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## **MASTERING ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

Методические указания к практическим занятиям, СРСП и СРС  
для студентов всех специальностей бакалавриата ВКГТУ

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящие методические указания составлены в соответствии с ГОСО РК 2004, типовой программой по иностранным языкам и рабочей программой кафедры иностранных языков ВКГТУ им. Д. Серикбаева. Предназначены для студентов 1 и 2 курсов всех специальностей, обучающихся по кредитной системе в ВКГТУ.

Методические указания представляют собой полный курс упражнений по практической грамматике и состоят из 11 разделов, охватывающих все грамматические темы по программе и предназначенных для практических занятий в аудитории, самостоятельной работы студента под руководством преподавателя и самостоятельной работы студентов вне аудитории.

Каждый раздел начинается с вводного теста, за которым следуют упражнения для работы в аудитории (практические занятия и СРСП) и упражнения, выполняемые студентом самостоятельно (СРС).

Данные методические указания могут также использоваться и для занятий со студентами, обучающимися по линейной системе.

## 1 NOUN

## 1.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Write the plural form of the following nouns:

	child	<i>children</i>	5	fox
	zero	<i>zeroes/ zeros</i>	6	goose
1	mouse		7	leaf
2	monkey		8	photo
3	industry		9	analysis
4	woman		10	phenomenon

EXERCISE 2. Complete the sentences with the possessive form of the nouns in parentheses.

(Mrs. Smith) *Mrs. Smith's* husband often gives her flowers.

- (Sally) \_\_\_\_\_ last name is White.
- (boss) That's my \_\_\_\_\_ office.
- (bosses) Those are my \_\_\_\_\_ offices.
- (woman) This is a \_\_\_\_\_ purse.
- (women) That store sells \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
- (today) There are many problems in \_\_\_\_\_ world.

EXERCISE 3. Add *a/an* if necessary. Write *0* in the blank if the noun is noncount. Capitalize as appropriate.

A bird has wings.

An animal needs a regular supply of food.

- \_\_\_ basketball is round.
- \_\_\_ basketball is a sport.
- \_\_\_ water is composed of \_\_\_ oxygen and \_\_\_ hydrogen.
- \_\_\_ bridge is a structure that spans a river.

EXERCISE 4. Using A FEW and FEW; A LITTLE and LITTLE replace the *italicized words* with *a few*, *(very) few*, *a little*, or *(very) little*.

Many people are multilingual, but ~~not many~~ (very) few people speak more than ten languages.

- Some* sunshine is better than none.
- January is a cold and dreary month in the northern states. There is *not much* sunshine during that month.
- I don't watch TV very much because there are *hardly any* television programs that I enjoy.
- If a door squeaks, *several* drops of oil in the right places can prevent future trouble.
- If your door squeaks, put *some* oil on the hinges.

Total score -100/ 25 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 5. Correct the mistakes in the use of possessive nouns by adding apostrophes and final *-s/-es* as necessary.

1. I enjoy visiting ~~friend~~ friends' houses.
2. When I was in Chicago, I stayed at a ~~friend~~ friend's house.
3. I have four aunts. All of my aunt homes are within walking distance of my mother apartment.
4. I borrowed the secretary pen to fill out the application form.
5. It is the people right to know what the city is going to do about the housing problem.
6. A diplomat work invariably involves numerous meetings.

EXERCISE 6. Add apostrophes as necessary to mark a possessive noun or a contraction.

I borrowed my sister's car. It's old but reliable.

1. Texas is a leading producer of petroleum and natural gas. Its one of the worlds largest storage areas for petroleum.
2. Psychologists have developed many different kinds of tests. A "personality test" is used to evaluate an individuals personal characteristics, such as friendliness or trustworthiness.
3. Childrens play is an important part of their lives. It teaches them about their environment while theyre having fun.

EXERCISE 7. Using nouns as modifiers. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the singular or plural form as appropriate. Include hyphens (-) as necessary.

(*shoe*) They sell shoes at that store. It is a shoe store.

1. (*flower*) My garden has \_\_\_\_\_ in it. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ garden.
2. (*bean*) This soup is made from black \_\_\_\_\_. It is black \_\_\_\_\_ soup.
3. (*baby*) People can buy special food in small jars for \_\_\_\_\_. It is called \_\_\_\_\_ food.
4. (*child*) Dr. Adams is trained as a psychologist for \_\_\_\_\_. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
5. (*fax*) In our office we have a machine that sends and receives \_\_\_\_\_. It is called a \_\_\_\_\_ machine.
6. (*can*) A kitchen tool that opens \_\_\_\_\_ is called a \_\_\_\_\_ opener.
7. (*potato*) A tool that peels \_\_\_\_\_ is called a \_\_\_\_\_ peeler.
8. (*airplane*) Seats on \_\_\_\_\_ are uncomfortable \_\_\_\_\_. Seats should be made more comfortable and convenient for the passengers.
9. (*ten, year, old*) My brother is \_\_\_\_\_. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ brother.

10. (*three, letter*) "Arm" and "dog" are \_\_\_\_\_ words. Each word has \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 8. Count and noncount nouns. Complete the sentences with the given nouns, adding final *-s/-es* if necessary. Use each noun only once.

advice	homework	music	stuff
<del>change</del>	information	progress	thunder
garbage	junk	<del>river</del>	traffic
hardware	luggage/baggage		screwdriver

I have some coins in my pocket. In other words, I have some change in my pocket.

The Mississippi, the Amazon, and the Nile are well-known rivers.

1. I like to listen to operas, symphonies, and folk songs. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_
2. The street is full of cars, trucks, and buses. It is full of \_\_\_\_\_
3. I put some banana peels, empty juice cartons, and broken bottles in the waste can. The can is full of \_\_\_\_\_
4. They have a rusty car without an engine, broken chairs, and an old refrigerator in their front yard. Their yard is full of \_\_\_\_\_
5. Paul has books, pens, papers, notebooks, a clock, scissors, a tape recorder, and some other things on his desk. He has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on his desk.
6. The children got scared when they heard \_\_\_\_\_ during the storm.
7. Tools that are used for turning screws are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I went to the store to get some nails, hammers, and screws. In other words, I bought some \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tonight I have to read 20 pages in my history book, do 30 algebra problems, and write a composition. In other words, I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to do tonight.
10. Ann took three suitcases, a shoulder bag, and a cosmetics case. In other words, she took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on her trip.
11. Toronto is 365 ft./109 m. above sea level. The average annual precipitation in Toronto is 32 in./81 cm. The population of the metropolitan area is over 3,000,000. I found this \_\_\_\_\_ in the encyclopedia.
12. I didn't feel good. Ann said, "You should see a doctor." Nick said, "You should go home and go to bed." Martha said, "You should drink fruit juice and rest." I got \_\_\_\_\_ from three people.
13. My English is slowly getting better. My vocabulary is increasing. It's getting easier for me to write, and I make fewer mistakes. I can often understand people even when they talk fast. I'm satisfied with the \_\_\_\_\_ I've made in learning English.

EXERCISE 9. Expressions of quantity. Draw a line through the expressions that cannot be used to complete the sentence correctly.

*Example:* I bought \_\_\_\_\_ furniture.

- a. some
- b. ~~a couple of~~
- d. too much
- e. ~~too many~~

1. I received \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

- a) two
- b) a couple of
- c) both
- d) several
- e) some
- f) a lot of
- g) plenty of
- h) too many
- i) too much
- j) a few
- k) a little
- l) a number of
- m) a great deal of
- n) hardly any
- o) no

2. I received \_\_\_\_\_ mail.

- a) two
- b) a couple of
- c) both
- d) several
- e) some
- f) a lot of
- g) plenty of
- h) too many
- i) too much
- j) a few
- k) a little
- l) a number of
- m) a great deal of
- n) hardly any
- o) no

EXERCISE 10. Count and noncount nouns; nouns as modifiers. Add final *-s/es* to the nouns in italics if necessary. Do not add or change any other words.

1. It took me a lot of *time* to finish my *homework*. I had a lot of *assignment*.
2. I have been in Mexico three *time*. I've spent a lot of *time* there.
3. There are *typewriter*, *copier*, *telephone*, and *stapler* in a typical business office. A business office needs a lot of *equipment*.
4. The *air* is full of *smoke*, *dust*, carbon *monoxide*, and many other harmful *substance*. We must seek to reduce air *pollution*.
5. I like to read good *literature*. I especially like to read *novel*, *poetry*, and *essay*. My favorite *poet* are Longfellow and Wordsworth. I have always liked their *poem*.
6. I like to experience different *season*. I like both hot and cold *weather*.
7. You can find a lot of time-saving *machine* in a modern *factory*. Modern *factory* need modern *machinery*.
8. Recycling is important. Regular *garbage* will typically contain many things that can be recycled: *magazine*, *envelope*, cardboard *box*, glass *bottle*, *jar*, *copper*, *brass*, *tin can*, etc.
9. There are more *star* in the universe than there are *grain* of *sand* on all the beaches on earth.

EXERCISE 11. Article usage with nouns. Add *a/an* if necessary. Write *0* in the blank if the noun is noncount.

1. \_\_\_ *food* is a necessity of life.
2. \_\_\_ *concert* is a musical performance.
3. \_\_\_ *opera* is a musical play.
4. \_\_\_ *music* consists of a series of pleasant sounds.
5. \_\_\_ *cup* is a small container used for liquids
6. \_\_\_ *tennis player* has to practice long hours
7. \_\_\_ *knowledge* is a source of power.
8. \_\_\_ *orange* is green until it ripens.
9. \_\_\_ *valley* is an area of low land between two mountains.
10. \_\_\_ *tennis* is a sport
11. \_\_\_ *homework* is a necessary part of a course of study
12. \_\_\_ *island* is a piece of land surrounded by water.
13. \_\_\_ *iron* is an instrument used to take wrinkles out of fabric cloth.

EXERCISE 12. Article usage with nouns. Add *a/an* or *some* to these sentences.

The teacher made *an* announcement.

I saw *a* bird.

I saw *some* birds.

Rosa borrowed *some* money from her uncle.

1. I have \_\_\_ homework to do tonight.
2. There is \_\_\_ table in the room.
3. There is \_\_\_ furniture in the room.
4. There are \_\_\_ chairs in the room.
5. My father gave me \_\_\_ advice.
6. Sonya is carrying \_\_\_ suitcase.
7. Sonya is carrying \_\_\_ luggage.
8. There was \_\_\_ earthquake in California.
9. I got \_\_\_ letters in the mail.
10. Helen got \_\_\_ letter from her mother.
11. Jerry got \_\_\_ mail yesterday.
12. A computer is \_\_\_ machine that can solve problems.
13. The factory bought \_\_\_ new machinery.
14. \_\_\_ machines are powered by electricity. Some use other sources of energy.
15. I threw away \_\_\_ junk.
16. I threw away \_\_\_ old basket that was falling apart.
17. I threw away \_\_\_ old boots that had holes in them.

EXERCISE 13. MUCH vs. MANY. Write *much* or *many*. Also write the plural form of the *italicized* nouns as necessary. In some sentences, you will need to choose the correct verb in parentheses.

I haven't visited *many* cities in the United States.

There (isn't/aren't) *much* money in my bank account.

1. I haven't gotten \_\_\_\_\_ mail lately.
2. I don't get \_\_\_\_\_ letters.
3. There (isn't/aren't) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ *hotels* in my hometown.
4. There (is/are) \_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_ *furniture* in Anna's living room.
5. There (isn't/aren't) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ *traffic* today.
6. There (isn't/aren't) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ *cars* on the road today.
7. I can't go with you because I have too \_\_\_\_\_ *work* to do.
8. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ *sides* does a pentagon have?  
B: Five.
9. I couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ *information* in that book.
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ *homework* did the teacher assign?
11. I haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ *people* since I came here.
12. How \_\_\_\_\_ *postage* does this letter need?
13. I think there (is/are) \_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_ *violence* on television.
14. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ *patience* with incompetence.
15. How \_\_\_\_\_ *continent* (is/are) \_\_\_\_\_ there in the world?
16. How \_\_\_\_\_ *progress* has your country made in improving the quality of medical care available to the average citizen?

EXERCISE 14. Using *a few* and *few*; *a little* and *little*. Complete the sentences with *a few*, *(very) few*, *a little*, or *(very) little*.

Do you have **a few** minutes? I'd like to ask you **a few** questions. I need **a little** more information.

Diana's previous employer gave her a good recommendation because she makes **very few** mistakes in her work.

1. After Steve tasted the soup, he added \_\_\_\_\_ salt to it.
2. I don't like a lot of salt on my food. I add \_\_\_\_\_ salt to my food.
3. I like music. I like to listen to \_\_\_\_\_ music after dinner before I begin studying.
4. Driving downtown to the stadium for the baseball game was easy. We got there quickly because there was \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.
5. Jim is having a lot of trouble adjusting to his new school. He seems to be unpopular. Unfortunately, he has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
6. A: Are you finished?  
B: Not yet. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more minutes.
7. A: Are you finished?  
B: Not yet. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more time.

EXERCISE 15. Using *of* in expressions of quantity. Add *of* if necessary. Write *0* if *of* is not necessary.

I know several **of** Jack's friends.

I've made several **0** friends lately.

1. Some \_\_\_\_\_ students are lazy. Most \_\_\_\_\_ students are hard-working.

2. Some \_\_\_\_\_ the students in Mrs. Gray's class are a little lazy.
3. Most \_\_\_\_\_ books have an index.
4. I bought a few \_\_\_\_\_ books yesterday.
5. I've read a few \_\_\_\_\_ those books.
6. I'm new here. I don't know many \_\_\_\_\_ people yet.
7. I've just moved into a new apartment. I don't know many \_\_\_\_\_ my neighbors yet.
8. Have you taken any \_\_\_\_\_ trips lately?
9. Sam hasn't met any \_\_\_\_\_ the students in the other class.
10. I usually get a lot \_\_\_\_\_ mail.
11. A lot \_\_\_\_\_ the mail I get is junk mail.
12. Most \_\_\_\_\_ the students in our class are very smart.
13. Most \_\_\_\_\_ people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.
14. Most \_\_\_\_\_ the people in this class always hand in their assignments on time.
15. China has the most \_\_\_\_\_ people of any country in the world.

EXERCISE 16. Activity: expressions of quantity.

*Directions:* Conduct an opinion poll among your classmates. Report your findings using expressions of quantity. Prepare five **yes/no** questions that ask for opinions or information about the respondents' likes, dislikes, habits, or experiences.

*Possible questions:*

1. Do you read books/ watch TV every day?
2. Do you like living in this city?
3. Do you have a car?
4. Have you ever ridden a horse?
5. Are you going to be in bed before midnight tonight?

Record your classmates' responses. Then in your report, make generalizations about this information by using expressions of quantity. For example:

1. Only a few of the people in this class read an English newspaper every day.
2. Most of them like living in this city.
3. Three of the people in this class have cars.
4. About half of them have ridden a horse at some time in their lifetime.
5. Almost all of them are going to be in bed before midnight tonight.

### 1.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 17. Using nouns as modifiers. Write common expressions in which the given nouns are used to modify other nouns.

*Example:* flower - **a flower vase, a flower garden, a flower shop, etc.**

- |            |              |             |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. cotton  | 6. telephone | 11. silk    | 16. kitchen |
| 2. grammar | 7. mountain  | 12. morning | 17. baby    |

- |             |               |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3. birthday | 8. government | 13. street    | 18. vegetable |
| 4. chicken  | 9. football   | 14. newspaper | 19. office    |
| 5. airplane | 10. bedroom   | 15. hotel     | 20. bicycle   |

EXERCISE 18. Article usage. Complete the sentences with *a/an*, *the*, or *0*.

- We need to get \_\_\_ new phone.
- Alex, would you please answer \_\_\_ phone?
- \_\_\_ people use \_\_\_ plants in \_\_\_ many different ways. Plants supply us with oxygen. They are a source of \_\_\_ lifesaving medicines. We use plant products to build \_\_\_ houses and to make \_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_ textiles.
- The biggest bird in the world is \_\_\_ ostrich. It eats just about anything it can reach, including \_\_\_ stones, \_\_\_ glass, and \_\_\_ keys. It can kill \_\_\_ person with one kick.
- \_\_\_ most mirrors are made from \_\_\_ glass to which \_\_\_ thin layer of \_\_\_ silver or \_\_\_ aluminum has been applied.
- I heard on the radio that there is evidence that \_\_\_ dolphins suffer in captivity. Dolphins that are free in \_\_\_ nature live around 40 years. Captive dolphins live \_\_\_ average of 12 years. It is believed that some captive dolphins commit \_\_\_ suicide.
11. \_\_\_ phonograph records have become old-fashioned. They have been supplanted by \_\_\_ compact discs, which are commonly referred to as CDs.
- Look. There's \_\_\_ fly walking on \_\_\_ ceiling. It's upside down. Do you suppose \_\_\_ fly was flying rightside up and flipped over at the last second, or was it flying upside down when it landed on \_\_\_ ceiling?

EXERCISE 19. Expressions of quantity. Use *many* or *much* with the following words, changing the words to plural if necessary.

*Examples: sentence – many sentences, water – much water*

- |              |              |                 |                |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. furniture | 8. piece     | 15. music       | 22. hypothesis |
| 2. desk      | 9. mouse     | 16. progress    | 23. mail       |
| 3. branch    | 10. advice   | 17. race        | 24. office     |
| 4. equipment | 11. sheep    | 18. knowledge   | 25. slang      |
| 5. machinery | 12. homework | 19. marriage    | 26. roof       |
| 6. machine   | 13. prize    | 20. information | 27. shelf      |
| 7. woman     | 14. goose    | 21. luck        | 28. tooth      |

EXERCISE 20. Expressions of quantity. Draw a line through the expressions that *cannot* be used to complete the sentence correctly. Item 1 has been started for you.

- Jake has \_\_\_ homework. 2. Isabel has \_\_\_ assignments.  
a) ~~three~~ a) three

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| b) several         | b) several         |
| c) some            | c) some            |
| d) a lot of        | d) a lot of        |
| e) too much        | e) too much        |
| f) too many        | f) too many        |
| g) a few           | g) a few           |
| h) a little        | h) a little        |
| i) a number of     | i) a number of     |
| j) a great deal of | j) a great deal of |
| k) hardly any      | k) hardly any      |
| l) no              | l) no              |

EXERCISE 21. Using *of* in expressions of quantity. Add *of* or write *0*.

- I bought several \_\_\_\_\_ books at the used book sale.
- Several \_\_\_\_\_ my friends and I have volunteered to clean up the litter left on the school grounds by thoughtless students.
- Most \_\_\_\_\_ people have a little \_\_\_\_\_ trouble using the currency in a foreign country for a few \_\_\_\_\_ days after they first arrive.
- There's nothing I like better than a good book, but I haven't done much reading for pleasure lately. Most \_\_\_\_\_ the reading I do is related to my studies.
- Square dancing is a traditional folk dance in the United States. We all had a lot \_\_\_\_\_ fun learning to square dance at the party. Many \_\_\_\_\_ the people at the party had never done any square dancing before.
- When my parents were young, they had little \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to travel.

EXERCISE 22. Using ONE, EACH, and EVERY. Complete the sentences with the correct form, singular or plural, of the noun in parentheses.

There is only one girl on the university debate team, (*girl*)

- Only one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the university is on the debate team, (*girl*)
- Each of the \_\_\_\_\_ got an award. (*student*)
- The dean gave an award to each \_\_\_\_\_ (*student*)
- We invited every \_\_\_\_\_ of the club. (*member*)
- Every one of the \_\_\_\_\_ came. (*member*)

EXERCISE 23. Review: expressions of quantity.

Most of the statements below are inaccurate overgeneralizations. Make each statement clearer or more accurate by adding an expression of quantity. Add other words to the sentence or make any changes you wish. The following list suggests expressions of quantity you might use.

<i>all (of)</i>	<i>many (of)</i>	<i>one (of)</i>	<i>some (of)</i>
<i>each (of)</i>	<i>much (of)</i>	<i>two (of)</i>	<i>several (of)</i>
<i>every</i>	<i>a number of</i>	<i>half of</i>	<i>(a) few (of)</i>
<i>almost all (of)</i>	<i>a great deal of</i>	<i>50 percent of</i>	<i>(a) little (of)</i>
<i>most (of)</i>	<i>a lot of</i>	<i>three fourths of</i>	<i>hardly any (of)</i>
<i>a majority of</i>			<i>none of</i>
<i>hundreds of</i>			<i>no</i>
<i>thousands of</i>			
<i>millions of</i>			

Example: *My classmates are from Japan.*

Possible sentences:

*Most of my classmates are from Japan.*

*All (of) my classmates are from Japan.*

*One of my classmates is from Japan.*

*Hardly any of my classmates are from Japan.*

*None of my classmates is from Japan.*

1. My classmates speak Arabic.
2. People are friendly.
3. These pages contain illustrations.
4. The students in my class are from Kazakhstan.
5. People like to live alone.
6. The people I know like to live alone.
7. The countries in the world are in the Northern Hemisphere.
8. The citizens of the United States speak English.
9. Children like to read scary stories.
10. The children in my country go to school.
11. Airplanes depart and arrive precisely on time.
12. The rivers in the world are polluted.
13. The pollution in the world today is caused by human beings.
14. City dwellers do not have cars.
15. The food at *(name of the place you usually eat at)* is very good.

## 2 PRONOUNS

## 2.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Chose correct pronouns to complete the sentences:

Mark is their cousin. (*their/ theirs*)

1. This is \_\_\_\_ car. (*our/ours*) It is \_\_\_\_\_. (*our/ours*)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ house is very big. (*Her /Hers*)
3. Yellow is \_\_\_\_\_ favourite colour. (*my/mine*)

EXERCISE 2. Correct the errors you find in pronoun usage.

1. Some North American food is very good, but I don't like most of them.
2. When we were schoolgirls, my sister and me used to play badminton after school every day.
3. If you want to pass you're exams, you had better study very hard for it.
4. A hippopotamus spends most of it's time in the water of rivers and lakes.
5. After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Tim and I about the company's new policies. He explained it to us and asked for ours opinions.

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences. Chose from *some, any, something, somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), anything, somewhere*.

I'm going to buy some milk.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ice in the fridge.
2. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ ice in the fridge.
3. She didn't say \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ann took some photographs but I didn't take \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She said \_\_\_\_\_ but I didn't understand her.
6. They live \_\_\_\_\_ in the south of England.

EXERCISE 4. Complete the sentences with *myself, himself, itself, ourselves*:

1. I'll contact them \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't very good but I liked the actors.
3. The president \_\_\_\_\_ gave them the medals.
4. We found \_\_\_\_\_ in a difficult situation.

EXERCISE 5. Complete the sentences with *anybody (anyone), anything, nobody (no-one), nothing*.

There was a thunderstorm during the night but I heard nothing.

1. Fred isn't a nice person. \_\_\_\_\_ likes him.
2. I can't hear \_\_\_\_\_. Can you turn the radio up?
3. Sheila's lonely in London because she doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I haven't bought \_\_\_\_\_ for Sarah s birthday.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ can help you. You must do it yourself.

Total score -100/ 25 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences:

What is the student's name? - His name is Jim Sanders.

1. What is the actress's name? - \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jane Smith.
2. Do you see those guys? \_\_\_\_\_ names are Jack and Tom.
3. What's \_\_\_\_\_ name? – My name is Mary.
4. This is Mr. Simpson. And this is \_\_\_\_\_ daughter.
5. My name is Ann. And these are \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
6. These are Tom and Jack. And these are \_\_\_\_\_ sisters.

EXERCISE 7. Complete the sentences with pronouns, choosing the correct verb in parentheses as necessary. Discuss formal vs. informal pronoun usage.

Somebody left his, his or her, her or his, their books on my desk.

1. Anyone can learn how to dance if \_\_\_\_\_ (*wants, want*) to.
2. Hmm. Someone forgot \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella. I wonder whose it is.
3. Everyone who came to the picnic brought \_\_\_\_\_ own food.
4. A: Is that your notebook?  
B: No. It belongs to one of the other students.  
A: Look on the inside cover. Did \_\_\_\_\_ write \_\_\_\_\_ name there?
5. If anyone calls, please ask \_\_\_\_\_ to leave a message.
6. Nobody can always do whatever \_\_\_\_\_ (*pleases, please*) in life.

EXERCISE 8. Complete the sentences with pronouns:

1. My brother drove Emily and (*I, me*) to the store. He didn't come in. He waited for (*we, us*) in the car. (*We, Us*) hurried.
2. A: I want to get tickets for the soccer game.  
B: You'd better get (*it, them*) right away. (*It, They - is, are*) selling fast.
3. Alex bought a ticket to the soccer game. He put (*it, the*) in his pocket and forgot about (*it, them*). The next day, he put his shirt in the wash. The ticket came out of the washing machine crumpled and nearly illegible. But when Alex took (*it, them*) to the game, the ticket taker accepted (*it, them*) and let Alex in.
4. I talked to Jennifer and Mike. I told (*they, them*) about the surprise birthday party for Lizzy. (*They, them*) won't tell (*she, her*) about (*it, them*). (*She, Her*) is really going to be surprised!
5. Ted invited (*I, me*) to go to the game with (*he, him*).
6. Between you and (*I, me*) I think Brian made a bad decision when he quit his job. Brian and (*I, me*) see things differently.

EXERCISE 9. Complete the sentences with appropriate reflexive pronouns.

Everyone drew self-portraits. I drew a picture of myself.

1. All drew a picture of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rosa drew a picture of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We drew pictures of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Olga, you drew a picture of \_\_\_\_\_, didn't you?
5. All of you drew pictures of \_\_\_\_\_, didn't you?
6. When one draws a picture of \_\_\_\_\_, it is called a self-portrait.

EXERCISE 10. Choose the correct pronoun in *italics*.

This is *my/ mine* umbrella. *Your/ Yours* umbrella is over there.

This umbrella is *my/ mine*. The other one is *you/ yours*.

1. Mary and Bob have *their/ theirs* books. In other words, Mary has *her/ hers* and Bob has *his /him*.
2. *Its / It's* true that a homing pigeon will find *its / it's* way home even though it begins *its / it's* trip in unfamiliar territory.
3. *Our / Ours* house is almost the same as *our / ours* neighbors' house. The only difference in appearance is that *our / ours* is gray and *their/ theirs* is white.
4. A: Excuse me. Is this *my/ mine* dictionary *or your/, yours*?  
B: This one is *my/ mine*. *Your/ Yours* is on *your/ yours* desk.
5. Adam and Amanda are married. *They/ Them* live in an apartment in this building. *Their/, There/ They're* apartment is on the fifth floor. We live in the same building. *Our/ Ours* apartment has one bedroom, but *their/ theirs* has two. *Their/ There/ They're* sitting in the kitchen of *their/ there/ they're* apartment right now. *Their/ There/ They're* sitting *their/ there/, they're* now because *their/ there/ they're* waiting for a phone call from *their/ there/ they're* son.

EXERCISE 11. Translate the sentences:

1. I hope you will enjoy yourselves.
2. I can do it myself.
3. The work itself wasn't too difficult.
4. He met us himself.
5. They cannot do this work by themselves.
6. She didn't know it herself.

EXERCISE 12. Translate verbs and phrases commonly followed by a reflexive pronoun:

<i>believe in yourself</i>	<i>hurt yourself</i>	<i>take care of yourself</i>
<i>blame yourself</i>	<i>give yourself (something)</i>	<i>talk to yourself</i>
<i>cut yourself</i>	<i>introduce yourself</i>	<i>teach yourself</i>
<i>enjoy yourself</i>	<i>kill yourself</i>	<i>tell yourself</i>
<i>feel sorry for yourself</i>	<i>pinch yourself</i>	<i>work for yourself</i>
<i>help yourself</i>	<i>be proud of yourself</i>	<i>wish yourself (luck)</i>

EXERCISE 13. Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

Are you okay, Heidi? Did you hurt yourself ?

1. Do you ever talk to \_\_\_\_\_? Most people talk to \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.
2. It is important for all of us to have confidence in our own abilities. We need to believe in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Steve, who is on the wrestling team, wishes \_\_\_\_\_ good luck before each match.
4. Brian, don't blame \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident. It wasn't your fault. You did

everything you could to avoid it.

5. Jane and I ran into someone she knew. I'd never met this person before. I waited for Jane to introduce me, but she forgot her manners. I finally introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to Jane's friend.

EXERCISE 14. Complete the sentences with pronouns. In some of the sentences there is more than one possibility. Choose the appropriate singular or plural verb in parentheses where necessary.

I have a wonderful family. I love them very much, and they love (loves, love) me.

- The crowd at the soccer game was huge. \_\_\_\_\_ exceeded 100,000 people.
- The crowd became more and more excited as the premier's motorcade approached. \_\_\_\_\_ began to shout and wave flags in the air.
- The class is planning a party for the last day of school. \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) going to bring many different kinds of food and invite some of \_\_\_\_\_ friends to celebrate with \_\_\_\_\_.
- The class is too small. \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) going to be canceled.

EXERCISE 15. Writing: nouns.

*Directions:* Write a paragraph on one of the topics below. Write as quickly as you can. Write whatever comes into your mind. Try to write 100 words in ten minutes.

When you finish your paragraph, exchange it with a classmate. Correct each other's errors before giving it to your teacher.

*Topics:*

- food
- English
- this room
- animals

EXERCISE 16. Compare *some* and *any*:

- We've got *some* cheese but we haven't got *any* bread.
- I didn't take any photographs but Ann took *some*. (= some photographs)
- You can have *some* coffee, but I don't want *any*. (= any coffee)
- I've just made *some* coffee. Would you like *some*? (= some coffee)
- I haven't got *any* money. Can you lend me *some*? (= some money)

EXERCISE 17. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

I'm going to buy some oranges.

They didn't make any mistakes.

- I can pay. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this part of the town.
- George and Alice haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ children.

4. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers in the garden.
6. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ letters for me this morning?
7. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ stamps but Ann's got \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ bread, so I'm going out to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When we were on holiday, we visited \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting places.
10. I went out to buy \_\_\_\_\_ milk but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.
11. I'm thirsty. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water, please?

EXERCISE 18. Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any* + one of these words:

air   batteries   chairs   cheese   friends   languages   milk  
 photographs   problems   shampoo   stamps

I want to wash my hair. Is there any shampoo?

1. I'm going to the post office to get \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_ foreign \_\_\_\_\_?
3. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sorry we're late. We had \_\_\_\_\_ with the car.
5. Everybody was standing because there weren't \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall.
6. It's hot in this office. I'm going out for \_\_\_\_\_ fresh \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Why isn't the radio working? Are there \_\_\_\_\_ in it?
8. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ in my coffee, please?
9. Yesterday evening I went to a cafe with \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.
10. "Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?" "No, thank you. I've had enough to eat."

EXERCISE 19. Complete the sentences. Use *somebody* (or *someone*) / *something* / *anybody* (or *anyone*) / *anything*.

She said something but I didn't understand it.

1. "What's wrong?" "There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye."
2. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about politics?
3. I went to the shop but I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ has broken the window. I don't know who.
5. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the box. It's empty.
6. I'm looking for my keys. Has \_\_\_\_\_ seen them?
7. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?
8. I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ because I wasn't hungry.
9. I can do this job alone. I don't need \_\_\_\_\_ to help me.

EXERCISE 20. Complete the sentences. Use *somebody* / *nothing* / *anywhere* etc.

It's dark. I can't see anything.

Tom lives somewhere near London.

1. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about computers?
2. "Listen!" "What? I can't hear \_\_\_\_\_."

3. "What are you doing here?" "I'm waiting for \_\_\_\_\_"
4. "What's wrong?" "I've got \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye."
5. "Did \_\_\_\_\_ see you?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."
6. "Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ in London?" "Yes, I've got a few friends there."
7. "What's in that cupboard?" "\_\_\_\_\_. It's empty."
8. I'm looking for my lighter. I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 21. Complete the sentences. Use *every* + one of these words:  
**day room student time word**

Use a *singular verb* after *everybody* / *everyone* / *everything*:

Everybody has problems.

Every student in the class passed the examination.

1. My job is very boring. \_\_\_\_\_ is the same.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel has a private bathroom.
3. Kay is a good tennis player. When we play, she wins \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Did you understand what she said?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_"

EXERCISE 22. Complete the sentences. Use *everybody* (or *everyone*) / *everything* / *everywhere*.

Everybody needs friends.

1. Joy knows \_\_\_\_\_ about computers.
2. I like the people here. \_\_\_\_\_ is very friendly.
3. It's a nice hotel. It's comfortable and \_\_\_\_\_ is clean.
4. Let's have dinner. \_\_\_\_\_ is hungry.
5. Their house is full of books. There are books \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You're right. \_\_\_\_\_ you say is true.

EXERCISE 23. Complete the sentences. Use *every* + the correct form of the verb

There are no losers in our competition. Every child wins (*win*) a prize.

1. When I was at school, \_\_\_\_\_ teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) female.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the Himalayas \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) over 3,000 metres.
3. I loved going to my grandparents' house when they were alive. \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*)  
 room \_\_\_\_\_ filled with beautiful furniture.

EXERCISE 24. Complete the sentences. Use *all* / *most* / *some* / *any* / *no* / *none* + the word in brackets. Sometimes you need of (*some of* / *none of* etc.).

Most of the passengers got off the bus in the city centre. (*most*)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ these books are not yours. You must take them back to the library.  
 (*some*)
2. I haven't read \_\_\_\_\_ books by Agatha Christie. (*any*)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ these papers must leave this room. They're secret. (*none*)
4. I think \_\_\_\_\_ children like ice-cream, don't they? (*all*)
5. You can buy \_\_\_\_\_ the things you want in our local supermarket. (*most*)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ sportsmen and women receive a lot of money (*some*)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack's friends came to see him when he was ill. (*none*)
8. When my grandfather was young, there were \_\_\_\_\_ cinemas in the town. (*no*)
9. Linda has got some strange friends. I don't really like \_\_\_\_\_ them. (*any*)
10. My grandfather lived in the same house \_\_\_\_\_ his life. (*all*)

### 2.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 25. Complete the sentences with appropriate reflexive pronouns.

Tommy told a lie. He was ashamed of himself

1. Omar thinks Oscar is telling the truth. So does Ricardo. I \_\_\_\_\_ don't believe Oscar's story for a minute!
2. A: Did Mr. King's secretary answer the phone?  
B: No. Mr. King \_\_\_\_\_ answered the phone. I was very surprised.
3. Now that their children are grown, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson live by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nadia didn't join the rest of us. She sat in the back of the room by \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 26. Complete the sentences with a word or expression from the list and an appropriate reflexive pronoun.

<i>angry at</i>	<i>introduced</i>	<i>promised</i>
<i>enjoy</i>	<i>laugh at</i>	<i>proud of</i>
<i>taught</i>		

Karen Williams never took lessons. She taught herself how to play the piano.

1. Did Robert have a good time at the party? Did he \_\_\_\_\_?
2. All of you did a good job. You should be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I had always wanted to meet Mr. Anderson. When I saw him at a party last night, I walked over and \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
4. Humor can ease the troubles of life. Sometimes we have to be able to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Carol made several careless mistakes at work last week, and her boss is getting impatient with her. Carol has \_\_\_\_\_ to do better work in the future.
6. Yesterday Fred's car ran out of gas. He had to walk a long way to a gas station. He is still \_\_\_\_\_ for forgetting to fill the tank.

EXERCISE 27. Writing: nouns and pronouns.

*Directions:* Choose any object you wish. Write a short paragraph about it, but do NOT include the name of the object in your writing; always use a pronoun to refer to it, not the noun itself.

Describe the object (What does it look like? What is it made of? What does it feel like? Does it make a noise? Does it have a smell? etc.), and explain why people use it or how it is used. Begin with its general characteristics, then gradually get more specific.

Then read your paragraph aloud to the class or to a group, who will guess what the object is.

*Example:*

It is usually made of metal. It is hollow. It is round on one end. It can be very small, small enough to fit in your pocket, or large, but not as large as a car. It is used to make noise. It can be used to give a signal. Sometimes it's part of an orchestra. Sometimes it is electric and you push a button to make it ring.

What is it?

EXERCISE 28. Rewrite these sentences with *no*.

He hasn't got any money. He's got **no** money.

1. There aren't any pictures on the walls. There are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Carol hasn't got any free time. Carol \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There isn't a restaurant in this hotel \_\_\_\_\_.

Rewrite these sentences with *any*.

He's got no money. He hasn't got **any** money.

4. There's no oil in the tank. There \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I've got no stamps. I \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Tom's got no brothers or sisters. \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 29. Complete the sentences with *no* or *any*.

There aren't **any** good hotels here.

There are **no** buses today.

1. I didn't write \_\_\_\_\_ letters last night.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this part of the town.
3. She can't speak \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages.
4. Don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ food. We don't need \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My brother is married but he's got \_\_\_\_\_ children.
6. I'm afraid there's \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. Would you like some tea?
7. "Look at those birds!" "Birds? Where? I can't see \_\_\_\_\_ birds."

EXERCISE 30. Complete the sentences. Use *any* or *no* + one of these words:

difference    film    friends    furniture    photographs    questions  
~~work~~    swimming-pool

I'm not going to do **any work** this evening.

1. It's a nice hotel but there's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I'm not going to answer \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He's always alone. He's got \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ between these two machines. They are the same.
5. I can't take \_\_\_\_\_. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the camera.
6. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the room. It was completely empty.

EXERCISE 31. Give short answers (one or two words) to these questions. Use *none* where necessary.

How many letters have you written today? Two / A lot / None.

1. How many sisters have you got? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. How much coffee did you drink yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. How many photographs have you taken today? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. How many legs has a snake got? \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 32. Rewrite these sentences with *nobody / no one / nothing*.

There isn't anything in the bag There's nothing in the bag.

1. There isn't anybody in the office. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I haven't got anything to do. I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There isn't anything on TV tonight \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jack hasn't got anyone to help him \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We didn't find anything. \_\_\_\_\_.

Rewrite these sentences with *anybody / anyone / anything*.

There is nothing in the bag. There isn't anything in the bag.

6. I've got nothing to read. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. There's nobody in the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We've got nothing to eat. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There was no one on the bus. \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She heard nothing. \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 33. Complete the sentences with *nobody/no-one / nothing / anybody / anyone / anything*.

I went out of the house Nobody saw me.

Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember anything.

1. "What did you have to eat?" " \_\_\_\_\_ I wasn't hungry."
2. "What did you say?" "I didn't say \_\_\_\_\_."
3. George has gone away. \_\_\_\_\_ knows where he is. He didn't tell \_\_\_\_\_ where he was going.
4. "What are you doing this evening?" " \_\_\_\_\_ .Why?"
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ about car engines.
6. "How much does it cost to visit the museum?" " \_\_\_\_\_ . It's free."
7. She was sitting alone. She wasn't with \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was \_\_\_\_\_ outside.

EXERCISE 34. Complete the sentences with *somebody (or someone) / something / anybody (or anyone) / anything*.

I feel a bit sick. I think I've eaten something bad.

1. Did \_\_\_\_\_ telephone me last night?
2. A: What's the matter?

B: I think there's \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.

3. A: What's wrong?

B: I've put \_\_\_\_\_ in my coffee, and it wasn't sugar.

4. Please don't tell \_\_\_\_\_ about the letter. It's a secret.

5. You look bored. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to do?

6. Has \_\_\_\_\_ seen my bicycle? It's not in the garage.

7. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to watch on TV tonight. Let's go out.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ dropped a £10 note in the street outside my house yesterday.

EXERCISE 35. Complete the sentences with *every/all* + the word in brackets

It was raining yesterday, so I wrote letters all morning. (*morning*)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I catch the number 44 bus to the university. (*morning*)

2. Jane waited \_\_\_\_\_ for the electrician to arrive. He came at 2.30 p.m. (*morning*)

3. When I was a child, my family and I went to the same place for holidays \_\_\_\_\_ (*summer*)

4. This year the weather has been terrible. I don't think we've seen the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (*summer*).

5. David has got exams in the autumn so he'll have to study \_\_\_\_\_. (*summer*)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ last week Kate had the same dream. (*night*)

7. My neighbors had a party on Saturday The noise was terrible and I was awake \_\_\_\_\_. (*night*)

8. A: Why are you so tired this morning?

B: I didn't go to bed. I worked \_\_\_\_\_. (*night*)

9. I want to keep fit so I try to go jogging \_\_\_\_\_. (*day*)

10. I'm really hungry. I haven't eaten \_\_\_\_\_. (*day*)

11. Jack doesn't go to the office \_\_\_\_\_. Some days he works at home. (*day*)

EXERCISE 36. Complete the sentences with *everybody* (or *everyone*) / *everywhere/ everything* + a verb.

A: These shirts are expensive. B: Everything is expensive in this shop.

1. A: Why are so many people wearing black?

B: Because it's fashionable. \_\_\_\_\_ wearing black this year.

2. A: Do you always watch ice-hockey on TV?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in my family \_\_\_\_\_ it. We love it.

3. A: Did you enjoy your day in London?

B: Yes, very much, but \_\_\_\_\_ really busy because it was school holiday time.

4. A: My grandfather says that family life was better when he was young.

B: Yes, a lot of old people think that \_\_\_\_\_ better in the past.

5. A: Things in our country seem to be changing quickly at the moment.

B: Well, it's not only our country \_\_\_\_\_ changing.

## 3 VERBS

## 3.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Write questions with *What / Who / How / Where / Why ...?*

(what colour your car?) **What colour is your car ?**

1. (what colour his eyes?) \_\_\_\_\_?
2. (who your favourite actor?) \_\_\_\_\_?
3. (why you always late?) \_\_\_\_\_?

EXERCISE 2. Complete the sentences. Use *am/ is / are / was / were*. Some sentences are present and some are past.

Last year she **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.

1. Today the weather \_\_\_\_\_ nice, but yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
3. Don't buy those shoes. They \_\_\_\_\_ too expensive.
4. We must go now. It \_\_\_\_\_ very late.
5. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He \_\_\_\_\_ a famous film star.

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of irregular verbs.

I dropped my favorite vase. It fell on the floor and **broke** into a hundred pieces.

1. When I went shopping yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ some light bulbs.
2. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ his book to class with him. He didn't forget it.
3. Last night around midnight, when I was sound asleep, the telephone \_\_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_\_ me up.
4. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:04 this morning.

EXERCISE 4. Complete the sentences with the correct auxiliary verb in the positive or negative.

Anna likes ice-cream but John **doesn't**.

I don't like ice-cream but Jill **does**.

1. I've been to Australia but Anna \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Maria isn't studying hard but I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. John loves flying but we \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I watched TV last night but my sister \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 5. Reply to the following sentences with a suitable question.

I'm going shopping. – **What are you going to buy?**

1. David speaks four languages. - \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We had a wonderful meal in that restaurant. - \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Lily's going to the cinema tonight. - \_\_\_\_\_?
4. We had a wonderful holiday. - \_\_\_\_\_?

EXERCISE 6: Add *to* where necessary. If no *to* is necessary, write *0* in the blank.

I have to go downtown tomorrow.

Tom can 0 play soccer.

1. The students must \_\_\_ learn all of the irregular verbs.
2. Sally has \_\_\_ do her history report tonight.
3. I think you should \_\_\_ take better care of yourself.
4. I ought \_\_\_ go to the post office this afternoon.
5. Would you \_\_\_ speak more slowly, please?

Total score -100/ 25 tasks  
Your score \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1. Can you close the window, please? I \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ 32 years old. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ 29.
3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman. He \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock. You \_\_\_\_\_ late again.
5. Ann and I \_\_\_\_\_ very good friends.
6. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (not) interested in politics.
7. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (not) at home at the moment. She \_\_\_\_\_ at work.
8. Those people \_\_\_\_\_ (not) English. They \_\_\_\_\_ Australian.
9. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ very nice today.
10. This castle \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand years old.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ not tired.
12. This case \_\_\_\_\_ very heavy

EXERCISE 8. Make questions from these words. Use *am / is / are*.

1. (your parents at home?) \_\_\_\_\_?
2. (this hotel expensive?) \_\_\_\_\_?
3. (you interested in art?) \_\_\_\_\_?
4. (the shops open today?) \_\_\_\_\_?

EXERCISE 9. Complete the sentences. Use *am / is / are* + one of these verbs:

building    coming    working    ~~playing~~    cooking    standing  
swimming

Listen! Pat is playing the piano.

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
2. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
3. "You \_\_\_\_\_ on my foot." "Oh, I'm sorry."
4. Hurry up! The bus \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 'Where are you, George?' 'In the kitchen. I \_\_\_\_\_ a meal.'
6. (*on the telephone*) "Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?" "She \_\_\_\_\_ on her

research paper the moment. Can you phone again later?"

EXERCISE 10. What's happening at the moment? Make *true* sentences.

(I/wash/my hair) I'm not washing my hair.

(it/snow) It isn't snowing.

1. (I/sit/on a chair). \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (I/eat) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (it/rain) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (I/learn/English) . \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (I/listen/to the radio) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (the sun/shine) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (I/wear/shoes) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (I/read/a newspaper) \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 11. Complete the sentences. Use *was / wasn't / were / weren't*.

We didn't like our hotel room. It was very small and it wasn't very clean.

1. Kate got married when she \_\_\_\_\_ 24 years old.
2. I phoned you yesterday evening but you \_\_\_\_\_ at home. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you?
3. George \_\_\_\_\_ at work last week because he \_\_\_\_\_ ill. He's better now.
4. The shops \_\_\_\_\_ open yesterday because it \_\_\_\_\_ a public holiday.
5. " \_\_\_\_\_ you at home at 9.30?" "No, I \_\_\_\_\_ at work."

EXERCISE 12. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer them about you.

parents/ where/ were/ your/ born Where were your parents born? - They were born in \_\_\_\_\_.

1. moment/ what/ you/ at/ are/ the/ wearing \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_.
2. play/ any/ the/ at/ sports/ weekend/ you/ do \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_.
3. up/ time/ morning/ what/ did/ get/ this/ you \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_.
4. person / famous / ever / a / have / met / you \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_.
5. mother / look / your / you / like / do \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_.
6. go/ you/ where/ holiday/ were/ did/ child/ when/ you/ on/ a \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_.

Chart 1. Irregular Verbs: A Reference List

	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle		Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1.	be	was, were	been	51.	lie	lay	lain
2.	become	became	become	52.	light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)
3.	begin	began	begun	53.	lose	lost	lost
4.	bend	bent	bent	54.	make	made	made
5.	bite	bit	bitten	55.	mean	meant	meant
6.	blow	blew	blown	56.	I meet	met	met
7.	break	broke	broken	57.	pay	paid	paid
8.	bring	brought	brought	58.	put	put	put
9.	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	59.	quit	quit	quit
10.	build	built	built	60.	read	read	read
11.	buy	bought	bought	61.	ride	rode	ridden
12.	catch	caught	caught	62.	ring	rang	rung
13.	choose	chose	chosen	63.	rise	rose	risen
14.	come	came	come	64.	run	ran	run
15.	cost	cost	cost	65.	say	said	said
16.	cut	cut	cut	66.	see	saw	seen
17.	dig	dug	dug	67.	sell	sold	sold
18.	do	did	done	68.	send	sent	sent
19.	draw	drew	drawn	69.	set	set	set
20.	drink	drank	drunk	70.	shake	shook	shaken
21.	drive	drove	driven	71.	shoot	shot	shot
22.	eat	ate	eaten	72.	shut	shut	shut
23.	fall	fell	fallen	73.	sing	sang	sung
24.	feed	fed	fed	74.	sit	sat	sat
25.	feel	felt	felt	75.	sleep	slept	slept
26.	fight	fought	fought	76.	slide	slid	slid
27.	find	found	found	77.	speak	spoke	spoken
28.	fit	fit	fit	78.	spend	spent	spent
29.	fly	flew	flown	79.	spread	spread	spread
30.	forget	forgot	forgotten	80.	stand	stood	stood
31.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	81.	steal	stole	stolen
32.	freeze	froze	frozen	82.	stick	stuck	stuck
33.	get	got	gotten (got)	83.	strike	struck	struck
34.	give	gave	given	84.	swear	swore	sworn
35.	go	went	gone	85.	sweep	swept	swept
36.	grow	grew	grown	86.	swim	swam	swum
37.	hang	hung	hung	87.	take	took	taken
38.	have	had	had	88.	teach	taught	taught

39.	hear	heard	heard	89.	tear	tore	torn
40.	hide	hid	hidden	90.	tell	told	told
41.	hit	hit	hit	91.	think	thought	thought
42.	hold	held	held	92.	throw	threw	thrown
43.	hurt	hurt	hurt	93.	understand	understood	understood
44.	keep	kept	kept	94.	upset	upset	upset
45.	know	knew	known	95.	wake	woke	waked (woken)
46.	lay	laid	laid	96.	wear	wore	worn
47.	lead	led	led	97.	win	won	won
48.	leave	left	left	98.	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
49.	lend	lent	lent	99.	write	wrote	written
50.	let	let	let				

EXERCISE 13. Complete the sentences by using Past Simple of the given verbs. Use each verb only one time.

bite	feel	leave
draw	revolutionize	make
drive	get	discover
develop	hear	be
take	ride	forget

Mary walked to school today. Rebecca drove her car. Alison \_\_\_\_\_ her bicycle. Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

- Dick \_\_\_\_\_ his apartment in a hurry this morning because he was late for school. That's why he \_\_\_\_\_ to bring his books to class.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of themselves in art class yesterday.
- I have a cold. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ terrible, but I'm feeling better today.
- Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ a strange noise in the house around 2:00 A.M., so I \_\_\_\_\_ up to investigate.
- My dog isn't very friendly. Yesterday she \_\_\_\_\_ my neighbor's leg. Luckily, my dog is very old and doesn't have sharp teeth, so she didn't hurt my neighbor.
- The Greek mathematician Archimedes \_\_\_\_\_ the father of geometry. He \_\_\_\_\_ the value of pi.
- The work of Italian scientist Galileo Galilei (known as Galileo) \_\_\_\_\_ astronomy.
- Galileo \_\_\_\_\_ the telescope and \_\_\_\_\_ important discoveries about the planets and the sun.

EXERCISE 14. Complete the sentences. Use Present Simple.

- The four basic operations of arithmetic \_\_\_\_\_ addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. (*be*)
- Air is a mixture of gases that \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth and \_\_\_\_\_ all life on it. (*to surround, to support*)
- The sequence of 2, 4, 6, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ a sequence of even numbers.

EXERCISE 15. Fill in the gaps with proper verbs in proper tenses.

develop, be, write, use

### WRITING NUMBERS

The ancient Egyptians \_\_\_\_\_ using special symbols, known as pictographs, to write down numbers over 3,000 years ago. Later the Romans \_\_\_\_\_ a system of numerals that used letters from their alphabet rather than special symbols. Today, we \_\_\_\_\_ numbers based on the Hindu – Arabic system. We can \_\_\_\_\_ down any number using combinations of up to 10 different symbols (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9).

EXERCISE 16. Answer the questions about you with a short answer and some more information.

Do you speak three languages?

Yes, I do. I speak Kazakh, German, and Russian.

No, I don't. I only speak two, Kazakh and Russian.

1. Are you having a holiday soon?
2. Did you have a good holiday last year?
3. Have you ever been to a foreign country?
4. Do you often travel abroad?
5. Does your best friend sometimes go on holiday with you?

EXERCISE 17. The forms of *be*, *do*, and *have*. Read the sentences.

*Present Simple*

I speak English.

I don't speak Spanish.

Do you speak English?

My father speaks English .

My mother doesn't speak English.

Does your father speak English?

Continue these sentences in the same way.

*Present Simple*

1 I like skiing.

I \_\_\_\_\_ snowboarding.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

My father \_\_\_\_\_.

My mother \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_?

*Present Continuous*

2. I'm studying English.

\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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*Past Simple*

3. I saw the Empire State Building.

\_\_\_\_\_ the Statue of Liberty.

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*Present Perfect*

4. I've met Muhammad Ali.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pele.

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EXERCISE 18. Reply to these statements with a suitable question.

Joan's writing an email. - Who's she writing to?

1. David speaks four languages. \_\_\_\_\_?
2. I got some lovely presents for my birthday. \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Joy and Eric paid a lot of money for their house. \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Bob's cat has just had kittens. \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Jackie's going to the cinema on Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Mark's going shopping. \_\_\_\_\_?
7. We had a wonderful holiday. \_\_\_\_\_?
8. My job's really interesting. \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Laura's talking on the phone. \_\_\_\_\_?

EXERCISE 19. Complete the sentences with the correct auxiliary in the positive or negative.

Liz likes sushi, but Mark doesn't.I don't like chocolate, but Sasha does.

1. I've been to America, but Carlos \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Sandra isn't going to college, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Steven loves skateboarding, but we \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I heard the news last night, but my mother \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Anara hasn't finished her work, but we \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't want to go to the gym, but they \_\_\_\_\_.

7. They didn't write to me, but you \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Your English is really improving, but mine \_\_\_\_\_.

Chart 2. Auxiliary + the Simple Form of a Verb. A Reference List.

<i>Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, and would</i> are followed by the simple form of a verb. They are NOT followed by <i>to</i> .	
<i>can</i>	(a) I <i>can speak</i> English.
<i>could</i>	(b) He <i>couldn't come</i> to class.
<i>may</i>	(c) It <i>may rain</i> tomorrow.
<i>might</i>	(d) It <i>might rain</i> tomorrow.
<i>should</i>	(e) Mary <i>should study</i> harder. (The main verb never has a final "s")
<i>had better</i>	(f) I <i>had better study</i> tonight.
<i>must</i>	(g) Joe <i>must see</i> a doctor today.
<i>Will</i>	(h) I <i>will be</i> in class tomorrow.
<i>would</i>	(i) <i>Would</i> you please <i>close</i> the door?

Chart 3. Auxiliary + to + the Simple Form of a Verb. A Reference List.

<i>Have, have got, and ought</i> are followed by an infinitive ( <i>to + the simple form of a verb</i> )	
<i>have to</i>	(j) I <i>have to study</i> tonight.
<i>have got to</i>	(k) I <i>have got to study</i> tonight.
<i>ought to</i>	(l) Kate <i>ought to study</i> harder.

EXERCISE 20. Add *to* where necessary. If no *to* is necessary, write *0* in the blank.

I have to go downtown tomorrow.

Tom can 0 play soccer.

- We may \_\_\_\_\_ go to Argentina for our vacation.
- Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ mail this letter for me?
- Tom and I might \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis after work tomorrow.
- You had better \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor.
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping tomorrow.
- The students have \_\_\_\_\_ take a test next Friday.

EXERCISE 21. Use *can*.

1. What abilities and talents do you have? Tell the class about some of the things you can do. Can you swim? Whistle? Play the piano? Cook?
2. Tell the class about some abilities or talents that you don't have – things that you can't do.

EXERCISE 22. Answer the questions. Include at least three possibilities in the answer to a question, using *may*, *might*, and *maybe* as in the example.

*Question:* What are you going to do tomorrow? *Response:* I don't know. I *may* go downtown. Or I *might* go to the technopark. *Maybe* I'll study all day. Who knows?

1. What are you going to do tomorrow night?
2. What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?
3. What is (...) going to do tonight?
4. What does (...) have in her bag?
5. What does (...) have in his pants pockets?
6. (...) isn't in class today. Where is he/she?
7. You have another class after this one. What are you going to do in that class?
8. We have a vacation (*during a certain time*). What are you going to do during vacation?
10. What are you going to do this weekend?
11. What is (...) going to do after class today?
12. What are you going to do after you graduate?

EXERCISE 23. Ask a classmate a polite question. Use *may I*, *could I*, or *can I*.

Example: (...) has a book. You want to see it for a minute.

STUDENT A: May/Could/Can I (please) see your book for a minute?

STUDENTS: Of course. /Sure. /etc.

STUDENT A: Thank you. /Thanks.

1. (...) has a dictionary. You want to see it for a minute.
2. (...) has a pen. You want to use it for a minute.
3. (...) has a calculator. You want to borrow it.
4. (...) has a camera. You want to see it for a minute.
5. You are at (...) 's house. You want to use the phone.
6. (...) is carrying some heavy packages. What are you going to say to him/ her?
7. You are speaking to one of your teachers. You want to leave class early today.

## EXERCISE 24. Ask a classmate a polite question.

Example: You want someone to open the door.

STUDENT A: (...), would/could/will/can you please open the door?

STUDENT B: Certainly./Sure./I'd be happy to./etc.

STUDENT A: Thank you./Thanks.

You want someone to...

- |                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. close the door.          | 6. lend you a quarter.                |
| 2. lend you his/her eraser. | 7. help you.                          |
| 3. tell you the time.       | 8. spell (a particular word) for you. |
| 4. hand you (something).    | 9. hold your books for a minute.      |
| 5. shut the window.         | 10. give (something) to (...).        |

11.(...) is at your apartment. The phone is ringing, but your hands are full. You want him/her to answer it for you.

12.You and (...) are on vacation together. You'd like to have a picture of the two of you together. You see a stranger who looks friendly. You want her to take a picture of you.

13.You wrote a letter to a university. You want your teacher to read it and correct the mistakes.

14.(...) is going to the library. You want him/her to return a book for you.

15.(...) and you are at (name of a local cafe). You want (...) to lend you (a certain amount of money).

EXERCISE 25: Complete the sentences. Use *shouldn't* + the expressions in the list or your own words.

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| be cruel to animals        | give too much homework             |
| be late for an appointment | miss any classes                   |
| drive a long distance      | smoke                              |
| exceed the speed limit     | throw trash out of your car window |

If you are tired, you shouldn't drive a long distance.

1. Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health. You \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A good driver \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A student \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Animals have feelings, too. You \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It is important to be punctual. You \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 26. Complete the dialogues. Use *should*, *ought to*, or *had better*. Choose from the expressions in the list or use your own words.

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| marry somebody who is rich           | hold your breath                |
| call the landlord and complain       | put cotton in your ears         |
| call the police                      | see a dentist                   |
| drink a glass of water               | send her a dozen roses          |
| find a new apartment                 | soak it in cold water           |
| find a new girlfriend                | speak English outside of class  |
| get a job                            | take it back to the store       |
| go back to the restaurant and ask if | use a dictionary when he writes |
| someone found them                   | watch TV a lot                  |

A: I have a toothache. This tooth hurts. What should I do?

B: You should/ ought to /had better see a dentist.

1. A: I have the hiccups. What should I do?
2. A: Alina wants to improve her English. What should she do?
3. A: Someone stole my bicycle. What should I do?
4. A: I cut my finger. I got blood on my sweater. My finger is okay, but I'm worried about my sweater. What should I do?
5. A: Tom's spelling isn't very good. He makes a lot of mistakes when he writes compositions. What should he do?
6. A: Ann bought a new tape recorder. After two days, it stopped working. What should she do?
7. A: The refrigerator in my apartment doesn't work. The stove doesn't work. The air conditioner doesn't work. And there are cockroaches in the kitchen. What should I do?
8. A: I asked Mary to marry me. She said no. What should I do?
9. A: I left my sunglasses at a restaurant yesterday. What should I do?
10. A: My roommate snores. I can't get to sleep at night. What should I do?

EXERCISE 27. Complete the sentences. Use *have to*, *has to*, or *had to* in each of them.

I went downtown yesterday because I had to go to the Central Department Store.

1. I can't go to the movie tonight because \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I couldn't go to Pete's party last Saturday because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Josh can't go downtown with us this afternoon because \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When I was in high school, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you want to travel abroad, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I'm sorry I was absent from class yesterday, but \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 28. Complete the sentences. Use *have to*, *has to*, or *don't have to* in each of them.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street. The house is on this side.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ leave the house early as he lives far from here.
3. I don't like to get up early, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ take the bus to work. The office is near my house.
5. This job is urgent. We \_\_\_\_\_ work very quickly.

EXERCISE 29. Give true answers to the questions. Use *have to* or *don't have to*.

1. Do you have to get up very early on weekdays? Why do you/ don't you?
2. Do you usually have to do a lot of work at the university?
3. Do you have to study a lot at home every day?
4. Do you have to get textbooks from the library?
5. Do you always have to use the dictionary when you do home assignments in English?
6. Do you have to take courses that you don't like? What are they?

7. Do you have to spend a lot of time indoors every day?
8. Do you have to travel by bus to the university?

EXERCISE 30: Make logical conclusions. Use *must* or *must not*.

I am at Eric's apartment door. I've knocked on the door and have rung the doorbell several times. Nobody has answered the door, (at home?)

- Eric **must not be at home**.

1. David goes to the video store and rents three movies every night, (like movies a lot? spend much time with his friends and family in the evenings?)

- David \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Jennifer reads all the time. She sits in a corner and reads even when people come to visit her. (love books? like books better than people?)

- Jennifer \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Jake called Betsy and asked her to go to a movie. Betsy told him that she had to study. She has just hung up, and now she's going to get ready for bed and go to sleep, (want to go to a movie? be tired? want to hurt Jake's feelings?)

- Betsy \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The teacher just asked Jason a question. Jason is looking down at the floor and not answering. His ears are getting red. (know the answer? Be embarrassed?)

- Jason \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Debbie just got home from school. She slammed the front door, threw her books on the floor, and ran to her room. Now her parents can hear music through Debbie's closed door, (be upset? want to be alone? want to talk to her parents right now? like loud music?)

- Debbie \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 31. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1. (I not very happy today) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (this restaurant very expensive) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (the shops not open today) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (the houses in this street very old) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (the examination not difficult) \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 32. Write positive or negative sentences. Use *am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't*.

(Washington D.C./the capital of the USA) **Washington D.C./the capital of the USA**.

(I/interested in football) **I'm not interested in football**.

1. (I/hungry) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. (it/warm today) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (Rome/in Spain) Rome \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (I/afraid of dogs) I \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (my hands/cold) My \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (Canada/a very big country) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (the Amazon/in Africa) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (diamonds/cheap) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (motor-racing/a dangerous sport) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (cats/big animals) \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 33. Complete the sentences. Use Past Simple of the following verbs:

contribute introduce close read meet call start cut talk shake be

Sue had a cup of coffee before class this morning.

1. When it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain yesterday afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_ all of the windows in the apartment.
2. Chris hurt his finger when he was fixing his dinner last night. He accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ it with a sharp knife.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting article in the newspaper yesterday.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer's parents when they visited her. She introduced me to them.
5. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ Jason on the phone. He wasn't home, so I \_\_\_\_\_ to his sister.
6. When I introduced Tom to Ryan, they \_\_\_\_\_ hands and smiled at each other.
7. The Egyptians \_\_\_\_\_ the first people to measure time, about 5,000 years ago.
8. The ideas of the Greek mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras \_\_\_\_\_ to the development of modern mathematics and Western philosophy.
9. Mathematicians \_\_\_\_\_ special symbols to replace words such as "plus" and "equals".

EXERCISE 34. Read the sentences. Write (A) if the verb is *auxiliary* or (F) if it is a *full* verb.

A Have you ever been to Australia?

F We had a business meeting yesterday.

1. \_\_\_ Did John give you those flowers?
2. \_\_\_ I did my homework very quickly last night.
3. \_\_\_ She has a shower every morning before school.
4. \_\_\_ We weren't talking to James about his exam.
5. \_\_\_ Lots of trees were blown down.
6. \_\_\_ Where were you yesterday?
7. \_\_\_ How many people have you invited to the party?
8. \_\_\_ Why are you leaving so early?
9. \_\_\_ We've got a beautiful puppy called Molly.
10. \_\_\_ We have a beautiful puppy called Molly.

EXERCISE 35. Complete the sentences with *can* and *can't*.

A cat can climb trees, but it can't fly.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy stamps at the post office, but you \_\_\_\_\_ buy shoes there.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ write with a pen, but I \_\_\_\_\_ write with a paper clip.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ read a book by moonlight, but I \_\_\_\_\_ read in sunlight.
4. Trees \_\_\_\_\_ produce oxygen, but rocks \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fish \_\_\_\_\_ live in air, but they \_\_\_\_\_ live in water.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ store water in a glass jar, but you \_\_\_\_\_ store it in a paper bag.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive from the Philippines to Australia, but you \_\_\_\_\_ drive from Italy to Austria.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ ride on the back of a cat, but you \_\_\_\_\_ ride on the back of a horse.
9. Laurie has to go to the airport. The airport is 25 miles (40 kilometers) from her house. She \_\_\_\_\_ walk to the airport. It's too far. She \_\_\_\_\_ take a bus, however.

EXERCISE 36. Add *to* where necessary. If no *to* is necessary, write *0* in the blank.

I have to go downtown tomorrow.

Tom can 0 play soccer.

1. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ go to the post office this afternoon.
2. Shouldn't you \_\_\_\_\_ save a little money for a rainy day?
3. Poor Edward. He has \_\_\_\_\_ go to the hospital for an operation.
4. Alex! Stop! You must not \_\_\_\_\_ run into the street when there's traffic!
5. May I please \_\_\_\_\_ have the salt and pepper? Thanks.
6. You'd better not \_\_\_\_\_ come to the meeting late. The boss will \_\_\_\_\_ be angry if you're late.

EXERCISE 37. Following are some phone conversations. Complete the dialogues. Use *may I*, *could I*, or *can I* + a verb from the list. Note: The caller is *Speaker B*.

help      leave      speak/talk      take

1. A: Hello?  
B: Hello. Is Dick there?  
A: Yes, he is.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ to him?  
A: Just a minute. I'll get him.
2. A: Hello. Dean Black's office.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ to Dean Black?  
A: May I ask who is calling?  
B: Susan Abbott.  
A: Just a moment, Ms. Abbott. I'll connect you.

3. A: Hello?

B: Hi. This is Bob \_\_\_\_\_ to Steve?

A: Sure. Hang on.

4. A: Good afternoon. Dr. Anderson's office. \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: Yes. I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Anderson.

A: Fine. Is Friday morning at ten all right?

B: Yes. Thank you.

A: Your name?

5. A: Hello?

B: Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ to Emily?

A: She's not at home right now \_\_\_\_\_ a message?

B: No thanks. I'll call later.

6. A: Hello?

B: Hello \_\_\_\_\_ to Mary?

A: She's not here right now.

B: Oh \_\_\_\_\_ a message?

A: Certainly. Just a minute. I have to get a pen.

7. A: Hello?

B: Hello \_\_\_\_\_ to Jack?

A: Who?

B: Jack. Jack Butler.

A: There's no one here by that name. I'm afraid you have the wrong number.

B: Is this 221-3892?

A: No, it's not.

B: Oh. I'm sorry.

A: That's okay.

EXERCISE 38: Complete the sentences. Use *have to*, *has to*, or *had to* in each of them.

I went downtown yesterday because I **had to go to the Central Department Store.**

1. Erica can't come to class tomorrow because \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I need a car because \_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you want to enter the university, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We wanted to go on a picnic yesterday, but we couldn't because \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ instead.

EXERCISE 39: Make logical conclusions. Use *must* or *must not*.

I am at Eric's apartment door. I've knocked on the door and have rung the doorbell several times. Nobody has answered the door, (at home?)

- Eric **must not be at home.**

Brian has a red nose and has been coughing and sneezing, (have a cold)

- Brian \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Sally looks tired. She's been coughing and sneezing, (feel well?)

- Sally \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Adam has already eaten one sandwich. Now he's making another sandwich, (hungry?)

- Adam \_\_\_\_\_.

4. When Joe takes a problem to his grandmother, she always knows how to help him solve it. (very wise?)

- Joe's grandmother \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Kate has a full academic schedule, plays on the volleyball team, takes piano lessons, and has a part-time job at the ice cream store, (have a lot of spare time? busy all the time?)

- Kate \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 VERB TENSES

## 4.1 Verb tenses active. Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Complete the sentences by using the words in parentheses.

1. Right now I'm in class. I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at my desk. I usually (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the same desk in class every day.
2. Alice (*take, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to school every day. She usually (*walk*) \_\_\_\_\_ instead.
3. (*Take, you*) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to get to school every day, or (*walk, you*). \_\_\_\_\_?
4. I began to study at seven last night. Fred (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ at seven-thirty. I (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ when Fred (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My roommate's parents (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ him last night while we (*watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
6. Mary (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ here at six tomorrow.
7. Right now Lydia (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ an article in the newspaper, but she (*understand, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. Some of the vocabulary (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ too difficult for her.
8. (*they, know*) Bob and Jane are old friends. \_\_\_\_\_ each other for a long time.
9. (*it, be*) I don't like this weather. \_\_\_\_\_ cold and cloudy for the last three days.
10. A: What European countries (*you, visit*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ Hungary in 1988. I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany and Switzerland in 1990.
11. Carol and I are old friends. I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ her since I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a freshman in high school.
12. Mike (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in school since he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ six years old.

Total score -100/ 25 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the *Simple Present* or the *Present Progressive*:

Shhh. The baby (*sleep*) is sleeping. The baby (*sleep*) sleeps for ten hours every night.

1. Ali (*speak*) \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (*speak*) \_\_\_\_\_ English.
2. Our teacher (*stand, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ up right now. She (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at her desk.
3. It's 6:00 P.M. Mary is at home. She (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. She always (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with her family around six o'clock.
4. It (*rain, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ right now. The sun (*shine*) \_\_\_\_\_, and the sky (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ blue.
5. (*Rain, it*) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in southern California?
6. Look out the window. (*Rain, it*) \_\_\_\_\_? Should I take my umbrella?

7. It's 7:30 A.M. and the Wilsons are in their kitchen. Mrs. Wilson (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the breakfast table. She (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning paper. She (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper every morning. Mr. Wilson (*pour*) \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee. He (*drink*) \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of coffee every morning before he (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

EXERCISE 3. Describe *your* daily activities by making sentences with frequency adverbs and the *Simple Present*. Put the frequency adverb between the subject and the simple present verb.

#### Chart 4. Frequency Adverbs. A Reference List

(From 100% of the time to 0% of the time.)
100% - always - usually - often - sometimes - seldom - rarely - never – 0%

*Example:* eat breakfast

Response: *Student A:* I usually eat breakfast.

*Student B:* I never eat breakfast.

*Student C:* (Student A) usually eats breakfast. (Student B) never eats breakfast.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. drink coffee in the morning                       | 10. come to class           |
| 2. put sugar in my coffee                            | 11. get to class on time    |
| 3. drink more than two cups of coffee in the morning | 12. walk to school          |
| 4. drink tea in the morning                          | 13. take a bus to school    |
| 5. drink orange juice in the morning                 | 14. take a taxi to school   |
| 6. drink tomato juice in the morning                 | 15. drive to school         |
| 7. drink milk two times a day                        | 16. ride a bike to school   |
| 8. have a sandwich for lunch                         | 17. watch TV in the evening |
| 9. eat dinner around six o'clock                     | 18. study in the library    |
|  | 19. do my homework          |

EXERCISE 4. Answer the questions. Use frequency adverbs.

*Example:* take a bus to school

How often do you take a bus to school?

*Response:* I usually take the bus. *or:* I never take the bus. *or:* I always take the bus. (etc.)

PART 1: How often do you ... ?

- sleep past noon
- wear a hat to school
- wash dishes after dinner
- eat fish for dinner
- go to (*a particular place in this city*) on weekends
- drink (*a particular beverage*)
- watch TV before you come to school in the morning

8. listen to the radio in the evening

PART II: What are some things you *always/usually/often/sometimes/seldom/rarely/never* do \_\_\_\_\_?

1. when you eat dinner
2. when you get ready to go to bed at night
3. when you travel abroad
4. when you meet a new person
5. when you're on vacation
6. in this classroom

PART III: What are some things people in your country *always/usually/often/sometimes/seldom/rarely/never* do \_\_\_\_\_?

1. at the dinner table
2. at a wedding
3. when a child misbehaves
4. when they have a cold
5. to celebrate their birthdays
6. when they want to have fun

Chart 5. Frequently Used Nonprogressive Verbs. A Reference List

hear see	believe think* understand know	be exist	own forget have* remember possess hate belong	need want	like love prefer
-------------	---	-------------	---	--------------	------------------------

Sometimes *think* and *have* are used in progressive tenses. Compare:

*I think that grammar is easy.* -When *think* means **believe**, it is nonprogressive.

*I am thinking about grammar right now.* - When *think* expresses thoughts that are going through a person's mind, it can be progressive.

*Tom has a car.* - When *have* expresses possession, it is not used in the present progressive. *I'm having a good time.* - In certain idiomatic expressions (e.g., *have a good time*), **have** can be used in the present progressive.

EXERCISE 5: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the *Simple Present* or the *Present Progressive*.

Right now Lydia (*read*) is reading an article in the newspaper, but she (*understand, not*) doesn't understand it. Some of the vocabulary (*be*) is too difficult for her.

1. Right now I (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the board. I (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ some words on the board.
2. I (*need*) \_\_\_\_\_ to call my parents today and tell them about my new apartment. They can't call me because they (*know, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ my new telephone number.
3. This tea is good. I (*like*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. What kind is it? I (*prefer*) \_\_\_\_\_ tea to coffee. How about you?
4. Right now I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about sea gulls and waves.
5. I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ that sea gulls are beautiful birds.
6. A: Who is that man? I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ that I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ him, but I (*forget*) \_\_\_\_\_ his name right now.  
B: That's Mr. Martin.  
A: That's right! I (*remember*) \_\_\_\_\_ him now.
7. Sam is at the library. He (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at a table. He (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ a composition. He (*use*) \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary to look up the spelling of some words. The dictionary (*belong, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to him. It (*belong*) \_\_\_\_\_ to his roommate. Sam (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ up words in the dictionary because he (*want*) \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure that he doesn't have any misspelled words in his paper.
8. A: (*Believe, you*) \_\_\_\_\_ in flying saucers?  
B: What (*talk, you*) \_\_\_\_\_ about?  
A: You know, spaceships from outer space with alien creatures aboard.  
B: In my opinion, flying saucers (*exist*) \_\_\_\_\_ only in people's imaginations.
9. A: Which color (*prefer, you*) \_\_\_\_\_, red or blue?  
B: I (*like*) \_\_\_\_\_ blue better than red. Why?  
A: According to this magazine article I (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ right now, people who (*prefer*) \_\_\_\_\_ blue to red (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ calm and (*value*) \_\_\_\_\_ honesty and loyalty in their friends. A preference for the color red (*mean*) \_\_\_\_\_ that a person (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ aggressive and (*love*) \_\_\_\_\_ excitement.  
B: Oh? That (*sound*) \_\_\_\_\_ like a bunch of nonsense to me.

EXERCISE 6: Complete the sentences by using the words in parentheses. Use the *Simple Present* or the *Present Progressive*. Some of the sentences are negative. Some of the sentences are questions. Supply the short answer to a question if necessary.

1. A: Where are the children?  
B: In the living room  
A: What are they doing? (*They, watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ TV?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ They (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ a game.
2. A: Shhh. I (*hear*) \_\_\_\_\_ a noise. (*You, hear*) \_\_\_\_\_ it, too?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ I wonder what it is.
3. A: My sister (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. She bought it last month.  
B: (*You, have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a car?  
A: No, \_\_\_\_\_ Do you?

B: No, but I have a ten-speed bike.

4. A: Shhh.

B: Why? (*The baby, sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Uh-huh. She (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ her afternoon nap.

B: Okay, I'll talk softly. I (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to wake her up.

5. A: Ron, (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ this your hat?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ It (*belong, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to me. Maybe it (*belong*) \_\_\_\_\_ to Kevin. Why don't you ask him about it?

A: Okay.

6. A: What (*you, think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about every night before you fall asleep?

B: I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about all of the pleasant things that happened during the day. I (*think, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ about my problems.

7. A: What (*you, think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about right now?

B: I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about English grammar. I (*think, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ about anything else right now.

A: I (*believe, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ you!

B: But it's true.

8. A: (*You, see*) \_\_\_\_\_ that man over there?

B: Which man? The man in the brown jacket?

A: No, I (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ about the man who (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ the blue shirt.

B: Oh, that man.

A: (*You, know*) \_\_\_\_\_ him?

B: No, I (*think, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so.

A: I (*know, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ him either.

9. A: (*You, know*) \_\_\_\_\_ any tongue-twisters?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ Here's one: She sells seashells down by the sea shore.

A: That (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ hard to say! Can you say this: Sharon wears Sue's shoes to zoos to look at cheap sheep?

B: That (*make, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ any sense.

A: I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 7. Answer the questions. Use the *Simple Present* or the *Simple Past*.

1. What are some things you usually do every morning? What are some things you did yesterday (*Or: this*) morning?
2. What do you usually do in the evening? What did you do last night?
3. What do we usually do in this class? What did we do in this class yesterday?
4. What do you usually do after this class? What did you do after class yesterday?
5. What did you do two days ago? Last week? Last month? Last year?
6. Take out a piece of paper. Write what you did (your activities) yesterday. Write as fast as you can.

EXERCISE 8. Pair up with a classmate. Practice questions, short answers, and irregular verbs.

*Student A:* Ask questions beginning with "Did you ...?" Listen carefully to *Student B's* answers to make sure he or she is using the irregular verbs correctly. Look at Chart 2-4 if necessary to check the correct form of an irregular verb. Your book is open.

*Student B:* In order to practice using irregular verbs, answer "yes" to all of *Student A's* questions. Give full answers. Your book is closed.

*Example:* eat breakfast this morning *Student A:* Did you eat breakfast this morning? *Student B:* Yes, I did. I ate breakfast at 7:30 this morning.

PART 1: (*Student A* asks the questions.)

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. sleep well last night       | 11. do your homework last night     |
| 2. wake up early this morning  | 12. give your friend a present      |
| 3. eat breakfast this morning  | 13. catch a cold last week          |
| 4. take the bus to school      | 14. feel terrible                   |
| 5. drive your car to school    | 15. see a doctor                    |
| 6. ride your bicycle to school | 16. read the newspaper this morning |
| 7. bring your books to class   | 17. find your grammar book          |
| 8. lose your grammar book      | 18. go to a party last night        |
| 9. hear about the earthquake   | 19. have a good time                |
| 10. say something              | 20. think about me                  |

PART II: (Switch roles. Now *Student B* asks the questions.)

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 21. come to class yesterday     | 31. make your own dinner last night                   |
| 22. buy some books yesterday    | 32. leave home at eight this morning                  |
| 23. fly to this city            | 33. drink a cup of coffee before class                |
| 24. run to class today          | 34. fall down yesterday                               |
| 25. write your parents a letter | 35. hurt yourself when you fell down                  |
| 26. send your parents a letter  | 36. break your arm                                    |
| 27. lend (...) some money       | 37. understand the question                           |
| 28. wear a coat yesterday       | 38. speak to (...) yesterday                          |
| 29. go to the zoo last week     | 39. meet (...) the first day of class                 |
| 30. feed the birds at the park  | 40. shake hands with (...) when you first met him/her |

EXERCISE 9: Complete the sentences by using *a pronoun + a form of be going to*.

I ate lunch with Alan today, and *I'm going to eat* lunch with him tomorrow too.

Jason wasn't in class today, and *he isn't going to be* in class tomorrow either.

- The students took a quiz yesterday, and \_\_\_\_\_ another quiz today.
- Margaret walked to school this morning, and \_\_\_\_\_ to school tomorrow morning too.

3. It isn't raining today, and according to the weather report, \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow either.
4. We're in class today, and \_\_\_\_\_ in class tomorrow too.
5. I didn't get married last year, and \_\_\_\_\_ married this year either.

EXERCISE 10: Complete the sentences with *a pronoun + a form of be going to*. Use a future time expression. Use **too** (with affirmative sentences) or **either** (with negative sentences).

*Example:* I didn't study last night, and ...

*Response:* I didn't study last night, and I'm not going to study tonight either.

1. I did my homework yesterday, and, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I wasn't at home last night, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We didn't have a grammar quiz today, and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Our teacher is in class today, and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It's (*cold/ hot/ nice*) today, and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I didn't go bowling today, and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I brought my umbrella with me today, and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The sun rose before six today, and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We didn't have pizza for breakfast this morning, and \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 11: Practice using contractions with *will*. Write the correct contraction for the words in parentheses:

(*I will*) I'll be home at eight tonight.

1. (*We will*) \_\_\_\_\_ see you tomorrow.
2. (*You will*) \_\_\_\_\_ probably get a letter today.
3. (*She will*) Karen is tired tonight. \_\_\_\_\_ probably go to bed early.
4. (*He will*) Dennis has a cold. \_\_\_\_\_ probably stay home in bed today.
5. (*It will*) \_\_\_\_\_ probably be too cold to go swimming tomorrow.
6. (*They will*) I invited some guests for dinner. \_\_\_\_\_ probably get here around seven.

EXERCISE 12: Read the following sentences aloud. Practice contracting *will* with nouns in speech.

1. Rob will probably call tonight.
2. Dinner will be at seven,
3. The party will start at eight.
4. Sam will help us move into our new apartment.
5. My friends will be here soon.
6. The sun will rise at 6:08 tomorrow morning.

EXERCISE 13: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the *Present Perfect*.

(*I, meet*) I've (I have) met Ann's husband. I met him at a party last week.

1. (*I, finish*) \_\_\_\_\_ my work. I finished it two hours ago.
2. (*she, fly*) Ms. Parker travels to Washington, D.C., frequently. \_\_\_\_\_ there many times.
3. (*you, learn*) Your English is getting better. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of English since you came here.
4. (*we, be*) My friend and I came here two months ago. \_\_\_\_\_ in this city for two months.
5. (*she, be*) Kate is falling behind in her schoolwork. \_\_\_\_\_ absent from class a lot lately.

EXERCISE 14. Read the following sentences aloud. Practice contracting *have* and *has* with nouns in speech.

1. Bob has been in Chicago since last Tuesday. ("*Bob's been in ....*")
2. Jane has been out of town for two days.
3. The weather has been terrible lately.
4. My parents have been married for twenty years.
5. Mike has already eaten breakfast.
6. My friends have moved into a new apartment.
7. My roommate has been in bed with a cold for the last couple of days.
8. My aunt and uncle have lived in the same house for twenty-five years.

EXERCISE 15: Using the *Simple Past* vs. the *Present Perfect*. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the *Present Perfect* or the *Simple Past*.

A: Have you ever been to Europe?

B: Yes, I have. I (*be*) have been to Europe several times. In fact, I (*be*) was in Europe last year.

1. A: Have you ever talked to Professor Alston about your grades?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ to him about my grades a couple of times. In fact, I (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ to him after class yesterday about the F I got on the last test.

2. A: (*Bob, have, ever*) \_\_\_\_\_ a job?

B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of part-time jobs. Last summer he (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a job at his uncle's waterbed store.

EXERCISE 16: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the *Present Perfect* or the *Simple Past*. Use the present perfect with *already*.

A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?

B: I (*finish, already*) have already finished it. I (*finish*) finished my work two hours ago.

1. A: Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today?

B: No. He (*eat, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ He (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch an hour ago.

2. A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie with us tonight?

B: No thanks. We (*see, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. We (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ it last week.

3. A: When are you going to write your paper for Dr. Roth?  
 B: I (*write, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. I (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ it two days ago.
4. A: When is Jane going to call her parents and tell them about her engagement?  
 B: She (*call, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ them. She (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ them last night.
5. A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?  
 B: Thanks, but I (*read, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. I (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ it a couple of months ago.

EXERCISE 17. Ask and answer questions using the *Present Perfect*.

*Student A:* Use *ever* in the question. *Ever* comes between the subject and the main verb.

*Student B:* Give a short answer first and then a complete sentence answer. Use *many times/ several times/ a couple of times/ once in my lifetime/ never* in the complete sentence.

*Example:* be to Florida

*Student A:* Have you ever been to Florida?

*Student B:* Yes, I have. I've been to Florida many times. *OR:* No, I haven't. I've never been to Florida.

1. be in Europe
2. be in Africa
3. be in the Middle East
4. be in Asia
5. eat Chinese food
6. eat Italian food
7. eat (*a certain kind of*) food
8. eat at (*name of a restaurant*)
9. ride a horse
10. ride a motorcycle
11. ride an elephant
12. ride in a taxi
13. be in (*name of a city*)
14. be in (*name of a state/province*)
15. be in (*name of a country*)
16. be in love
17. play soccer
18. play baseball
19. play pool
20. play a video game
21. walk to (*a place in this city*)
22. stay up all night

23. go to (*a place in this city*)  
 24. use a computer

EXERCISE 18: Complete the sentence "*I have been here . . .*" by using *since* or *for* with the given expressions. *I have been here . . .*

for two months. since September.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 1988.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 9:30.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ three days.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the first of January.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ almost four months.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the term.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the semester started.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of hours.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen minutes.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ about five weeks.

EXERCISE 19: Complete the sentences with:

since nine o'clock this morning.

for 27 minutes.

1. We've been in class                    since \_\_\_\_\_.  
     for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I've been in this city                since \_\_\_\_\_.  
     for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I've had a driver's license        since \_\_\_\_\_.  
     for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I've had this book                    since \_\_\_\_\_.  
     for \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 20. Complete the sentences. Use the *Present Progressive* or the *Present Perfect Progressive*:

1. Mark isn't studying right now. He (*watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ TV. He (*watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ TV since seven o'clock.
2. Kate is standing at the corner. She (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus. She (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus for twenty minutes.
3. I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ in class right now. I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ since ten minutes after one.
4. A: You look busy right now. What (*you, do*) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: I (*work*) \_\_\_\_\_ on my physics experiment. It's a long and difficult experiment.

A: How long (*you, work*) \_\_\_\_\_ on it?

B: I started planning it last January. I (*work*) \_\_\_\_\_ on it since then.

EXERCISE 21. Answer the questions. Use *since* or *for* in your answer:

1. How long have you been sitting in class?
2. How long have you been studying English?
3. How long have you been living in (*this city*)?
4. Who lives in an apartment/a dormitory? How long have you been living there?
5. I am standing up/sitting down. How long have I been standing up/sitting down?
6. I began to teach English in (*year*). How long have I been teaching English?
7. I began to work at this school in (*month or year*). How long have I been working here?
8. We're doing an exercise. How long have we been doing this exercise?
9. Who drives? How long have you been driving?
10. Who drinks coffee? How old were you when you started to drink coffee? How long have you been drinking coffee?
11. Who smokes? When did you start? How long have you been smoking?
12. How long have you been wearing glasses?

EXERCISE 22. Chose the correct verb to complete the questions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ wake up early this morning?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever been abroad?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you enjoy studying at this university?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you study at this university next year?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you at home yesterday at 11?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you having a good time right now?

EXERCISE 23: General review of verb tenses. Complete the sentences by using the proper forms of the words in parentheses.

A: (*you, have*) Do you have any plans for vacation?

B: Yes, I do. I (*plan*) am planning go to New Orleans.

A: (*you, be, ever*) Have you ever been there before?

B: Yes, I have. I (*be*) was in New Orleans two months ago. My brother (*live*) lives/ is living there, so I (*go*) go there often.

1. A: Where's Jessica?

B: She (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.

A: When (*she, get*) \_\_\_\_\_ back home?

B: In an hour or so. Probably around five o'clock.

A: How long (*she, study*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library?

B: Since two o'clock this afternoon.

- A: (*she, study*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library every day?  
 B: Not every day, but often.
2. A: Shhh. Irene (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone long-distance.  
 B: Who (*she, talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ to?  
 A: Her brother. They (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost an hour. I think her brother is in some kind of trouble.  
 B: That's too bad. I hope it's nothing serious.
3. A: (*you, know*) \_\_\_\_\_ Don's new address?  
 B: Not off the top of my head. But I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ it at home in my address book. When I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ home this evening, I (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ and (*give*) \_\_\_\_\_ you his address.  
 A: Thanks. I'd appreciate it.
4. A: Let's go to a restaurant tonight.  
 B: Okay. Where should we go?  
 A: (*you, like*) \_\_\_\_\_ Thai food?  
 B: I don't know. I (*eat, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ any. What's it like?  
 A: It's delicious, but it can be pretty hot!  
 B: That's okay. I (*love*) \_\_\_\_\_ really hot food.  
 A: There (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a Thai restaurant downtown. I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ there a couple of times. The food is excellent.  
 B: Sounds good. I (*be, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ to a Thai restaurant, so it (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a new experience for me. After we (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ there, can you explain the menu to me?  
 A: Sure. And if I can't, our waiter or waitress can.
5. A: (*you, smoke*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Yes, I do.  
 A: How long (*you, smoke*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Well, let me see. I (*smoke*) \_\_\_\_\_ since I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ seventeen. So I (*smoke*) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost four years.  
 A: Why (*you, start*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Because I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a dumb, stupid kid.  
 A: (*you, want*) \_\_\_\_\_ to quit?  
 B: Yes. I (*plan*) \_\_\_\_\_ to quit very soon. In fact, I (*decide*) \_\_\_\_\_ to quit on my next birthday. My twenty-first birthday is two weeks from now. On that day, I (*smoke*) \_\_\_\_\_ my last cigarette.  
 A: That's terrific! You (*feel*) \_\_\_\_\_ much better after you (*stop*) \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
6. B: (*you, smoke, ever*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: No, I haven't. I (*have, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette in my life. When I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old, I (*smoke*) \_\_\_\_\_ one of my uncle's cigars. My sister and I (*sneak*) \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of his cigars out of the house and (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ behind the garage to smoke them. Both of us (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ sick. I (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ anything to smoke since then.  
 B: That's smart.

### 4.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 24. Underline the *verb* in each sentence. Add final *-s/-es* to the verb if necessary. Do not change any other words.

A bird sing. – *A bird sings.*

Birds sing. - (*no change*)

1. Wood float on water.
2. Rivers flow toward the sea.
3. My mother worry about me.
4. A student buy a lot of books at the beginning of each term.
5. Airplanes fly all around the world.
6. Mr. Wong teach Chinese at the university.
7. The teacher ask us a lot of questions in class every day.
8. Mr. Smith watch game shows on TV every evening.
9. Music consist of pleasant sounds.
10. Pesticides destroy insects.
11. Dust travel through the air.
12. The front page of a newspaper contain the most important news of the day.
13. Water freeze at 32°F (0°C) and boil at 212°F (100°C).
14. Ms. Taylor never cross the street in the middle of a block. She always walk to the corner and use the pedestrian walkway.
15. Many parts of the world enjoy four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Each season last three months and bring changes in the weather.

EXERCISE 25. *Simple Present* and *Present Progressive*: short answers to questions Complete the following dialogues by using the words in parentheses. Also give short answers to the questions as necessary. Use the *Simple Present* and the *Present Progressive*.

A: (*Mary, have*) Does Mary have a bicycle?

B: Yes, she does. She (*have*) has a ten-speed bike.

1. A: (*It, rain*) \_\_\_\_\_ right now?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. At least, I (*think, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so.

2. A: (*You, like*) \_\_\_\_\_ sour oranges?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ I (*like*) \_\_\_\_\_ sweet ones.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (*Your friends, write*) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of letters?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of letters all the time.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (*The students, take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a test in class right now?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ They (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ an exercise

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (*You, know*) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom Adams?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. I've never met him.

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (*Your desk, have*) \_\_\_\_\_ any drawers?  
 B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. It (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ six drawers.
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (*Jean, study*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library this evening?  
 B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. She (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the student union. She (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with her friend.  
 A: (*Jean, play*) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis every evening?  
 B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. She usually (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.  
 A: (*She, be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a good tennis player?  
 B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. She (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis three or four times a week.  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (*You, know*) \_\_\_\_\_ how to play tennis?  
 B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. But I (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ very good.  
 A: Let's play sometime. B: Okay. That sounds like fun.

EXERCISE 26. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the *Simple Past* or the *Past Progressive*.

- Sally (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner last night when someone (*knock*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the door.
- While I (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ last night, Fred (*drop by*) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit me.
- Yesterday afternoon I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Parker family. When I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ there around two o'clock, Mrs. Parker (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard. She (*plant*) \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garage. He (*work*) \_\_\_\_\_ on their car. He (*change*) \_\_\_\_\_ the oil. The children (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the front yard. In other words, while Mr. Parker (*fix*) \_\_\_\_\_ the oil in the car, the children (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ with a ball in the yard.
- A: There was a power outage in our part of town last night. (*Your lights, go out*) \_\_\_\_\_ too?  
 B: Yes, they did. It (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ terrible! I (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a shower when the lights went out. My wife (*find*) \_\_\_\_\_ a flashlight and rescued me from the bathroom! We couldn't cook dinner, so we (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches instead. I (*try*) \_\_\_\_\_ to study by candlelight, but I couldn't see well enough, so I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed and (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_. How about you?  
 A: I (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ when the lights (*go out*) \_\_\_\_\_. I (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ for a history exam. Of course, I couldn't study in the dark, so I (*get up*) \_\_\_\_\_ very early this morning and finished studying for my test.

EXERCISE 27. Complete the sentences. Use *a pronoun + will/won't*. Use *probably*.

I went to the library last night, and *I'll probably go* there tonight too.  
 Ann didn't come to class today, and *she probably won't come* tomorrow either.

- I watched TV last night, and \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight too.
- I wasn't at home last night, and \_\_\_\_\_ at home tonight either.
- Greg went to bed early last night, and \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early tonight too.
- Jack didn't hand his homework in today, and \_\_\_\_\_ it in tomorrow either.
- It's hot today, and \_\_\_\_\_ hot tomorrow too.

6. My friends didn't come over last night, and \_\_\_\_\_ over tonight either.
7. The students had a quiz today, and \_\_\_\_\_ one tomorrow too.
8. Alice didn't ride her bike to school today, and \_\_\_\_\_ it to school tomorrow either.

EXERCISE 28. Complete the sentences. Use the *Present Perfect*.

(I write, not) I haven't written my sister a letter in a long time. I should write her soon.

(I, write, never) I've never written a letter to the President of the United States.

1. (he, finish, not) Greg is working on his composition, but \_\_\_\_\_ it yet. He'll probably finish it in a couple of hours.
2. (I, meet, never) \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy's parents. I hope I get the chance to meet them soon.
3. (Ron, never, be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong, but he would like to go there someday.
4. (Linda, be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ in class for the last couple of days. I hope she's okay.
5. (we, finish, not) \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise yet.
6. (Alice, go, never) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, but she would like to.
7. (I, call, not) \_\_\_\_\_ Irene yet. I'll call her tomorrow.

EXERCISE 29. Complete the sentences. Use the *Present Perfect* or the *Simple Past*.

1. Maria (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of problems since she (come) \_\_\_\_\_ to this country.
2. I (have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ any problems since I (come) \_\_\_\_\_ here.
3. My mother (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ in school since she (graduate) \_\_\_\_\_ from college in 1968.
4. Since we (start) \_\_\_\_\_ doing this exercise, we (complete) \_\_\_\_\_ four sentences.

EXERCISE 30. Complete the sentences. Use the *Present Perfect* or the *Present Perfect Progressive*. In some sentences, either form is possible.

1. The post office isn't far from here. I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ there many times.
2. I'm tired. We (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.
3. I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and I still don't understand it! My eyes are getting tired. I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ it for two hours. I think I'll take a break.
4. Debbie is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She (write) \_\_\_\_\_ it since she got home from class. It's going to be a long letter!
5. I (write) \_\_\_\_\_ my folks at least a dozen letters since I left home and came here.

#### 4.4 Verb tenses passive. Pretest

EXERCISE 31. Change the active verbs to passive verbs. Write the subject of the passive sentence.

##### 1. Simple Present

- a. The teacher *helps* me. I am helped by the teacher.
- b. The teacher *helps* Jane. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.
- c. The teacher *helps* us. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.

##### 2. Simple Past

- a. The teacher *helped* me. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.
- b. The teacher *helped* them. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.

##### 3. Present Perfect

- a. The teacher *has helped* Joe. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.
- b. The teacher *has helped* us. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.

##### 4. Future

- a. The teacher *will help* me. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.
- b. The teacher *is going to help* me. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.
- c. The teacher *will help* Tim. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.
- d. The teacher *is going to help* Tim. \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.

EXERCISE 32: Change the verbs to the passive. Do not change the tense.

*Bob mailed the package.* The package was mailed by Bob

1. Mr. Catt *delivers* our mail. Our mail \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Catt.
2. The children *have eaten* the cake. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ by the children.
3. Linda *wrote* that letter. That letter \_\_\_\_\_ by Linda.
4. The jeweler *is going to fix* my watch. My watch \_\_\_\_\_ by the jeweler.
5. Ms. Bond *will teach* our class. Our class \_\_\_\_\_ by Ms. Bond.
6. That company *employs* many people. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ by that company,
7. That company *has hired* Sue. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ by that company.
8. The secretary *is going to fax* the letters. The letters \_\_\_\_\_ by the secretary.
9. Mr. Adams *will do* the work. The work \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Adams.
10. Mr. Fox *washed* the windows. The windows \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Fox.

Total score -100/ 20 tasks  
Your score \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.5 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 33: Change the sentences from active to passive.

Ms. Hopkins invited me to dinner. *I was invited to dinner by Ms. Hopkins.*

1. Thomas Edison invented the phonograph.
2. Water surrounds an island.
3. A plumber is going to fix the leaky faucet.
4. A doctor has examined the sick child.
5. The police arrested James Swan.
6. A large number of people speak Spanish.
7. The secretary is going to answer the letter.
8. The teacher's explanation confused Carlos.
9. My mistake embarrassed me.
10. Helicopters fascinate children.
11. Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet*.
12. This news will amaze you.

EXERCISE 34: Change the active sentences to passive sentences that have the same meaning and tense.

- a. The news surprised John. *John was surprised* by the news.
- b. The news didn't surprise me. *I wasn't surprised* by the news.
- c. Did the news surprise you? *Were you surprised* by the news?
1. a. The news surprises Erin. \_\_\_\_\_ by the news.
- b. The news doesn't surprise us. \_\_\_\_\_ by the news.
- c. Does the news surprise you? \_\_\_\_\_ by the news?
2. a. The news will shock Steve. \_\_\_\_\_ by the news.
- b. The news won't shock Jean. \_\_\_\_\_ by the news.
- c. Will the news shock Pat? \_\_\_\_\_ by the news?
3. a. Liz wrote that essay. \_\_\_\_\_ by Liz.
- b. Don didn't write it. \_\_\_\_\_ by Don.
- c. Did Ryan write it? \_\_\_\_\_ by Ryan?

EXERCISE 35. Change the sentence from active to passive. Include the "by-phrase" only if necessary.

Bob Smith built that house. *That house was built by Bob Smith.*

Someone built this house in 1904. *This house was built in 1904.* (*by someone = unnecessary*)

1. People grow rice in India.
2. People speak Spanish in Venezuela.
3. Do people speak Spanish in Peru?
4. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
5. When did someone invent the wheel?

6. People sell hammers at a hardware store.
7. People use hammers to pound nails.
8. The president has canceled the meeting.
9. Someone has canceled the soccer game.
10. Someone will list my name in the new telephone directory.
11. Charles Darwin wrote *The Origin of Species*.
12. Someone published *The Origin of Species* in 1859.
13. Has anyone ever hypnotized you?
14. Something confused me in class yesterday.
15. Something embarrassed me yesterday.

EXERCISE 36. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (active or passive) in parentheses.

Yesterday our teacher (*arrive*) **arrived** five minutes late.

1. The morning paper (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ by over 200,000 people every day.
2. Last night my favorite TV program (*interrupt*) \_\_\_\_\_ by a special news bulletin.
3. That's not my coat. It (*belong*) \_\_\_\_\_ to Louise.
4. Our mail (*deliver*) \_\_\_\_\_ before noon every day.
5. The "b" in "comb" (*pronounce, not*) \_\_\_\_\_. It is silent.
6. A bad accident (*happen*) \_\_\_\_\_ on Highway 95 last night.
7. When I (*arrive*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport yesterday, I (*meet*) \_\_\_\_\_ by my cousin and a couple of her friends.
8. A new house (*build*) \_\_\_\_\_ next to ours next year.
9. Radium (*discover*) \_\_\_\_\_ by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898.
10. At the soccer game yesterday, the winning goal (*kick*) \_\_\_\_\_ by Luigi. Over 100,000 people (*attend*) \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer game.
11. A: Do you understand the explanation in the book?  
B: No, I don't. I (*confuse*) \_\_\_\_\_ by it.
12. A: Where are you going to go to school next year?  
B: I (*accept*) \_\_\_\_\_ by Shoreline Community College.
13. A: I think football is too violent.  
B: I (*agree*) \_\_\_\_\_ with you. I (*prefer*) \_\_\_\_\_ baseball.
14. A: (*you, pay*) \_\_\_\_\_ your electric bill yet?  
B: No, I haven't, but I'd better pay it today. If I don't, my electricity (*shut off*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the power company.
15. The Eiffel Tower (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris, France. It (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people every year. It (*design*) \_\_\_\_\_ by Alexandre Eiffel (1832-1923). It (*build*) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1889 for the Paris exposition. Since that time, it (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous landmark in Paris. Today it (*recognize*) \_\_\_\_\_ by people throughout the world.

EXERCISE 37. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (active or passive) in parentheses.

## CRIMINAL CAUGHT WATCHING WRONG CHANNEL

A 28 year-old man (*arrest*) last night at the North London home, and later (*charge*) in connection with a series of burglaries in the area.

At a press conference this morning, Detective Inspector Richard Nevis, who (*lead*) the police investigation into burglaries, (*explain*) that details of the crimes last night on television programme “Crimestop”. The Inspector (*describe*) how, after a witness’s description of the burglar (*give*) on the show, dozen of people (*call*) the police, all identifying the same suspect.

The Inspector (*go on*) to say that a police (*send*) straight round to the man’s house, where they (*find*) him watching television. Then he (*ask*) why the man (*not/try*) to escape earlier when he (*see*) himself on “Crimestop”. Detective Inspector (*laugh*) and (*say*), “He (*not/watch*) “Crimestop” he (*watch*) his favourite soap opera on the other channel.

EXERCISE 38: Passive modals. Complete the sentences with the given words, active or passive.

James (*should + tell*) **should be told** the news as soon as possible.

Someone (*should + tell*) **should tell** James the news immediately.

James (*should + tell*) **should have been told** the news a long time ago.

1. Meat (*must + keep*) \_\_\_\_\_ in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
2. You (*must + keep*) \_\_\_\_\_ meat in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
3. We tried, but the window (*couldn't + open*) \_\_\_\_\_. It was painted shut.
4. I tried, but I (*couldn't + open*) \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
5. Good news! I (*may + offer*) \_\_\_\_\_ a job soon. I had an interview at an engineering firm yesterday.
6. Chris has good news. The engineering firm where she had an interview yesterday (*may + offer*) \_\_\_\_\_ her a job soon.
7. I hope Chris accepts our job offer, but I know she’s been having interviews with several companies. She (*may + already + offer*) \_\_\_\_\_ a job by a competing firm before we made our offer.
8. A competing firm (*may + already + offer*) \_\_\_\_\_ Chris a job before we made our offer.
9. The class for the next semester is too large. It (*ought to + divide*) \_\_\_\_\_ in half, but there’s not enough money in the budget to hire another teacher.
10. Last semester’s class was too large. It (*ought + divide*) \_\_\_\_\_ in half.
11. These books (*have to + return*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the library by tomorrow.
12. Polly (*have to + return*) \_\_\_\_\_ these books by next Friday. If she doesn’t return them, she (*will + have to + pay*) \_\_\_\_\_ a fine to the library.
13. A: Andy, your chores (*had better + finish*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the time I get home, including taking out the garbage.  
B: Don’t worry, Mom. I’ll do everything you told me to do.
14. A: Andy, you (*had better + finish*) \_\_\_\_\_ your chores before Mom gets home.  
B: I know. I’ll do them n a minute. I’m busy right now.

15. This application (*be supposed to + send*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the personnel department soon.
16. Ann's birthday was on the 5<sup>th</sup>, and today is the 8<sup>th</sup>. Her birthday card (*should + send*) \_\_\_\_\_ a week ago. Maybe we'd better give her a call to wish her a belated happy birthday.
17. A: Ann didn't expect to see her boss at the labor union meeting.  
 B: She (*must + surprise*) \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw him.  
 A: She was.

#### 4.6 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 39. Change the sentences from active to passive. Include the "by-phrase" only if it contains important information.

*Example:* Someone has invited us to a party.

*Response:* We have been invited to a party.

*Example:* No one has invited John to the party.

*Response:* John hasn't been invited to the party.

1. Someone established the Red Cross in 1864.
2. When did someone establish this school?
3. People spell "writing" with one "t."
4. People don't spell "writing" with two "t's."
5. People spell "written" with two "t's."
6. Someone is going to build a new hospital next year.
7. When did someone build the Suez Canal?
10. Olga wrote that composition.
11. The University of Minnesota has accepted me.
12. People don't teach calculus in elementary school.
13. People held the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea.
14. No one delivers the mail on holidays.
15. Will someone deliver the mail tomorrow?
16. Someone made my tape recorder in Japan.
17. Where did someone make your tape recorder?
18. My grandfather made that table.
19. No one has ever hypnotized me.
20. Did my directions confuse you?

EXERCISE 40. Read the text. Find all the verbs used in the passive form.

#### EARLY INVASIONS

**The Celts.** Britain was invaded by many different people in early times. Between the sixth and the third century BC, the British Isles were invaded by Celtic tribes who settled in southern England. They originally came from Central Europe. Their culture goes back to about 1200 BC. Between 500 and 250 BC, they were the most powerful

people north of the Alps. Originally they were pagan, with priests known as Druids. They later converted to Christianity.

**The Romans.** In AD 43, the Romans invaded southern Britain. It became a Roman colony called *Britannia*. The Romans set up their capital in London and built major cities in Bath, Chester and York. The cities contained beautiful buildings, squares and public baths. Fine villas were built for Celtic aristocrats who accepted Roman rule.

**The Saxons, Jutes and Angles.** From about AD 350, Germanic tribes began invading south-east England. The tribes came from what is now northern Germany, Holland and Denmark. The first to come were the Saxons, they were joined later by the Jutes and Angles. The Angles gave England its name. Britain had the protection of only a few Roman legions. The native people couldn't stop the new enemy known as the Anglo-Saxons. The Celts fled north and west taking their ancient art and languages with them. Celtic languages have disappeared from most of Europe, but are still spoken in parts of Wales, Ireland and Scotland.

**The Vikings.** About AD 790, the Vikings started to invade England. They came from Norway and mainly settled in Scotland and Ireland. The north and west of England were settled by the Danes. The Vikings were excellent traders and navigators. In 1016, England became part of the Scandinavian Empire under King Cnut.

In 1066, England was again facing invasion from the north and the south. In September King Harold II marched north to defeat his half – brother , the king of Norway, at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Just three weeks later, he himself was defeated and killed at Hastings by another invader of Viking origin, William Duke of Normandy, from northern France.

**The Normans.** The duke of Normandy, known as William the Conqueror, now became king of England, establishing a new Anglo – Norman state. England became a strong, centralized country under military rule. Castles appeared all over England to enforce the Norman rule. England has never been invaded since 1066. William was a harsh ruler: he destroyed many villages to make sure the English people did not rebel. The Norman' power was absolute and the language of the new rulers, Norman – French, has had a lasting effect on English.

EXERCISE 41. Change the sentences from active to passive.

They arranged everything in good time. – Everything was arranged in good time.

1. They will solve the problem soon. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She will settle the problem easily. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They haven't paid the bills yet. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They didn't show the film on TV yet. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Columbus discovered America in 1492. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The policeman fined the driver for exceeding the speed limit. \_\_\_\_\_.

7. They started the company a hundred years ago. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Have you changed anything? \_\_\_\_\_.
9. How soon will they repeat that TV program ? \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Have you prepared all the documents? \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We haven't found the reason yet. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Have they tested all the machines? \_\_\_\_\_.
13. We won't repeat that mistake in the future. \_\_\_\_\_.
14. A discussion will follow the lecture. \_\_\_\_\_.
15. They are interviewing the delegates. \_\_\_\_\_.
16. What are they building over there? \_\_\_\_\_.
17. How did they build it? \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 42. Make questions using the words in the correct order.

1. Ann/ invited/ to/ was/ the party
2. the complaints/ should/ who/ be / to/ sent
3. why/ put off/ was/ the meeting
4. will/ when/ be/ the new hotel/ opened
5. you/ seen/ were/anybody/ by

EXERCISE 43. Change the sentences in the negative form.

The room was cleaned yesterday. – The room wasn't cleaned yesterday.

1. Those houses were damaged in the storm.
2. I have been invited to the party.
3. The room had been cleaned when I got there.
4. Service is included in the bill.

EXERCISE 44. Using the passive. Use active or passive, in any appropriate tense, for the verbs in parenthesis.

1. It's noon. The mail should be here soon. It (*deliver, usually*) \_\_\_\_\_ sometime between noon and one o'clock.
2. I was supposed to take a test yesterday, but I (*admit, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the testing room because the examination (*begin, already*) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Before she graduated last May, Susan (*offer, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ a position with a law firm.
4. Right now a student trip to the planetarium (*organize*) \_\_\_\_\_ by Mrs. Hunt. You can sign up for it at her office.
5. He is a man whose name will go down in history. He (*forget, never*) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A: Yesterday (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible day  
B: What happened?  
A: First, I (*flunk*) \_\_\_\_\_ a test, or at least think I did. Then I (*drop*) \_\_\_\_\_ my books while I (*walk*) \_\_\_\_\_ across campus, and they (*fall*) \_\_\_\_\_ into a mud puddle. And finally, my bicycle (*steal*) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Yesterday we went to look at an apartment. I really liked it, but by the time we got there, it (*rent, already*) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. During the family celebration, the little boy was crying because he (*ignore*) \_\_\_\_\_. He needed some attention, too.
9. A: Where (*buy, you*) \_\_\_\_\_ that beautiful necklace?  
B: I (*buy, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. It (*give*) \_\_\_\_\_ to me for my birthday. (*You, like*) \_\_\_\_\_ it?
10. The sun is just one of billions of stars in the universe. As it travels through space, it (*circle*) \_\_\_\_\_ by many other celestial bodies. The nine known planets (*hold*) \_\_\_\_\_ in orbit by the sun's gravitational field. The planets, in turn, (*circle*) \_\_\_\_\_ by their own satellites, or moons.
11. Early inhabitants of this region (*worship*) \_\_\_\_\_ the sun and the moon. We know this from jewelry, sculptures, and other artwork archeologists have found.
12. Since the beginning of the modern industrial age, many of the natural habitats of plants and animals (*destroy*) \_\_\_\_\_ by industrial development and pollution.
13. The Olympic Games began more than 2000 years ago in Olympia, a small town in Greece. At that time, only Greek men (*allow*) \_\_\_\_\_ to compete. People of other nationalities (*invite, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to participate, and women (*forbid*) \_\_\_\_\_ to set foot in the area where the games (*hold*) \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Ever since it (*build*) \_\_\_\_\_ centuries ago, the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, (*describe, often*) \_\_\_\_\_ as the most beautiful building in the world. It (*design*) \_\_\_\_\_ by a Turkish architect, and it (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ 20000 workers 20 years to complete it.
15. The photography competition that is taking place in the art museum today (*judge*) \_\_\_\_\_ by three well-known photographers. I've entered three of my pictures and have my fingers crossed. The results (*announce*) \_\_\_\_\_ later this afternoon.

EXERCISE 45. Passive modals. Use the verb in parenthesis with the modal or phrasal modal that sounds best to you. All of the sentences are passive.

- The entire valley (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ from their mountain home.
- He is wearing a gold band on his fourth finger. He (*marry*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- According to our teacher, all of our compositions (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil.
- I found this book on my desk when I came to class. It (*leave*) \_\_\_\_\_ by one of the students in the earlier class.
- Five of the committee members will be unable to attend the next meeting. In my opinion, the meeting (*postpone*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A child (*give, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ everything he or she wants.
- Your daughter has a good voice. Her interest in singing (*encourage*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Try to speak slowly when you give your speech. If you don't, some of your words (*misunderstand*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some UFO sightings (*explain, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ easily. They are inexplicable.
- What? You tripped over a chair at the party and dropped your plate of food into a woman's lap? You (*embarrass*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- She is very lazy. If you want her to do anything, she (*push*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- The hospital in that small town is very old and can no longer serve the needs of the community. A new hospital (*build*) \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
- Blue whales and other endangered species (*save*) \_\_\_\_\_ from extinction. Do you agree?

14. We can't wait any longer! Something *(do)* \_\_\_\_\_ immediately!

15. In my opinion, Ms. Hansen *(elect)* \_\_\_\_\_ because she is honest, knowledgeable, and competent.

## 5 ADJECTIVE

## 5.1 Pretest. Adjectives and adverbs

EXERCISE 1. Complete the sentences with the correct adjective given in parentheses.

1. Astronomy is one of Tom's main interests;  
Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ (*interested/ interesting*) in astronomy.  
He finds astronomy very \_\_\_\_\_. (*interested/ interesting*).
2. Please shut the door \_\_\_\_\_ (*quiet/quietly*).
3. Can you be \_\_\_\_\_ (*quiet/quietly*), please?
4. This soup tastes \_\_\_\_\_ (*nice/nicely*).
5. Tom cooks very \_\_\_\_\_ (*good/well*).
6. You're speaking very quietly, I can \_\_\_\_\_ (*hard/ hardly*) hear you.
7. See you soon. Don't work too \_\_\_\_\_ (*hard/ hardly*).
8. Jack has started his own business. Everything is going quite \_\_\_\_\_ (*good/well*).
9. Of the two brothers, Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ (*tall*).
10. Of the three brothers, Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ (*tall*).

EXERCISE 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives given in parentheses.

1. The damage to our car wasn't so bad. It could have been much \_\_\_\_\_ (*bad*)
2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do \_\_\_\_\_ (*well*) than this.
3. As I waited for my interview, I became \_\_\_\_\_ (*nervous*).
4. Sorry I'm late. It took me \_\_\_\_\_ (*long*) to get here than I expected.
5. She looks about 20, but in fact she's much \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*) than she looks.
6. It's a very old castle. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*) castle in Britain.
7. He's a very good player. He \_\_\_\_\_ (*good*) player in the team.
8. It's a very valuable painting. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (*valuable*) painting the gallery.
9. A: I've got ten dollars.  
B: I think I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than you. (*fewer/ less/ least/ few*)

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences with the correct conjunctions:

1. Bill is \_\_\_ old \_\_\_ Ana. (*the...the/ as...as/ so...as*)
3. More \_\_\_\_\_ 50 percent of the students passed the test. (*than/ that*)
4. Alice, \_\_\_\_\_ her brother, had dark hair and brown eyes. (*alike/ like*)
5. Alice and her brother look \_\_\_\_\_. (*alike/ like*)
6. Al complains a lot! And \_\_\_\_\_ more he complains, \_\_\_\_\_ less people listen to him. (*the...the/ as...as/ so...as*)

Total score -100/ 25 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 5.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 4. Complete two sentences for each situation. Use an adjective ending in *-ing* or *-ed*.

*Example:* The film wasn't as good as we had expected, (*disappoint-*)

a) The film was *disappointing*.

b) We were *disappointed* with the film.

1. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (*depress-*)

a) This weather is \_\_\_\_\_. b) This weather makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Astronomy is one of Tom's main interests, (*interest-*)

a) Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy. b) He finds astronomy very \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Ann is going to America next month. She has never been there before, (*excite-*)

a) She is really \_\_\_\_\_ about going. b) It will be an \_\_\_\_\_ experience for her.

4. Diana teaches young children. It's a hard job. (*exhaust-*)

a) She often finds her job \_\_\_\_\_. b) At the end of the day's work she is often \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 5. Complete these sentences with an adjective ending in *-ing* or *-ed*. The first letter(s) of the adjective are given each time.

*Example:* Jane finds her job *boring*. She wants to do something different.

1. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not very \_\_\_\_\_ in art.

2. We went for a very long walk. It was very \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Why do you always look so \_\_\_\_\_? Is your life really so \_\_\_\_\_?

4. He's one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ people I've ever met. He never stops talking and never says anything \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I heard they were getting divorced. They had always seemed so happy together.

6. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

EXERCISE 6. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

*Example:* a beautiful table (wooden round) *a beautiful round wooden table*

1. an unusual ring (*gold*) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. an old lady (*nice*) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. a good-looking man (*young*) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. a modern house (*attractive*) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. black gloves (*leather*) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. an American film (*old*) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. a large nose (*red*) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. a sunny day (*lovely*) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. a hot bath (*nice*) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. an ugly dress (*orange*) \_\_\_\_\_.

11. a red car (*old/little*) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. a metal box (*black/small*) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. a long face (*thin*) \_\_\_\_\_.
14. a wide avenue (*long*) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. a big cat (*fat/black*) \_\_\_\_\_.
16. a little village (*old/lovely*) \_\_\_\_\_.
17. long hair (*fair/beautiful*) \_\_\_\_\_.
18. an old painting (*interesting/French*) \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 7. Complete each sentence with a verb and an adjective.

feel    look    ~~seemed~~    awful    fine    interesting  
smell    sounded    tastes    nice    ~~upset~~    wet

1. Ann seemed upset this morning. Do you know what was wrong?
2. I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jim told me about his new job last night. It \_\_\_\_\_ - much better than his old job.
4. I wasn't very well yesterday but I \_\_\_\_\_ today.
5. What beautiful flowers! They \_\_\_\_\_ too.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_. Have you been out in the rain?

EXERCISE 8. Choose an adjective or an adverb to complete each sentence.

*Examples:* The dinner smells good/well    Drive ~~careful~~ / carefully

1. Please shut the door (*quiet/quietly*).
2. Can you be (*quiet/quietly*), please?
3. This soup tastes (*nice/nicely*).
4. Tom cooks very (*good/well*).
5. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look (*safe/safely*).
6. We were relieved that he arrived (*safe/safely*) after his long journey.
7. Do you feel (*nervous/nervously*) before examinations?
8. He looked at me (*angry/angrily*) when I interrupted him.

EXERCISE 9. Error correction. Decide if the underlined words are right or wrong.

Correct those which are wrong.

*Example:* The driver of the car was serious injured. WRONG - seriously

Be quiet, please! I'm trying to concentrate. RIGHT

1. I waited nervous in the waiting-room before the interview.
2. Why were you so unfriendly when I saw you yesterday?
3. It rained continuous for three days.
4. Alice and Stan are very happy married.
5. Tom's French is not very good but his German is almost fluent.
6. Eva lived in America for five years, so she speaks very well English.
7. Everybody at the party was very colourful dressed.

8. Ann likes wearing colourful clothes.
9. Sue is terrible upset about losing her job.

EXERCISE 10. Complete the sentences with adverbs. The first letter(s) of each adverb are given.

*Example:* We didn't go out because it was raining heavily.

1. We had to wait for a long time but we didn't complain. We waited pat... .
2. I lost the match because I played very ba... .
3. I don't think he trusted me. He looked at me so sus... .
4. Nobody knew he was coming. He arrived unex... .
5. Jill has just got a job in a shop but she won't be staying there long. She is only working there tem... until she can find another job.
6. My French isn't very good but I can understand per..., if people speak sl... and cl... .
8. I had little difficulty finding a flat. I found one quite ea... .

EXERCISE 11. Choose two words to complete each sentence.

absolutely reasonably badly cheap enormous planned  
 completely seriously fully changed ill quiet  
 extremely unusually slightly damaged insured sorry

1. I thought the restaurant would be expensive but it was reasonably cheap.
2. George's mother is \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital.
3. The fire destroyed our house but luckily we were \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What a big house! It's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It wasn't a serious accident, The car was only \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A lot of things went wrong during our holiday because it was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The children are normally very lively but they're \_\_\_\_\_ today.
8. When I returned home after 20 years, everything had \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about losing your book. I'll buy you another one.

EXERCISE 12. Finish these sentences with *well* + one of the following words:

balanced behaved dressed informed kept known

The children were very good. They were well – behaved .

1. Many people have heard of him. He is quite well- \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Their garden is neat and tidy. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. You should eat different types of food. Your diet should be \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Ann knows quite a lot about many things. She is quite \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. His clothes weren't very smart. He wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_ .

EXERCISE 13. Make sentences with *hardly* using the words in brackets.

Example: George and I have only met once, (know/each other) - We hardly know each other.

1. I'm very tired this morning, (*slept/last night*) I \_\_\_\_\_ night.
2. You're speaking very quietly, (*can/hear*) I can \_\_\_\_\_ you.
3. I met *Keith* a few days ago. I hadn't seen him for a long time. He looks very different now. (*recognized*) I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They were really shocked when they heard the news, (*could/speak*) They \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 14. Complete these sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the following adjectives or adverbs:

crowded early easily expensive interested ~~large~~ near often  
quiet thin

1. This jacket is too small. I need a larger size.
2. You look \_\_\_\_\_. Have you lost weight?
3. He's not so keen on his studies. He's \_\_\_\_\_ in having a good time.
4. You'll find your way around the town \_\_\_\_\_ if you have a map.
5. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. There were a lot of people on the bus, It was \_\_\_\_\_ than usual.
7. You're late. I expected you to be here \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 15. Complete these sentences. Use the comparative of the words in brackets + *than*.

*Example:* The task was harder than we at first thought. (*hard*)

1. Sorry I'm late. It took me \_\_\_\_\_ to get here \_\_\_\_\_ I expected. (*long*)
2. She looks about 20, but in fact she's much \_\_\_\_\_ she looks. (*old*)
3. The problem is not so complicated. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you think. (*simple*)
4. Your English has improved. You speak a lot \_\_\_\_\_ you did when we last met. (*fluently*)
6. Health and happiness are \_\_\_\_\_ money. (*important*)
7. I like the countryside. It's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ living in a town. (*healthy/peaceful*)

EXERCISE 16. Complete these sentences. Use the comparative of the words in brackets + *a bit/a little/much/a lot/far*. Use *than* where necessary.

*Example:* The task was much harder than we at first thought. (*hard*)

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday. (*a little / warm*)
2. You're driving too fast. Can you drive \_\_\_\_\_ ? (*a bit / slowly*)
3. A: Did you enjoy your visit to the museum?  
B: Yes, I found it \_\_\_\_\_ I expected, (*far / interesting*)
4. I prefer this armchair. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the other one. (*much / comfortable*)
5. You looked depressed this morning but you look \_\_\_\_\_ now. (*a bit / happy*)

6. This flat is too small for me. I need something \_\_\_\_ (*much/big*)
7. It's \_\_\_\_ to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (*a lot / easy*)

EXERCISE 17. Complete these sentences using the comparative of the words with *and*.

*Examples:* It's becoming harder and harder to find a job. (*hard*)

It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job. (*difficult*)

1. As I waited for my interview, I became \_\_\_\_\_. (*nervous*)
2. That hole in your pullover is getting \_\_\_\_\_. (*big*)
3. The suitcase seemed to get \_\_\_\_\_ as I carried it along the road. (*heavy*)
4. As the day went on, the weather got \_\_\_\_\_. (*bad*)
5. As the conversation went on, he became \_\_\_\_\_. (*talkative*)
6. Travelling is becoming \_\_\_\_\_. (*expensive*)
7. Since she has been in the USA, her English has got \_\_\_\_\_. (*good*)

EXERCISE 18. Match parts of sentences from A and B using *the ... the ...*

A

the earlier we leave  
 the longer he waited  
 the more I got to know him  
 the more you practise your English  
 the longer the telephone call  
 the more goods you sell

B

the faster you'll learn  
 the more you have to pay  
 the sooner we'll arrive  
 the more profit you'll make  
 the more impatient he became  
 the more I liked him

*The earlier we leave, the sooner we'll arrive.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 19. Complete the sentences using *as ... as*.

*Examples:* I'm quite tall but you are taller. I'm not as tall as you are.

I.

Ann works reasonably hard but she used to work much harder.

Ann doesn't work as hard as she used to.

I need you right away! Please come as soon as possible.

We can't go any farther. This is as far as we can go.

1. You know a bit about can but I know more. You don't \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I still feel quite tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't \_\_\_\_\_.

3. They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here longer. They haven't \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. I can't work any faster. I'm working \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. An orange is sweeter than a lemon. In other words, an orange is not \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. A stream is usually much narrower than a river. In other words, \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. I had expected the test to be difficult, and it was. In other words, the test was just \_\_\_\_\_.
  8. It's important to use your English every day. You should practice speaking English \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. You're only old if you feel old. You are \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. You might think it's easy to do, but it's not quite \_\_\_\_\_.
  11. It takes an hour to drive to the airport. It takes an hour to fly to Chicago. In other words, it takes \_\_\_\_\_.
- 

EXERCISE 20. Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

*Example:* Jack is younger than he looks. Jack isn't as old as he looks

1. It's warmer today than yesterday. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The station was neater than I thought. The station wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I go out less than I used to. I don't \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The hotel is cheaper than I expected. The hotel isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There were fewer people at this meeting than at the last one. There weren't \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The examination was easier than we expected. The examination wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 21. All of the following sentences contain *not as ... as*. If possible, change them to sentences with the same meaning using *less*.

I don't live as close to my brother as I do to my sister. - (no change using less)

I don't visit my brother as often as I visit my sister. - (visit my brother less often than I visit my sister).

1. George isn't as nice as his brother.
2. George isn't as generous as his brother.
3. I'm not as eager to go to the circus as the children are.
4. A notebook isn't as expensive as a textbook.
5. Wood isn't as hard as metal.
6. Some people think that life in a city isn't as peaceful as life in a small town.
7. The moon isn't nearly as far from the earth as the sun is.
8. I don't travel to Europe on business as frequently as I used to.

EXERCISE 22. Complete the sentences with a superlative and preposition. It's a very nice room. It's the nicest room in the hotel.

1. It was a very happy day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ my life.

2. She's a very intelligent student. She \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
3. It's a very valuable painting. It \_\_\_\_\_ the gallery.

In the following sentences use *one of the + superlative*.

It's a very nice room. It's **one of the nicest rooms** in the hotel.

1. He's a very rich man. He's one \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
2. It's a very old castle. It's \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.
3. He's a very good player. He \_\_\_\_\_ the team.
4. It was a very bad experience. It was \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
5. He's a well-known person. He \_\_\_\_\_ the country.

EXERCISE 23. Read these sentences and then write a new sentence with the same meaning. Use a superlative each time and begin each sentence as shown.

I've never seen such a boring film. It's **the most boring film I've ever seen.**

1. I've never heard such a funny story. That's \_\_\_\_\_ heard.
2. He's never made such a bad mistake. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I haven't tasted such good coffee for a long time. That's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I've never slept in such an uncomfortable bed. This is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I've never met such a generous person as Ann. Ann is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I've never had such a good friend as you. You \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I haven't had to make such a difficult decision for years. This is \_\_\_\_\_ years.

EXERCISE 24. First write questions using the words in brackets then answer them:

1. (what/large/city/your country?) **What is the largest city in your country?**
2. (who/famous singer/your country?) Who \_\_\_\_\_?
3. (what/popular sport/your country?) What \_\_\_\_\_?
4. (what/expensive thing/you/ever bought?) \_\_\_\_\_?
5. (what/happy/day/your life?) What was \_\_\_\_\_?
6. (what/stupid thing/you/ever done?) \_\_\_\_\_?
7. (who/intelligent person/you know?) you know? \_\_\_\_\_?
8. (who/beautiful person/you know?) \_\_\_\_\_?

EXERCISE 25. Error analysis. All of the following sentences contain errors. Find and correct the mistakes.

Alaska is large than Texas. **Alaska is larger than Texas.**

1. Alaska is largest state in the United States.
2. Texas is the larger from France in land area.
3. Old shoes are usually more comfortable that new shoes.
4. My running shoes are the more comfortable shoes I own.
5. My running shoes are more comfortable as my boots.
6. Mr. Molina writes the most clearly than Ms. York.
7. English is the most widely used language from the world.

8. I have one sister and one brother. My sister is younger in the family.

EXERCISE 26. Give *the comparative* and *the superlative* forms of the following adjectives and adverbs.

- |                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. high - <i>higher, the highest</i> | 13. good       |
| 2. careful                           | 14. bad        |
| 3. slow                              | 15. clear      |
| 4. slowly                            | 16. clearly    |
| 5. active                            | 17. happy      |
| 6. funny                             | 18. confusing  |
| 7. wet                               | 19. courageous |
| 8. sweet                             | 20. common     |
| 9. late                              | 21. friendly   |
| 10. thin                             | 22. fast       |
| 11. clean                            | 23. wild       |
| 12. serious                          | 24. dangerous  |

EXERCISE 27. Complete the following with comparatives by using *more / -er* or *less* as appropriate. Use the words in parentheses plus your own words.

This test wasn't hard. It was a lot (difficult) *less difficult than the last test.*

- Dr. Lee's tests are far (*difficult*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A piano is a lot (*heavy*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- To me, science is much (*interesting*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Saltwater is (*dense*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- People are far (*intelligent*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fish are considerably (*intelligent*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- She rarely comes to see us. She visits us much (*frequently*) \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 28. Use the appropriate *superlative* form (*most* or *-est*) for the word in parentheses and complete the sentences with your own words.

Physics is (*difficult*) *the most difficult course* I have ever taken

- My grandparents are (*wise*) people \_\_\_\_\_.
- My hometown is (*friendly*) place. \_\_\_\_\_.
- What is (*embarrassing*) experience \_\_\_\_\_?
- Who is (*important*) political figure \_\_\_\_\_?
- What is (*high*) mountain \_\_\_\_\_?
- Margaret is one of (*lazy*) people \_\_\_\_\_.

Use *least* in the following:

- Ed is not lazy, but he is certainly one of (*ambitious*) people \_\_\_\_\_.
- I always look for (*expensive*) items. \_\_\_\_\_.
- What is (*useful*) or (*important*) thing? \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 29. Compare the items in each list using the given words. Use *as ... as*, *the comparative (-er/more)*, and *the superlative (-est/most)*.

*Example:* roads in this city: *wide/ narrow/ busy/ dangerous*

*Responses:* First Avenue is wider than Market Street.

Second Avenue is nearly as wide as First Avenue.

First Avenue is narrower than Interstate Highway 70.

Highway 70 is the widest of all the roads in this city.

It is also the busiest.

Usually First Avenue is busier than Market Street.

The most dangerous street in the city is Olive Boulevard.

etc.

1. a lemon, a grapefruit, and an orange: sweet/ sour/ large/ small
2. this book, that book, and that book: thin/ interesting/ useful/ good/ bad
3. air, water, and wood: heavy/ light/ important to human life
4. boxing, soccer, and golf: dangerous/ safe/ exciting/ boring
5. three movies you have seen: good/ bad/ exciting/ sad
6. the food (at places in this city where you have eaten): delicious /appetizing/  
inexpensive /good/ bad
7. sounds or noises: loud/ soft/ pleasant/ annoying
8. geographical regions: mountainous/ flat/ dry/ humid/ populated/ unpopulated

EXERCISE 30. Following are topics for writing. Compare and contrast:

1. Yourself now to yourself ten years ago.
2. Your country now to your country 100 years ago.
3. Life today to life 100 years from now.

### 5.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 31. Choose the right adjective to complete the sentence.

*Example:* I was disappointing/disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.

1. We were all (horrifying/horrified) when we heard about the disaster.
2. It's sometimes (embarrassing/embarrassed) when you have to ask people for money.
3. Are you (interesting/interested) in football?
4. I enjoyed the football match. It was quite (exciting/ excited).
5. It was a really (terrifying/ terrified) experience. Afterwards everybody was very (shocking/ shocked).
6. I had never expected to be offered the job. I was really (amazing/ amazed) when I was offered it.
7. Do you easily get (embarrassing /embarrassed)

EXERCISE 32. Decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.

*Examples:* We lost the match because we didn't play very good. WRONG - well

Ann has been working very hard recently. RIGHT

1. Give my best wishes to your parents. I hope they are well.
2. The children behaved themselves very good.
3. I tried hardly to remember his name but I couldn't.
4. The company's financial situation is not well at present.
5. Jack has started his own business. Everything is going quite good.
6. Don't walk so fast. Can't you walk more slowly?
7. See you soon. Don't work too hard.

EXERCISE 33. Complete these sentences using these words:

**better worst further older elder**

You have to use some of these words more than once. Use *than* where necessary.

*Example:* Let me ask him. I know him better than you do.

1. We complained about the food in our hotel. But instead of improving, it got \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do this \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ann's younger sister is still at school. Her \_\_\_\_\_ sister is a nurse.
4. Our team played really badly this afternoon. We played \_\_\_\_\_ we have ever played before.
5. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit \_\_\_\_\_ away?
6. "Is Jim younger than Tom?" "No, he's \_\_\_\_\_".
7. The damage to our car wasn't so bad. It could have been much \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you need any \_\_\_\_\_ information, please contact our head office.

## 6 GERUND AND INFINITIVE

## 6.1. Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Verb + gerund or infinitive. Use a gerund or an infinitive to complete each sentence.

1. The teacher reminded the students (*hand in*) \_\_\_\_\_ their assignments.
2. Do you enjoy (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ soccer?
3. Mrs. Allen promised (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
4. My boss expects me (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ this work ASAP.
5. Would you mind (*open*) \_\_\_\_\_ the door for me?
6. All applicants are required (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ an entrance examination.
7. I'm used to (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_ with the window open.
8. I look forward to (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ home next month.

EXERCISE 2. Complete these sentences with an appropriate preposition and verb form.

1. Thank you \_\_\_ (*help*) \_\_\_\_\_ me carry my suitcases.
2. Mrs. Grant insisted \_\_\_ (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole truth.
3. I believe \_\_\_ (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ honest at all times.
4. You should take advantage \_\_\_ (*live*) \_\_\_\_\_ here.
5. Anna had a good reason \_\_\_ (*go, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to class yesterday.
6. I apologized to her \_\_\_ (*make*) \_\_\_\_\_ her wait for me.
7. The weather is terrible tonight. I don't blame you \_\_\_ (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the meeting.
8. Who is responsible for \_\_\_ (*wash*) \_\_\_\_\_ and (*dry*) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner?
9. In addition \_\_\_ (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to school full time, Spiro has a part-time job.

EXERCISE 3. Complete each sentence with an appropriate verb form.

1. Please ask him (*speak*) \_\_\_\_\_ to my partners.
2. You can (*speak*) to Dr Davies. He can (*help, to help*) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
3. The doctor made the patient (*stay*) \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.
4. You have to decide where you want to go to school next year. You can't postpone (*make*) \_\_\_\_\_ that decision much longer.
5. I wanted to go to Mexico. Sally suggested (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to Hawaii.
6. Don't all of us want (*love*) \_\_\_\_\_ and (*need*) \_\_\_\_\_ by other people?
7. Carlos appears (*lose*) \_\_\_\_\_ some weight. Has he been ill?
8. The chair is broken. It needs (*fix*) \_\_\_\_\_.

Total score -100/ 25 tasks  
Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 6.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 4. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition and verb form.

Alice isn't interested (*look*) in looking for a new job.

1. Henry is excited \_\_\_\_\_ (*leave*) \_\_\_\_\_ for India.
2. You are capable \_\_\_\_\_ (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ better work.
3. I have no excuse \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ late.
4. I'm accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a big breakfast.
5. The rain prevented us \_\_\_\_\_ (*complete*) \_\_\_\_\_ the work.
6. Fred is always complaining \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a headache.
7. Instead \_\_\_\_\_ (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_, Margaret went to a ballgame with some of her friends.
8. The jury found Mr. Adams guilty \_\_\_\_\_ (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ money from the company he worked for and (*keep*) \_\_\_\_\_ it for himself.
9. Larry isn't used \_\_\_\_\_ (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ a suit and tie every day.

EXERCISE 5. Verb + gerund or infinitive. Use a gerund or an infinitive to complete each sentence.

We're going out for dinner. Would you like to join us?

Jack avoided looking at me.

1. Fred didn't have any money, so he decided \_\_\_\_\_ a job.
2. Even though I asked the people in front of me at the movie \_\_\_\_\_ quiet, they kept \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our teacher encourages us \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary whenever we are uncertain of the spelling of a word.
4. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ alone.
5. Paulo intends \_\_\_\_\_ his friend a letter.
6. Jack advised me \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.
7. I was advised \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.
8. Jack suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.
9. Ann advised her sister \_\_\_\_\_ the plane instead of driving to Oregon.
10. Ann advised \_\_\_\_\_ the plane instead of driving to Oregon.

EXERCISE 6. Translate from English into Russian.

1. Ask him to come at 11.
2. Ask them to be in time.
3. It's easy to make a mistake.
4. Ask him not to come at 11.
5. Ask them not to be late.
6. It's difficult not to make mistakes.
7. Ask him not to be late.
8. Don't be late.

9. It's difficult not to make mistakes.
10. Don't make a mistake.

EXERCISE 7. Make negative sentences

Please ask him **to close** the office. Please ask him **not to close** the office.

1. Could you ask them **to come** on Monday?
2. Please ask her **to close** the lab.
3. Shall I ask them **to discuss** this problem today?
4. Let me tell him **to send off** that fax today.

EXERCISE 8. Complete the sentences using the infinitives WITH or WITHOUT *to*

1. "Please teach me (*dance, to dance*) \_\_\_\_\_." - "Oh, can't you (*dance, to dance*) \_\_\_\_\_?"
2. I'm happy (*see, to see*) \_\_\_\_\_ you again.
3. Nice (*meet, to meet*) \_\_\_\_\_ you!
4. I can (*meet, to meet*) \_\_\_\_\_ you at the bus stop.
5. It's useless (*speak, to speak*) \_\_\_\_\_ to them.
6. Please ask Jane (*call, to call*) \_\_\_\_\_ me at half past two.
7. Shall I (*tell, to tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
8. Is it convenient (*call, to call*) \_\_\_\_\_ them so late?
9. I can't (*find, to find*) \_\_\_\_\_ those lists.

EXERCISE 9. Use a gerund or an infinitive to complete each sentence.

We're going out for dinner. Would you like **to join** us?

Jack avoided **looking** at me.

1. Fred didn't have any money, so he decided \_\_\_\_\_ a job.
2. The teacher reminded the students \_\_\_\_\_ their assignments.
3. Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ soccer?
4. I was broke, so Jenny offered \_\_\_\_\_ me a little money.
5. Mrs. Allen promised \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
6. My boss expects me \_\_\_\_\_ this work ASAP. (ASAP=as soon as possible)
7. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the door for me?
8. Even though I asked the people in front of me at the movie \_\_\_\_\_ quiet, they kept \_\_\_\_\_.
9. All applicants are required \_\_\_\_\_ an entrance examination.
10. Jack advised me \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.
11. I was advised \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.
12. Jack suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.
13. Ann advised her sister \_\_\_\_\_ the plane instead of driving to Oregon.

EXERCISE 10. Use an infinitive phrase to create active and passive sentences using the given ideas and the verbs in parentheses. (Omit the *by-phrase* in passive sentences.)

The teacher said to me, "You may leave early." (*permit*) - The teacher permitted me to leave early. (active) . I was permitted to leave early. (passive)

1. The secretary said to me, "Please give this note to Sue." (*ask*)
2. During the test, the teacher said to Greg, "Keep your eyes on your own paper." (*warn*)
3. During the test, the teacher said to Greg, "Don't look at your neighbor's paper." (*warn*)
4. The teacher said to the students, "Speak slowly and clearly." (*encourage*)
5. The teacher always says to the students, "You are supposed to come to class on time." (*expect*)

EXERCISE 11. Report what someone said by using one of the verbs in the list to introduce an infinitive phrase.

advise allow ask encourage expect force order permit remind  
require tell warn

The professor said to Alan, "You may leave early." The professor allowed Alan to leave early. or Alan was allowed to leave early.

1. Nancy said to me, "Would you please open the window?"
2. Bob said to me, "Don't forget to take your book back to the library."
3. Paul thinks I have a good voice, so he said to me, "You should take singing lessons."
4. The law says, "Every driver must have a valid driver's license."
5. My friend said to me, "You should get some automobile insurance."
6. Before the examination began, the teacher said to the students, "Work quickly."
7. My boss said to me, "Come to the meeting ten minutes early."

EXERCISE 12. Passive and past forms of infinitives and gerunds. Complete the sentences using an appropriate form for each verb in parentheses.

I don't enjoy (*laugh*) being laughed at by other people.

I'm angry at him for (*tell, not*) not telling / not having told me the truth.

It is easy (*fool*) to be fooled by his lies.

1. I expected (*invite*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, but I wasn't.
2. Sometimes teenagers complain about not (*understand*) \_\_\_\_\_ by their parents.
3. Your compositions are supposed (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ in ink.
4. Ms. Thompson is always willing to help if there is a problem in the office, but she doesn't want (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home unless there is an emergency.
5. Jack Welles has a good chance of (*elect*) \_\_\_\_\_. I know I'm going to vote for him.
6. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.
7. Dear Sarah, I feel guilty about (*write, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to you sooner, but I've been swamped with work lately.
8. A: You know Jim Frankenstein, don't you?

B: Jim Frankenstein? I don't think so. I don't recall ever (*meet*) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

EXERCISE 13. Using verbs of perception. Complete the sentences with any appropriate verbs. Both the simple form and the *-ing* form are possible with little, if any, difference in meaning.

Polly was working in her garden, so she didn't hear the phone ring/ ringing

1. I like to listen to the birds \_\_\_\_\_ when I get up early in the morning.
2. The guard observed a suspicious-looking person \_\_\_\_\_ into the bank.
3. There was an earthquake in my hometown last year. It was just a small one, but I could feel the ground \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I was almost asleep last night when I suddenly heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ on the door.
5. While I was waiting for my plane, I watched other planes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 14. Using the simple form after LET and HELP. Complete the sentences with verb phrases.

Don't let me forget to take my keys to the apartment with me

1. The teacher usually lets us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Why did you let your roommate \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You shouldn't let other people \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It was very kind of my friend to help me \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Keep working. Don't let me \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Could you help me \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 15. Causative verbs. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

Mrs. Crane had her house (*paint*) painted.

1. The teacher had the class (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ a 2000-word research paper.
2. I went to the bank to have money (*exchange*) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My boss made me (*redo*) \_\_\_\_\_ my report because he wasn't satisfied with it.
4. Alice stopped at the service station to have the tank (*fill*) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I spilled some tomato sauce on my suit coat. Now I need to get my suit (*clean*) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Peeling onions always makes me (*cry*) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. We had a professional photographer (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of everyone who participated in our wedding.

EXERCISE 16. Using gerunds or passive infinitives following NEED. Complete the sentences using an appropriate form for each verb in parentheses.

The chair is broken. - I need (fix) to fix it. The chair needs (fix) fixing/ to be fixed

1. What a mess! This room needs (*clean*) \_\_\_\_\_ up. We need (*clean*) \_\_\_\_\_ it up before our friends arrive.

2. My shirt is wrinkled. It needs (*iron*) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is a hole in our roof. The roof needs (*repair*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. I have books and papers all over my desk. I need (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ some time to straighten up my desk. It needs (*straighten*) \_\_\_\_\_ up.
5. The apples on the tree are ripe. They need (*pick*) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The dog's been digging in the mud. He needs (*wash*) \_\_\_\_\_

### 6.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 17. Using the words in parentheses, complete the sentences.

Bruce went to bed instead of finishing his work (*finish*)

1. I thanked my friend \_\_\_\_\_ (*lend*)
2. I'm excited \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*)
3. I'm not accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ (*live*)
4. Omar didn't feel good. He complained \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*)
5. I don't blame you \_\_\_\_\_ (*want, not*)
6. I have a good reason \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*)
7. It's getting late. I'm worried \_\_\_\_\_ (*miss*)
8. I'm interested \_\_\_\_\_ (*find out about*)
10. I'm thinking \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*)
11. I apologized to my friend \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*)
12. I am/am not used \_\_\_\_\_ (*drive*)
13. Nothing can stop me \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*)
14. In that office, who is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ (*take care of*)
15. I look forward \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*)
16. Sonya has two jobs. In addition \_\_\_\_\_ (*work*)
17. Please forgive me \_\_\_\_\_ (*write, not*)
18. Sarah is an honest person. She's not capable \_\_\_\_\_ (*tell*)
19. Ill health keeps my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ (*travel*)

EXERCISE 18. Create sentences from the given words, using any tense and subject. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

*Example:* enjoy + read the newspaper

- *I enjoy reading the newspaper every morning while I'm having my first cup of coffee.*

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. enjoy + watch TV           | 11. delay + leave on vacation  |
| 2. mind + open the window     | 12. keep + work                |
| 3. quit + eat desserts        | 13. keep on + work             |
| 4. give up + eat desserts     | 14. consider + get a job       |
| 5. finish + eat dinner        | 15. think about + get a job    |
| 6. get through + eat dinner   | 16. discuss + go to a movie    |
| 7. stop + rain                | 17. talk about + go to a movie |
| 8. avoid + answer my question | 18. mention + go to a concert  |

9. postpone + do my work      19. suggest + go on a picnic  
 10. put off + do my work      20. enjoy + listen to music

EXERCISE 19. Complete each sentence with any appropriate gerund.

When Beth got tired, she stopped working/ studying

1. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the door? Thanks.
2. The weather will get better soon. We can leave as soon as it quits \_\_\_\_\_
3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ a long walk every morning.
4. I have a lot of homework tonight, but I'd still like to go with you later on. I'll call you when I get through \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I would like to have some friends over. I'm thinking about \_\_\_\_\_ a dinner party.
6. Jack almost had an automobile accident. He barely avoided \_\_\_\_\_ another car at the intersection of 4th and Elm.

EXERCISE 20. Gerund vs. infinitive. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form, gerund or infinitive, of the verbs in parentheses.

Mary reminded me (*be, not*) not to be late for the meeting.

1. We went for a walk after we finished (*clean*) \_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen.
2. I forgot (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a book back to the library, so I had to pay a fine.
3. When do you expect (*leave*) \_\_\_\_\_ on your trip?
4. The baby started (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ when she was about eighteen months old.
5. I don't mind (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Go ahead and finish (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
6. I've decided (*stay*) \_\_\_\_\_ here over vacation and (*paint*) \_\_\_\_\_ my room.
7. We discussed (*quit*) \_\_\_\_\_ our jobs and (*open*) \_\_\_\_\_ our own business.
8. I'm getting tired. I need (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a break.
9. Sometimes students avoid (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the teacher if they don't want (*answer*) \_\_\_\_\_ a question.
10. The club members discussed (*postpone*) \_\_\_\_\_ the next meeting until March.
11. Most people prefer (*watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ television to (*listen*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio. My grandfather prefers (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Did Carol agree (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*camp*) \_\_\_\_\_ with you?
13. As the storm approached, the birds quit (*sing*) \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Keep (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm listening to you.
15. Linda offered (*look after*) \_\_\_\_\_ my cat while I was out of town.
16. You shouldn't put off (*pay*) \_\_\_\_\_ your bills.
17. Mark mentioned (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the store later today. I wonder if he's still planning (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Igor suggested (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*ski*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains this weekend. How does that sound to you?
19. Don't tell me his secret. I prefer (*know, not*) \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Recently, Jo has been spending most of her time (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ research for his term paper in history.
21. Nadia finally decided (*quit*) \_\_\_\_\_ her present job and (*look for*) \_\_\_\_\_

another one.

22. Did you remember (*turn off*) \_\_\_\_\_ the stove?
23. Anthony was allowed (*renew*) \_\_\_\_\_ his student visa.
24. Pat told us (*wait, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ for her.
25. Would you please remind me (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ Gina tomorrow?
26. Don't forget (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ Jane (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ me about (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*swim*) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

EXERCISE 21. Complete the sentences using an appropriate form, gerund or infinitive of the verbs in parentheses.

A:

Mary reminded me (*be, not*) **not to be** late for the meeting.

1. We went for a walk after we finished (*clean*) \_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen.
2. I forgot (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a book back to the library, so I had to pay a fine.
3. When do you expect (*leave*) \_\_\_\_\_ on your trip?
4. I don't mind (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Go ahead and finish (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
5. I've decided (*stay*) \_\_\_\_\_ here over vacation and (*paint*) \_\_\_\_\_ my room.
6. We discussed (*quit*) \_\_\_\_\_ our jobs and (*open*) \_\_\_\_\_ our own business.
7. I'm getting tired. I need (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a break.
8. Sometimes students avoid (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the teacher if they don't want (*answer*) \_\_\_\_\_ a question.
9. Did Carol agree (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*camp*) \_\_\_\_\_ with you?
10. As the storm approached, the birds quit (*sing*) \_\_\_\_\_

B:

1. Keep (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm listening to you.
2. Linda offered (*look after*) \_\_\_\_\_ my cat while I was out of town.
3. You shouldn't put off (*pay*) \_\_\_\_\_ your bills.
4. Igor suggested (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*ski*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains this weekend. How does that sound to you?
5. Don't tell me his secret. I prefer (*know, not*) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Recently, Jo has been spending most of her time (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ research for his History class.
7. Nadia finally decided (*quit*) \_\_\_\_\_ her present job and (*look for*) \_\_\_\_\_ another one.
8. Did you remember (*turn off*) \_\_\_\_\_ the stove?
9. Dan was allowed (*renew*) \_\_\_\_\_ his student visa.
10. Pat told us (*wait, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ for her.
11. Would you please remind me (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ Gina tomorrow?

EXERCISE 22. Complete the sentences with the correct form, gerund or infinitive, of the words in parentheses.

1. Andrew volunteered (*bring*) \_\_\_\_\_ some food to the party
2. Anita demanded (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ why she had been fired.
3. My skin can't tolerate (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all day. I get sunburned easily.
4. I avoided (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ Mary the truth because I knew she would be angry.
5. Fred Washington claims (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a descendant of George Washington.
6. Mr. Kern broke the antique vase. I'm sure he didn't mean (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
7. Mrs. Freeman can't help (*worry*) \_\_\_\_\_ about her children.
8. I appreciate your (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ the time to help me.
9. I can't afford (*buy*) \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
10. Kim managed (*change*) \_\_\_\_\_ my mind.
11. I think Sam deserves (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ another chance.
12. Olga finally admitted (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the problem.
13. I don't recall ever (*hear*) \_\_\_\_\_ you mention his name before.
14. Nadia keeps (*promise*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ us, but she never does.

EXERCISE 23. Review: verb forms. Complete the sentence with an appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I don't understand how you got the wrong results. When I look over your notes, your chemistry experiment seems (*perform*) \_\_\_\_\_ correctly. But something is wrong somewhere.
2. I don't recall (*meet*) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tanaka before. I'm sure I haven't. I'd like (*introduce*) \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
3. Ed's boss recommended him for the job. Ed was pleased (*consider*) \_\_\_\_\_ for the job even though he didn't get it.
4. I wasn't tired enough (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_ last night. For a long time, I just lay in bed (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about my career and my future.
5. Jeff applied to medical school many months ago. Now he's so concerned about (*accept*) \_\_\_\_\_ into medical school that he's having a difficult time (*concentrate*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the courses he's taking this term.
6. 14. Last week I was sick with the flu. It made me (*feel*) \_\_\_\_\_ awful. I didn't have enough energy (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ out of bed. I just lay there (*feel*) \_\_\_\_\_ sorry for myself. When my father heard me (*sneeze*) \_\_\_\_\_ and (*cough*) \_\_\_\_\_, he opened my bedroom door (*ask*) \_\_\_\_\_ me if I needed anything. I was really happy (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ his kind and caring face, but there wasn't anything he could do to make the flu (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ away.

## 7 WORD-BUILDING

## 7.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Identify the following as a noun (*N*), a verb (*V*), an adjective (*ADJ*), or an adverb (*ADV*) by the suffixes.

Example N department

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ perfectionist | 11. _____ sponsorship |
| 2. _____ energetic     | 12. _____ jovial      |
| 3. _____ childhood     | 13. _____ commemorate |
| 4. _____ fantasize     | 14. _____ publicly    |
| 5. _____ graceful      | 15. _____ happiness   |
| 6. _____ eagerly       | 16. _____ activity    |
| 7. _____ allowance     | 17. _____ painless    |
| 8. _____ suitable      | 18. _____ purposely   |
| 9. _____ ability       | 19. _____ activate    |
| 10. _____ hasten       | 20. _____ kindness    |

Total score -100/ 20 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 2. Read the following sentences and circle the prefixes. For each word that has a prefix, try to decide what the prefix means. Translate the sentences.

1. Floppy disks are inexpensive and reusable.
2. If a printer malfunctions, you should check the interface cable.
3. The multiplexor was not working because someone had disconnected it by mistake.
4. Improper installation of the antiglare shield will make it impossible to read what is on the screen.
5. After you transfer text using the 'cut and paste' feature, you may have to reformat the text you have inserted.
6. You can maximize your chances of finding a job if you are bilingual or even trilingual.
7. Peripheral devices can be either input devices (such as keyboards) or output devices (such as printers).
8. Your pay rise is retroactive to the beginning of June and you will receive a biannual bonus.
9. The octal and hexadecimal systems are number systems used as a form of shorthand in reading groups of four binary digits.
10. As the results are irregular, the program will have to be rewritten.

EXERCISE 3. Read the following sentences and underline the suffixes.

A programmer designs, writes, and tests programs for performing various tasks on a computer.

1. A systems analyst studies organizational systems and decides what action needs to be taken to maximize efficiency.
2. Laser printers are preferable to other types of printing devices because of their speed and quietness.
3. The microcomputer we have purchased does not have a FORTRAN compiler. It is programmable in BASIC only.
4. We have found that operators who have the freedom to take short breaks during the day greatly improve their performance.
5. The number of shipments will increase over the coming months.
6. We decided to computerize the entire plant to give each division more independence.
7. Spooling is a way of storing data temporarily on disk or tape until it can be processed by another part of the system.
8. Turning your office into a paperless environment may be expensive at the beginning but can produce big savings in the long run.
10. Software developers are producing increasingly sophisticated applications for a growing global market.

EXERCISE 4. Identify the underlined word as a noun (*N*), a verb (*V*), an adjective (*ADJ*), or an adverb (*ADV*).

1. There has still been no official confirmation of the report.
2. Many community leaders have called for censorship of the Internet.
3. The company's exports have grown steadily.
4. The entire business has been computerized for over two years.
5. The streets of desert towns were purposely made narrow to provide the maximum amount of shade.
6. There were two courtyards in the house, one for reception and the other for private use.
7. The book is well illustrated and appears to be extremely comprehensive.
8. Candidates should have training and practical experience in basic electronics.

EXERCISE 5. Rewrite the following sentences putting the underlined words into correct forms.

The explore lasted six months and brought the team into many dangerous situations. – exploration

1. Millions of dollars are donated year to the Red Cross to aid people in disaster-struck areas.
2. Because of his family ties, he frequent came back to the town.

3. The museum is staging an exhibit of Picasso's paintings.
4. Her persistent paid off when she was offered the job of manage.
5. She tried to pay attentive to what he was saying.
6. Alongside stubborn and negative, this teenager has enormous energy and persistence.
7. Students need to learn how to organization their work.
8. The book contains information about a wide various of subjects.
9. As a secretary, she was use.
10. We need more inform before we make a decision.
11. It was difficult to find a replace for Ted.
12. Climate change is disrupting the regular of the seasons.
13. The Eiffel Tower is a fame landmark
14. The lamp suddenly went out, leaving us in darken.
15. Radioactive waste needs to be stored for 25,000 years before it is harm.
16. Good teamwork is a power tool for effective manage.
17. The result is impossible to predict with any degree of certain.
18. Attention to detail is essence in this job.
19. How much is the insure on your car?
20. The new satellite TV channels offer viewers greater free of choice.
21. Could you clarity one or two points for me?
22. Fortune, everything worked out all right in the end.

### 7.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct prefix from the following list. For each word that has a suffix say what part of speech the word is.

auto	de	dec	inter
maxi	mega	micro	mini
mono	multi	semi	sub

1. Most people prefer a colour screen to a \_\_\_chrome screen.
2. \_\_\_script is a character or symbol written below and to the right of a number or letter, often used in science.
3. A \_\_\_byte equals approximately one million bytes.
4. Once you finish your program, you will have to test it and \_\_\_bug it to remove all the mistakes.
5. The introduction of \_\_\_conductor technology revolutionized the computer industry.
6. If a computer system has two or more central processors which are under common control, it is called a \_\_\_ processor system.
7. The \_\_\_imal system is a number system with a base of 10.
8. When the user and the computer are in active communication on a graphics system, we refer to this as \_\_\_active graphics.

## 8 SIMPLE SENTENCE. SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

**8.1 Pretest. Subject-Verb agreement**

EXERCISE 1. Circle the correct answer for each sentence.

1. The results of Dr. Noll's experiment (*was, were*) published in a scientific journal.
2. The weather in the southern states (*gets, get*) very hot during the summer.
3. A woman and her child (*is, are*) waiting to see Dr. Chang.
4. Every man, woman, and child (*is, are*) protected under the law.
5. Washing the dishes (*is, are*) the children's job.
6. A lot of the students (*is, are*) already here.
7. Some of the furniture in our apartment (*is, are*) secondhand.
8. Some of the desks in the classroom (*is, are*) broken.
9. At least three-quarters of that book on famous Americans (*is, are*) about people who lived in the nineteenth century.
10. One of the countries I would like to visit (*is, are*) Italy.
11. Some of the cities I would like to visit (*is, are*) Rome and Venice.
12. Each student in the class (*has, have*) to have a book.
13. Each of the students (*has, have*) a notebook.
14. None of the students (*was, were*) late today.
15. The number of students in this room right now (*is, are*) twenty.
16. A number of students in the class (*speaks, speak*) English very well.
17. There (*is, are*) some interesting pictures in today's paper.
18. There (*is, are*) an incorrect statement in that newspaper article.
19. The United States (*is, are*) located in North America.
20. Economics (*is, are*) Dan's favorite subject.
21. Ten minutes (*is, are*) more than enough time to complete this exercise.
22. Most people (*likes, like*) to go to the zoo.
23. The police (*is, are*) coming. I've already called them.
24. Japanese (*is, are*) very difficult for English speakers to learn.
25. The Japanese (*has, have*) a long and interesting history.

Total score -100/ 25 tasks  
Your score \_\_\_\_\_

**8.2 Classroom Exercises**

EXERCISE 2. Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. The elderly in my country (*is, are*) cared for by their children and grandchildren.
2. My cousin, along with my aunt and uncle, (*works, work*) in my grandpa's hardware store.
3. Cattle (*is, are*) considered sacred in India.
4. Anna, as well as her two older sisters, (*is, are,*) in college.

5. This exercise on singular-plural agreement of subjects and verbs (*is, are*) easy.
6. Some of the fruit in this bowl (*is, are*) rotten.
7. Some of the apples in that bowl (*is, are*) rotten.
8. Half of the students in the class (*is, are*) from Arabic-speaking countries.
9. Half of this money (*is, are*) yours.
10. A lot of the students in the class (*is, are*) from Southeast Asia.
11. A lot of clothing in those stores (*is, are*) on sale this week.
12. One of my best friends (*is, are*) coming to visit me next month.
13. Each boy in the class (*has, have*) his own notebook.
14. Each of the boys in the class (*has, have*) his own notebook.
15. Every one of the students (*is, are*) required to take the final test.
16. None of the animals at the zoo (*is, are*) free to roam. All of them (*is, are*) in enclosures.
17. A number of students (*is, are*) absent today.
18. The number of employees in my company (*is, are*) approximately ten thousand.
19. One of the chief materials in bones and teeth (*is, are*) calcium.
20. (*Does, Do*) all of the children have their books?
21. (*Does, Do*) all of this homework have to be finished by tomorrow?
22. Why (*was, were*) some of the students excused from the examination?
23. Why (*was, were*) one of the students excused from the examination?
24. What percentage of the people in the world (*is, are*) illiterate?
25. What percentage of the earth's surface (*is, are*) covered by water?
26. (*Does, Do*) any of you know the answer to that question?

EXERCISE 3. Error analysis: subject-verb agreement. Correct the errors in subject-verb agreement. Some sentences contain no errors.

1. The books in my office is very valuable to me.
2. All of the windows in our house were broken in the earthquake.
3. All of the employees in that company is required to be proficient in a second language.
4. Listening to very loud music at rock concerts have caused hearing loss in some teenagers.
5. Many of the satellites orbiting the earth is used for communications.
6. The news about the long-range effects of air pollution on the development of children's lungs is disturbing.
7. Chinese have more than fifty thousand written characters.
8. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese works in agriculture.
9. A number of planes were delayed due to the snowstorm in Denver.
10. The number of passengers affected by the delays was great.
11. More men than women are left-handed.
12. Every girl and boy are required to have certain immunizations before enrolling in public school.
13. Seventy-five percent of the people in New York City lives in upstairs apartments,

- not on the ground floor.
14. Unless there are a profound and extensive reform of government policies in the near future, the economic conditions in that country will continue to deteriorate.
  15. While I was in Paris, some of the best food I found were not at the well-known eating places, but in small out-of-the-way cafes.
  16. Where's my gloves? Have you seen them anywhere? I can't find them.
  17. Where's Kenya? Can you find it for me on the map?
  18. Approximately 80 percent of all the data in computers around the world is in English.
  19. Why are the police here?
  20. Studying a foreign language often lead students to learn about the culture of the countries where it is spoken.
  21. Two hours is too long to wait, don't you think?
  22. Some of the movie about the gangsters were surprisingly funny.
  23. Some of the movies these days contain too much violence.
  24. How many people is there in Canada?
  25. What is the population of Canada?
  26. Which one of the continents in the world are uninhabited?
  27. One of the most common names for dogs in the United States are "Rover."
  28. Everybody in my family enjoy music and reading.
  29. Most of the mountain peaks in the Himalayan Range is covered with snow the year round.

### 8.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 4. Write the correct form of the given verb. Use only the simple present.

My alarm clock rings at seven every morning, (*ring*)

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sheep in the field, (*be*)
2. Sensitivity to other people's feelings \_\_\_\_\_ him a kind and understanding person. (*make*)
3. Each car, truck, and motorcycle \_\_\_\_\_ stopped at the border by customs officials. (*be*)
4. My driver's license \_\_\_\_\_ in my wallet. (*be*)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ John's uncle live in the suburbs? (*do*)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ most of the students live in the dormitories? (*do*)
7. An orange and black bird \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in that tree. (*be*)
8. An orange bird and a black bird \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in that tree. (*be*)
9. The insurance rates on our car \_\_\_\_\_ high because we live in a city. (*be*)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ January and February the coldest months of the year in the Northern Hemisphere? (*be*)
11. Almost two-thirds of the land in the southwestern areas of the country \_\_\_\_\_ unsuitable for farming. (*be*)
12. Four hours of skiing \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of exercise. (*provide*)

13. A car with poor brakes and no brake lights \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous. (*be*)
14. A number of people from the company \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the conference. (*plan*)
15. Most of the news on the front pages of daily newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ the progress of the peace conference. (*concern*)
16. The northernmost town in the forty-eight contiguous states \_\_\_\_\_ Angle Inlet, Minnesota. (*be*)
17. No news \_\_\_\_\_ good news. (*be*)
18. Every member of this class \_\_\_\_\_ English very well. (*speak*)

EXERCISE 5. Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. The extent of Jane's knowledge on various complex subjects (*astounds, astound*) me.
2. The subjects you will be studying in this course (*is, are*) listed in the syllabus.
3. Lettuce (*is, are*) good for you.
4. Oranges, tomatoes, fresh strawberries, cabbage, and lettuce (*is, are*) rich in vitamin C.
5. The professor and the student (*agrees, agree*) on that point.
6. Almost every professor and student at the university (*approves, approve*) of the choice of Dr. Brown as the new president.
7. Each girl and boy in the sixth-grade class (*has, have*) to do a science project.
8. Making pies and cakes (*is, are*) Mrs. Reed's specialty.
9. Getting to know students from all over the world (*is, are*) one of the best parts of my job.
10. Annie had a hard time when she was coming home from the store because the bag of groceries (*was, were*) too heavy for her to carry.
11. Where (*does, do*) your parents live?
12. Why (*was, were*) Susan and Alex late for the meeting?
13. (*Is, Are*) having the responsibility for taking care of pets good for young children?
14. Alex, as well as his two older brothers, (*has, have*) a good full-time job.

EXERCISE 6. Irregularities in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. The United States (*has, have*) a population of around 250 million.
2. The news about Mr. Hogan (*is, are*) surprising.
3. Massachusetts (*is, are*) a state in the northeastern part of the United States.
4. Physics (*seeks, seek*) to understand the mysteries of the physical world.
5. Statistics (*is, are*) a branch of mathematics.
6. The statistics in that report on oil production (*is, are*) incorrect.
7. Fifty minutes (*is, are*) the maximum length of time allowed for the exam.
8. Twenty dollars (*is, are*) an unreasonable price for the necklace.
9. Six and seven (*is, are*) thirteen.
10. Many people in the world (*does, do*) not have enough to eat.

11. The police (*is, are*) prepared in case there is a riot.
12. Rabies (*is, are*) an infectious and often fatal disease.
13. The English (*is, are*) proud, independent people.
14. English (*is, are*) not my native language.
15. Many Japanese (*commutes, commute*) to their places of work.
16. Portuguese (*is, are*) somewhat similar to Spanish, (*isn't, aren't*) it?
17. The poor (*is, are*) helped by government programs.
18. The effect of a honeybee's sting on a human being (*depends, depend*) on that person's susceptibility to the bee's venom. Most people (*is, are*) not in danger if they are stung, but there (*has, have*) been instances of allergic deaths from a single honeybee sting.

## 9 COMPLEX SENTENCE. SENTENCE PROBLEMS

## 9.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Three choices follow each sentence. Two of these choices represent different ways of rewriting the original sentence. Chose the answer that represents the better rewriting.

1. I bought the bike. Which has ten speeds.

- a) no change
- b) I bought the bike which has ten speeds.
- c) I bought the bike it has ten speeds.

2. Just when I thought he had finished. He began talking again.

- a) no change
- b) Just when I thought he had finished, he began talking again.
- c) Just when I thought he had finished he began talking again.

3. Mr. Dudley presented the award. The award was a check. The check was for \$500. The winner was Kevin.

- a) no change
- b) Mr. Dudley presented the award and it was a \$500 check and the winner was Kevin.
- c) Mr. Dudley presented the award, a check for \$500, to the winner, Kevin.

4. Because you cannot have a table, they are all reserved.

- a) no change
- b) You cannot have a table. Because they are all reserved.
- c) You cannot have a table because they are all reserved.

5. Transcribing his shorthand quickly, the letter was finished before five o'clock by him.

- a) no change
- b) After transcribing his shorthand quickly, the letter was finished before five o'clock
- c) Transcribing his shorthand quickly, he finished the letter before five o'clock.

6. Karen told me that she had given up eating junk food over the phone.

- a) no change
- b) Karen told me over the phone that she had given up eating junk food.
- c) Karen told me that she had given up eating junk



4. We stood around Ms. Garcia's desk. Watching the experiment.
5. Thousands lined State Street. Waiting for the mayor and her family.
6. A new sport is freestyle skiing. Commonly called hotdogging.
7. Diane waited until five. Fearing the worst.
8. Janice wants to practice more. Before trying out for the team.
9. The speaker talked for thirty minutes. And then answered questions.
10. Patrick is good at biology. But has a hard time with math.
11. Mildred has a doctor's degree. But never mentions the fact.
12. You need a passport. To travel in most foreign countries.
13. I'd need an hour. To explain the process to you.
14. They replaced the battery. And checked the electrical system.
15. Linda's always entering contests. And always losing.
16. Casablanca is a great movie. That can be seen often.
17. The tornado destroyed the homes. Which lay in its path.

EXERCISE 4. Rewrite the following paragraphs, correcting each fragment. Make the fragment a complete sentence or join it to a sentence, whichever is more effective. Paragraphs will vary. Fragments are underlined.

No one has yet solved the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle. An area off the coast of Florida. This area covers about 440,000 square miles. From Florida to Bermuda to Puerto Rico and back to Florida. Within this triangle over fifty ships and planes have disappeared. In most cases without leaving a trace.

One of the strangest incidents occurred in 1945. Five U.S. bombers disappeared. On a training mission. A seaplane also vanished. Carrying an experienced crew. The seaplane had taken off. To search for the bombers.

There is no good explanation for these events. Most of which occurred in fair weather. Some scientists think that unexpected storms or downward air currents caused the accidents. And speculate that ocean currents carried the wreckage away.

EXERCISE 5. The following sentences contain double subjects. Find and eliminate the unnecessary pronouns.

The song ~~it~~ went on and on.

1. Three of the girls they forgot to bring water containers.
2. Because the humidity was low, the heat it did not bother me.
3. The gym it was decorated for the prom.
4. That mechanic with the long hair he fixed our car.
5. My brother he stood up for us.
6. Our friends they came to our rescue.
7. In this part of the country, the weather it is worst in February.

## EXERCISE 6. Recognizing complete simple sentences

Write "I" if the clause is independent (a complete sentence). Write "D" if the clause is dependent (an incomplete sentence).

D The eagle spreading its wings.

I The rain came suddenly.

1. Lightning striking a hut can kill the people inside.
2. A hormone in the body called androvine.
3. It has been discovered.
4. To be happy is a common personal goal.
5. At the foot of the peak workers using bulldozers.
6. What a good idea the committee presented.

EXERCISE 7. Identifying noun clauses. Underline the noun clause. Write "S" in the space if the noun clause is the subject and "O" if the clause is an object.

S That most fast-food meals are high in fat has become an increasing concern.

O It is easy to understand why fast-food restaurants are so popular.

1. \_\_\_ How the buildings are constructed to keep their inhabitants cool is one of the most striking aspects of the Bahraini architecture.
2. \_\_\_ What the doctor advised was a vacation away from the bustle of the city.
3. \_\_\_ When the city of Rome was actually founded is a matter of dispute among historians.
4. \_\_\_ Marie Curie showed that a woman can be as good a scientist as a man can be.
5. \_\_\_ The general decided which troops were to be moved.
6. \_\_\_ By the latest accounts, what really occurred during the fight was censored by the government.
7. \_\_\_ The president told the youths that their journey was a noteworthy achievement.

EXERCISE 8. Adjective clauses. Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible adjective clause patterns.

The scientist is well known for her research. We met her yesterday

- The scientist  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \emptyset \\ \text{who (m) - we met yesterday is well known for her research.} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right.$

1. She lectured on a topic. I know very little about it.
2. The students missed the assignment. They were absent from class.
3. I am reading a book. It was written by Jane Austen.
4. The man gave me good advice. I spoke to him.
5. I returned the money. I had borrowed it from my roommate.
6. The dogcatcher caught the dog. It had bitten my neighbor's daughter.

7. I read about a man. He keeps chickens in his apartment.

EXERCISE 9. Adjective clauses. Work in pairs.

*Speaker A:* Your book is open. Look at a cue briefly. Then, without looking at the text, say the cue sentence to Speaker B.

*Speaker B:* Your book is closed. Begin your answer with "Yes."

Examples:

*Speaker A:* You read a book. Was it interesting?

*Speaker B:* Yes, the book I read was interesting.

*Speaker A:* You drank some tea. Did it taste good?

*Speaker B:* Yes, the tea I drank tasted good.

*Speaker A:* A stranger gave you directions to the post office. Did she speak too fast?

*Speaker B:* Yes, the stranger who gave me directions to the post office spoke too fast.

*Speaker A:* A police officer helped you. Did you thank her?

*Speaker B:* Yes, I thanked the police officer who helped me.

1. You are sitting in a chair. Is it comfortable?
2. You saw a man. Was he wearing a brown suit?
3. You talked to a woman. Did she answer your question?
4. A woman stepped on your toe. Did she apologize?
5. Some students took a test. Did most of them pass?
6. You had some meat for dinner last night. Was it good?
7. A woman shouted at you. Was she angry?
8. A person is sitting next to you. Do you know him/her?
9. A woman came into the room. Did you recognize her?
10. You bought a coat. Does it keep you warm?
11. You watched a TV program last night. Was it good?
12. You were reading a book. Did you finish it?

Switch roles.

13. You stayed at a hotel. Was it in the middle of the city?

14. We are doing an exercise. Is it easy?

15. A waiter served you at a restaurant. Was he polite?

16. A student stopped you in the hall. Did he ask you for the correct time?

17. Some students are sitting in this room. Can all of them speak English?

18. You were looking for a book. Did you find it?

19. You are wearing (boots/tennis shoes). Are they comfortable?

20. A taxi driver took you to the bus station. Did you have a conversation with her?

21. A man opened the door for you. Did you thank him?

22. A clerk cashed your check. Did he ask for identification?

23. You got a package in the mail. Was it from your parents?

24. A man stopped you on the street. Did he ask you for directions?

EXERCISE 10. Using WHOSE in adjective clauses. Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause.

I know a man. His last name is Goose. - I know a man whose last name is Goose.

1. I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.
2. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.
3. I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.
4. The professor is excellent. I am taking her course.
5. Mr. North teaches a class for students. Their native language is not English.
6. The people were nice. We visited their house.
7. I live in a dormitory. Its residents come from many cities.
8. I have to call the man. I accidentally picked up his umbrella after the meeting.

EXERCISE 11. Using WHICH to modify a whole sentence. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.

Max isn't home yet. That worries me. - Max isn't home yet, which worries me.

1. My roommate never picks up after herself. This irritates me.
2. Mrs. Anderson responded to my letter right away. I appreciated that very much.
3. There's been an accident on Highway. That means I'll be late to work this morning.
4. I shut the door on my necktie. That was really stupid of me.
5. Sally lost her job. That wasn't surprising.
6. She usually came to work late. That upset her boss.
7. So her boss fired her. That made her angry.
8. She hadn't saved any money. That was unfortunate.
10. So she had to borrow some money from me. I didn't like that.
11. She has found a new job. That is lucky.
12. So she has repaid the money she borrowed from me. I appreciate that.
13. She has promised herself to be on time to work every day. That is a good idea.

EXERCISE 12. Questions and noun clauses that begin with a question word. Identify noun clauses and questions. Look at the underlined part of each sentence. If the underlined part is a question, circle Q. If it is a noun clause, circle N.C1. Add the necessary punctuation.

1. Q. N.C1. I couldn't hear him. What did he say?
2. Q N.C1. I couldn't hear what he said.
3. Q N.C1. I need some information. Where does Tom live I have to send him a letter.
4. Q N.C1. I need to know where Tom lives I have to send him a letter.
5. Q N.C1. There's something I don't understand. Why did Barb cancel her vacation plans
6. Q N.C1. I don't understand why Barb canceled her vacation plans
7. Q N.C1. I can't tell you what they did You'll have to ask Jim.

8. Q N.C1. What did they do Please tell me.
9. Q N.C1. Do you know that woman? Who is she She looks familiar.
10. Q N.C1. Do you see that woman over there? Do you know who she is She looks familiar.
11. Q N.C1. Where did Ann go Do you know?
12. Q N.C1. Where Ann went is a secret

EXERCISE 13. Questions and noun clauses that begin with a question word. If the given words are a question, insert a capital letter and a question mark. If the given words are a noun clause, write "I don't know" and a final period.

Where is he?

I don't know where he is.

1. what he did
2. what did he do
3. how old is he
4. how old he is
5. where did he go
6. where he went
7. why he said that
8. why did he say that
9. who he is
10. who is he
11. when will he arrive
12. when he will arrive
13. who is he talking to
14. which one he bought

EXERCISE 14. Questions and noun clauses that begin with a question word. Make a question from the given sentence. The words in parentheses should be the answer to the question you make. Use a question word (who, what, how, etc.). Then change the question to a noun clause.

1. That man is (*Mr. Robertson*).

QUESTION: Who is that man?

NOUN CLAUSE: I want to know who that man is

2. George lives (*in Los Angeles*).

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: I want to know \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ann bought (*a new dictionary*).

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: DO you know \_\_\_\_\_

4. It is (*350 miles*) to Denver from here.

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: I need to know \_\_\_\_\_

5. Jack was late to class (*because he missed the bus*).

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: The teacher wants to know \_\_\_\_\_

6. That is (*Ann's*) pen.

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: Tom wants to know \_\_\_\_\_

7. Alex saw (*Ms. Frost*) at the meeting.

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: I don't know \_\_\_\_\_

8. (*Jack*) saw Ms. Frost at the meeting.

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: I don't know \_\_\_\_\_

9. Alice likes (*this*) book best, (*not that one*).

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: I want to know \_\_\_\_\_

10. The plane is supposed to land (*at 7:14 P.M.*).

QUESTION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOUN CLAUSE: Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_

### 9.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 15. Correct the sentences.

1. Fred lived in Spain. He spoke fluent Spanish.
2. The game began just as we arrived with "The Star-Spangled Banner."
3. Several debates occurred during the convention about procedures.
4. I read an article in a magazine about forest fires.
5. New houses are being built in our city with solar heating.
6. Writing in a frenzy, the deadline was met.
7. When sliced, I like mushrooms.
8. On opening the rear door, the alarm sounded
9. While singing my song, our dog began to howl.
10. Being very expensive, I did not buy a ticket.
11. While standing on the balcony, the sun went down
12. Driving on nearly bald tires, the highway was slippery.
13. While waiting in line for tickets, the movie started.

EXERCISE 16. Adjective clauses. All of these sentences contain errors in adjective clause structures. Correct the errors.

1. In our village, there were many people didn't have much money.
2. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
3. I still remember the man who he taught me to play the violin when I was a boy.
4. I showed my father a picture of the car I am going to buy it as soon as I save enough money.

5. The woman about who I was talking about suddenly walked into the room. I hope she didn't hear me.
6. Almost all of the people appear on television wear makeup.
7. I don't like to spend time with people which loses their temper easily.
8. The boy drew pictures of people at an airport which was waiting for their planes.
9. People who works in the hunger program they estimate that 3500 people in the world die from starvation every day of the year.
10. In one corner of the marketplace, an old man who was playing a violin.

EXERCISE 17. Adjective phrases. Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

Do you know the woman who is coming toward us? – Do you know the woman coming toward us?

1. The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
2. I come from a city that is located in the southern part of the country.
3. The children who attend that school receive a good education.
4. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
5. The fence which surrounds our house is made of wood.
6. They live in a house that was built in 1890.
7. We have an apartment which overlooks the park.

EXERCISE 18. Adjective phrases. Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

1. Dr. Stanton, ~~who is~~ the president of the university, will give a speech at the commencement ceremonies.
2. The rules that allow public access to wilderness areas need to be reconsidered.
3. The photographs which were published in the newspaper were extraordinary.
4. The psychologists who study the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.
5. Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital city of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.
6. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap that contains 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.
10. When I went to Alex's house to drop off some paperwork, I met Jerry, who is his longtime partner.
11. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.
12. Two out of three people who are struck by lightning survive.
13. Simon Bolivar, who was a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.
14. Many of the students who hope to enter the university will be disappointed because only one-tenth of those who apply for admission will be accepted.
15. There must exist in a modern community a sufficient number of persons who possess the technical skill that is required to maintain the numerous devices upon which our physical comforts depend.
16. Many famous people did not enjoy immediate success in their early lives.

Abraham Lincoln, who was one of the truly great presidents of the United States, ran for public office 26 times and lost 23 of the elections. Walt Disney, who was the creator of Mickey Mouse and the founder of his own movie production company, once was fired by a newspaper editor because he had no good ideas. Thomas Edison, who was the inventor of the light bulb and the phonograph, was believed by his teachers to be too stupid to learn. Albert Einstein, who was one of the greatest scientists of all time, performed badly in almost all of his high school courses and failed his first college entrance exam.

EXERCISE 19. Error analysis: adjective clauses and phrases. Correct the errors.

1. One of the people which I admire most is my uncle.
2. Baseball is the only sport in which I am interested in it.
3. My favorite teacher, Mr. Brown, he was always willing to help me after class.
4. It is important to be polite to people who lives in the same building.
5. She lives in a hotel is restricted to senior citizens.
6. My sister has two childrens, who their names are Alex and Max.
7. He comes from Venezuela that is a Spanish-speaking country.
8. There are some people in the government who is trying to improve the lives of poor people.
9. I have some good advice for anyone who he wants to learn a second language.
10. My classroom is located on the second floor of Carver Hall that is a large brick building in the center of the campus.
11. A myth is a story expresses traditional beliefs.
12. There is an old legend telling among people in my country about a man lived in the seventeenth century saved a village from destruction.
13. An old man was fishing next to me on the pier was muttering to himself.
14. At the national park, there is a path leads to a spectacular waterfall.
15. The road that we took it through the forest it was narrow and steep.
16. There is a small wooden screen separates the bed from the rest of the room.
17. At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives which I had never met them before.
18. It is almost impossible to find two persons who their opinions are the same.
19. On the wall, there is a colorful poster which it consists of a group of young people who dancing.
20. The sixth member of our household is Alex that is my sister's son.
21. Before I came here, I didn't have the opportunity to speak with people who English is their native tongue.

EXERCISE 20. Questions and noun clauses. Complete the sentences with either questions or noun clauses.

A: I heard that Sam changed his mind about going on the picnic. Why \_\_\_\_\_ to stay home? Is something wrong? (*he, decide*)

B: I don't know. Maybe Jane can tell us why \_\_\_\_\_ not to come with us. Let's ask her. I hope he's okay. (*he, decide*)

3. A: Whose book \_\_\_\_\_? (*this, be*)  
 B: It's not mine. I don't know whose \_\_\_\_\_. (*it, be*)
4. A: Did Jack get enough food when he went to the market? How much fish \_\_\_\_\_? It takes a lot of fish to feed 12 people. (*he, buy*)  
 B: Just relax. I don't know exactly how much fish \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm sure there'll be enough for dinner for all of us. (*he, buy*)
5. A: I need a math tutor. Do you know who \_\_\_\_\_? (*John's tutor, be*)  
 B: No. Let me ask Phil. Excuse me, Phil? Who \_\_\_\_\_? Do you know? (*John's tutor, be*)
6. A: Lucy, why \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam? You could have done much better if you'd been prepared. (*you, study, not*)  
 B: Well, Professor Morris, why \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam is a long story. I intended to, but \_\_\_\_\_. (*study, not*)

EXERCISE 21. Changing yes/no and information questions to noun clauses. Complete each sentence by changing the question in parentheses to a noun clause.

1. (*Will it rain?*) I wonder if/ whether it will rain.
2. (*When will it rain?*) I wonder when it will rain.
3. (*Is Sam at home?*) - I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
4. (*Where is Sam?*) - I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (*Did Jane call?*) Ask Tom \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (*What time did she call?*) - Ask Tom \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (*Why is the earth called "the water planet"?*) - Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ "the water planet"?
8. (*How far is it from New York City to Jakarta?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ from New York to Jakarta.
9. (*Has Susan ever been in Portugal?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ in Portugal.  
 (*Does she speak Portuguese?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ Portuguese.  
 (*Who did Ann play tennis with?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with.  
 (*Who won the tennis match?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ the tennis match.  
 (*Did Ann win?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.
- (*Do all creatures, including fish and insects, feel pain in the same way as humans do?*) - I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ pain in the same way as humans do.
- (*Can birds communicate with each other?*) - Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ with each other?  
 (*How do birds communicate with each other?*) - Have you ever studied \_\_\_\_\_ with each other?
17. (*Where is the nearest post office?*) - Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?
18. (*Is there a post office near here?*) - Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ near here?

## 10 CONDITIONALS

## 10.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Choose the right verb form to complete the sentence.

1. I (*can/ could*) help you to settle the matter, if it (*depend/ depended*) on me alone.
2. If the weather (*won't be / weren't*) so awful, we (*will/ would*) go to the country for the weekend.
3. If my car (*weren't/ won't be*) out of order, I (*will/ would*) give you a lift.
4. We (*can/ could*) get down to business if everybody (*will be/ were*) here.
5. If they (*had kept/ kept*) to the point, we (*didn't waste/ wouldn't have wasted*) too much time.
6. I (*won't/ wouldn't*) put off our appointment if I (*won't be/ weren't*) ill.
7. Sally always (*answered/ answers*) the phone if she (*is/ will be*) in her office.
8. Sally (*will answer/ would answer*) the phone if she (*will be/ were*) in her office right now.
9. If the weather (*will be/ is*) nice tomorrow, we (*went/ will go*) sightseeing.
10. If the weather (*were/ is*) nice today, we (*would/ went*) go sightseeing, but it isn't.
11. If I (*knew/ had known*) there was a meeting yesterday, I (*would go/ would have gone*) there.
12. If I (*knew/ had known*) Anna was in the hospital, I (*would visit/ would have visited*) her.
13. If I (*had known/ knew*) there was a test yesterday I (*would have studied/ studied*).
14. I (*could, can*) begin a new project today, if I (*finished/ had finished*) my work yesterday.
15. If I (*knew/ know*) anything about cars, I (*would have fixed/ fixed*) my car myself.
16. I (*will consider/ would consider*) taking the job with this firm if I (*won't received/ hadn't received*) another good job offer.
17. I (*would answer/ would have answered*) the phone, if I (*would hear/ had heard*) it ring, but I didn't.
18. I (*couldn't have finished/ cannot finish*) the work if you (*hadn't helped/ won't help*) me.
19. I (*shouldn't be/ weren't*) surprised if she (*will be/ were late*) again.
20. I (*wouldn't give/ won't give*) you so much trouble if the problem (*won't be weren't*) so important.

Total score -100/ 20 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 10.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 2. Present or future conditional sentences. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. If I have enough apples, I (*bake*) will bake an apple pie this afternoon.

2. If I had enough apples, I (*bake*) \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie this afternoon.
3. I will fix your bicycle if I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
4. I would fix your bicycle if I (*have*) a screwdriver of the proper size.
5. I (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ a student in this class if English (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ my native language.
6. Most people know that oil floats on water. If you pour oil on water, it (*float*) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If there (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ no oxygen on earth, life as we know it (*exist, not*) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My evening newspaper has been late every day this week. If the paper (*arrive, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ on time today, I'm going to cancel my subscription.
9. If I (*be*) a bird, I (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to live my whole life in a cage.
10. How old (*human beings, live*) \_\_\_\_\_ to be if all diseases in the world (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ completely eradicated?
11. If you boil water, it (*disappear*) \_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere as vapor.
12. If people (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ paws instead of hands with fingers and opposable thumbs, the machines we use in everyday life (*have to*) \_\_\_\_\_ be constructed very differently. We (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ able to turn knobs, push small buttons, or hold tools and utensils securely.

EXERCISE 3. Present or future untrue conditions. In small groups or as a class, discuss the questions.

Under what conditions, if any, would you:

1. exceed the speed limit while driving?
2. lie to your best friend?
3. disobey an order from your boss?
4. steal food?
5. carry a friend on your back for a long distance?
6. not pay your rent?

EXERCISE 4. Using progressive verb forms in conditional sentences. Change the statements into conditional sentences.

It is snowing, so I won't go with you. But –

***But if it weren't snowing, I would go with you.***

1. The child is crying because his mother isn't here. But ....
2. You weren't listening, so you didn't understand the directions. But ....
3. Joe got a ticket because he was driving too fast. But ....
4. I was listening to the radio, so I heard the news bulletin. But ....
5. Grandpa is not wearing his hearing aid because it's broken. But ....
6. You were sleeping, so I didn't tell you the news as soon as I heard it. But . . . .
7. I'm enjoying myself, so I won't leave. But ....

EXERCISE 5. Using "mixed time" in conditional sentences. Change the statements into conditional sentences.

I'm hungry now because I didn't eat dinner. But ....



10. Mrs. Takasawa isn't coming to dinner with us tonight. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ to dinner with us.
11. The teacher is going to give an exam tomorrow. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ us an exam tomorrow.
12. You can't meet my parents. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ them.
13. Andrew didn't come to the meeting. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting.
14. I am not lying on a beach in Hawaii. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ on a beach in Hawaii.

EXERCISE 8. *Verb forms following WISH. Complete the sentences with an appropriate auxiliary verb.*

1. I'm not at home, but I wish I were.
2. I don't know her, but I wish I did.
3. I can't sing well, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I didn't go, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He won't talk about it, but I wish he \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I didn't read that book, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I want to go, but I can't. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I don't have a bicycle, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He didn't buy a ticket to the game, but he wishes he \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She can't speak English, but she wishes she \_\_\_\_\_.
11. It probably won't happen, but I wish it \_\_\_\_\_.
12. He isn't old enough to drive a car, but he wishes he \_\_\_\_\_.
13. They didn't go to the movie, but they wish they \_\_\_\_\_.
14. I don't have a driver's license, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I'm not living in an apartment, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 9. Make one sentence of a pair of sentences as shown in the example:

You don't look after your car, and that's the reason it gives you so much trouble. – *If you looked after your car, it wouldn't give you so much trouble*

1. I'd be very sorry if you....
2. I shouldn't be surprised if....
3. I wouldn't give you so much trouble if the matter...
4. If you gave up smoking, you ....
5. If I were you, I....
6. It wouldn't do him any harm if he....
7. You'd make better progress in your English if you ...
8. They might agree to our suggestions if we....
9. It would do you a lot of good if....
10. Do you mind if I....
11. If I were rich, I....

EXERCISE 10. Continue the sentence sequence that is given in the example.

*First student:* If we didn't have any lectures today....

*Second student:* If we didn't have any lectures today, we'd go to a cafe.

*Third student:* If we went to a cafe, we'd order a nice meal.

*Fourth student:* If we ordered a nice meal, we'd enjoy it... etc.

### 10.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 11. *Conditional sentences. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.*

1. If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I will go with you.
2. If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I would go with you.
3. If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I would have gone with you.
4. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
5. If the weather were nice today, we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
6. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
7. If Sally (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home tomorrow, I am going to visit her.
8. Jim isn't home right now. If he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home right now, I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
9. Linda wasn't at home yesterday. If she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home yesterday, I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ her.
10. A: Shh! Your father is taking a nap. Uh-oh. You woke him up.  
B: Gee, I'm sorry, Mom. If I (*realize*) \_\_\_\_\_ he was sleeping, I (*make, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise when I came in. But how was I supposed to know?
11. Last night Alex ruined his sweater when he washed it. If he (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ the label, he (*wash, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ it in hot water.

EXERCISE 12. Untrue in the past. Change the sentences

There was a test yesterday. You didn't know that, so you didn't study. - **But if I had known (that there was a test yesterday), I would have studied.**

1. Your friend was in the hospital. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit her.
2. I've never met your friend. You didn't know that, so you didn't introduce me.
3. There was a meeting last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't go.
4. Your friend's parents are in town. You didn't know that, so you didn't invite them to dinner.
5. I wanted to go to the soccer game. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy a ticket for me.
6. I was at home last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit me.
7. Your sister wanted a gold necklace for her birthday. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy her one.
8. I had a problem. You didn't know that, so you didn't offer to help.

EXERCISE 13. Implied conditions. Identify the implied conditions by creating sentences using If-clauses.

I would have visited you, but I didn't know that you were at home.

- I would have visited you if I had known you were at home.

It wouldn't have been a good meeting without Rosa.

- It wouldn't have been a good meeting if Rosa hadn't been there.

1. I would have answered the phone, but I didn't hear it ring.
2. I couldn't have finished the work without your help.
3. I like to travel. I would have gone to Nepal last summer, but I didn't have enough money.
4. I stepped on the brakes. Otherwise, I would have hit the child on the bicycle.
5. Olga turned down the volume on the tape player. Otherwise, the neighbors probably would have called to complain about the noise.
6. Marat would have finished his education, but he had to quit school and find a job in order to support his family.

EXERCISE 14. Implied conditions. Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. I would have . . . , but I didn't have enough time.
2. I couldn't have . . . without my parents' help.
3. I would . . . , but I don't have enough money.
4. I ran out of time. Otherwise, I would have ....
5. I could . . . , but I don't want to.
6. I would have . . . , but I didn't know about it.
7. Without water, all life on earth would ....
8. I set my alarm for six every day. Otherwise, I would ....
9. I set my alarm for six this morning. Otherwise, I would have . . .
10. I would have . . . , but I didn't ....

EXERCISE 15. Review: conditional sentences. Complete the sentences. Add commas where necessary.

1. If it hadn't rained ....
2. If it weren't raining ....
3. You would have passed the test had ....
4. It's a good thing we took a map with us. Otherwise ....
5. Without electricity modern life ....
6. If you hadn't reminded me about the meeting tonight . . .
7. Should you need any help ....
8. If I could choose any profession I wanted ....
9. If I were at home right now ....
10. Without your help yesterday ....
11. Were I you
12. What would you do if ....
13. If I had the chance to live my childhood over again ....
14. Had I known ....
15. Can you imagine what life would be like if ....

EXERCISE 16. Using WISH. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. We need some help. I wish Alfred (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ here now. If he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_, we could finish this work very quickly.
2. We had a good time in Houston over vacation. I wish you (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ with us. If you (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ with us, you (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.
3. I wish it (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so cold today. If it (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so cold, I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.
4. I missed part of the lecture because I was daydreaming, and now my notes are incomplete. I wish I (*pay*) \_\_\_\_\_ more attention to the lecturer.
5. A: Did you study for that test?  
B: No, but now I wish I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ because I flunked it.
6. A: Is the noise from the TV in the next apartment bothering you?  
B: Yes. I'm trying to study. I wish he (*turn*) \_\_\_\_\_ it down.
7. A: What a beautiful day! I wish I (*lie*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun by a swimming pool instead of sitting in a classroom.  
B: I wish I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere but here!
8. A: I wish we (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to work today.  
B: So do I. I wish it (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.
9. A: He couldn't have said that! That's impossible. You must have misunderstood him.  
B: I only wish I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm sure I heard him correctly.
10. Alice doesn't like her job as a nurse. She wishes she (*go, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to nursing school.
11. A: I know that something's bothering you. I wish you (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ me what it is. Maybe I can help.  
B: I appreciate it, but I can't discuss it now.
12. A: My feet are killing me! I wish I (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable shoes.  
B: Yeah, me too. I wish I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ that we were going to have to walk this much.

## 11 REPORTED SPEECH

## 11.1 Pretest

EXERCISE 1. Choose the correct verb form to put the following statements into reported speech:

1. "I'm going out now, but I'll be in by nine," he said.  
He said he (*will be/ is/ was*) going out, but he (*was/ will/ would*) be in by nine.
2. "My young brother wants to be a tax inspector," said Mary. "I can't think why."  
Mary said her young brother (*wanted/ want/ wants*) to be a tax inspector, and she (*can't/ couldn't/ can*) think why.
3. "I've made a terrible mistake!" said Peter. - "You're always making terrible mistakes," I said. "You should be used to it by now."  
Peter said he (*has/ had/ have*) made a terrible mistake and I replied he (*is/ are/ was*) always making terrible mistakes and (*should/ would/ shall*) be used to it.
4. "I'm living with my parents at present," she said, "but I hope to have a flat of my own soon."  
She said she (*was/ is/ were*) living with her parents at present, but she (*hope/ hopes/ hoped*) to have a flat of her own soon.
5. "I'm leaving tomorrow," she said. - "We'll come and see you off," we said.  
She said she (*will be/ was/ is*) leaving the next day, we replied we (*will/ would/ were*) come and see her off.
6. "Do you want to see the cathedral?" said the guide.  
The guide asked if we (*wanted/ want/ wants*) to see the cathedral.
7. "Can you tell me why Paul left the university without taking his degree?" Paul's sister asked.  
Paul's sister asked why (*Paul had left/ had Paul left/ did Paul leave*) the university without taking his degree.
8. "How long have you been learning English?" the examiner said.  
The examiner asked how long (*had I been/ I have been/ I had been*) learning English.
9. "Are there any letters for me?" said Mary.  
Mary asked if (*were there/ there were/ there are*) any letters for her.
10. "Why aren't you taking the exams?" said Paul.  
Paul asked why (*wasn't I/ I wasn't/ aren't I*) taking the exam.
11. "We'll wait for you if you're late," they said.  
They said they (*will wait/ would wait/ waited*) for us if we (*will be/ would be/ were*) late.
12. He said, "If what you say is true I must go to the police."  
He said he (*must/ has to/ had to*) go to the police if what I (*say/ said/ will say*) was true.

Total score -100/ 20 tasks

Your score \_\_\_\_\_

## 11.2 Classroom Exercises

EXERCISE 2. Reported speech: verb forms in noun clauses. Complete the sentences, using the information in the dialogue.

Fred asked me, "Can we still get tickets to the game?"

I said, "I've already bought them."

When Fred asked me if we could still get tickets to the game, I told him that I had already bought them.

Mrs. White said, "Janice, you have to clean up your room before you leave for the game."

Janice said, "Okay, Mom. I will."

Mrs. White told Janice that she had to clean up her room before she could leave for the game. Janice promised her mom that she would.

1. I asked the ticket seller, "Is the concert going to be rescheduled?"

The ticket seller said, "I don't know, Ma'am. I just work here."

When I asked the ticket seller if the concert \_\_\_\_\_ to be rescheduled, she told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ and said that she just \_\_\_\_\_ there.

2. I asked Boris, "Where will the next chess match take place?"

Boris replied, "It hasn't been decided yet."

When I asked Boris \_\_\_\_\_ place, he replied that it \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

3. I said to Alan, "I'm very discouraged. I don't think I'll ever speak English well."

Alan said, "Your English is getting better every day. In another year, you'll be speaking English with ease."

I complained that I \_\_\_\_\_ very discouraged. I said that I \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ English well. Alan told me that my English \_\_\_\_\_ better every day. He assured me that in another year, I \_\_\_\_\_ English with ease.

EXERCISE 3. Change these sentences from quoted into reported speech.

1. MAX: I need a holiday. \_\_\_\_\_.

2. TOM: I've had some good news. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. LOU: I went home early. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. JAN: I was waiting for you. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. JOE: I had eaten earlier. \_\_\_\_\_.

6. PAT: I had been waiting for you. \_\_\_\_\_.

7. TIM: I will see you later. \_\_\_\_\_.

8. DOT: I can speak French. \_\_\_\_\_.

9. KIM: I may arrive later. \_\_\_\_\_.

10. TED: I could help you. \_\_\_\_\_.

11. ANN: I might see him. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. JIM: I would enjoy that. \_\_\_\_\_.
13. DON: I couldn't have said that. \_\_\_\_\_.
14. NED: I needn't have gone there. \_\_\_\_\_.
15. LYN: I ought to have helped her. \_\_\_\_\_.
16. LEE: I should go to the dentist's. \_\_\_\_\_.
17. DAN: If I were you I would get legal advice \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 4. Change the quoted speech to reported speech.

*Example:* "My father is a businessman. My mother is an engineer."

**He said that his father was a businessman and that his mother was an engineer**

1. "I'm excited about my new job. I've found a nice apartment."  
I got a letter from my sister yesterday. She said \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Your Uncle Harry is in the hospital. Your Aunt Sally is very worried about him."  
The last time my mother wrote to me, she said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "I expect you to be in class every day. Unexcused absences may affect your grades."  
Our sociology professor said \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Highway 66 will be closed for two months. Commuters should seek alternate routes."  
The newspaper said \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "I'm getting good grades, but I have difficulty understanding lectures."  
My brother is a junior at a state university. In his last letter, he wrote \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Every obstacle is a steppingstone to success. You should view problems in your life as opportunities to prove yourself."  
My father often told me \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "I'll come to the meeting, but I can't stay for more than an hour."  
Julia told me \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 5. Change these sentences from direct into reported speech.

1. "Who's next please?" She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "What makes a noise like that?" He wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Which of you is waiting to see me next?" The doctor asked \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Whose composition haven't we heard yet?" The teacher asked us to tell her \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Who left this bag here?" Tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "What caused the accident?" Can you explain \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Which newspaper carried the article?" I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "Whose painting will win the competition?" I haven't any idea \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "Which firms have won prizes for exports?" This article doesn't say \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "Which number can be divided by three?" The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences by reporting the speaker's words.

Alex said, "I will help you." – Alex said (that) he would help me.

"Do you need a pen?" Annie asked. – Annie asked me if I needed a pen.

Jennifer asked, "What do you want?" – Jennifer asked me what I wanted.

1. Inna asked, "Are you hungry?" - Inna wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "I want a sandwich," Elena said. – Elena said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "I'm going to move to Ohio," said Bruce. – Bruce informed me \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Did you enjoy your trip?" asked Kim. – Kim asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Oscar asked, "What are you talking about?" – Oscar asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Maria asked, "Have you seen my grammar book?" – Maria wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Yuko said, "I don't want to go." – Yuko said \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Sam asked, "Where is Nadia?" – Sam wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "Can you help me with my report?" asked David. – David asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "I may be late," said Mike. – Mike told me \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Felix said, "You should work harder." – Felix told me \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Rosa said, "I have to go downtown." - Rosa said \_\_\_\_\_.
13. "Why is the sky blue?" my young niece often asks. – My young niece often asks me \_\_\_\_\_.
14. My mother asked, "Why are you tired?" – My mother wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
15. "I will come to the meeting," said Alex. – Alex told me \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Ms. Adams just asked Ms. Chang, "Will you be in class tomorrow?" – Ms. Adams wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
17. "The sun rises in the east," said Mr. Clark. – Mr. Clark, an elementary school teacher, explained to his students \_\_\_\_\_.
18. "Someday we'll be in contact with beings from outer space." – The scientist predicted \_\_\_\_\_.
19. "I think I'll go to the library to study." – Joe said \_\_\_\_\_.
20. "Does Marat know what he's doing?" – I wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
21. "Is what I've heard true?" – I wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
22. "Sentences with reported speech are a little complicated." – Olga thinks \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 7. Choose *say*, *tell* or *ask* to complete the sentences.

He often **says** things like that. (*says/tells*)

1. She always \_\_\_\_\_ me her troubles. (*says/tells*)
2. The children always \_\_\_\_\_ me if they can go out to play. (*tell/ask*)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ me to leave. (*said/asked*)
4. 'Don't do that!' she \_\_\_\_\_ to them. (*said/told/asked*)
5. 'They've arrived,' she \_\_\_\_\_. (*said/told/asked*)
6. 'How are you both?' she \_\_\_\_\_. (*told/asked*)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I didn't know what to do. (*said/told/asked*)
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ me she didn't know what to do. (*said/told/asked*)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ if I knew what to do. (*said/told/asked*)

EXERCISE 8. Report these *Yes/No questions*.

1. "Are you hungry?" She asked us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Are you enjoying yourself?" He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Do you always go to church on Sunday?" He wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Have you seen John recently?" She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Has Debbie been working here long?" He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Did you study hard for the exam?" She wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Will Ted and Alice be at the party?" She asked us \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "Will you be coming to the concert or not?" He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "You like Italian food, don't you?" She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "You don't like Italian food, do you?" She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 9. Complete the sentences by reporting the speaker's words.

1. "Who has been using my computer?" said my mother.
2. "Would you like to go with us?" they said.
3. "How much do you think it will cost?" he said.
4. "How did you get into the house?" they asked him.
5. "Have you been here long?" the other students asked him.
6. "Where are you going for your summer holidays?" I asked them.
7. "Have you ever seen a UFO?" said the man.
8. "Where can I park my car?" she asked the policeman.
9. "Would you like a lift?" said Ann. "Which way are you going?" I said.
10. "Does anyone want tickets for the boxing match?" said Charles.
11. "What are you going to do with your old car?" I asked him.
12. "Do you grow your own vegetables?" I asked.
13. "What train are you going to get?" my friend asked.
14. "Did any of you actually see the accident happen?" said the policeman.

EXERCISE 10. Activity: reported speech. Work in groups or as a class.

Speaker A: Ask a question on the given topic—whatever comes into your mind.

Use a question word (*when, how, where, what, why, etc.*).

Speaker B: Answer the question in a complete sentence.

Speaker C: Report what Speaker A and Speaker B said.

*Example:* tonight

SPEAKER A (Rosa): What are you going to do tonight?

SPEAKER B (Ann): I'm going to study.

SPEAKER C (Andrew): Rosa asked Ann what she was going to do tonight, and Ann replied that she was going to study.

- |             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. tonight  | 5. book       | 9. television |
| 2. music    | 6. this city  | 10. dinner    |
| 3. courses  | 7. population | 11. next year |
| 4. tomorrow | 8. last year  | 12. vacation  |

EXERCISE 11. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the direct questions and statements into reported questions and statements.

“Where did the money come from?” the officials asked him.

The officials asked him where the money had come from.

1. “How much money have you put into the account?” they asked.  
They asked him \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 “I don't know”, he told them.  
He told the officials \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 “Then we know more about your money than you do”, they said.  
The officials said that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 “What do you mean?” he asked.  
He asked them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 “You'll find out later”, they told him.  
They told him \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 “I have nothing to conceal”, he claimed.  
He claimed \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 “Everything I've told you has been true”, he insisted.  
He insisted that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 “But perhaps I've forgotten a few things”, he admitted.  
He admitted that \_\_\_\_\_.

### 11.3 Homework Exercises

EXERCISE 12. Review: noun clauses. Complete the sentences.

1. I cannot understand why \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What he said was that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One of the students remarked that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. No one knows who \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I was not sure whose \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The instructor announced that \_\_\_\_\_.
7. What surprised me \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What I want to know is why \_\_\_\_\_.
9. That she surprised me \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ is not important.
11. One of the students stated that \_\_\_\_\_.
12. We discussed the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I could not \_\_\_\_\_ due to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
14. I wonder whether \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 13. SAY vs. TELL. Choose *say*, *tell* or *ask* to complete the sentences.

1. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ him whether he needed anything else. (*said/told/asked*)
2. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ you where you came from? (*say/ask*)
3. Did she \_\_\_\_\_ you where she had put my books? (*say/tell*)

4. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ us where we were going. (*said/told/asked*)
5. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ me how long the job would take. (*say/tell*)
6. "There's no match on Saturday." – "Who \_\_\_\_\_ so?" (*says/tells/asks*)
7. "You were right. Those curtains look terrible!" – "I \_\_\_\_\_ you so!"  
(*said/told/asked*)
8. "How much are those bananas?" – "I've got no idea. Go and \_\_\_\_\_ the price."  
(*say/tell/ask*)

EXERCISE 14. Complete the sentences into reported speech.

1. "What's the weather like?"  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "What does Frank do for a living?"  
I wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Why is Maria crying?"  
She wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "What kind of holiday has Marco had?"  
You wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "How long have you both been living here?"  
They inquired \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Where did they go last week?"  
She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Who were you looking for?"  
He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "When will lunch be ready?"  
You didn't tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "Which countries will John be visiting?"  
You didn't say \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "How can I solve the problem?"  
I wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

EXERCISE 15. Write reports of the following dialogues:

1. "What are you doing?" Alex asked. "I'm drawing a picture," I said.
2. Ann said, "Do you want to go to a movie Sunday night?" Sue said, "I'd like to, but I have to study."
3. "How old are you, Mrs. Robinson?" the little boy asked. Mrs. Robinson said, "It's not polite to ask people their age."
4. "Is there anything you especially want to watch on TV tonight?" my sister asked.
5. "Yes," I replied. "There's a show at eight that I've been waiting to see for a long time."
6. "What is it?" she asked.
7. "It's a documentary on green sea turtles," I said.
8. "Why do you want to see that?"
9. "I'm doing a research paper on sea turtles. I think I might be able to get some good information from the documentary. Why don't you watch it with me?"

10. No, thanks," she said. "I'm not especially interested in green sea turtles."

EXERCISE 16. Complete the sentences by reporting the speaker's words.

1. "I'm broke," said Jack.
2. "Shall I lend you some money?" said Peter.
3. "We can't discuss this over the phone. Can we meet in my office tomorrow?" I said.
4. "I'd rather you came to my office," he said. "Could you get here in half an hour?"
5. "Fasten your seat belts; there may be a little turbulence," said the flight attendant.
6. "Could I see your driving license?" said the policeman.

EXERCISE 17. Last week you had lunch with Rachel, a friend you hadn't seen for a long time. Look at the list of things she said to you, then tell another friend what she said. Use reported speech.

1. I'm going to work in Spain next year.
2. I work for a small publishing company.
3. I'm their marketing manager.
4. The company has opened an office in Barcelona.
5. It's been very successful.
6. I've been chosen to run a new office in Madrid.
7. I'm studying Spanish in the evenings.
8. I don't have much time to enjoy myself.
9. I haven't had lunch with a friend for ages.
10. I hope my friends will come and visit me in Madrid.
11. I went there last week with my secretary.
12. We didn't have much time for sightseeing.
13. I have to get back to work now.

EXERCISE 18. John had a quarrel with his girlfriend, Julie. His friend Mark tried to help them get back together, and talked to Julie for John. Complete the conversation he had later with John.

MARK: Julie, John's asked me to talk to you.

JULIE: I don't want to speak to him.

MARK: Look Julie, John's really upset.

JULIE: I'm upset, too.

MARK: Will you just let me tell you his side of the story?

JULIE: I'm not interested. He promised to meet me at the restaurant, but he didn't turn up. I don't want to see him again.

MARK: But, Julie, his car had broken down.

JULIE: So? There is a telephone in the restaurant.

MARK: But that's the point. He tried to phone, but he couldn't get through.

JULIE: I don't believe he tried.

MARK: Yes, he did. He came to my flat. Do you believe me?

JULIE: OK. I'll talk to him. Listen, I'm going to be late for work. I'll meet him at six o'clock in the square.

MARK: Thanks, Julie. He'll be really happy. And I promise he'll be there.

JOHN: What did she say?

MARK: She said (1) she didn't want to speak to you.

JOHN: Well, what did she say when you told her I was really upset?

MARK: She said she (2) \_\_\_\_\_. too, so I asked her to let me tell her your side of the story. She said she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ because you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at the restaurant, but you (5) \_\_\_\_\_. She said she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ again.

JOHN: Did you explain about the car?

MARK: Yes, and she was very sarcastic. She said there (7) \_\_\_\_\_ at the restaurant. So I told her you (8) \_\_\_\_\_, but she said she (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Then I told her you (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to my flat and asked (11) \_\_\_\_\_. She said 'OK' and she said (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Then she said she (13) \_\_\_\_\_ so we had to finish. You have to meet her in the square at six o'clock.

JOHN: Thanks, Mark. I really owe you one.

MARK: That's all right. Just don't be late this evening.

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