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EXERCISES

Hospitality Industry and Management in Sociocultural Activity

Part II

**Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи
студентів I-II курсів
з дисципліни «Англійська мова»**

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Жумбей М.М., Копчак Л.В. Grammar Exercises for Pre-Intermediate Level Students of Tourism, Hospitality Industry and Management in Sociocultural Activity. Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи студентів I-II курсів з дисципліни «Англійської мова» спеціальностей «Туризм», «Готельно-ресторанна справа», «Менеджмент соціокультурної діяльності». Івано-Франківськ, 2018. 107 с.

Друга частина навчально-методичного посібника містить 8 розділів, присвячених різним граматичним темам згідно структури підручника “English for International Tourism: Pre-Intermediate” by Iwonna Dubicka and Margaret O’Keeffe, 2013. В кожен розділ входять: правила граматики з поясненням та прикладами, що ілюструють ті чи інші граматичні явища, комплект вправ для закріплення засвоєного граматичного матеріалу, а також тести, які можуть використовуватися як викладачем з метою контролю якості знань відповідної граматичної теми, так і студентами для самоконтролю розуміння опрацьованої теми. Матеріали навчально-методичного посібника можуть бути використані як в аудиторний, так і позааудиторний час в процесі виконання студентами самостійної та індивідуальної роботи.

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CONTENTS

Unit 8 East Meets West	6
Present Continuous (be going to) for plans, intentions and predictions	6
Exercises	6
Will for future reference	9
Exercises	10
May / Might for future possibility	13
Exercises	13
Test on tenses (future reference)	15
Unit 9 Window Seat or Aisle?	17
Modals (can / must / have to) for permission, prohibition, obligation and no obligation	17
Exercises	18
Can / may for permission, abilities and requests	21
Exercises	23
Should for suggestions	26
Exercises	26
Test on modal verbs	29
Unit 10 Business or Pleasure	32
Modals of suggestion	32
Exercises	32
Phrases of suggestion	33
Exercises	33
Why don't you / how about/ what about / shall / should / could / it would be... for suggestions	34
WHY DON'T	34
Exercises	35
Test on Suggestions	40
Unit 11 The Great Outdoors	42
Present Simple / Present Continuous for future reference	42
Exercises	42
Test on Present Simple / Present Continuous	46
Unit 12. Winter Holidays	49
The Passive Voice	49
Exercises	50
Test on the Passive Voice	60

Unit 13 Land of Smiles.....	64
Defining relative clauses / Non-defining relative clauses	64
Exercises.....	65
Test on defining / non-defining relative clauses	72
Unit 14 Enjoy Your Stay.....	76
Zero Conditional	76
Exercises.....	76
First Conditional	78
Exercises.....	78
Second conditional	81
Exercises.....	81
Third Conditional	84
Exercises.....	84
Unit 15 Winds of Change.....	94
Tense review	94
Exercises.....	94
Tense review 2: Future forms	98
Test on Tenses	102

Introductory part

You know grammar, that means, you know how to put words together in a sensible order and add the right endings. Whether or not you've ever opened a grammar book, you know how to produce combinations of sounds and letters that others can understand. After all, English was used for a thousand years before the first grammar books ever appeared.

But how much do you know about grammar? And, really, What benefits you will have from learning Grammar?

Advantages of Learning English Grammar

All languages have their set of rules that helps in constructing meaningful sentences. In this way, English grammar is a kind of rule that governs the linguistic behavior of people. It is an essential aspect of the English language. With a sound knowledge of English grammar, an individual can speak and write the language correctly.

It has been seen that people are generally judged by others based on their communication skills. If an individual is not able to speak properly, then he or she is considered an uneducated or illiterate person. Nowadays, speaking English language is a matter of pride. The person who speaks and writes grammatically correct language is respected and admired by his or her peers. Hence, a thorough knowledge of grammar is important for everyone. Let us understand the benefits of learning English grammar in detail.

- A person can express his or her thoughts and ideas clearly to others with the help of grammar knowledge.

- A good English grammar skill opens doors for dynamic avenues for an individual. It may allow a person to build professional connection with people from other countries.

- A person can easily comprehend the contents of important documents with the help of good grammar skills. In simple words, they can improve their text interpretation abilities.

- Students are able to qualify their college and university entrance exams if their grammar is good. Many colleges and universities evaluate the language skills of students through exams. Hence, students who have sound knowledge of grammar can easily score well in the exam.

- With good grammar knowledge, students can become analytical and receptive readers.

- Last but not the least; if a person has a strong grammar skills, then he or she can articulate the words properly and can speak English language flawlessly. Consequently, the person will be considered more mature and professional.

Unit 8 East Meets West

Present Continuous (be going to) for plans, intentions and predictions



BE GOING TO

The structure **be going to** is mainly used to talk about plans and intentions, or to make predictions based on present evidence. It is most commonly used in conversational English.

subject	be	going	full infinitive	
I	am	going	to paint	the door.
You	are	going	to love	this book.
Jack	is	going	to buy	a new computer.
It	is	going	to rain	very soon.
We	are	going	to visit	a museum.
They	are	going	to accept	our invitation.

PLANS and INTENTIONS :

Be going to is used to talk about plans and intentions, usually when the decision has already been made.

e.g.

Emma is going to share an apartment with Melanie.

Pedro is going to revise his English all evening.

I'm going to watch the match on TV.

PREDICTIONS :

We use **be going to** when we can see that something is likely to happen.

e.g.

Look at those clouds. It's going to rain!

The ladder is shaking. That man is going to fall!

Hurry up! We're going to miss the bus.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Write positive sentences with *be going to*

1. I / work - _____
2. you / dance - _____
3. it / rain - _____
4. they / ask - _____
5. he / stays - _____
6. we / speak - _____
7. I / give - _____
8. she / try - _____

9. they / help - _____
10. he / read _____

Exercise 2. The following people do not intend to do the following actions. Write negative sentences with *be going to*

1. (I / sell / my car)

2. (he / help / us)

3. (they / study / harder)

4. (we / cook / dinner tonight)

5. (I / celebrate / my birthday this year)

6. (she / clean / her room)

7. (they / move / house)

8. (she / stay / with Amy)

9. (they / change / their clothes)

10. (we / get up early / next Sunday)

Exercise 3. Write questions with *be going to*

1. (he / cook dinner / tonight)

2. (you / run / in the race)

3. (they / climb / that mountain)

4. (she / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon)

5. (you / carry / that heavy box)

6. (computer / crash)

7. (we / eat / fish / tonight)

8. (he / play football / tomorrow)

9. (Lucy / call / a taxi)

10. (you / sing / a song / for us)

Exercise 4. Put the verbs into the correct form. Use *be going to*

1. It (rain).

2. They (eat) stew.

3. I (wear) blue shoes tonight.

4. We (not / help) you.

5. Jack (not / walk) home.

6. (cook / you) dinner?

7. Sue (share / not) her biscuits.

8. (leave / they) the house?

9. (take part / she) in the contest?

10. I (not / spend) my holiday abroad this year.

Exercise 5. The following people are about to do something. You can see that they have already planned or prepared the action

1. What does she need the telephone for?
→ (she / call / her boyfriend)

2. Why are they wearing sport suits?
→ (they / play / squash)

3. Why has Fiona bought chocolates?
→ (She / visit / her grandma)

4. Why do you need a map?
→ (we / walk / in the mountains)

5. What do you need the cloth and the bucket for?
→ (we / wash / the car)

6. Why are you running about with the toothbrush?
→ (I / brush / my teeth)

7. Why is daddy not coming with us?
→ (he / repair / the car)
-
8. Hurry up!
→ (they / light / the bonfire)
-
9. Why are all these tapes on the table?
→ (we / learn / Greek)
-
10. What do you need the pen for?
→ (I / write / some postcards)
-

Will for future reference



We use **WILL** for future to express:

- a simple prediction

e.g.

She will go mad when you tell her the truth.

- a spontaneous decision

e.g.

Wait, I will help you.

- reactions

e.g.

'I'm hungry.' 'I will get you something to eat.'

- an opinion, hope, uncertainty or assumption regarding the future

e.g.

He will probably come back tomorrow.

- a promise

e.g.

I will not watch TV tonight.

- an action in the future that cannot be influenced

e.g.

It will rain tomorrow.

- in Conditional Sentence Type I

It is often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real or possible situations and is referred to the future. It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form:

If + Simple Present, + Simple Future

e.g.

If I have enough time, I will watch the football match.

Signal Words

in a year, next ..., tomorrow

I think, probably, perhaps

Exercises

Exercise 1. Write positive sentences with will

1. We (help) you.

2. I (get) you a drink.

3. I think our team (win) the match.

4. Maybe she (do) a language course in Malta.

5. I (buy) the tickets.

6. Perhaps she (do) this for you.

7. Maybe we (stay) at home.

8. She hopes that he (cook) dinner tonight.

9. I'm sure they (understand) your problem.

10. They (go / probably) to the party.

Exercise 2. Complete the article with the correct form of the verb

In 30 years, the world _____ (be) different. Computers _____ (talk) to all the machines in our homes. Refrigerators _____ (work) as computers, too. Our parents _____ (not go) to the supermarket to buy food. You _____ (tell) the refrigerator what you want to eat, and the refrigerator _____ (know) what food to buy. Your refrigerator _____ (signal) to a computer at the supermarket, after that, the food (appear) at your house. How _____ it (come) ? It _____ (not be) quick. A teenager _____ (ride) a bike to your house with your food! What _____ (happen) in the future? No one really knows, but it's fun to imagine!

Exercise 3. Complete the conversation with the correct form of *will* / *will not* (*won't*)

A: What do you think the world _____ (be) like in 30 years? _____ it (be) a nice place to live in?

B: No, it _____!

A: No? Why not ?

B: It _____ (be) dirty. People _____ (have) enough food.

A: But there _____ (be) new ways to make food.

B: And there _____ (be) any gas!

A: We _____ (need) oil. Cars and planes _____ (use) solar energy.

B: Oh, yes. The sun.

A: _____ the world _____ (be) hotter?

B: Yes, it _____.

A: What _____ the temperature (be) in Peru in summer?

B: It could be 45° C in summer!

A: Forty five degrees in Peru? _____ you (repeat)? That isn't possible!

Exercise 4. Tom asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) a lot of money.

2. You (travel) around the world.

3. You (meet) lots of interesting people.

4. Everybody (adore) you.

5. You (not / have) any problems.

6. Many people (serve) you.

7. They (anticipate) your wishes.

8. There (not / be) anything left to wish for.

9. Everything (be) perfect.

10. But all these things (happen / only) if you marry me.

Exercise 5. Form the questions in the Future Simple

1. our team / the match? (to win)

2. When / you / in Scotland? (to arrive)

3. it / tomorrow? (to rain)

4. you / a moment? (to come in)

5. Where / she / in 2030? (to live)

6. How old / your mother / in July? (to be)

7. you / me the salt, please? (to pass)

8. Robert / breakfast? (to make)

9. the teacher / her parents? (to phone)

10. Frank / 16 this year? (to turn)

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps to form the Future Simple sentences

1. I _____ (go) to school.

2. Our friends _____ (call) us tomorrow about the party.

3. The weather _____ (be) sunny on Monday.

4. Cyril _____ (take) the road as soon as possible.

5. My mother _____ (cook) a delicious cake for my birthday.

6. I _____ (wake up) at 7 am tomorrow morning.

7. My friends and I _____ (go) to the cinema.

8. My sister _____ (try) to catch our cat.

9. One day I _____ (be) able to drive a car.

10. The day after tomorrow I _____ (drive) my new motorbike.

Exercise 7. Complete the First Conditional Sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (send) this email now, she (receive) it in one minute.

2. If I (do) this test, I (improve) my German.

3. If I (find) your bracelet, I (give) it back to you.

4. Sindy (go) shopping if she (have) time in the morning.

5. Steve (go) to Paris next week if he (get) a lowcost flight.

6. If his girlfriend (not phone) today, he (leave) her.

7. If they (study) harder, they (pass) the exam.

8. If it (snow) tomorrow, we (make) a snowman.

9. You (be able/ not) to sleep if you (watch) this horror film.

10. Chloe (can / move / not) into the new house if it (be / not) ready on time.

8. Fill in the gaps to form the Future Simple sentences

1. Alice _____ (have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name _____ (be) Ann.
3. Ann _____ (be) a student.
4. She _____ (get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She _____ (go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane _____ (be) fond of sports.
7. She _____ (do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she _____ (have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she _____ (go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she _____ (take) a bus.
11. It _____ (take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She _____ (speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually _____ (call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann _____ (take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She _____ (go) to bed at 11 p. m.



May / Might for future possibility

Use **MAY/ MIGHT** to express (future) possibility when there is :

1) a chance that something is true or that there is a possibility of something happening.

Note: *Might* is used more frequently than *May* in spoken English.

e.g.

It might rain later. (it is possible that it will rain)

I might go to the movies tonight. (*though I am not sure*)

I wouldn't talk to Tim right now. He may still be angry after his team lost.

He is very good, in fact, I think he may win the competition.

She might be late because of the public transport strike.

2) a probability:

e.g.

He may come late.

He may be on holidays.

3) suggestion or reproach with *might*

e.g.

He does not know what to do; he might ask Wendy.

4) wish

e.g.

May this year bring you happiness and health!

Exercises

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps using may / might

1. Take your umbrella as it _____ rain today.
2. He is still at work ! He _____ miss dinner I am afraid.
3. John cannot repair his washing-machine; he _____ his neighbour.
4. They are talking too loudly. They _____ wake the baby !
5. Kate! My friends are having a party tonight, we _____ join them!
6. He _____ be late because his flight has been delayed.
7. Look at those grey clouds! It _____ snow in a minute.
8. Sarah _____ teach Math next year.
9. Emily thinks Corfu _____ be one of the top ten holiday destinations.
10. Smoking in the office _____ spoil your brilliant reputation. Please, don't!

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps using may / might

1. The test _____ be difficult.
2. _____ Your Birthday be bright from the morning till night!
3. It _____ be very expensive, but it is much better than the others.
4. Carol _____ miss the movie tonight.
5. Jason _____ that novel next month. It looks really interesting.
6. _____ God have mercy on your soul.
7. Where _____ you live in ten years?
8. How much money _____ you spend next week?
9. They _____ meet this summer in Washington.
10. Jane is tired. She _____ not go out tonight.

Exercise 3. Use may / might / may not/ might not

1. It is my aunt's birthday, so we _____ (buy) her a new CD.
2. Paul does not study very much. He _____ (not pass) his exams.
3. Sarah and Tom _____ (not come) to the beach with us this weekend.
4. My sister is going to London for a week. I _____ (lend) her my new camera.
5. I'm really tired, so I _____ (not go) to the party tonight.
6. My cousin is starting at your school next term. You _____ (be) in the same class!
7. Jack is going away tomorrow, and we _____ (not see) him before he goes.

Exercise 4. Make a sentence with the same meaning. Use the word in brackets

1. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow, (might)

2. Perhaps a friend will visit me next weekend. (may)

3. Perhaps Sam will buy a new computer. (may)

4. Perhaps I will change my job next year, (might)

5. Perhaps I will not go to work tomorrow, (might)

6. Perhaps the children will not have a holiday next summer. (may)

Test on tenses (future reference)

I. Form the Future Simple sentences

1. They _____ football at the institute. (play)
2. She _____ emails. (not / write)
3. _____ you _____ English? (speak)
4. My mother _____ fish. (not / like)
5. _____ Ann _____ any friends? (have)
6. His brother _____ in an office. (work)
7. She _____ very fast. (cannot / read)
8. _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (water)
9. His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / ride)
10. _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (drink)

II. Form the Future Simple sentences

1. Lucy and her parents probably _____ (go) to Greece next summer.
2. Maybe they _____ (stay) there for two weeks.
3. I guess they _____ (do) a lot of sightseeing there and it certainly _____ (not be) cold!
4. They _____ (take) their grandma with them? Probably not.
5. She _____ (not fly) because she hates planes.
6. Lucy and her parents probably _____ (fly) there. It's the quickest way.
7. They _____ (buy) tickets on the Internet or they (to go) to a travel agency?
8. But maybe they _____ (not travel) to Greece after all!

III. Complete the sentences using to be going to

A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?

B: I _____ (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas.

2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I _____ (get you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.

3. A: I can't hear the television!

B: I _____ (turn) it up so you can hear it.

4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We _____ (visit) Paris, Nice and Grenoble.

5. Sarah _____ (come) to the party. Oliver _____ (be) there as well.

6. Ted: It is so hot in here!

Sarah: I _____ (turn) the air-conditioning on.

7. I think he _____ (be) the next President of the United States.

8. After I graduate, I (attend) _____ medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.

9. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.

B: That man at the service counter _____ (help) you.

10. As soon as the weather clears up, _____ we (walk) down to the beach and go swimming.

IV. Rewrite these sentences using may / might

1. There is definitely a party tomorrow evening at my house.

2. If it is sunny tomorrow, it would be fun for us to go to the beach.

3. I am thinking about studying French this year.

4. Jane promised to help me with my homework this weekend.

5. There is a fifty-fifty chance that she will be on time for her English class tomorrow.

V. Write these sentences using may / might

1. Where is Jane? She _____ (miss) her train I am afraid.

2. She said she _____ (go) shopping tomorrow.

3. He _____ (help) you as he's so practical.

4. I _____ (forget) to bring my wallet.

5. I think you _____ (remind) me.

6. _____ you (get) more happiness than last year.

7. Could you tell me where the nearest bus stop is, please? - I really don't know. You _____ (ask) someone else.

Unit 9 Window Seat or Aisle?

Modals (can / must / have to) for permission, prohibition, obligation and no obligation

To express **permission**, **prohibition**, **obligation** and no **obligation** we usually use modal verbs.



Permission

Can is often used to ask for, refuse and give permission.

e.g.

Can I sit here?

You can use my car if you like.

Can I make a suggestion?

You cannot.

We can also use **may** and **could** to ask for and give permission but **can** is used more often.

Prohibition

Both **can't** and **mustn't** are used to show that something is prohibited – it is not allowed.

e.g.

You can't park here, sir.

You can wear jeans but you can't wear trainers in that bar.

You mustn't speak when the teacher is speaking.

Can't tells us that something is against the rules.

Mustn't is usually used when the obligation comes from the person who is speaking.

Obligation

Have to and **must** are both used to express obligation. There is a slight difference between the way they are used.

Have to shows us that the obligation comes from somebody else. It's a law or a rule and the speaker can't change it.

e.g.

Do you have to wear a uniform at your school?

John can't come because he has to work tomorrow.

In Britain you have to buy a TV licence every year.

Must shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn't a law or a rule.

e.g.

I must call my dad tonight.

You must hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.

You must come and visit us the next time you come to London.

No obligation

We use **don't have to** to show that there is no obligation. You can do something if you want to but it's not compulsory.

e.g.

You don't have to wear a tie in our office. You can wear a tie if you want to

but it's OK if you don't.

It'll be nice if you do but you don't have to come with me if you don't want to.

Have to is the only one of the three that possesses **past** and **future** forms.

e.g.

She works as a journalist. She has to write an article. (present)

She worked as a journalist. She had to write articles. (past)

If she works as a journalist she will have to write articles. (future)

Exercises

Exercise 1 Fill in the gaps using *must* / *must not*

11. You _____ (tidy) up your room.
12. You _____ (smoke).
13. You _____ (do) your homework.
14. You _____ (play) with fire.
15. You _____ (be) home on time.
16. You _____ (cheat) in a test.
17. You _____ (turn) the music too loud.
18. You _____ (help) in the house.
19. You _____ (annoy) your little sister.
20. You _____ (bite) nails.
21. It is late. You _____ (make) so much noise.
22. We _____ (be) home by 9 o'clock. The film starts at 9:15.
23. I _____ (finish) this essay today. It has to be handed in by tomorrow.
24. Passengers _____ (talk) to the driver whilst the bus is in motion.
25. This is a dangerous tour. Children _____ (be) accompanied by an adult.
26. People _____ (stand) on this bus.
27. We _____ (do) more exercise to stay fit.
28. We _____ (give up) when we are so close.
29. This was a nice evening. We _____ (meet) again.
30. Children _____ (eat) healthy food.

Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue with *must* / *mustn't*

Tom: Mum, I don't want to go to school.

Mother: But you (1) _____ Tom: The pupils don't love me.

Mother: Well, you (2) _____ shout at them. You (3) _____ be polite and friendly.

Tom: They (4) _____ use their mobiles but they do. They (5) _____ be late for school but they are.

Mother: You (6) _____ be so angry. Try speaking to them.

Tom: That won't help. I think I have a running nose ...

Mother: Oh, no, come on, Tom. Shame on you! You are OK. You (7) _____ go to school. You are a teacher!

Exercise 3. Complete the statements with *have to* / *don't have to*

1. Shop assistants _____ know Italian.
2. Doctors _____ work with people.
3. Architects . _____ work at night.
4. Businessmen _____ think much.
5. Pilots _____ wear uniform.
6. Teachers _____ travel.
7. Diplomats _____ know English.
8. Secretaries _____ get up early.
9. Bus drivers _____ write letters.
10. Bankers _____ count money

Exercise 4. Use the correct form of *have to*

1. You _____ (not run). You won't miss the bus.
2. Peter's eyes are very bad, and he _____ (wear) glasses.
3. School starts at eight o'clock, so we _____ (get) up early.
4. My friend gave me some tickets for the concert, so I _____ (not pay)!
5. We _____ (study) maths at school, because it's compulsory.
6. She's got lots of time. She _____ (not hurry).
7. We _____ (not take) any exams at the end of this term.
8. My mum sometimes _____ (work) at weekends.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences about the law in your country

a) *In my country*

1. Children _____ start school when they are five.
2. Everyone _____ stay at school until sixteen.
3. Men _____ do military service.
4. You _____ be sixteen to get married.
5. You _____ have your parents permission to get married before you are eighteen.
6. You _____ be eighteen to vote.
7. Not everyone with a job _____ pay taxes.
8. You _____ have a license for a TV.

b) *Ask someone about his or her country. Complete the questions using **have to***

1. How old _____ you _____ be to drive?
2. _____ you _____ have a license to drive?
3. How old _____ you _____ be to ride a motorbike?
4. _____ you _____ wear a crash helmet on a motorbike?
5. _____ you _____ have a license to ride a bicycle?
6. How old _____ you _____ be to get a job?
7. _____ you _____ show an identity card?

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using *have to*, *has to*, *had to*

1. He _____ work in the evening.
2. We _____ go shopping.
3. The friends _____ get up early.
4. Mandy _____ read the instructions.
5. You _____ do the project.
6. I _____ play the guitar.
7. They _____ carry the buckets.
8. She _____ wash my T-shirt.
9. Mum _____ make sandwiches.
10. Frank and Joel _____ draw a picture.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with affirmative or negative forms of *must* or *have to* / *has to*

1. It's raining outside. Tim _____ take his umbrella.
2. I can give you my car, so you _____ buy a new one.
3. They _____ be in a hurry, because they have got more than enough time.
4. You _____ stop at the red light.
5. Tomorrow is Sunday. You _____ get up very early.
6. Mrs. Parks can't see very well. She _____ wear glasses.
7. You _____ return the shoes. They are too small for you.
8. I am broke, I _____ borrow some money to buy a car.
9. You _____ stop smoking. It is very harmful.
10. Mr. Dickson is travelling abroad this summer, so he _____ get his passport soon.
11. All the students _____ obey the school rules.
12. It's freezing outside, so we _____ take a cab and not walk.
13. Students _____ look at their notes during the test.
14. I have a terrible headache, so I _____ leave early.
15. Snow has blocked the roads. We _____ stay here until it's cleared.

Exercise 8. Complete the gaps with a form of *have to* or *must*

1. The teacher said: "You _____ do all exercises on page 21 in *Look Ahead*."
2. I _____ help my little brother more. My father said so.
3. I _____ take these medicines. The doctor said so.
4. I _____ write lines as a punishment because I threw the shoe of my neighbour through the window.
5. Sorry, I can't come. I _____ clean my room. I can't live in such a mess anymore.
6. He _____ clean the classroom because he had been throwing papers on the ground.
7. "You _____ help me", said the mysterious woman to the detective.
8. "The rules _____ be obeyed at all times!" shouted the headmaster.

9. "I _____ go. Otherwise I'll miss my train."
 10. I _____ be home at one o' clock. Otherwise, my mother will punish me.

Exercise 9. Which is best: *don't have to* or *mustn't* ?

1. Canadians _____ get a visa to travel to the US.
 A. mustn't
 B. don't have to
2. Shops _____ sell cigarettes to children.
 A. don't have to
 B. mustn't
3. You _____ pass a test to ride a bicycle.
 A. don't have to
 B. mustn't
4. In Canada, employers _____ discriminate against women or minorities. It's against the law.
 A. mustn't
 B. don't have to
5. You _____ unplug the computer while it is turned on.
 A. don't have to
 B. mustn't
6. You _____ live in Canada to study at the University of Victoria. You can take a course by Internet.
 A. mustn't
 B. don't have to
7. You _____ be late for class, or the teacher will be angry.
 A. don't have to
 B. mustn't
8. You _____ smoke in a gas station.
 A. mustn't
 B. don't have to
9. This bus is free! You _____ buy a ticket.
 A. don't have to
 B. mustn't
10. You _____ buy the text book for this course - you can borrow mine.
 A. don't have to
 B. mustn't

Can / may for permission, abilities and requests



present or future	past tense
We use can when we give someone permission to do something: e.g.	We use could to say that something was permitted in the past :

<p>You can bring a friend to the party if you want.</p> <p>You can borrow my phone if your battery is dead.</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>Many years ago you could smoke in cinemas, but now it's banned.</p>
<p>We also use may for permission.</p> <p>May is more formal and is used less often than can:</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>Passengers may take one small bag on board the plane.</p>	<p>We also use was / were allowed in the past:</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>We had to wear a tie at school, but we were allowed to take it off in hot weather.</p>
<p>Refusing permission</p> <p>We use can't to say that something isn't permitted:</p> <p><i>You can't park here – it's private property.</i></p> <p><i>He can't drive my car – he doesn't have insurance.</i></p>	<p>Refusing permission</p> <p>We use couldn't / wasn't allowed to to say that something was not permitted in the past:</p> <p><i>We couldn't cross the border without our passports.</i></p>
<p>Asking for permission:</p> <p>We use Can I? / Could I? / May I? to ask for permission.</p> <p>1. Can is informal: <i>Can I speak to John Wilson, please?</i></p> <p>2. Could is more formal and polite: <i>Could I speak to John Wilson, please?</i></p> <p>3. May is the most formal: <i>May I speak to John Wilson, please?</i></p>	<p>Asking about the past</p> <p>We use was allowed to? Could you? to ask if something was permitted in the past.</p> <p><i>Were you allowed to stay up late when you were a child?</i></p> <p><i>Could you stay up late when you were a child?</i></p> <p><i>Could people travel between East and West Berlin during the Cold War?</i></p>

Can Used For Possibilities or Abilities

We use "can" to talk about things we are able to do, or things that are possible:

e.g.

He can dance.

I can drive you there.

I cannot see the text. (I can't see the text.)

Can you help me?

We use can when discussing future ability. For example:

e.g.

Can you drive me to work tomorrow? (future)

I can visit you next week. (future)

Can Used For Requests

We also use **can** informally to ask someone to do something. We are not asking if they have the capability to do something. For example:

e.g.

Can you pass me the sugar?

Can you turn that down please?

Can you please stop fidgeting?

Can you stop yelling?

Could Used For Requests

There are many times we use **could** when asking someone for something **politely** or **formally**:

e.g.

Could you help me find this shirt in a larger size?

Could you please pass the salt and pepper?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Use *can* / *cannot* (*can't*) to express abilities

1. Dogs _____ drive.
2. Helicopters _____ fly.
3. Bears _____ climb trees.
4. Babies _____ write.
5. Monkeys _____ ride bikes.
6. Birds _____ read books.
7. Dolphins _____ walk.
8. A man _____ lift a whale.
9. Snakes _____ swim.
10. Cars _____ speak.

Exercise 2. Add *can* or *can't* to the following sentences

1. Monkeys _____ talk.
2. Pigs _____ fly.
3. I _____ play the piano, but Cory can't.
4. You _____ go on vacation. It's too expensive.
5. _____ I borrow some money?
6. I don't know the answer. _____ you tell me?
7. Tony _____ come tonight, he's too busy.
8. Jim makes great food. He _____ cook really well.
9. Excuse me, we _____ see the movie.
10. It's too noisy. We _____ study well.

Exercise 3. Choose the right variant

1. '___ you swim'? 'Yes, I ___'
 - a) Can/can't
 - b) Can/can
2. I'm sorry I ___ help you today, I'm really busy.
 - a) Can
 - b) Can't
3. Please ___ you buy some milk on your way home? I ___ leave the house because I'm looking after the baby.
 - a) Can/can't
 - b) Can't/can't
4. I ___ ride a bike but I ___ drive a car.
 - a) Can/can
 - b) Can/can't
5. I just ___ manage to wake up on time, I'm always late.
 - a) can
 - b) can't
6. 'Hello, ___ I help you'? 'Actually, no you ___ this restaurant is awful and we've been waiting here for half an hour. We're leaving'.
 - a) Can't/can
 - b) Can/can't
7. I have a special talent, I ___ touch my nose with my tongue ___ you?
 - a) Can't/can
 - b) Can/can
8. '___ I go to the bathroom please'? 'Yes, of course you ___.'
 - a) Can/can't
 - b) Can/can
9. Look! It's right there! ___ you see it? It's so obvious!
 - a) Can't
 - b) Can
10. I've never been able to eat breakfast in the mornings. I ___ talk to anyone either!
 - a) Can't
 - b) Can

Exercise 4. Choose the right variant

1. In British schools, pupils ___ wear a uniform.
 - a) can
 - b) don't have to
 - c) have to
2. They ___ wear jeans to school.
 - a) can't
 - b) don't have to
 - c) have to

3. They ___ take their own lunch to school.
 - a) can
 - b) have to
4. They ___ go to school on Saturdays.
 - a) can
 - b) can't
 - c) don't have to
5. I ___ travel a lot in my job.
 - a) can
 - b) have to
6. I ___ be late for work.
 - a) can't
 - b) don't have to
7. I ___ wear a uniform to work.
 - a) can't
 - b) don't have to
8. I ___ take a holiday whenever I want.
 - a) can't
 - b) don't have to
 - c) have to
9. I ___ eat lunch when I want.
 - a) can
 - b) don't have to
 - c) have to
10. I ___ bring a note from the doctor if I am ill.
 - a) can
 - b) have to

Exercise 5. Use the correct forms of *can* / *must* / *have to* / *be allowed to*

1. You _____ borrow my bike if you want to, but take care of it!
2. Smoking _____ in the smoking area only.
3. He _____ play so much to video games, he will have a big headache.
4. It's later than I thought, I _____ go.
5. I _____ be at the meeting but I think I'll go anyway as it could be interesting.
6. Parking _____ (not) in front of the building.
7. I _____ (not) go with you tomorrow evening, I've got a match.
8. You _____ tell him about it but you can if you want.
9. You probably _____ (not) to smoke in French bars from January 2007.
10. You don't have to leave a tip but if you want to, you _____.
11. You _____ take out some books from the library but you _____ take them back before 2 weeks.
12. You _____ stop smoking, it's very bad for your lungs.
13. I am really late this time. Last time I _____ get in and _____ to wait outside all evening.

Should for suggestions

We use **should** / **shouldn't** to make suggestions and give advice:



Structure: should + infinitive form of a verb <i>should be, should go, should do, etc.</i>	
We use should for the present and the future. We use should to give friendly advice to someone and to say that something is a good idea. Should is weaker than <u>have to and must</u> .	<i>e.g. You should tell them the truth.</i> <i>e.g. You shouldn't smoke; it's bad for you.</i> <i>e.g. I don't think you should do it.</i>
Structure: should + (not) have + past participle of verb	
We use should have to say that someone didn't do something, but it would have been the correct thing to do it.	<i>e.g. You should have told them the truth.</i> <i>You shouldn't have gone there – it was a mistake.</i> <i>I don't think you should have done it.</i>
We often use should have to express regret about the past, or to say that we made a mistake.	<i>e.g. I'm sorry for shouting at you – I shouldn't have raised my voice.</i>

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the statements to the advice

Statements

1. I've got a headache.
2. I'm cold.
3. The game starts at three o'clock.
4. He's always tired in the morning.
5. I don't feel well.
6. I want to lose weight.

Advice

- A. We should leave at two-thirty.
- B. You should put on a jumper.
- C. You should stay in bed.
- D. You should do some exercise.
- E. You shouldn't sit so close to the TV.
- F. He shouldn't stay up so late.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with *should* / *shouldn't*

1. You _____ (wash) your hands before eating.
2. You _____ (eat) a lot of candy.
3. You _____ (skip) meals.
4. You _____ (take) a shower only once a week.
5. You _____ (eat) breakfast.
6. You _____ (eat) lots of vegetables.
7. You _____ (sleep) eight hours a night.
8. You _____ often (eat) fish.
9. You _____ (drink) a lot of soda.
10. You _____ (watch) TV late.

Exercise 3. Form sentences using *should/shouldn't* and a verb in brackets

1. It's cold. You _____ a cardigan. (wear)
2. She's always tired. She _____ to bed late every night. (go)
3. _____ now? (we / leave)
4. You _____ some fruit or vegetables every day. (eat)
5. The students _____ their mobile phones in the exam. (use)
6. You _____ the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.
(ask)
7. People _____ fast in the town centre. (drive)
8. _____ the dress or the skirt? (I / buy)

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps using *should* / *shouldn't*

1. You _____ (be) so selfish.
2. I don't think you _____ (smoke) so much.
3. You _____ (exercise) more.
4. I think you _____ (try) to speak to her.
5. You are too fat. You _____ (go) on a diet.
6. You _____ never (speak) to your mother like this.
7. The kids _____ (spend) so much time in front of the TV.
8. I tell her the truth or I _____ (say) nothing?
9. I think we _____ (book) our holiday in advance.

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps using *should* / *shouldn't*

1. Listen to that music! Our neighbors _____ (play) music that loud at this hour.
2. If your tooth is still hurting you tomorrow, you _____ (go) to the dentist's.
3. Cathy _____ (keep) ringing her ex-boyfriend. I think he is dating with another girl now.

4. Before going to Madrid for your holidays, you _____ (try and learn) something of the language. You will enjoy things a lot more.
5. You _____ always _____ (knock) on the door before entering. This is a private office.
6. We _____ (bring) something to Kate's party. I'll feel really embarrassed otherwise.
7. That model on the TV is too skinny. She _____ (eat) more, I think!
8. Lizzie _____ (ask) Bryan to help her with her studies. He did the same course last year.
9. Pregnant women _____ (smoke) as it can damage the baby.
10. We _____ (leave) too late tomorrow if we want to reach the beach before lunch.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps using *should* / *should have* / *shouldn't* / *shouldn't have*

1. She eats hamburgers and drinks sodas too much! She _____ (lead) a healthy life!
2. You _____ (called) her yesterday.
3. They _____ (cut) these trees before.
4. He _____ (married) so young.
5. You _____ (go and see) a doctor.
6. They _____ (let) their son go out at night, he is too young.
7. His friend _____ (smoked) so much. He has a bad habit now.
8. Children _____ (eat) too many sweets.
9. Paige _____ (worked) harder. She has a bad mark.
10. People _____ (eat) five fruit every day.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps using *should have* + *Past Participle* / *shouldn't have* + *Past Participle of a verb in brackets*

1. I'm not surprised she's angry. You _____ (use) her laptop without asking.
2. You _____ (tell) us you weren't coming. We waited for ages.
3. She _____ (check) that she had her passport before she went to the airport.
4. We _____ (pay) to go into the museum. It was free.
5. I don't think you _____ (laugh) when the teacher fell off his chair.
6. Dad's just watered the garden, but he _____ (bother) because it's start to rain now.
7. I _____ (buy) the tickets online. I paid a lot more at the travel agent's.
8. The food looks lovely, but you _____ (cook) for us. We've already eaten.

Exercise 8. Use the right forms of *shoud* / *shouldn't* / *must* / *mustn't*

1. If she wants to buy an apartment, she _____ consult a good real estate agent.
2. _____ I ask John to help us?
3. Children _____ eat too much chocolate.
4. You _____ come here again, or I'll report you to the police!
5. He _____ be punished for his terrible attitude to people.
6. I _____ write an article on English grammar tonight, but I have a bad headache. I think I'll go for a walk instead.
7. I _____ harder for the exam. It was very difficult, and I didn't pass it.
8. They _____ invited that guy to the party. He got drunk and started a fight.

Test on modal verbs

I. Fill in the gaps using *should* / *shouldn't*

1. You _____ (leave) your shoes here or people will trip over them.
2. You _____ (turn) the TV down. Your aunt is trying to work in the kitchen.
3. If your foot is still causing you problems, you _____ (call) my friend Jane. She's a chiropodist.
4. Why did you say that? You _____ (think) before opening your mouth!
5. You _____ (take) so much cash abroad with you. You take the risk of losing it and having to go without.
6. Your mother is furious with you. You _____ (clean) up your room more often.
7. Have you seen the state of the neighbor's front garden? They _____ (let) it get so messy.
8. Don't let Misty up on the sofa like that! You _____ (tell) him to keep off the furniture.

II. Use "*Could I*" or "*Could You*" for polite requests

1. _____ (close) your window please? It's very cold in here.
2. _____ (open) the door for me please? I am carrying all these books.
3. Oh, Anna isn't at home! _____ (leave) a message for her please?
4. Waiter! _____ (see) the wine list now? Thank you.
5. Mary, I don't get my money till next week. _____ (lend) me \$20 till then?
6. I like this jacket a lot. _____ (try) it on, please?
7. I didn't understand what you said to me. _____ (repeat) it please
8. Please _____ (borrow) your car until tomorrow as mine is being repaired?
9. This case is very heavy! _____ (help) me with it please?
10. Excuse me! Your music is on very loud. _____ (turn) it down a little?

III. Choose the right variant

1. Yesterday I _____ finish my geography project.
 - a) must
 - b) mustn't
 - c) had to
2. She will _____ wait in line like everyone else.
 - a) must
 - b) have to
 - c) has to
3. All employees _____ on time for work.
 - a) must be
 - b) mustn't
 - c) have to
4. We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.
 - a) have to not
 - b) must
 - c) mustn't
5. If you are under 13 you _____ to get your parents' permission.
 - a) have
 - b) must
 - c) musn't
6. Your daughter may _____ try on a few different sizes.
 - a) have to
 - b) had to
 - c) must
7. The doctor _____ get here as soon as he can.
 - a) must
 - b) mustn't
 - c) have to
8. Do you _____ work next weekend?
 - a) have to
 - b) must
 - c) musn't
9. Bicyclists _____ remember to signal when they turn.
 - a) mustn't
 - b) must
 - c) has to
10. Angela, you _____ leave your clothes all over the floor like this.
 - mustn't
 - must
 - have to

IV. For each space, decide whether "don't have to" or "mustn't" is best

Making an Omelette

1. Making an omelette is easy. You _____ be a great chef to do it. Here are some basic instructions:
2. First, break some eggs into a bowl. Break them carefully. You _____ let any of

the shell get into the omelette!

3. Next, mix up the eggs. You _____ use a special food processor — mixing them with a fork is fine.

4. Then, heat some oil in a pan. Olive oil is best, but you _____ use olive oil. You can use ordinary corn oil if you want. You _____ let the oil get too hot, or it will start to burn.

5. Pour the egg mixture into the pan, and mix it a little.

6. When the egg mixture gets a little hard, fold it in half. It _____ be very hard -- just enough so that you can fold it.

7. After a couple of minutes, turn the omelette over. Be careful! You _____ break it.

8. When the omelette is cooked, serve it immediately. You _____ let it go cold, or it will taste horrible.

Unit 10 Business or Pleasure



Modals of suggestion

CAN / COULD, MIGHT, SHALL / SHOULD are used to express suggestions:

e.g.

Shouldn't we have a pizza instead?

You could talk to your parents and ask them.

You might consider taking up meditation.

Shall we throw a party sometime next week?

Might is often used with *want* or *like* to add politeness:

e.g.

I thought you might want/like to read this article.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Form suggestions with the help of *could* or *might*

1. You need to buy some books, but you don't have enough money. You _____ (talk) to your father and ask him to give you some money.
2. Your friend cannot reach Sally by cellphone. You _____ (try) her home number.
3. A: I need some more money to buy that car.
B: You _____ (get) some from Sally.
4. We _____ (go) for a walk after work tomorrow, if you like.
5. To improve your German, you _____ (attend) a course or study on your own.
6. You _____ (take) her to a restaurant or a cafe for the first date.
7. We _____ (go) for a drink after school tomorrow, if you like.
8. You _____ (always call) my mother and see if she _____ babysit.
9. I _____ (do) the shopping for you if you are tired.

Exercise 2. Form suggestions with the help of *could, might, shall, should*

1. It's a great town. You _____ (visit) it some day.
2. If she wants to buy an apartment, she _____ (consult) a good real estate agent.
3. _____ you (ask) John to help us?
4. _____ I (order) a taxi? We are in a hurry.
5. You _____ (avoid) eating seafood from the market.
6. _____ we (begin) the meeting now?
7. Some day we _____ (have) a dinner together.
8. When in Barcelona, one _____ (see) Sagrada Familia.
9. We _____ (taste) Italian cuisine.
10. I thought she _____ (like) to join our company.

Suggestions are used when we are deciding to do something with other people, or giving them advice on different situations.

Phrases of suggestion



LET'S (let us) is one of the mostly used suggestion forms.

e.g.

Let's go out and drink coffee.

Let's take kids to the cinema.

Positive form: Let's + verb

e.g.

Let's play tennis.

Let's go on a picnic.

Negative form: Let's + not+ verb

e.g.

Let's not play tennis.

Let's not go on a picnic.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Write suggestions. Use *let's* / *let's not*

1. A: What are we doing now?
2. B: _____(go) home.
2. _____(take) the children to the park.
3. _____(carry) on this discussion at some other time, shall we?
4. _____(go) to the cinema after work, okay?
5. _____(not go) on holiday in August - it'll be too hot.
6. _____(not stay) home and watch TV. There is a concert today.
7. _____(play) a game.
8. Why wait? _____(leave) now.
9. _____(stay) in tonight and watch a video.

Exercise 2. Correct the mistakes in each sentence

1. Let's I go to the movie with you.
2. Let's visiting the art museum this weekend.
3. Lets not camp in this park.
4. Let us going to dinner tonight.
5. Let's we go to the theatre.

Why don't you / how about/ what about / shall / should / could / it would be... for suggestions



WHY DON'T ... is one of the mostly used suggestion forms.

e.g.

a) *Your mother says she feels tired.*

Your suggestion: Mom, why don't you go to bed early today?

b) *Your friend says his wife can't decide which cellphone to buy.*

Your suggestion: Why doesn't she go to a techno shop and look at all models.

We can sometimes use "**WHAT ABOUT..?**" and "**HOW ABOUT ..?**" to make suggestions to people around. These structures are commonly used in spoken English.

"What about ..?" and "How about ..?" have the same meaning.

We use them with a gerund (verb + ing)

e.g.

a) *Your friend says he feels very bored today.*

Your suggestion: How about going to the movies tonight? or, What about going to the movies tonight?

b) *You and your wife cannot decide what to do next week.*

Your suggestion: What about having a picnic near a lake next week? or, How about having a picnic near a lake next week?

Note: Sometimes the gerund (verb + ing) is not used.

e.g.

How about a nice drink? or, How about having a nice drink?

What about (drinking) some more coffee?

What about a short walk around the park?

SHALL WE ... is a form which we use as a suggestion. We suggest the person to do something.

e.g.

a) *You see an old woman is carrying heavy bags.*

Your suggestion: Shall I help you carry your bags?

b) *Your students are very bored.*

Your suggestion: Shall we take a 15 minute break?

Note: We only use "shall" form with "I and we" subjects.

SHOULD... can also be used for making suggestions as strong advice.

form: should + verb1

e.g.

A friend says she cannot sleep.

Your suggestion: You should take a hot shower or drink some milk.

b) *It is getting late.*

Your suggestion: *We should go home now.*

WOULD BE... can also be used for making suggestions.

form: would be + adjective (great, wonderful, nice ...) + to infinitive + verb

e.g.

a) Your brother and you don't like staying at home.

Your suggestion: *It would be great to go to park and play there.*

a) You and your friends are bored of studying English all day.

Your suggestion: *It would be nice to see a film.*

Responding to suggestions:

Accepting suggestions:

- Ok. Yes, let's.
- Yes, I'd like to.
- Yes, I'd love to.
- What a good idea!
- Why not?
- Yes, with pleasure.
- Yes, I feel like taking a walk.
- That sounds like a good idea.

Refusing suggestions:

- No, let's not.
- No, I'd rather not.
- I don't feel like it.
- I dislike going for a walk.
- What an awful / bad idea!

Exercises

Exercise 1 Form suggestions using *why don't* / *why doesn't*

1. A: I have a headache.

B: _____ (take aspirin)?

1. A: I miss my mom.

B: _____ (call her)?

2. A: I am so tired.

B: _____ (have a rest)?

3. A: Simon has a terrible toothache.

B: _____ (go to a dentist)?

4. A: They don't know where to spend their summer vacation.

B: _____ (come to Istanbul with me)?

5. A: She has two tickets to the cinema.

B: _____ (ring Sam and invite him to the cinema)?

6. A: My sister Kate works till 10 pm.
B: _____(your sister take a rest)?

7. A: Lisa is so lonely.
B: _____(she come with us)?

Exercise 2. Form suggestions using *what about / how about*

1. A: I have a headache.
B: _____(take) an aspirin?
2. _____(call) her?
3. _____(have) a rest?
4. _____(go) to a dentist?
5. _____(come) to Paris with me?
6. _____(have) a cup of hot tea?
7. _____(drink) some water?
8. _____(take) a shower?
9. _____(go) to the theatre?
10. _____(book) a suite?
11. _____(go) to the gym?
12. _____(have) a lovely dinner?
13. _____(buy) a bottle of Champagne?
14. _____(subscribe) to our channel?
15. _____(go) to the art gallery?

Exercise 3. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Some sentences are correct

1. How about to play a friendly football match?
2. What about taste the pasta I cooked?
3. How about we help our granny?
4. What about finishing the report on time?
5. How about we can give you a lift?
6. What about as to wake up earlier?
7. How about share your problem with me?
8. What about having a Saturday party?
9. How about booking a guided tour?
10. What about to finish the work for you?

Exercise 4. Form suggestions using *what about / how about*

1. Suggest an Italian meal _____
2. Suggest going to bed early. _____
3. Suggest preparing for the meeting. _____
4. You think it is important to ring the office. _____
5. Suggest a visit to a museum. _____

6. Suggest eating in the hotel. _____
7. Suggest going for a swim. _____
8. Suggest going shopping. _____
9. It is advisable to explore the city on foot. _____
10. Suggest travelling by train. _____

Exercise 5. Form suggestions using *shall we / shall I*

1. A: I'm cold.
B: _____(close) this window?
2. A: I am too tired to cook.
B: _____(eat) outside?
3. _____(go) out for dinner tonight?
4. _____(pour) some tea?
5. _____(eat) Chinese food tonight?
6. _____(pick) the children up from school today?
7. _____(fix) the computer for you?
8. _____(take) a pill of aspirin?
9. _____(join) Mary's party?
10. _____(visit) him at the hospital?

Exercise 6. Decide the following problems with your own suggestions

1. It's 11 pm. Your neighbour is too noisy playing the guitar.
Your suggestion: _____
2. Your wife has burnt dinner in the kitchen.
Your suggestion: _____
3. 3. Your mobile has been broken.
Your suggestion: _____
4. You have run out of bread at home.
Your suggestion: _____
5. You are too tired to clean the house.
Your suggestion: _____

Exercise 7. Form suggestions using *should*

1. A: I have a headache.
B: You _____take a walk.
2. If you have problems, you _____(call) him and talk about them.
3. You look very tired. You _____(take) a day off.
4. He has a terrible toothache. He _____(go) to a dentist.
5. You _____(go) home early tonight. Your mother is very angry at you.

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps using *should*

1. You _____(order) this wine.

2. She _____ (spend) more time with her kids.
3. You _____ (pay) more attention to your pronunciation.
4. He _____ (try) to comfort her.
5. You are too thin. You _____ (rethink) your food.
6. You _____ (share) this problem with your friend.
7. The kids _____ (spend) more time outside playing in the yard.
8. I _____ (tell) her the truth.
8. I _____ (change) my booking dates.
9. He _____ (be) thankful to his parents.

Exercise 9. Form suggestions using *would be* + adjective (great, wonderful, nice ...)

1. It _____ (great) to be with my best friends now.
2. It _____ (wonderful) to walk home with her.
3. It _____ be (nice) to have a 10-day vacation.
4. It _____ (to stay) in a 5-star hotel.
5. It _____ (to celebrate) my Birthday in a family circle.
6. It _____ (to travel) around the world one day!
7. It _____ to (learn) how to drive.
8. It _____ (to see) Antony Hopkins some day!
9. It _____ (to make) less grammar mistakes while speaking English.
10. It _____ (to devote) more time to rest.

Exercise 10. Write suggestions using *shall / should / let's / could / it would be... / why don't you*

1. _____ (try) to keep this discussion short.
2. You _____ (take) some pills for your headache.
3. _____ (go up) to the corner where there's a traffic light.
4. _____ (be) frank; we don't agree and we never will.
5. We _____ (leave) now.
6. _____ (be) nice to have some tea.
7. She _____ (go) to a course to improve her French.
8. Where _____ (park) my car?
9. _____ (get) some salt and vinegar for the meal tonight?
10. _____ (make) some tea?
11. Why _____ (go) lie down for a while?
12. _____ (go) the movies tonight?
13. What time _____ we (go) out?
14. _____ you (take off) your shoes, (sit down) and (relax)?
15. _____ (stop) by my office before you go home?
16. We _____ (meet) friends and go for a picnic.
17. You _____ just (sit down) and (think) about it.
18. _____ (take) a break now.

Exercise 11. Write suggestions using *shall / should / let's / could / it would be... / why don't you*

1. Anna wants to go outside. She says to her friend:

2. Maria wants to prepare dinner. She says to Andreas:

3. Peter wants to watch a movie. He says to his brother:

4. Julia wants to play tennis. She says to her friend:

5. Andreas wants to have a party. He says to Maria:

6. Maria wants to invite the Smiths. She says to Andreas:

Exercise 12. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of suggestions

1. Do you like Mike? _____ (invite) him to the party?
2. You look very tired. _____ (take off) your shoes, sit down and relax?
3. Do you want to drink something? (_____ make) some tea?
4. I don't want to work today. _____ (go) out and drink coffee.
5. It is getting late and dark. _____ (go) home now.
6. I think you are very angry at Sally. _____ (talking) about your problem with her?
7. What are your plans for the weekend? _____ (to see) a film.
8. Are you alone at home now? _____ (coming) to the cinema with us?

Exercise 13. Match the statements to the suggestions

1. The house is a mess!
 2. It's a long walk to the hospital.
 3. Tomorrow is my mother's birthday.
 4. I like the new album of that group.
 5. I think the baby has a temperature.
 6. The sea is wonderful!
 7. I don't like this movie.
 8. I am going to paint my room.
-
- A. Let's take her to the doctor's
 - B. Let's buy her some flowers as present.
 - C. Why don't you clean and tidy it?
 - D. Why don't you buy it?
 - E. What about swimming now?
 - F. Shall I help you?
 - G. Shall we take a taxi?
 - H. Shall we go home?

Exercise 14. Choose the right variant

1. Your friend gets terrible headaches every day. You say, "You should ___"
 - a) see a doctor
 - b) to see a doctor
2. Your friend goes to the doctor and then tells you, "The doctor says I ___ to wear glasses."
 - a) must
 - b) should
3. You want your friend to get a nice pair of glasses so you say, "Why ___ go to the optician on the High Street? They've got great glasses and they're quite cheap!"
 - a) don't you
 - b) you don't
4. Another way of saying this is, "You ___ ask me for more money."
 - a) could
 - b) must
5. You and a friend are planning a night out but you don't know what to do. You say, "Perhaps we ___ decide next week?"
 - a) could
 - b) have to

Test on Suggestions

I. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of suggestions

- A: _____ go to the zoo. I like watching the monkeys and apes.
B: I'd rather not. I don't like zoos. _____ (not) go out! _____ stay at home.
A: Tell you what! _____ you stay at home and I'll go out!
B: That's no fun. I want to do something together.
A: All right. _____ go to the pub.
B: All right.

II. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of suggestions

- A: I'm bored! What _____ (do)?
B: _____ (play) table tennis.
A: No, I hate table tennis.
B: Why do you hate it?
A: Because I can't play it very well.
B: _____ we (watch) a DVD instead?
A: OK, good idea. _____ (watch) a James Bond film.
B: No, I don't like them.
A: _____ we (watch) *High School Musical 2*?
B: Yes! I love musicals.

III. Change the imperatives into the suggestions

1. **Go** upstairs. _____
2. **Don't swim** in this lake. _____
3. **Do** your homework. _____
4. **Don't play** football in the yard. _____
5. **Brush** your teeth. _____
6. **Don't talk** during the lesson. _____
7. **Don't feed** the animals in the zoo. _____
8. **Read** the instructions. _____
9. **Don't be** late for school. _____
10. **Switch off** your mobiles. _____

IV. Form suggestions without changing the meaning

1. Let's have soup for lunch! - What about _____?
2. Let's ask Tom to come over! - How about _____?
3. Let's go upstairs! - Why not _____?
4. Let's meet Mum for dinner! - Shall we _____?
5. Let's walk the dog! - Why not _____?
6. Let's watch a movie! - How about _____?

Unit 11 The Great Outdoors

Present Simple / Present Continuous for future reference



FUTURE REFERENCE

Future schedules, timetables, itineraries and fixed plans are expressed with the **Present Simple**, usually when they are set by an organization, not by us.

e.g.

School begins at 9:00 and ends at 3:00.

The plane doesn't arrive at 3:00, it arrives at 3:30.

When does the movie start?

The bus leaves every 15 minutes.

We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about arrangements (plans which you have organised) in the future.

e.g.

My brother is playing football with his friends tonight.

I'm going to the cinema at the weekend.

Are you having a party for your birthday?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. The train (arrive) _____ in London at 3:45pm.
2. The lesson (start) _____ in ten minutes.
3. The show (begin) _____ at 6 o'clock.
4. My sister's birthday (be) _____ on Tuesday.
5. The train for Paris and the train for London both (leave) _____ at 6:23am.
6. The music festival (end) _____ on Monday.
7. The next train (come) _____ in 25 minutes.
8. The exhibition (open) _____ on 18th century art.

Exercise 2. Use either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous for the future events

1. Tom _____ tonight. (not to work). He never works on Sundays.
2. We _____ with friends when we get to Boston. (to stay) We've never been there.
3. Sandra _____ Sarah at the railway station tomorrow. (to see)
4. We can't come. We are busy. We _____ tonight. (to work)
5. The train _____ at 10 am tomorrow morning. (to arrive)

Exercise 3. Use either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous for the future events

- 1) The 2 pm train _____ by 6.30 pm.
 - a) returns
 - b) is returning
2. The girls and I _____ out tonight.
 - a) go
 - b) are going
3. At 8 am, we _____ on the excursion to Oahu.
 - a) leave
 - b) are leaving
4. The return train _____ one hour after the race.
 - a) departs
 - b) is departing
5. We _____ each other sometime in the future.
 - a) see
 - b) are seeing
6. The office _____ a going-away party for me.
 - a) throws
 - b) is throwing
7. They _____ a very small wedding on the beach.
 - a) have
 - b) are having
8. Thanksgiving _____ on the 25th of November this year.
 - a) falls
 - b) is falling
9. Eating sandwiches every day is boring, so I _____ out today.
 - a) eat
 - b) am eating
10. Mr. President, you _____ the UN Assembly at noon on July 10th.
 - a) address
 - b) are addressing

Exercise4. Use either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous

Gary: The movie (start)_____ tonight at 9:00 pm. Do you want to go?

Erin: What time _____ the movie (start)?

Gary: The movie (start)_____ at 10:00 pm but the theatre opens earlier than that.

Erin: There is also a concert tonight. It (begin)_____ at 8:30 pm.

Gary: We (go)_____ to the concert first, then the movie.

Erin: My mom (arrive)_____ at 8:00 pm.

Gary: Sounds good!

Exercise5. Use either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous

1) You _____ (do) anything later? I thought we could go out.

2) The lesson _____ (begin) soon so we need to get back to college.

3) Susan _____ (meet) me for lunch later.

- 4) The match _____ (kick off) at 3.00.
- 5) What time _____ (start) your meeting later?
- 6) I _____ (visit) my Nan next Sunday.
- 7) I _____ (finish) work early today as I have an appointment at the dentist.
- 8) I've just phoned the centre and the doors _____ (open) at 10.

Exercise 6. Complete the conversation with the verbs in *italics* in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Some verbs are used twice.

take start leave go do depart get come

A: Have you heard of Bony and Clyde?

B: Bony and Clyde? What's happened?

A: They married on Saturday.

B: You're joking. I didn't know that Bony fancied Clyde. When the wedding place?

A: It place on Saturday. Didn't you listen to me?

B: Of course I did. But what time it

A: The wedding ceremony at 11 o'clock in the All Saints church.

B: you

A: Yes, I'm. They've invited me.

B: Do you think I could join you?

A: Why not? I'm sure the church is going to be full. But I early in the morning, because my dad to work by car on Saturday and he can take me to the All Saints.

B: If your dad doesn't mind.

A: No problem. The more, the merrier, he always says. By the way, you anything tomorrow morning? We could buy some present for them.

B: Good idea. We can get the bus to the Macy's Shopping Gallery. It at 9.30.

A: All right. See you at the bus stop. Bye.

B: Bye-bye.

Exercise 7. The Present Simple or the Present Continuous? Choose the correct form

1. Tomorrow the sun *rises / is rising* at 5.50 and it *sets / is setting* 19.41.
2. I *don't do* anything / *am not doing* anything tonight. I want to relax. What time *do you meet / are you meeting* James on Saturday?
3. This year the school *ends / is ending* on 25 June.
4. After the reconstruction the supermarket *opens / is opening* on Monday again.
5. I can't help you. I *see / am seeing* the doctor this afternoon.
6. We've already booked our holiday. We *go / are going* to Leon in May.
7. Could you meet us at the airport tomorrow morning? The plane *lands / is landing* at 9.20.
8. The piano concert *doesn't start / is not starting* at 9 o'clock. It is cancelled.

9. *Do you have / Are you having* your birthday party this week or next week? I forgot.

Exercise 8. Correct the mistakes

1. Mike and Fiona is leaving tomorrow morning.
Mike and Fiona tomorrow morning.
2. Look, the concert is beginning at 6 o'clock.
Look, the concert at 6 o'clock.
3. Do you do anything tonight?
..... anything tonight?
4. Excuse me, what time the ship lands?
Excuse me, what time?
5. I see my dentist this afternoon.
I my dentist this afternoon.
6. Where do you go on your holiday next summer?
Where on your holiday next summer?
7. The train is not leaving at 8.15. It is arriving at 8.15.
The train at 8.15. It at 8.15.
8. Do you give Julia anything for her birthday this year?
..... Julia anything for her birthday this year?
9. This winter term classes are ending on 10th March.
This winter term classes on 10th March.

Exercise 9. Use either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous

1. This is a terrible film, Tom! When _____ (finish)?
2. She _____ (not see) Tim tonight or ever again. They broke up last week.
3. The library _____ (close) in five minutes and I have four books to return before they fine me!!
4. After this lesson, I _____ (see) a friend at McDonald's for a burger and a chat.
5. _____ (use) your motorbike tonight? I want to borrow it.
6. I'm going to be late! What time _____ (this train/arrive) in Chicago?
7. We are all very excited about going away tomorrow. The taxi _____ (arrive) at 7am to take us to the airport.
8. And the plane _____ (land) at 10 am.
9. I can't see you tonight Jan. I _____ (go) to the theatre with Mike.
10. The play _____ (finish) very late. Sorry!
11. Go to the supermarket and buy that special shampoo for the dog. I _____ (give) him a bath tonight.
12. I want to go and see a Rembrandt exhibition at the National and Portrait Gallery. It _____ (start) tomorrow morning.

Test on Present Simple / Present Continuous

Complete the sentences with the future reference using the verbs in brackets

1. School _____(begin) at 9:00 and (end) at 3:00.
2. The plane _____(not arrive) at 3:00, it (arrive) at 3:30.
3. When the movie _____(start)?
4. The bus _____(leave) every 25 minutes.
5. The summer session _____(start) on 1st of June.
6. She _____(have) a yoga class tomorrow morning.
7. The restaurant _____(open) at 19.30 tonight.
8. Next Thursday at 14.00 there _____(be) an English exam.
9. The last train to Rome _____(leave) in ten minutes.
10. The train to London _____(depart) from platform 7.
11. Halloween _____(be) on 31st of October.
12. The British Museum _____(close) at 5 pm.
13. The academic year _____(begin) in September.
14. The lesson _____(end) at 4pm.
15. The English classes _____(be) three times a week.
16. On day 3, we _____(visit) the pyramids
17. My father _____(retire) in 2 years.
18. What time the plane _____(take off)?
19. Christmas Eve _____(be) on Thursday this year.
20. The show _____(end) at 00.00.
21. _____(finish) the exhibition next week?
22. The golf tournament _____(open) on 1st of May.
23. The shop _____(not close) until 7 pm.
24. Your exam _____(start) at 8:30.
25. The jazz festival _____(last) 2 weeks.
26. The exhibition _____(represent) two new reptiles.
27. What time _____(start) the movie tonight?
28. The Monet exhibit _____(close) on Sunday.
29. The sale _____(end) on 7th April.
30. Her bus _____(arrive) at 8:35 a.m. tomorrow morning.
31. I _____(go) to the supermarket tomorrow.
32. My sister _____(give) me her car when she gets her new one.
33. We _____(have) a barbecue on Sunday.
34. All my friends _____(come) to my party next week.
35. We _____(take) my niece to Aquapark later today.
36. The train _____(leave) in ten minutes.
37. We _____(go) to the zoo tomorrow.
38. On Friday I _____(go) to Rob's party.
39. My teacher _____(go) to school tomorrow.
40. Rhonda _____(stay in) on Friday.
41. Bill _____(go) to the cinema at the weekend.
42. _____ Susan _____(work) this week?
43. _____ your English _____(get) better?
44. I _____(see) the manager tomorrow.

45. He _____ (play) tennis this afternoon.
46. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow.
47. I _____ (go) to the theatre this evening.
48. At what time _____ Katy _____ (arrive) tomorrow.
49. I _____ (not work) this evening.
50. I _____ (not use) the car this evening.
51. When _____ you _____ (take) me to the zoo?
52. I _____ (start) piano lessons soon.
53. We _____ (go) camping tomorrow.
54. Pete's parents _____ (take) him to Holland next week.
55. My favourite TV program _____ (start) in a minute.
56. I _____ (see) my dentist on Monday.
57. Sonia _____ (come) for dinner tomorrow.
58. _____ you _____ (do) anything tonight?
59. He _____ (go) to write a book.
60. I _____ (take) sally out for dinner tonight.
61. The girls and I _____ (go) out tonight.
62. They _____ (have) a very small wedding.
63. _____ you _____ (meet) your friends tomorrow?
64. _____ you _____ (stay) with me today?
65. Sally _____ (meet) Luis at 3 p.m.
66. We _____ (fly) to Mexico on Saturday.
67. Our grandmother _____ (visit) us at Christmas.
68. I _____ (meet) my father at the airport.
69. He _____ (not work) next week.
70. He _____ (pick) me up at one o'clock.
71. The company _____ (give) everybody a bonus for Christmas.
72. I _____ (sing) tonight at the club.
73. I _____ (finish) my degree next year.
74. We _____ (buy) a new house next year.
75. We _____ (have) a test in two days.
76. Peter _____ (babysit) tonight.
77. She _____ (not do) anything next week.
78. I _____ (study) next weekend.
79. They _____ (come) to the party next weekend.
80. I _____ (leave) at 3 o'clock.
81. I _____ (plan) my wedding.
82. I _____ (spend) the evening with Isabel.
83. Amanda _____ (play) cards this evening.
84. I _____ (take) a train tonight.
85. I _____ (have) a month's vacation in June.
86. I _____ (go) to Norway next year.
87. I _____ (have) lunch with a friend.
88. I _____ (visit) Paris next week.
89. We _____ (have) a party next weekend.
90. He _____ (go) on a business trip next week.
91. He _____ (start) a photography course tomorrow.

92. They _____ (get) married next week.
93. We _____ (move) house next week.
94. I _____ (take) an exam in October.
95. I _____ (leave) by train tomorrow.
96. They _____ (stay) until 5 o'clock.
97. We _____ (come) back next Friday.
98. They _____ (visit) the museum tomorrow.
99. They _____ (have) a picnic on Sunday.
100. I _____ (visit) my grandmother next summer.
101. Paco _____ (play) golf at the weekend.
102. He _____ (have) a late breakfast.
103. I _____ (go) to Norway next week.
104. What are you doing later? I _____ (play) soccer.

Unit 12. Winter Holidays

The Passive Voice



The passive voice is used when:

1. **We do not know who did the action**

e.g. The documents were stolen. (we don't know who stole the documents)

2. **The receiver of the action is more important**

e.g. The pyramids were built nearly 5,000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. (we want to emphasize "pyramids" more than "ancient Egyptians")

Forming the passive voice

The passive voice is not a tense in English. Each tense has its own passive voice which is created by using a form of the auxiliary verb to be + V3 (past participle)

The passive voice in each tense:

Tense	Auxiliary verb + sample V3 (past participle)	Examples
Present simple	am, is, are + made	Wine is made from grapes. Many cars are made in Japan.
Present continuous	am, is, are + being + sent	The document is being sent right now. I am being sent to work in the London office.
Past simple	was, were + invited	John was invited to speak at the conference. We were invited to Daniel and Mary's wedding.
Past continuous	was, were + being + washed	The dog was being washed when I got home. Their cars were being washed while they were in the mall shopping.
Future (will)	will be + signed	The contract will be signed tomorrow. The documents will all be signed by next week.
Future (going to)	am, is, are + going to be + built	A bridge is going to be built within the next two years. New houses are going to be built in our neighborhood.
Present perfect	has, have + been + sold	That start-up has been sold for \$5 million. The rights to his book have been sold for \$250,000.
Past perfect	had + been + hired	The new manager had been hired before John left the company. All the employees had hired before the store opened.
Future	will + have been +	The car will have been loaded by the time he

perfect	finished	gets home. The crates will have been loaded by then.
Modals: can/could	can, could + be + issued	A passport can only be issued at the embassy. He said the documents could be issued within the week.
Modal: have to	have to, has to, had to + be + arranged	A babysitter has to be arranged for this evening. Joan's travel plans have to be arranged by December.
Modal: must	must + be + stopped	Criminals must be stopped before they commit crimes.

NOTE!!!

We use **BY** to indicate a person who performs the action.

We use **WITH** to indicate the instrument or the material with the help of which the action was performed.

e.g.

The cake was cooked by my Granny.

The bread was cut with a knife.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences in the passive (Present Simple)

1. He opens the door.

2. We set the table.

3. She pays a lot of money.

4. I draw a picture.

5. You do not write the letter.

6. Does your mum pick you up?

7. They wear blue shoes.

8. They don't help you.

9. He doesn't open the book.

10. Does your mum pick you up?

11. Does the police officer catch the thief?

Exercise2. Write passive sentences in Present Simple

1. the documents / print _____
2. the window / open _____
3. the shoes / buy _____
4. the car / wash _____
5. the letter / send _____
6. the book / read / not _____
7. the songs / sing / not _____
8. the food / eat / not _____
9. the shop / close / not _____
10. the litter / throw away _____

Exercise3. Rewrite passive sentences in Present Simple

1. Mr Jones watches films. _____
2. The people speak English _____
3. He reads comics _____
4. We play volleyball _____
5. They sing the song _____
6. I take photos _____
7. She does the housework _____
8. The policemen help the children _____
9. He writes poems _____
10. Mother waters the flowers _____

Exercise 4. Write passive sentences in Present Simple (use the verb in brackets)

11. Spanish _____ in many countries. (speak)
12. The _____ cars by that man. (repair)
13. The kitchen _____ every day. (clean)
14. Many tools _____ from plastic. (produce)
15. Paper _____ from wood. (make)
16. I _____ to school by my mother. (drive)
17. The cows _____ every morning. (feed)
18. The shop _____ by the manager . (close)
19. I _____ to the hospital every week. (take)
20. The presidents _____ by the people. (elect)

Exercise 5. Rewrite the active sentences into the passive ones. Use Present Simple

1. He sells cars.
The cars _____
2. She buys a blue car.
A blue car _____
3. In summer, people eat more ice-cream than in winter.
More ice-cream _____

4. She calls her grandparents every Friday.

Her grandparents _____

5. She types letters every day.

Letters _____

6. He takes his medicine every day.

The medicine _____

7. Jane's father takes her to school every morning.

Jane _____

8. We keep milk in the refrigerator.

Milk _____

Exercise 6. Change sentences in the active voice into the passive ones

1. People drink champagne on New Year's Eve.

Champagne _____

2. Chefs use these machines to mix the ingredients.

These machines _____

3. They renovate their restaurant every 5 years.

Their restaurant _____

4. The teachers inform the students about the test.

The students _____

5. The children like bananas.

Bananas _____

Exercise 7. Make these active Present Simple sentences passive. You don't need to repeat 'somebody'.

1. Somebody sends emails.

2. Somebody cuts the grass.

3. Somebody prefers chocolate.

4. Somebody often steals cars.

5. Somebody plays loud music.

6. Somebody speaks English here.

7. Somebody loves the London parks.

8. Somebody wants staff.

9. Somebody writes articles.

10. Somebody loves Julie.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences with the Present or Past Simple passive of the verb in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1. How many newspapers _____ (print) in Britain every day?

2. Who _____ (this play / write) by?

3. German _____ (speak) in Germany, Austria, and part of Switzerland.

4. The royal wedding _____ (watch) by millions of people in 2011.

5. Nowadays, a lot of computers _____ (make) in Korea.

6. The Harry Potter films _____ (not direct) by Steven Spielberg.

7. How much paper _____(recycle) in Poland each year?
8. In the UK, alcohol _____(not sell) to anyone under 18. It's against the law.
9. Italian _____ (not teach) at the school I go to.

Exercise 9. Make these active Past Simple sentences passive

1. She bought four apples.

2. We won the match.

3. The man stole the blue car.

4. The police arrested the thieves.

5. Jack swam the 200 metres.

6. The dog bit the old lady.

7. Tom and Max ate five hamburgers.

8. Oliver taught the children.

9. Victoria rode the brown horse.

10. Grandmother told good stories.

Exercise 10 . Make these active Past Simple sentences passive

1. Somebody cooked dinner.
2. Somebody delivered milk.
3. Somebody bought flowers for the flat.
4. Somebody washed the cars.
5. Somebody wrote a report every Friday.
6. Somebody fixed the roads.
7. Somebody built new houses.
8. Somebody sold vegetables in the market.
9. Somebody cleaned the office.
10. Somebody translated the document.

Exercise 11. Form the Past Simple sentences in the Passive Voice

6. The seashell _____ (find) by the girl in the white hat.
7. The movie _____ (enjoy) by all.
8. The decorations for the party _____ (create) by Jessica.
9. The phone _____ (leave) in the car.

10. The vase _____(break).
11. The toy _____(chew) by the dog.
12. The stuffed animal _____(love) by the little girl.
13. The laundry _____(do) by Mom.
14. These cookies _____(bake) at the grocery store bakery.
15. The vegetables _____(dislike) by the children.

Exercise 12. Write passive sentences in Future Simple

1. the exhibition / visit

2. the windows / clean

3. the message / read

4. the thief / arrest

5. the photo / take

6. these songs / sing

7. the sign / see / not

8. a dictionary / use / not

9. credit cards / accept / not

10. the ring / find / not

Exercise 13. Write passive sentences in Future Simple

1. The house _____(build) here.
2. You _____(send) home.
3. The ice-cream_____ (eat) by kids.
4. We _____(invite) for a party.
5. I _____(help) by you.
6. The match _____(not win) by our team.
7. The trees _____(cut) down tomorrow.
8. The meeting (not cancel).

Exercise 14. Write passive sentences in Future Simple

1. Rachel _____(give) some advice.
2. The email _____(send).
3. The police officer _____(show) the way.
4. Our neighbour _____(give) a lift.

5. He _____(ask) favour.
6. She _____(tell) a lie.
7. A postcard _____(write).
8. A cup of tea _____(make) by Kerry.
9. The coffee _____(not bring) by the waiter.
10. 10. She _____(offer) a seat.

Exercise 15. Write passive sentences in Present Continuous

1. Their granny _____(visit).
2. Our teacher _____(thank).
3. My friend Paul _____(bring) in Dallas.
4. Antony _____(grow up) in the country.
5. The new shopping centre _____(build).
6. The film _____(not produce) in Hollywood.
7. Barbara _____(introduce) by James.
8. The jewels _____(not hide) in the cellar.
9. All day _____(not spend) on the beach.
10. The speech _____(report) at the meeting.

Exercise 16. Rewrite the active Present Continuous sentences into the passive ones

1. The cat is tearing the new book.

2. Is the agent chasing the criminal?

3. We are collecting the donations at the moment.

4. They are washing my car now.

5. Mr. Barber is handing out the exam papers.

6. Who is checking the passports?

7. GPS is calculating the route to your destination.

8. The postman is delivering the mail.

9. Harry Potter is measuring the room.

10. The coach is congratulating the team at the moment.

11. Are they opening the gifts now?

Exercise 17. Rewrite the active Present Continuous sentences into the passive ones

1. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea.

2. My father is washing the car.

3. Farmer Joe is milking the cows.

4. She is taking a picture of him.

5. I am writing a poem.

6. We are not playing football.

7. He is not wearing a tie.

8. Is she preparing the party?

9. Are they talking about the meeting?

10. Is she watering the flowers?

Exercise 18. Rewrite the active Past Continuous sentences into the passive ones

1. We were talking about Francis.

2. He was playing the guitar.

3. She was watching a film.

4. I was repairing their bikes.

5. They were not eating dinner.

6. We were not painting the gate.

7. You were not driving him home.

8. He was not feeding the dogs.

9. Was she reading these lines?

10. Were they carrying bags?

Exercise 19. Rewrite the active Past Continuous sentences into the passive ones

1. The boy was throwing the stone.

2. What was he writing on the desk?

3. Was the suspect dragging you?

4. Nobody was watching TV.

5. They were expecting a guest.

6. The chef wasn't cooking the meat.

7. The women were cleaning all the blinds.

8. They were watching the newest videos.

9. Who was taking care of the baby?

10. Why were they picking the flowers?

Exercise 20. Rewrite the active Past Continuous sentences into the passive ones

1. Brain was controlling our body.

2. Heart was pumping blood.

3. He was earning money.

4. He was reciting Holy Book.

5. It was installing windows.

6. He was buying a mobile.

7. We were eating eggs.

8. He was selling shoes.

9. They were recording voice.

10. She was operating computer.

Exercise 21. Rewrite the active Present Perfect sentences into the passive ones

1. They have cleaned the clinic.

2. Thomas has written many books.

3. Have the police caught the man?

4. UPS has delivered the letters.

5. Has the surgeon performed the operation?

Exercise 22. Rewrite the active Present Perfect sentences into the passive ones

1. Has Lionel signed the contract?

2. Our salesmen have sold all the carpets.

3. Dr. Phillips have treated all the patients.

4. Have the customers paid you?

5. Everybody has approve Julia's suggestion.

Exercise 23. Rewrite the active Present Perfect sentences into the passive ones

1. Kerrie has paid the bill.

2. I have eaten a hamburger.

3. We have cycled five miles.

4. I have opened the present.

5. They have not read the book.

6. You have not sent the parcel.

7. We have not agreed to this issue.

8. They haven't caught the thieves.

9. Has she phoned him?

10. Have they noticed us?

Exercise 24. Rewrite the active Past Perfect sentences into the passive ones

1. The brave men had defended the city.

2. The little girl had broken the window.

3. Had Dorothy solved the problems?

4. Those prisoners had robbed five banks.

5. The doctor had saved Silvia's life.

Exercise 25. Rewrite the active Past Perfect sentences into the passive ones

1. The Americans had discovered another planet.

2. Hospital staff hadn't accepted the injured man.

3. Jerry had received the check just in time.

4. Jim had received an anonymous gift.

5. Who had designed the plan of that villa?

6. Firefighters had put out the fire successfully.

Exercise 26. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice using modals

1. I can answer the question.

2. She should carry the box.

3. You cannot open the window.

4. We might play cards.

5. You ought to wash the car.

6. He must fill in the form.

7. They need not buy bread.

8. He could not read the sentence.

9. Will the teacher test our English?

10. Could Jenny lock the door?

11. You may forget the rules quickly

12. You should study the lessons repeatedly.

13. Benjamin must win the competition.

14. They should cancel the game.

15. The doctor can't persuade her.

16. They need to repair my car.

17. Who should pay the damage?

Exercise 27. Use either by or with in the following passive sentences

1. In his childhood Tom used to be beaten ____ a stick.
2. My parents were married ____ a priest.
3. Molly's bedroom wall was covered ____ posters.
4. The house was surrounded ____ flowerbeds.
5. His shorts were covered ____ mud.
6. Tom had been stabbed ____ a penknife.
7. The deer was shot ____ a hunter ____ rifle.
8. Soup is eaten ____ a spoon.
9. The new swimming pool has been just opened ____ the mayor.
10. During the robbery, the manager was hit ____ a baseball bat.
11. Extra training was provided ____ the company.
12. This story was written ____ Agatha Christie.
13. The bear was shot ____ a gun.
14. Trained dogs are used ____ the police.
15. The hall was decorated ____ pink and purple balloons.
16. University laboratories are equipped ____ up-to-date devices.
17. Rare books, issued ____ British publishers, are being shown at the exhibition.

Test on the Passive Voice

I. Form the passive sentences

1. English _____ (teach) by him.
2. Bananas _____ (eat) by the child now.
3. The letter still _____ (write) by her.
4. The servant _____ (punish) by the master yesterday.

5. A book _____ (write) by Mark Twain.
6. Meal _____ (cook) by someone every day.
7. A blue shirt _____ (wear) by him last week.
8. A house _____ (build) by them in two years.
9. The job just _____ (finish) by me.
10. The report _____ (send) yesterday.

II. Form the passive sentences

1. The roads _____ (cover) with the snow.
2. Chocolate _____ (make) from cocoa.
3. The Pyramids _____ (build) in Egypt.
4. This coat _____ (buy) four years ago.
5. The stadium _____ (open) next month.
6. Your parents _____ (invite) to a meeting next week.
7. Where is your car? – It _____ (mend) at the moment.
8. The books already _____ (pack).
9. The castle can _____ (see) from a long distance.
10. The guests must _____ (meet) at noon.

III. Choose the right variant to form either the passive or the active sentences

1. His command.....
 - a. promptly obeyed
 - b. was promptly obeyed
 - c. has promptly obeyed
2. That portrait by my grandmother.
 - a. painted
 - b. has painted
 - c. was painted
3. They to the party.
 - a. have invited
 - b. have been invited
 - c. have been inviting
4. You when the time comes.
 - a. will be told
 - b. told
 - c. will told
5. Everybody with me.
 - a. agrees
 - b. is agrees
 - c. is agreed
6. I was very in the lesson.
 - a. interest
 - b. interesting
 - c. interested
7. The dog the man.

- a. bit
 - b. was bit
 - c. was bitten
8. He a very remarkable discovery.
- a. is made
 - b. made
 - c. was made
9. The accused to a tree.
- a. bind
 - b. bound
 - c. was bound
10. She the first prize in the competition.
- a. won
 - b. has won
 - c. was won
11. The ocean dry.
- a. cannot pump
 - b. cannot be pumped
 - c. cannot have pumped
12. I to leave the room.
- a. told
 - b. have told
 - c. was told

IV. Form the passive sentences

1. Letters _____(deliver)by the postman at 8 every day.
2. This bag _____(find) in the bus yesterday.
3. The dress _____(cannot wash) in hot water.
4. _____(repair) your motorbike yet?
5. The message _____(send) tomorrow.
6. These offices _____(clean) now.
7. This report _____(not finish) in time if you didn't help me.
8. Why _____(turn on) the TV ?
9. This building _____(not reconstruct) since the 1930's.
10. Bags _____(must leave) in the cloakroom.
11. The engine _____(test) when the manager saw it.
12. The last umbrellas _____(sell) in the morning.
13. You _____(not allow) to arrive so late if you worked for me.
14. The plan _____(announce) in two days.
15. All the halls _____(paint) at the moment. (paint)
16. What were we doing at 11 o'clock? We _____(interview).

V. Rewrite the active sentences into the passive ones

1. My father waters this flower every morning.

2. John invited Fiona to his birthday party last night.

3. Her mother is preparing the dinner in the kitchen.

4. We should clean our teeth twice a day.

5. Our teachers have explained the English grammar.

6. Some drunk drivers caused the accident in this city.

7. Tom will visit his parents next month.

8. The manager didn't phone the secretary this morning.

9. Did Mary this beautiful dress?

10. I won't hang these old pictures in the living room.

11. The German didn't build this factory during the Second World War.

12. The Greens are going to paint this house and these cars for Christmas Day.

13. Ann had fed the cats before she went to the cinema.

14. The students have discussed the pollution problems since last week.

15. Have the thieves stolen the most valuable painting in the national museum?

16. Some people will interview the new president on TV.

17. How many languages do they speak in Canada?

18. Are you going to repair those shoes?

19. He has broken his nose in a football match.

20. Have you finished the above sentences?

Unit 13 Land of Smiles



Defining relative clauses / Non-defining relative clauses

Relative clauses are usually introduced by a **relative pronoun** (usually **who**, **which**, **that**, but **when**, **where** and **whose** are also possible)

We can use **who** or **that** to talk about people.

There is no difference in meaning between these, though 'who' tends to be preferred in more formal use.

e.g. She's the woman who cuts my hair.

She's the woman that cuts my hair.

We can use **that** or **which** to talk about things.

Again, there is no difference in meaning between these, though 'which' tends to be preferred in more formal use.

e.g. This is the dog that bit my brother.

This is the dog which bit my brother.

Whose is a possessive pronoun for persons and things.

e.g. It is a story about a boy whose parents got divorced.

The river whose bridge is in front of us is called the Cam.

Defining Relative Clauses

Defining relative clauses carry essential information, because they identify which thing or person we are talking about, and they are used without commas.

e.g. This is the music which was used at the show.

Have they found the prisoner who escaped last week.

We can use **that**

In defining relative clauses we can use **that** instead of **which** or **who**.

e.g. This is the music that was used at the show.

Have they found the prisoner that escaped last week.

When can we omit who/which/that?

Who / which / that, can be **omitted** if they are followed by **subject + verb**

e.g. Can you pass me the box (which/that) I keep in the top drawer?

You are not the man (who/that) I thought you were.

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses are used **between commas**, and they add **extra information** which is not necessary to know who or what we are talking about.

e.g. This music, which I really like, was used at the show.

My sister, who I truly admire, is coming for Thanksgiving.

That between commas

We cannot use the relative pronoun **that** in a non-defining relative clause (between commas)

e.g. The victim, who suffered a concussion, said he didn't remember the accident. (NOT, ~~The victim, that suffered a concussion, said he didn't remember the accident.~~)

Exercises

Exercise 1. Complete defining clauses with *who, which and that*

1. The woman _____ lives next door works in a bank.
2. Look out! There's the dog _____ bit my brother.
3. The film _____ we saw last week was awful.
4. This is the skirt _____ I bought in the sales.
5. Is that the shop _____ belongs to your father?

Exercise 2. Choose the right relative pronoun

1. The woman called said she'd ring again later.
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. which
 - d. whose
2. Have you seen the necklace he gave me? It's beautiful!
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. which
 - d. whose
3. That's the man son is a professional footballer.
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. which
 - d. whose
4. Where's the book Paul lent me?
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. which
 - d. whose
5. I'm looking for a thing will clean glass.
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. which
 - d. whose

Exercise 3. Complete the defining relative clauses with the necessary pronouns

1. A hotel is a place _____ people stay when they're on holiday.
2. What's the name of the woman _____ lives in that house?
3. What do you call someone _____ writes computer programs?

4. A waiter is a person _____ job is to serve customers in a restaurant.
5. Overalls are clothes _____ people wear to protect their clothes when they are working.
6. He's the man _____ son plays football for Manchester Utd.
7. Robin didn't get the job _____ he applied for.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct relative pronoun for the defining clauses

1. That's the man _____ daughter has won the lottery.
 - a. which
 - b. who
 - c. whose
2. Do you know the musician _____ is playing the guitar. (Choose TWO correct answers)
 - a. who
 - b. –
 - c. that
3. This is the person _____ I introduced you a few weeks ago. (Choose TWO correct answers)
 - a. which
 - b. that
 - c. –
4. This is the girl _____ parents are getting divorced.
 - a. who
 - b. whose
 - c. whom
5. This phone is much better than the first phone _____ you showed me. (Choose TWO correct answers)
 - a. whose
 - b. that
 - c. –

Exercise 5. Form defining relative clauses using *whose* / *that* to join the sentences

1. I admired the stuntman. His part was so dangerous.
I admired the stuntman _____
2. We ate the cake. It was on the cupboard.
We ate the cake _____
3. She found the bag. It belonged to her.
She found the bag _____
4. You are the partner. I want to work with you.
You are the partner _____
5. I couldn't help the students. Their tests were a failure.
I couldn't help the students _____
6. This is the guy. I got it from him.

This is the guy_____

Exercise 6. Join two sentences into one using *that*

1. She bought the computer. Her brother had recommended the computer.
2. He lost the money. I had given him the money.
3. We called the taxi company. Julie often uses the taxi company.
4. John met a girl. I used to employ the girl.
5. Kate called the doctor. My mother knows the doctor.
6. He introduced a girl. I used to often meet the girl on my way to work.
7. We employed the lawyer. Julie recommended the lawyer.
8. The pine-apple is on the table. I bought the pine-apple.
9. The wallet belongs to Bob. Julia found the wallet in the garden.
10. The food was delicious. Nick cooked the food.
11. The car was stolen. My father gave me the car.
12. The man was arrested. I reported the man to the police.
13. The doctor was right. Linda asked the doctor about her problem.
14. The waitress was very pretty. My brother dated the waitress.
15. The secretary is in the office. Everybody likes the secretary.

Exercise 7. Complete defining clauses with the appropriate relative pronoun

1. She drew a picture of a monkey _____ is eating a banana.
2. The man _____ is sitting next to Ella is her cousin.
3. The car _____ was parked on the corner was blocking the road.
4. The girl _____ is wearing the green dress is looking at you.
5. A painting _____ was damaged by yesterday's fire is being repaired.

Exercise 8. Replace *that* with *who* or *which*

1. A soldier is someone that works in the army.
A soldier is someone _____ works in the army.
2. A student is a person that goes to school.
A student is a person _____ goes to school.
3. An ostrich is a bird that cannot fly.
An ostrich is a bird _____ cannot fly.
4. A cook is someone that makes meals at a restaurant.
A cook is someone _____ makes meals at a restaurant.
5. A tire is a thing that you can find on a wheel.
A tire is a thing _____ you can find on a wheel.
6. A stick is a piece of wood that is long and thin.
A stick is a piece of wood _____ is long and thin.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with *that* or use the dash (—)

1. The man _____ you see in the street is my new neighbour.
2. I've borrowed the book _____ you recommended.
3. Would you recognize the person _____ stopped you?

4. I've brought something _____ would interest you.
5. We saw someone _____ looks like you.
6. The picture _____ she has just finished is unique.

Exercise 10. Complete the defining clauses with *which*, *who* or use the dash (—)

1. The “windows” version _____ you downloaded yesterday is illegal.
2. I enjoyed the performance of a young actress _____ had blonde and curly hair.
3. Was the fax number _____ you gave me correct?
4. A waiter is someone _____ works in a restaurant.
5. The girl _____ you saw at the disco was Kelly.
6. A mule is the animal _____ has the body of the horse with extremities of a donkey.

Exercise 11. Join the sentences with *that* or *whose*

1. This is the man. I spoke to him.
This is the man _____
2. I liked the house. Its roof was made of red tiles.
I liked the house _____
3. A spade is a tool. You dig with it.
A spade is a tool _____
4. Here is the museum. I told you about it.
Here is the museum _____
5. I can't respect politicians. Their only ambition is to be in power.
I can't respect politicians _____
6. This is the man. We bought the ring from him.
This is the man _____
7. We can't afford new cars. Their price is too high.
We can't afford new cars _____
8. Where is the CD? We listened to it.
Where is the CD _____
9. The film is about a king. His brother kills him.
The film is about a king _____
10. I met some people. Their houses were badly damaged.
I met some people _____

Exercise 12. Join two sentences into one defining relative clause

1. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.



2. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.

3. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands.

4. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.

5. I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.

Exercise 13. Choose the correct variant

1. Taylor has a new car, _____ is twice as big as his old one.
 - a. which
 - b. that
 - c. who
2. Which sentence is correct?
 - a. The new stadium, that can hold over 100,000 people, opened last week. 
 - b. The new stadium opened last week, which can hold over 100,000 people.
 - c. The new stadium, which can hold over 100,000 people, opened last week.
3. Which sentence uses commas (,) correctly?
 - a. My sister, who you met last year, is coming to visit.
 - b. My sister who you met last year, is coming to visit.
 - c. My sister, who you met last year is coming to visit. 
4. We walked as far as the waterfall, _____ we stopped for a picnic.
 - a. that
 - b. where
 - c. which
5. We walked as far as the waterfall, _____ is over 40 metres high.
 - a. which
 - b. that
 - c. where
6. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. My aunt lives in Edinburgh.
 - a. The capital of Scotland, which my aunt lives, is Edinburgh.
 - b. My aunt lives in Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland.
 - c. Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland, lives my aunt.
7. Emma is often bored at home. Emma's husband goes away a lot.
 - a. Emma's husband, who goes away a lot, she is often bored at home.
 - b. Emma, who is often bored at home, husband goes away a lot.
 - c. Emma, whose husband goes away a lot, is often bored at home.
8. The weather was fantastic _____ was unusual for that time of year.
 - a. which
 - b. b. that
 - c. which
9. George wants me to do some more work for him. I've worked for George before.
 - a. George, who wants me to do some more work for him, I've worked for before.
 - b. George, who I've worked for before, wants me to do some more work for him.
 - c. George, who has worked before, wants me to do some more work for him.

Exercise 14. Complete non-defining sentences using *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, *that*

1. My brother, _____ lives in Sidney, came to see me last month.

2. My sister, _____ is 25 years old, spent her holiday in France.
3. Bob's mum, _____ is a musician, has lost her car keys.
4. My friend Jane, _____ husband is Canadian, moved to Canada last week.
5. The shoes, _____ I bought yesterday, are very comfortable.
6. Mr Robinson, _____ I met at the trade fair, is a famous inventor.
7. Tamara's two cats, _____ can play outside, are black.
8. The church, _____ we visited yesterday, is very old.
9. The ice-cream, _____ is of pink and purple colour, has strawberry and black currant flavour.

Exercise 15. Complete these non-defining clauses with *whose*, *who*, *which*, or *where*

1. Dublin, _____ is the capital of Ireland, is my favourite city.
2. Amelia, _____ mother is from Shanghai, speaks English and Chinese fluently.
3. This smartphone, _____ I bought last week, takes great photos.
4. Buckingham Palace, _____ the Queen of England lives, is in the centre of London.
5. Ferraris, _____ are made in Italy, are very expensive.
6. Russell Crowe, _____ starred in Gladiator, was born in New Zealand.
7. Emily, _____ brother is a singer, is in my English class.
8. Mr Kemp, _____ teaches physics, is going to retire next year.

Exercise 16. Put the words in correct order to form non-defining relative clauses. Put commas where necessary

1. New/lives/son/in/dentist/Her/a/is/who/York.
2. Louvre/was/painted/in/Leonardo da Vinci./which/is/The/Mona Lisa/by/the
3. by/5£/opened/the/going/The/building/cost/million./queen/which/is/be/to/over
4. a/Cholet/Pete/is/whose/has/surname/father./French
5. for/named/police/reasons/the/man/by/can't/The/be/questioned/legal/who/is/being

Exercise 17. Join two sentences into one non-defining relative clause

1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

2. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

3. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

4. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.

5. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.

Exercise 18. Complete non-defining relative clauses with *who, which, whose* and commas

1. My wife _____ was unemployed has a new job.
2. Jack _____ is my neighbour lived in the USA.
3. Our house _____ is pretty old has 3 bedrooms.
4. Mr. Craig _____ office is on the first floor can help you.
5. Your map _____ was very helpful is on the table.
6. My boyfriend _____ is 22 now comes from York.
7. His granny _____ parents are French was born in Leon.

Exercise 19. Complete the defining and non-defining clauses with *who, which, whose*

1. Sony is building a robot _____ can form an 'emotional connection' with humans.
2. Apple co-founder Steve Jobs, _____ died in October at the age of 56, had a rare form of pancreatic cancer.
3. Can you give me back the book _____ I lent you last year?
4. Is that the man _____ house was destroyed by the hurricane?
5. A love affair quickly developed between Gala and Dalí, _____ was about 10 years younger than her.
6. Is that the boy _____ insulted you?
7. William Colgate, _____ name is on toothpaste tubes all around the world, left home because the family was very poor.
8. He took us into his house and gave us food, _____ was really nice of him.

Exercise 20. Complete defining and non-defining relative clauses with *who, that* or *which*

1. I saw a boy _____ ran out of your office.
2. My neighbour, _____ is 70 now, is a nice person.
3. We used my car, _____ was more comfortable.
4. Where is the T-shirt _____ I gave you?
5. This is the girl _____ I told you about.
6. His work, _____ is quite boring, is important to him.
7. The doll _____ you want costs 14 pounds.
8. Her sister Jane, _____ is three years younger, is a bright student.
9. Sam, _____ we saw at the dance, is going to start a new company.
10. These brown shoes, _____ are made of genuine leather, are very expensive.

Exercise 21. Complete defining and non-defining relative clauses with *which* and *who*

1. A babysitter is a girl _____ takes care of small children.

2. My new television , _____ I bought last month, is out of order.
3. He sent the book to his Irish pen-friend, _____ really liked it.
4. Her purse , _____ was full of money, has been stolen.
5. The man _____ asked you for money wasn't a beggar.
6. The goods _____ you have ordered is not available.

Exercise 22. Complete defining and non-defining relative clauses with *which* , *who* and *whose*

1. Her mother, _____ you never met, is interested in detective novels.
2. Hemmingway, _____ novels are still very popular, led a painful life.
3. One should quit smoking, _____ is very harmful to health.
4. A student _____ doesn't study hard enough cannot be successful.
5. They have three sons _____ are living abroad.
6. We are living next to a woman _____ dog barks all the time.
7. This is mount Ararat, _____ is always covered with snow.
8. The car, _____ was designed by a foreign company, won the race.
9. Shakespeare, _____ most of plays were adapted to cinema, is still read by many.
10. All the students _____ wished to organize a picnic were discouraged when they saw the dark clouds.

Exercise 23. Complete the defining and non-defining relative clauses with *that*, *who*, *which* or *whom* or use the dash (—)

1. The woman _____ she showed you in the theatre comes from Poland.
2. The man _____ appeared at the doorway was called Jason Pollock.
3. My mother, _____ I love so much, is seriously ill.
4. I liked the dancer _____ was wearing blue trousers.
5. My friend _____ I haven't seen for 10 years is here.
6. The bracelet _____ we looked at in the shop was too expensive.

Exercise 24. Choose the correct relative pronoun for the following defining and non-defining relative clauses

1. My sister, _____ is now living in New York, has just had a baby.
2. Can you give me the number of the plumber _____ repaired your shower?
3. Thanks for the wine _____ you brought us.
4. The car, _____ cost more than 20,000 dollars, was a present from his family.
5. The company, _____ workers are now being forced to stay home, will probably go bankrupt.
6. This is the bar _____ I work.
7. Joe was carrying a gun, _____ was fortunate, because it saved our lives.
8. You should write a “thank you” email to the lady _____ assisted you the night of the accident.

Test on defining / non-defining relative clauses

I. Choose the right variant

1. The mountain _____ we climbed yesterday was the highest mountain in Britain!

- a. what
- b. where
- c. which

2. In which sentence can you not delete **that**?

- a. The film that we saw yesterday was brilliant.
- b. I've lost the magazine that I was reading.
- c. A photocopier is a machine that makes copies of pages.

3. What cannot go in the space?

Julie looked after the injured bird ___ she found in the garden.

- a) who
- b) that

4. Greg bought a camera yesterday. The camera doesn't work.

- a. The camera who Greg bought yesterday doesn't work.
- b. Greg, who bought a camera yesterday, doesn't work.
- c. The camera that Greg bought yesterday doesn't work.

5. What can't you write in the space?

Last week I bought a watch _____ was half price.

- a. who
- b. that
- c. which

6. I met a man at a meeting last week. The man was at the party.

- a. The man who I met at the party last week was at the meeting.
- b. The man I met at the meeting last week was at the party.
- c. I met the man, which was at the meeting last week, at the party.

7. That's the shop _____ I bought my wedding ring.

- a. where
- b. which

8. There's the woman _____ I met last week.

- a. (no word is needed here)
- b. which
- c. that

9. Which sentence needs the word *who*?

- a. Is that the woman ___ Dan was talking about?
- b. Is that the woman ___ you work with?
- c. Is that the woman ___ lives next door to your grandmother?

II. Complete the sentences with the necessary relative pronouns

1. That is the man _____ helped me when I fell down in the street.

2. Is that your car? No, mine is the one _____ is parked just opposite the bank.

3. That is the woman _____ complained about the room service.

4. This is the park _____ we first met. Do you remember?

5. So, James is the man _____ son came on the school trip with us? I don't know.

6. If you have any question, ask the girl _____ is standing at the desk. She'll help you.
7. They had to put away the dog _____ bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
8. I'm looking for a person _____ surname begins with a "m".
9. Do you still go to that pub _____ we used to go as students?
10. The heating is not working. Do you know anyone _____ can fix it?

III. Join two sentences into one omitting relative pronouns where possible

1. The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.
The girl _____ is my sister.
2. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week. .
This is the chair _____
3. She is married to a man. He is richer than her.
She is married to a man _____
4. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.
She is the friend _____
5. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.
That is the swimming-pool _____
6. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.
This is the man _____
7. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.
The doctor _____ was really kind.
8. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen.
The woman _____ called the police.
9. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive.
The restaurant _____ was very expensive.
10. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting.
The film _____ was very interesting.

IV. Are these relative clauses defining or non-defining?

1. London, which is the capital of England, is one of the largest cities in the world.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
2. This is the dress my mother has made for me.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
3. Queen Elizabeth II, who is 83, has been the queen of England for 57 years now.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
4. That's the dog that bit me.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
5. Tom Cruise, who has starred a lot of films, is a famous American actor.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining

6. The village where I grew up is very small.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
7. Greg, whose job involves travelling a lot, has been in nearly all the countries in the world.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
8. The office I have just rented is near my home.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
9. This is the officer that arrested the burglar.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining
10. Lady Gaga, who is a well-known pop star, is only 24.
 - a. defining
 - b. non-defining

V. Choose the right relative pronoun to complete these sentences

1. Jim, _____ I've known for years, is my best friend.
2. My new coat, _____ I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.
3. My boss, _____ wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.
4. He didn't even say "thank you", _____ I found really rude.
5. Next summer I'm going to India, _____ I've never been before.
6. My sister _____, is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.
7. Galileo Galilei, _____ supported the heliocentric theory, was arrested by the Inquisition.

Unit 14 Enjoy Your Stay



Conditionals are sentences with two clauses – an «if clause» and a «main clause» – that are closely related. Conditional sentences are often divided into different types.

Zero Conditional

We use the **zero conditional** to talk about things that are always true.

e.g.

If you heat water, it boils.

When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

It lights up if you push that button.

The present simple is used in both clauses.

The structure is usually **if + present simple + present simple**. It's not important which clause comes first.

If the "if clause" begins the conditional sentence it is followed by a comma.

If the "main clause" begins the conditional sentence there is no comma after it.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps using Zero Conditional

1. If it _____ (not rain), plants cannot grow.
2. If I _____ (try) to cook, I ruin the food.
3. If you smoke, your skin _____ (age) more quickly.
4. If you heat ice, it _____ (melt).
5. I feel good if you _____ (visit) me regularly.
6. Water evaporates if you _____ (boil) it.
7. Donald _____ (cycle) to work if the weather is good.
8. I feel sick if I _____ (eat) too much chocolate.
9. You need to take my sister to the hospital if she _____ (drink) milk as she is allergic to it.
10. If Andrew _____ (go) to bed late, he cannot wake up early.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in Zero Conditional sentences

1. If I _____ (not / do) my homework, my teacher _____ (get) angry.
2. I _____ (cannot see) well if I _____ (not / have) my glasses.
3. If you _____ (study) hard enough, you _____ (get) very good grades.
4. If somebody _____ (make) noise in the library, our teacher _____ (punish) them.
5. If I _____ (miss) the bus, I _____ (take) a cab.
6. Coffee _____ (taste) better if you _____ (add) sugar.
7. You should _____ (eat) less if you want _____ (lose) weight.

8. I always _____ (take) my umbrella with me if it _____ (rain).
9. If you _____ (press) that button, the car _____ (start).
10. If you _____ (break) anything in the restaurant, you _____ (pay) for it.

Exercise 3. Form Zero Conditional sentences

1. (I / feel good the next day / I / go to bed early)

2. (lots of people / come / Jenny / have a party)

3. (she / buy expensive clothes / she / go shopping)

4. (my daughter / pass her exams / she / work hard)

5. (David / be sick / he / drink milk)

6. (the river / freeze / it / be very cold)

7. (I / like to visit the museums / I / be in a new city)

8. (I / cycle to work / the weather / be fine)

9. (my flatmate / clean it really well / she / clean the house)

10. (everybody / be grumpy / it / rain a lot)

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps in Zero Conditional sentences

1. If you _____ (press) that button, the light _____ (come) on.
2. It _____ (be) easier to sleep if you _____ (not / be) stressed.
3. The teacher _____ (get) angry if we _____ (not / work) hard.
4. If I _____ (go) on a boat, I always _____ (feel) sick.
5. His mother _____ (get) annoyed if he _____ (be) late.
6. If he _____ (not / know) a word, I _____ (look) in my dictionary.
7. They _____ (play) football if they _____ (not / have) any homework.
8. If you _____ (freeze) water, it _____ (turn) to ice.

Exercise 5. Form Zero Conditional Sentences

1. Jane / eat / too much chocolate / she / get / sick
2. You / not / eat / you / die
3. You / heat / ice / it / melts
4. You / smile / world / become / better

5. You / leave / child / unattended / it / cause / troubles

Exercise 6. Form Zero Conditional Sentences

1. If you _____ (not study), you _____ (fail) the test.
2. I _____ (lend) you my umbrella if you _____ (need) it.
3. If I _____ (be late), I _____ (call) you.
4. Your family _____ (become) stronger and happier if you _____ (meet) more often.
5. If you _____ (follow) the instructions, you _____ (find) it easy to control your work.



First Conditional

We use the **first conditional** when we talk about real and possible situations.

e.g.

I'll go shopping on the way home if I have time.

If it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

If Arsenal win, they'll be top of the league.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually **if + present simple** and **will + infinitive**. It's not important which clause comes first.

NOTE:

Conditional sentences can also use other words instead of 'if' – e.g. 'when' 'as soon as' 'in case', 'unless' (if the "If clause" is negative).

e.g.

Unless he invites us (if he doesn't invite us), we'll have a wine and pasta dinner.

When we miss the train, nobody will get upset.

As soon as she finishes her work out at gym, she'll be starving.

In case you fail the exam, you can have another try in one-week term.

Other modal verbs can be used instead of 'will/would' – e.g. 'can/could', 'may' 'might'.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Form First Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If you _____ (send) this letter now, she _____ (receive) it tomorrow.
2. If I _____ (do) this test, I _____ (improve) my English.
3. If I _____ (find) your ring, I _____ (give) it back to you.

4. Peggy _____ (go) shopping if she _____ (have) time in the afternoon.
5. Simon _____ (go) to London next week if he _____ (get) a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend _____ (phone / not) today, she _____ (leave) him.
7. If they _____ (study / not) harder, they _____ (pass / not) the exam.
8. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, I (have to / not) water the plants.
9. You _____ (be able/ not) to sleep if you _____ (watch) this scary film.
10. Susan _____ (can / move / not) into the new house if it _____ (be / not) ready on time.

Exercise 2. Form First Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If the sun _____ (shine), we _____ (walk) into town.
2. If I _____ (study), I _____ (pass) the exams.
3. If he _____ (have) a temperature, he _____ (see) the doctor.
4. If my friends _____ (come), I _____ (be) very happy.
5. If she _____ (earn) a lot of money, she _____ (fly) to New York.
6. If we _____ (travel) to London, we _____ (visit) the museums.
7. If you _____ (wear) sandals in the mountains, you _____ (slip) on the rocks.
8. If Rita _____ (forget) her homework, the teacher _____ (give) her a low mark.
9. If they _____ (go) to the disco, they _____ (listen) to loud music.
10. If you _____ (wait) a minute, I _____ (ask) my parents.

Exercise 3. Form First Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If _____ (not/study) hard, I _____ (fail) this year's exam.
2. If it _____ (be/not/cold), we _____ (go) on a picnic.
3. If I _____ (fly) to Paris, I _____ (visit) the Eiffel Tower.
4. If they _____ (not/invite) me, I _____ (not/take offense).
5. If he _____ (have) my email, he _____ (send) the information we need.
6. If she _____ (travel) to London, she _____ (go) to the Piccadilly Circus.
7. If I _____ (earn) enough money, I _____ (buy) a new mobile phone.
8. If you _____ (make) trouble, I _____ (send) you to the principal.
9. If I _____ (have) enough time this evening, I _____ (watch) a movie.
10. If he _____ (have) money, he _____ (buy) me what I need.

Exercise 4. Form First Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If he (eat) _____ greasy food, he will become fat.
2. If your sister goes to Paris, she (have) _____ a good time.

3. If he (do) _____ that, he will be sorry.
4. If I leave now, I (arrive) _____ in New York by 8:00 PM.
5. You (not do well) _____ on your test if you don't study.
6. They won't know the truth if you (tell) _____ them.
7. If I bake a cake, (have) _____ have some?
8. If he (call) _____ you, will you answer the phone?
9. If you don't go to the party, I (be) _____ very upset.
10. If you get a haircut, you (look) _____ much better.

Exercise 5. Form First Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. Steve, _____ (do) the washing up if I cook dinner?
2. My parents will be worried if I _____ (get) home very late.
3. What will she say if her boyfriend _____ (ask) her to marry him?
4. I _____ (not buy) camera if it's very expensive.
5. If we _____ (not take on) our coats, we'll be cold.
6. He _____ (go) to university if he does well in his exams.
7. You'll be late for school if you _____ (not get) up now.
8. If they play computer games all night, they _____ (be) tired tomorrow.

Exercise 6. Form First Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If we _____ (send) an invitation, our friends _____ (come) to our party.
2. He _____ (not understand) you if you _____ (whisper).
3. They _____ (not survive) in the desert if they _____ (not take) extra water with them.
4. If you _____ (press) "CTRL + s", you _____ (save) the file.
5. You _____ (cross) the Channel if you _____ (fly) from Paris to London.
6. Fred _____ (answer) the phone if his wife _____ (have) a bath.
7. If Claire _____ (wear) this dress at the party, our guests _____ (not stay) any longer.
8. If I _____ (touch) this snake, my girlfriend _____ (not scream).
9. She _____ (forget) to pick you up if you _____ (not phone) her.
10. I _____ (remember) you if you _____ (give) me a photo.

Exercise 7. Complete the First Conditional sentences with the words in brackets

1. Her father will be angry if she _____ (go) to this party.
2. If he _____ (work) so hard, he will ruin his health.
3. He _____ (learn) English quicker if he goes to England.
4. Will her ticket still be valid if she _____ (miss) the plane?
5. I will phone you if I _____ (not / forget).
6. My parent _____ (not / help) me if I am in financial troubles.

7. I will allow you to take my car if you _____ (drive) slowly.
8. She will come if she _____ (not / be) busy.
9. If we _____ (work) in groups, we will finish it quicker.
10. You _____ (solve) this problem if you read his paper.

Exercise 8. Complete the First Conditional sentences with the words in brackets

1. They _____ (not work) properly unless you _____ (pay) them good wages.
2. What _____ (they / do) if he _____ (not send) the money?
3. Unless you _____ (be) careful you _____ (lose) the job.
4. You _____ (lose) all your money if you _____ (play) cards with them.
5. If you _____ (use) the radio like that you _____ (damage) it.
6. He _____ (produce) the film if we _____ (lend) him money.
7. You _____ (burn) your fingers unless you _____ (use) gloves.
8. If you _____ (remember) what I told you, you _____ (find) the place easily.
9. He _____ (be angry) if you _____ (continue) turning the radio up so loud.
10. Your parents _____ (be) a lot happier if you _____ (phone) them more often.



Second conditional

The **second conditional** is used to talk about ‘unreal’ or impossible things.
e.g.

If I won a lot of money, I would (I'd) buy a big house in the country.

Where would you live if you could live anywhere in the world?

If you didn't smoke so much, you'd feel a lot better.

The structure is usually **if + past simple and would + infinitive**. It's not important which clause comes first.

Look at the difference between the first and second conditionals.

e.g.

In January: *If it snows tomorrow, I'll go skiing.* It might snow tomorrow.

In August: *If it snowed tomorrow, I'd go skiing.* It almost certainly won't snow tomorrow.

We use “were” with all persons (both singular and plural) in the “If” Clause in Second Conditional

e.g.

If I were you, I wouldn't ignore the baby's cry.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Form Second Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form

1. I _____(not like) it very much if they gave Mark the job.
2. I wouldn't get so angry with you if you _____ (get) more work done.
3. What would you do if you _____(hit) a parked car in the street?
4. If I knew how it worked, I _____(tell) you what to do.
5. You _____(be) smarter if you graduated from the university.
6. If I _____(win) in the lottery, I would give up working.
7. If we _____(catch) the nine o'clock train, we would get there on time.
8. What you _____(do) if you found a one hundred dollar note on the sidewalk?
9. If John _____(be) here, he would prepare a meal.
10. It would be nice if the rain _____(stop).
11. I _____(sing) a song if I had my guitar here.
12. If he were a young man, he _____(be able) to walk faster.

Exercise2. Form Second Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form

1. If the tent were any smaller, one of us _____(have) to sleep outside.
2. If her hair were black, she _____(look) completely different.
3. If we _____(have) enough money we would stay in a hotel.
4. If my brother _____(be) a foot taller, he would be a great basketball player.
5. If I had a good teacher, I _____(be) good at maths.
6. If I lived in Canada, I _____(speak) English fluently.
7. If you _____(not live) so far away, I would visit you more often.
8. If he were asked to drive the car, he _____ (not refuse).
9. If they locked the door, nobody _____(break) into their house.
10. If he _____ (not waste) so much time, he would go to the university.
11. If they _____ (give) everybody a present, they would run out of money.
12. They _____(celebrate) their honeymoon in Asia, if they could afford it.

Exercise3. Form Second Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form

1. If we _____(have) a yacht, we _____(sail) the seven seas.
2. If he _____(have) more time, he _____(learn) karate.
3. If they _____(tell) their father, he _____(be) very angry.
4. She _____ (spend) a year in the USA if it _____(be) easier to get a green card.
5. If I _____(live) on a lonely island, I _____(run) around naked all day.
6. We _____(help) you if we _____(know) how.
7. My brother _____(buy) a sports car if he _____(have) the money.
8. If I _____(feel) better, I _____ (go) to the cinema with you.
9. If you _____(go) by bike more often, you _____(be / not) so flabby.
10. She _____(not / talk) to you if she _____(be) mad at you.

Exercise 4. Form Second Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If I _____ (come) home earlier, I _____ (prepare) dinner.
2. If we _____ (live) in Rome, Francesco _____ (visit) us.
3. If Tim and Tom _____ (be) older, they _____ (play) in our hockey team.
4. If he _____ (be) my friend, I _____ (invite) him to my birthday party.
5. If Susan _____ (study) harder, she _____ (be) better at school.
6. If they _____ (have) enough money, they _____ (buy) a new house.
7. If you _____ (do) a paper round, you _____ (earn) a little extra money.
8. If Michael _____ (get) more pocket money, he _____ (ask) Diana out for dinner.
9. If we _____ (win) the lottery, we _____ (fly) to Barcelona.
10. If I _____ (meet) Brad Pitt, I _____ (ask) for his autograph.

Exercise 5. Form Second Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form

1. What you _____ (do) if you suddenly _____ (win) half a million dollars?
2. If he _____ (get up) up earlier, he _____ (get) to work on time.
3. If we _____ (have) more time, I _____ (can tell) you more about it.
4. If you _____ (sell) more products, you _____ (earn) more money.
5. I _____ (can help) you if you _____ (trust) me more.
6. His car _____ (be) a lot safer if he _____ (buy) some new tires.
7. The children _____ (be) better swimmers if they _____ (go) swimming more frequently.
8. I wouldn't mind having children if we _____ (live) in the country.
9. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (worry) about going to university.
10. 10. If I _____ (have) any money, I _____ (give) you some.

Exercise 6. Decide which Conditional (Zero / First / Second) is correct to be used

1. I _____ (enjoy) shopping if I could buy anything I wanted.
2. You wouldn't catch cold all the time if you _____ (wear) warmer clothes.
3. We'll never finish getting the room ready unless everyone _____ (help).
4. You will lose your friends if you _____ (not make) more effort to see them.
5. If we _____ (want) to improve our quality of life, we will have to use our cars less.
6. Don't miss any lessons unless you _____ (be) ill.
7. If I _____ (have) more spare time, I would spend it at the cinema.
8. Please contact me if you _____ (need) to ask any questions.
9. If I were free, I _____ (come) to the concert with you.

10. If you follow the river, you _____(see) the college on the right.

Exercise 7. Decide which Conditional (Zero / First / Second) is correct to be used

1. If I were younger, _____(you marry) me?
2. If she _____(change) her hairstyle, she would be prettier.
3. Unless she _____(put on) a coat, she'll catch a cold.
4. Even if I sleep well, I always _____(have) a headache.
5. What _____(you do) in case Bob refuses?
6. We _____(have) enough time if we wanted to see a castle?
7. In case you _____(buy) a car, will you teach me to drive?
8. She won't finish it on time if she _____(not start) right now.
9. If they _____(support) our product, they would get a discount.
10. Even if she _____(ask) him, he won't come.



Third Conditional

Third conditional sentences describe something that **didn't happen in the past**.

e.g.

If I had studied harder at school, I would have gone to university. = He didn't study very hard and he didn't go to university.

We wouldn't have got lost if you hadn't given me the wrong directions. = She wasn't given the correct directions and she didn't find her way.

She might have finished the exam if she had had more time. = She didn't finish the exam and she didn't have more time.

In third conditional sentences, the structure is usually **if + past perfect and would + perfect infinitive (e.g. have done)**. It's not important which clause comes first.

Notice that other modal verbs can be used instead of 'would' (e.g. 'could', 'might' 'may')

Exercises

Exercise 1. Form Third Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If you _____(study) for the test, you _____(pass) it.
2. If you _____(ask) me, I _____(help) you.
3. If we _____(go) to the cinema, we _____(see) my friend Jacob.
4. If you _____(speak) English, _____she (understand).
5. If they _____(listen) to me, we _____(be) home earlier.
6. I _____(write) you a postcard if I _____(have) your address.
7. If I _____(not / break) my leg, I _____(take part) in the contest.
8. If it _____(not/ start) to rain, we _____(walk) to the museum.

9. We _____(swim) in the sea if there _____(not / be) so many sharks there.
10. If she _____ (not/take) the bus, she _____(not / arrive) on time.

Exercise2 Choose the correct variant to form Third Conditional sentences

1. If I hadn't overslept, I _____ on time.
- a. will have been
 - b. would have been
 - c. will be
2. If you had eaten a good breakfast, you _____ so hungry now.
- a. wouldn't be
 - b. can't be
 - c. won't be
3. I _____ that car if I had had more money at the time.
- a. could have bought
 - b. could buy
 - c. will buy
4. That horse could have won the race if he _____ hurt his leg.
- a. doesn't hurt
 - b. hasn't hurt
 - c. hadn't hurt
5. If I _____ harder for the test I would have gotten a better grade.
- a. had studied
 - b. will study
 - c. did study
6. If it hadn't rained, we _____ to the park.
- a. will have gone
 - b. will go
 - c. would have gone
7. If only we _____ the directions!
- a. will follow
 - b. did follow
 - c. had followed
8. If the road hadn't been icy, we _____ an accident.
- a. won't have
 - b. wouldn't have had
 - c. didn't have
9. He would have gone to work if he _____ sick.
- a. hadn't been
 - b. won't be
 - c. didn't be
10. If I had known you were coming, I _____ a cake.
- a. will bake
 - b. would have baked
 - c. would bake

Exercise 3. Form Third Conditional sentences putting the verbs into the correct form

1. If Oliver _____ (find) your money, he _____ (not keep) it.
2. If they _____ (not wear) pullovers in the mountains, it _____ (to be) too cold during the night.
3. Even If Tom _____ (know) her phone number, he _____ (not give) it to Steve.
4. If we _____ (not visit) this museum, we _____ (not write) a good report.
5. If it _____ (not be) so late, we _____ (play) a game of chess.
6. If you _____ (not drop) this bottle, it _____ (not break).
7. If she _____ (not bully) her classmates last year, she _____ (make) more friends.
8. If he _____ (print) the document, I _____ (correct) it.
9. I _____ (get) allergic rash on my face if I _____ (not eat) the whole lemon.
10. If you _____ (give up) smoking, _____ you (have) such a bad cough.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant to form Third Conditional sentences

1. If I had had enough money, I _____ that radio.
 - a. bought
 - b. would buy
 - c. would have bought
 - d. had bought
2. The dog _____ you if it hadn't been tied up.
 - a. would bite
 - b. will bite
 - c. would have bitten
 - d. bites
3. If she had listened to the lecturer more carefully, she _____ problems with this subject.
 - a. didn't have
 - b. won't have
 - c. wouldn't have
 - d. wouldn't have had
4. We _____ a lovely family if I had met you 20 years ago.
 - a. will make
 - b. would make
 - c. would have made
 - d. would have made
5. If you had drunk cold water, you _____ wouldn't have got pneumonia.
 - a. hadn't drink
 - b. hadn't drunk
 - c. didn't drink
 - d. wouldn't have drunk

Exercise 5. Form Third Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form

1. If the weather _____(be) nice, they _____(play) football.
2. If we _____(go) to a good restaurant, we _____(have) a better dinner.
3. If John _____(learn) more words, he _____(have) written a good report.
4. If the boys _____(take) the bus to school, _____(arrive) on time.
5. If the teacher _____(explain) the homework, I _____(do) it.
6. If they _____(wait) for another 10 minutes, they _____(see) the pop star.
7. If the police _____(come) earlier, they _____(arrest) the burglar.
8. If you _____(buy) fresh green vegetable, your salad _____(taste) better.
9. If Alfred _____(ask) me, I _____(email) the documents.
10. If he _____(speak) more slowly, Polly _____(understand) him.

Exercise 6. Form Third Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form

1. If you _____(check) the car, it _____(not break) down in the middle of the desert.
2. If it _____(not rain), the children _____(play) outside.
3. If my parents _____(not be) so tired, they _____(watch) the film on TV.
4. If she _____(buy) a new hard disk, she _____(not lose) all data.
5. If we _____(use) the town map, we _____(not get) lost.
6. If Tom _____(eat) more salad, he _____(not catch) a cold.
7. If the police _____(not stop) me, I _____(reach) you in time.
8. If his older brother _____(not drive) so fast, he _____(not crash) into the other car.
9. If Fred _____(not cheat) at the test, his teacher _____(not phone) his father.
10. If I (not switch off) the radio, I _____(know) about the second goal.

Exercise 7. Read the situations which happened in the past. Write down the sentences using the appropriate conditional

1. It didn't rain yesterday. So I had to water the plants yesterday.
2. If it _____(rain) yesterday, I _____(water / not) the plants.
3. I went to bed late last night. So I was too tired to pass the test.
4. If I _____(go) to bed earlier yesterday, I _____(feel / not) so tired during the test.

5. After a night out last weekend, I drove home. I hadn't drunk any alcohol.
6. If I _____(drink) some alcohol, I _____(drive / not).
7. We won the match last week. So when we came home, we looked really happy.
8. We _____(look / not) that happy if we _____(win / not) the match.
9. Last year, my daughter was blamed for having done something. She told me that she hadn't done it. I believed her.
10. She _____(tell) me if she _____(do) it.

Exercise 8. Decide which Conditional (First / Second / Third) is correct to be used

1. If you _____(turn) the volume down, the music _____(sound) clearer.
2. This song _____(hit) the charts if they _____(record) it in a studio.
3. Your pencils _____(not break) if you _____(pack) your school bag more carefully.
4. If the girls _____(go) to bed earlier, they _____(not yawn) all through the lesson.
5. You _____(buy) a sports car if you _____(have) the money?
6. If Ben _____(close) the window, it _____(be) so cold in the kitchen.
7. Denise _____(not need) a dictionary if she _____(learn) the new words.
8. If the students _____(keep) a diary, they _____(not forget) their homework so often.
9. If they _____(relax) before the game, they _____(not win) the match.
10. I _____(go) to this restaurant if you _____(ask) me.

Exercise 9. Complete the conditional sentences with modals

1. If it doesn't rain, we _____(can/ go) swimming tomorrow.
2. If you train hard, you _____(might / win) first prize.
3. If we go to Canada next year, we _____(can / improve) our English.
4. I _____(may / go) to the disco in the evening if I do the washing-up now.
5. If we go on holiday next week, I _____(not / can / play) tennis with you.
6. If you see Gareth tomorrow, you _____(should / tell) him that you love him.
7. If my parents go shopping in the afternoon, I _____(must / look) after my little sister.
8. He _____(must / be) a good drummer if he plays in a band.
9. If you are listening to the radio after 10 pm, you _____(should / turn) the volume down.
10. If you like that shirt, you _____(can/ have) it.

Exercise 10. Fill in the gaps in the conditional sentences using modals (on your choice)

1. If they go to Australia, they _____ go whale-watching.
2. If she has a mobile, I _____ call her.
3. If Bob were here, he _____ find a solution for our problem.
4. If you move here, we _____ see each other more often.
5. You _____ live longer if you stop smoking.
6. If Sarah didn't go with John, Anna _____ try to become his girlfriend.
7. I _____ dance only if they play my favourite song.
8. I wouldn't buy that computer if I _____ it.
9. If she doesn't feel better tomorrow, she _____ see a doctor.
10. I _____ lend you money if I had any.

Exercise 11. Match the two parts of sentences

Part I

1. If he went to France, _____
2. If you drink some apple juice, _____
3. If she had watched the film carefully, _____
4. Tom would have gone to New York _____
5. If I were you, _____
6. If George hadn't bought a car, _____
7. Would Tom have visited Mary _____
8. If Bert had spoken to Liz earlier, _____

Part II

- a. if he had time and money.
- b. he wouldn't have spent all his money.
- c. I would speak more kindly.
- d. he'd speak French fluently.
- e. if he had known she wasn't at home?
- f. she would have understood the plot.
- g. she might have gone to his party.
- h. you won't be thirsty.

Exercise 12. Complete the conditional sentences on multiple choice

1. Helen would have gone to the party if she _____ (be) so ill.
2. She would succeed in the test if she _____ (work) harder.
3. If you want me to, I _____ (do) the shopping.
4. If they had eaten breakfast, they _____ (be) so hungry.
5. If she gave him the money, he _____ (spend) it on records.
6. There would have been a disaster, if the earthquake _____ (last) longer.
7. The manager _____ (be) very happy, if Peter signs the agreement.
8. If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't ask so many questions.
9. Martha would have come if you _____ (invite) her.
10. She will have many friends if she _____ (want).

Exercise 13. Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences

1. Do you think there would be less conflict in the world if all people _____ the same language?
 - a. will speak
 - b. speak
 - c. had spoken
 - d. spoke
2. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this, _____ this incident again.
 - a. I will never mention
 - b. I never mention
 - c. will I never mention
 - d. I don't mention
3. Unless you _____ all of my questions, I can't do anything to help you.
 - a. answered
 - b. answer
 - c. would answer
 - d. were answering
4. If you had told me that this was going to happen, I _____ it.
 - a. would never have believed
 - b. hadn't believed
 - c. don't believe
 - d. can't believe
5. My parents have been my emotional safety net and I _____ the hardships in life without their constant support and attention.
 - a. didn't survive
 - b. wouldn't have survived
 - c. haven't survived
 - d. hadn't survived
6. If I were in your shoes, I think I _____ to her rather than try to explain what has happened over the phone.
 - a. spoke
 - b. have spoken
 - c. would speak
 - d. will speak
7. If I _____ the consequences of my action, I would not have acted so hastily.
 - a. have realized
 - b. realize
 - c. realized
 - d. had realized
8. If I _____ in my youth what I know now about how deceitful people can be, I would have felt too scared to trust anyone at all in my life.
 - a. know
 - b. knew
 - c. were to know
 - d. had known

Test on Conditionals

I. Choose the right variant

1. What would you do if it _____ on your wedding day?
 - a. rained
 - b. will rain
 - c. would rain
2. If she comes, I _____ call you.
 - a. will
 - b. would
 - c. would have
3. If I eat peanut butter, I _____ sick.
 - a. would have gotten
 - b. would get
 - c. get
4. What will you do if you _____ the history exam?
 - a. would fail
 - b. will fail
 - c. fail
5. If they had not _____ the car, I would have driven you.
 - a. take
 - b. taken
 - c. would take
6. If it snows, _____ still drive to the coast?
 - a. will you
 - b. would you
 - c. would you have
7. "He would have gone with you if you had asked him." Which conditional is this?
 - a. first
 - b. second
 - c. third
8. "If I won a million dollars, I would buy my own airplane." Which conditional is this?
 - a. zero
 - b. first
 - c. second
9. "If I forget her birthday, Mary gets upset." Which conditional is this?
 - a. zero
 - b. first
 - c. second
10. "What will she do if she misses the bus?" Which conditional is this?
 - a. first
 - b. second
 - c. third

II. Use the appropriate Conditional (Zero / First / Second / Third)

1. If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't risk.
2. If they had waited another month, they could probably _____ (get) a better price for their house.
3. It's quite simple really. When it's cold, water _____ (freeze).
4. If he decides to accept that job, he _____ (regret) it for the rest of his life.
5. If he hadn't been driving so fast, he _____ (hit) the motorcyclist.
6. If he _____ (be) more careful, he would have spotted the mistake.
7. If she goes on passing her exams, _____ (be) qualified to practise as a lawyer.
8. If I pay you twice as much, will you _____ (able) to finish by Tuesday?
9. If only I'd invested in that company, I _____ (become) a millionaire by now.
10. If you _____ (leave) your job, you _____ (travel) around the world.
11. If you _____ (be) nicer to him, he _____ (lend) you the money.
12. It _____ (be) nice if the rain _____ (stop)!

III. Explain the given situations using the appropriate conditionals

1. He crashed his car, because he fell asleep while driving.
If he _____ (fall) asleep while driving, he _____ (crash) his car.
2. I lost my job because I was late for work.
I _____ (lose) my job if I _____ (be) late for work.
3. We couldn't go to the concert, because we didn't have enough money.
If we _____ (have) enough money, we _____ (go) to the concert.

IV. Form Third Conditional sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form

1. If it _____ (be) warmer, we _____ (go) swimming.
2. My parents _____ (buy) this house if the man _____ (not sell) it to someone else.
3. If he _____ (not fail) his driving test, his parents _____ (lend) him their car.
4. If my uncle _____ (tell) me the way to his office, I _____ (not arrive) so late.
5. She _____ (be) at the airport if she _____ (read) the message carefully.
6. Lucy _____ (not hurt) her foot if she _____ (not drop) the old box.

7. If you _____(use) a sharp knife, you _____ (not cut) yourself.
8. If Victoria _____(celebrate) her birthday at home,
I _____(bring) her some flowers.
9. We _____(take) the train to Edinburgh if it _____(run) on time.
10. If Max _____(not forget) his schoolbag, he _____(give) you
your USB flash drive.

Unit 15 Winds of Change

Tense review



Tense review 1: present and past forms

Match the examples with the rules.

- Present simple
 1. *Over half of Mexico's land **has** very little rainfall each year.*
 2. *Over one and a half million US visitors **go** to Mexico each year.*
- Present continuous
 3. *Tourism **is growing** very quickly in Mexico.*
- Present perfect
 4. *Archaeologists **have studied** the Mayan civilization for many years.*
- Past simple
 5. *Mexico **received** over twenty million tourists last year.*
 - a) facts that are true and do not change;
 - b) events that started in the past and are still happening now;
 - c) temporary, changing or developing situations;
 - d) events that happen regularly;
 - e) finished events;

Exercises

Exercise 1. Make sentences with these expressions using words *always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never*.

e.g. change the sheets

*The chambermaid **usually** changes the sheets twice a week.*

1. use the computer

2. check the soap

3. clean the bathroom

4. make the bed

5. tidy the bedroom

6. use the computer

7. check the soap

8. clean the bathroom

9. make the bed

10. tidy the bedroom

Exercise 2. Put questions to the sentences you've made in exercise 1 starting with *How often*.

e.g. How often does the chambermaid change the sheets?

1. _____ ?
2. _____ ?
3. _____ ?
4. _____ ?
5. _____ ?
6. _____ ?
7. _____ ?
8. _____ ?
9. _____ ?
10. _____ ?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences in Present Continuous.

1. I (work) _____ very hard at the moment.
2. Paul (not/come) _____ with me this time.
3. We (fly) _____ to China next week.
4. They (arrive) _____ at 10.15 am.
5. She (not/watch) _____ TV at the moment.
6. I (leave) _____ London the 17th July.
7. I (work) _____ very hard at the moment.
8. Paul (not/come) _____ with me this time.
9. We (fly) _____ to China next week.
10. They (arrive) _____ at 10.15 am.
11. She (not/watch) _____ TV at the moment.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form using Past Simple:

1. Picasso's Family (move) _____ to Barcelona in 1895.
2. (you / go) _____ to the Picasso's museum when you (be) _____ in Barcelona last month?
3. We (eat) _____ seafood in a great restaurant in the Olympic Port.
4. They (buy) _____ a lot of souvenirs when they (go) _____ shopping in New York.
5. We (not / walk) _____ to the top of La Pedrera.

Exercise 5. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. He (to visit) _____ the USA last summer.
2. I (to see) _____ never anything so stupid in my life!
3. She (to go out) _____ a few minutes ago.
4. I (to finish) _____ just my work. Now I can go home.

5. You ever (to be) _____ to New York?
6. We (to receive) _____ his letter yesterday.
7. I (to know) _____ him since 1989.
8. When you (to come) _____ home yesterday?
9. You (to have supper) _____ already?
10. I (to see) _____ her for a week already.

Exercise 6. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form.

1. Mexico (to receive) _____ over thirty five million tourists last year and over eighty percent of these visitors (to be) _____ from Canada and the United States.
2. This year, Mexico (to be) _____ the eighth most popular tourist destination in the world.
3. I usually (not / to get) _____ much time for sightseeing, but sometimes I (to love) _____ going shopping in the markets.
4. We (to go) _____ to Guatemala and southern Mexico and (to see) _____ lots of Mayan ruins a few years ago.
5. There (to be) _____ heavy storms in Mexico City this week and these are expected to continue today.
6. A: (you / check out) _____ now, sir? – B: Yes, that's right. Room four three six.
7. There (to be) _____ a call to the United Kingdom from your room yesterday evening.
8. I have some information for you about the activities we (to organize) _____ for you this week.
9. Mexico (gradually / to develop) _____ a modern tourist infrastructure.
10. (it / to rain) _____ at the moment?

Exercise 7. Past simple and present perfect tenses. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

1. The tour operator _____ a lot of cancellations last month.
 - a. have had;
 - b. had;
 - c. have;
 - d. has had;
2. Hotel reservations in our city _____ since last season.
 - a. fell;
 - b. has fallen;
 - c. have fallen;
 - d. felt;
3. Tourism in our country _____ jobs for two million people in 2017.
 - a. has provided;
 - b. not provided;
 - c. provided;
 - d. have provided;

4. Tour operators say there _____ an increase in short breaks since 2015.
 - a. was;
 - b. have been;
 - c. were;
 - d. has been;
5. The tourism industry _____ very well so far this year.
 - a. hasn't done;
 - b. not done;
 - c. didn't do;
 - d. haven't done;
6. In the past, couples typically _____ abroad for a honeymoon.
 - a. not / went;
 - b. do not / go;
 - c. did not / go;
 - d. did not / went;
7. The ways to celebrate a marriage _____ along with the changes in the travel industry for the last twenty years.
 - a. changed;
 - b. have changed;
 - c. has changed;
 - d. change;
8. - Look! A thief _____ that woman's handbag!
 - a. stole;
 - b. has stolen;
 - c. have stolen;
 - d. steal
9. Yesterday, Jane _____ the tourist bus around the city to see all the sights.
 - a. took;
 - b. takes;
 - c. has taken;
 - d. have taken;
10. The taxi driver _____ us and _____ to take us to our hotel.
 - a. not understand / refuse;
 - b. didn't understand / refuse;
 - c. didn't understood / refused;
 - d. didn't understand / refused.

Exercise 8. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form.

1. (to do) _____ your home task?
2. How long (you / to live) _____ here?
3. He (to watch) _____ TV since lunch time.
4. Today we (to pass) _____ an examination.
5. He (to be) _____ here from eight o'clock.
6. She always (to walk) _____ home.
7. I (already / to tell) _____ him about new articles.
8. He (never / to be) _____ to Madagascar.

9. I (to see) _____ him some days ago.
10. She (to burn) _____ her hand when she was cooking.



Tense review 2: Future forms

- Present simple for schedules and timetables
*The museum **isn't** open next Monday.*
- Present continuous for personal plans and arrangements
*We're **flying** to Cancún next week.*
- Going to for personal intentions or predictions with evidence
*We're **going to visit** the Mayan ruins.
The tourism industry **is going to expand**.*
- Will for predictions or offers
*On the south coast it **will** also **be** extremely hot.
I'll **send** you the information on Acapulco.*

Exercise 9. Use Present simple, present continuous of the verbs in brackets, going to or will where necessary.

1. I think I _____ definitely go for a walk this weekend.
2. Look at this! They _____ to build a new factory outside town!
3. What _____ you _____ to do this weekend?
4. I hope that my boyfriend (to cook) _____ dinner tonight.
5. My house is very dirty. I _____ to clean it tomorrow.
6. The lesson (to start) _____ in ten minutes.
7. Their grandmother is in the hospital. They _____ to visit her next weekend.
8. The exhibition on 18th century art (to open) _____ next Saturday.
9. My grandma (to visit) _____ us next week.
10. My brother (to play) _____ football with his friends tonight.

Exercise 10. Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets using either the Be Going To or the present continuous.

1. Jack and I (to meet uo) _____ in London this Sunday.
2. Sam (to travel) _____ around Thailand this autumn.
3. Jane (to start) _____ writing a blog soon.
4. John (to play) _____ in a concert this Saturday night.
5. Maggie (to spend) _____ a year in South Korea teaching English.
6. Sue and Carlos (to get) _____ solar panels for their house.
7. Debi (to meet) _____ her old schoolfriends on Sunday.
8. I (to go) _____ to the doctor's on Thursday.
9. Sorry, I can't go on Sunday. I (to visit) _____ my grannie then.
10. I (to buy) _____ a new laptop this afternoon.
11. We (to have) _____ dinner with old friends tonight.

12. Clive (to stop) _____ smoking tomorrow.

Exercise 11. Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Present continuous for future use.

1. I _____ (go) to the supermarket tomorrow.
2. My sister _____ (give) me her car when she gets her new one.
3. We _____ (have) a barbecue on Sunday.
4. All my friends _____ (come) to my party next week.
5. We _____ (take) my niece to Aquapark later today.
6. The train _____ (leave) in ten minutes.
7. We _____ (go) to the zoo tomorrow.
8. On Friday I _____ (go) to Rob's party.
9. My teacher _____ (go) to school tomorrow.
10. Rhonda _____ (stay in) on Friday.
11. Bill _____ (go) to the cinema at the weekend.
12. _____ Susan _____ (work) this week?
13. _____ your English _____ (get) better?
14. I _____ (see) the manager tomorrow.
15. He _____ (play) tennis this afternoon.
16. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow.
17. I _____ (go) to the theatre this evening.
18. At what time _____ Katy _____ (arrive) tomorrow.
19. I _____ (not work) this evening.
20. I _____ (not use) the car this evening.
21. When _____ you _____ (take) me to the zoo?
22. I _____ (start) piano lessons soon.
23. We _____ (go) camping tomorrow.
24. Pete's parents _____ (take) him to Holland next week.
25. My favourite TV program _____ (start) in a minute.

Exercise 12. Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Present continuous for future use.

1. All our friends _____ (come).
2. Who _____ (bring) salad for the barbecue?
3. I _____ (visit) Joe next week.
4. Where _____ you _____ (go) for your vacation?
5. What _____ we _____ (eat) for dinner?
6. I _____ (meet) some friends after work.
7. I _____ (not go) to the party tonight.
8. _____ he _____ (visit) his parents next weekend?
9. _____ he _____ (not come) with us tonight?
10. When _____ you _____ (get) married?
11. He _____ (see) his mother on Tuesday.
12. She _____ (travel) to York at the weekend.
13. We _____ (eat) in a restaurant tonight.

14. They can play tennis tomorrow. They _____ (not work).
15. When _____ you _____ (start) your new job?
16. Mary _____ (take) her music exam next year.
17. I _____ (go) abroad this summer.
18. She _____ (get) married this month.
19. I _____ (have) my first piano lessons this week.
20. _____ they _____ (have) a party on Friday?
21. _____ you _____ (meet) Vicky today?
22. He _____ (not go) to school tomorrow.
23. We _____ (get up) early on Saturday to play golf.
24. I _____ (stay in a hotel near the station next week).
25. I _____ (drive) to Manchester on Friday.

Exercise 13. Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets using present simple for fixed future events.

1. I (to have) _____ a meeting on the 15th, but I (to be) _____ free on the following day.
2. What time (to be) _____ your flight?
3. The last train to Rome (to leave) _____ at 22.30.
4. On day 6, we (to visit) _____ the pyramids.
5. His father (to retire) _____ in two years.
5. Christmas Eve (to be) _____ on a Tuesday this year.
6. The semester (to end) _____ on May 15th this year.
7. The concert (to begin) _____ at 8pm, so we will have time for dinner first.
8. The ship (to leave) _____ port this Tuesday at 5am.
9. Terry's favorite television program (to be) _____ on in an hour. She is going to read until then.
10. Katherine's flight (to leave) _____ at 7:43pm.

Exercise 14. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form.

1. Would you like to play tennis? - No, I (to study) _____ for my vocabulary test tomorrow.
2. The examination (to start) _____ at 9.30. Don't be late!
3. Does Miko know about the party next week? - I'm not sure. I (to ask) _____ her when I see her.
4. If he doesn't start working harder, he (to be going to) _____ fail the course.
5. Hi, Miyuki. (To do) _____ anything at the weekend? - No, I've got nothing planned at the moment.
6. Hurry up! The shop (to close) _____ in 15 minutes and we still haven't bought all the food we need.
7. I (to be going to) _____ travel around for a few months before starting university.
8. Many scientists think that the Earth's temperature (to be going to) _____ rise by 2-3°C in the next 50 years.

9. The train (not / to get in) _____ until after midnight. I hope we will be able to find a hotel.
10. I (not / to be going to) _____ tell you how much I spent on my new computer. You'd be shocked!

Exercise 15. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. My horoscope says that I (to meet) _____ an old friend this week.
2. Look at these big black clouds! It (to rain) _____ .
3. What does a blonde say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her? - Oh dear! I (to slip) _____ !
4. Our train (to leave) _____ at 4:47.
5. What (to wear / you) _____ at the party tonight?
6. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I (to find) _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe.
7. We (to have) _____ dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.
8. Wait! I (to drive) _____ you to the station.
9. The English lesson (to start) _____ at 8:45.
10. You're carrying too much. I (to open) _____ the door for you.
11. In three years I (to live) _____ in a different country.
12. (to take) _____ your children with you to France?
13. Now I (to check) _____ my answers.
14. It (to snow) _____ in Brighton tomorrow evening.
15. I _____ (to see) my mother in April.

Exercise 16. Complete with a future (will, be going to, present continuous).

1. Tony (to meet) _____ a friend tomorrow.
2. I think it (to snow) _____ soon.
3. Perhaps I (to visit) _____ Athens one day.
4. What time (to leave/you) _____ tomorrow?
5. Who (to win) _____ the next World Cup?
6. I'm sure you (not / to fail) _____ the exam next week.
7. I (to discuss) _____ this problem with my parents at the week-end.
8. Don't touch that dog. It (to bite) _____ you.
9. They (to come) _____ for a meal tonight.
10. Look at those clouds, it (to rain) _____ .
11. They (to drive) _____ to Preston resort tomorrow morning.
12. I hope the weather (to be) _____ nice.
13. I offered him this job. I think he (to take) _____ it.
14. I promise I (not / to tell) _____ your secret to anyone.
15. Take your umbrella with you. It (to rain) _____ .
16. They (to play) _____ cards this evening.
17. I (to go) _____ to the cinema tomorrow.
18. They (to fly) _____ to Seattle next summer holidays.

19. I (to invite) _____ 50 people to the party, and I hope everyone (to come) _____.
20. That exercise looks difficult. I (to help) _____ you.

Test on Tenses

1. The film _____ at 5 p.m.
- is starting;
 - is going to start;
 - starts;
 - start;
2. I'm sure you _____ the lottery one day.
- are going to win ;
 - will win;
 - are winning;
 - is going to win;
3. Don't you have any money on you? Don't worry, I _____ for the taxi.
- 'm going to pay;
 - 'll pay;
 - 'm paying;
 - pay
4. According to my diary, we _____ the buyers at 7p.m. tomorrow.
- meet;
 - are meeting;
 - will meet;
 - is meeting;
5. I can't see you tomorrow. I _____ football with my university friends.
- 'm playing;
 - play;
 - will play'
 - playing
6. A: "Maria phoned you." - B: "OK. I _____ her back."
- am calling;
 - will call;
 - am going to call;
 - call;
7. Thanks for the money. I _____ you back on Friday.
- will pay;
 - 'm going to pay;
 - 'm paying;
 - pay;
8. What time _____ work on Monday?
- do you finish;
 - will you finish;
 - are you going to finish;
 - you finish;
9. _____ this weekend?

- a. Do you go out;
 - b. Will you go out;
 - c. Are you going out;
 - d. You go;
10. I'm sorry I made you so angry. I _____ it again
- a. won't do;
 - b. 'm not going to do'
 - c. 'm not doing;
 - d. don't do;
11. It's really hot. _____ the window, please?
- a. Are you going to open;
 - b. Will you open;
 - c. Do you open;
 - d. open you;
12. A: "Where are you going?" - B: "I _____ something for dinner."
- a. 'm going to buy;
 - b. 'll buy;
 - c. 'm buying;
 - d. buy;
13. You can insist all you want; I _____ you.
- a. 'm not helping;
 - b. don't help;
 - c. won't help;
 - d. not help;
14. _____ doing that, please? I'm trying to concentrate.
- a. Are you going to stop;
 - b. Will you stop;
 - c. Do you stop;
 - d. You stop;
15. _____ tonight? There's a new restaurant that looks promising.
- a. Shall we eat out;
 - b. Will we eat out;
 - c. Are we going to eat out;
 - d. We eat out;
16. I'm sure the baby _____ blue eyes, like her mother.
- a. is going to have;
 - b. will have;
 - c. is having;
 - d. have;
17. The train _____ at 11:20.
- a. will arrive;
 - b. arrives;
 - c. is going to arrive;
 - d. ia arriving;
18. Wait! I _____ you.
- a. will help;
 - b. 'm going to help;

- c. help;
d. am helping;
19. As we want to get better marks in English, we _____ harder in the future.
a. will study;
b. are going to study;
c. are studying;
d. study;
20. Josh _____ to the cinema with his friends tonight.
a. will go;
b. is going to go;
c. goes;
d. is going;
21. 'He _____ working on the night shift next week.'
a. is;
b. are;
c. will;
d. was;
22. '_____ you coming to the party on Saturday?'
a. will;
b. can;
c. are;
d. who;
23. I _____ forward to the weekend.
a. 'm looking;
b. 'm look;
c. looking;
d. will looking ;
24. They _____ on holiday to Spain.
a. going;
b. is going;
c. are going;
d. are go;
25. I _____ tennis last week.
a. play;
b. played;
c. will play;
d. am playing;
26. They _____ late.
a. will arrived;
b. arrives;
c. will arriving;
d. will arrive;
27. Which verb is in the correct tense?
a. I buy a CD yesterday.
b. I have a pizza last week.
c. I am going home early last night.
d. I met some friends in town yesterday.

28. Which verb is in the correct tense?
- I will get up late yesterday.
 - I wake up late this morning.
 - I missed the bus this morning.
 - I sleep late yesterday.
29. Which verb is in the correct tense?
- She lives in London for a long time.
 - It was very hot last week.
 - I always having coffee for breakfast.
 - I has fish and chips for dinner on Saturdays.
30. Which verb is in the correct tense?
- You feel better tomorrow.
 - He is buying a car yesterday.
 - I watched a film last night.
 - I am going for a walk last week.
31. Which of the sentences is correct?
- Last year I go to India.
 - Last year I went to India.
 - Last year I am going to India.
 - Last year I will go to India.
32. Which of the sentences is correct?
- I usually getting the bus to work.
 - I usually gets the bus to work.
 - I am usually getting the bus to work.
 - I usually get the bus to work.
33. Which of the sentences is correct?
- Next week I am going to the cinema.
 - Next week I will going to the cinema.
 - Next week I is going to the cinema.
 - Next week I went to the cinema.
34. Which verb is NOT in the past tense?
- He walked.
 - He went.
 - He works.
 - He bought.
35. Which verb is NOT in the present tense?
- She listened
 - She talks.
 - She waits.
 - She watches.
36. Which verb is NOT in the future tense?
- He will go.
 - He will come.
 - He will arrive.
 - He leaves.
37. What tense is the verb in this sentence?
'I got home from work at 6.30pm.'

- a. Present simple;
- b. Past simple;
- c. Future simple;
- d. Present Continuous;

38. What tense is the verb in this sentence?

'The children are playing outside.'

- a. Future simple;
- b. Past simple;
- c. Present simple;
- d. Present continuous;

39. What tense is the verb in this sentence?

'I'll take you in my car.'

- a. Future simple;
- b. Present simple;
- c. Past simple;
- d. Present perfect;

40. What tense is the verb in this sentence?

'They go to college on Mondays.'

- a. Past simple;
- b. Future simple;
- c. Present simple;
- d. present continuous;

41. No, I've never _____ kangaroo.

- a. eating;
- b. ate;
- c. eaten;
- d. eat;

42. They've been _____ with their friends since last January.

- a. stay;
- b. stays;
- c. stayed;
- d. staying

43. I _____ a new alarm-clock yesterday.

- a. buying;
- b. buys;
- c. buy;
- d. bought;

44. She _____ a shower when I phoned her.

- a. was taken;
- b. taking;
- c. was taking;
- d. is taking;

45. He _____ already lived here for a week before I moved in.

- a. have;
- b. having ;
- c. had;
- d. has;

46. Let's _____ camping!
- a. go;
 - b. goes;
 - c. to go;
 - d. going;
47. What _____ you doing last night at 10pm?
- a. were;
 - b. is;
 - c. was;
 - d. did;
48. When your brother _____, we'll all leave.
- a. arrived;
 - b. arriving;
 - c. arrives;
 - d. arrive;
49. Simon's hair _____ getting long, isn't it?
- a. will;
 - b. was;
 - c. is;
 - d. has;
50. I _____ feeling depressed these days.
- a. be;
 - b. being;
 - c. have been;
 - d. been.