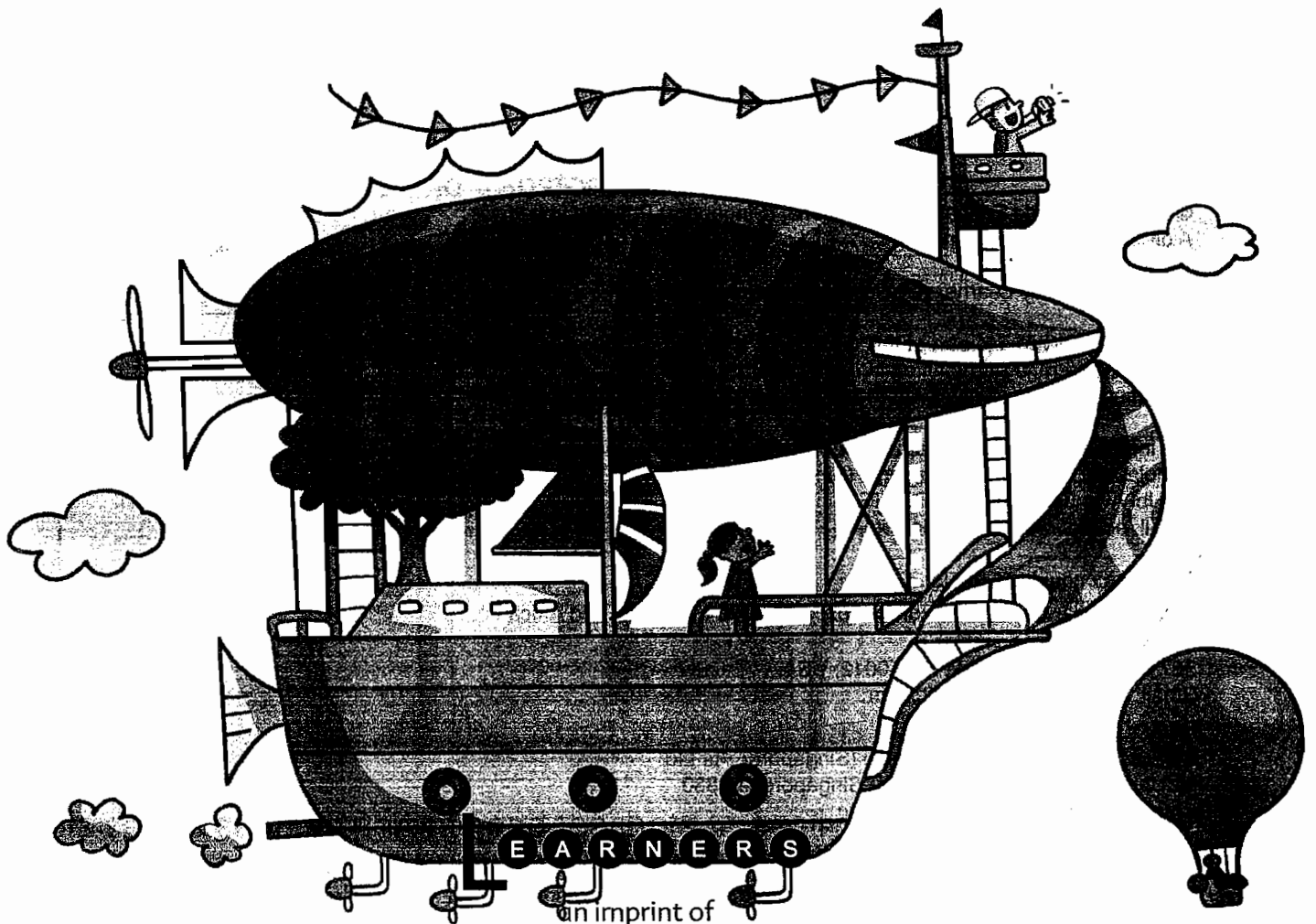


Topical **GRAMMAR** Practice

Sarah Philpot • Lesley Curnick

6



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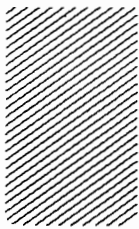
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Preface

Topical GRAMMAR Practice is a series of six workbooks for primary students. The series provides comprehensive practice through varied exercise formats to help students build a strong foundation in grammar concepts and structure.

Each book is organised topically and each unit features one grammar topic. The units are designed to provide practice in each grammar topic at progressive levels of difficulty enabling the student to become proficient in the grammar topic and to use it with confidence and accuracy.

This series features:

- topics that are carefully sequenced and scaffolded
- varied formats that include MCQs (multiple-choice questions), cloze passages, synthesis and transformation

UNIT 5 The Passive Voice

Exercise A

Choose the correct passive form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.


1. Sand _____ to make glass.
(1) used (2) is use (3) is used (4) use ()
2. Many accidents in homes _____ by slippery floors!
(1) are caused (2) is caused (3) is cause (4) are cause ()
3. You can't come to the party. You _____.
(1) isn't invited (2) aren't invited (3) not invited (4) aren't invite ()
4. These flats _____ for elderly people.
(1) are design (2) is designed (3) are designed (4) designed ()
5. Talking _____ in the library.
(1) are forbidden (2) forbid (3) forbidden (4) is forbidden ()
6. Madame and Monsieur Curie _____ the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.
(1) are given (2) gave (3) were given (4) was given ()

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct modal or verb form in brackets.

The impossible robbery

Mike Chad was looking puzzled. An apartment belonging to a very important man had been robbed at about 8 o'clock that morning, and some important, secret papers had been stolen. Mike had seen a lot of robberies, but this one was strange. How had the burglar got in? The door was locked, so he (1) _____ (hadn't have / couldn't have) come in that way. He (2) _____ (should have / could have) entered through the windows. No, that's not possible either because the windows were shuttered. The only other way it was through the rubbish disposal chute, so he (3) _____ (must) have / (need have) got in that way. The owner of the apartment had a guard dog, yet it hadn't barked. (4) _____ (Could / Must) he (5) _____ (have dropped / has dropped) it? The other strange thing was that there had been three people sleeping in the apartment, but none of them had heard anything. So the



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct question tag from the box. You may use some tags more than once.

are they here	couldn't we	did you	do you	aren't you
have we	isn't it	were you	would it	haven't it

Conversation at the railway station

A: It's a lovely day today, (1) _____ ?
B: Yes, superb! You're going to London, (2) _____ ?
A: Yes, and you?
B: Yes, you know, I think I've seen you some where. You look rather familiar. We've not met before, (3) _____ ?
A: I'm not sure. Are you from Oxford?
B: Yes.
A: So am I! You didn't go to Clement's Secondary School, (4) _____ ?
B: No, I didn't. You weren't at Green Street Primary, (5) _____ ?
A: No, I wasn't. I visit the City Club very often. Perhaps we've met at the club. You don't play tennis, (6) _____ ?
B: No, football. You don't play football, (7) _____ ?
A: No, I don't. We could have seen each other at work, (8) _____ ?
B: Yes, that's possible. Where do you work?
A: I work in the city. You don't work there too, (9) _____ ?
B: No, I work in the suburbs.
A: Oh, what about your family, then?
B: My family are here in Oxford. What about your family? They are not here too, (10) _____ ?
A: Yes, my sister Helen and my brother, Roger are here.
B: Roger! That wouldn't be Roger Green, (11) _____ ?


This series enables parents and teachers to easily identify units that complement topics taught in the classroom.



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Exercise A

Choose the correct *noun*, *noun phrase* or *noun clause in apposition* and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Mrs Li, _____, has just had twins.
 - (1) neighbour
 - (2) who neighbour
 - (3) a neighbour
 - (4) which neighbour

()

- 2 _____, the boys next door, are coming to play computer games today.
 - (1) Paul and Anne
 - (2) Anne and John
 - (3) Paul and John
 - (4) Anne and Mary

()

- 3 Sally, _____, is responsible for collecting the register each morning.
 - (1) who monitor
 - (2) monitor
 - (3) the monitor
 - (4) that monitor

()

- 4 German Shepherds, _____, are often used to guard places.
 - (1) breeds of dogs
 - (2) breed of dogs
 - (3) dog's breed
 - (4) a breed of dog

()

- 5 _____, a board game played all over the world, is easy to learn but difficult to play well.
 - (1) Chess
 - (2) Patience
 - (3) Rugby
 - (4) Darts

()

- 6 The four seasons, _____, only occur in countries with temperate climates.
 - (1) which spring, summer, autumn and winter
 - (2) namely spring, summer, autumn and winter
 - (3) the spring, summer, autumn and winter
 - (4) that spring, summer, autumn and winter

()

- 7 The fact _____ made his parents very proud.
- (1) who he came first in the test
 - (2) so he came first in the test
 - (3) that he came first in the test
 - (4) which he came first in the test ()
- 8 I don't agree with the idea _____ .
- (1) that global warming can't be stopped
 - (2) which global warming can't be stopped
 - (3) so global warming can't be stopped
 - (4) what global warming can't be stopped ()
- 9 Her reply _____ did not please her teacher.
- (1) homework was too difficult
 - (2) which homework was too difficult
 - (3) so homework was too difficult
 - (4) that the homework was too difficult ()
- 10 Federer, _____ , has won many championships.
- (1) well-known tennis player
 - (2) tennis player well-known
 - (3) the well-known tennis player
 - (4) which well-known tennis player ()
- 11 Sally and Anna, _____ , live in the same apartment block.
- (1) who friends of mine
 - (2) who both friends of mine
 - (3) both friends of mine
 - (4) that both friends of mine ()
- 12 Your excuse _____ is not believable.
- (1) which the bus didn't come (2) that the bus didn't come
 - (3) that bus didn't come (4) so the bus didn't come ()
- 13 Oliver Twist, _____ , has been made into a film several times.
- (1) that the famous novel by Charles Dickens
 - (2) the famous novel by Charles Dickens
 - (3) whose famous novel by Charles Dickens
 - (4) which famous novel by Charles Dickens ()



14 Hockey, _____, was probably invented by native Americans.

- (1) a game played with sticks
- (2) game played with sticks
- (3) that the game played with sticks
- (4) what game played with sticks

()

15 I agree with the proverb _____.

- (1) which old heads make wise heads
- (2) that old heads make wise heads
- (3) so old heads make wise heads
- (4) the old heads make wise heads

()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **noun**, **noun phrase** or **noun clause in apposition** from the box.

namely the Klang and Gombak
a mix of Chinese and European building styles
the common short form for Kuala Lumpur
the green belt of Kuala Lumpur
the British Resident or Advisor
that you can rent a boat on the lake

tall, thin towers
the capital city
Masjid Negara
Chinatown
that KL is worth a visit
the Petronas Twin Towers

Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia is a fascinating country. Kuala Lumpur, (1) _____, was founded in the year 1857. It developed from a trading centre at the confluence of two rivers, (2) _____. In 1880, Sir Frank Swettenham, (3) _____, made it the administrative centre for the whole of the region. In 1895, when the Federated Malay States was created, Kuala

Lumpur was made the capital. The Federated Malay States became independent in 1957 and KL,

(4) _____ ,

continued as the capital. In 1963, the country was renamed and became Malaysia.

Today, Kuala Lumpur is a busy modern city and it is world-famous for its architecture. It boasts many beautifully designed mosques which have characteristic domes and minarets,

(5) _____ ,

from which the call to prayer comes. The national mosque, (6) _____ ,

is one of the largest in Southeast Asia. However, the tallest building in the world when

it was completed in 1998, (7) _____ , is, of course,

the most famous example of modern Malaysian architecture. The older architecture,

(8) _____ , in the city is also fascinating.

One area, (9) _____ , is especially interesting

with its Chinese shophouses and roadside stalls. It is busy, colourful and noisy!

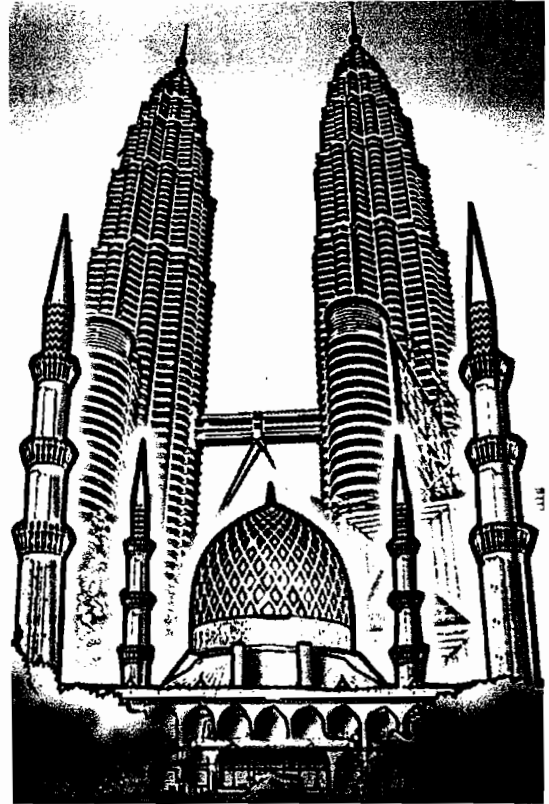
If it is peace and quiet you are looking for, then try a stroll in the Lake Gardens,

(10) _____ . The fact

(11) _____ makes a visit to the

Gardens even more perfect. I'm sure you agree with the idea

(12) _____ !



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **noun**, **noun phrase** or **noun clause in apposition** from the box.

Robin's 'merry men'

his lands and house

the wicked Prince John

that he might not have existed

a noble lady

Robin Hood

a nobleman

Friar Tuck and Little John

Sherwood Forest

that Robin Hood was a real person

Richard

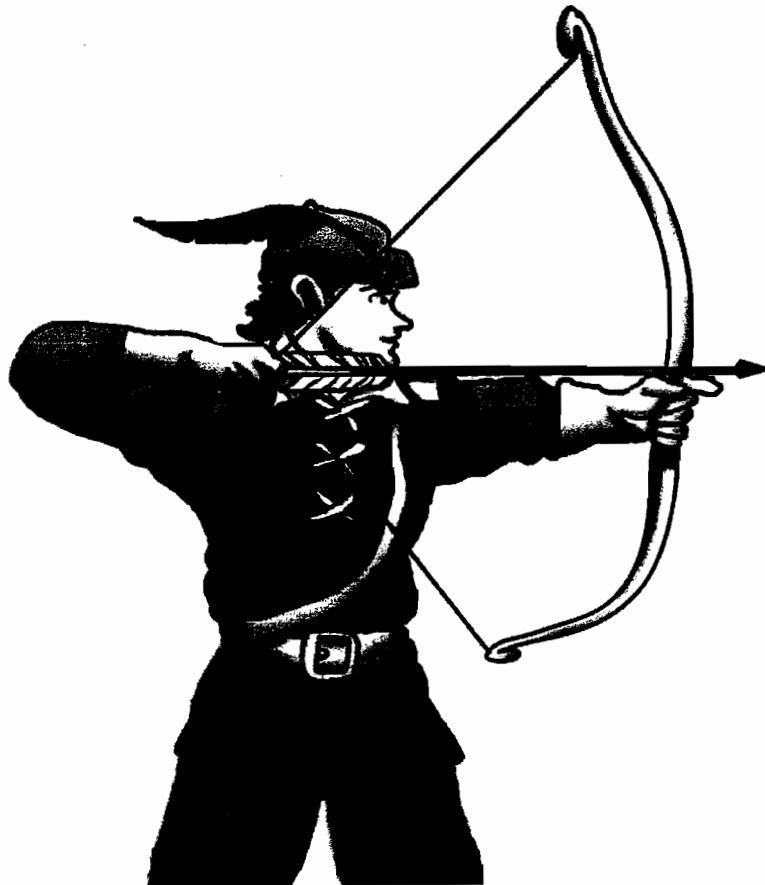
Richard the Lionheart

Robin Hood

Many people know the heroic story of (1) _____ ,
the man who robbed the rich to help the poor. He is believed to have been the son of
Sir Loxely, (2) _____. The noble Sir Loxely
supported the King of England, (3) _____ , but
King Richard was out of the country fighting. While the king was away, his hateful brother,
(4) _____ , was trying to take control of
the country. One of Prince John's supporters, the Sheriff of Nottingham, had taken
Robin's property, (5) _____ away and so Robin was forced
to hide. He had to live in a huge wood, (6) _____ , near
his property in Nottinghamshire. Other people who had been badly treated by the evil Sheriff
joined Robin in the forest. This group of people, (7) _____ ,
would attack the Sheriff's men and steal their money. Then, they shared the money they stole,
with the poor people in the area. Two of the most famous members of this group,
(8) _____ , were Robin's best friends.

According to the popular version of the story, Robin fell in love with Maid Marion, (9) _____, and married her. They stayed in the forest until the king, (10) _____, returned from the wars. Robin was pardoned by King Richard but eventually was killed by his cousin at Kirklees Priory.


Although the belief (11) _____ is very strong, there isn't enough historical evidence to prove that he really lived. But the fact (12) _____ is not important. What is important is the story of someone fighting against injustice and cruelty.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **quantifying determiner** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 _____ the sisters have brown eyes and dark hair.
(1) Every
(2) Either
(3) Both
(4) Each ()
- 2 When the lesson ended, the _____ class stood up to go home.
(1) whole
(2) all
(3) every
(4) each ()
- 3 At the end of the term, _____ student has a report to take home to his or her parents.
(1) both
(2) whole
(3) all
(4) each ()
- 4 There is a leap year _____ four years. There are 366 days in a leap year.
(1) all (2) either
(3) both (4) every ()
- 5 _____ my family live in Singapore.
(1) Each (2) All
(3) Every (4) Whole ()
- 6 I always try to save _____ my pocket money for special things.
(1) half of (2) much
(3) some (4) a bit ()

- 7 This school holiday, we'll go to the beach or to my uncle's house in the countryside. _____ would be nice.
(1) Neither
(2) Either
(3) Neither nor
(4) Either nor ()
- 8 _____ of the children in my class have been to Australia, but I have.
(1) None
(2) Half
(3) All
(4) Any ()
- 9 I speak Chinese, Malay and _____ Tamil.
(1) little (2) a little
(3) few (4) a few ()
- 10 _____ my friends have music players, but I don't!
(1) All (2) Every
(3) Each (4) Some ()
- 11 The teacher asked us a question, but _____ of us knew the answer.
(1) none (2) all
(3) no (4) a little ()
- 12 My father plays tennis _____ Saturday morning.
(1) all (2) some
(3) most (4) every ()
- 13 _____ my parents have a car.
(1) All (2) Every
(3) Both (4) Either ()
- 14 We go to the dentist for a check-up _____ six months.
(1) both (2) all
(3) every (4) some ()
- 15 Anna wouldn't share her storybooks with _____ of us.
(1) few (2) any
(3) little (4) every ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **quantifying determiner** from the box. You may use some determiners more than once.

all both each many most none number one

Scrabble®

Scrabble® is probably the most popular word game in the world. The first version was in English, but now you can buy it in (1) _____ different languages. You can play it with up to six players, but I like playing it with just (2) _____ other person because we (3) _____ get more turns when there are only two of us.

First of all, (4) _____ player takes one tile (a piece of plastic with a letter of the alphabet on it) from a bag. The player with a letter nearest the letter 'A' starts the game. Then, (5) _____ the players take seven tiles each and put them on a rack so that (6) _____ of the other players can see them. The first player then tries to make a word using his or her letters. (7) _____ letter is worth a (8) _____ of points. For example, the letter 'E' is worth one point. It's really good if you can use (9) _____ seven of your letters to form a word at once because you get lots of bonus points! (10) _____ player takes turns to make a word with their letters. The winner is the person with the (11) _____ points when (12) _____ the tiles have been used.

Try Scrabble® in English – it will really improve your spelling.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **quantifying determiner** from the box. You may use some determiners more than once.

all any both each every other half most neither

The class competition

At the end of term, our English teacher holds a class competition. He divides the class in (1) _____ so there are two teams. (2) _____ member of the team has to answer at least one question. If he or she doesn't know the answer, then the (3) _____ team can try to answer it. If they answer it correctly, they get an extra point. If (4) _____ team can answer it, we go on to the next question. It's funny because (5) _____ time it's my turn, the question seems difficult, but I can answer (6) _____ the other questions! The questions can be on (7) _____ subject we have studied that term. (8) _____ tenth question is an 'open' question. That means (9) _____ the teams must try to answer it. The quickest person gets the point. (10) _____ teams have twenty-five questions each. At the end of the game, the teacher adds up the score and the team with the (11) _____ points wins. The nicest thing is that everybody gets a prize, (12) _____ winners and losers. It's a lovely way to end the term.

Exercise A

Circle the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Both Patrick and Tom (play / plays) football for the school team.
- 2 All my friends (are / is) coming to my birthday party.
- 3 Each classroom (have / has) a computer and TV.
- 4 Not every Chinese person (speak / speaks) the same dialect.
- 5 Half of the children (was / were) late, because the school bus broke down.
- 6 The whole house (was / were) searched for the missing earrings.
- 7 Not one of my friends (have / has) seen the latest David Dangerous film.
- 8 Next weekend, a few of us (are / is) going windsurfing.
- 9 A number of people in our apartment block (have / has) dogs as pets.
- 10 The whole of yesterday (were / was) hot and humid.
- 11 All the members of the teams (get / gets) a medal for participating in the competition.
- 12 At school, each morning (start / starts) with a general assembly.
- 13 Both tea and coffee (contain / contains) caffeine, so we shouldn't drink too much of either of them.
- 14 Not one of the films on TV last night (were / was) worth watching.
- 15 At school, half of the first lesson on Monday morning (are / is) spent on revising our lessons from the week before.

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** form of the verb from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

be

go

help

have

spend

play

Holiday at the seaside

Our family (1) _____ the school holidays at the seaside with my aunt, uncle and cousins. Since there are so many of us, we share the housework. Each of us (2) _____ our own job. Both my sister and I (3) _____ to prepare the breakfast table and clear away after the meal. A few minutes is all it takes, so I think we've got a good job. All my cousins (4) _____ boys, and their job is to tidy their bedrooms and the sitting room. Sometimes, either my dad or my mum (5) _____ the boys. Usually after breakfast, the whole family (6) _____ down to the beach. Most of us (7) _____ straight into the sea. Neither my mother nor my aunt (8) _____ keen on swimming. They usually set up the family 'patch'. They put up the sun umbrellas and lay out the towels. Both my father and my uncle (9) _____ strong swimmers. I am a good swimmer too, but my dad always makes me stay in my depth, just to be safe. After a swim, we all (10) _____ beach volleyball. It's great fun. At lunchtime, we either have a picnic on the beach or go back to the house if it's too hot. Every day (11) _____ the same, but it's never boring and we all (12) _____ a lovely time.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** form of the verb from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

agree

be

buy

have

not have

say

use

The class survey

We had to do a class survey for a project. I decided to do one on technology. I wrote a questionnaire and then asked my classmates the questions. These are the results. All the people in my class (1) _____ mobile phones. More than half of these (2) _____ cameras and Internet access. Everybody (3) _____ computers at home, and nearly everybody (4) _____ them to download music and to send emails. Not one person (5) _____ things on the Internet. Their parents don't let them! Nearly all the students (6) _____ an MP3 player and nearly all of those (7) _____ expensive. Most of my classmates (8) _____ TVs in their bedrooms. In fact, only two people (9) _____ one. Both of them (10) _____ it is because they don't like TV very much. They think that only a few programmes (11) _____ worth watching. But all my classmates (12) _____ that modern technology is wonderful!

**Subject, Object and Possessive Pronouns;
Possessive Adjectives****Exercise A**

Choose the correct **pronoun** or **possessive adjective** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Sally and Anna enjoy tennis. _____ play every weekend.
(1) Them
(2) Their
(3) They
(4) Theirs ()
- 2 Have _____ got a dictionary?
(1) yours (2) you're
(3) your (4) you ()
- 3 Please pass _____ the pencil sharpener.
(1) mine (2) I
(3) my (4) me ()
- 4 The other school's basketball team beat _____ by just one point.
(1) ours (2) our
(3) we (4) our's ()
- 5 I've lost my sunglasses. Have you seen _____ ?
(1) they (2) their
(3) them (4) theirs ()
- 6 Will you give Tom a message when you see _____ ?
(1) he (2) he's
(3) him (4) his ()
- 7 Where is _____ homework?
(1) yours (2) you're
(3) your (4) you ()

- 8 _____ father is moving to a new office next week.
(1) My
(2) Mine
(3) Me
(4) Mine's ()
- 9 This must be Mr Li's office. Yes, I'm sure it's _____ .
(1) him
(2) his
(3) he's
(4) he ()
- 10 I'll put the DVD away. Where is _____ case?
(1) it's
(2) its
(3) it
(4) its' ()
- 11 Whose is this bicycle?
It's _____ .
(1) my (2) me
(3) I (4) mine ()
- 12 My cousins are staying with _____ grandparents this week.
(1) his (2) her
(3) their (4) theirs ()
- 13 Our next-door neighbour's garden is bigger than _____ .
(1) our (2) us
(3) ours (4) we ()
- 14 I've given the dog its dinner. Now, I'll give the cats _____ .
(1) their (2) theirs
(3) their's (4) they's ()
- 15 Did Paul make this model plane on _____ own?
(1) his (2) her
(3) him (4) hers ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **pronoun** or **possessive adjective** from the box. You may use some words more than once.

he her him his I it my she them

Robinson Crusoe (1)

Robinson Crusoe is a great adventure story written by Daniel Defoe. (1) _____ is about an Englishman, Robinson Crusoe, living in York in England, in the seventeenth century.

(2) _____ parents want (3) _____ to study law, but (4) _____ wants to go to sea.

(5) _____ mother asks him to stay at home but he doesn't listen to (6) _____, and

(7) _____ is very unhappy when he leaves home to travel with a friend.

After a bad storm at sea, which nearly kills both of (8) _____, his friend decides to stay on land. So, Robinson Crusoe goes off alone. At first, (9) _____ is very successful and makes a lot of money. He gives the money to a friend and says, "Look after (10) _____ money well. I'll be back for it soon."

After a number of other adventures, (11) _____ sets sail for West Africa but is shipwrecked on the way and ends up on an island. He was the only person to survive! He tells himself, "Now, (12) _____ will have to learn how to live alone on this island!"



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **pronoun** or **possessive adjective** from the box. You may use some words more than once.

he

him

his

it

its

them

they

Robinson Crusoe (2)

Alone on the island, Robinson Crusoe has to find food, fresh water and shelter. In fact, (1) _____ manages very well and even keeps a goat and a parrot as pets. He begins to like (2) _____ life on the island and even sees himself as (3) _____ king! He makes a boat and sails around the island to explore (4) _____, but again he nearly dies as (5) _____ boat is swept out to sea by a strong current. Luckily, he gets back to the island where he spends the next few years of (6) _____ life.

One day, Robinson Crusoe sees a human footprint on the beach. (7) _____ hides and watches. Then, he sees thirty people from another island coming towards (8) _____. He can see that (9) _____ have two prisoners with (10) _____. One of the prisoners is killed, but the other one escapes and runs further into the island where he meets Robinson Crusoe. Together, (11) _____ fight the invaders who finally leave the island. Robinson Crusoe calls the stranger 'Friday', as this was the day he rescued (12) _____. The two men become good friends and have many adventures together.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **pronoun** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My grandfather lives by _____ in the flat above ours.
(1) themselves
(2) each other
(3) himself
(4) herself ()
- 2 Yesterday, I hurt _____ when I fell off my bike.
(1) herself
(2) itself
(3) one another
(4) myself ()
- 3 The twins taught _____ how to skateboard by watching the other boys.
(1) himself (2) themselves
(3) ourselves (4) ourself ()
- 4 Children, please help _____ to more food. There is plenty!
(1) yourself (2) ourself
(3) yourselves (4) ourselves ()
- 5 Anna noticed a bruise on her forehead when she looked at _____ in the mirror.
(1) herself (2) himself
(3) myself (4) each other ()
- 6 My computer switches _____ off after twenty minutes if no one is using it.
(1) himself (2) herself
(3) one another (4) itself ()

- 7 My parents wrote to _____ every week before they got married.
(1) themselves
(2) each other
(3) ourselves
(4) yourself ()
- 8 Tom and Jeffrey looked at _____ with surprise. They didn't know that the other had been invited to the party.
(1) themselves (2) each other
(3) himself (4) ourselves ()
- 9 The new children stood shyly in the classroom not saying a word to _____ .
(1) one other (2) each another
(3) one another (4) themselves ()
- 10 Now that _____ is here, we can start. Please try and not be late tomorrow, class!
(1) anybody (2) nobody
(3) somebody (4) everybody ()
- 11 What else do we need to buy? I'm sure I've forgotten _____ .
(1) nothing (2) everything
(3) something (4) anything ()
- 12 Would _____ like another cup of tea?
(1) nobody (2) anybody
(3) yourselves (4) yourself ()
- 13 Please take _____ out of your lockers at the end of term.
(1) everything (2) nothing
(3) something (4) anything ()
- 14 I kept phoning but _____ answered.
(1) somebody (2) everybody
(3) anybody (4) nobody ()
- 15 It's _____ business what I put in my diary. It's private!
(1) everybody's (2) somebody's
(3) nobody's (4) anybody's ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **reflexive**, **reciprocal** or **indefinite pronoun** from the box. You may use some pronouns more than once.

anything

each other

everyone

everything

nothing

herself

someone

themselves

The big day

Today was the big day, Suha told (1) _____ as she stood looking at (2) _____ carefully in the mirror. Her elder sister was getting married and she, Suha, was a bridesmaid. Her sister had been kind and let the bridesmaids choose their dresses (3) _____. Suha had chosen a lovely blue dress and matching shoes.

Her sister and fiancé, Mahmoud, had met (4) _____ at a friend's wedding two years ago. They fell in love with (5) _____ immediately. It was very romantic! Her parents and Mahmoud's parents had known (6) _____ for many years, and so (7) _____ was very happy. Suha quickly finished brushing her hair and went downstairs. The whole family were very busy but fortunately, (8) _____ had remembered to make breakfast! Suha looked at her mother. "Can I do (9) _____ to help?" she asked. "(10) _____, Suha, thank you. (11) _____ is ready," replied her mother.

Then, Suha's elder sister came slowly into the room and the whole family turned to look at her. She was very beautiful. Suha's parents looked at (12) _____. Suha could tell that they were happy and sad at the same time! "Time to go," said her father. "Time for the big day to start!"

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **reflexive, reciprocal** or **indefinite pronoun** from the box. You may use some pronouns more than once.

anything	each other	everybody	herself	himself
nothing	themselves	something	yourself	

Make a difference!

Do you ever wonder what to do with (1) _____ in your free time? Do you sometimes have (2) _____ to do? Yes, you can ring a friend and chat with (3) _____. You can keep yourself amused by watching TV, or playing games on the computer. But there are lots of other more interesting things you could do. Some people like to try to improve (4) _____ by learning how to draw, or play a musical instrument. Some people join organisations that help in the local community. For example, you can help by visiting an elderly neighbour who lives by (5) _____ or (6) _____. Or you can join the Scouts or a similar organisation where the members do lots of things to help (7) _____ as well as other people in the community.

(8) _____ has something to offer! It doesn't have to be (9) _____ big and nobody has to know about it! Go on, think of (10) _____ you can do, and make a difference! Do (11) _____ to help someone today and feel the change in (12) _____.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **adjective** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Our new neighbours are very _____ .
(1) friends
(2) friendship
(3) friendliness
(4) friendly ()
- 2 Steven's sister is very _____ . She can play the piano and the violin.
(1) musical (2) musician
(3) musically (4) music ()
- 3 When I failed the test, my dad was _____ !
(1) fury (2) furious
(3) furiously (4) furiousness ()
- 4 My parents bought a small car because it is more _____ than a big one.
(1) economy (2) economise
(3) economical (4) economics ()
- 5 Sometimes, people collect mushrooms in the woods. They have to be careful because some mushrooms can be _____ .
(1) poison (2) poisoned
(3) poisoning (4) poisonous ()
- 6 The film we watched last night was _____ !
(1) excellence (2) excelling
(3) excellent (4) excelled ()
- 7 Artists and writers have to be very _____ .
(1) creating (2) created
(3) creative (4) creatively ()

- 8 Regular _____ exercise is good for you.
(1) physically
(2) physical
(3) physics
(4) physic ()
- 9 There are different _____ systems in different countries. Our country is a democracy.
(1) political
(2) politics
(3) politician
(4) politically ()
- 10 Nouns such as 'table' and 'orange' are _____ nouns.
(1) countible
(2) counting
(3) counted
(4) countable ()
- 11 It is more _____ on the eastern coast of Taiwan.
(1) mountain
(2) mountainous
(3) mountaineer
(4) mountains ()
- 12 Although my grandmother is eighty, she has a very _____ life.
(1) active (2) acting
(3) actively (4) action ()
- 13 The teachers at my school are very _____ .
(1) patients (2) patience
(3) patient (4) patiently ()
- 14 The singer walked out onto the stage in front of 2000 _____ fans.
(1) cheered (2) cheering
(3) cheerfully (4) cheeringly ()
- 15 My parents were very _____ about me joining the Scouts.
(1) enthusiasm (2) enthused
(3) enthusiastic (4) enthuse ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adjective** form of the word in brackets.

Star signs (1)

Do you ever read your horoscope? I do. Even though I don't really believe in it, I can't stop having a look. I was born on 26 February, so I'm a Piscean. They say this means I am very (1) _____ (friend / friendly) and quite (2) _____ (inventive / invented). What are you like? Read and find out!

Aries 21 March – 20 April

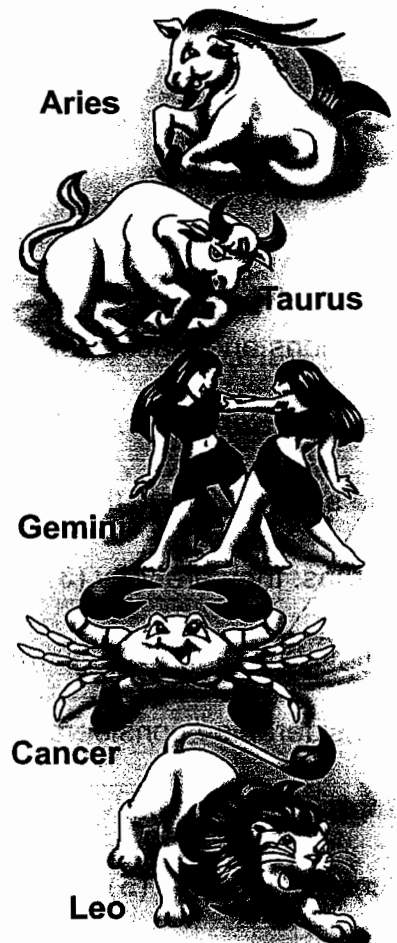
Aries are (3) _____ (enthusing / enthusiastic) about things. They especially like doing things with other people because they are very (4) _____ (sociable / socialising).

Taurus 21 April – 21 May

People who are born under the sign of Taurus, the bull, are both (5) _____ (reliable / reliant) and (6) _____ (loyalty / loyal). So they are considered very good friends to have!

Gemini 22 May – 22 June

Have you got friends who have two mobile phones? If so, they are probably Geminis, because Geminis are very (7) _____ (talking / talkative). But they are also very (8) _____ (rational / rationed), that is, they can think about problems and solve them.



Cancer 23 June – 23 July

Cancerians are quite (9) _____ (emotional / emotion), the sort who cry at sad films! They are also very (10) _____ (caring / carefully) by nature.

Leo 24 July – 23 August

Many Leos are painters, writers or music composers, because they are very (11) _____ (artistic / artistical) and (12) _____ (creating / creative).

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adjective** form of the word in brackets.

Star signs (2)

Virgo 24 August – 23 September

Virgos are very (1) _____ (helpful / helpless). They always want to do things for others. Also, they are (2) _____ (flexing / flexible) – they can adapt to different situations and places very easily. This makes them good people to travel with!

Libra 24 September – 23 October

The sign of Libra is the weighing scales. This shows the most important characteristic of Librans: they are very (3) _____ (balancing / balanced). They don't judge things, but think about them carefully. It also means that they are (4) _____ (considerable / considerate) people.

Scorpio 24 October – 22 November

Scorpios are very (5) _____ (attractive / attracting) people because they are (6) _____ (live / lively) and full of energy.

Sagittarius 23 November – 22 December

If you were born under the sign of Sagittarius, the archer, then you are probably an

(7) _____ (idealistic / ideally)

person. Sagittarians always want the best for the world. This makes you a very

(8) _____ (generous / generously)

person too. In fact, you are the perfect friend!

Capricorn 23 December – 19 January

Capricorns are rather (9) _____

(practised / practical) people. They are very

good at fixing problems. They are also

(10) _____ (seriously / serious)

people who make good businessmen and businesswomen.

Aquarius 20 January – 19 February

If you were born under the sign of Aquarius, the

water carrier, then you are probably a very

(11) _____ (hoping / hopeful)

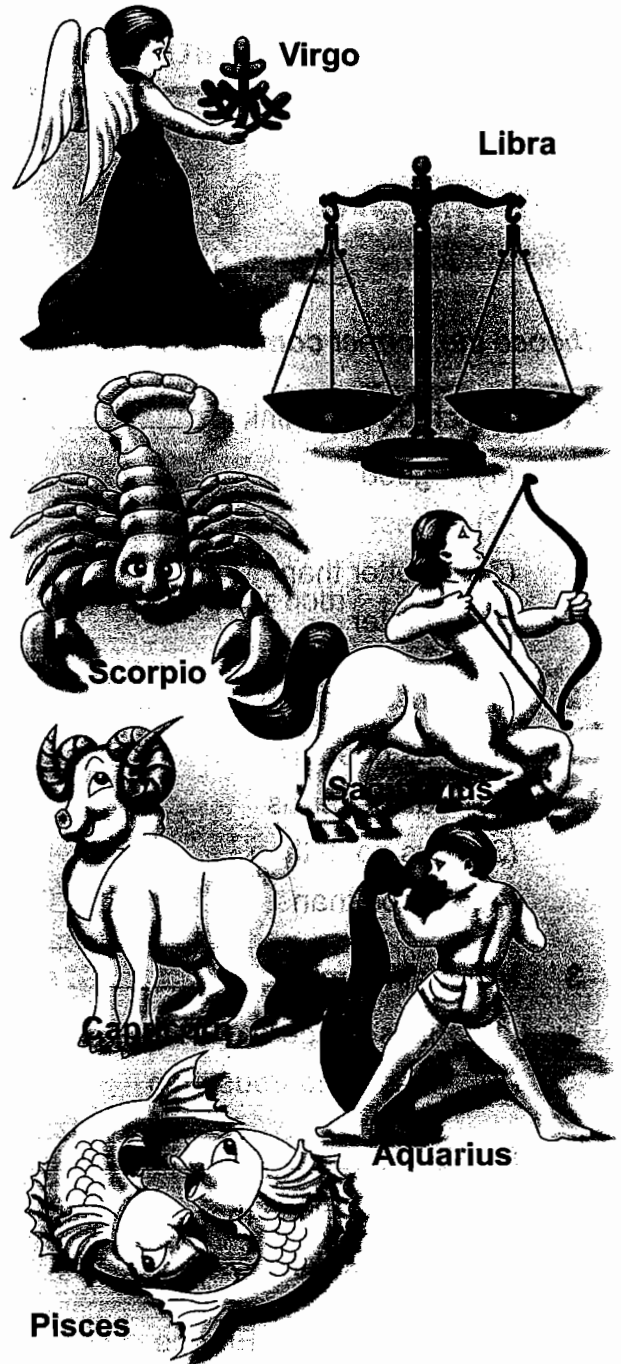
person. You believe that problems can be solved and that things will be better in the future.

Pisces 20 February – 20 March

Pisceans like making friends and enjoy thinking about ideas. They can also be very

(12) _____ (sensible / sensitive) to other people's feelings.


Do you think the description of your star sign fits you?



Exercise A

Choose the correct **comparative** form and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Which do you think is _____ ? Reading or playing computer games?
 (1) good
 (2) best
 (3) better than
 (4) better ()
- 2 My aunt's cooking is _____ my mother's.
 (1) as good as
 (2) as better as
 (3) as good than
 (4) good than ()
- 3 Mountain climbing is _____ snow-boarding.
 (1) less dangerous as (2) least dangerous than
 (3) less dangerous than (4) as dangerous ()
- 4 She is _____ her brother.
 (1) hardworking than (2) more hardworking than
 (3) hardworking as (4) as hardworking ()
- 5 Asia is _____ Europe.
 (1) as bigger as (2) more bigger than
 (3) much bigger than (4) much big than ()
- 6 Singapore is _____ than Paris.
 (1) a lot modern (2) a lot moderner
 (3) as modern (4) a lot more modern ()
- 7 I get _____ pocket money _____ my sister.
 (1) as much / than (2) as much /as
 (3) much / than (4) much / as ()

- 8 The Pyramids of Giza are one of _____ monuments in the world.
(1) most famous
(2) more famous
(3) famous
(4) the most famous ()
- 9 Bill Gates is not only one of _____ men in the world, but he is also one of _____ .
(1) the richest / the most generous
(2) richest / most generous
(3) the richer / the more generous
(4) rich / generous ()
- 10 Which is _____ time for you to study? Evenings, mornings or both?
(1) good
(2) best
(3) the best
(4) better ()
- 11 The Chinese civilisation is one of _____ in the world.
(1) the older (2) the most old
(3) oldest (4) the oldest ()
- 12 What is _____ film you have ever seen?
(1) the bad (2) the worst
(3) the worse (4) worst ()
- 13 India is _____ I have travelled.
(1) further (2) furthest
(3) the far (4) the furthest ()
- 14 My sister has _____ voice in the choir. She sings like a bird!
(1) more beautiful (2) beautiful
(3) the most beautiful (4) most beautiful ()
- 15 Whose is _____ job? A doctor's, a politician's or a firefighter's?
(1) the best-paid (2) the well-paid
(3) best-paid (4) better paid ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **comparative** or **superlative** form from the box. You may use some comparatives or superlatives more than once.

hardest

smaller

easiest

further

a little longer

largest

longest

more

oldest

China

China is the third (1) _____ country in the world, (2) _____ than only Russia and Canada, but it has the (3) _____ population, over one billion people. Its language, Chinese, is spoken by (4) _____ people than any other language, including English! Some people say that Chinese is the (5) _____ language to learn in the whole world. This might be because it has (6) _____ than 40,000 characters!

China has a very long history. In fact, it probably is one of the (7) _____ civilisations. Its history goes back (8) _____ than European history, and some important inventions and discoveries came from China, such as, paper, writing and gunpowder!

The country has many interesting natural and man-made features. Most people live along the two great rivers, the Yangtze River and the Huang He, or Yellow River. The Yangtze is (9) _____ than the Huang He. Everyone who goes to China wants to visit the Great Wall. It is the (10) _____ fortification that has ever been built. It stretches for (11) _____ than 2,000 km.

Although Chinese is not the (12) _____ language to learn, don't worry! Many people in China speak a little English, and everyone is very kind and helpful to visitors.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **comparative** or **superlative** form from the box. Use each of them only once.

as long as

wettest

largest

fastest-growing

most

longer

most famous

most beautiful

richest

more

biggest

most mountainous

India

India is an equally great country. It has the second (1) _____ population in the world, after China. In fact, the cities of Kolkata (Calcutta) and Mumbai (Bombay) are among the (2) _____ in the world. India also has (3) _____ languages than almost any other country in the world, but the (4) _____ spoken ones are Hindi and English.

India, too, has a very long history, probably (5) _____ China's, if not (6) _____ ! It also has one of the (7) _____ histories which has given the world some wonderful things to see. One of the (8) _____ things is the Taj Mahal, a fabulous monument. India's natural features are also interesting: from the (9) _____ part of the Himalayas in the north to the plains of southern India. The Shillong Plateau in eastern India is one of the (10) _____ places in the world, so don't forget to take an umbrella!

Probably the (11) _____ Indian of all time is Mahatma Gandhi, who led India's struggle for independence from the British. They gained independence in 1947 and since then, India has become one of the (12) _____ economies in the world!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **adjectival phrase** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Journeys by sea used to be _____ .
(1) hard or dangerous
(2) easy and dangerous
(3) hard and dangerous
(4) hard and safe ()
- 2 Yesterday was _____ , so I slept really well last night.
(1) long but tiring
(2) long or tiring
(3) short and tiring
(4) long and tiring ()
- 3 My grandmother is always _____ .
(1) well-dressed (2) good-dressed
(3) well-dress (4) best-dressed ()
- 4 The _____ test was very difficult.
(1) end-term (2) end-of-term
(3) term-ending (4) term end ()
- 5 The book we had to read over the weekend was _____ .
(1) long and exciting (2) long or exciting
(3) long but exciting (4) long but boring ()
- 6 The man _____ was collecting money for the disabled.
(1) with a limp (2) limped
(3) as a limp (4) limps ()
- 7 On Saturday mornings, I love going to the _____ market.
(1) busy but noisy (2) quiet and noisy
(3) busy and noisy (4) full or noisy ()

- 8 I'd like a jar of _____ jam, please.
(1) home-make
(2) home-making
(3) made-home
(4) home-made ()
- 9 It was a perfect day for skiing in the mountains – _____ .
(1) cold or sunny
(2) hot or sunny
(3) hot but sunny
(4) cold but sunny ()
- 10 The postman, _____ , arrived this morning with a package for Dad.
I wonder what's in it!
(1) in his smart uniform
(2) smart-uniformed
(3) smart uniform
(4) with his smart uniform ()
- 11 Your school report says you are _____ . I'm very angry with you.
(1) talkative and disobedient
(2) quiet and disobedient
(3) talkative but disobedient
(4) quiet and obedient ()
- 12 We cleaned the house specially for New Year. It was really _____ .
(1) spick or span (2) spick but span
(3) spick and span (4) span but spick ()
- 13 While we were walking in the park, I saw a _____ butterfly.
(1) coloured brightly (2) brightly coloured
(3) bright colours (4) brightly colour ()
- 14 When I broke my leg, all the nurses _____ were really kind.
(1) for the hospital (2) with the hospital
(3) by the hospital (4) at the hospital ()
- 15 I fell off my bike and landed on my back! The next day, it was all _____ .
(1) black or blue (2) blue and black
(3) black and blue (4) blue but black ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adjectival phrase** from the box. Use each phrase only once.

big and beautiful

of Holland

all-powerful

little-known

well-known

by sea

long-awaited

deep blue

snow-capped

rich and fertile

trading and commercial

long and dangerous

Abel Tasman

Abel Tasman is a (1) _____ Dutch explorer because of his discovery of Tasmania. He was born at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He became a sailor and worked for a (2) _____ company, the Dutch East India Company. He was based for some time in Java, which was then a colony (3) _____, but is now part of Indonesia. In 1642, the (4) _____ governor, Anthony Van Diemen, sent Tasman on a voyage (5) _____ to find a route across the (6) _____ Pacific Ocean to South



America. Tasman left Java and sailed west into the (7) _____ waters beyond the Indian Ocean where few explorers had sailed. Then, he turned south-east and came upon a (8) _____ land. He named this place 'Van Diemen's Land' after the governor. Now, it is known as Tasmania. He continued on

his (9) _____ voyage going towards the east. He found some more land with (10) _____ mountains. He called this place 'Staten Land', but we now call it New Zealand. Tasman decided to return home to Java, but on his way he got lost and went past Tonga and Fiji. He eventually arrived at his (11) _____ destination, but he never realised that he had sailed around the (12) _____ continent of Australia!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adjectival phrase** from the box. Use each phrase only once.

keen-eyed

appropriate and practical

considerate and constructive

each and every

of all ages

all over the world

highly adventurous

with the title

cultural and traditional

open-air

of small numbers

surprised but pleased

Robert Baden-Powell

Robert Baden-Powell was born in Paddington, London, in the year 1857. He was a (1) _____ young man, and when he was only nineteen, he joined the British Army. He was sent to fight in the on-going Boer War in South Africa. He was given the job of training some local African soldiers to scout, that is, to look for the enemy. He taught them to be (2) _____ and to notice (3) _____ detail in the countryside. He also

put them into groups (4) _____ so that they were more efficient. He wrote a book (5) _____ *Aids to Scouting*, about the method of his training. When he returned to Britain, he was (6) _____ to find his book being taught in schools. He rewrote the book to make it more (7) _____ for schoolboys. Then, in 1908, he founded the Boy Scout Movement and in 1910, his sister, Agnes, founded the Girl Guide Movement. These movements were very popular with boys and girls (8) _____ up to around twenty years old. His focus on (9) _____ activities done outdoors, as well as his concern that children of all ages should learn to be (10) _____ members of society, was seen as very important in the first part of the twentieth century, and still is! Scouting is a part of young people's lives in many countries (11) _____. Local cultural influences are a strongly integrated part of scouting. By adopting and modifying local (12) _____ ideas, the Scouting Movement has become a relevant part of young people's lives.



Exercise A

Choose the correct form of the **verb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Tom, you _____ to get a haircut!
 (1) are needing
 (2) is needing
 (3) need
 (4) needs ()
- 2 Who _____ that beautiful, old car?
 (1) is owning
 (2) own
 (3) are owning
 (4) owns ()
- 3 _____ Anne _____ a sister?
 (1) Do / have
 (2) Does / have
 (3) Does / has
 (4) Do / has ()
- 4 _____ we all here now?
 (1) Are (2) Is
 (3) Am (4) Be ()
- 5 I _____ you to climb that tree!
 (1) dares (2) am dare
 (3) dare (4) is daring ()
- 6 On Saturdays, my mum usually _____ a cake and my dad _____ the gardening.
 (1) does / makes (2) do / make
 (3) makes / does (4) make / do ()

- 7 I _____ it's going to rain tomorrow.
 (1) am not thinking
 (2) don't think
 (3) isn't thinking
 (4) doesn't think ()
- 8 Sally and Claire _____ their elderly neighbour by doing his shopping.
 (1) helps
 (2) is helping
 (3) help
 (4) helping ()
- 9 What _____ your brothers _____ ? They are very quiet!
 (1) are / doing (2) do / do
 (3) is / doing (4) does / do ()
- 10 My uncle is in hospital. He _____ his appendix removed.
 (1) have (2) is having
 (3) has (4) does have ()
- 11 Oh, no! It _____ again!
 (1) is raining (2) does rain
 (3) does raining (4) is rain ()
- 12 You look sad! What _____ you _____ about?
 (1) do / think (2) do / thinking
 (3) are / think (4) are / thinking ()
- 13 _____ Anna _____ to the party or not?
 (1) Does / come (2) Is / come
 (3) Is / coming (4) Does / coming ()
- 14 Children, please _____ quiet! You _____ very naughty today!
 (1) being / are being (2) be / are being
 (3) be / are (4) being / are ()
- 15 Can I speak to Jem, please?
 Sorry, he _____ Dad in the garden at the moment.
 (1) helps (2) does help
 (3) help (4) is helping ()

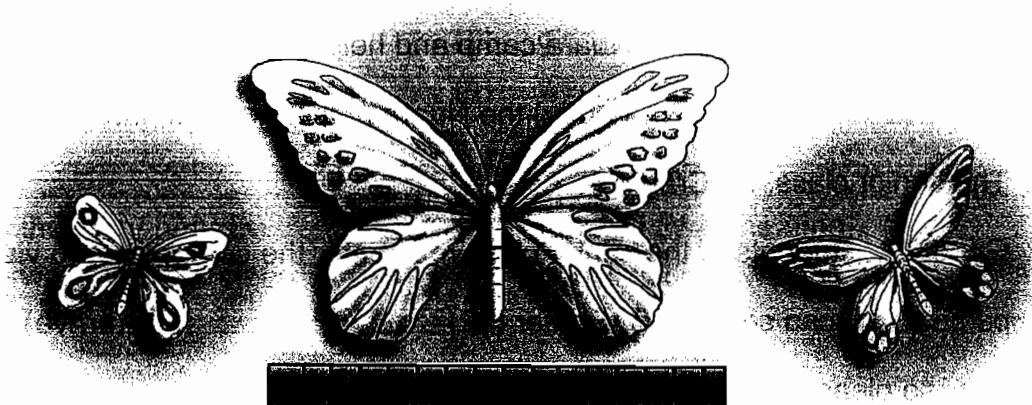
Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** form of the verb from the box. You have to use one verb twice.

be	become	start	break	change	eat
fly	grow	hatch	have	live	

Butterflies

Butterflies (1) _____ a type of insect which can fly. They (2) _____ almost everywhere in the world. They have many shapes and sizes. One of the smallest butterflies from South Africa (3) _____ wings that are only 1.4 cm long. One of the largest butterflies (4) _____ the Queen Alexandra. Its wings are about 28 cm across! A butterfly begins its life as a caterpillar that (5) _____ from an egg. The caterpillar (6) _____ the leaves around it. Once the caterpillar is full size, it (7) _____ a hard skin around itself and (8) _____ a chrysalis. Inside the hard skin, the chrysalis (9) _____ into an adult butterfly. Then, it (10) _____ out of the skin and (11) _____ away. When it finds a partner, the life-cycle (12) _____ all over again.



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** or **present continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

A visitor

Principal : Good morning, everybody!
(Mr Craig)

Class : Good morning, Mr Craig!

Principal : Today, we (1) _____ (have) a special visitor in school.
Dr Baxter (2) _____ (come) here to tell us about his life as an
archaeologist. What (3) _____ (be) an archaeologist?
(4) _____ anyone _____ (know)?

Student : Sir, an archaeologist is a person who (5) _____ (study) ancient
objects and buildings.

Principal : Exactly! Dr Baxter (6) _____ currently _____
(study) the pottery and jewellery of the ancient Nuara people. You'll be pleased
to know he (7) _____ (bring) some of the objects for you to see.
At the moment, he (8) _____ (work) with a team from our own
university in the city. They (9) _____ (use) all the latest scientific
and technological devices to find out more about these interesting people. The
university (10) _____ (offer) two of the students from this school
the opportunity to visit the Nuara camp and help with the work. Which class
(11) _____ (study) the Nuara at the moment, Mrs Ross?

Mrs Ross : The senior class, Mr Craig.

Principal : Good! So, students of the senior class may enter the competition to visit the
camp. Oh, I can see that Dr Baxter (12) _____ (arrive)
now, so please sit quietly until I return.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **simple past** or **past continuous** form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 I _____ a lovely time in the park at the weekend.
 (1) have (2) did have
 (3) was having (4) had ()
- 2 Yesterday I _____ ill so I _____ to school.
 (1) was feeling / wasn't going (2) felt / wasn't going
 (3) was feeling / didn't go (4) feel / didn't go ()
- 3 _____ you _____ your homework today?
 (1) Do / do (2) Did / do
 (3) Do / did (4) Did / did ()
- 4 Where _____ you _____ my dictionary?
 (1) did / put (2) were / putting
 (3) do / put (4) were / put ()
- 5 I _____ all the answers in the test.
 (1) was knowing (2) knew
 (3) did know (4) knowed ()
- 6 This time last week, we _____ to Kuala Lumpur.
 (1) flew (2) did fly
 (3) was flying (4) were flying ()
- 7 Shh! I _____ I _____ something!
 (1) thought / heard (2) thought / was hearing
 (3) was thinking / heard (4) was thinking / was hearing ()

- 8 My aunt in New York _____ me a T-shirt, but it _____ the wrong size!
(1) sent / was being
(2) was being / was sending
(3) sent / was
(4) was sending / was ()
- 9 I remember my great-grandfather very well. He _____ always _____ .
(1) was / smiling
(2) did / smile
(3) did / smiling
(4) was / smile ()
- 10 I _____ tennis when it _____ to rain.
(1) was playing / was starting
(2) played / was starting
(3) was playing / started
(4) playing / started ()
- 11 I _____ Philip _____ in the team.
(1) wasn't thinking / was playing (2) not thought / was playing
(3) not thought / played (4) didn't think / was playing ()
- 12 I _____ busy when Tom _____ a game of squash.
(1) was / suggested (2) was being / was suggesting
(3) was being / suggested (4) was / was suggesting ()
- 13 The smoke alarm _____ off while my parents _____ .
(1) was going / was eating (2) was going / ate
(3) went / were eating (4) went / ate ()
- 14 That man _____ and _____ on his mobile phone at the same time!
(1) drove / was speaking (2) was driving / spoke
(3) drove / speaking (4) was driving / speaking ()
- 15 The explorer Tasman _____ to get to South America when he _____ in New Zealand.
(1) tried / landed (2) was trying / was landing
(3) was trying / landed (4) tried / was landing ()

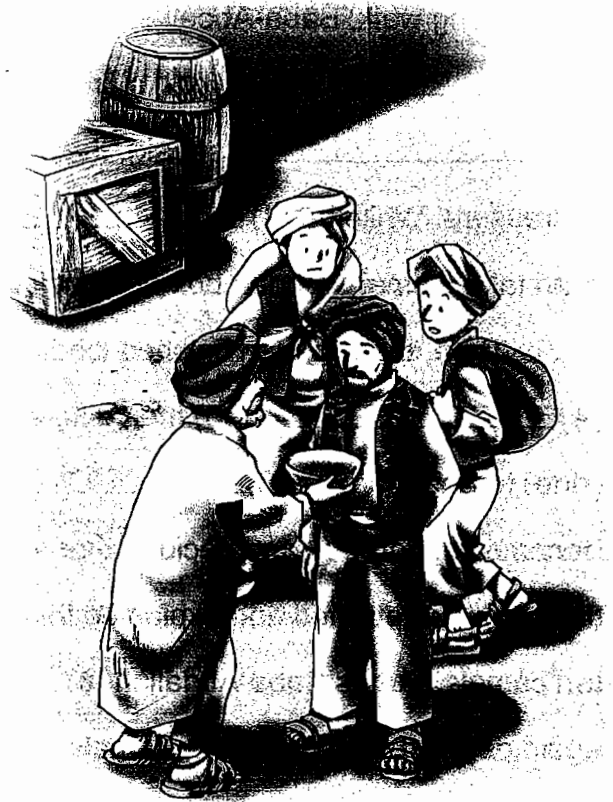
Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple past** or **past continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

Haroun-al-Raschid and the Blind Beggar (1)

Haroun-al-Raschid was the Caliph of Baghdad.

He (1) _____ (be) a good ruler and cared for his people. So one day, he (2) _____ (decide) to look around the city to see if everything was peaceful. As he (3) _____ (walk) through the city, he (4) _____ (pass) an old, blind beggar. The beggar (5) _____ (ask) passers-by for money. The kind Caliph (6) _____ (give) the man a coin, but then the old man asked the Caliph to hit him.



Haroun-al-Raschid was so surprised that he (7) _____ (order) the beggar to come to his court to explain. The next day, the beggar arrived at the Caliph's court and told him the story.

His name was Baba-Abdallah and not so long ago, he had been a rich merchant.

One day, he (8) _____ (come) back from Balsora when he met a holy man. They (9) _____ (become) friends and had a meal together. As they (10) _____ (eat), the holy man (11) _____ (tell) the merchant about some treasure that was hidden nearby. The holy man said they could share the treasure if Baba-Abdallah (12) _____ (help) him carry it.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple past** or **past continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

Haroun-al-Raschid and the Blind Beggar (2)

After a long walk, Baba-Abdallah and the holy man came to some mountains. The holy man

(1) _____ (light) a fire and started saying some strange words. As he
(2) _____ (speak), the mountain opened and Baba-Abdallah saw a palace full
of treasure. While he (3) _____ (load) the camels, Baba-Abdallah saw the holy
man take a small wooden box and put it inside his shirt.

Then, the two men finished loading all the camels. Each of them took forty camels and
(4) _____ (go) their different ways. But as Baba-Abdallah (5) _____
(ride) to Baghdad, he (6) _____ (think) about the holy man's forty camels. He
became very greedy and decided that a holy man (7) _____ (not need) so much
treasure. He returned and explained this to the holy man, who agreed and gave Baba-Abdallah
ten camels. But as Baba-Abdallah (8) _____ (walk) back to his camels, he
again decided that even thirty camels were too many for a holy man. So, he asked for another
ten. He repeated this until he had all the eighty camels and the holy man had none. But his
greed (9) _____ (not be) finished. He remembered the small wooden box and
demanded the box from the holy man. The holy man (10) _____ (give) it to him
but warned him, "If you rub the oil in this box on your left eye, you will see hidden treasure. But
if you rub it on your right eye, you will go blind!"

Baba-Abdallah thought that the holy man (11) _____ (try) to hide more
treasure from him. So, he (12) _____ (rub) the oil on both eyes and went blind,
just as the holy man had said. He lost all his camels and treasure, and became a beggar. He
told the Caliph that he asked people to hit him to remind him of his enormous greed.

The kind Caliph felt Baba-Abdallah had suffered enough. So, he gave Baba-Abdallah a
home and enough money to live comfortably for the rest of his life.

The Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous Tenses

Exercise A

Choose the correct **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 I _____ tennis all morning and my wrist hurts!
 (1) have played
 (2) played
 (3) have been playing
 (4) play ()
- 2 I _____ my email to my penfriend yet.
 (1) didn't finish (2) haven't finish
 (3) didn't finished (4) haven't finished ()
- 3 Jimmy and his family _____ in Europe for three weeks.
 (1) have been travelling (2) have travelling
 (3) been travelling (4) have travelled ()
- 4 Why is your hair all wet?
 Oh, I _____ .
 (1) have swum (2) swum
 (3) swam (4) have been swimming ()
- 5 How long _____ Paul _____ now?
 About two years.
 (1) has / been bowling (2) have / been bowling
 (3) does / bowl (4) is / bowling ()
- 6 How many championships _____ he _____ ?
 Three so far.
 (1) did / win (2) have / won
 (3) has / win (4) has / won ()

- 7 I _____ the piano for two hours and I am very tired.
(1) did practise
(2) have been practising
(3) have practised
(4) practised ()
- 8 You are filthy! What _____ you _____ ?
(1) have / done
(2) did / do
(3) have / been doing
(4) have / doing ()
- 9 Steven Spielberg is a film director. He _____ a lot of famous films.
(1) is making (2) made
(3) has been making (4) has made ()
- 10 Why _____ Lucy _____ all morning?
(1) has / been crying (2) has / cried
(3) have / cried (4) is / crying ()
- 11 Lucy is unhappy because her puppy _____ missing .
(1) has gone (2) have gone
(3) has been (4) have been ()
- 12 I _____ for you for ages and I am very angry!
(1) waited (2) have been waiting
(3) has been waiting (4) am waiting ()
- 13 You're late. Where _____ you _____ ?
(1) have / been (2) have / been being
(3) did / be (4) are / being ()
- 14 Mum _____ all morning and she is covered in flour!
(1) has baked (2) baked
(3) has been baking (4) is baking ()
- 15 The baking is finished. Mum _____ cakes and cookies.
(1) have made (2) makes
(3) has made (4) is making ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

The time machine

Professor Brainbox (1) _____ (work) on a time machine for many years now. He (2) _____ (try) to prove that time travel is possible, but so far (3) _____ (not be) successful. For some time now, he, along with his wife, (4) _____ , (experiment) with different types of energy for the machine, such as, gas, petrol and electricity. But until now, nothing (5) _____ (work). Recently, the professor (6) _____ (consider) the possibility of using solar power and he (7) _____ (set) up a laboratory in the middle of the Sahara Desert! But sadly, he and his wife still (8) _____ (not solve) the problem.

Many people (9) _____ (dream) about time travel and some people, like H.G. Wells, (10) _____ (write) books about it. Yes, we (11) _____ (go) back and forth to the Moon for over forty years, and we (12) _____ (manage) to explore Mars and outer space. But I think time travel has just been a dream. What do you think?

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** form of the verb in brackets. Use the contraction 've for 'have'. The first one has been done for you.

A poem

I (1) 've been working (work) all day,

And most of the night.

I (2) _____ (do) it my way

And I (3) _____ (get) it all right!

★ ★ ★ ★

I (4) _____ (travel) many days,

And lots of the nights.

I (5) _____ (go) to Mumbai

And I (6) _____ (see) great sights.

★ ★ ★ ★

I (7) _____ (paint) all day,

And most of the night.

I (8) _____ (paint) a sunray

And I (9) _____ (colour) it white!

★ ★ ★ ★

I (10) _____ (play) all day,

And most of the night.

I (11) _____ (play) tennis with Ray

And I (12) _____ (fly) a big kite.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **past perfect** form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 There were no shops in the village. They _____ all _____ down.
(1) did / close
(2) were / closing
(3) have / closed
(4) had / closed ()
- 2 She _____ the table before her guests arrived.
(1) has laid (2) have laid
(3) had laid (4) was laid ()
- 3 Mark didn't have a pen because he _____ it.
(1) has lost (2) had lost
(3) lost (4) was losing ()
- 4 My parents _____ each other several times before they actually met.
(1) were seeing (2) have seen
(3) had seen (4) had saw ()
- 5 When we arrived at the theatre, the play _____ .
(1) had started (2) have started
(3) starting (4) has started ()
- 6 We _____ our dinner before my aunt arrived.
(1) have finished (2) had finish
(3) had finished (4) were finishing ()
- 7 Laura's knee was bleeding. She _____ off her bike.
(1) had fell (2) had fallen
(3) has fallen (4) have fell ()

- 8 My brother was hungry because he _____ all day.
(1) didn't eat
(2) hadn't eaten
(3) wasn't eating
(4) hasn't ate ()
- 9 As we were leaving the house, Dad remembered he _____ the windows.
(1) hadn't closed
(2) wasn't closing
(3) hasn't closed
(4) didn't close ()
- 10 They failed the test because they _____ very hard.
(1) haven't worked
(2) weren't working
(3) hasn't worked
(4) hadn't worked ()
- 11 It _____ possible to see my cousin before we went home.
(1) hadn't been (2) hasn't been
(3) wasn't being (4) hadn't was ()
- 12 Mrs Park was worried because her husband _____ .
(1) hasn't phoned (2) wasn't phoning
(3) hadn't phoned (4) didn't phoned ()
- 13 Why _____ the car _____ down?
(1) had / break (2) has / break
(3) had / broke (4) had / broken ()
- 14 Mr Chen's car was stolen last night! _____ he _____ to lock it properly?
(1) Has / remembered (2) Had / remembered
(3) Was / remembering (4) Did / remembered ()
- 15 You were out when I called yesterday. Where _____ you _____ ?
(1) were / going (2) have / gone
(3) had / gone (4) had / went ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **past perfect** form of the verb from the box. Use each verb only once. The first one has been done for you.

blow	not bring	decide	do	get	help
lay	make	plan	put	rain	think

Party preparations

Mary and Sally were having a party at their house. Their friends were arriving at 6 o'clock.

Originally, they (1) **had thought** _____ about having the party in the garden, but it (2) _____ the day before. So, they (3) _____ to have it inside instead. They (4) _____ everything ready. Mary (5) _____ all the soft drinks into the fridge to get cold. Then, she (6) _____ up thirty balloons! Sally (7) _____ lots of sandwiches and other food, and she (8) _____ the table so that it looked pretty. Their parents (9) _____ them move the furniture to make space in the sitting room, because the girls (10) _____ lots of party games. Suddenly, it was 5.45 pm. (11) _____ they _____ everything? Oh, no, they (12) _____

Sally's music centre downstairs! The two girls rushed upstairs and got the music centre down just as the door bell rang and their friends arrived!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **past perfect** form of the verb from the box. Use each verb only once.

apply

buy

check

come

feel

get

hear

learn

plan

practise

think

want

The imperfect crime

One-Eyed Eric and his gang thought they (1) _____ up with a plan for the perfect crime. They (2) _____ to rob the Central Bank for many years, but it was too strongly guarded. Then, Eric (3) _____ that the bank was planning to change the security company they used. So, he and his gang (4) _____ for jobs with the new security company and they (5) _____ them! Over the next two months, they were trained and (6) _____ everything there was to know about the safe, the security cameras and all the other 'tricks'. They (7) _____ the robbery to go like clockwork. They (8) _____ what to do and what to say for the robbery, and they (9) _____ a fast car for their getaway. They (10) _____ even _____ that the car was full of petrol! They were sure that they (11) _____ of everything for the perfect crime.

The night before the robbery, the whole gang (12) _____ a bit nervous, but today was the big day! They jumped into the car and drove off towards the bank. That night, they would be millionaires! They were so busy thinking about the money that they didn't notice the traffic lights turning to red, and they smashed into the car in front of them – a police car! The policeman got out and went towards the car. He immediately recognised Eric and his gang, and the security uniforms they were wearing. On went the sirens, and off to prison went One-Eyed Eric and his gang!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **past perfect continuous** form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Fred and Ron _____ what to buy Mary for her birthday.
(1) has been wondering (2) had been wondered
(3) had been wondering (4) had being wondering ()
- 2 Valery _____ her pocket money for weeks to buy a new game.
(1) had being saving (2) had been saved
(3) have been saving (4) had been saving ()
- 3 We were very tired because we _____ all day.
(1) have been walking (2) had been walked
(3) had been walking (4) had being walking ()
- 4 The soup _____ for ages and smelt delicious.
(1) had been cooking (2) was been cooking
(3) had being cooked (4) has been cooking ()
- 5 We were very thirsty because we _____ the garden all morning.
(1) have been digging (2) had being digging
(3) had been dug (4) had been digging ()
- 6 The scientists _____ about the problem for a long time before they found the solution.
(1) have been thinking (2) had been thinking
(3) had being thinking (4) have being thinking ()
- 7 I _____ English for very long before we moved to London.
(1) haven't learning (2) haven't been learning
(3) hadn't been learning (4) hadn't being learning ()

- 8 Sorry, I was so late last night. _____ you _____ about me?
(1) Had / been worrying
(2) Were / being worried
(3) Did / be worried
(4) Had / being worrying ()
- 9 John _____ regularly, and that was why he didn't win the piano competition.
(1) hadn't been practised
(2) hadn't been practising
(3) hadn't being practising
(4) hadn't being practised ()
- 10 Why was your dad wearing overalls?
Oh, he _____ the car.
(1) had fixed (2) have been fixing
(3) had been fixing (4) had being fixing ()
- 11 I _____ about having a mountain bike for ages, and then my grandparents bought me one!
(1) had been dreaming (2) had being dreaming
(3) had been dreamed (4) have been dreamed ()
- 12 We _____ only _____ for about five minutes when the other side scored a goal!
(1) have / been playing (2) had / been playing
(3) did / play (4) had / being playing ()
- 13 My parents _____ a surprise party for me but my little sister told me about it!
(1) had been planned (2) had being planning
(3) have been planning (4) had been planning ()
- 14 How long _____ Mrs Sanders _____ here before she retired?
(1) has / been teaching (2) had / been teaching
(3) had / been taught (4) had / being teaching ()
- 15 The Principal _____ for ages about how to celebrate School Day when suddenly, he had a great idea!
(1) has been thinking (2) had thought
(3) had been thinking (4) had being thought ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **past perfect continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

Penicillin

Alexander Fleming was a doctor. He (1) _____
(look) for ways to help people suffering from infections for many years. Fleming
(2) _____ (experiment) with different bacteria,
the living things that cause some diseases. We do not really know how long he
(3) _____ (work) on this problem. But one day,
in 1928, he noticed a mould growing on one of his dishes of bacteria. He also noticed that
the bacteria which (4) _____ (grow) in the dish were
dying. Fleming realised that the mould (5) _____ (release)
something that had killed the bacteria. He called the mould *Penicillium notatum*. Although he
(6) _____ (look) for a cure for infections, he didn't realise
how important his discovery really was.

In 1941, Howard Florey, an Australian who (7) _____
also _____ (work) on infections, and Ernst Chain who
(8) _____ (teach) students at Oxford University for
several years, looked at Fleming's discovery again. Together, they found a way to make
the drug we know today as Penicillin. In the year 1945, Florey, Chain and Fleming, who
(9) _____ (work) on other things, were awarded
the Nobel Prize.

Since its discovery, penicillin has probably saved millions of lives around the globe.
People who (10) _____ (suffer) from infections, and who
(11) _____ (die) because there had been no cure,
could now be saved.

If Fleming (12) _____ (not work) in his laboratory on
that day in 1928, the world would be a different place!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **past perfect continuous** form of the verb from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

dig
roll

do
think

help
pick

not do
wonder

fight
work

Career choice

My elder brother, Sam, is about to finish school and go to university. He has to decide what to study and what career to choose. For many years now, he (1) _____ about becoming a doctor, but he wasn't very good at Science. For a while after that, he (2) _____ if teaching would be a good job, but I told him he wasn't patient enough!

One afternoon, he came home looking as if he (3) _____ in mud! I asked him what he (4) _____ all morning. He said he (5) _____ anything special and anyway, it was a secret. Then, Mum came in and saw him. She asked Sam if he (6) _____ a big hole in the garden! He just smiled. Then, Dad arrived home. He looked at Sam in surprise and wanted to know if he (7) _____ with some boys in the yard. Dad insisted that he tell all of us what he (8) _____. So, Sam told us that he (9) _____ Uncle Al on his farm, and that he (10) _____ in the fields. He (11) _____ fruit in Uncle Al's orchard too. Also, he (12) _____ his uncle in the barn. Then, he declared that he knew what he wanted to study at university.

"What?" we all cried at once.

"I'm going to study agriculture," said Sam with a big smile. "I'm going to be a farmer like Uncle Al!"

Exercise A

Choose the correct form of the **verb** to talk about the future, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Mum, you look tired. You rest and I _____ the washing-up.
(1) am doing (2) do
(3) will do (4) will to do ()
- 2 I think she _____ the test tomorrow.
(1) to pass (2) pass
(3) is passing (4) will pass ()
- 3 Jack _____ home in time for dinner tonight.
(1) isn't (2) isn't being
(3) won't be (4) not will be ()
- 4 What _____ life _____ like on Earth in 2050?
(1) does / be (2) will / be
(3) is / being (4) will / to be ()
- 5 Next year, Mrs Gill _____ in a school in New Zealand.
(1) is going to teach (2) is to teaching
(3) teaches (4) is teaching ()
- 6 Waiter: What would you like, sir?
I _____ the lamb curry and rice, please.
(1) have (2) will to have
(3) am going to have (4) having ()
- 7 Paul _____ me in the garden tomorrow.
(1) is going to help (2) helps
(3) is help (4) goes to help ()

- 8 What _____ you _____ with all your birthday money?
(1) do / doing
(2) are / going to do
(3) do / do
(4) do / doing ()
- 9 The show _____ promptly at 7.30 pm.
(1) start
(2) to start
(3) starting
(4) starts ()
- 10 The new museum _____ until next week.
(1) not open
(2) not to open
(3) doesn't open
(4) don't open ()
- 11 We _____ with our grandparents next week.
(1) are staying (2) will staying
(3) stays (4) stay ()
- 12 Linda, what _____ you _____ after school? Would you like to come home, and have tea with me?
(1) do / do (2) will / doing
(3) does / do (4) are / doing ()
- 13 This weekend, I _____ tennis for the school in a tournament.
(1) will to play (2) am playing
(3) plays (4) playing ()
- 14 _____ the test tomorrow _____ at 9.00 am or 9.30 am?
(1) Does / start (2) Is / start
(3) Does / starts (4) Does / starting ()
- 15 What time _____ the train _____ ?
(1) do / leave (2) will / going to leave
(3) does / leave (4) will / leaving ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with **will / be going to + the verb in brackets**, or the **present continuous form of the verb in brackets**. The first one has been done for you.

End of term

Principal : As you all know, class, Mrs Gill (1) is leaving (leave) us
(*Mr Craig*) at the end of this week. She (2) _____ (work) in New Zealand for one year. I know we (3) _____ (miss) her, but we all hope she (4) _____ (be) very happy in her new job. She has promised that she (5) _____ (keep) in touch while she is away. Perhaps, Mrs Gill, you could tell us what you are (6) _____ (do) in New Zealand.

Mrs Gill : Certainly, Mr Craig. Well, I am (7) _____ (take) charge of a small school near Wellington. I am sure it will be a challenging task but I think I (8) _____ (manage) just fine. It is a new school which opens only in September this year. It is a special school, that (9) _____ (accept) both gifted children and those children who have learning problems. It is hoped that the brighter children (10) _____ (be) able to help the others with their school work. And it is hoped that the children with academic problems will also be able to help the other children in different ways. I will only be away for one year, and so hope that I (11) _____ (see) many of you again next year. I promise I (12) _____ (stay) in touch and until then, good luck and work hard!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **simple present** or **present continuous** form of the verb from the box, or **will + the verb** from the box. You have to use one verb twice. The first one has been done for you.

be	do	finish	get	visit	see
help	have	pick	play	start	

Making arrangements

Sam : Hi, Mike. It's Sam. What are you doing this weekend?

Mike : Well, on Saturday morning, we (1) are all visiting my aunt. She's had an operation and is in hospital. After that, in the afternoon, I (2) _____ tennis with Dad, and I (3) _____ Mum in the evening.

Sam : What (4) _____ you _____ on Sunday afternoon?

Mike : My sister and I (5) _____ my dad wash his car. But in the evening, I want to go and see the new Space Invaders film. (6) _____ you free then?

Sam : Yes, I think so. What time (7) _____ the film _____ ?

Mike : One show starts at 5.00 pm and (8) _____ at 7.00 pm. Then, the next show starts at 7.15 pm.

Sam : 7.15 pm is too late for me. My family (9) _____ a special dinner. But 5.00 pm is fine. How (10) _____ we _____ home after the film?

Mike : Oh, my dad (11) _____ us up, I'm sure.

Sam : Great! I (12) _____ you outside the cinema at 4.45 pm then.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **passive** form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Sand _____ to make glass.
(1) used
(2) is use
(3) is used
(4) use ()
- 2 Many accidents in homes _____ by slippery floors!
(1) are caused
(2) is caused
(3) is cause
(4) are cause ()
- 3 You can't come to the party. You _____ .
(1) isn't invited
(2) aren't invited
(3) not invited
(4) aren't invite ()
- 4 These flats _____ for elderly people.
(1) are design (2) is designed
(3) are designed (4) designed ()
- 5 Talking _____ in the library.
(1) are forbidden (2) forbid
(3) forbidden (4) is forbidden ()
- 6 Madame and Monsieur Curie _____ the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.
(1) are given (2) gave
(3) were given (4) was given ()

- 7 Lots of people _____ against flu nowadays.
 (1) vaccinated
 (2) were being vaccinated
 (3) are being vaccinated
 (4) being vaccinated ()
- 8 Grandma's kitchen _____ when we stayed there last weekend.
 (1) is being repainted
 (2) was being repainted
 (3) being repainted
 (4) were being repainted ()
- 9 The school _____ for a week while the roof _____ .
 (1) was being closed / repaired (2) was closed / was being repaired
 (3) closed / being repaired (4) was closed / being repaired ()
- 10 Two old gold coins _____ under the floorboards in the bedroom.
 (1) are found (2) did find
 (3) found (4) were found ()
- 11 A new sports centre _____ in my town.
 (1) are being built (2) being built
 (3) is build (4) is being built ()
- 12 The radio _____ by the Italian, Guglielmo Marconi.
 (1) was invented (2) invented
 (3) is invented (4) were invented ()
- 13 Nobody knows when the wheel _____ first _____ .
 (1) is / used (2) was / used
 (3) are / used (4) was / use ()
- 14 When _____ America _____ ?
 (1) was / discovered (2) did / discover
 (3) is / discover (4) were / discovered ()
- 15 Sally, _____ the cats _____ ?
 (1) have / been fed (2) have / fed
 (3) were / been fed (4) did / fed ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present passive** form of the verb from the box. Use each verb only once.

add	beat	cook	cut	dry	sell
know	make	recycle	squeeze	wash	use

Making paper

These days, a lot of paper we use

(1) _____ from old paper which (2) _____.

However, a lot of it still comes from trees.

When the trees (3) _____ down, they are cut again into small pieces. Water and chemicals

(4) _____, and the mixture (5) _____ in a big oven. This

cooked mixture (6) _____ by the name 'wood pulp'. After being cooked, the pulp (7) _____ with water and sometimes bleached to make it white.

Then, the pulp (8) _____ to make the bits of wood even smaller. This

beaten mixture is known as fibre. Then, the fibre (9) _____ to get rid of the water. The last stage is to pass the fibre through rollers to make it flat. After the paper

(10) _____, it is ready for use. This paper (11) _____ to

print books which (12) _____ in shops and provide knowledge to people all around the world.



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple past passive** form of the verb from the box. You have to use one verb twice.

carry clean do hang iron need
light put heat spend use

Housework



Keeping the house clean today is a lot easier than it used to be before electricity and modern appliances, like dishwashers and washing-machines, were available. Think about hot water. It just flows out of a tap! Well, it didn't use to. Two hundred years ago, a fire (1) _____ and big pots of water (2) _____ on the fire to be heated. Then, these pots of hot water

(3) _____ to where they (4) _____ – a bedroom or the kitchen. All the washing (5) _____ by hand and all the sheets, and clothes (6) _____ on a line to dry outside. There weren't any tumble dryers in those days! The clothes (7) _____ using heavy irons that (8) _____ by placing them on the fire. All the rooms in the house (9) _____ and scrubbed by hand. Feather dusters (10) _____ often _____ to wipe away the dust on furniture. Cooking (11) _____ on an open fire or on a heavy, black stove that needed cleaning regularly. Hours (12) _____ just cleaning and cooking in those days. Aren't we lucky today?

Exercise A

Choose the correct **connector** or **verb** form and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 If the weather is fine tomorrow, we _____ a picnic.
 (1) had
 (2) have
 (3) will have
 (4) has ()
- 2 Victor, you will get a stomach ache if you _____ that quickly!
 (1) are eating (2) eats
 (3) eat (4) will eat ()
- 3 Mum, if I _____ to be very quiet, can I stay up and watch the end of the film?
 (1) am promising (2) will promise
 (3) promises (4) promise ()
- 4 If you are nice to people, they _____ nice to you.
 (1) are being (2) be
 (3) will be (4) were ()
- 5 If you _____ with fire, you'll get burnt!
 (1) play (2) will play
 (3) played (4) are playing ()
- 6 What _____ you _____ if you fail your test?
 (1) are / doing (2) have / done
 (3) do / do (4) will / do ()
- 7 _____ you _____ the washing-up if I take the dog for a walk?
 (1) Will / do (2) Are / doing
 (3) Do / do (4) Shall / do ()

8 _____ you work harder, you won't do well.

- (1) If
- (2) Provided
- (3) Unless
- (4) In case

()

9 I'll take an umbrella _____ it rains.

- (1) unless
- (2) provided
- (3) if not
- (4) in case

()

10 We'll be on time _____ there's no traffic.

- (1) when
- (2) provided
- (3) in case
- (4) unless

()

11 Joe, you are going to be late _____ you leave now.

- (1) in case
- (2) if
- (3) provided
- (4) unless

()

12 When you heat water to 100 °C, it _____ .

- (1) boil
- (2) boiling
- (3) boils
- (4) is boiling

()

13 If a stranger offers you a lift in his car, _____ it.

- (1) don't accept
- (2) won't accept
- (3) not accepting
- (4) aren't accepting

()

14 She always _____ her friend if she gets home early from school.

- (1) is ringing
- (2) will ring
- (3) ring
- (4) rings

()

15 If you _____ late, you _____ the bus.

- (1) will be / miss
- (2) are / miss
- (3) are / will miss
- (4) will be / miss

()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** form of the verb in brackets, or **will / will not + the verb** in brackets.

An email from a penfriend

From : <DaisyD@yahoo.com>
Date : Fri, 10 January 2014 15:57:46 -0000
To : <susie.li@hotmail.com >
Subject : Hello!

Dear Susie,

Thanks for writing. I'm really excited that you might come to London and I cannot wait to see you! If you (1) _____ (visit) me, there (2) _____ (be) lots of things we can do together. If you (3) _____ (want), I (4) _____ (take) you to see the Tower of London. It's very old and a bit spooky! We (5) _____ (have) lots of picnics in Hyde Park unless it (6) _____ (rain), of course! I (7) _____ (take) you riding in the park too, if you (8) _____ (like) horse-riding.

What else do you like doing? If you (9) _____ (enjoy) watching films, there (10) _____ (be) lots of cinemas near my flat. We can see all the latest movies together! One important thing: remember to bring some warm clothes, in case it (11) _____ (turn) cold! Sometimes, spring is very cold in England.

That's all for now. Please say hello to Ted and Phil when you (12) _____ (see) them.

Love,

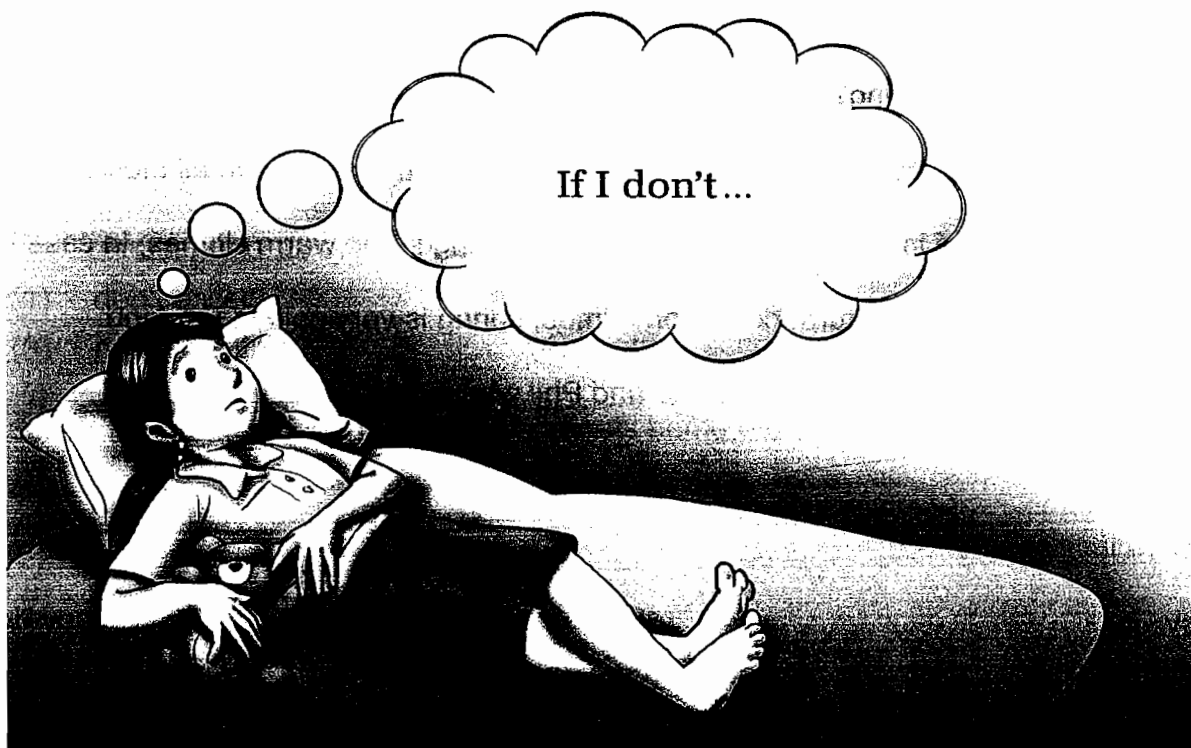
Daisy

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** form of the verb in brackets, or **will / will not + the verb in brackets**.

If I don't

Zoe was lying on her bed thinking. "If I (1) _____ (not revise) for the test, I (2) _____ (fail) it. If I (3) _____ (fail) the test, my parents (4) _____ (be) very angry. They (5) _____ (not let) me go to my friend's place for the weekend, if they (6) _____ (be) angry. And I (7) _____ (not see) my friends unless I (8) _____ (go) to visit them this weekend! If I (9) _____ (not see) my friends, I (10) _____ (be) very bored and unhappy. So, I (11) _____ (be) very bored and unhappy unless I (12) _____ (revise) for my test! I've got a great idea. I think I'LL REVISE FOR MY TEST!"



Exercise A

Choose the correct form of the verb to express the **second conditional**, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 If I _____ more money, I could buy that DVD.
(1) have (2) has
(3) had (4) did have ()
- 2 If I _____ the answer, I would tell you.
(1) know (2) knows
(3) am knowing (4) knew ()
- 3 I'd learn to ride a motorbike if I _____ sixteen.
(1) am (2) be
(3) were (4) is ()
- 4 Terry would get better marks if he _____ harder.
(1) worked (2) working
(3) works (4) work ()
- 5 You wouldn't be so tired if you _____ to bed earlier.
(1) been (2) go
(3) went (4) goes ()
- 6 If it wasn't so cold, we _____ a picnic.
(1) can have (2) could to have
(3) could have (4) have ()
- 7 If I were the President, I _____ the school holidays longer!
(1) make (2) can make
(3) would to make (4) would make ()
- 8 I _____ near those dogs if I were you! They look dangerous.
(1) not go (2) wouldn't go
(3) am not going (4) don't go ()

- 9 If everybody _____ the lights out when they left a room, we would save a lot of energy.
- (1) turns
 - (2) turned
 - (3) was turning
 - (4) turn
- ()
- 10 It would be good for everyone if the government _____ cars entering the city centre.
- (1) banned
 - (2) to ban
 - (3) did ban
 - (4) would ban
- ()
- 11 If I _____ Jane's email address, I'd send her a message.
- (1) would know
 - (2) know
 - (3) knew
 - (4) did know
- ()
- 12 He _____ so unfit if he took more exercise.
- (1) isn't being
 - (2) isn't
 - (3) won't be
 - (4) wouldn't be
- ()
- 13 What _____ you _____ this evening if you didn't have so much homework?
- (1) would / do
 - (2) do / do
 - (3) will / do
 - (4) are / doing
- ()
- 14 If you _____ some money in the street, what would you do with it?
- (1) would find
 - (2) had found
 - (3) found
 - (4) find
- ()
- 15 What _____ you _____ if you had \$100?
- (1) did / buy
 - (2) will / buy
 - (3) do / buy
 - (4) would / buy
- ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets to express the **second conditional**. The first one has been done for you.

Dreams (1)

Sally : Tell me Susie, what (1) would you do (do) if you

(2) _____ (have) a million dollars?

Susie : If I (3) _____ (be) very rich, I (4) _____ (build) a big

house. Because if I (5) _____ (have) a big house, all my family

(6) _____ (can) live there!

Tom : That's a good idea. But for me, if I (7) _____ (own) all that money,

I (8) _____ (give) half of it away to the poor.

Sally : What (9) _____ you

_____ (spend) the rest on, if you

only (10) _____ (have) half left?

Tom : If I (11) _____ (have) half a

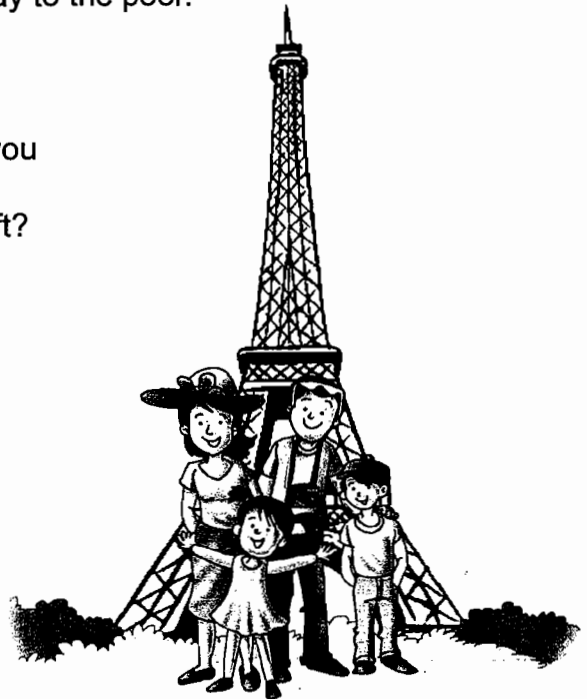
million dollars, I (12) _____

(take) my whole family on a wonderful

holiday!

Susie : Yes, me too! What a pity it is only

a dream!



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets to express the **second conditional**.

Dreams (2)

If I (1) _____ (be) a bird,

I (2) _____ (fly) in the sky.

I (3) _____ (sit) in a tree

And I (4) _____ (look) down on from high!

★ ★ ★ ★

If I (5) _____ (have) a horse,

I (6) _____ (ride) very fast.

I (7) _____ (race) with the wind

And I (8) _____ never _____

(come) last!

★ ★ ★ ★

If you (9) _____

(be) a bird,

What (10) _____ you

_____ (do)?

And if you (11) _____ (have) a horse,

(12) _____ you _____ (go) fast, too?



Exercise A

Choose the correct form of the verb to express the **third conditional**, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Jenny would have played in the match if she _____ ill.
(1) wasn't
(2) wouldn't be
(3) hadn't been
(4) wouldn't have been ()
- 2 The team _____ the match if Jenny had been playing.
(1) would have won (2) would win
(3) won (4) had won ()
- 3 Uncle Paul's car wouldn't have been stolen if he _____ it.
(1) would have locked (2) locked
(3) have locked (4) had locked ()
- 4 You wouldn't have had a stomach ache if you _____ more slowly!
(1) had eaten (2) ate
(3) have eaten (4) would have eaten ()
- 5 If you had needed help, you _____ me.
(1) had asked (2) asked
(3) should have asked (4) should asked ()
- 6 We _____ the start of the film if the car hadn't broken down.
(1) haven't missed (2) wouldn't miss
(3) didn't miss (4) wouldn't have missed ()
- 7 If Larry _____ what he had been told, he wouldn't be in trouble.
(1) had done (2) did
(3) has done (4) did do ()

- 8 We would have gone to the beach last weekend if the weather _____ better.
(1) has been
(2) had been
(3) would have been
(4) would be ()
- 9 I would have phoned you if I _____ your number.
(1) had
(2) would have
(3) had had
(4) would have had ()
- 10 Mike _____ his mother some flowers if he had had enough money.
(1) bought
(2) would have bought
(3) would bought
(4) had bought ()
- 11 There _____ an accident if you had been more careful!
(1) wouldn't be (2) hadn't been
(3) wasn't (4) wouldn't have been ()
- 12 Your bedroom would have looked better if you _____ it bright orange!
(1) didn't paint (2) wouldn't have painted
(3) hadn't painted (4) painted ()
- 13 I _____ you last week if I had known you were sick.
(1) would have visited (2) would visit
(3) visited (4) visit ()
- 14 The holiday would have been more fun if my cousins _____ .
(1) had come (2) have come
(3) came (4) would have come ()
- 15 What _____ you _____ if you had been there?
(1) did / do (2) would / have done
(3) have / done (4) would / do ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets to express the **third conditional**. Use contractions where possible. The first one has been done for you.

What if . . . ?

Penicillin was discovered because Dr Alexander Fleming happened to notice something unusual growing in one of his experiments. If he (1) hadn't noticed (not notice) that growth, penicillin (2) _____ (not discover). If penicillin (3) _____ (not discover), many people (4) _____ (die) from illnesses and wounds.

The game of rugby was invented when some boys playing football at Rugby School in England picked the ball up and ran with it! If the boys (5) _____ (not pick) the ball up, the game of rugby (6) _____ (not invent). Just imagine if rugby (7) _____ (not invent), I (8) _____ (not learn) to play it at school.

Zinedine Zidane, a famous French football player, was sent off in the 2006 Football World Cup Final. France lost the final to Italy. If Zidane (9) _____ (not send off), I think France (10) _____ (win) the match. If France (11) _____ (win), I (12) _____ (be) very happy because I'm a big fan of theirs!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets to express the **third conditional**. Use contractions where possible.

Lucky or unlucky?

One day last year, Ian Jones forgot to set his alarm clock, so the next day he got up late. If he

(1) _____ (not be) late getting up, he

(2) _____ (not have) to run to the station quickly.

If he (3) _____ (walk) to the station slowly, he

(4) _____ (see) the car coming. If he (5) _____ (see) the car coming, he (6) _____ (not step) onto the road.

If he (7) _____ (not step) onto the road, the car

(8) _____ (not hit) him. If the car (9) _____ (not hit) him, Ian (10) _____ (not go) to hospital. If he

(11) _____ (not go) to the hospital, he (12) _____ (not meet) Dr Sita. And, if he hadn't met Dr Sita, he wouldn't have fallen in love with her

and married her!



Exercise A

Choose the correct **modal** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 I _____ remember to phone Sam tonight.
(1) could
(2) might
(3) need
(4) must ()
- 2 You _____ to complete this work by Friday.
(1) must (2) should
(3) have (4) would ()
- 3 _____ I _____ to bring a packed lunch with me?
(1) Do / have to (2) Should / need
(3) Must / need (4) Do / need ()
- 4 I think you _____ to wear your best clothes to the party.
(1) ought (2) should
(3) must (4) could ()
- 5 Shh! We _____ make a noise. Grandma is taking a nap.
(1) mustn't to (2) might
(3) mustn't (4) don't have to ()
- 6 John's not at school today. He _____ be sick.
(1) must (2) has to
(3) must to (4) ought to ()
- 7 If Mrs Lane is not in her classroom, she _____ in the teachers' room.
(1) needs to be (2) ought to
(3) could to be (4) might be ()

- 8 That _____ Tom's sister. She's too old.
(1) mustn't to be
(2) can't be
(3) needn't be
(4) oughtn't to be ()
- 9 I fell off my bike and broke my wrist.
That _____ painful.
(1) could have been
(2) must have been
(3) might have been
(4) can't have been ()
- 10 Jane isn't answering her mobile phone.
She _____ busy.
(1) ought to be
(2) can't be
(3) might be
(4) might not be ()
- 11 This mark is very low! You _____ hard enough.
(1) can't have worked (2) could have worked
(3) can't to work (4) couldn't to work ()
- 12 Paul _____ while we were out.
(1) might ring (2) might have rung
(3) ought to ring (4) might have rang ()
- 13 Excuse me, _____ I borrow your dictionary, please?
(1) will (2) do
(3) may (4) need ()
- 14 _____ you mind if I opened the window?
(1) May (2) Can
(3) Could (4) Would ()
- 15 You _____ to try harder next time!
(1) dare (2) ought
(3) will (4) must ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **modal** in brackets.

Avoiding stress

Taking a test or an exam is always stressful and needs a lot of preparation. But here's some good advice that (1) _____

(may / need) help you. First, you

(2) _____ (must /

have) plan your revision. You

(3) _____ (oughtn't / shouldn't) leave it all for the night before. If you

(4) _____ (must / have) to learn something by heart, ask your parents or brother

or sister to listen to you. If you (5) _____ (need / must) to do a lot of reading,

you (6) _____ (should / ought) to make a special time for doing it, for example,

after tea. You (7) _____ (don't have / mustn't) try to read a whole book at once!

The night before the test, you (8) _____ (ought / should) go to bed early. You

(9) _____ (shouldn't / can't) stay up all night doing last minute revision! In the

morning, you (10) _____ (should / ought) have a good breakfast, because

this will give you energy for the day. Make sure you have got everything ready beforehand,

because you really (11) _____ (mustn't / don't have to) be late on an important

day. Arrive at school in good time, try to relax and all you (12) _____

(have / must) to do is take the test! Good luck!



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **modal** or **verb** form in brackets.

The impossible robbery

Mike Chad was looking puzzled. An apartment belonging to a very important man had been robbed at about 6 o'clock that morning, and some important, secret papers had been stolen. Mike had seen a lot of robberies, but this one was strange. How had the burglar got in? The door was locked, so he (1) _____ (needn't have / couldn't have) come in that way. He (2) _____ (should have / could have) entered through the windows. No, that's not possible either because the windows were shuttered. The only other way in was through the rubbish disposal chute, so he (3) _____ (must have / need have) got in that way. The owner of the apartment had a guard dog, yet it hadn't barked. (4) _____ (Could / Must) he (5) _____ (have drugged / has drugged) it? The other strange thing was that there had been three people sleeping in the apartment, but none of them had heard anything. So, the



thief (6) _____ (can't have / must have) been very quiet. Another thing: the thief hadn't stolen the money and jewellery in the apartment, only the secret papers. So, the thief must have (7) _____ (knew / known) what he was looking for! But how (8) _____ (could / should) he have known? It was absolutely top secret.

As Mike was thinking, his assistant Lucy Max came in. "Mike," she said, "I've been talking to the caretaker. He said he had been removing the rubbish at 6 o'clock, and he hadn't seen anyone. So, the thief (9) _____ (mustn't have / couldn't have) escaped that way."

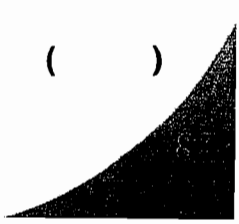
"Well," said Mike, "we know that he (10) _____ (mustn't have / can't have) got out through the windows or by the door. Now, we also know that he (11) _____ (can't have / shouldn't have) escaped by the rubbish chute. So, there is only one solution. He (12) _____ (can / must) still be in the apartment! Get ready, Lucy. Let's search this place carefully!"



Exercise A

Choose the correct **modal** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My grandfather _____ but he doesn't now.
(1) would swim
(2) use to swim
(3) used swim
(4) used to swim ()
- 2 This town _____ much smaller than it is now.
(1) used to be (2) would be
(3) use to be (4) would to be ()
- 3 People _____ more letters than they do now.
(1) were writing (2) use to write
(3) used to write (4) used write ()
- 4 I _____ stamps when I was younger.
(1) would collect (2) used to collect
(3) would to collect (4) use to collect ()
- 5 Do you think people _____ more polite than they are now?
(1) use to be (2) use being
(3) used to be (4) would be ()
- 6 We _____ a car when I was young.
(1) didn't used to own (2) don't used to own
(3) didn't use to own (4) don't use to own ()
- 7 Mum, _____ you and Dad _____ dancing?
(1) did / used to go (2) do / use to go
(3) do / used to go (4) did / use to go ()

- 8 What _____ people _____ before TV was invented?
(1) did / used to do
(2) would / do
(3) did / use to do
(4) do / do ()
- 9 When I was a child, we _____ always _____ to the seaside for our holidays.
(1) will / go
(2) will / to go
(3) would / go
(4) would / to go ()
- 10 I remember my grandmother _____ knitting for hours!
(1) use to sit
(2) will sit
(3) would to sit
(4) would sit ()
- 11 When your father was a boy, he _____ always _____ into trouble.
(1) was / getting (2) did / get
(3) used to / getting (4) would / getting ()
- 12 Mum says that when I was a baby, I _____ to myself for hours.
(1) use to laugh (2) would to laugh
(3) would laugh (4) was laughing ()
- 13 Mum also says that I _____ shoes. Apparently, I hated them!
(1) won't wear (2) didn't used to wear
(3) wouldn't wear (4) wouldn't to wear ()
- 14 Before TV was invented, people _____ the evenings talking to each other.
(1) would to spend (2) would spending
(3) were spending (4) would spend ()
- 15 In my grandfather's generation, people _____ rarely _____ each other by their first names.
(1) wouldn't / call (2) would / call
(3) wouldn't / calling (4) would / to call ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with **used to** or **didn't use to + the verb** from the box. Use each verb only once. The first one has been done for you.

do	give	go	have	employ	serve
invite	spend	ride	wake up	walk	work

Once a millionaire

Tom Smith was a millionaire, but he has lost all his money. Now, he is poor and has to find a job. But earlier, when he was rich, he (1) didn't use to work.

He (2) _____ late in the morning and have a hearty breakfast in bed. He (3) _____ lots of people to work for him in his house. So, he (4) _____ any housework. In the afternoons, he (5) _____ his big chestnut horse or go for a drive in his Rolls Royce. He never (6) _____ anywhere! He (7) _____ big parties and he (8) _____ lots of famous people to these parties. He (9) _____ very expensive food and champagne. When he didn't have a party, he (10) _____ to the theatre or to a show. He never (11) _____ an evening alone. He always had friends. He (12) _____ them expensive presents and take them on holidays.

But now he isn't a millionaire anymore, and poor Tom doesn't seem to have many friends too!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with **used to** or **would + the verb** from the box. Use **would** wherever it is possible. You have to use one verb twice.

ask	happen	be	get up	go	talk
work	meet	visit	walk	have	

Family life

My great-grandmother was telling me about her life as a young girl. Things were very different eighty years ago! She told me that people (1) _____ very early.

People (2) _____ a long way to get to work in those days, as there weren't any cars in her village then. Many people used to work on farms but some (3) _____ in factories in the nearby town. Factories weren't so safe then and accidents (4) _____ quite often.

In her village, there (5) _____ a big hall where people (6) _____ to discuss important things about the village. There also (7) _____ a village dance in the hall once a month. That's where she met my great-grandfather! After they met, he (8) _____ her every Saturday afternoon, and he (9) _____ tea with her family. After tea, they (10) _____ for a walk together. They (11) _____ to each other and enjoy each other's company.

My grandmother says that every week, he (12) _____ her to marry him! Finally, she agreed, and now they have been married for sixty years!

Exercise A

Choose the correct *phrase of indirect speech* and write its number in the brackets.

1 "I will arrive at 6 o'clock," said Richard.

Richard said

(1) I would arrive at 6 o'clock.

(2) he would arrive at 6 o'clock.

(3) I might arrive at 6 o'clock.

(4) he could arrive at 6 o'clock.

()

2 "John may have Anne's phone number," said Pat.

Pat said

(1) John can have Anne's phone number.

(2) John should have Anne's phone number.

(3) John might have Anne's phone number.

(4) John would have Anne's phone number.

()

3 "Sue can speak English very well," the teacher said.

The teacher said

(1) Sue might speak English very well.

(2) Sue should speak English very well.

(3) Sue would speak English very well.

(4) Sue could speak English very well.

()

4 "You should go to the doctor's!" exclaimed the school nurse.

The school nurse exclaimed that

(1) I should go to the doctor's.

(2) you should go to the doctors.

(3) I shall go to the doctor's.

(4) I could go to the doctor's.

()

5 "May I leave class early today, please?" the student asked.

The student asked

- (1) if he might leave class early that day.
- (2) if he may leave class early that day.
- (3) if he should leave class early that day.
- (4) if he would leave class early that day.

()

6 "Will you all sit down?" the teacher asked the children.

The teacher asked the children

- (1) if they might all sit down.
- (2) if you could all sit down.
- (3) if they would all sit down.
- (4) if they should all sit down.

()

7 "Should I give the letter to my parents?" she asked.

She asked

- (1) if I should give the letter to my parents.
- (2) if she might give the letter to my parents.
- (3) if she might give the letter to her parents.
- (4) if she should give the letter to her parents.

()

8 "I won't be at school tomorrow," said Tom.

Tom said

- (1) I won't be at school the next day.
- (2) he shouldn't be at school the next day.
- (3) he couldn't be at school the next day.
- (4) he wouldn't be at school the next day.

()

9 Anna's mother said, "Anna has broken her leg so she can't walk very well at the moment."

Anna's mother said that

- (1) Anna has broken her leg so she couldn't walk very well at that time.
- (2) Anna had broken her leg so she couldn't walk very well at the moment.
- (3) Anna had broken her leg so she couldn't walk very well at that time.
- (4) Anna broke her leg so she couldn't walk very well at the moment.

()



10 "Where shall I put my coat?" I asked.

I asked

- (1) where should I put my coat.
- (2) where I shall put my coat.
- (3) where I should put my coat.
- (4) where shall I put my coat.

()

11 "I can meet you at the park," said Paul.

Paul said

- (1) he could meet me at the park.
- (2) he would meet me at the park.
- (3) he should meet me at the park.
- (4) he might meet me at the park.

()

12 "I think it might rain tomorrow," my mother said.

My mother said

- (1) she thought it might rain the next day.
- (2) she thinks it may rain the next day.
- (3) she thought it could rain the next day.
- (4) she thought it shall rain the next day.

()

13 "Where can we have our picnic?" I asked.

I asked

- (1) where we could have our picnic.
- (2) where could we have our picnic.
- (3) where we can have our picnic.
- (4) where can we have our picnic.

()

14 "Be careful! You'll hurt yourself," my father shouted.

My father shouted

- (1) to be careful or I will hurt myself.
- (2) to be careful or I shall hurt myself.
- (3) to be careful or I might hurt myself.
- (4) to be careful or I would hurt myself.

()

15 "Can you help me?" she asked.

She asked

- (1) if I can help her.
- (2) if I could help her.
- (3) if you can help me.
- (4) if I could help me.

()

Exercise B

Read the conversation. Fill in the blanks in the reported conversation with the correct **modal** from the box. You may use some modals more than once.

could

couldn't

might

should

would

wouldn't

Organising a day out

Anna : Okay. So, what time **shall** we meet up?

Belinda : 8 o'clock?

Carol : 8? I **may** be a bit late. But **I'll** phone you.

Belinda : Fine. **Shall** we bring some food to share for lunch?

Anna : Yes, I **can** make some chicken-mayo sandwiches.

Carol : I'm a vegetarian so I **can't** eat meat. I am going to get some rice salad.

Belinda : Well, I **won't** bring food. **I'll** just bring something to drink.

Anna : Anything else?

Belinda : Yes, how **will** we get to the coast?

Carol : We **can** go by train or bus.

Anna : Let's go by train. It's quicker.

Belinda : Good idea! **Shall** I buy the tickets online?

Carol : Yes, thanks. And I **can** ask my parents for a lift to the station.

Anna : So, that's everything planned! I think we are going to have a wonderful day out.

Belinda told her mother how she and her friends had organised their day.

First, Anna asked what time we (1) _____ meet up. I suggested 8 o'clock, but

Carol told us she (2) _____ be a bit late but that she (3) _____

phone us. Then, I asked if we (4) _____ bring some food to share for lunch. Anna said she (5) _____ make some chicken-mayo sandwiches. But Carol reminded us that she was a vegetarian, so she (6) _____ eat meat. She said she was going to get some rice salad. Then, I said that I (7) _____ bring food and that I (8) _____ just bring something to drink. Then, I asked how we (9) _____ get to the coast. Carol said that we (10) _____ go by either train or bus. Anna said she wanted to go by train as it is quicker, so I asked if I (11) _____ buy the tickets online. Carol thought that was a good idea, and she said she (12) _____ ask her parents for a lift to the station. Anna thought we had everything planned and we would have a wonderful day out.

Exercise C

Read the conversation. Fill in the blanks in the reported conversation with the correct **modal** from the box. You may use some modals more than once.

could couldn't might should shouldn't would wouldn't

Helping Grandma

Mum : Grandma isn't feeling very well. So, this weekend we **will** have to help her.

Paul : Is there anything you need my help with, Mum?

Mum : You **could** take the dog for a walk.

Gwen : I **shall** water her plants on the windowsills.

Mum : Yes, that is a good idea.

Paul : I **can't** help with the cooking, but I **can** do the washing-up.

Gwen : What time **shall** we go to Gran's?

Mum : I think **we'll** leave at nine.

Paul : **Could** we leave a bit later, please? I have to return this book to Tom tomorrow morning. I **won't** be long.

Mum : Okay. But we **shouldn't** leave any later than 9.30 am.

Paul : That's fine. Thanks, Mum.

Gwen : **May** I take my computer with me? I still need to finish some homework.

Mum : Of course you **may**. Right! I think that's everything.

That evening, Mum tells Dad what the family are doing.

I explained that Grandma wasn't feeling very well, and that we (1) _____

have to help her. So, Paul asked if she needed his help with anything. I suggested,

he (2) _____ take the dog for a walk. Then, Gwen said that she

(3) _____ water Granny's plants. I said that I thought that was a good idea.

Then, Paul mentioned that although he (4) _____ help with the cooking,

he (5) _____ do the washing-up. Then, Gwen asked what time we

(6) _____ leave. I said, I thought we (7) _____ leave at nine.

But then Paul asked if we (8) _____ leave a bit later, because he had to return

a book to Tom that morning. He promised he (9) _____ be long. I agreed, but I

added that we (10) _____ leave any later than 9.30 am. Paul thought that was

fine. Then, Gwen asked if she (11) _____ take her computer with her as she

had some homework to finish. I said that of course she (12) _____. So, we

managed to arrange everything.



Exercise A

Choose the correct form of the **verb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Both my father and brother really enjoy _____ fishing together.
(1) to go
(2) go
(3) going
(4) goes ()
- 2 Sally, don't forget _____ Linda.
(1) to ring (2) ringing
(3) ring (4) rings ()
- 3 I think I'd rather _____ my piano practice now than later.
(1) does (2) doing
(3) do (4) to do ()
- 4 Why did they make Tom _____ at school late?
(1) to stay (2) staying
(3) stay (4) stayed ()
- 5 Jem, when you've finished _____ your homework, you can go to the park.
(1) to do (2) done
(3) do (4) doing ()
- 6 My friends and I decided _____ a picnic.
(1) having (2) to have
(3) have (4) had ()
- 7 Mum, you needn't _____ the washing-up. I'll do it.
(1) do (2) to do
(3) doing (4) does ()

8 I'm terribly sorry! I didn't mean _____ on your toe.

- (1) step
- (2) stepping
- (3) to step
- (4) stepped

()

9 My sister promised _____ that I had broken Tom's DVD player.

- (1) not telling
- (2) don't tell
- (3) not to tell
- (4) to not tell

()

10 Excuse me, would you mind _____ the window?

- (1) opening
- (2) to open
- (3) open
- (4) opened

()

11 I'd really like _____ to Australia one day.

- (1) going
- (2) go
- (3) goes
- (4) to go

()

12 I'm tired. I don't feel like _____ .

- (1) studying
- (2) study
- (3) to study
- (4) I study

()

13 Sally, your hair needs _____ .

- (1) to cut
- (2) cuts
- (3) cut
- (4) cutting

()

14 Mum, will you please let me _____ up late tonight and watch a movie?

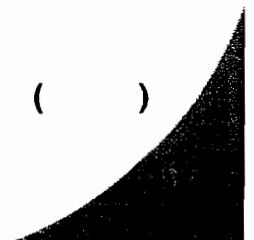
- (1) staying
- (2) stays
- (3) stay
- (4) to stay

()

15 Oh, I don't want _____ yet. I'm too tired!

- (1) to get up
- (2) getting up
- (3) that I get up
- (4) get up

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the **present participle** or **bare infinitive** or **'to'-infinitive** of the verb from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

catch do eat kill listen live save see

Rover, the faithful dog (1)

Once, there was a poor farmer who owned a dog called Rover. Now, Rover was very old and had lost all his teeth. He could hardly manage (1) _____ his food, and he certainly couldn't (2) _____ rabbits or scare thieves. One day, the farmer said to his wife, "Tomorrow, I shall shoot Rover. He is old and I don't like (3) _____ him suffer."

The farmer's wife liked old Rover and didn't want her husband (4) _____ him. "I will never let you (5) _____ it," she said. "He has been a good and faithful dog."

But the farmer refused (6) _____ to her. The poor dog, who was lying outside the house, heard what they were saying. He was very sad, because he liked (7) _____ on the farm and the farmer's wife was very kind to him. So, he decided (8) _____ his old friend, the wolf.

That evening, after the farmer and his wife had finished (9) _____ their dinner and gone to bed, old Rover slipped out of the house and ran into the woods. He met his friend, the wolf, and told him what the farmer had threatened (10) _____.

"Don't worry. I'll help (11) _____ you," said the wolf. "I won't let the farmer (12) _____ you!"

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **present participle** or **bare infinitive** or **'to'-infinitive** of the verb from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

be care run do drop hurt lie take

Rover, the faithful dog (2)

The wolf said to Rover, "This is what we will do. Tomorrow, the farmer and his wife will be working in the fields. As usual, they will bring their baby with them. I will come down and pretend (1) _____ the baby away. You must come (2) _____ after me, barking ferociously. I will pretend (3) _____ scared and let the baby (4) _____. You will save the baby! The farmer and his wife will be so grateful that they won't dare (5) _____ you."

The next day, the farmer and his wife went to the fields with their baby as usual. Suddenly the wolf appeared, as he had promised (6) _____ and took the baby. Old Rover chased after him and made the wolf (7) _____ the baby.



The farmer was so grateful that he promised (8) _____ for old Rover for the rest of his days. So, the old dog spent his days (9) _____ in the sun and enjoyed (10) _____ cared for by the farmer and his wife.

Then, one day during the long, cold winter, the wolf came back. He was very thin. He asked old Rover to let him (11) _____ one of the farmer's sheep. But old Rover said he couldn't allow the wolf (12) _____ that. He explained, "I am a faithful dog. I can't deceive my master."

"But it's cold and I'm hungry," said the wolf.

"You saved my life," replied old Rover. "Now I can help you. From now on, you shall share my food each day and neither of us shall be hungry ever again." And so, old Rover and the wolf lived happily together, and the farmer never lost a sheep again.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **adverb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 The newspapers are delivered _____ to every house.
(1) day
(2) for day
(3) a day
(4) daily ()
- 2 It's a good idea to go to the dentist _____ for a check-up.
(1) two a year
(2) two times year
(3) twice a year
(4) twice year ()
- 3 I have _____ been to Australia, but I would like to go.
(1) often
(2) sometimes
(3) never
(4) ever ()
- 4 _____ , I play tennis with my cousin, Sam.
(1) For every weekend (2) Every weekend
(3) On every weekend (4) In every weekend ()
- 5 Our teacher is very kind. He _____ gets angry with us.
(1) hardly ever (2) ever
(3) hardly never (4) hardly rarely ()
- 6 Our town festival is held _____ on 1 May.
(1) every annually (2) annual
(3) annually (4) every annual ()

- 7 How _____ do you go to the cinema?
(1) sometimes
(2) occasionally
(3) often
(4) usually ()
- 8 We have a spelling test _____ .
(1) once week (2) once a week
(3) once a weekly (4) a weekly ()
- 9 I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I'm sure the manager will be here _____ .
(1) too long (2) before
(3) long (4) before too long ()
- 10 Good morning everybody! I'd just like to say a few words _____ before the class begins.
(1) brief (2) short
(3) briefly (4) quick ()
- 11 Last weekend, we camped _____ in the forest.
(1) for night (2) overnight
(3) this night (4) in the night ()
- 12 I had such a bad cold last week that I was deaf _____ .
(1) temporary (2) permanent
(3) temporarily (4) permanently ()
- 13 I've been tired _____ . I don't know why.
(1) all weeks (2) weekly
(3) week (4) all week ()
- 14 The film was so boring, it seemed to last _____ .
(1) forever (2) ever
(3) always (4) permanently ()
- 15 Where have you been? I've been waiting _____ !
(1) for age (2) for an age
(3) for ages (4) during ages ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb of frequency** from the box. You may use some adverbs more than once.

daily	every evening	every four weeks	every term	every day
weekly	once a term	three times a week	occasionally	usually

A teacher's life

What's a teacher's life like? Well, what can I tell you? Of course, I have classes scheduled for (1) _____ of the week, from Monday to Friday. A short staff meeting is held (2) _____ before classes start on Monday. The Principal tells us what is happening in the school that week, for example, if there are any visitors expected. We don't (3) _____ have many visitors, but (4) _____, someone from the Ministry of Education pays us a visit. That happens about (5) _____ or four times a year. Then, there is an assembly for the whole school, which is held (6) _____ in the big hall before classes. I teach until 12.30 pm, and then it's lunchtime. After lunch, I teach until 3.15 pm. I teach English (7) _____ on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The students really love these classes! I give them a short test (8) _____ on Monday mornings, and a slightly longer test (9) _____ before the holidays.

Apart from teaching, I talk to my students' parents after school at Parents' Meetings, which take place (10) _____ or perhaps five weeks. And, of course, I have marking to do at home (11) _____! You can see a teacher's life is very busy. At home, I try and relax by doing yoga for fifteen minutes (12) _____ before I go to bed. It surely helps to keep me calm!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb of duration** from the box. Use each adverb only once.

before too long

during the week

for a while

for one semester

for the holidays

for the weekends

permanently

soon

temporarily

for nine months

forever

until 1 o'clock

Going away

Lynne : How do you feel about emigrating to Canada?

Sally : We're not emigrating and going to Canada (1) _____ .

It's just that Dad has been posted there (2) _____ .

I think we'll be there (3) _____ . So, I'll be back in
September!

Lynne : That's great news! I am very happy for you. I thought you were going away

(4) _____ ! So, are you excited?

Sally : I don't know. I think I might be lonely (5) _____

before I make new friends. And I'll really miss spending time with you and Katy

(6) _____ . We always have such fun together.

Lynne : Don't worry at all. I'm sure you'll make new friends and settle down

(7) _____ .

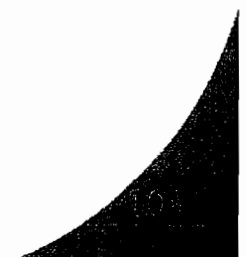
Sally : I hope so! Anyway, I have a cousin who also lives in Quebec, and Mum says I can

go and stay with her (8) _____ if I finish my homework for
the week. So, that'll be fun.

Lynne : Will you go to a Canadian school?

Sally : Yes, but just (9) _____ , not two. But apparently, they only have school (10) _____ ! So, I will have the afternoons free! Mum says I'll have lots of homework to do (11) _____ because I will have extra French homework to do. Did you know they speak French in Quebec?


Lynne : No, I didn't know that. Anyway, I will miss you. But I'm sure you'll be back (12) _____ , and things will be the same as they were before.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **adverb of degree** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Would you like some more soup, Tom?
No, thanks, Mum. I'm _____ hungry.
(1) not much (2) not quite
(3) not very (4) not fairly ()
- 2 I'm going to bed early. I feel _____ tired this evening.
(1) completely (2) absolutely
(3) much (4) a bit ()
- 3 The Science test was _____ difficult! I think I did badly!
(1) not very (2) a great deal
(3) really (4) thoroughly ()
- 4 How are you feeling today, Mrs Brown?
_____ better, thank you, doctor.
(1) Much (2) Completely
(3) So (4) Too ()
- 5 It's _____ hot to play tennis today.
(1) so (2) completely
(3) too (4) a great deal ()
- 6 Are you _____ sure I can't help you?
(1) rather (2) too
(3) so (4) quite ()
- 7 Ben put _____ of work into his music project.
(1) much (2) a great deal
(3) really (4) too ()

- 8** I heard you had a car accident. How are you?
I was lucky. I'm just _____ bruised.
- (1) so
(2) much
(3) too
(4) slightly ()
- 9** I'm _____ boiling! Can we put the air conditioner on?
- (1) fairly (2) rather
(3) absolutely (4) very ()
- 10** Sally was _____ excited about her concert that she couldn't sleep the night before.
- (1) so (2) much
(3) absolutely (4) too ()
- 11** How did you do in the test?
I'm _____ sure I passed, but I don't think I'll get a high score.
- (1) rather (2) too
(3) fairly (4) thoroughly ()
- 12** What's your new teacher like?
Well, she's _____ strict, but I like her.
- (1) rather (2) a lot
(3) most (4) much ()
- 13** Oh no! We're _____ out of coffee. Would you like a cup of tea, instead?
- (1) absolutely (2) very
(3) completely (4) thoroughly ()
- 14** What was the film like?
It was _____ good. Great special effects.
- (1) much (2) so
(3) pretty (4) slightly ()
- 15** This term, I played _____ better and got on the school team.
- (1) really (2) much
(3) so (4) fairly ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb of degree** in brackets.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island country at the southern tip of India. Though Sri Lanka is

(1) _____ (not very / not rather) big, it is (2) _____ (a great deal / extremely) beautiful. It has (3) _____ (a great deal / a little bit of) everything: mountains, forests, rivers, and of course, the sea. So, there are (4) _____ (absolutely / certainly) lots of different things to do there. It is one of the most sought – after tourist destinations in the world owing to its natural beauty and wildlife.

It's a tropical island, so it can sometimes be (5) _____ (too / so) hot and humid for (6) _____ (fairly / too) physical activities like trekking or climbing. But, if you are on the coast, it is (7) _____ (a bit / absolutely) perfect. You can swim and dive, and play on the wonderful, sandy beaches.

If you prefer to be (8) _____ (slightly / rather) cooler, then head for the mountains. This is where the famous 'Ceylon' tea is grown. The mountains are green, and there are lots of rivers and waterfalls. It is (9) _____ (completely / really) beautiful! It's (10) _____ (too / so) cool up in the mountains that they can grow strawberries and asparagus – on a tropical island! Can you believe that! And the mountains are (11) _____ (very / much) better for the wildlife, too. You can see monkeys playing in the trees and brightly coloured birds flying in the sky. In fact, Sri Lanka is (12) _____ (so / too) nice, you might want to stay there!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb of degree** in brackets.

The fire officer's story

Newscaster : Good morning! Our top story today, is about Fire Officer Williams, who is being awarded the Bravery Medal for his actions in last month's forest fire. We have Fire Officer Williams with us. Welcome! Tell us what happened.

Fire Officer : Well, the fire alarm went off (1) _____ (really / absolutely) late on Saturday night. It was my night off, and since I was (2) _____ (much / pretty) tired, I had gone to bed early. But I was listening to the radio in bed and realised that the fire was (3) _____ (absolutely / very) serious. So, I decided to report for duty. I joined the team fighting the fire from the north. It was (4) _____ (thoroughly / absolutely) terrifying! The smoke was (5) _____ (too / so) thick to see anything. Honestly, we were all (6) _____ (much / rather) worried. Anyway, the planes were dropping water and we were busy with our hoses. Then, above the noise of the fire, I heard a noise. It sounded like a child crying. This was (7) _____ (a great deal / quite) strange because there were no houses nearby, and so we were all (8) _____ (pretty / a bit) sure that nobody was around. I heard the noise again and I was (9) _____ (a bit / completely) convinced it was a child. So, I told the Chief Fire Officer what I thought and he told everyone to be (10) _____

(quite / completely) silent. And then, we all heard the crying. The Chief Fire Officer asked for a volunteer and I put my hand up! I followed the sound of the crying and then suddenly, I saw a boy. He was sitting under a tree, crying. You can imagine he was (11) _____ (fairly / absolutely) terrified! Anyway, I picked him up and here we are!

Newscaster : Well, we all think that you were (12) _____
(very / a bit) brave!

Fire Officer : Not really. I'm a fire officer. It's my job and I'm proud to do it!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **connector of purpose** to complete the sentence, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My grandmother is going to the optician's _____ her eyes checked.
(1) for having (2) order to have
(3) in order to have (4) so to have ()
- 2 She spoke loudly _____ everyone could hear her.
(1) for that (2) for
(3) so that (4) that ()
- 3 You'll have to work harder _____ pass the test.
(1) in order to (2) in order for
(3) in order (4) order to ()
- 4 He saved all his pocket money _____ a new digital camera.
(1) so that to buy (2) in order buy
(3) so to buy (4) so he could buy ()
- 5 My parents went to the meeting _____ out about the plans for the city centre.
(1) for finding (2) so that to find
(3) in order to find (4) order to find ()
- 6 Talk quietly _____ wake the baby.
(1) as so to not (2) so as not to
(3) not to (4) so not to ()
- 7 I always do my homework on a Friday evening _____ I have the weekend free.
(1) so that (2) that
(3) in order (4) for ()

- 8 We'll have to play really well _____ Tom's team. They're very good.
(1) beat
(2) in order to beat
(3) for beating
(4) in order beat ()
- 9 My mum's not very tall. She has to stand on a chair _____ change the light bulb!
(1) for order to
(2) so
(3) in order to
(4) for ()
- 10 Scientists do experiments _____ find out new things.
(1) order to
(2) in order to
(3) that they can
(4) in order ()
- 11 Put on a coat _____ warm.
(1) so to keep
(2) as to keep
(3) for keeping
(4) so as to keep ()
- 12 The teacher spoke slowly _____ everyone would understand.
(1) so that (2) that
(3) for that (4) for ()
- 13 We'll have to get up very early _____ we can leave by 6 o'clock.
(1) for (2) in order
(3) so that (4) that ()
- 14 My dad took the car to the garage _____ it fixed.
(1) so to get (2) order to get
(3) so as to get (4) for getting ()
- 15 We all went to a restaurant _____ my grandparents' golden wedding anniversary.
(1) so as to celebrate (2) so to celebrate
(3) so as celebrate (4) for celebrating ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

in order to

so as

so as not to

so that

Germs

These days we all know about germs and how they spread diseases. We know, for example, it is important to cover our mouths when we sneeze (1) _____ spread our germs. We know that we should wash our hands before touching food (2) _____ germs won't get on the food. But, there was a time when nobody knew these things and so didn't do anything (3) _____ stop germs from spreading. A man called Joseph Lister changed everything! He had studied Arts at university but changed to medicine (4) _____ he could be a surgeon. While he was working in Edinburgh, he read a paper by the famous scientist, Louis Pasteur. Pasteur said that there were tiny creatures, called micro-organisms, that made wounds go rotten. He said you could use heat (5) _____ kill them, or you could put chemicals on them (6) _____ to get rid of them that way.

Obviously, they couldn't burn patients' wounds, so Lister made a chemical solution to use for operations. He made surgeons wear clean gloves (7) _____ spread the germs. He also made them wash their hands in the chemical solution before, and after, treating different patients (8) _____ to avoid germs from spreading from one patient to another. Another thing he did was to make the nurses wash the surgical instruments and the operating table with the solution before, and after, each operation (9) _____ the chances of infection could be reduced.

A lot of people laughed at him. They said it wasn't necessary to wash your hands (10) _____ get rid of germs because germs didn't exist! Lister had to work very hard (11) _____ to make people believe him, and in the end, he succeeded. And now, we all know what to do (12) _____ spread germs.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

so as not to

so that

in order to

so as

A day in the city

Last Saturday, my mother, my best friend and I went to the city (1) _____ celebrate my birthday. First, we went to the big department store (2) _____ we could buy some new clothes for my party that evening. Then, we went to the Natural History Museum (3) _____ to see the dinosaur exhibition. It was great! I bought some postcards (4) _____ show my friends what they had missed! After that, we went for a walk along the river. I had brought some breadcrumbs with me (5) _____ I could feed the ducks and swans. My friend had brought her camera (6) _____ she could take lots of photos of our day out. Then, Mum took us to a famous Thai restaurant (7) _____ we could try a green curry for the first time. It was delicious but a bit hot! In the afternoon, we went to the cinema (8) _____ see the latest animated film. We all really enjoyed it. After the film, we had to walk for ages (9) _____ to find an Italian ice cream shop my mother had heard about from her friends. It was worth the walk – the ice cream was wonderful! After eating the ice cream, we went to a big toyshop (10) _____ to buy my baby brother a present (11) _____ he wouldn't feel forgotten! He was too young to come to the city with us. By then, it was getting late, so we took a taxi to the station (12) _____ miss the train home. It was a really wonderful day!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **connector of cause or effect** to complete the sentence, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 I went to bed early last night _____ I was tired.
(1) because of (2) so
(3) because (4) as a result ()
- 2 _____ we started late today, we'll have to finish the job tomorrow.
(1) Because of (2) As
(3) Consequently (4) So ()
- 3 The trains will be delayed _____ a power failure.
(1) because (2) as
(3) due to (4) as a result ()
- 4 Susie couldn't come for the school outing _____ her broken leg.
(1) since (2) as
(3) because (4) because of ()
- 5 No, Tom. You can't watch TV _____ we've got visitors coming.
(1) because (2) due to
(3) owing to (4) as a result ()
- 6 The bus broke down, _____ we were all late for class.
(1) because (2) consequently
(3) due to (4) so ()
- 7 They didn't advertise the concert very well. _____, very few people attended it.
(1) Consequently (2) So that
(3) Because (4) Result ()

- 8 She fell over _____ not looking where she was going.
(1) result
(2) as a result of
(3) consequently
(4) because ()
- 9 You've all worked very hard this morning, _____ we'll finish the lesson with a game.
(1) so
(2) because
(3) consequently
(4) due to ()
- 10 Tina practises the piano every day. _____, she can play really well.
(1) Due to
(2) Result
(3) Because of
(4) Consequently ()
- 11 We didn't have a picnic yesterday _____ the rain.
(1) as (2) because of
(3) because (4) since ()
- 12 I didn't watch the end of the film _____ it was boring.
(1) so (2) because of
(3) because (4) due to ()
- 13 She wasn't feeling well, _____ she went to the doctor's.
(1) so that (2) that
(3) so (4) consequently ()
- 14 I forgot to water the flowers. _____, they all died!
(1) As a result (2) As a result of
(3) Because (4) So that ()
- 15 I am happy to announce that, _____ all your efforts, our school has won the 'Best-Kept' School award. Well done, everyone!
(1) as a result of (2) as a result
(3) because (4) owing ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

as a result

because

because of

so

One thing leads to another

Today, we were supposed to have had a picnic, but we couldn't (1) _____ the rain. (2) _____, I was a bit bored. (3) _____, I decided to tidy up my room. Mum had been telling me to do it for ages, (4) _____ it was a mess. First, I put all my books back on the shelves in alphabetical order (5) _____ it would be quicker to find the ones I wanted. Then, I folded all my clean clothes and put them away. Next, I went through the pockets of all my dirty clothes (6) _____ Mum gets angry if I leave tissues in the pockets. The tissues get soggy in the wash and, (7) _____, the clothes come out with white bits of paper on them! As I was going through the pockets of my jeans, I found a \$20 note! My granddad had given it to me (8) _____ I had worked very hard and, (9) _____, had done well at school. I had forgotten all about it! Finding the money was great for me but not so good for my bedroom, (10) _____ I immediately stopped clearing up and phoned my friend, Paul. I told him I had some money and (11) _____, I was going to the shop to buy some DVDs. He said he would come to the shop with me.

So, (12) _____ the rain, I have three new DVDs and my room is a little bit tidier than before!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

as a result

because

because of

Obesity

There is a real problem of obesity in countries all over the world today. People get fat

(1) _____ unhealthy diets and lack of exercise. For example, some people get fat (2) _____ of eating too much of the wrong sort of food. Food like burgers, pizzas, chips, crisps and fizzy drinks contain a lot of fat and sugar. (3) _____, it is easy to put on weight if you eat and drink too much of them. Another reason people get fat is (4) _____ they don't do enough exercise. (5) _____, their muscles get flabby and they put on weight.

There are a lot of illnesses (6) _____ obesity. It can result in people having heart problems (7) _____ their veins and arteries get blocked and, (8) _____, the heart has to work harder to push the blood around the body. Obese people often get short of breath (9) _____ they weigh so much and, (10) _____, it is harder for them to move around. Obesity is particularly dangerous for young people (11) _____ the risk of getting diabetes. (12) _____ all these health problems, many governments are introducing programmes to help us follow a healthy lifestyle. So, remember to eat your five portions of fruit and vegetables and do some exercise every day!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **connector of contrast** to complete the sentence, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 She could sing beautifully _____ being partially deaf.
(1) even though (2) although
(3) but (4) despite ()
- 2 _____ the water was cold, we all went for a swim.
(1) Despite (2) In spite of
(3) Although (4) But ()
- 3 You can go to the park _____ don't be late home.
(1) however (2) although
(3) but (4) yet ()
- 4 Can Mary get up today, doctor?
Yes, she can. _____, she mustn't go out until she's completely better.
(1) In spite of (2) Even though
(3) However (4) Despite ()
- 5 It's funny. She's never been to England _____ she speaks with an English accent.
(1) however (2) despite
(3) in spite of (4) yet ()
- 6 The fire officers managed to put the fire out _____ the strong wind.
(1) in spite of (2) although
(3) however (4) even though ()
- 7 _____ we played really well, we still lost the match.
(1) Even though (2) Despite
(3) In spite of (4) However ()

8 Mum let me stay up and watch the end of the film _____ it didn't finish until 11 o'clock.

- (1) however
- (2) even though
- (3) but
- (4) yet

()

9 Beethoven composed beautiful music _____ he was deaf.

- (1) although
- (2) despite
- (3) in spite of
- (4) but

()

10 _____ being ninety, my great-uncle leads a very active life.

- (1) Although
- (2) Despite
- (3) Even though
- (4) Yet

()

11 I got good marks in Social Science _____ not such good ones in Music.

- (1) but
- (2) however
- (3) despite
- (4) in spite

()

12 _____ I lived in Hong Kong for a year, I never learnt to speak Chinese.

- (1) Despite
- (2) Although
- (3) Yet
- (4) However

()

13 Tom wasn't very hungry _____ not having had any breakfast.

- (1) in spite of
- (2) although
- (3) yet
- (4) but

()

14 We had a great holiday _____ it rained a lot.

- (1) yet
- (2) however
- (3) despite
- (4) even though

()

15 Anne came to school today _____ she wasn't feeling very well.

- (1) despite
- (2) in spite of
- (3) although
- (4) however

()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

although

but

despite

however

Gliding

Gliding is flying in a plane (1) _____ that which does not have an engine! (2) _____ this may sound rather frightening, it is a popular and relatively safe sport. The plane, or the glider, is often towed along the ground behind another plane and pulled up into the air. (3) _____, it can also be launched using a winch, a giant handle that pulls the plane up. When it is in the air, the glider does lose height (4) _____ only very slowly. (5) _____ being invisible, there are lots of currents in the air, and it is the warm, rising currents of air that keep the glider up. (6) _____ there is no engine, a good glider pilot can keep the plane in the air for a long time. (7) _____ a good pilot might not be able to see the air currents, he or she knows where they are and guides the plane towards them.

In an ordinary small plane, you get a great view (8) _____ there is a lot of engine noise. The most wonderful thing about gliding is that you have the view (9) _____ you don't have the noise. In a glider, you sit inside the plane, (10) _____ if you go hang-gliding, you are outside the plane! The pilot hangs from a bar in a harness, below the plane. (11) _____ this sounds rather dangerous, it is a sport that is growing in popularity. (12) _____, I have no head for heights and so will keep my feet firmly on the ground! What about you?

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

although

but

despite

however

Puzzling creatures

Some animals are not what they seem! Take whales for an example. (1) _____ they live in the sea, they are not fish. They are mammals and like all mammals, they feed their babies on milk. Baby whales are born in water, (2) _____ they have to rush up to the surface to breathe as soon as they are born. There are two main groups of whales. There are toothed whales, such as, the dolphin and the killer whale. (3) _____ its name, the killer whale eats seals and penguins, not people! The other group is the baleen whales which eat shrimp-like creatures. This is the group that includes the huge blue whale. (4) _____ whales are protected, they are still hunted and killed for their blubber, or fat.

Bats are another group of strange creatures. They fly, (5) _____ they are not birds. They are mammals like the whale! They have wings. (6) _____, unlike birds, their wings are not made of feathers (7) _____ of thin skin. There are more than 2000 kinds of bat. The biggest of all is called a flying fox, (8) _____ of course, it isn't a fox at all! Another famous bat is the vampire bat. (9) _____ its name, it doesn't suck blood. The bat bites an animal and then just drinks the blood that oozes out of the wound. (10) _____ there is a saying 'as blind as a bat', bats aren't actually blind, (11) _____ instead of their eyes, they use a 'sonar' system to fly at night.

Do you know any other animals that look like one animal (12) _____ actually behave like another animal?

Exercise A

Choose the correct **relative pronoun** to complete the **relative clause**, and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Paris, _____ is the capital of France, is a very beautiful city.
(1) that (2) where
(3) who (4) which ()
- 2 My grandfather retired to Colombo, _____ he was born.
(1) which (2) when
(3) where (4) that ()
- 3 History, _____ is the study of the past, is a fascinating subject.
(1) who (2) when
(3) which (4) that ()
- 4 Marconi, _____ was an Italian, invented the radio.
(1) who (2) that
(3) which (4) whose ()
- 5 Anne, _____ mother is my teacher, is my best friend.
(1) who (2) that
(3) which (4) whose ()
- 6 Stratford-upon-Avon, _____ Shakespeare was born, is a small town in England.
(1) which (2) where
(3) who (4) when ()
- 7 Mother Teresa, _____ was born in Macedonia, worked with poor people in India.
(1) that (2) whose
(3) who (4) when ()

- 8 This evening, Mrs Gill is eating at a hotel _____ her friends are staying.
(1) who
(2) where
(3) that
(4) when ()
- 9 The new school hall, _____ can hold 500 people, will be ready next week.
(1) who
(2) where
(3) which
(4) whose ()
- 10 The people _____ live next door are very friendly.
(1) who
(2) when
(3) whose
(4) where ()
- 11 Where are the books _____ I left on the table?
(1) where
(2) that
(3) who
(4) whose ()
- 12 Logie Baird was one of the men _____ invented television.
(1) which (2) where
(3) who (4) whose ()
- 13 A vegetarian is a person _____ doesn't eat meat.
(1) which (2) who
(3) whose (4) where ()
- 14 A dictionary is a book _____ tells you the meaning of words.
(1) who (2) that
(3) where (4) whose ()
- 15 That's the girl _____ brother won an Olympic gold medal.
(1) who (2) that
(3) whose (4) which ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **relative pronoun** from the box to complete the **relative clause**. You may use some relative pronouns more than once.

when

where

which

who

whose

Pandit Nehru

Pandit Nehru, (1) _____ was born in 1889, was to become the first Prime Minister of independent India. In 1904, (2) _____ he was only fifteen, he was sent to England to study. He went first to Cambridge, (3) _____ he studied Science, and then to London, (4) _____ he studied law. He returned to India in 1912 in order to work with his father, (5) _____ had a law practice. Nehru, (6) _____ strongly supported Mahatma Gandhi, became one of the most important leaders of the Indian Independence Movement. In 1920, he began working for the Indian National Congress, an organisation (7) _____ led India's struggle for independence against the British, (8) _____ were ruling India then. Nehru was President of the Indian National Congress in 1946, and he led the group (9) _____ was responsible for negotiating with the British. He became the first Prime Minister of India in 1947 and remained Prime Minister for seventeen years. Nehru, (10) _____ believed strongly in democracy, led an economic boom in India. He encouraged the development of businesses and the building of hydro-electric plants, (11) _____ helped to provide India with the power it needed. Pandit Nehru, (12) _____ daughter Indira Gandhi was also to be Prime Minister one day, died in 1964 at the age of seventy-four.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **relative pronoun** from the box to complete the **relative clause**. You may use some relative pronouns more than once.

who

which

where

Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin, (1) _____ was born in 1889, is one of the best-loved actors of all time. His mother, (2) _____ was also an actress, was often ill and Charlie spent a lot of time in orphanages, (3) _____ he learnt to entertain the other children. In 1910, he moved to America, (4) _____ he started to act in silent films. It was films like *The Kid*, (5) _____ was made in 1920, and *The Gold Rush*, (6) _____ was made in 1925, that made him famous. Charlie often played a little man (7) _____ was bullied by more powerful people. But, happily, he usually managed to come out on top. One of his most famous films was *The Great Dictator*, (8) _____ was released in the year 1940. Later on, Charlie moved to Switzerland, (9) _____ he lived for many years. He had a daughter, Geraldine, (10) _____ also took up the acting profession.

Even though it was a long time ago, Charlie Chaplin will always be remembered as the little guy (11) _____ managed to beat the bullies. The thought of him with his bowler hat and walking stick, (12) _____ became his trademark, will always make us smile.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **question tag** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Anne and Mary were supposed to bring the cake, _____ ?
(1) wasn't she
(2) don't they
(3) aren't they
(4) weren't they ()
- 2 You're not Sally's sister, _____ ?
(1) are you (2) aren't you
(3) isn't she (4) is she ()
- 3 Let's go out, _____ ?
(1) shall we (2) should we
(3) will we (4) do we ()
- 4 You didn't forget Paula's birthday, _____ ?
(1) didn't she (2) do you
(3) did you (4) don't you ()
- 5 Hurry up, _____ ? We haven't got all day.
(1) don't you (2) have we
(3) will you (4) do you ()
- 6 You won't make a mess, _____ ?
(1) won't you (2) don't you
(3) do you (4) will you ()
- 7 Pass me the butter, _____ ?
(1) do you (2) don't you
(3) will you (4) will I ()

8 Let's have a cup of tea, _____ ?

- (1) haven't we
- (2) have we
- (3) will we
- (4) shall we

()

9 You haven't seen this film yet, _____ ?

- (1) have we
- (2) have you
- (3) haven't we
- (4) haven't you

()

10 Tom hadn't given you the message, _____ ?

- (1) did he
- (2) didn't he
- (3) had he
- (4) hadn't he

()

11 You won't be late, _____ ?

- (1) are you
- (2) aren't you
- (3) will you
- (4) won't you

()

12 I'm not late, _____ ?

- (1) am I
- (2) aren't I
- (3) am I not
- (4) aren't you

()

13 It could rain later, _____ ?

- (1) could it
- (2) couldn't it
- (3) can it
- (4) can't it

()

14 Turn the TV off, _____ ?

- (1) are you
- (2) aren't you
- (3) will you
- (4) won't you

()

15 They didn't do their homework, _____ ?

- (1) do they
- (2) did they
- (3) don't they
- (4) didn't they

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **question tag** from the box. You may use some tags more than once.

are they
have we

couldn't we
mustn't we

did you
were you

do you
would it

aren't you
isn't it

Conversation at the railway station

A : It's a lovely day today, (1) _____ ?

B : Yes, super! You're going to London, (2) _____ ?

A : Yes, and you?

B : Yes. You know, I think I've seen you some where. You look rather familiar. We've not met before, (3) _____ ?

A : I'm not sure. Are you from Oxford?

B : Yes.

A : So am I! You didn't go to Clement's Secondary School, (4) _____ ?

B : No, I didn't. You weren't at Green Street Primary, (5) _____ ?

A : No, I wasn't. I visit the City Club very often. Perhaps we've met at the club. You don't play tennis, (6) _____ ?

B : No, football. You don't play football, (7) _____ ?

A : No, I don't. We could have seen each other at work, (8) _____ ?

B : Yes, that's possible. Where do you work?

A : I work in the city. You don't work there too, (9) _____ ?

B : No, I work in the suburbs.

A : Oh, what about your family, then?

B : My family are here in Oxford. What about your family? They are not here too, (10) _____ ?

A : Yes, my sister Helen and my brother, Roger are here.

B : Roger! That wouldn't be Roger Green, (11) _____ ?

A : Yes, that's right. So, you know Roger!

B : Know him? He's my brother-in-law!

A : So, we must have met at their marriage. (12) _____ ?

B : That's it! Nice to see you again!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **question tag** or **answer** to the question tag.

Where's Tom

Alan : You haven't seen Tom, have you?

Bill : No, (1) _____. Why?

Alan : He's not at school yet. He's going to be late, (2) _____ ?

Bill : Yes, he is. We should phone him, (3) _____ ?

Alan : Yes, we should. Perhaps he's ill. You've got his number, haven't you?

Bill : Yes, (4) _____. I'll phone him now, (5) _____ ?

Alan : No, let's give him five more minutes, (6) _____ ?

Bill : Yes, (7) _____ .

Five minutes later.

Alan : That's it! You'd better call him now, (8) _____ ?

Bill : Yes, I had. Hi, Tom! It's Bill. I was worried about you. I hope you are okay. You're not sick, (9) _____ ?

Tom : No, I'm not. I'm fine. You're with Alan, aren't you?

Bill : Yes, (10) _____ .

Tom : And you're both standing in the corridor, (11) _____ ?

Bill : Yes, we are. How did you know that?

Tom : Well, I'm standing right behind you, (12) _____ ?