. If a policeman sees you, he (confiscate) the camera.

18 Tom to Jack, who has just helped him to change a wheel: I (have) to leave this at the garage; I don't know how to mend a puncture in a tubeless tyre.

Jack: But it's quite easy. I (come) round this evening and show you, he (confiscate) you if you like.

19 Later:

Tom to wife: I (not take) the tyre to a garage. I (mend) it myself. Jack (help) me.

20 Why are you rolling up the carpets? You (paint) the ceilings.

No, I (take) the carpet to the cleaners'.

21 Ann: Here's the letter to the landlord. If there's anything should add, say so and I (add) it.

Peter: It's fine, but it's illegible. He (not be able) to read it.

Ann: Oh, I (type) it! (= she had always intended to type it)

Peter: Good, then we (have) a copy.

22 Employer: But there are a lot of mistakes in this, Miss Jones.

Miss Jones: Yes, I suppose there are. All right, I (type) it again.

23 Mrs Smith: Your cold's worse, Ann. Go back to bed and I (ring) the school and tell them you can't come.

24 Mrs Smith was just picking up the receiver when her husband came downstairs. 'Ann's not well,' she said. 'I (ring) the school and say that she can't come.'

25 Ann: Why are you taking fishing rods? You (not climb) the mountain after all?

Tom: We (climb) and fish. There's a lake on top and we (try) to get some fish out of it.

Ann: Well, if you catch any I (cook) them; but I think I (buy) some all the same.

26 Mary, meeting Jack carrying two buckets of water: Hello, Jack!

Where's the fire?

Jack: I (wash) the car, if you want to know. Would you like to help me?

Mary: I'm not dressed for it but I (come) and watch.

27 Where are all those children off to with baskets?

They (pick) blackberries. They probably (come) back at 6.0 with their baskets crammed and then their mothers (start) making jam.

28 Ann: You (have) to go now, Tom, or you (be) late.

Mary: But it's pouring. He (get) soaked if he goes out in that

Tom: You're right. You (let) me stay a little longer?

29 George and Paul find an injured man lying by the roadside.

Paul: I (stay) with him, George, if you go back and get help.

George: All right. I try to get a lift back.

30 No, I'm not going away for the weekend. I'm staying at home foart) building my garage. The bricks have come at last.

You (do) it all by yourself?

No, my nephew (help) me. I suggested it to him yesterday and he was quite enthusiastic.

31 He says he's tired of writing books about horrible people who get more and more horrible every page, and now he (write) about perfectly charming people who are happily married.

I wonder if anyone (buy) it.

Oh yes, people (buy) it. He's a famous writer.

32 I hear the farmer down the road has hired a bulldozer.

Yes, he (dig) up all his hedges and put in fences instead.

33 The new owner (make) any changes?

He's made some already. You should see his new menus. He (concentrate) more on the restaurant than the shop.

34 What do you want all those corks for?

I've bought a cask of wine and I (bottle) it myself.

35 There's someone at the door.

I (go)! But I expect it's someone for you.

36 Where are you all going?

There's nothing to eat or drink here except one chop and a bottle of champagne, so we (buy) some fish and chips and eat them in the car. Come with us.

No, thanks. I think I (stay) and use up the chop and champagne.

## **4 Future Continuous and Will + infinitive**

**Put the verbs in brackets into one of the above forms.**

1 Jack usually gives me a lift train tomorrow as his car is being repaired.

2 He says he (meet) us at the bus stop, but I'm sure he (forget) to turn up.

3 Don't ring now; she (cook) the children's supper.

All right. I (ring) at 8.30.

4 I wonder what I (do) this time next year.

I expect you still (work) at the same office.

5 I'd like to redecorate the kitchen.

All right. I (get) some paint on Saturday morning and we (do) it this weekend.

6 Wait a bit. Don't drink your tea without milk. The milkman (come) in a minute.

7 What are you doing next weekend?

Oh, I (work) as usual. I'm always on duty at weekends.

8 Air hostess: We (take) off in a few minutes. Please fasten your seat belts.

9 He (come) if you ask him.

10 I arranged to play tennis with Tom at nine tonight.

But you (play) in semi-darkness. You won't be able to see the ball.

II I (get) you some cigarettes if you like. The shops still (be) open.

No, don't bother. The office boy (go) out in a minute to post the letters; I (ask) him to buy me some.

12 It (be) very late when she gets home and her parents (wonder) what's happened.

13 I never (be) able to manage on my own.

But you won't be on your own. Tom (help) you. Look-his name is bracketed with yours on the list.

Oh, that's all right. But Tom (not help) me: I (help) Tom. He always takes charge when we're on duty together.

14 I (write) postcards every week, I promise, and I (try) to make them legible. If necessary I (type) them.

15 Are you in a hurry for this letter, Mr Jones? Because I (type)

Mr White's letters at four o'clock and if yours could wait till

Mr Jones: I'd like it a little earlier than four if possible.

Typist: All right. I (type) it for you now.

16 What happened at last night's meeting? I hear there was quite a disturbance.

Come and see me and I (tell) you. I don't want to talk about it on the phone.

17 I'm going to Switzerland next week.

You're lucky. The wild flower just (come) out.

18 This time next month the snow (melt) and skiing will be over.

19 The first day of the term will be horrible, for everybody (talk) about their holidays and (show) photographs of marvellous foreign beaches, and as I haven't been anywhere I (feel) terribly out of it.

20 I (tell) her what you say but she (not believe) it.

21 It's 7 a.m. and here we are on top of a mountain. At home people just (get) up now.

22 But you can't go to a fancy dress party in a dinner jacket! Why not? Because everyone (wear) fancy dress.

All right. I (wrap) the hearthrug round me and (go) as a cave man.

23 The coming election (be) the main topic of conversation for the next fortnight. The party leaders (speak) on T.V. and the local candidates (address) meetings in the constituencies.

24 This time tomorrow everyone (read) of your success, and all sorts of people (ring) up to congratulate you.

25 That oak tree still (stand) there fifty years from now.

26 You please (forward) my mail to the Grand Hotel? I (stay) there as usual for the first fortnight in August.

27 Heavens! Look at the time. Your father (come) home in a minute and I haven't even started getting dinner ready!

28 James (leave) for Australia quite soon. He has got a job there.

29 The car (not start).

If you get in, Tom and I (give) it a push.

30 It's the middle of December. Carol singers (come) round soon.

31 On the news tonight they mentioned the possibility of a power strike. Everybody (look) for candles tomorrow.

32 Hotel receptionist on phone to client: What time you (arrive), Mr Jones?

Mr Jones: I (travel) on the 4.30 from Victoria. There (be) taxis at the station?

Receptionist: Don't bother about taxis, Mr Jones. We (send) the hotel station wagon down for you.

33 You (use) your dictionary this afternoon?

No. You can borrow it if you like.

Thanks very much. I (put) it back on your desk this evening.

34 Ann: This time next week I (have) my first skiing lesson.

Tom: And time next month you (lie) in bed a broken ankle!

35 It's a beautiful drive. I'm sure you (enjoy) the scenery.

I (not have a chance to look at it. I (map-read), and Tom gets so furious if I make a mistake that I (be) afraid to take my eyes off the map.

36 I (write) in code if you insist, but I don't think it's at all necessary.

5 Future Continuous and Will (mostly negative)

1 You ask him; it's no good my asking him. He (not do) anything I say.

2 Ann says she (not come) if Tom is driving. She says she doesn't want to die yet.

Well, tell her Tom (not drive). He's had his licence suspended.

3 Pupil to teacher: I (not come back next term. My parents want me to get a job.

4 Headmaster: I (not have) boys here with long hair, so get your hair cut. If you come here tomorrow with long hair I'll send you home.

Boy: All right, I (not come) tomorrow. I'll get a job.

5 Mother: I'm so grateful for the help you've given Jack; I hope you'll be able to go on helping him.

Teacher: I'm afraid I (not teach) him next term because I only teach the fifth form and he'll be in the sixth.

6 Schoolboy in school dining hall: The last week of our last term! I wonder what we do this time next year.

Friend: Well, we (not eat) school dinners anyway. That's one comfort.

7 They give very good dinners at the school but my daughter (not eat) them. She prefers to go out and buy fish and chips.

8 Yes, you can stroke the dog; he (not bite) you.

9 Shall we meet him at the station?

Oh, he (not come) by train. He never comes by train.

10 I've fished that river every year for the last fifteen years.

Well, nobody (fish) it next year. The water's been polluted. All the fish are dead.

11 I'll cook any fish you catch, but I (not clean them). You'll have to do that yourself.

12 I (not show) any films this time. The projector's broken down.

13 Housewife: This time next week I (not wash) up the breakfast things. I (have) breakfast in bed in a luxury hotel.

14 I (not wear) glasses when you see me next. I'll be wearing contact lenses. You probably (not recognise) me.

15 I'll tell him the truth of course. But it (not be) any good. He (not believe) me.

16 Customer: When you deliver my next order

Shop assistant: We (not deliver) any more orders, I'm afraid.

This branch is closing down.

17 It'll be easy to pick her out in that bright red coat of hers.

But she (not wear) the red coat! She's given it away.

18 No, I (not tell) you the end! Go on reading and find out for yourself!

19 You (not use) your car when you're on holiday, will you?

No, but don't ask me to lend it to you because I (not do it). Not after what happened last time.

20 I (have) to be a bit careful about money when I retire because I'll only be getting half my present salary. But of course I (not pay) supertax.

21 You can either pay the fine or go to prison for a month.

I (not pay) the fine.

Then you (have) to go to prison.

22 He's a clever boy but he's lazy. He (not work).

23 I wonder how Jack (get on) with the new secretary.

Oh, Jack (not work) here after this week. He's being transferred.

24 According to the brochures this hotel prides itself on its service, but the staff not

even (show) a guest to his room unless he insists. I (not come) here again.

6 Future Perfect

[Section 210]

Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.

I I hope they (repair) this road by the time we come back next on summer.

2 By the end of week my life (do) her spring cleaning and we`ll all be able to relax again.

3 Yes, I make jam every week. I (make) about 200 kilos by the end of the summer.

4 In two months' time he (finish) his preliminary training and will be starting work.

5 He spends all his spare time planting trees. He says that by the end of next year he (plant) 2000.

6 I'll be back again at the end of next month.

I hope I (pass) my driving test by then. If I have, I'll meet your train.

7 Come back in an hour. I (do) my packing by then and we'll be able to have a talk.

8 When he reaches Land's End he (walk) 1,500 kilometres.

9 He's only 35 but he's started losing his hair already. He (lose) it all by the time he's 50.

10 His father left him \$50,000, but he lives so extravagantly that he (spend) it all before he's 30.

II By the end of next year I (work) for him for 45 years.

12 Everywhere you go in London you see blocks of flats being pulled down and huge hotels being erected. In ten years' time all the private residents (be driven) out and there'll be nothing but one vast hotel after another.

13 Our committee is trying to raise money to buy a new lifeboat.

By the end of the year we (send) out 5,000 letters asking for contributions. 14 By the end of my tour I (give) exactly the same lecture 53 times.

15 A hundred people have died of starvation already. By the end of the week two hundred (die). When are you going to send help?

16 Since he began driving, Tom has driven an average of 5,000 kilometres a year, and had an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  accidents a year. So by the time he's 60 he (drive) 200,000



kilometres and had 50 accidents. Let's try to persuade him to go back to cycling.

17 Did you say you wanted help picking apples? I could come on 1st October.

We (pick) them all by then. But come all the same.

18 Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea. Scientists are trying to save it but by the time they've found the answer the city probably (sink).

7 Will and Shall [Sections 199, 200 and Chapter 21]

Insert either will or shall in the spaces; for the sake of clarity do not contract shall or will in the affirmatives.

1 I... know tomorrow. It ... be in the papers.

2 These pigeons are quite tame; they ... take crumbs from your fingers. 3 ... I call for you?

No, I ... get a taxi and meet you at the station.

4 Take these letters to the post, ... you, and shut the door after you!

5 Loudspeaker announcement at an air terminal:... Mr Jones, passenger to New York, please come to Gate 3."

6 The Head of the Department has just told me that I ... (not)

have any nine o'clock classes next term. So I ... (not) have to get up early, which ... be a comfort. And I ... have time to read the paper at breakfast.

7 Zoo keeper: In spite of all the notices, people ... feed these animals.

8 Extract from official Safety Regulations for theatres: Persons ...

not be permitted to stand or sit in the gangways.

9 You can trust me; nobody ... know that you are here. I ...

(not) even tell my wife.

10 Shop assistant: The small ones are £1 each and the large ones are £2.

Customer: I ... have six small ones, please.

II ... we stop here for a drink?

If we do, we ... miss the overture, and they probably ... (not)

let us in till the end of the act.

12 ... you have another piece of pie?

Yes, please.

13 Jones: Stand away from that door! You can't keep me here against my will! don

Smith: You ... (not) go till you have given me an explanation!

(= I won't let you go)

14 Police Officer in a loud-speaker van beside a motorway, in thick fog: They are going much too fast. I keep warning them to

reduce speed but they ... (not) do it.

15 Extract from a club's regulations: Club officers ... be elected yearly and ... (not) be eligible for re-election at the end of that year.

16 The train ... be very crowded, I'm afraid. I expect we ... have to stand most of the way.

17 Ann on phone: You left your gloves here last night. ... I post them to you?

Mary: No, don't bother. I ... pick them up some time this even

ing. You ... be in, ... (not) you?

18 At the races: Tom: Who won?

Jack: I don't know; it was a photo-finish. But we ... see in a moment. They ... put the winner's number up.

19 Ann: She says she'd rather go to prison than pay the fine.

Tom: She ... (not) go to prison. (= I won't let this happen.) I ... pay her fine for her!

20 Where ... we go to get shoes?

What about Oxford Street?

Oxford Street? Are you mad? It's Saturday morning! The shops ... be packed.

21 I ... (not) see her, I'm sorry to say. She ... have left by the time I arrive. 22

Secretary: There's a Mr Peterson in the outer office, sir. He says he has an appointment. ... you see him now?

Mr Smith: I ... (not) see him now or at any other time. I told I him so when we last met. And he hasn't an appointment!

23 Angry villagers, who have just heard that the government intends to pull down their houses and build an airfield: They ... (not) build an airfield here! We ... fight for our village!

24 I am determined that my son ... have the best possible edu- cation.

8 Time Clauses )

[Section 293]

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 Heat the oil till it (begin) to bubble.

2 I'll stay here till Tom (get) back.

3 We'll go out as soon as the shops (open).

4 You drive first, and when you (be) tired, I'll take over.

5 The sooner we (start), the sooner we'll get there.

6 We will send you the goods as soon as we (receive) your cheque.

7 I'll wait as long as you (like).

8 Whip the whites of the eggs till they (be) quite stiff.

9 Shall I jump out when the bus (slow) (slow) down at the next corner?

10 No, you'd better wait till it (Stop) at the traffic lights.

11 You are too young to understand. I (explain) it to you when you (be) older.

12 Tom: Brown is the best poet in the university.

Ann: Now read Smith's poems. When you (read) them you'll sa that he is better.

13 Tom: I can't get used to driving on the left.

Jack: When you (be) here for another week you'll find it quite easy.

14 The room doesn't look particularly attractive now but when I (clean) and (paint) it, it will look quite different.

15 Pour boiling water on the coffee grounds, wait till the grounds (settle), then strain it into a clean jug.

16 As soon as they (see) the river the children will want to bathe.

17 When we (see) the cathedral we'll go to the museum.

18 What will you do when you (finish) painting the bridge?

19 Oh, this bridge is so long that by the time we (reach) the other end it will be time to start again at this end.

20 Serve the meal and wash up. When you (do) the washing up you can go home.

21 The plane won't take off till the fog (lift).

22 Tom will start as soon as his visa (arrive).

23 I'm glad you're learning French. When you (know) French I (give you a job).

24 Shall I boil the baby's milk?

Yes, but don't give it to him till it (cool).

25 Don't start smoking till the others (finish) their meal.

26 By the time you (give) the children their meal you won't have any appetite left.

27 I don't want to discuss it over the phone, but I (tell) you about it when I (get) home.

28 How do you like your new job?

I've only just started so I really can't say. When I (be) in it for a fortnight I (let) you know.

29 Have you flown solo yet?

No, but my instructor says that when I (fly) another ten hours, he'll let me.

30 They say that when the 70 k.p.h. speed limit (be) in operation for a year, they will be able to judge whether it is effective or not.

31 Sculptor's friend: I suppose that when I (come) back next year you will still be working on this horse.

32 Sculptor: Oh no, I (finish) it long before I (see) you again, but as soon as I (finish) one thing I (start) on another, so there'll be something else for you to look at.

33 All the flats are exactly alike so when you (see) one you've seen them all.

34 Advertisement: When you (drive) a Jaguar once, you won't want to drive another car.

35 He's asleep now but I (give) him the letter as soon as he (wake) up.

36 She bought beer and made sandwiches because she knew that when they arrive) they would be hungry and thirsty.

### 9 Time Clauses

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 When it (get) dark we'll have to stop. We can't work in the dark.

2 Go on till you (come) to a square with a statue in the middle; then turn left and you'll find the theatre on your right.

3 Immediately the train (stop) we'll jump out.

4 I'll help you with your homework as soon as I (do) my own.

5 He was determined to keep the two dogs apart because he knew that the moment they (see) one another they'd start barking furiously.

6 I know the coat's unfashionable but I'm not going to throw it away. I'll keep it till that style (come) into fashion again.

7 Tourist: Can we get to the top of the tower?

Guide: Yes, but be careful when you (go) up because the steps are very uneven.

8 Tourist, puffing up the steps: I'll be glad when I (get) to the top!

Guide: When you (see) the view you'll be glad you made the effort.

9 Mother to child setting out for school: When you (come) to the main road remember to stop and look both ways before you (cross), won't you?

10 "Give this letter to your teacher soon as you (arrive) at school," said his mother. All right," said the boy, running out.

I bet it will still be in his pocket when he (get) said his father.

11 Tom: I'm going to New York by sea. I'm leaving tomorrow.

Jack: I'm going by air. When I (sit) in my comfortable plane I'll think of you tossing about on a stormy sea.

Tom: When I (walk) about the deck enjoying the air and blue sea I'll think of you

shut up in a flying box seeing nothing.

12 But there's someone in the phone box! You can't rush in and grab the receiver. You'll have to wait till he (finish).

13 The ladder looks a bit unsteady.

Yes, but before he (start) working from it he will tie the top end to the tree. 14 The house won't be entirely mine until I (pay) off the mortgage.

15 You'll find that the staff will clock in very punctually but that they won't do any work till the boss (arrive).

16 When I (work) here for fifteen years I'll be entitled to a pension.

17 When you (do) the bedrooms, remember to sweep under the beds.

18 When you (do) all the upstairs rooms, come down and give me a hand with the lunch.

19 Mother to child: I won't give you any cake until you (eat) your bread and butter.

20 We'll talk business when we (have) dinner, but not during dinner.

I never talk business at meals.

21 Young man: Weren't you astonished when she said that?

Old man: When you (be) married as long as I have, you won't be so easily astonished.

22 When you (read) this book, leave it in the hospital for someone else to read.

23 He said he would give me a ring as soon as he (reach) Paris.

24 Some people say that a man shouldn't think of marrying till he (save) up enough money to buy a house.

25 You're an idiot to go into teaching. I'm going into business. In ten years' time when you (queue) at the bus stop I'll be driving

by in my Bentley.

26 When you are picking fruit in the holidays to eke out your salary I (cruise) round the Greek islands in my private yacht.

27 I visit a new country every year. By the time I (be) sixty I shall have visited all the countries in the world.

28 When I (see) all there is to see I'll buy a small island and settle down there.

29 He saves £500 a year. By the time he (retire) he'll have saved £5,000. 30 By the time he (save) £5,000, the value of money will have gone down so much that he'll have to go on working.

31 Ann hoped that it would go on raining. She knew that the moment it (stop) Tom would want to go out.

32 I hoped that Jack would be there when the train arrive), but there was no sign of him.

33 The boys worked slowly for they knew that as soon as they (finish) one exercise the master would tell them to do the next.

34 I'll take the paper with me. I'll read it while I (wait) for the bus.

35 The window-cleaner was in fact one of a gang of safe crackers. He hoped that while he (clean), or (pretend) to clean, windows he would be able to have a look at the safe.

36 He said that he would lend me money whenever I (need) it.

## **10 Reported Speech: Statements**

Note applying to all reported speech exercises

When the speaker says you, and the person spoken to is not identified, it is good practice for the student to assume that the remark was made to himself. you will then become I/me or we/us. (Answers in the key will be given in first person forms.)

e.g. 'You can phone from my office,' he said.

He said I could phone from his office.

This must not, of course, be done when the person spoken to is identified.

'You can phone from my office, Ann,' he said.

He told Ann that she could phone from his office.

Note that when you stands for one, it is reported unchanged.

'You can't bathe in the rivers,' he said, they're full of piranhas.

He said that you couldn't bathe in the rivers as they were full of piranhas.

## **Put the following statements into indirect speech**

1 I'm going out now, but I'll be in by nine, he said (Omit now)

2 I'm working in a restaurant, and don't much care for it, she said.

3 'I can't live on my basic salary,' said do overtime.

4 'My young brother wants to be a tax a tax inspector,' said Mary. 'I think why. None of my family has ever been a tax inspector.'

5 we're waiting for the school bus, 'It's late again

6 I've made a terrible mistakel said Peter.

You're always making terrible mistakes,' I said. "You should be used to it by now.

7 'We make £50 a week,' said one of the men, 'and send most of is home to our wives.'

8 'It's lonely being away from our families,' said another, 'but we earn three times as much in this factory as we would in our own country.'

9 'We've been here for two and a half years,' said the man who had spoken first, "and we're going to stay another six months."

10 'I've got a job on an oil-rig,' said Paul.

"That'll be very hard work,' I said.

'I know it'll be hard,' he replied, 'but I don't mind hard work, and it'll be good experience.'

11 'The ice will soon be hard enough to skate on," said Tom.

T'll look for my skates when I get home, Ann said.

12 'I'm living with my parents at present,' she said, "but I hope to have a flat of my own shortly.'

13 'I'm leaving tomorrow,' she said, 'by the 4.30 from Victoria. 'We'll come and see you off,' we said.

14 'I've just bought a car,' said Peter, but it's not insured yet so I can't take you for a drive.

15 'I'd like to come to the phone,' said Mary, 'but I'm bathing the babies and they will drown if I leave them alone in the bath.'

16 Mary has just received a postcard from Ann, beginning, 'I'm coming up to London next week. I hope you and Jack will meet me for lunch one day.' (Imagine



that Mary is reading this card to Jack begin: Ann says ...)

17 Nothing ever happens in happens in the village," she said. "It's like a dead 11 illage. All the young people have gone away.

18 'I've missed my train,' said Bill. Now I'll be late for work and my boss will be furious.

19 'We'll wait for you if you're late,' they said.

20 "They are supposed to be landing at London airport, I said. "But if the fog gets any thicker the plane may be diverted,

21 'If you lend me the book, said Mary, 'I'll bring it back the day after tomorrow.

22. I hate getting up on these dark mornings, grumbled Peter.

'It is horrible,' agreed his wife, but the mornings will be lighter soon and then it won't be quite so bad.'

23 "The sales are starting tomorrow,' said the typist. 'As soon as we finish work the whole typing pool is going to make a dash for the shops.

'I hope you'll all get what you want,' I said.

24 'I wish I had something to eat,' said Peter.

'You've only just had lunch,' said his sister. 'I don't know how you can be hungry again so soon.'

25 'If you're short of money I can lend you £50,' said my aunt, "and you can take your time about paying it back.'

26 'I usually take my dog out for a walk when I come home from work,' he said.

27 'I have a message for your brother,' I said. 'He isn't at home,' said Ann. 'He left two days ago.'

28 'I bought this hat in Milan,' I said.

You shouldn't have bought that colour,' said Peter. 'It doesn't go with your coat.'

29 'I must hurry. My father is always furious if any of us are late for meals,' she said. you lake will probably

30 'If you want to smoke you'll have to go upstairs,' said the bus conductor. 31 'I'm building myself a house,' said Charles. 'I won't show it to you just yet but when the roof is on you can come and see it.'

32 'The lake will probably freeze tonight,' said Peter. 'It's much colder than last night.'

I'll go out and look early in the morning,' said Mary, and if it's frozen I'll make some holes in the ice so that the ducks can feed.

33 Even if the strikers go back to work tomorrow it will be time before things return to normal,' said the official.

34 'Someone is trying to murder me! Said Mrs Jones. "I keep get- Said ting threatening letters.

35 'I'm taking my children to the zoo the baby polar bear.'

36 'All I can hear,' says Ann, "is a high pitched- buzz. I wonder if it's some sort of signal.

### Reported Speech: Statements

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(i) Had better

'You'd better' can be reported unchanged (though the pronoun may change) but can also be reported by advise: He said, 'You'd better tell Tom'

He said I'd better tell Tom

He advised me to tell Tom

'I/We had better' will normally be reported unchanged (though the pronoun may change):

He said, 'I'd better wait.' He said he'd better wait.

(iii) 'I should ... (if I were you)' is best reported by advise:

I said, 'Shall I write to Ann?'

'I should phone her (if I were you),' said Peter.

I asked if I should write to Ann and Peter advised me to phone her.

Put the following into indirect speech:

I 'There's been an accident, and the road is blocked,' said the policeman. 'It won't be clear for some time. You'd better go round the other way.'

2 'Let's light a fire and cook our sausages over it,' said the children.

3 'I was thinking of going by bus, said Paul.

'I shouldn't go by bus (if I were you),' said his aunt. 'It's an awfully bad service.'

4 'You'd better take sleeping bags; you may have to sleep out, be warned us.

5 'I've left some books on your table,' said Peter. 'I think you'll find them useful. You can keep them as long as you need them but I'd like them back when you've finished with them.

'Thank you very much,' I said, 'I'll take great care of them.

6 'If children can learn a complicated language like Japanese by the time they are five,' said the Japanese professor, 'they should be able to learn the language of music. At the moment I'm teaching a class of forty three-year-olds to play the violin,' he added.

7 "The puppy can sleep on our bed,' said Tom. 'I'd rather he slept in a basket,' said his wife. "That puppy will soon be a very big dog and then there won't be room for all three of us.

8 'I'll try by myself first,' said Ann, and if I find that I can't manage, I'll ask Tom to help me.'

9 'Let's camp by this stream,' said Mary. 'If we go on, it may be dark before we find another good place.'

10 'I wish we'd brought our guitars,' said the students. "Then we could have offered to play in the restaurant and perhaps they'd have given us a free meal.

11 'I booked a double room on the first floor,' said Mr Jones.

'I'm afraid we didn't get your letter,' said the receptionist, 'and all the first and second floor rooms have been taken. But we could give you two single rooms on the third floor.'

"That wouldn't do me at all,' said Mr Jones.

12 'I've had gypsies on my land for two years,' said the farmer, 'and they've given nobody any trouble; but now the Council have asked me to tell them to move on. I don't see why they should be asked to move and I'm writing to my M.P. about it.'

13 "This letter is full of mistakes! snorted Mr Jones.

'I did it in rather a hurry,' admitted the typist. 'I suppose I'd better type it again.'

14. 'If you'd like to go on any of these tours,' said the receptionist, 'the hotel will

arrange it.'

'We'd like to go on them all,' said the American couple.

15 'We'll try to find your passport,' said the policeman, but it'll be very difficult because a lot of suspicious characters sleep on the beach in summer and any one of them might have robbed you.'

16 'Let's go to the races!' said Ann. 'We might make our fortunes.

I've been given a very good tip for the 2.30.

'I've had "good tips" from you before,' said Paul. 'And they were disastrous.'

17 'I don't know why you waste so much time polishing the car,' said Mr Jones

'It preserves the paint,' said Mrs Jones, pausing for a moment

And besides, the neighbours all polish their cars and I don't want our Mini to look like a poor relation. If you were any help me instead of standing there criticising, she added

18 'I'm sorry for not having a tie on,' said Peter. 'I didn't know it was going to be a formal party. I have enjoyed the journey more if the man in the berth behind me hadn't snored all the time,' said Paul.

20 'I was thinking of going alone,' I said.

"You'd better take someone with you," said the old man. "It's Saturday with two. One can keep watch while the other sleeps.?"

21 (Paul is speaking to Mary on the phone, and Mary is repeating his words to Ann, who is standing beside her.) Paul: "The plans have been changed. We're going tomorrow, not the next day. I want you to meet me at Victoria tonight to arrange details.'

Mary: Paul says ...

22 'If I want a hot bath I have to put five pence in the meter,' said

Tom, 'and even then it's not very hot.'

"That's ridiculous," I said; 'It's high time you left that place.

23 'I know the umbrella belongs to you, but I thought it would be all right if I borrowed it,' said my nephew, because you aren't going out tomorrow and I am.'

24 'Let's put your tape-recorder under the table,' said Tom, 'and make a recording of their conversation. It would be very useful to know what they are planning.' to W

“But my recorder makes a distinct hum,’ I said. “They’d be sure to hear it and look under the table; and then they’d find the jeji recorder and ask all sorts of embarrassing questions.

25 ‘Whenever my father was unhappy,’ said the girl, ‘he would go out and buy something, usually something large and useless.

That’s why our rooms are full of things we can’t use.’

I’m sorry for your father,’ said Tom, looking round. ‘He must have been a very unhappy man.’

26 ‘You can leave your motor cycle in my garage if you like,’ he said.

I’ll keep an eye on it while you’re away.’

27 ‘If you want a job you should read advertisements and write letters and ring people up,’ he said to Ann. ‘It’s no use sitting at home, expecting employers to form a queue outside your door.’

28 ‘This used to be a lovely quiet street,’ he said, ‘but now it is impossible. When summer comes you’ll have to keep the windows shut all the time because of the noise.’

29 ‘You must leave a note for your mother,’ said Peter, ‘otherwise she’ll be terribly worried when you’re not in at your usual time.’

30 ‘A telegram has just arrived for Albert,’ said Mary, ‘and he’s on holiday. I wonder if I should ring him up and tell him about it or wait till he comes back.’

12 Reported Speech: Questions

[Sections 278, 279]

See note to exercise Io.

Put the following questions into indirect speech.

1 ‘Who has been using my typewriter?’ said my mother.

2 ‘Do you want to see the cathedral?’ said the guide.

3 ‘Do you mind working on the night shifts?’ he asked.

4 ‘Would you like to come with us?’ they said.

5 ‘Who did you give the money to?’ asked Ann.

6 ‘How long does it take to get to Edinburgh by bus?’ asked the tourist.

- 7 'How much do you think it will cost?' he said.
- 8 'What did you miss most when you were in prison?' Mary asked the ex-convict.
- 9 Another passenger came in and said, 'Is this seat taken?'
- 10 'How do you get on with your mother-in-law?' said Paul.
- 11 'How did you get into the house?' they asked him.
- 12 'What were you doing with these skeleton keys?' said Mr Jones.  
"Were you trying to get at the secret files?"
- 13 'Did you sleep well?' asked my hostess.
- 14 'Have you been here long?' the other students asked him.
- 15 'Can you tell me why Paul left the university without taking his degree?' Paul's sister asked.
- 16 'How many people know the combination of the safe?' said the detective.
- 17 'Are there any letters for me?' said Mary.
- 18 'How long have you been learning English?' the examiner said.
- 19 "Why aren't you taking the exams?" said Paul.
- 20 'Are these free-range eggs?' said the custom
21. 'Where are you going for your summer holidays?' I asked them
- 22 'Will it be all right if I come in a little later tonight?' asked the au pair girl.
- 23 'Would you mind if I shut the window?' said one of the passengers.
- 24 'Where can I park my caravan?' she asked the policeman.
- 25 'Would you like a lift?' said Ann.  
"Which way are you going?" I said.
- 26 'Who do you want to speak to?' said the telephonist.
- 27 'Does anyone want tickets for the boxing match?' said Charles.
- 28 'What are you going to do with your old car?' I asked him,
- 29 'Do you grow your own vegetables?' I asked.
- 30 'What train are you going to get?' my friend inquired.

31 'Could you change a pound? I'm afraid I haven't got anything smaller,' said the passenger to the conductor.

32 'How many sleeping pills have you taken?' said the night sister,  
'I have no idea,' said Mr Jones sleepily.

33 'Could we see the manager, please?' said the two men.

"Have you an appointment?" said the secretary.

34 Do you think you could live entirely on your own for six  
months' said Tom, or would you get bored?

35 'Did any of you actually see the accident happen?' said the policeman.

36 "Could I see Commander Smith?" the lady asked.

'I'm afraid he's in orbit,' I said. "Would you like to leave a message?"

### **13 Reported Speech: Questions, Advice, Requests, Invitations, Suggestions**

I should wear something warm, dear." said her mother. 'It's a terribly cold house.

3 'I'm broke,' said Jack.

'Shall I lend you some money said Peter.

4 'It will take a little time to look up your file , ' said the clerk.

'Is it worth waiting?' said Ann , 'or shall I go away and come back later?

5 Shall I have to do the whole exam again if I fail in one paper?"  
said the student.

'Yes,' said the teacher.

6 Where will you be tomorrow,' I said, 'in case I have to ring you?

I shall be in my office till six,' said the old man, and after that at my flat. I shan't be going to the club.'

7 'What shall I do with this cracked cup?' Mary asked.

"You'd better throw it away, said her mother.

8 'Shall I ever see him again?' she wondered.

9 'Would you mind getting out of the car?' said the driver. 'I have to change a wheel.'

'Shall I help you?' I said.

10 'I've run out of petrol,' said the man. 'Could you possibly give me a lift to the next village?'

11 'Shall we go for a walk?' said Peter.

'I like walking,' said Ann, 'but at the moment my only comfortable walking shoes are being mended. What about going for a drive instead?'

12 'You've got a lot of parcels,' he said. "Shall I carry some of them for you?'

13 'Shall we be in time?' muttered Tom, looking at his watch.  
(use wonder)

14 'What shall I do with all this foreign money?' said Peter.

'Why don't you take it to the bank and get it changed?' said Mary.

15 'Would you like a cigarette?' said Peter.

'No, thanks,' said Jack. 'I don't smoke.'

16 'Would you like to come with us?' they said. "There's plenty of room in the car.'

'I'd love to,' said Ann.

17 (Telephone conversation):

Ann: Could you do without me today, Mr Jones? I've got an awful cold and I think it might be better if I stayed at home. Mr Jones: I should certainly stay at home, Ann. And you'd better take tomorrow off too if you aren't better.

18 Mary (on phone): Paul, I've just come back to my flat to find a complete stranger asleep in my chair. He's still here, and still asleep! What shall I do?

Paul: Why don't you wake him up and ask him who he is?

There's probably some quite simple explanation.

19 'I'm not quite ready,' said Peter. 'Could you wait a few minutes?'

'I can't wait long,' said Jack. "The train goes at ten.'

20 'Would you mind taking off your hat?' I said to the woman in front of me. But the theatre's almost empty!' she said. "Why don't you move along a bit?'



21 'I often see lights in the empty house across the road,' said Albert. "Do you think I should report it?"

22 'If this house was yours what changes would you make?' I said. 'I'd pull it down and build a modern one on the same site,' said the window-cleaner. "The site's all right."

23 "Could I have your name and address, please?" said the travel agent.

24 'Shall I send it round to your hotel, sir?' the shop assistant asked the tourist.

'I'm not staying in the town,' said the tourist. 'I'll take it with me.'

25 'How long will you go on looking for them?' I asked one of the search party.

'We'll go on till we find them,' he said. "But we don't search at night. We'll stop when it gets dark and start again at first light tomorrow."

26 'We can't discuss this over the phone. We'd better meet,' I said 'Shall we meet here in my flat tomorrow?'

'I'd rather you came to my office,' he said. "Could you get here in half an hour?'

27 'Could I have five pence, please?' said the boy. 'I want to buy ice-cream.'

28 'Would you like to sleep on the floor of my flat?' he asked us, 'Or would you rather go to a hotel?'

29 'Could you help me with my luggage, please?' she said. 'If you take the two big ones I'll take the small one.'

'It's ridiculous to take three suitcases for a weekend," I said.

"Couldn't you manage with two?"

"No , ' she said.

30 'I couldn't come on Monday,' said Ann.

"Then what about Tuesday,' said Peter.

‘All right,' said Ann.

### **14 Reported Speech: Commands, Requests, Invitations, Advice**

Put the following sentences into indirect speech, using tell / order urge/ask/beg/invite/advise/warn/remind + object + infinitive, or ask (+ object) + for, or, in some cases, ask + infinitive.

1 'Don't put sticky things in your pockets,' said his mother.

2 ‘Please, please don't do anything dangerous,' said his wife.

3 'Go on-apply for the job,' said my friend. 'It would just suit you.'

4 'I should say nothing about it (if I were you),' said my brother.

5 'Would you please wait in the lounge till your flight number is called?' she said.

6 'Don't lend Harry any money,' I said to Ann. 'He never pays his debts.'

7 'Could you please ring back in half an hour?' said the secretary.

8 'Would you mind moving your case?' said the other passenger. 'It's blocking the door.'

9 'Remember to book a table,' said Ann.

10 'Get into the right lane,' said the driving instructor.

11 'Avoid Marble Arch,' said the policeman. 'There's going to be a big demonstration there.'

12 'Hold the ladder,' he said. ‘It's rather unsteady.'

'Why don't you tie it at the top?' I said, 'It's much safer that way.'

13 'Read the questions twice,' said the teacher, and don't write in the margin.

14 'You'd better not leave your money lying about,' said one of the students.

15 'Why don't you open a bank account?' said another. (use advise)

16 'Would you like to have lunch with me today?' said the tourist.

"I'd love to but I'm afraid I can't leave the office, said the girl.

17 'Don't take more than two of these at once,' said the doctor, handing me a bottle of pills.

18 Could I speak to Albert, please?' I said.

He's still asleep,' said his mother.

Then please wake him,' I said. "I have news for him.

19 I'd buy the big tin if I were you,' said the grocer.

20 You're being exploited,' said the other au pair girls. 'You ought to leave your job.

21" Fasten your seat belts, there may be a little turbulence,' said the air hostess.

22 Don't drive through fog with only a fog light on,' he said, 'or oncoming drivers may take you for a motor cycle.

23 "Could I see your driving license?' said the policeman.

24 You'd better sweep up that broken glass,' I said.

25 "The bathroom's empty now,' she said. "Will you put the light out when you've finished?

26 'Remember to insure your luggage,' my father said.

27 "Please don't drink anymore,' said his wife. 'Don't forget that we have to drive home.

28 Do go to a dentist, Tom, before your toothache gets any worse,' I said.

29 Why don't you cut your hair?' he said. "You'd find it much easier to get a job with short hair.

30 Could I have some more pudding, please?' said the boy.

### **15 Reported Speech: Commands, Requests, Advice, Suggestions**

Read notes to previous exercises.

Put the following into indirect speech, using either the constructions recommended in Exercise 14, or: suggest or: say + subject + is to are to/was to/were to or: should

1 Would you please fill up this form and then join the queue by the door?" said the

clerk.

2"Could you read the last sentence again, please examiner.

3 Could I have a new cheque book , please?' said the girl

4 Telegram: Be ready to move off at very short notice. Tom.

Ann (reading it to Mary): Tom says that we.....

5 Please, please don't tell my mother,' begged the boy

6 Don't fire except in self-defence,' said the policeman

7 'Why don't you take the rest of the day off ? said my assistant.

8Will you help me to move the piano, please?' said my aunt.

9'Don't drive too close to the car in front,' said the driving instructor.

10'Don't smoke near the petrol pump,' said the mechanic.

11When you've chosen a book, bring it to me and I'll stamp it?

said the librarian.

12 "Show the boarding card to the man at the foot of the gangway?

said the clerk.

13 'Reduce speed now,' said a huge notice. (omit now)

14 "Could I see your ticket, please?" said the inspector.

15 'Keep an eye on your luggage,' he said. "This place is full of thieves.'

16 'When you have read this, pass it on to the next person on the list,' he said.

17 'Will you stand still!' he said angrily.

18 'Whenever you see the number on the screen, press this button,' he said.

19 'Sit down and tell me what is worrying you,' he said to her.

20 'Walk along the line of men,' said the police sergeant, 'and if you recognise your attacker, just nod. Don't say anything.'

21 'Even if you feel hungry don't eat anything between meals,' said the dietician.

22 Could you ring up the taxi rank and order a taxi for me?" said Tom.

'Why don't you go by tube?' said Ann. 'It's much quicker.'

23 'Let's buy some yeast and make our own bread,' said Mary.

'The bread we're getting now is absolutely tasteless.

24 'If you have to use the river water,' said the guide, 'boil it first.

Don't drink it unboiled.'

25 'Let's not tell anyone,' said Tom, 'till we are quite certain that the report is true.

26 Tom (on phone to Ann): I've got the tickets. Meet me at the air terminal at 6.30.

*(Imagine that you are Ann. Report this message to Mary. gñha i. standing beside you. Begin: Tom says...)*

27 'Let us show that we are united, urged the strike leader by voting unanimously to continue the strike. Let every his hand up when the vote is taken!

28 Will customers please count their change,' said a notice above me cashier's desk, "as mistakes cannot be rectified afterwards

29 Don't clap yet,' warned my friend. 'She hasn' D loathe people who clap too soon,' he added.

30 Don't forget to put your name at the top of the page,' said the supervisor.

## 16 Reported Speech: Mixed

(i) Read the notes to previous reported speech exercises.

(ii) Note that want or would like is often useful when the speaker reports a request made to himself or made through him to someone else:

Tom (on phone to Ann): Could you book me a room in a hotel for tonight? Ann (telling Mary about this): Tom wants me to book him a room for tonight.

Tom says that I am to book would also be possible but one of more authoritative.

Similarly: Mrs Jones (on th back? Mary (telling Mrs Sr you to ring her back you ask Mrs Smith to ring me ing. She WantsWould like

She says that you are to ring would be possible but very authoritative.

1(Letter from Paul to Ann): Please get me a small tent and camping equipment for

two people.

Ann (telling Mary about this): Paul wants ... ,

2 Mr White (on phone to Mr Black's secretary): Ask Mr Black to meet me at six in the bar on the ground floor.

Secretary (reporting this to Mr Black): Mr White would like ...

3 'Shall I go and get a candle?' said Ann when the light went out suddenly.

I'd rather you got another bulb," said Mr Jones.

"But there ar but there aren't any," said Ann, "and the shops are shut

4 Don't worry about a few mistakes,' said Peter. I make mich all the time." "Do you learn from your mistakes?' I asked. 'Or do you keep making the same ones?'

5 I'm looking for a man called Albert, who drinks in this bar.

Could you point him out to me when he comes in? I said.

I should keep away from Albert if I were you,' said the barman

'He doesn't like strangers and might turn nasty.

6 could I have a look at your paper for a moment? said the man next to me. 'I just want to see the football results.

' 7 You woke everyone up last night,' said my mother. You must try to be quieter tonight.'

'We will,' I promised.

8 The soup's cold again,' complained Mr Jones. "Why do I never have hot soup?'

'Because the kitchen's so far from the dining room,

explained his wife. 'If you insist on living in a castle you must put up with its disadvantages.

'What about getting an au pair girl, an ex-Olympic runner?' said Mr Jones.

'She wouldn't stay,' sighed his wife.

9 'Your licence is out of date,' said the policeman.

"It is,' I admitted, 'but 've applied for a new one.

' Next time,' he said severely, 'apply for a new one before your

present one has expired.'

10 I'll have the money for you next week. Shall I post it to I said.

Could you keep it in your safe till I can come and collect it?

said Tom. 'A lot of my mail has been going lot of my mail has been going astray lately and I'd hate to lose one of your large cheques.'

11 'Could I borrow your map again?' said Peter.

'You're always borrowing it. Why don't you get one of your own?' I said.

12 "when you hear the fire bell, he said "shut the windows and go downstairs"

And what shall we do if the stairs are blazing?' I asked.

13 Do you hear that noise?' Ann said. "What do you think it is? I think it's only rats running up and down inside the wall,' I said.

T think it's someone trying to get in,' she said, 'You'd better go and see.'

14 It's your turn to baby-sit tonight, they told Ann

It can't be! said Ann indignantly. 'I baby-sat last night! And

The night before! And I'm only supposed to do two nights a week!

Could you possibly do it just this once?' they said. And we promise not to ask you to do any next week

15 This is the best restaurant in town, said the taxi driver. The

Only problem is that they expect guests to wear ties.'

Then why have you brought us here?' said the tourists indignantly.

why Don't get excited,' said the taxi-driver, opening a box. 'I keep ties specially for gentlemen in your predicament. What colour

would you like? They're all the same price.

16 'Shall I start tomorrow?' I said.

I'd rather you started today,' said Tom.

17 'Why don't you go and see the film? It may help you to understand the book," I said.

'But the film's quite different from the book, Ann pointed out.

18 'I saw the two climbers,' said the helicopter pilot. 'And one of them sat up and

waved to me.'

'Which of them waved?' I said.

'I don't know,' he answered. 'I wasn't near enough to see them

Clearly

19 'What caused the ship to sink?' I said.

'She must have struck the submerged wreck,' said the coxswain of the lifeboat. 'But I can't understand it, because the wreck is

very clearly marked with buoys.

21 'I have been given so many bottles of wine lately that I'll have to buy another wine rack,' said Mr Jones.

'Why don't you throw a party and save yourself the expense of a wine rack?' I suggested.

22 'Press Button A to start the engine,' he said.

'But last time you told me to press button B!' I said,

that was on a slightly different type of machine,' he explained

23 'Don't brake if you find yourself skidding,' said Tom. "That only makes it worse. Try to steer into the skid.

when I start skidding

I get excited that I do the exact opposite.'

'Then stop and let me take over,' said Tom, 'we're just coming

to an icy bit and I don't want to die just yet.

24 'I've run out of stamps,' said my father. 'Have you got any?'

"No, but I'll go out and get you some if you like," I said.

25 'Repairs to cars rented from us must be arranged through our office,' he said.

"So if anything goes wrong with the one you've hired, please ring the number printed on your card open from nine to six, Monday to Friday.

'But what shall I do if something goes wrong with it outside office hours?' I said.

26 'Why didn't you signal to the tanker that she was coming too close?' I said.



'We did signal,' said the pilot, but she came on in and ran aground.' 'What's going to happen to her?' I said.

'We're going to try to tow her off at the next high tide,' he said. But if we don't get her off tonight she'll be here till she breaks up, and there'll be an oil slick all along the coast.'

27 "Why are you spending so long on those accounts?" I asked. Because I can't make them balance, he said. "I seem to be f13 Short and that means that I'll have to put in £13 of my own money to make it up.'

Would you like me to go through them and see if I can find a mistake?' I said.

'No,' he said, "but I'd like you

28 'Why are you looking so depressed. Jack? I said

'Because I've just asked Ann to marry me and she's refused," he said sadly.

I think she prefers clean-shaven men,' I said, 'Why don't you cut your hair and shave off your beard and try again?

29 How did you get up that tree? Mary asked

I used a ladder, of course,' he snapped. But someone went off with it when I was sawing Go and get another one and don't just stand there asking silly questions.

30 Are you ill?' he said coldly.

'No,' I said.

Did you sleep well last night?

'Yes,' I said.

"Then why are you sitting about when all the others Go out at once and give them a hand.'

31 Will passengers with nothing to declare please go through the green door ? said a customs official.

you'd better go through the green door, Mary,' said Peter, but I 'll have to go through the other one. I'll take a bit longer than you will, so wait for me at the other end.

32 Imagine that you have received the following post card from your brother, Tom. Report it at once to the other members of the family. Begin: Tom says ...)

Don't worry about me. I wasn't badly injured and I'm being very well looked after. I'm coming back next Wednesday on the nine o'clock flight from Zurich. Could you

please meet the plane?

33 'What shall I do with my wet shoes?' said the boy.

'You'd better put newspaper in them and put them near the fire,' said his mother. 'But don't put them too near or they'll go hard.'

34. 'Let's drive on to the next village and try the hotel there,' he said.

But what'll we do if that's full too?" I asked.

'We'll just have to sleep in the car,' he said. "It will be too late to try anywhere else.

35 "They have a rather fierce dog,' said Ann; 'but he's a heavy sleeper, and with any luck won't hear you breaking in.'

'What'll I do if he wakes up?' I said.

'If he starts growling, give him some of these biscuits,' said Ann.

'How do you know that he likes these particular biscuits?"

'All dogs like them,' Ann assured me. 'It says so on the packet.'

36 'If you even touch one of the pictures,' warned the attendant, 'alarm bells will ring all over the gallery and you will be arrested instantly.' 'Are you serious?' I said.

'Try it and see,' he answered with a glint in his eye.

**EXERCISES 10**  
**CONDITIONALS AND UNREAL PASTS , GERUND , INFINITIVE , AND**  
**PASSIVE**

## 1 would and should

**Insert would or should in the spaces in the following sentences.**

1 Let's go shopping. The shops ... not be crowded. Monday morning's always quiet.

2 Why ... everyone be promoted except me? It's not fair.

3 He used to have a day off once a week , and on that day he...

get up early, have a hasty breakfast and set out for the river.

4 ...n't it be better to roll up the carpet before painting the ceiling?

day off once a week, and on that do

line that it happe so we

t in such a crowd,

5 I know that it will be difficult to pick him out in such a crowd , but if you ... happen to see him, give him this packet.

6 The car ...n't start so we had to ring for a taxi.

7 If you ... wait a moment, I'll ring our stockroom and see if we have another bale.

8 I... tell him the truth if I were you.

9 I wish he ... get up earlier. He's late for work every day.

10 It is astonishing that a person of your education ... be taken in so easily.

11 The people in the flat above us were members of a band. We liked them very much but they ... practise the drums at night.

12 ... you like to come with us? There is plenty of room in the car.

13 Do you know where Tom is?

He ... be in the canteen. He's usually there between twelve and one.

14 She asked what she ... do if any letters came for me while I was away. I told her that my brother ... come every day to pick up my mail.

15 ... you like some cake?

Yes, please, though I ...n't eat it really as I'm on a diet.

- 16 He always carried food for himself and his horse in case they have to spend a night away from camp.
- 17 Have I spelt it right? Or ... there be another 's?
- 18 If Tom were here he ... know what to do.
- 19 she didn't dare to speak lest he ... recognize her voice.
- 20 It ... take too long to handsew it: we 'll have hire a machine.
- 21 It is only fair that you ... know what people are saying about you behind your back.
- 22 It is essential that everyone... be able to see the stage.
- 23 They ...n't allow parking in this street at all. It's much too narrow.
- 24 I hoped they ... be pleased when they saw the photographs
- 25 ... you mind opening the windows? It's very stuffy in here.
- 26 Have you a screwdriver?
- Yes, there ... be one in that drawer.
- 27 I suggested that they ... have a hot breakfast and a cold supper.
- 28 You ... love your father. (=it is natural and right)
- Why ... I love him? I've never seen him.
- 29 The headmaster insisted that all boys... wear their hair Short
- 30 I wish you ... tell me what he said in his letter.
- 31 He ...n't use the electric blanket. He said they were dangerous.
- 32 They used to work in pairs. One ... pretend that he wanted to buy something while the other helped himself from the shelves.
- 33 Small children ...n't be left alone in a house. They might set themselves on fire.
- 34 You ...n't leave a small child alone (=you are far too conscientious).
- 35 Father to child: You ... be in bed. What are you doing running about at this hour?
- 36 There ... be a switch somewhere. Ah yes, here it is

## Conditional Sentences Type 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1 I'll look for your notebook and if I (find) it I (give) you a ring.

2 If you (smoke) in a non-smoking compartment, the other passengers (object).

3 I'll wash the glasses in boiling water.

No, don't. If you (put) them into boiling water they (crack).

4 If you (see) Tom, ask him to ring me.

5 If he (win) he (get) £1,000; if he (come) in second he (get) £500.

6. If you (feel) too hot during the night, turn down the central heating.

7. Tom: Jack is a translator; he translates 1000 words a day and gets 10 a week, which he says isn't enough to live on.

Bill: Well, if he (want) more money he (have) to do more work.

Advise him to translate 2000 words a day.

8 If you (wait) a moment I (come) with you.

9 Jack (in canoe): Watch me! I'm going to stand up! Tom (on the bank): He's an idiot! If he (stand) up in the canoe it (capsize).

10 The lift wasn't working when I was here last. If it still (not work) we (have) to use the stairs.

11 I shan't wake if the alarm clock (not go) off.

12 I shan't wake unless I (hear) the alarm.

13 If you'd like some ice I (get) some from the fridge.

14 He's only fifteen but he wants to leave school at the end of the o term. If he (leave) now he (be) sorry afterwards.

15 I expect it will freeze tonight.

If it (freeze) tonight the roads (be) very slippery tomorrow.

16 That book is overdue. If you (not take) it back to the library tomorrow you (have) to pay a fine.

17 Unless Tom (take) his library book back tomorrow he (have) to

pay a fine.

18 If you (not feel) well tomorrow you'd better take the day off.

19 If a driver (brake) suddenly on a wet road he (have) a skid.

20 If you (like), I (get) you a job in this company.

21 If you (like) a job in this company, I'll get you one.

22 My dog never starts a fight. He never growls unless the other dog (growl) first.

23 If your phone (not work) you can use mine.

24. If you (not know) the meaning of a word you may use a dictionary.

25 If Jack (refuse) to help we'll have to manage without him.

26 If Jack (not help) we'll have to manage without him.

27 Tom is putting his coat on.

Ann: If you (go) out, would you buy me some cigarettes.

28 Henry can't count.

If he can't count why you (employ) him as a cashier?

29 We'll test the knife for fingerprints. If your fingerprints are on it you (be) charged with murder.

30 Tom: I hate my job.

Peter: If (hate) it, why you (not change) it?

31 If you (not want) a full breakfast you can ask for a continental breakfast.

32 If you (hear) from Tom, could you please let me know?

33 Caller: Could I speak to Mr Jones, please?

Secretary: If you'd wait a moment I (see) if he's in.

34 I'm not expecting any messages, but if someone (ring) while I am out, could you say that I'll be back by 6.0?

35 Notice in a box of chocolates: Every care has been taken with preparation and packing, but if these chocolates (reach) you in a damaged condition, please return them to us and we will send you another box.

36 If you (care) to see some of his drawings I (send) them round to your office.

### 3 Conditional Sentences Type 1

A. Drill. Reply to the following sentences as shown in the example:

Sentence: If Tom meets us at the station we'll be all right.

Student: But what'll we do if he doesn't meet us?

1 If he pays me tonight I'll have enough money for the tickets.

2 If I get a work permit I'll stay for another six months.

3 If I pass this exam I'll go to the university next October.

4 If he agrees to let me go on working after marriage, I'll marry him. (use refuse)

5 I'm going to say to the boss, "I can't work with Smith. Either I go or he goes. You'll have to choose between us."

6 If I can find a cheap room I'll stay a fortnight.

7 Your parachute should open after ten seconds.

8 Provided you remember the password you'll be in no danger.

(use forget)

9 Tell the police the truth. I'm sure they'll believe you.

10 If the baby is a girl we're going to call her Ann.

11 If we get a lift we'll be in time.

12 If London airport is clear of fog we'll land there.

13 If Tom helps us the job will only take half an hour.

### 4 Conditional Sentences Type 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1 Of course I'm not going to give her a diamond ring. If I (give) her a diamond ring she (sell) it.

2 Tom: I woke, up to find the room full of smoke; but I knew exactly what to do.

Ann: I (wake) up to find the room full of smoke I (have) no idea what to do.

3 Ann: I couldn't live without Tom. If he (go) off with another I I (pine) away and die. But I have complete confidence in Tom.



4 Husband: But I'm not going on a diet. Why should I go on a diet?

Wife: If you (go) on a diet you (lose) weight.com

5 If someone (say), 'I'll give you £500 to go into court and swear that this statement is true,' what you (do)?

6 If we (work) all night we (finish) in time; but we have no intention of working all night.

7 You must never blow out a gas light. Do you know what is (happen) if you (blow) out a gas light?

8 If I (see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park I (climb) a tree.

9 If I (come) across two men fighting with knives I (call) the was police. But this is a very peaceful area.

10 Ann: All your clothes are years out of date. Why don't you throw them away?

Mary: Don't be ridiculous! If I (throw) my clothes away I (have) to ask my husband for £500 to buy new ones.

11 Ann: If you (ask) him for £500, what he (say)?

12 Mary: He (be) too horrified to speak at first. But when he'd recovered from the shock, he probably (start) talking about a divorce.

13 If someone (offer) me £1,000 for some information, I (be) rather suspicious.

14 If I (see) a python in Piccadilly I (assume) it had escaped from a circus. 15 Tom: The plane was on fire so we baled out.

Ann: I don't think I (have) the nerve to do that even if there plane (be) on fire.

16 We train the children to file out of the classroom quietly because if a whole class (rush) at the door someone (get).

17 Why don't you buy a season ticket?

Because I lose everything. If I (buy) a season ticket I (lose) it.

18 Why don't you bring your car to work? If I (have) a car I (bring) it to work.

19 Jack: They get £50 a week.

Tom: They can't get £50 a week. If they (do) they (not be) striking for £30.

20 Ann: George is fourteen.

Tom: He must be older than that. He's in a full-time job. If he (be) only fourteen he still (be) at school.

21 He is staying at the Savoy in London.

Is he very rich? I suppose he is. If he (be) a poor man he (not stay) at the Savoy.

22 If I (have) heaps of money I (drink) champagne with every meal.

23 If you (drink) champagne with every meal you soon (get) tired of it.

24 Prime Minister on golf course: I'm not at all worried about the situation. If I (be) worried I not (play) golf at this moment.

25 But I don't want to buy an elephant!

I know that. But where you (go) if you (do) want to buy one?

26 Why don't you get a cat? If you (keep) a cat the mice (not run) about everywhere.

27 What time of year do you think it is in this picture? Summer?

No, it must be winter. If it (be) summer the people (not sit) round that big fire.

28 Tom: Oh yes, I heard the phone ringing.

Peter: Well, if you (hear) the phone ringing why you (not answer) it? (Be careful; this is not a true conditional sentence.)

29 Your notes are almost illegible. Why don't you type them? If you (type) them they (be) a lot easier to read.

30 If only we (have) a light! It's depressing waiting in darkness!

31 A university degree is a useful thing. If I (have) a university degree I now (sit) in a comfortable office instead of standing at a street corner selling newspapers.

32 I (be) very grateful if you kindly (sign) this document and let me have it back as soon as possible.

33 If the earth suddenly (stop) spinning we all (fly) off it.

34 Why are you so late?

We got stuck in a snowdrift! Luckily a lorry-driver saw us and towed us out. But for him we still (be) there!

35 We didn't exactly break down. We had a puncture.

But if it (be) only a puncture why you (not change) the wheel and come on? (see No. 28, above)

36 I have no particular desire to win the Football Pools. If I (win) an enormous sum everybody (write) to me asking for money.

## 5 Conditional Sentences Type 2

Rewrite these sentences, using an If construction:

Example: He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.

Student: If he didn't smoke so much he might get rid of his cough.

or: If he smoked less he might (be able to get rid of his cough.

1 She is very shy; that's why she doesn't enjoy parties.

2 He doesn't take any exercise; that's why he is so unhealthy.

3 I haven't the right change so we can't get tickets from the machine.

4 They speak French to her, not English, so her English doesn't improve.

5 He doesn't work overtime, so he doesn't earn as much as I do.

6 My number isn't in the directory so people don't ring me up.

7 The police are not armed so we don't have gun battles in the streets.

8 The shops don't deliver, which makes life difficult.

9 He's very thin; perhaps that's why he feels the cold so much.

10 We haven't any matches so we can't light a fire.

II It's a pity we haven't a steak to cook over our camp fire.

12 I'm fat; that's why I can't get through the bathroom window.

13 He doesn't help me, possibly because I never ask him for help.

14 I can't drive so we can't take the car.

15 We have no ladder so we can't get over the wall.

16 My friend advised me to sell it. (My friend said, If I ... you, I ...')

17 I haven't much time so I read very little.

18 They don't clean the windows so the rooms look rather dark.

19 He never polishes his shoes

- 20 He doesn't pay his staff perhaps that's why they don't work well.
- 21 I have don't central heating, so the house is rether cold.
- 22 I have no dog, so I don't like being alone in the house at night.
- 23 He spends hours watching television; that's why he never time for his homework.
- 24 I haven't got a vacuum cleaner; that's why I'm so slow.
- 25 I don't know his address, so I can't write to him.
- 26 He never shaves; that's the only reason he looks unattractive .
- 27 You work too fast; that's why you make so many mistakes.
- 28 I can't park near my office; that's why I don't come by car.
- 29 I live a long way from the centre; that's why I am always late for work. 30 I haven't a map so I can't direct you.
- 31 People drive very fast. That's why there are so many accidents.
- 32 English people speak very quickly. Perhaps that's why I can't understand them.
- 33 My house is guarded by two Alsatian dogs. That's the only reason it isn't robbed every night.
- 34 The flats are not clearly numbered and the names are not on the doors, so it is very difficult to find anyone.
- 35 You don't wipe your feet, so you make muddy marks all over the floor.
- 36 I live near my office, so I don't spend much time travelling to work.

### **6 Conditional Sentences Type 3**

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1 If he (not take) his gloves off he (not get) frost bitten.

2 She was sent to prison only because she refused to pay the fine: if she (pay) the fine she (not be sent to prison).

3 He didn't tell me that he was a vegetarian till halfway through the meal. If he (tell) me carlier I (cook) him something more suitable.

4 I had no map; that's why I got lost. If I (had) a map I (be) all right.

- 5 Why didn't you say that you were short of money? If I (know) I (lend) you some.
- 6 It's lucky he had his torch with him. If he (not have) it he (fall) down the cellar steps.
- 7 The job is much worse than I expected. If I (realise) how awful it was going to be I (not accept) it.
- 8 It was the drug, not the disease, that killed him. He would still be alive today if he (not take) that drug.
- 9 This room's freezing because the fire has only just been lit.  
If it (be lit) this morning, as I suggested, the room would be warm enough to sit in now.
- 10 I overslept; that's why I'm half an hour late; and if my phone (not ring) at nine o'clock I might still be in bed.
- 11 It was rather a dull game so I left before the end; if I (wait) another five minutes I (see) Chelsea scoring a really exciting goal.
- 12 This paraffin heater was perfectly safe. There (not be) a fire if the children (not knock) it over.
- 13 It's a pity he never patented his invention. If he (patent) it he (make) a lot of money.
- 14 The fog came down suddenly and I suppose they didn't know which way to turn; if only they (have) a map and compass with them they (not be drowned).
- 15 He asked his parents for a loan but he didn't say what he wanted the money for, so they refused. I think if he (tell) them that he wanted to open a restaurant they (agree).
- 16 The accident was mainly Tom's fault. He was driving much too close to the car in front. If he (be) further away he (be able) to stop in time.
- 17 The launching of the rocket was delayed half an hour by bad weather. If the weather (be) good they (launch) it at 8.30 instead of at 9.0.
- 18 Why did you throw away those newspapers? I hadn't finished with them.  
I'm sorry. If I (know) you were still reading them I (not throw) them away.
- 19 I'm sorry you didn't tell me that dogs were allowed : hotel; if I (know) I (bring) my dog. He (enjoy) the w loves walking through woods.
- 20 The old carl died last year and his son had to sell the to pay the huge death duty.

If the old earl (transfer) property to his son seven years before, death duty (no nearly so heavy and the estate (needn't be) sold.

21 He says he refused the job, but that this was nothing to a the salary. He (refuse) even if they (offer) him twice as much.

22 The club secretary is useless. He never tells anybody anyth We (not know) about this meeting if the chairman (not tell) us.

23 When the director asked her to play the lead she agreed though she didn't know anything about the play. I think that if she (read) the play first she (refuse) the part.

24. The burglar made quite a lot of noise getting into the house: but fortunately for him the family were watching a noisy TV play If they (play) cards they certainly (hear) him.

25 If you had been there, what you (do)?

26 It rained, which spoiled our picnic; but if it (not rain) it (be) a great success.

27 Why are you in such a bad temper?

Because I've been waiting for 40 minutes in an icy wind. If you (wait) 40 minutes in an icy wind you'd be bad-tempered, too.

28 You used wet sticks; that's why the fire took so long to light. If you (use) dry sticks it (light) long ago.

29 I didn't recognise him at first because he was wearing dark glasses; if he (not wear them I (recognise) him immediately.

30 You knew that horse was going to win!

Don't be ridiculous! If I (knew) I (back) him myself.

31 Why didn't you phone from the village?

Because there was no phone in the village. If there (be), of course we (phone) from there.

32 When the weather got bad the climbing party turned back, all except Tom and his brothers, who decided to go on. If only they (turn) back with the others they would be alive today.

33 He was not very happy at school because he was a bookish boy.

not at all interested in games. If he (play) games like the other boys he (have) a much better time.

34 We had to stand almost all the way. It was all Tom's fault. If he (book) seats, as I told him to, we (have) quite a comfortable journey.

35 We were travelling with false passports. That was the trouble.

If our passports (be) all right we (not be) arrested.

36 They voted by a show of hands and decided in favour of strike. But it was a narrow margin and I think that if they (hold) a secret ballot there (not be) a strike,

### 7 Conditional Sentences Type 3

Rewrite these sentences using an If construction.

eg. You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.

If you had told me we had run out of bread I'd have bought some.

1 I didn't see the signal, so I didn't stop.

2 I didn't know your number, so I didn't ring.

3 She didn't know you were in hospital, so she didn't visit you.

4 We only came by bus because there were no taxis.

5 She didn't speak to him, possibly because she was so shy.

6 Landlord: She threatened to set fire to her flat; that's the only reason I asked her to leave.

7 We didn't visit the museum because we hadn't time.

8 I only came up the stairs because the lift wasn't working.

9 We didn't listen carefully; perhaps that's why we made this mistake.

10 We got a lift, so we reached the station in time.

II You washed it in boiling water; that's why it shrank.

12 We missed the train because we were using an out-of-date timetable.

13 His own men deserted him; that's the only reason why he failed.

14 They were driving very quickly. That's why the accident was terrible. 15 It was raining. That's the only reason I didn't take the children to the beach.

16 When I bought this house I didn't realise that in summer planes skimmed the roof every five minutes. (If I (knew) etc. I (not buy))

- 17 Tom's father was on the Board. That's the only reason he got the job.
- 18 It wouldn't have been any good my asking him. He always refuses my requests.
- 19 I don't like country life, perhaps because I wasn't brought up in the country.
20. I didn't know he was so quarrelsome. I'm sorry now that I invited him. 21 It rained all the time. Perhaps that's why he didn't enjoy his visit.
- 22 I didn't work hard at school so I didn't get a good job when I left.
- 23 They used closed-circuit television. That's how they spotted the shop-lifter.
24. They asked him to leave the dining-room, just because he wasn't wearing a tie.
- 25 It took us a long time to find his house because the streets were not clearly marked.
- 26 We didn't go by air only because we hadn't enough money.
- 27 The bus didn't stop because you didn't put your hand up.
- 28 He turned up at the interview looking so disreputable and unshaven that they didn't give him the job.
- 29 I didn't know how thin the ice was, so I was walking on it quite confidently.
- 30 The champion didn't take the fight seriously at first; perhaps that's why he didn't win it.
- 31 They got the children back alive only because they paid the ransom at once.
- 32 The examiner read the passage very quickly, so the candidates didn't understand it.
- 33 They weren't wearing life-jackets; perhaps that's why they were drowned.
- 34 He didn't get to the top of his profession, perhaps because his wife didn't encourage him.
- 35 The EXIT doors were blocked so people couldn't escape from the burning hall.
- 36 The astronauts didn't walk very far on the moon because they were hampered by the thick dust.



## Conditional Sentences: mixed types

Put the verbs the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1 I've hung out the clothes. It's lovely and sunny; if it (stay) like this they (be) dry in two hours.

2 French is essential in this job. All the telephonists speak it. If (not know) French they (not understand) half the callers. How did you do in the rally?

3 HOW did you do in really?

We came in last actually; but only because we got lost. If we at got lost we (come) in somewhere in the middle. We certainly (not be) last.

4 I wasn't really surprised that we got lost because I knew that the navigator couldn't map-read.

But if you (know) that, why you (take) him as navigator?

5 This flat would be all right if the people above us (not be) so noisy.

6 A group of spectators, including myself, left the stand just before the end of the game. When we were half way down the stairs a goal was scored and there was a great cheer from the spectators. If there (not be) a goal the crowd (not cheer). If the crowd (not cheer),

7 If we (not run) back up the stairs to see what had happened.

8 If we (not run) back, we (not crash) into the rest of the spectators on their way down; and there (not be) this frightful accident.

9 If the pain (return) you'd better take another pill. to If you aren't going to live in the house why you (not sell) it?

10 If I (have) a house I couldn't use, I (sell) it at once.

II No, I didn't know any Russian at that time.

But if you (not know) Russian, why you (offer) to give him Russian lessons?

Because I knew that he (refuse). He always rejected my offers.

12 Tell him to bring his bicycle inside. If he (leave) it outside someone (steal) it.

13 Why do people always wear dark clothes at night? If pedestrians (wear) light coloured clothes drivers (see) them much more easily.

14 she must have loved him very much because she waited for him for fifteen years. If she (not love) him she (not wait) so long.

15 He looked so small and weak that nobody asked anything. If he (look) strong he (be) expected to die every one else.

16 The government are talking of pulling the village de room for an airport. If they (start) doing it, the village people (resist)?

17 If you are catching an early train tomorrow, you (like breakfast at 7.0? 18 We'll have to break the ice on the pond; otherwise the ducks (not be able) to swim. And if they (not be able) to swim (not be able to get food. (use can/could forms where possible).

19 When he left school he became a fisherman. His family didn't like it at all. They (be) much happier if he (become) a greengrocer like his father. 20 They still say that if he (go) into the greengrocery business when he left school, he (be) a rich man now instead of a comparatively poor fisherman. 21 But he says that if he (have) his life again he (make) the same choice .

22 So many parcels and no baskets! If I (know) that you were going to buy so much I (bring) a basket.

23 No one bathes here. The water is heavily polluted. If you (bathe) in it you (be) ill for a fortnight.

24 I can hear the speaker all right but I wish I could see him too.

If he (stand) on a barrel we all (see) him and that (be) much better.

25 Look at poor Tom trying to start his car by hand again! If I (be) Tom I (get) a new battery.

26 I expect you'll see Jack at the lecture tonight. If you (do), you please (remind) him about tomorrow's meeting.

27 The headmaster decided that Peter was the culprit and expelled him from the school. A more intelligent man (realise) that Peter couldn't have been guilty. (= If the headmaster had been more intelligent, he ...)

28 But I blame the real culprit even more. If he (admit) his guilt, Peter (not be) expelled.

29 The only thing I haven't got is a balcony. If I have a balcony I (grow) plants in pots. Then my flat (be) perfect!

30 Jack rang while you were out.

Oh dear! If I (know) he was going to ring I (stay) at home.

31 My unmarried neighbours are always telling me how to bring up my children. I sometimes think that if they they (make) just as many mistakes as I do.

32 At a cinema.

Ann: Don't worry. They get married in the end.

Mary: Then you've seen it before! If you (tell) me that, we (go) to something else!

33 Be careful about the time. If you (spend) too long on the first question you (not have) enough time to do the others properly.

34 We had a lot of trouble putting the tent up. If it (not be) so wind perhaps it (not be) quite so difficult.

35 Ann (sitting beside her open fire) : I love open fires, if I (have) nothing but a radiator to sit beside, I (get) quite depressed.

36 Lucy, a student at a residential college: Couldn't I leave the hostel and get a flat, mother?

Mother: No, you couldn't. I know very well what happen) if you (have) a flat. You (play) the guitar all night and (miss) your classes in the morning, then you (fail) your exams and (have) to beat the year. And you not feed) yourself properly and (get) in down. And then you (catch) some infection and (die) of it, and we (have) to leave this district as the neighbours (keep) saying that we had caused your death by letting you have your own way!

## **9 Conditional Sentences: mixed types**

Finish the following sentences.

1 If you had a carpet on the stairs ....

2 If you should see a snake ...

3 If I lived in the country ....

4 If you want to get to the station in time to catch the 8.10 train ....

5 He was sleepwalking. When I saw him going towards the window I stopped him. If I hadn't stopped him ....

6 She is simply terrified of rats. If she hears the rats running round your attics, she

....

7 The milk wouldn't have turned sour if ....

8 They were completely lost and didn't know which way to turn;  
but for the dog ....

9 If you took a course in computer programming

10 Jack (trying to phone Peter): I can hear the phone ringing. Peter must be out. If  
he were in, he ....

11 If we have another puncture ...

12 I could have walked more quickly if my suitcase ...

13 My room would be all right if it ....

14 If you aren't going to use the car tomorrow, ...?

15 If you don't like films, why ...?

16 There were plenty of fish in the bay; if we'd had fishing lines .....

17 The hi-jackers threatened to kill the pilot unless he ....

18 We'll test your voice and if it is good enough ....

19 If buses and trains were free ....

20 If children were allowed to do exactly as they liked in school

21 I'd have taken a photograph if ....

22 Your job sounds awful. If I were you ....

23 If you thought he was unreliable, why ...!

24 If I'd known that there was going to be an electricity strike, I..

25 If the price of petrol goes up ....

26 You can camp in this field provided ...

27 Unless you isolate people with infectious diseases ....

28 Everyone was going much too fast. The pile-up wouldn't have been nearly so  
terrible if the drivers ....

29 They would have paid you more if ...,

30 If you don't boil the water before you drink it ....

31 He expected absolute obedience. You were sacked at once if you ....

- 32 If you lived on the 40th floor and there was a power strike ...
- 33 We couldn't have got seats ...
34. Mother to little boy: If you don't eat up your nice rice pudding ....
- 25 Tom (looking at his watch): We'll have to go without Peter if ....
- 36 If you breathe a word of this to anybody ..

## 10 Unreal Past Tenses and Subjunctives

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

- 1 It's just struck midnight. It's high time we (leave)!
- 2 Is only we (have) a phonel I'm tired of queuing outside the public phone box.
- 3 You (have) better take off your wet shoes ?
- 4 He walks as if he (have) a wooden leg.
- 5 He talks as if he (do) all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I did most of it.
- 6 Father: I've supported you all through university. Now T it's time you (begin) to support yourself.
- 7 I wish I know what is wrong with my car.
- 8 It looks like rain; you (have) better take a coat.
- 9 I wish I ask the fishmonger to clean these fish (=I'm sorry I didn't ask him).
- 10 It's time we (do something to stop road accidents.
- 11 The cheese looks as if rats (nibble) it.
- 12 It's high time they (mend) this road.
- 13 He always talks as though he address) a public meeting.
- 14 He treats us as if we (be) all idiots.
- 15 Wife: I'd like to get a job.  
Husband: I'd much rather you (stay) at home and (look) after the house.
- 16 If you (tie) the boat up it wouldn't have drifted away.
- 17 I wish you (not give him my phone number. (= I'm sorry you gave it to him).
- 18 If only he (know) then that the disease was curable!
- 19 Suppose you not know) where your next meal was coming from?

20 You talk as though it (be) a small thing to leave your country for ever. 21 I hate driving. I'd much rather you (drive).

22 If only I (be) insured! (=But I wasn't insured).

23 If you (not take) those photographs we wouldn't have been arrested.

24 I wish transistor radios never (be) invented.

25 If only I (keep) my mouth shut! (= I said something which made matters much worse).

26 I'll pay you by cheque monthly.

I'd rather you (pay) me cash weekly.

27 When someone says something to me, I translate it into French, and then I think of a reply in French, and then translate it into English and say it. It's high time you (stop) doing all this translation and (start) thinking in English.

28 I said 'Sunday'.

I wish you (not say) Sunday. We'll never be read by then.

29 But I told you what to do.

I know you did. If only I (take) your advice!

30 A flower pot fell off the balcony on to the head of was standing below. It was most unfortunate that he to be standing just there. If he (stand) a foot to the left he'd have been unharmed.

31 That man has brought us nothing but trouble. I wish (set) eyes on him. 32 Can I take your best umbrella?

I'd rather you (take) the other one.

33 If you have a peep hole in your door you would he who was standing outside and kept the door shut.

34 I wish I (not try to repair it. I only made it worse.

35 If I (not have) rubber gloves on I would have been electrocuted.

36 He looks as though he never (get) a square meal, but in fact hie wife feeds him very well.

11 Would Rather + subject + past tense

Answer the following questions by expressing a preference for a different action:

e.g. Question: Can I write my essay on the back of an envelope?

Possible answer: I'd rather you wrote it on a sheet of foolscap

Similarly: Can we bring our pet snake to your party?

I'd rather you didn't or: I'd rather you left it at home.

(It would also of course be possible to answer with prefer + object + infinitive.)

e.g. I'd prefer you to write it on foolscap.

I'd prefer you to leave it at home.

1 I Can I go by bus?

2 Can I go alone?

3 Can we start tomorrow? (answer with you)

4 Can ring New York on your phone? Can we sleep in the garden tonight? 5 Can we sleep in the garden tonight?

6 Can we cook our steak by holding it in front of your electric fire?

7 Can we use your scissors to cut linoleum?

8 Can I leave school at fifteen?

9 Can we come in late tomorrow?

10 Shall I wake you up when I come in and tell you what happened?

11 Can I clean my motor bicycle in the kitchen?

12 Can I tell Tom what you've just told me?

13. Can I wear my hair long like the other boys?

14 Can I have a snake tattooed round my ankle?

15 Shall we paint your door pink with yellow stars?

16 Shall I ring you at 3 a.m.?

17 Shall I threaten to burn down his house?

18 Can we bathe after dark?

19 Can I park my helicopter on the roof of your house?

20 Can I put the goldfish in the bath?

21 Can we hitch-hike to Rome?

- 22 Can I borrow your best umbrella?
- 23 Will it be all right if I write it in longhand?
- 24 Can I leave the washing up till the day after tomorrow?

### **12 Wish + subject + past, past perfect or conditional**

Rewrite the following using a wish construction (phrases in brackets should be omitted).

- 1 I'm sorry I haven't got a washing machine.
- 2 I'm sorry I don't live nearer my work.
- 3 I'm sorry our garden doesn't get any sun.
- 4 I'm sorry I called him a liar.
- 5 I'm sorry I don't know Finnish.
- 6 I'm sorry I didn't book a seat.
- 7 I'm sorry I haven't got a car.
- 8 I'm sorry I can't drive.
- 9 I'd like Tom to drive more slowly (but I haven't an hopes of this).
- 10 I'd like you to keep quiet. (= You're making so much noise that I can't think.)
- 11 I'm sorry we didn't stick to the old currency.
- 12 I'm sorry that theatre tickets cost so much.
- 13 It's a pity that shops here don't deliver.
- 14 It's a pity he didn't work harder during the term.
- 15 I'm sorry you didn't see it.
- 16 It's a pity you are going tonight.
- 17 It's a pity I haven't got a work permit.
- 18 I would like it to stop raining (but I'm not very hopeful).
- 19 I'd like you to wait for me (even though you are ready to start now).
- 20 I'm sorry I didn't bring a map.
- 21 I'm sorry I ever came to this country.
- 22 I'm sorry I left my last job.



23 I'm sorry I didn't stay in my last job.

24 I'd like him to cut his hair (but I don't suppose he will).

25 I'd like him to stop smoking in bed (but I haven't any great hopes). 26 I'm sorry he goes to bed so late.

27 Motorist in fog: It's a pity we don't know where we are.

28 It's a pity we haven't a torch.

29 I'm sorry I didn't know you were coming.

30 I'm sorry you told Jack.

31 I'm sorry I didn't ask the fishmonger to open these oysters.

32 I'm sorry I can't swim. 33 I'm sorry you aren't coming with us.

34 I'm sorry you aren't going to a job where you could use your English. 35 It's a pity you didn't roll the carpet up before painting the ceiling.

36 I would like them to leave the moon alone (but have no real hope of this).

### 13 Auxiliary Verbs + perfect infinitives

[Sections 126, 127, 132, 133, 149, 150, 152, 153, 155]

Use the perfect infinitive of the verb in italics with a suitable Auxiliary Verbs:

e.g. I've never seen a Landon policeman.

You see one! You've been in London a week already!

Answer: You must have seen one.

Note that *not* placed before the verb in italics refers to the auxiliary verb:

e.g. I heard the phone *ringing* in the flat above yours.

You *not* hear their phone *ringing*. They haven't got a phone.

Answer: You couldn't have heard their phone *ringing*.

Jack: I've finished.

Ann: But you were only half way through when I went to bed.

You work all night!

2 The instructions were in French. I translated them into English for him.

You not translate them. He knows French.

3 Tom: What's happened to Jack? We said 7.30 and now it's 8.0 and there's no sign of him.

Ann: He forget that we invited him. He is rather forgetful. I telephone him yesterday to remind him. (= It was foolish of me not to telephone)

4 Tom: Or he get lost. He hasn't been to this house before. I give him directions. (= I didn't give him directions, which was stupid of me)

Ann: Or he have a breakdown or a puncture.

Tom: A puncture not delay him so long.

5 Ann: Or he stop for a drink and get involved in an argument.

Jack's arguments go on for hours!

Tom: Or he run out of petrol. Perhaps we'd better go and look for him.

6 You not feed the bears! (= It was foolish of you to feed them)

Now they'll be angry if the next campers don't feed them too.

7 Nobody has been in this house for a month.

Nonsense! Here's last Monday's paper in the wastepaper basket; somebody be here quite recently.

8 Two of the players spent the night before the big match at party

That was very foolish of them. They go to bed early.

9 He says that when walking across Kensington Gardens be. attacked by wolves.

He not be attacked by wolves. There aren't any wolves Kensington. He see some Alsatian dogs and think they wolves.

10 I waited from 8.0 to 8.30 under the clock and he says he main and he says he waited from 8.0 to 8.30 under the clock, and we didn't see each ot You wait under different clocks! There are two in the station

you know.

11 He set off alone a month ago and hasn't been heard of since

He fall into a river and be eaten by crocodiles.

Or be kidnapped by tribesmen.

Or catch fever and die of it.

12 We start yesterday (= this was the plan); but the flight was cancelled because of the fog, so we're still here, as you see.

13 Mary to Ann, who has just toiled up six flights of stairs: You not walk up! You come up in the lift. It's working now.

14 I left my car here under the No-Parking sign; and now it's gone. It be stolen! Not necessarily. The police drive it away.

15 He had two bottles of coke and got frightfully drunk. He not get drunk on coke. He drink gin with it.

16 He was riding a bicycle along the motorway when he was hit by the trailer of a lorry. These big lorries are very dangerous. Perhaps, but Paul not ride a bicycle along the motorway;

bicycles are not allowed.

17 I've lost one of my gloves!

The puppy take it. It saw him running by just now with something in his mouth. It be your glove.

18 We've run out of petrol!

I'm not surprised. I noticed that the tank was nearly empty when we left home.

You tell me! We get petrol at the last village. Now we've got a 10-kilometre walk!

19 If the ground hadn't been so soft my horse win instead of coming in second. He never does very well on soft ground.

20 I've written to Paul.

You not write. He's coming here tomorrow. You'll see him before he gets your letter

21 They build a two-storey house (=this was the original plan), money ran out so they built a bungalow instead.

22 If the dog hadn't woken us we not notice the fire for several and by that time it spread to the house next door.

23 Ann: didn't you wait for me yesterday?

Tom: I waited five minutes.

Ann: You wait a little longer!

24 How did Peter get here?

He come on a motorcycle. (=This is a possibility)

He not come on a motorcycle. He doesn't ride one.

He come as a pillion passenger.

25 Alire staying at a hotel for the first time, carefully washes up the early morning tea things.

Mother: You not do that. The hotel staff do the washing up.

26 Why are you so late? You be here two hours ago!

27 Mrs Smith: I've cooked scrambled eggs for Mr Jones, because of his diet, and steak and onions for everyone else. Mr Jones: You not cook anything special for me, Mrs Smith;

I'm not on a diet any longer.

28 If I'd known we'd have to wait so long I bring a book.

If I'd known it was going to be so cold I not come at all!

29 Tom, looking out of the window: Fortunately that teapot didn't hit anyone, but you not throw it out of the window, Ann! You kill someone. 30 Look at this beautiful painting! Only a very great artist paint such a picture!

Nonsense! A child of five paint it with his eyes shut.

31 I wonder how the fire started.

Oh, someone drop a lighted cigarette. Or it be an electrical fault.

32 You don't think it be started deliberately?

Well, I suppose it be (= it is possible). But who would do a thing like that? 33 There is only one set of footprints, so the kidnapper carry his prisoner out. He not do it in daylight or he be seen. He wait till dark.

34 I went with him to show him the way.

You not do that (= that wasn't necessary). He knows the way.

35 They an enormous man, six metres tall, came into the ring. He not be six metres tall really. He walk on stilts.

36 He jumped out of a sixth floor window and broke his neck.

You say, 'Jumped'. It not be an accident?

No. The window was too small. It be deliberate.

## 14 Auxiliary Verbs + perfect infinitives

Use the perfect infinitive of the verb in italics auxiliary verb:

1 Tom: I had my house painted recently, but when they sent in the bill I was appalled. If I'd known it was going to cost so much I not have it done. 2 Peter: But it's your own fault, Tom. You ask for an estimate before letting them start.

3 Mother, very anxious about her son, aged six: Where is he? He be here an hour ago! (It's now 5.0 and he is usually home by 4.0).

4 Friend: He go to the playground to watch a football match.

Mother: No, if there'd been a match today he tell me. He always tells me all the football news.

5 Friend: His teacher keep him in as a punishment.

Mother: She not keep him an hour. Half an hour perhaps, but not an hour. 6 Friend: Then he go to a friend's house.

Mother: Yes, or he be knocked down crossing the street. He may be lying unconscious in hospital!

Friend: If that had happened the hospital ring you.

Mother: They not ring me. My phone isn't working!

7 Ann: He jumped out of the aeroplane and landed unhurt!

Tom: You mean he parachuted down?

Ann: He didn't say anything about a parachute.

Tom: He have a parachute. Otherwise he be killed.

8 Mary: I bought a piano at Harrods last Sunday.

Susan: You not buy it on Sunday. Harrods is shut on Sundays.

9 Tom's had another accident. He came out of a side road rather fast and a lorry crashed into him.

It sounds like Tom's fault. He wait till the main road was clear.

10 I wonder who carried the piano upstairs. I suppose it was Paul. not carry it by himself. Someone help him.

11 I was on the Circle Line and we were just leaving Piccadilly

Then You not be on the Circle Line. It doesn't go through dilly. You be on the Bakerloo Line or the Piccadilly Line. plane disappeared two weeks ago and no one knows what

12 Then you not be on Piccadilly. You be on The plane disappeared happened to it. It crash into the sea. If it had crashed on land someone report it by now.

13 But what do you what do you think caused the plane to crash?

Who knows? It blow up. Someone plant a bomb on board before take-off, or one of the passengers have explosives with him.

14 Or Someone try to hijack the plane. And there be a fight during which the plane crashed.

15 Or something go wrong with the engines, or it be a case of metal fatigue. It not be metal fatigue because it was a brand new plane.

16 The pilot collapse at the controls.

But if that had happened the second pilot take over.

17 Maria (new to English customs): He said, 'How do you do?' so I told him about my last operation.

Ann: You not do that (= that wasn't the right thing to do).

You say, 'How do you do?' too.

18 It was the depths of winter and we had to wait eighteen hours in an unheated station.

You be frozen by the time the train arrived.

19 Jack: I've done all the calculations. Here you are-six pages.

Tom: But you not do all that work! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.

Tack: You tell me! Then I not waste all my time!

20 He failed the exam but he pass it (= he had the ability to pass it).

It's all his own fault; he work much harder during the term.

21 He's not here! Yet I locked him in and bolted the door too, so he not possibly open the door from inside. And he not get out of the window; it's too small.

22 Somebody let him out. One of his friends follow you here and slip in when your

back was turned.

23 Passenger: Fares are awful! I had to pay £2 for my ticket and £1 for the baby.

Another passenger: But you not buy a ticke Babies travel free.

24 Immediately after drinking the coffee I felt ve next thing I remember is finding my the road.

They drug your coffee and dump you there.

If I hadn` t woken up when I did I be run over .

That be part of their plan (= it is possible that it was part of their plan).

25 I found he knew all my movements for the past week. He bribe one of the other students to give him the information.

Or he follow you himself.

No, he not do that (= that is not possible). I see him.

26 I stamped it and posted it.

You not stamp it. It was a reply-paid envelope.

27 He walked from London to Cambridge in three hours.

He not do it in that time! Someone give him a lift.

28 I found that everything I said on the phone had been reported to the police.

Your phone be tapped.

29 My ring's gone! It was on the table by the window only a minute ago! Who take it?

It be a raven. There are some round here and they like shining things. A raven hop in through the window and snatch it when you were out of the room (= this is possible).

30 I had to walk home yesterday, I had no money for my fare.

You tell me! I lend you the money!

31 I not take a taxi. I walk; it was only a hundred metres.

(= I took a taxi but it wasn't necessary).

32 The shoplifter thought she was unobserved but when she got to the door a store detective stopped her.

They watch her on closed-circuit television.

33 When I rang the exchange and asked for the number the operator said, 'You not ring the exchange! You dial the number direct!' However, he put me through.

34 One moment the conjurer's handkerchief was empty and the next moment it was full of eggs!

He have the eggs up his sleeve!

35 Well, I suppose he have eggs up his sleeve; but for his next trick he produced a bowl of goldfish out of the air . He not have a bowl of goldfish up his sleeve, now, could he?

36 Mary: My grandmother knew a girl whose fiance was sent to prison for twenty years. This girl marry any one of a dozen men because she was a real beauty, but she waited till her fiancé came out of jail!

### **15 Gerund, Infinitive and present Pariviple.**

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Note that Sometimes the infinitive without to will be required:

1 I was lonely a at first, the old man admitted, but after a time t used to (live) alone and even got (like) it.'

I got used to (live) alone and even got (like) it.

2 Before trains were invented people used (travel) on horseback or age coaches. It used (take) a stage coach three days (go) from London to Bath.

3 I meant (buy an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) them.

4 Tom: I want (catch) the 7 a.m. train tomorrow.

Ann: But that means (get) up at 6.0; and you're not very good at (get) up early, are you?

5 He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was afraid (complain). He was afraid of (lose) his job.

6 She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) her take it out.

7 Did you remember (lock) the car?

No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now.



8 No, I didn't move the bomb. I was afraid (touch) it; I was afraid of (be) blown to pieces!

9 Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) the agent for very clear directions. I wasted hours (look) for the last house.

10 Tom: Let's (go) for a swim.

Ann: I'm not particularly keen on (swim). What about (go) for a drive instead?

11 The hunters expected (be paid) by the metre for the snakes they caught. This meant take the snakes out of the sack and (measure) them. They seemed (expect) me (do) it: particularly anxious (be) the first (die) of snakebite

12 After (spend) two days (argue) about where to go for their holidays, they decided (not go) anywhere.

13 He is talking about (give) up his job and (go) live in the country.

14 I was just about (leave) the office when the phone my wife; she wanted me (call) at the butcher's on

15 He said, 'I'm terribly sorry for (keep) you (wait)

I said, 'It doesn't matter at all, but he went on (apologise) for nearly five minutes!

16 The lecturer began by (tell) us where the island was, and went on (talk) about its history.

17 My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living, but I mean (show) him that he is wrong.

17 My father thin him that he is wron cold mornings.

18 Tom: I can't get my car (start) on cold mornings.

Jack: Have you tried (fill) the radiator with hot water? That sometimes helps.

19 Did he manage (carry) the trunk upstairs?

No, he didn't. He isn't strong enough (move) it, let alone (carry) it upstairs. 20 Jack: Don't forget (take) a hacksaw with you.

Ann: What's a hacksaw? And why should I (take) one with me?

Jack: It's a tool for (cut) metal. You see, Tom is bound (get) . into trouble for (take) photographs of the wrong things, and you'll be arrested with him. With a hacksaw you'll be able (saw) through the bars of your cell and (escape).

- 21 Peter: Wouldn't it be better (ask) Tom (leave) his camera at home?
- Jack: It would be no good (ask) Tom (do) that. It would be like (ask) a woman (travel) without a handbag.
- 22 I've got the loaf; now I'm looking for a breadknife (cut) it with.  
I saw Paul (sharpen) a pencil with the breadknife a few minutes ago.
- 23 We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way.
- 24 When I caught them (cheat) me, I stopped (buy) petrol there and started (deal) with your garage instead.
- 25 Do you feel like (dine) out or would you rather (have) dinner at home? I'd like (go) out. I always enjoy (have) dinner in a restaurant.
- 26 Your hair needs (cut). you'd better (have) it done tomorrow – unless you'd like me (have) a go at it for you.
- 27 I tried (convince) him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on ( help) me.
- 28 Jack: I don't care for (travel) by bus, but I hate (stand) in queues. 't care for (queue) either; and you waste so much time (wait) for buses. I think it's better (go) by tube, or taxi.
- 29 He took to (follow) me about and (criticize) my work till I threatened (hit) him with my umbrella.
- 30 I have (stay) here: I'm on duty . But you needn't (wait) : you're free (go) whenever you like.
- 31 In Animal Form the old pig urged the animals (rebel) against he warned them (not adopt) man's habits.
- 32 There is no point in (arrive) half an hour early. We'd only have (wait).
- 33 I always try (come) in quietly but they always hear me (go) upstairs.  
It's impossible (climb) an old wooden staircase at night without (make) a noise.
- 34 If you agree (work) for me I'll see about (get) you a work permit.
- 35 We'd better (start) early. We don't want (risk) (get) caught in a traffic jam.
- 36 He suggested (call) a meeting and (let) the workers (decide) the matter themselves.

## 16 Gerund, Infinitive and Present Participle

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Remember that sometimes an infinitive without to is required.

1 We suggested (sleep) in hotels but the children were anxious (camp) out.

2 Paul: Would you like (come) to a lecture on Wagner tonight?

Ann: No, thanks. I like (listen) to music but I don't like (listen) to people (talk) about it.

3. If you want the milkman (leave) you milk in the morning, remember (put) a milk bottle outside your door.

4 They let us park motorcycles here but they won't allow cars.

5 They don't allow (smoke) in the auditorium; they don't want (risk) (set) it on fire, but you can (smoke) in the foyer during interval.

6 The duke is very busy writing his memoirs. He is far too bus (receive) callers, (= he is so busy that he can't receive callers so you'd better just (go) away.

7 What about (buy) double quantities of everything today? That will save (shop) again later in the week.

8 The inspector asked (see) my ticket and when I wasn't able (find) it he made me (buy) another.

9 Would you like me (turn) down the radio a bit?

No, it's all right. I'm used to (work) with the wireless on.

10 One of the gang suggested (take) the body out to sea, (drop) it overboard and (pretend) that it had been an accident.

11 I want the boy (grow up hating violence but his father keeps (buy) him guns and swords and things.

It's almost impossible (prevent) boys (play) soldiers.

12 Would you children mind (keep quiet for a moment? I'm trying (fill) up a form.

It's no use (ask) children (keep) quiet. They can't help (make) a noise.

13 I'm thinking of (fly) to Oxford tomorrow in my helicopter.

Would you like (come)?

No, thanks. I want (go) to Oxford, but I'd rather (go) by train. I loathe (fly). 14 Let's (go) (fish) today. There's a nice wind. What about (come) with us, Ann?

No thanks. I'm very willing (cut) sandwiches for you but I've no intention of waste) the afternoon (sit) in a boat (watch) you two (fish).

15 He resented (be) asked (wait). He expected the minister (see) him at once.

16 The police have put up a railing here (prevent) people (rush) out of the station and (dash) straight across the road.

17 All day long we saw the trees (toss) in the wind and hears the waves (crash) against the rocks.

18 I didn't mean (eat) anything but the cakes looked so good that I uldn't resist (try) one.

19 Do you feel like (walk) there or shall we (take) a bus?

I'd rather (go) by bus. Besides, it'll take ages (get) there on foot.

20 All right. When would you like (start)? In a few minutes?

Oh, let's wait till it stops (rain); otherwise we'll get soaked (walk) to the bus station.

21 The old miser spent all his time (count) his money and (think) up new hiding-places. He kept (move) it about because he was terrified of (be robbed). He used (get) up at night sometimes (make) sure it was still there.

22 Jack suggested (let) one flat and (keep) the other for myself. But

Tom advised me (sell) the whole house.

23 The child used (lean) on the gate (watch) the people (go) to work in the mornings and (come) home in the evenings. And he used to hear them (shout) greetings to each other and (talk) loudly.

24 He soon got (know) most of them and even managed (learn) the greetings. Then they began (greet) him too on their way to work and sometimes would stop (talk) to him on their way home.

25 He succeeded in (untie) himself, (climb) out of the window and (crawl) along a narrow ledge to the window of the next room.

26 Did you have any trouble (find) the house?

No, but I had a lot of difficulty (get) in. Nobody seemed (know) where the key was.

27 Bill couldn't bear (see) anyone (sit) round idly. Whenever he found me (relax) or

(read) he would (produce) a job which, he said, had (be) done at once. I wasted a morning (perform) his ridiculous tasks and spent the rest of the weekend (keep) out of his way.

28 After (spend) a week in the cottage, he decided that he didn't really enjoy (live) in the country and began (think) of an excuse for (sell) the cottage and (return) to London.

29 It's no use (argue) with him. You might as well (argue) with a stone wall. He is incapable of (see) anyone else's point of view.

30 I'm delighted (hear) that you can come on Saturday. We are all looking forward to (see) you. Remember (bring) your tennis rackets.

31 He has been charged with (receive) and (sell) stolen goods. He has admitted (receive) but denied (sell) them. The fact is that he hasn't had time (sell) them yet.

32 He noticed the helicopter (hover) over the field. Then, to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder (be thrown out and there astonishment, men (climb) down it. He watched them (run) across the field

and out through a gate. Later he saw a car with four men (come out of the lane (lead) to the field.

33. He admitted that it was possible that the car happened (be passing) and that the three men persuaded the driver them a lift; but he thought it much more likely that the arranged for the car (pick) them up and that the driver had be waiting in the lane for the helicopter (drop) them.

34 What about (have) a picnic in Piccadilly Circus?

What an extraordinary place (have) a picnic! Fancy (sit) there with the traffic (swirl) round you and the pigeons (take) bites out of your sandwiches!

35 Would you mind (write) your address on the back of the cheque and (show) us some proof of your identity?

36 Let's (swim) across.

I'm not really dressed for (swim). What's wrong with (go) round by the bridge?

## 17 Passive

Put the transitive verbs into the passive voice. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1 The milkman brings the milk to my door but the postman leaves the letters in the hall.

2 In future, perhaps, they won't even bring letters to the houses: and we shall have to collect them from the post office.

3 People steal things from supermarkets every day; someone stole twenty bottles of whisky from this one last week.

4 Normally men sweep this street every day, but nobody swept it last week.

5 The postman clears this box three times a day. He last cleared it at 2.30. 6 Someone turned on a light in the hall and opened the door.

7 Women clean this office in the evening after the staff have left, they clean the upstairs offices between seven and eight morning.

8 We never saw him in the dining-room. A maid took all his meals up to him.

9 Someone left this purse in a classroom yesterday; the cleaner found it.

10 We build well over 1000 new houses a year. Last year we built 1500.

11 We serve hot meals till 10.30, and guests can order coffee and sandwiches up to 11.30.

12 Passengers leave all sorts of things in buses. The conductors collect them and send them to the lost property office.

13 An ambulance took the sick man to hospital. (mention ambulance)

14 We kill and injure many people on the roads every day. Can't we do something about this?

15 Dogs guarded the warehouse. The other day a thief tried to get in and a dog saw him and chased him. (Say: A thief who ...)

16 The watchman called the police. The police arrested the man.

17 Tom had only a slight injury and they helped him off the field: but Jack was seriously injured and they carried him off on a stretcher.

(Say: Tom, who had ... , but Jack, who was ...)

- 18 You can't wash this dress; you must dry-clean it.
- 19 They are demolishing the entire block.
- 20 They waste a lot of time discussing unimportant things.
- 21 They type the letters in the other office. They'll type yours in a minute.
- 22 Men with slide rules used to do these calculations; now a computer does them.
- 23 The court tried the man, found him guilty and sent him to prison.
- 24 The hall porter polishes the knockers of all the flats every day.  
Well, he hasn't polished mine for a week.
- 25 They are repairing my piano at the moment.
- 26 Passengers shouldn't throw away their tickets as inspectors may check these during the journey.
- 27 They invited Jack but they didn't invite Tom.
- 28 The guests ate all the sandwiches and drank all the beer. They left nothing.
- 29 Has someone posted my parcel?
- 30 Why did no one inform me of the change of plan?
- 31 Tom Smith wrote the book and Brown and Co. published it.
- 32 We shall have to tow the car to the garage.  
I'm afraid we have sold all our copies but we have ordered more .
- 34 We will prosecute trespassers.
- 35 Someone stole my car and abandoned it fifteen miles away. He had removed the radio but done no other damage.
- 30 You must keep dogs on leads in the gardens.

## 18 Passive

Put the transitive verbs into the passive voice. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1 They haven't stamped the letter.

2 They didn't pay me for the work; they expected me to do it for nothing.

3 He escaped when they were moving him from one prison to another. (Change

only the second verb.)

4 She didn't introduce me to her mother.

5 A frightful crash wakened me at 4 a.m.

6 When they have widened this street the roar of the traffic will keep residents awake all night.

7 They threw away the rubbish.

8 A Japanese firm makes these television sets.

9 An earthquake destroyed the town.

10 A machine could do this much more easily.

11 Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom.

12 We ask tenants not to play their radios loudly after midnight.

13 We can't repair your clock.

14 We cannot exchange articles which customers have bought during the sale.  
(Articles ...)

15 We have to pick the fruit very early in the morning; otherwise we can't get it to the market in time,

16 The police shouldn't allow people to park there.

17 They are watching my house.

18 The examiner will read the passage three times.

19 Candidates may not use dictionaries .

20 You need not type this letter.

21 This used to be number 13, but now I see that someone has crossed out "13" and written '12A' underneath.

22 You mustn't move this man; he is too ill. You'll have to leave him here. 23 They searched his house and found a number of stolen articles.

24 Nobody has used this room for ages.

25 They took him for a Frenchman, his French was so good.

26 You should have taken those books back to the library.

27 They brought the children up in Italy.



28 They have taken down the For Sale notice, so I suppose they have sold the house.

29 Someone broke into his house and stole most of his silver.

30 We have warned you.

31 A lorry knocked him down.

32 They returned my keys to me; someone had picked them up in the street.

33 We had to give the books back; they did not allow us to take them home.

34 You shouldn't leave these documents on the desk. You should lock them up.

35 They handed round coffee and biscuits.

36 They have tried other people's schemes. Why have they never tried my scheme?

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