

Test one

Indefinite pronouns

Fill the gaps with the correct answers.

1. _____ rang the doorbell this morning but when I opened the door there was _____ there.

a) nobody/somebody b) somebody/nobody c) anybody/somebody

2. I searched _____ for my keys today but they were _____ to be seen.

a) somewhere/anywhere b) anywhere/not c) everywhere/nowhere

3. A: "Did you meet _____ interesting at the party last night?"

B: "Yes I did as a matter of fact. I met _____ who lived next door to me when I was a child."

a) someone/anyone b) anyone/no-one c) anyone /someone

4. Would _____ like a piece of cake?

a) anyone b) someone

5. "Does _____ know how to spell 'Mississippi'?" said the English teacher to the children. There was silence in the class. _____ replied.

a) somebody/anybody b) somebody/nobody c) anybody/nobody

6. "Would you like to go to the beach or the mountains?"

"_____ you want. Or one or the other. I like them both."

a) somewhere b) anywhere c) nowhere

7. There's _____ wrong with my mobile phone. It's been acting strangely. Perhaps it has reached the end of its natural life.

a) something b) anything c) nothing

8. Let me take a look at your phone. I can't find _____ wrong with it. Switch it off and then switch it back on again and it should go back to normal.

a) something b) anything c) nothing

9. I've switched it off and back on again and it's gone back to normal. You were right. There was _____ wrong with it after all. I hadn't switched it off in over three weeks so that would have been why it was acting so strangely.

a) something b) anything c) nothing

10. I hope I can find _____ who will accompany me to the airport to pick up my parents. My car isn't working.

a) anyone b) someone c) no-one

Test one-answers

1. Somebody rang the doorbell this morning but when I opened the door there was nobody there.

2. I searched everywhere for my keys today but they were nowhere to be seen.

3. A: "Did you meet anyone interesting at the party last night?"

B: "Yes I did as a matter of fact. I met someone who lived next door to me when I was a child."

4. Would anyone like a piece of cake?

5. "Does anybody know how to spell 'Mississippi'?" said the English teacher to the children. There was silence in the class. Nobody replied.

6. "Would you like to go to the beach or the mountains?"

"Anywhere you want. Or one or the other. I like them both."

7. There's something wrong with my mobile phone. It's been acting strangely. Perhaps it has reached the end of its natural life.

8. Let me take a look at your phone. I can't find anything wrong with it. Switch it off and then switch it back on again and it should go back to normal.

9. I've switched it off and back on again and it's gone back to normal. You were right. There was something wrong with it after all. I hadn't switched it off in over three weeks so that would have been why it was acting so strangely.

10. I hope I can find someone who will accompany me to the airport to pick up my parents. My car isn't working.

Note

The following indefinite pronouns are treated as singular subjects therefore take singular verbs.

Anyone, anybody, anything

Everyone, everybody, everything

Someone, somebody, something

No one, nobody, nothing

Each, either and neither

Test two

Singular or plural

Fill the gaps below with the correct answers.

1. Everybody in our building _____ a car; however, nobody _____ a motorbike.

a) has/has b) have/have c) have/has

2. _____ a garage though.

a) everybody doesn't have b) not everybody has c) not everybody have

3. Each of them _____ awarded a medal for their football skills.

a) was b) were c) have been

4. Nobody _____ the answer.

a) know b) knows

5. At the bus stop: "What bus can I get to the city centre?" "All of them _____ to the centre."

a) goes b) go

6. Twenty dollars _____ all it cost.

a) were b) was

Someone now _____ in that old farmhouse.

a) live b) lives

7. _____ ten thousand protesters are expected at tonight's presidential debate.

a) as many as b) as much as

8. How _____ do you earn per annum in your new job?

a) many b) much c) often

9. The parcel hasn't arrived yet. Three weeks _____ a long time for a parcel to arrive. I hope it hasn't gone missing or been stolen.

a) is b) are c) have been

10. The board of directors _____ currently standing for reelection.

a) is b) are

Test two-answers

1. Everybody in our building has a car; however, nobody has a motorbike.
2. Not everybody has a garage though.
3. Each of them was awarded a medal for their football skills.
4. Nobody knows the answer.
5. At the bus stop: "What bus can I get to the city centre?" "All of them go to the centre."
6. Twenty dollars was all it cost. (Seen as a unit and not as individual dollars)
Someone now lives in that old farmhouse.
7. As many as ten thousand protesters are expected at tonight's presidential debate. ('Protesters' is plural and countable therefore –as 'many' as' is correct.
8. How much do you earn per annum in your new job? (Earn, refers to 'money' and this noun is uncountable)
9. The parcel hasn't arrived yet. Three weeks is a long time for a parcel to arrive. I hope it hasn't gone missing or been stolen. (Seen as a three-week unit and not individual weeks)
10. The board of directors is currently standing for re-election. (Refers to the board)

Test three

Collocations one

Fill the gaps below with the correct answers.

1. The British appear _____ more wine than ever before
a) that are drinking b) to drink c) to be drinking
2. She was delighted _____ the invitation to our wedding.
a) accepting b) to accepted c) to accept
3. The villain denied _____ anything to do with the robbery.
a) to have b) having c) he has
4. However, he confessed to _____ the car.
a) steal b) stealing c) he stole
5. It is forbidden _____ photographs in the museum.
a) taking b) take c) to take
6. It hurts _____ how badly he treated me.
a) to remember b) remembering c) remember
7. Imagine _____ the lottery. It would be fantastic. I can only dream.
a) to win b) winning c) win
8. They invited us _____ on holiday with them.
a) go b) to go c) going
9. My new managerial position in the company involves _____ extremely difficult decisions.

a) take b) to take c) taking

10. He managed _____ the assignment just in time.

a) to finish b) finish c) finishing

Test three-answers

1. The British appear to be drinking more wine than ever before

Progressive – The British are drinking more wine than ever = a present ongoing fact

The British appear to be drinking = it seems they are drinking more wine than ever.

2. She was delighted to accept the invitation to our wedding. (Most adjectives are followed by the infinitive)

3. The villain denied having anything to do with the robbery.

4. However, he confessed to stealing the car.

5. It is forbidden to take photographs in the museum.

6. It hurts to remember how badly he treated me.

7. Imagine winning the lottery. It would be fantastic. I can only dream.

8. They invited us to go on holiday with them.

9. My new managerial position in the company involves taking extremely difficult decisions.

10. He managed to finish the assignment just in time.

Note

In numbers three and four, we can either use the gerund or the perfective form with the verbs 'deny' and 'confess'. The perfective form always indicates completion, whereas, the gerund, depending on context and specific verbs, can mean completion but at times still ongoing in the present.

He denied having anything to do with the robbery. Here it's clear that the robbery happened in the past.

He denied having had anything to do with the robbery. The robbery happened in the past. Both versions are possible. It usually depends on a stylistic choice.

He confessed to stealing the car. In the past he stole the car. It's clear.

He confessed to having stolen the car. In the past. It's clear.

Examples of 'deny + gerund' and 'confess + gerund' when something is not in the past but ongoing now.

He denied being my wife's lover. Now he is my wife's lover.

He confessed to being my wife's lover. Now he is my wife's lover.

Perfective aspect

He denied having been my wife's lover. Completion. He is not my wife's lover anymore.

He confessed to having been my wife's lover. Completion. He is not my wife's lover anymore.

Test four

Verb collocations two

Fill the gaps below with the correct answers.

1. Would you mind _____ me your pen for a second?

a) to lend b) lend c) lending

2. He doesn't mind _____ us. In fact he says he will gladly do so.

a) to help b) helping c) help

3. The police ordered the robbers _____ their hands in the air.

a) put b) putting c) to put

4. The children pretended _____ asleep. They are always playing silly little games on me.

a) to be b) being c) be

5. He refused _____ my advice.

a) to listen b) listen c) to listen to

6. I just couldn't resist _____ that new car.

a) to buy b) buying c) to buy

7. Today I spent so much time _____ the shops for a birthday present for my mother.

a) to search b) searching c) search

8. They suggested _____ re-sit the exam.

a) to me b) I c) me

9. The burglar threatened _____ me if I didn't show him where my jewellery was hidden.

a) killing b) to kill c) kill

10. The boss wishes _____ to you in his office.

a) to speak b) speaking c) speak

Test four-answers

1. Would you mind lending me your pen for a second?
2. He doesn't mind helping us. In fact he says he will gladly do so.
3. The police ordered the robbers to put their hands in the air.
4. The children pretended to be asleep. They are always playing silly little games on me.
5. He refused to listen to my advice.
6. I just couldn't resist buying that new car.
7. Today I spent so much time searching the shops for a birthday present for my mother.
8. They suggested I re-sit the exam.
9. The burglar threatened to kill me if I didn't show him where my jewellery was hidden.
10. The boss wishes to speak to you in his office.

Note

The verb 'suggest' is followed by the gerund form of the verb when we do not focus on the person/s receiving the suggestion. If we mention the receiver of the suggestion, we need to use the bare infinitive without the to

There is no difference in meaning in the following examples.

1. He suggested I go to the concert.
2. He suggested I went to the concert.
3. He suggested that I go to the concert (that) is optional
4. He suggested going to the concert.

Test five

Verb collocations three

Complete the gaps below with the correct answers.

1. The mother warned her young son _____ near the hot stove.
a) to go b) to don't go c) not to go
2. She always goes to the market _____ fresh fish.
a) for buying b) to buy c) for to buy
3. Everybody stopped _____ when the director entered the room.
a) talking b) to talk c) talk
4. We regret _____ you that your application for the job has been turned down.
a) informing b) inform c) to inform
5. I sorely regret _____ to be a doctor.
a) I didn't study b) not to have studied c) not having studied
6. "I remember _____ that man somewhere before but I can't for the life of me remember where or when. Maybe it will come back to me." "Yes, you're right. He does look familiar also to me."
a) to see b) seeing c) I saw
7. "Did you remember _____ the meat out of the freezer this morning?" "Oh no! I completely forgot. There's nothing for dinner. Let's phone the Chinese takeaway."
a) taking b) to take c) you took
8. You aren't allowed _____ photos in the museum

a) taking b) to take c) for take d) to taking

9. We hope _____ enough money by the time Christmas comes.

a) to have saved b) saving c) of have saved

10. We hope _____ a new car soon. This one has seen better days.

a) buy b) to buy c) buying

Test five-answers

1. The mother warned her young son not to go near the hot stove.
2. She always goes to the market to buy fresh fish.
3. Everybody stopped talking when the director entered the room.
4. We regret to inform you that your application for the job has been turned down.
5. I sorely regret not having studied to be a doctor.
6. "I remember seeing that man somewhere before but I can't for the life of me remember where or when. Maybe it will come back to me." "Yes, you're right. He does look familiar also to me."
7. "Did you remember to take the meat out of the freezer this morning?" "Oh no! I completely forgot. There's nothing for dinner. Let's phone the Chinese takeaway."
8. You aren't allowed to take photos in the museum
9. We hope to have saved enough money by the time Christmas comes.
10. We hope to buy a new car soon. This one has seen better days.

Note

Stop talking = not talking anymore

Stop to talk = stop for a moment to talk

Regret + infinitive = a formal way, mainly in formal written correspondence, to say 'sorry'.

Regret can be used with the gerund or the perfective aspect.

Regret not studying/regret not having studied. However, you need to be careful, as sometimes 'regret + gerund' does not always mean in the past. It depends on which verb you use and also which context. E.g. I regret not wearing my new dress, could mean now, that is if you arrive at a meeting with your old jeans on and everyone else is dressed in smart clothes, or it can mean in the past, again depending on context. E.g. I regret not wearing my new dress to the meeting yesterday. With the perfective aspect, it always means 'completion', in the past.

In number nine, 'hope + perfective aspect' = a completed action at a future time.

Remember seeing, 'remember + gerund' = I recall in my mind something that happened in the past.

Remember to see, remember + infinitive' = don't forget (in the future) to do something.

Test six

Collocations four

Fill the gaps in each sentence below with the correct answers.

1. I hate _____ you but I've lost that book you lent me.

a) to tell b) of tell c) tell

2. I really hate _____ up early in the morning. I am definitely not a morning person.

a) getting b) to get c) get

3. I can't stand _____ anything to do. I like to keep myself busy.

a) to not have b) not having c) to don't have

4. We haven't got enough time _____ the deadline.

a) for to meet b) to meet c) for meet

5. He was keen _____ the college course.

a) to start b) starting c) on start

6. I am very keen _____. I spend most of my time at the local swimming baths.

a) to swim b) on swimming c) swimming

7. Sara arrived late at the concert and missed _____ the group sing her favourite song

a) hear b) to hear c) hearing

8. Since I moved to the city I really miss _____ for long walks along the country lanes.

a) going b) to go c) go

9. We'll phone Bill when we finish _____ our dinner.

a) to eat b) eating c) eat

10. We are planning _____ to New York for Christmas.

a) go b) to go c) going

Test six-answers

1. I hate to tell you but I've lost that book you lent me.
2. I really hate getting up early in the morning. I am definitely not a morning person.
3. I can't stand not having anything to do. I like to keep myself busy.
4. We haven't got enough time to meet the deadline.
5. He was keen to start the college course.
6. I am very keen on swimming. I spend most of my time at the local swimming baths.
7. Sara arrived late at the concert and missed hearing the group sing her favourite song.
8. Since I moved to the city I really miss going for long walks along the country lanes.
9. We'll phone Bill when we finish eating our dinner.
10. We are planning to go to New York for Christmas.

Note

Hate + infinitive = on one occasion only

Hate + gerund = always

In number four, 'time' is a noun and usually nouns are followed by the infinitive of the verb

Keen + infinitive = eager

Keen on + gerund, the preposition forces the gerund. 'To be keen on doing something' = to like very much.

Miss + gerund in number seven, = arrive too late for something

Miss + gerund in number eight = have nostalgia for something or someone

In number ten we can say, 'plan to go' or plan on going', as always, the preposition forces the gerund.

Test seven

Verb collocations five

Fill the gaps in each sentence below with the correct answers.

1. He didn't intend _____ you cry. He's a good person.
a) to make b) making c) make
2. He postponed _____ to London because he had too much work to finish.
a) to go b) going c) to go
3. Why do some of the world's richest people not retire? _____ to work provides structure and meaning in their lives.
a) to continue b) continuing c) continue
4. There is not much they can do that _____ people from abusing the system.
a) to stop b) to stop c) will stop
5. There is not much they can do _____ people from abusing the system.
a) to stop b) that stops c) will stop
6. He tried to prevent me _____ out with my friends. His jealousy has no limits.
a) to go b) going c) from going
7. I volunteered _____ my father clean the garage.
a) help b) to help c) in helping
8. _____ your new computer, first remove its protective wrapping.

a) setting up b) to set up c) set down d) to set down

9. I really dread _____ to work tomorrow after that big argument I had with my boss.

a) to go b) going c) go

10. He seems _____ a lot lately. I hope he isn't ill.

a) to be sleeping b) to sleep c) of to sleep

Test seven-answers

1. He didn't intend to make you cry. He's a good person.
 2. He postponed going to London because he had too much work to finish.
 3. Why do some of the world's richest people not retire? Continuing to work provides structure and meaning in their lives.
 4. There is not much they can do that will stop people from abusing the system.
 5. There is not much they can do to stop people from abusing the system.
 6. He tried to prevent me from going out with my friends. His jealousy has no limits.
 7. I volunteered to help my father clean the garage.
 8. To set up your new computer, first remove its protective wrapping.
 9. I really dread going to work tomorrow after that big argument I had with my boss.
 10. He seems to be sleeping a lot lately. I hope he isn't ill.
- In number ten, the progressive form is used. He is sleeping a lot lately = a fact. He seems to be sleeping a lot lately, = we have this impression.

Test eight

Collocations six

Fill the gaps in each sentence below with the correct answers.

1. There's no point _____ John to come with us. He always says no.

a) to ask b) in asking c) to asking

2. He was a fool _____ accept the job. It came with so many benefits including a company car.

a) not to b) to not c) to don't d) of not

3. It's a waste of time _____ him _____ come home so late. He never listens.

a) tell/to not b) to tell/to don't c) telling/not to

4. It's no use _____ Sally. She never answers the phone.

a) to phone b) phoning c) phone

5. We have no intention _____ to him after what he did.

a) to speak b) of speaking c) for to speak

6. It's time you _____.

a) go b) to go c) went d) going

7. It's time _____

a) to go b) we go c) going

8. Børge Ousland from Norway, was the first person _____ solo and unsupported to the North Pole in 1994.

a) to walk b) walked c) walking

9. My neighbour is very lucky _____ so much money.

a) to have been won b) to have won c) having won

10. He complains all the time about his job without realising just how very lucky he is _____ one.

a) having b) to have c) to be having

Test eight-answers

1. There's no point in asking John to come with us. He always says no.
2. He was a fool not to accept the job. It came with so many benefits including a company car.
3. It's a waste of time telling him not to come home so late. He never listens.
4. It's no use phoning Sally. She never answers the phone.
5. We have no intention of speaking to him after what he did.
6. It's time you went. time + past tense of verb/time + subject + infinitive of verb
7. It's time to go.
8. Børge Ousland from Norway, was the first person to walk solo and unsupported to the North Pole in 1994.
9. My neighbour is very lucky to have won so much money.
10. He complains all the time about his job without realising just how very lucky he is to have one.

Note

In number six, 'time + past tense' denotes a certain urgency. Emphasis is put on the subject, in this case, 'you'.

In number seven, 'time + infinitive' is a casual reminder with no urgency in the voice of the speaker.

In number eight, use noun + infinitive.

In number nine, the perfective aspect implies a completed action.

Test nine

Collocations seven

Fill the gaps in each sentence below with the correct answers.

1. The thought _____ for another thirty years makes me feel so depressed.

a) to work b) of work c) of working

2. Before taking your driving test, it is important _____.

a) practising b) that you will have practised c) to have practised

3. I am very excited _____ this opportunity _____ with your company.

a) for/to work b) about/to work c) with/of work

4. I wish _____ another language then I would have more job opportunities.

a) to speak b) I could speak c) would speak

5. We had absolutely no idea how to use the program until the technician _____

a) explained us it b) explained to us it c) explained it to us

6. He treats me _____ a baby.

a) as if I were b) like I was c) as

7. He _____ be late. That is typical of him. He's never ever arrived on time.

a) is bound b) is bound to c) bound to (we are certain of this)

8. It's very cold outside. I _____ rather we _____ out tonight. Let's just stay at home.

a) had/didn't go b) would/not go c) would/didn't go d) had/we not go

9. It's time _____. The last bus is in ten minutes' time.

a) we leave b) we left c) we go d) we should go

The past tense gives the idea of something more urgent

10. "Let's meet for a coffee." "When?" "_____ you like."

a) some time b) anytime c) any time

_____ that if you

Test nine-answers

1. The thought of working for another thirty years makes me feel so depressed.
2. Before taking your driving test, it is important to have practised.
3. I am very excited about this opportunity to work with your company.
4. I wish I could speak another language then I would have more job opportunities.
5. We had absolutely no idea how to use the program until the technician explained it to us.
6. He treats me as if I were a baby.
7. He is bound to be late. That is typical of him. He's never ever arrived on time.
8. It's very cold outside. I would rather we didn't go out tonight. Let's just stay at home.
9. It's time we left. The last bus is in ten minutes' time.
10. "Let's meet for a coffee." "When?" "Anytime you like."

Note

In number two, the perfective aspect denotes completion.

Compare: It's important to practise, an ongoing action/fact. It's important to have practiced, a completed action.

In number four, wish + past tense, is used for a present wish. Wish + past perfect, is used for a past wish.

In number seven, the use of 'to be bound to + bare infinitive' = to deduce this as a certainty, possibly because he is always late/to have strong reason to believe something will happen.

Again, as seen previously, the use of 'time + subject + past tense', gives the idea of urgency.

Test ten

Collocations eight

Fill the gaps in each of the following sentences with one of the following.

a) however b) whenever c) whatever d) wherever e) whichever f) whatsoever

1. "The doorbell is ringing. If it's for me, tell _____ it is, I'm out. I'm not in the mood to talk to anyone."
2. _____ I feel sad, I always put on my favourite music. It cheers me up.
3. _____ I go, I always seem to meet Martin. I'm sure he's stalking me.
4. _____ you do, don't tell dad I borrowed his car or he'll kill me.
5. _____ much I try, I can't seem to lose any weight _____.
6. He gets hounded by Paparazzi _____ he goes.
7. What day do you want to meet next week?" _____. I don't mind. I'm free every day.
8. "No you can't have both cakes," said mother. "Take _____ one you prefer and leave the other one for your brother."
9. "If you are going to be late for any reason _____, phone me and let me know," said Belinda's mother.
10. _____ bad he is, he is still my son and I will always love him.

Test ten-answers

1. "The doorbell is ringing. If it's for me, tell whoever it is, I'm out. I'm not in the mood to talk to anyone."
2. Whenever I feel sad, I always put on my favourite music. It cheers me up.
3. Wherever I go, I always seem to meet Martin. I'm sure he's stalking me.
4. Whatever you do, don't tell dad I borrowed his car or he'll kill me.
5. However much I try, I can't seem to lose any weight whatsoever.
6. He gets hounded by Paparazzi wherever he goes.
7. What day do you want to meet next week?" Whenever. I don't mind. I'm free every day.
8. "No you can't have both cakes," said mother. "Take whichever one you prefer and leave the other one for your brother."
9. "If you are going to be late for any reason whatsoever, phone me and let me know," said Belinda's mother.
10. However bad he is, he is still my son and I will always love him.

Test eleven

Modal auxiliary verbs semi modals

Go over the grammar rules below before doing the exercise that follows

Use 'should + bare infinitive of the verb' when giving advice or making suggestions about the present or the future

Example – the present

Person A: "I've got a terrible headache."

Person B: "You should take an aspirin."

Example – the future

Person A: "I've got a job interview next week."

Person B: "You should dress smartly and arrive punctual."

Use 'shouldn't/should not' + bare infinitive of the verb when advising against doing something.

Example: You shouldn't listen to Mandy's advice. She's got no knowledge on the subject.

When giving advice or making a suggestion about the past we use 'should have + past participle'.

Person A: "I had a terrible headache last night. I couldn't sleep all night."

Person B: "You should have taken an aspirin."

We also use 'should + bare infinitive' when expressing likelihood – what is expected - about the present or the future.

Example: - present

Person A: "Alex should be in the office by now. It's nine o'clock and that's

what time he starts work.”

Person B: “Okay then I’ll phone the office now. He’s left his briefcase at home and it’s full of important documents.”

Example: future

Person A: “The bus should be here in about ten minutes.”

Person B: “I know. I looked on my mobile phone app. It’s been held up due to an accident.”

Another example:

Person A: “You should get the job. You’ve got all the right qualifications.”

Person B: “Yes I know but I don’t have any experience. Here’s hoping.”

Past tense

Person A: “The bus is late. It should have been here ten minutes ago.” (This was expected)

Person B: “There’s probably been an accident.”

Should be + gerund

Use ‘should be + gerund’ when the subject is expected, usually as an obligation, to be doing something now.

Mother to son: “What are you doing watching TV? You should be studying for your exam.”

Uses of must + bare infinitive

Obligation from the speaker:

Examples: I must remember to post this letter when I’m out.

“You must stop this bad behaviour,” said Mrs Rankin to her son.

Deduction, when you presume something to be the case

It must be very hot in Rome,”

To underline strong necessity

Dogs must be walked at least twice a day.

Strong recommendation

The negative *mustn't* = at all costs, don't do something. It is forbidden

Notice in the park: You mustn't tread on the flower beds.

‘Must’, when used for obligation and *not* deduction, has the same past tense as ‘have to’, that is, ‘had to’.

‘Must’ is used to express obligation from the speaker, while ‘have to’ expresses external obligation.

‘Have to’ comes under the umbrella of ‘semi-modals’

Fill the gaps in the following exercise with ‘have to/don’t have must/mustn’t should/shouldn’t

1. Driving at 30 miles per hour in the city is compulsory.

You _____ drive at 30 miles an hour in the city.

2. It’s not a good idea to lie on the beach without applying sunscreen.

You _____ lie on the beach without applying sunscreen.

3. In my line of work it’s necessary to be kind to the clients.

You _____ be kind to the clients in my line of work.

4. We can wear what we want to work on Fridays. It’s not necessary to dress in formal clothes.

We _____ wear formal clothes to the office on Fridays.

5. “Don’t talk with your mouth full. It’s bad manners to do so.” said Sandra to her young child. “If you want to say something then wait until you’ve

swallowed your food.”

6. “You _____ talk with your mouth full,” said Sandra to her young child. “It’s bad manners to do so.”

7. “I’m so tired all the time.” “You _____ go to bed earlier instead of watching videos until all hours in the morning.”

8. I _____ remember to turn off the gas before I go out. I’m always leaving it on.

9. I _____ do a lot of overtime this week so I will _____ stay in the office until late. We’ve got a backload of work to finish before next Friday.

10. We _____ go to school tomorrow. It’s a holiday.

Test eleven-answers

1. Driving at 30 miles per hour in the city is compulsory.

You must drive at 30 miles an hour in the city.

2. It's not a good idea to lie on the beach without applying sunscreen.

You shouldn't lie on the beach without applying sunscreen.

3. In my line of work it's necessary to be kind to the clients.

You have to be kind to the clients in my line of work.

4. We can wear what we want to work on Fridays. It's not necessary to dress in formal clothes.

We don't have to wear formal clothes to the office on Fridays.

5. "Don't talk with your mouth full. It's bad manners to do so." said Sandra to her young child. "If you want to say something then wait until you've swallowed your food."

6. "You mustn't talk with your mouth full," said Sandra to her young child. "It's bad manners to do so."

7. "I'm so tired all the time." "You should go to bed earlier instead of watching videos until all hours in the morning."

8. I must remember to turn off the gas before I go out. I'm always leaving it on.

9. I have to do a lot of overtime this week so I will have to stay in the office until late. We've got a backload of work to finish before next Friday.

10. We don't have to go to school tomorrow. It's a holiday.

Test twelve

Modal auxiliary verbs-present and past one

Change the following sentences into the past. Use the adverbs of time in brackets.

Example: I can play the piano. (When I was six years old)

I could play the piano when I was six years old.

I can come with you to the concert. (Last night)

I could have come with you to the concert last night.

1. He can speak English extremely well. (By the age of five)

2. You can tell that you are in a very good mood. (This morning)

3. Mum can't move because she's broken her leg. (Yesterday)

4. We can't go to London. We're working. (Last week)

5. I must go. It's late. (This morning)

6. Who's that ringing the doorbell? It must be the courier. I ordered a pair of shoes online. (An hour ago)

7. That can't be Jim driving past. He's in Italy. (Last night)

8. The phone's ringing. It might be Jane phoning. (A moment ago)

9. Someone's outside calling your name. It may be Jane. The doorbell isn't working. (Five minutes ago)

10. It's possible that message you accidentally deleted was from Tommy. (A few minutes ago)

Test twelve-answers

1. By the age of five he could speak English extremely well. (Past tense of 'can' for 'ability')
2. You could tell that you were in a very good mood this morning.
3. Mum couldn't move because she had broken her leg the day before.
4. We couldn't go to London last week. We were working. (Last week)
5. I had to go this morning. It was late. ('Must' for obligation has the same past tense as 'have to', that is 'had to')
6. Who was that ringing the doorbell an hour ago? It must have been the courier. I ordered a pair of shoes online. ('Must' used as a modal verb of 'deduction' which take the perfective when placed in the past tense/'must have been' implies 'to have strong reason to believe something', similar to 'it's bound to be,' as seen in the previous exercise)
7. That couldn't have been Jim driving past last night. He's in Italy. ('Can't' in its modal auxiliary of deduction form, becomes 'couldn't have + past particle, (the perfective aspect) when deducing that something is highly unlikely)
8. The phone was ringing a moment ago. It might have been Jane phoning. ('Might' used as a modal auxiliary of deduction, becomes 'might have + past particle' to express past possibility)
9. Someone was outside calling your name five minutes ago. It may have been Jane. The doorbell isn't working. ('May' used as a modal auxiliary of deduction, becomes 'may have + past particle' to express past possibility. It's used as a more formal version of 'might')
10. That message you accidentally deleted a few minutes ago might/may have been from Tommy. The same as number nine.

Test thirteen

Modal auxiliary verbs-present and past two

1. I really _____ to go now. It's getting late. The last bus leaves in about fifteen minutes.
a) should b) ought c) must
2. Sally's late again. She _____ here half an hour ago.
a) ought to be b) should have been c) ought have been
3. You _____ her face when she found out her husband had already been married - not once but three times.
a) should have seen b) ought have seen c) ought to seen
4. "Why do you think Jane didn't phone me yesterday?" "I don't know but she _____ your number."
a) might forget b) might have forgotten c) would have forgot
5. I didn't think it _____ yesterday but it did. The weather forecast said it _____ sunny.
a) rained/is b) was raining/will be c) would have rained/would be
6. I really wish I _____ Brian when he was dismissed from the hospital but unfortunately I was on holiday at the time.
a) could helped b) would have helped c) could have helped
7. We ought _____ the telephone bill by now. It's the 10th August and it was due to arrive on the 4th.
a) have received b) received c) to have received
8. "You _____ feed the animals," said the zookeeper to little Johnny, who

was offering the bear a piece of his chocolate. “Didn’t you see the sign? It says, ‘please do not feed the animals’.”

a) don’t have to b) you shouldn’t c) mustn’t

9. I couldn’t go to work yesterday because I _____ go to the doctor’s. I felt really ill.

a) should have gone b) had to c) was meant to

10. The doctor told me I _____ to take this medicine for seven days.

a) should b) must b) have

Test thirteen-answers

1. I really ought to go now. It's getting late. The last bus leaves in about fifteen minutes. ('Ought' is the only one which requires the preposition 'to' after it)
2. Sally's late again. She should have been here half an hour ago. ('Should have been' is the past tense of 'should be' and in this context, it implies expectation. It was expected of her to be here half an hour ago)
3. You should have seen her face when she found out her husband had already been married - not once but three times. (Unlike number 2, 'should have + past participle' in the above context, denotes surprise or shock, it is similar to 'I wish you had seen her face')
4. "Why do you think Jane didn't phone me yesterday?" "I don't know but she might have forgotten your number." ('might have + past participle' means 'it is possible that something happened in the past. In this case, it means, 'it's possible that she forgot your number')
5. I didn't think it would have rained yesterday but it did. The weather forecast said it would be sunny. (I didn't think it would have rained = I didn't expect it to rain/'would be' is the past tense of 'will be')
6. I really wish I could have helped Brian when he was dismissed from the hospital but unfortunately I was on holiday at the time. (I wish I could have helped = I wish it had been possible for me to help him)
7. We ought to have received the telephone bill by now. It's the 10th August and it was due to arrive on the 4th. (We ought to have received = it was expected that we received the bill before now or up until now)
8. "You mustn't feed the animals," said the zookeeper to little Johnny, who was offering the bear a piece of his chocolate. "Didn't you see the sign? It says, 'please do not feed the animals'." ('Mustn't', in this example, implies strong obligation not to do something, whereas 'don't have to' means, 'it's not necessary but you can if you want', and 'shouldn't' means that 'it is not recommended')
9. I couldn't go to work yesterday because I had to go to the doctor's. I felt really ill. ('Had to' means, obligation, whereas 'should have gone,' means I didn't go but it would have been a good idea to go,' and 'was meant to go,' means it was expected of me to go but I didn't go)
10. The doctor told me I have to take this medicine for seven days. ('Have to' is used for obligation)

Test fourteen

Will for deduction and/or prediction

Change the following sentences using either 'will' or 'won't' (in the past or present) and any other necessary words omitting the words in *italics*.

Example: That *is probably* John at the door.

Answer: That *will be* John at the door. (I presume this to be the case/I see it as being highly probable)

1. He *is likely to* be in a traffic jam.
2. *I guess* he *forgot* about our appointment.
3. Mum's not at home. She's *most certainly* at the dentist's.
4. I *don't expect to* pass my exams. I haven't had time to study.
5. He doesn't speak English very well so he *most certainly didn't understand* the directions you gave him.
6. *It's highly unlikely that* James *spoke* to Karen so rudely. She always exaggerates.
7. *I really don't expect him to* arrive on time.
8. "Leonard is not answering his phone." "*I suspect he* left it at home. He's always forgetting to take it with him."
9. I saw Peter's car outside. It's all smashed up. *I reckon he crashed* it. I saw him driving at top speed last night.
10. There's smoke coming out of the next-door neighbour's kitchen window. *In all probability he's* burnt his dinner again.

Test fourteen-answers

1. He will be in a traffic jam.
2. He'll have forgotten about our appointment.
3. Mum's not at home. She'll be at the dentist's.
4. I won't pass my exams. I haven't had time to study.
5. He doesn't speak English very well so he won't have understood the directions you gave him.
6. James won't have spoken to Karen so rudely. She always exaggerates.
7. He won't arrive on time.
8. "Leonard is not answering his phone." "He'll have left it at home. He's always forgetting to take it with him."
9. I saw Peter's car outside. It's all smashed up. He'll have crashed it. I saw him driving at top speed last night.
10. There's smoke coming out of the next-door neighbour's kitchen window. He'll have burnt his dinner again.

Note

The future perfect simple, 'will + have + been', is used as a 'present prediction/assumption for something already completed', in numbers two, five, six, eight, nine and ten. This tense is also used to indicate completion at a future time. E.g. At the end of the year I will have saved enough money to go on holiday.

Test fifteen

Conditionals

1. If you hadn't told her she would never _____.
a) have known b) knew c) had known
2. He might _____ his exam if he _____ in to study last night.
a) have passed/had stayed b) have past/stayed c) passed/had stayed
3. You'd better bring in the washing in case _____ when we are out.
a) it will rain b) it rains c) of it raining
4. I haven't got a job so I can't go on holiday this year. If I had a job I _____ go on holiday.
a) will b) could c) may
5. I wish I had never gone out last night. I wasted so much money that I can't afford to spend. If I _____ out, I wouldn't _____ so much money.
a) didn't go/have wasted b) hadn't gone/had wasted c) hadn't gone/have wasted
6. If I _____ in your shoes, I would have accepted the job. It was the opportunity of a lifetime. You were really silly to have turned it down.
a) had been b) were to be c) was
7. I _____ called you last night if my phone _____.
a) would/was working b) would have/worked c) would have/had been working.
8. I should never have spoken to John like that. Now he's not talking to me anymore.

If I _____ to John like that, he _____ to me.

a) didn't speak/still talk b) hadn't spoken/would still be talking c) hadn't spoken/would have talked to me.

9. It's a pity we couldn't meet when you came to London but I was abroad on business. If I _____ abroad on business, we _____ when you came to London.

a) wasn't/should have met b) hadn't been/would meet c) hadn't been/could have met

10. Mum is sorry she didn't answer the phone but she was sleeping at the time. If mum _____ she _____ the phone.

a) wasn't sleeping/could answer b) hadn't slept/would answer c) hadn't been sleeping/would have answered

Test fifteen-answers

1. If you *hadn't* told her she would never have known.
2. He might have passed his exam if he had stayed in to study last night.
3. You'd better bring in the washing in case it rains when we are out.
4. I haven't got a job so I can't go on holiday this year. If I had a job I could go on holiday.
5. I wish I had never gone out last night. I wasted so much money that I can't afford to spend. If I hadn't gone out, I wouldn't have wasted so much money.
6. If I had been in your shoes, I would have accepted the job. It was the opportunity of a lifetime. You were really silly to have turned it down.
7. I would have called you last night if my phone had been working.
8. I should never have spoken to John like that. Now he's not talking to me anymore.
If I hadn't spoken to John like that, he would still be talking to me.
9. It's a pity we couldn't meet when you came to London but I was abroad on business. If I hadn't been abroad on business, we could have met when you came to London.
10. Mum is sorry she didn't answer the phone but she was sleeping at the time. If mum hadn't been sleeping she would have answered the phone.

Note

Most of the examples above are in the third conditional. If + subject + past perfect (for the condition) subject + would + present perfect (for the result of the condition)

Besides, would + present perfect for the result of the condition, the modals, might, may, and could can be used to express different levels of possibility. 'Would' in the third conditional expresses certainty while might, may, and could, express similar levels of possibility.

Number three – you had better bring in the washing in case it rains, is similar in structure to the first condition, with the present simple on the result of the condition. This expresses a future possibility.

Number four is an example of the second conditional, the hypothetical condition. If + subject + past simple (for the condition) would/might/may/could + infinitive (for the result of the condition)

In number seven, the result of the condition is in the past perfect continuous and not the past perfect simple. This is because we refer back to the continuous tense, 'my phone wasn't working'.

Number eight is an example of the mixed conditional, that is, when the condition is in the past but the result is in the present. The mixed conditional is as commonly used as the other conditionals.

Test sixteen

Passive structures one

1. Vandals set the house on fire. Luckily they didn't do much damage to it. The firemen were on the scene in seconds flat. Luckily no damage _____ the house.

a) was done b) is done c) was done to

2. Most of his books _____ into different languages.

a) were translate b) have been translated c) have translated

3. The first FIFA world cup _____ in Uruguay in July 1930.

a) was played b) was being played c) has been played

4. The bin men were emptying the bins when I went out this morning. The bins _____ when I woke up this morning.

a) were emptied b) is being emptied c) were being emptied

5. The meeting _____ to last the whole afternoon.

a) will be expected b) is expected c) expects

6. Don't go into the living room as it _____ at the moment.

a) is being painted b) is painted c) is been painted

7. A: "Do they allow smoking in the conference room?"

B: "No, smoking _____."

a) doesn't allowed b) isn't allowed c) hasn't been allowed

8. We'll need to find another route; the main road _____ for repairs.

a) is closed b) closed c) be closed

9. In Switzerland more than one language _____.

a) are spoke b) are spoken c) is spoken

A: "Who does the cleaning in your house?"

10. B: "It _____ by a cleaning lady who comes in three times a week.

a) is being done b) is done c) is did

Test sixteen-answers

1. Vandals set the house on fire. Luckily they didn't do much damage to it. The firemen were on the scene in seconds flat. Luckily no damage no damage was done the house. Past simple passive
2. Most of his books have been translated into different languages. Present perfect passive
3. The first FIFA world cup was played in Uruguay in July 1930. Past simple passive
4. The bin men were emptying the bins when I went out this morning. The bins were being emptied when I woke up this morning. Past continuous passive (no need to add 'by the bin men' as it is understood that only the bin men empty the bins on the street)
5. The meeting is expected to last the whole afternoon. Present simple passive (Active – we expect the meeting to last the whole afternoon)
6. Don't go into the living room as it is being painted at the moment. Present continuous passive
7. A: "Do they allow smoking in the conference room?"
B: "No, smoking is not allowed." Present simple passive
8. We'll need to find another route; the main road is closed for repairs. Present simple passive
9. In Switzerland more than one language is spoken. Present simple passive
A: "Who does the cleaning in your house?"
10. B: "It is done by a cleaning lady who comes in three times a week. Present simple passive

Test seventeen

Passive structures two

1. A: "What are they doing to the old church in the town square?"

B: "It _____.

a) is renovated b) is being renovated c) will renovate

2. A: That view in the photograph is amazing. Where _____ ?

a) is it took b) was it taken c) has it been taken

3. We can stop the search party. The missing man _____ just _____.

a) is/found b) has/been found c) was/found

4. He _____ a few moments ago by the mountain rescue team.

a) has been found b) was been found c) was found

5. Scientists say that global temperatures could rise by 6C by the end of the century. It _____ that global temperatures could rise by 6C by the end of the century.

a) says b) is said b) is saying

6. The police saw him driving along the motorway at top speed. He _____ along the motorway at top speed.

a) was driven b) was seen driving c) was seen to drive

7. The gatecrashers spoiled the party. The party _____ by the gatecrashers.

a) had spoiled b) was spoiled c) is spoiled

8. There's no washing up liquid left. They've used it all up. All the washing up liquid _____ up.

a) was used b) has been used c) is used

9. Some people once said that the Norman Conquest brought about changes in all phases of English life. The Norman Conquest is thought _____ about changes in all phases of English life.

a) to have brought b) to have been brought c) to bring

10. I think I have been stung by a bee.

a) am stinged b) have been stung c) is been stung

Test seventeen-answers

1. A: "What are they doing to the old church in the town square?"
B: "It is being renovated. Present continuous passive
2. A: That view in the photograph is amazing. Where was it taken? Past simple passive
3. We can stop the search party. The missing man has just been found. Present perfect passive
4. He was found a few moments ago by the mountain rescue team. Past simple passive
5. Scientists say that global temperatures could rise by 6C by the end of the century. It is said that global temperatures could rise by 6C by the end of the century. Present simple passive
6. The police saw him driving along the motorway at top speed. He was seen driving along the motorway at top speed. Past continuous passive
7. The gatecrashers spoiled the party. The party was spoiled by the gatecrashers. Past simple passive
8. There's no washing up liquid left. They've used it all up. All the washing up liquid has been used up. Present perfect passive
9. Some people once said that the Norman Conquest brought about changes in all phases of English life. The Norman Conquest is thought to have brought about changes in all phases of English life. With the past tense/past participle verb 'thought' use 'thought to bring' for a present fact/thought to have brought' for anything occurring before the present moment.
10. I think I have been stung by a bee. Present perfect passive

Note

There are no examples of the present perfect continuous/past perfect continuous or future perfect continuous passives due to the fact that they don't exist in the passive structure.

Test eighteen

Past tenses one

1. It is not certain why she _____ the exam.
a) did fail b) failed c) was failed
2. By the time the police arrived, the burglars _____ out the warehouse.
a) cleared b) were clearing c) had cleared
3. The question _____ at the annual meeting
a) was risen b) was raised c) was rose
4. The chairman _____ to his feet at the end of the meeting.
a) raised b) rose c) was raised
5. Before they got married, they _____ together for several years.
a) have lived b) were living c) had been living
6. It was the first time she _____ ever _____ abroad.
a) was/been b) had/went c) had/been
7. We waited and waited but by 7 o'clock they still _____. That was when we decided to go to the theatre without them.
a) didn't arrive b) hadn't arrived c) weren't arrived
8. I _____ him an email about a week ago but he still _____ it yet.
a) have sent/hasn't answered b) wrote /didn't answer c) sent /hasn't answered
9. Nobody _____ the burglar as he left the mansion with the priceless paintings. He came and went in the darkness of the night.

a) seen b) saw...c) had seen

10. She was certain she _____ him somewhere before. His face was so familiar.

a) saw b) had seen c) didn't see

Test eighteen-answers

Past tenses one

1. It is not certain why she failed the exam.
2. By the time the police arrived, the burglars had cleared out the warehouse. Past perfect simple indicating that something was already completed/done prior to another past action/occurrence. 'By the time' is used very often with the past perfect simple/continuous.
3. The question was raised at the annual meeting. Past simple passive. You raise a question and raised is the past tense and also the past participle of the regular verb 'raise'.
4. The chairman rose to his feet at the end of the meeting. Past simple. 'Rose' is the past tense of the irregular verb 'rise'. Complications occur with non natives as to the usage of 'rise/rose/risen' and 'raise/raised/raised'. (Rise/rose/risen-intransitive irregular verb-it doesn't have an object). We use "rise" to indicate motion in an upward direction. "Raise" is a transitive regular verb. You need to use it with an object. You raise 'something' but you cannot 'rise' something. Raise means to 'elevate/lift up'.
5. Before they got married, they had been living together for several years. Past perfect continuous is used to indicate something in progress up to a specific moment in the past. Normally used with a contrasting past tense to show time shifts, i.e. 'before they got married.'
6. It was the first time she had ever been abroad. Past perfect simple indicates an action or occurrence that happens prior to another action or occurrence.
7. We waited and waited but by 7o'clock they still hadn't arrived. That was when we decided to go to the theatre without them. The same as number six.
8. I sent him an email about a week ago but he still hasn't answered it yet. Past simple, finished past + present perfect, connects past to present when used with 'for', 'since' or in the negative 'yet'.
9. Nobody saw the burglar as he left the mansion with the priceless paintings. He came and went in the darkness of the night. Past simple, referring to finished past.
10. She was certain she had seen him somewhere before. His face was so familiar. Past perfect simple. She was certain (in the past) that prior to that moment, she did not see him.

Test nineteen

Past tenses two

1. She _____ nobody about her boyfriend's criminal record. She felt too embarrassed.

a) told b) tells c) didn't tell

2. Yesterday at this time it _____ from the heavens.

a) was poured b) was pouring c) poured

3. She _____ at him, wondering where she _____ him.

a) looked/met b) was looking/had met c) looked/met

4. A: "We didn't know Liz _____ back to London."

B: "Oh didn't you! She _____ back about a month ago."

a) moved/had moved b) had moved/moved c) was moving/moved

5. A: "Who did your mother speak to when she phoned the bank?"

B: "I've no idea _____ to."

a) who did she speak b) who she spoke c) who she's spoken

6. A: "What did you do last Sunday?"

B: "I can't remember what _____. Oh now it has come back to me. I went to the lake with Bob."

a) did I do b) I done c) I did

7. I didn't know that your brother _____ to work in the states. When did he go?

a) had gone b) was gone c) went

8. I spoke to the Mrs Jones yesterday for the first time ever; before that, I _____ her by sight.

a) have only known b) only knew c) I was only knowing

9. The woman _____ when the ambulance arrived. Luckily they managed to stabilise her until they got her to the hospital. She is now said to be in a stable condition.

a) died b) had died c) was dying

10. My father was caught in a terrible storm on his way home from the office last night. At one point he really thought he _____ his way but luckily he managed to get back on track.

a) lost b) had lost c) was

Test nineteen-answers

Past tenses two

1. She told nobody about her boyfriend's criminal record. She felt too embarrassed. 'She told nobody' is the same as 'she didn't tell anybody'. Common errors occur when students of English say, 'she didn't tell nobody' which would mean have the opposite meaning as two negatives make a positive.

2. Yesterday at this time it was pouring from the heavens. Past continuous to indicate 'an action that was in progress at a specific moment in the past. 'It was pouring from the heavens' means 'it was raining very heavily.

3. She was looking at him, wondering where she had met him. Past continuous is used because the act of 'looking' continued for a period, even if the period was only for a few moments, also the act of 'wondering' last for a short period of time. The past perfect is used as it indicates she met him prior to that past moment of looking at him.

4. A: "We didn't know Liz had moved back to London." Past perfect is used because in that past moment, we didn't know that she moved back to London prior to the moment of not knowing.

B: "Oh didn't you! She moved back about a month ago." Past simple to indicate the action is finished.

5. A: "Who did your mother speak to when she phoned the bank?"

B: "I've no idea who she spoke to." Past tense as it's understood she phoned the bank in the past.

6. A: "What did you do last Sunday?"

B: "I can't remember what I did. Oh now it has come back to me. I went to the lake with Bob." Past simple is used as it indicates a specific finished time, that is, last Sunday.

7. I didn't know that your brother had gone to work in the states. When did he go? Past perfect is used to indicate that prior to the moment of not knowing, the brother went to the states. Past perfect shows that one action occurred prior to another.

8. I spoke to the Mrs Jones yesterday for the first time ever; before that, I only knew her by sight. Past simple is used because it was a past fact and not an action that occurred prior to another, therefore the past perfect cannot be used in this example.

9. The woman was dying when the ambulance arrived. Luckily they managed to stabilise her until they got her to the hospital. She is now said to be in a stable condition. Past continuous is used as the action of dying was in progress at a specific moment in the past, that is, when the ambulance arrived.

10. My father was caught in a terrible storm on his way home from the office last night. At one point he really thought he had lost his way but luckily he managed to get back on track. Past perfect is used to indicate that prior to getting back on track (in the past) he thought he was lost.

Test twenty

Perfective aspect

1. Over the years we _____ huge advances in technology.
a) had seen b) saw c) have seen
2. Don't ask him what Italian food tastes like. He _____ it.
a) hasn't never tried b) has never tried c) he didn't try
3. You're never on time. This is the seventh time you _____ late this month
a) were b) had been c) have been
4. I _____ to contact you all afternoon. Where _____?
a) have been trying/have you been b) am trying/were you c) have been trying/you been
5. When she finally appeared late last night, mum _____ to contact her for over ten hours.
a) was trying b) had tried c) had been trying
6. I _____ him an email about a week ago but he still _____ it yet.
a) have sent/hasn't answered b) wrote /didn't answer c) sent / hasn't answered
7. I _____ my glasses. _____ them anywhere?
a) have lost/have you seen b) lost/have you saw c) have been losing/have you seen
8. The man who was injured in the road accident _____ for his life since last Friday.

a) has fought b) fought c) has been fighting

9. When the doctors finally gave him the all-clear, he_____ for his life for almost a month.

a) was fighting b) he had been fighting c) was been fought

10. Police say that a breathalyzer revealed that the man who caused the accident _____. He _____ arrested.

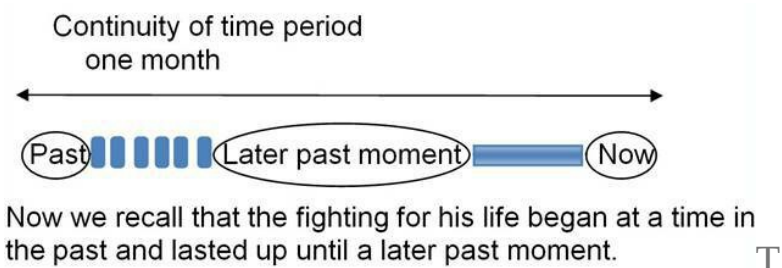
a) was drinking/was b)drank/is c) had been drinking/has been

Test twenty-answers

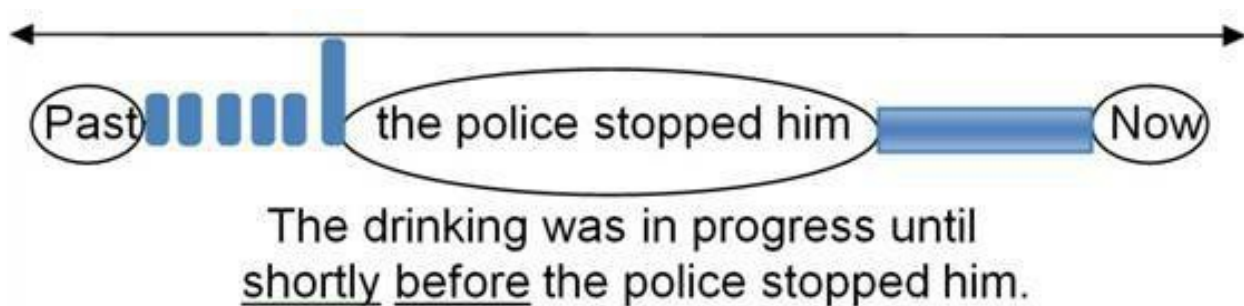
1. Over the years we have seen huge advances in technology. Present perfect indicating from the past until the present.
2. Don't ask him what Italian food tastes like. He has never tried it. Same as number one
3. You're never on time. This is the seventh time you have been late this month. Same as number one and two.
4. I have been trying to contact you all afternoon. Where have you been? Present perfect continuous, indicating an action in progress from past to present + present perfect simple indicating from past until now.
5. When she finally appeared late last night, mum had been trying to contact her for over ten hours. Past perfect continuous indicating that prior to her appearing, in the past, mum continued to try to make contact with her up until that past moment.
6. I sent him an email about a week ago but he still hasn't answered it yet. Past simple, time indicator 'a week ago' therefore a finished past + the present perfect simple indicating from a moment in the past until now.
7. I have lost my glasses. Have you seen them anywhere? Two uses of the present perfect simple to indicate 'anytime up until now' without specifying exactly when.
8. The man who was injured in the road accident has been fighting for his life since last Friday. The present perfect continuous is used to indicate that the 'fighting' started in the past and continued up to the present and will possibly continue into the future.
9. When the doctors finally gave him the all-clear, he had been fighting for his life for a month. The past perfect continuous is used to indicate that 'the fighting for his life' started at a past moment and continued up until a later past moment.
10. Police say that a breathalyzer revealed that the man who caused the accident had been drinking. He has been arrested. The past perfect continuous is used to indicate that the 'drinking' started in the past and continued up until **shortly before** a later past moment, while the present perfect passive is used in the second sentence to indicate that the arrest happened before now, without specifying exactly when. When the past perfect continuous is used without for or since, it signifies an action in progress until **shortly before** a later past occurrence. When used with for and since, it indicates **until** a later past moment.

See time lines on next page for clarification

9. He had been fighting for his life for a month.



10. The breathalyser revealed that the man had been drinking.



Test twenty one

Reported speech

1. I asked my neighbours _____ so much noise late at night. I can never get a good night's sleep.

a) to don't make b) not to make c) not make d) not making

2. They _____ the meeting isn't until tomorrow. We thought it _____ this afternoon.

a) told to me/is b) told me/was c) said me/was d) told that/was

3. "The shop will be closing soon," announced the manager over the tannoy system. The manager announced that the shop _____ soon.

a) will close b) would close c) would be closing

4. "The cat's face is all cut," said dad to my sister. "It'll probably have been fighting with the cat next door," replied my sister. Dad told my sister that the cat's face _____ all cut, and she replied that it _____ with the cat next door.

a) is/will probably have fought b) was/had probably fought c) was/had probably been fighting

5. "Do as you please," he said to her the other night when she was acting like a spoilt child. He told her _____.

a) do as she pleases b) to do as she pleases c) to do as she pleased

6. "Will you help me shift this heavy box?" asked my brother. My brother asked me if _____ him shift that heavy box.

a) for help b) I would help c) to help

7. "Don't cheat in the exam," said the teacher. The teacher warned _____ in the exam.

a) that we don't cheat ... b) us to not cheat c) us not to cheat

8. It's beginning to get dark. I must go," said Bill. Bill said that it _____ to get dark and that and that he _____ go.

a) was beginning/had to b) is beginning/must c) was beginning/must

9. "It will be freezing tomorrow," said the weatherman on TV. The weatherman said it _____ freezing the next day.

a) will be b) would be c) is going to be

10. "I've been here for over a week and I still haven't seen Buckingham Palace," said Tony who was holidaying in London. Tony said he _____ for over a week and he _____ Buckingham Palace.

a) was here/was still to see b) has been there/still hadn't seen c) had been there/still hadn't seen

Test twenty one-answers

1. I asked my neighbours not to make so much noise late at night. I can never get a good night's sleep.
2. They told me the meeting isn't until tomorrow. We thought it was this afternoon.
3. "The shop will be closing soon," announced the manager over the tannoy system. The manager announced that the shop would be closing soon.
4. "The cat's face is all cut," said dad to my sister. "It'll probably have been fighting with the cat next door," replied my sister. Dad told my sister that the cat's face was all cut, and she replied that it had probably been fighting with the cat next door.
5. "Do as you please," he said to her the other night when she was acting like a spoilt child. He told her to do as she pleased.
6. "Will you help me shift this heavy box?" asked my brother. My brother asked me if I would him shift that heavy box.
7. "Don't cheat in the exam," said the teacher. The teacher warned us not to cheat in the exam.
8. 8. It's beginning to get dark. I must go," said Bill. Bill said that it was beginning to get dark and that and that he had to go. (The modal auxiliary verbs normally do not move back a tense in reported speech, but when 'must' is used for personal obligation, it takes the past tense of the semi-modal, 'have to', which is 'had to')
9. "It will be freezing tomorrow," said the weatherman on TV. The weatherman said it would be freezing the next day. 'Will' becomes 'would' in reported speech.
10. "I've been here for over a week and I still haven't seen Buckingham Palace," said Tony who was holidaying in London. Tony said he had been there for over a week and he still hadn't seen Buckingham Palace.

Test twenty two

Future aspect

1. She should pass her English exam as long as she _____ and _____ panic.

a) will stay calm/not b) is staying/will not c) stays calm/doesn't.

2. Can you send me a message as soon as you _____ home?

a) will get b) are getting c) will have got d) get

3. Sorry I can't meet you on Saturday. I _____ a party. It's my 40th birthday.

a) 'm going to have b) have c) 'm having d) will have

In number four there are two possibilities

4. The weather forecast says that later on this afternoon it _____ .

a) 's snowing b) 's going to snow c) it will snow d) will have snowed.

5. You _____ anywhere until your mother _____ back.

a) won't go/will get b) 're not going/gets c) will go/is getting

6. How _____ to the airport. Don't worry. I'm sure someone _____ a lift.

a) will I arrive/will give b) am I going to get/will give you c) will I get/is giving you d) will I get/will give you

In number seven there are three possible choices although one is better than the others in the given context.

7. I've just found out that I've won a holiday for two in the Caribbean. I _____ my mum. She hasn't had a holiday in years.

a) 'm taking b) will take c) 'm going to take d) will to take

8. I don't know when I _____ him but when I _____ I _____ him
your new mobile number.

a) will see/do/will give b) to see/see him/give c) see/see him/will give

9. Tomorrow between 4pm and 5.30, I _____ my English exam.

a) will sit b) will be sitting d) will have sat

10. Next year my mother _____ French.

a) is learning b) is going to learn c) will be learning

Test twenty two-answers

1. She should pass her English exam as long as she stays calm and doesn't panic. (After 'as long as' which means 'on condition that/provided', use the present simple, even if it is for a future meaning)
2. Can you send me a message as soon as you get home? (After 'as soon as', use the present simple, even if it is for a future meaning)
3. Sorry I can't meet you on Saturday. I am having a party. It's my 40th birthday. (The present continuous is the most natural choice as it is used for arrangements already made. 'Going to have' indicates that this is what you have decided to do, although it doesn't necessarily mean that the arrangements have been made)
4. The weather forecast says that later on this afternoon it will snow/it's going to snow. ('Will' and 'going to' have their separate uses but overlap when predicting. Both can be used although when making predictions, 'going to' carries more weight)
5. You are not going anywhere until your mother gets back.
6. How am I going to get/will I get to the airport. Don't worry. I'm sure someone will give you a lift.
7. I've just found out that I've won a holiday for two in the Caribbean. I am going to take/am taking/will take my mum. She hasn't had a holiday in years. (The choice of which of the three to use all depends on aspect, although 'I'm going to take' my mum is the best choice seeing that there was no prearrangement, which is the case when using the present continuous' for the future, as in, 'I'm taking my mum.' 'I will take my mum' can also be used as it implies that you decided there and then, in that precise moment, to take your mum.)
8. I don't know when I will see him but when I do I will give him your new mobile number.
9. Tomorrow between 4pm and 5.30, I will be sitting my English exam. (Future progressive for something that will be in progress at a future moment or between any two given times in the future)
10. Next year my mother is going to learn French. ('Is going to learn,' this is what she intends to do. We use the 'present continuous' for the near future and not the distant, so in this example it cannot be used)

Test twenty three

Connectors/conjunctions one

1. _____ it was raining very heavily, she still took the dog for a walk.
Nothing holds her back.
a) even if b) even though c) despite
2. _____ studying for months, I still failed all my exams.
a) Despite b) Nevertheless c) Even though
3. I didn't study _____ I think I'll fail the test.
a) therefore b) and c) unless d) but
4. Many jobs require that you have a university degree; in some jobs, _____, experience is what is required the most.
a) therefore b) however c) nonetheless d) though
5. _____ it was my day off, I slept until 10 am.
a) although b) because c) therefore d) even though
6. I am tall, _____ my brother and sister are quite short.
a) because b) in spite of c) whereas
7. _____ Janet was the best in her class at math, she was awarded a prize at the end of the school term.
a) Since b) Though c) So
8. _____ history is his best subject, he is also good at geography.
a) since b) while c) because d) unless
9. I want to become an artist; _____ I work especially hard in my art

classes.

a) however b) while c) therefore

10. I'll go shopping with you _____ we are back home by six o'clock.

a) as far as b) so as c) provided

Test twenty three-answers

1. Even though it was raining very heavily, she still took the dog for a walk. Nothing holds her back. 'Even though' = despite the fact that ...
2. Despite studying for months, I still failed all my exams. Use 'despite' + gerund
3. I didn't study therefore I think I'll fail the test. 'Therefore' = for this reason
4. Many jobs require that you have a university degree; in some jobs, however, experience is what is required the most.
5. Because it was my day off, I slept until 10 am.
6. I am tall, whereas my brother and sister are quite short. 'Whereas' introduces a contrast
7. Since Janet was the best in her class at math, she was awarded a prize at the end of the school term. 'Since' = given the fact that
8. While history is his best subject, he is also good at geography. Similar to 'although'
9. I want to become an artist; therefore I work especially hard in my art classes. 'Therefore' = for this reason
10. I'll go shopping with you provided we are back home by six o'clock. 'Provided' = on the condition that ...

Test twenty four

Connectors/conjunctions two

1. _____ hard I try, I still can't seem to lose any weight.
a) as much as b) although c) however
2. It was very cold, _____ I kept my jacket on.
a) because b) therefore c) however
3. I can't guarantee I'll be able to meet you, _____ I will try my best.
a) but b) so c) because
4. _____ our team lost the match, it was still a great game.
a) therefore b) although c) so d) but
5. Poor people from rural areas are migrating to the cities to find work and _____ the circles of slum housing in many suburbs are growing larger.
a) consequently b) as c) whereas
6. _____ I don't like Indian food, I really enjoyed the Pakora we had at Jane's house last night.
a) In spite of b) although c) however
7. _____ not studying, she still passed the exam.
a) although b) as c) despite
8. _____ much I eat, I never put on weight.
a) in spite of b) however c) regardless

9. I missed the train but _____, I still arrived on time.

a) consequently b) nevertheless c) in spite of

10. The country of residence of an individual has the right to tax income _____ the country in which the tax arises. 'Irrespective of' = regardless of/despite'

a) despite b) irrespective of c) as a consequence

Test twenty four-answers

1. However hard I try, I still can't seem to lose any weight. 'However' used in this context, = no matter how much, despite how much, in spite of how much
2. It was very cold, therefore I kept my jacket on. 'Therefore' indicates, 'for the reason stated previously'
3. I can't guarantee I'll be able to meet you, but I will try my best.
4. Although our team lost the match, it was still a great game. This is the same as 'despite the fact that our team lost the match .. /even though our team lost the match ...
5. Poor people from rural areas are migrating to the cities to find work and consequently the circles of slum housing in many suburbs are growing larger. This is the same as, and as a consequence/as a result/because of this
6. Although I don't like Indian food, I really enjoyed the Pakora we had at Jane's house last night. Other ways to say this, In spite of the fact that I don't like Indian food .. /even though I don't like Indian food/despite not liking Indian food
7. Despite not studying, she still passed the exam. This can be expressed as, In spite of the fact she didn't study .../although she didn't study .../even though she didn't study
8. However much I eat, I never put on weight. This is the same as, In spite of how much/regardless of how much/it doesn't matter how much
9. I missed the train but nevertheless, I still arrived on time. 'Nonetheless' can be used in the same way as 'nevertheless', and means, although I missed the train, I still arrived on time/despite missing the train.../in spite of missing the train/regardless of the fact that I missed the train.
10. The country of residence of an individual has the right to tax income irrespective of the country in which the tax arises. 'Irrespective of' = regardless of/despite'

Test twenty five

Prepositions one

1. He has never been abroad before. He is afraid _____ flying.
2. Our neighbour is envious _____ our new car. She hasn't slept since we got it.
3. "I went on holiday last week?" "Did you really? Who did you go with?" "Nobody; I went _____ my own."
4. Mother was so absorbed _____ reading the novel that she didn't notice our arrival.
5. I was grateful _____ him for speaking the truth.
6. Scotland is famous _____ its whiskey
7. My father doesn't approve _____ my new boyfriend.
8. My husband is going _____ a business trip next week.
9. The pictures of the hotel didn't correspond _____ the reality.
10. I work for a large company. I'm in charge _____ the sales department.

Test twenty five-answers

1. He has never been abroad before. He is afraid of flying.
2. Our neighbour is envious of our new car. She hasn't slept since we got it.
3. "I went on holiday last week?" "Did you really? Who did you go with?" "Nobody; I went on my own."
4. Mother was so absorbed in reading the novel that she didn't notice our arrival.
5. I was grateful to him for speaking the truth.
6. Scotland is famous for its whiskey
7. My father doesn't approve of my new boyfriend.
8. My husband is going on a business trip next week.
9. The pictures of the hotel didn't correspond to the reality.
10. I work for a large company. I'm in charge of the sales department.

Test twenty six

Prepositions two

1. Many people nowadays are addicted _____ the internet.
2. My mother is always attentive _____ detail.
3. She got the job as the nanny because she is very good _____ children.
4. He's very good _____ maths. It was his favourite subject when he was at school.
5. He is capable _____ being an excellent student.
6. I feel confident _____ the future of our country.
7. Sadly, I never got to know my grandfather. He died _____ battle during the second world war.
8. My paternal grandfather died _____ pneumonia.
9. 9. He is suspected _____ cheating in the exam.
10. These days everybody is aware _____ the dangers of smoking.

Test twenty six-answers

1. Many people nowadays are addicted to the internet.
2. My mother is always attentive to detail.
3. She got the job as the nanny because she is very good with children.
4. He's very good at maths. It was his favourite subject when he was at school.
5. He is capable of being an excellent student.
6. I feel confident about the future of our country.
7. Sadly, I never got to know my grandfather. He died in battle during the second world war.
8. My paternal grandfather died of pneumonia.
9. He is suspected of cheating in the exam.
10. These days everybody is aware of the dangers of smoking.

Test twenty seven

Prepositions three

1. We're going _____ a picnic tomorrow. Would you like to come with us?
2. My problems are very similar _____ yours.
3. These boots I bought were _____ sale today. They cost half what they did last week.
4. We argued all day _____ what to cook for our guests.
5. We really care _____ how we treat our customers.
6. I disagree _____ what was said at today's meeting.
7. I prefer reading books _____ magazines.
8. He always complains _____ everything.
9. Who does this book belong _____?
10. After a cyclist was killed, the mayor was blamed _____ not having done anything to repair the roads.

Test twenty seven-answers

1. We're going on a picnic tomorrow. Would you like to come with us?
2. My problems are very similar to yours.
3. These boots I bought were on sale today. They cost half what they did last week.
4. We argued all day about what to cook for our guests.
5. We really care about how we treat our customers.
6. I disagree with what was said at today's meeting.
7. I prefer reading books to magazines.
8. He always complains about everything.
9. Who does this book belong to?
10. After a cyclist was killed, the mayor was blamed for not having done anything to repair the roads.

Test twenty eight

Prepositions four

1. The cyclist had hit a hole in the road and crashed _____ a tree.
2. The judge presented the case to the jury. After examining the evidence set before them, two successive juries arrived _____ the same conclusion.
3. I'm so sorry I didn't come to your party last night. I completely forgot _____ it.
4. He insisted _____ paying _____ the meal we had last night.
5. He's been talking _____ changing jobs for over ten years but he still hasn't started to look for one.
6. He was thinking _____ you yesterday. He told me so when I met him this morning.
7. We suspected him _____ stealing the tape recorder.
8. She was really worried _____ failing her English exam. It was all for nothing because she passed.
9. We would like to thank you _____ everything you have done to help us.
10. My mother has just recovered _____ a bad dose of the flu.

Test twenty eight-answers

1. The cyclist had hit a hole in the road and crashed into a tree.
2. The judge presented the case to the jury. After examining the evidence set before them, two successive juries arrived to the same conclusion.
3. I'm so sorry I didn't come to your party last night. I completely forgot about it.
4. He insisted on paying for the meal we had last night.
5. He's been talking about changing jobs for over ten years but he still hasn't started to look for one.
6. He was thinking about you yesterday. He told me so when I met him this morning.
7. We suspected him of stealing the tape recorder.
8. She was really worried about failing her English exam. It was all for nothing because she passed.
9. We would like to thank you for everything you have done to help us.
10. My mother has just recovered from a bad dose of the flu.

Test twenty nine

Prepositions five

1. Going _____ the sound her voice on the phone today she is not very happy.
2. We went from Edinburgh to London _____ Newcastle.
3. I was nearly run over _____ a car today. It missed me _____ a hair's breadth.
4. I could speak English fluently _____ the age of ten.
5. My mother and father are both lawyers _____ profession.
6. Where's the cat? It's over there _____ the door.
7. I missed the bus this morning _____ a split second.
8. A plant pot flew off my neighbour's balcony and missed me _____ a fraction of an inch.
9. How big is your living room? It's ten metres _____ six.
10. It is always advisable to send official documents _____ registered post.

Test twenty nine-answers

1. Going by the sound her voice on the phone today she is not very happy.
2. We went from Edinburgh to London by Newcastle.
3. I was nearly run over by a car today. It missed me by a hair's breadth.
4. I could speak English fluently by the age of ten.
5. My mother and father are both lawyers by profession.
6. Where's the cat? It's over there by the door.
7. I missed the bus this morning by a split second.
8. A plant pot flew off my neighbour's balcony and missed me by a fraction of an inch.
9. How big is your living room? It's ten metres by six.
10. It is always advisable to send official documents by registered post.

Test thirty

Phrasal verbs

Replace the words in *italics* with a phrasal verb.

Use a combination of the verbs and particles from the list below. You may have to change the verb tense accordingly. They are all two word phrasal verbs with the exception of numbers eight and nine, which are made up of a verb and two particles.

A. bring^{x2} call carry get give go hang pass pick pull put run show step take

B. about away down into of off on^{x3} up^{x5} out^{x2} over part with

1. Anti-government protestors *participated* in a mass demonstration yesterday morning.
2. The protestors want the prime minister to *resign*.
3. He never *recovered from* the death of his wife and not long after he also *died*.
4. The boss *cancelled* the meeting.
5. We cannot *continue* like this any longer. We need to find a solution.
6. Mary's house *caught* fire last night. Luckily the firemen managed to *extinguish* it before too much damage was done to it.
7. Could you just *wait* a moment, said the salesman to the customer. I'll be right back.
8. At the last moment he *decided to withdraw from* the competition. He felt he hadn't trained enough to compete against his competitors.
9. John's late again. I wonder what kind of excuse he will *think of* this time.
10. Can you *collect* the children from school this afternoon?

11. After half an hour of waiting for Jimmy, he suddenly *appeared*.
12. I *met* my old teacher when I was going into the library yesterday. I hadn't seen her for years so it was a pleasant surprise.
13. I've been trying to *stop* smoking but I'm finding it really hard.
14. She *raised* her children to be respectable human beings.
15. Drug abuse *caused* his death.

Test thirty-answers

1. Anti-government protestors took part in a mass demonstration yesterday morning. (This is also a three-word phrasal verbs, but with the verb 'participate' it was necessary to use the preposition 'in')
2. The protestors want the prime minister to step down. ('Step down' is used for members of the government and other officials, such as the director of a company. It cannot be used for ordinary everyday people)
3. He never got over the death of his wife and not long after he also passed away.
4. The boss called off the meeting.
5. We cannot carry on like this any longer. We need to find a solution.
6. Mary's house went on fire last night. Luckily the firemen managed to put it out before too much damage was done to it.
7. Could you just hang on a moment, said the salesman to the customer. I'll be right back.
8. At the last moment he pull out of the competition. He felt he hadn't trained enough to compete against his competitors.
9. John's late again. I wonder what kind of excuse he will come up with this time.
10. Can you pick up the children from school this afternoon?
11. After half an hour of waiting for Jimmy, he suddenly showed up.
12. I ran into my old teacher when I was going into the library yesterday. I hadn't seen her for years so it was a pleasant surprise.
13. I've been trying to give up smoking but I'm finding it really hard.
14. She brought up her children to be respectable human beings.
15. Drug abuse brought about his death.