



Learning Resource Network

C2

Grammar Syllabus
and Exercises
Revised

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TENSES

Simple Present

In case more guests come, I will cook more.
 When/As soon as/The moment/The minute he finishes work, he will go out.
 He won't go out before he does his homework.
 No matter what he says, I won't do it.
 Wherever he goes, I will find him.
 The bus leaves at 10 tomorrow.
 Whatever he says, I trust him.

Present Continuous

They are flying tomorrow.
 He is working hard these days.
 She is forever/always shouting at the students.
 He is getting taller and taller.

Simple Past

How long ago did he leave?
 How long is it since you went to the cinema?
 He has been here since he graduated.
 While he was watching TV, the phone rang.
 As soon as/When/The moment/The minute he came in, I told him the news.
 He no sooner came in than I told him the news.

Used to do/ would do

She used to go the gym, but now she prefers to go jogging.
 Whenever he visited me, he would bring/brought flowers.
 She would always have / always had breakfast.

Used to do / be used/be accustomed to doing

When I was in college, I used to wake up early.
 I was used/accustomed to waking up early. = I was in the habit of waking up early.

Be used to / haven't got used to

I am used to living in the city. = I have got used to living in the city.

Was to do / was to have done

I was to leave work earlier than usual.
 I was to have done my homework, but something came up.

Past Continuous

He was having dinner at 8 o'clock yesterday/at this time yesterday.
 She was forever fighting with her brother.
 She was getting better and better.
 I was wondering if I could come later.

Present Perfect

He has done two exercises so far/up to now.
 He has been here since 2010.
 He has been here since he graduated.
 She has worked in London for ten years.
 She hasn't talked to him in two months.
 It is/has been ten years since I (last) saw him.
 How long is it/has it been since he left?
 I have seen him recently/lately.
 She has called him several times this week.
 This is the first time he has (ever) travelled.
 This is the best film he has (ever) seen.
 He has never seen such a good film before.
 He hasn't finished his work yet.
 Have you cooked yet?
 He has yet to finish his work.
 He still hasn't done his homework.
 I have been to Italy before.
 I have been in Italy for ten years.
 He has gone to Italy. He is coming back next week.
 I have been here for ten days vs I am here for ten days.

Present Perfect Continuous

He has been talking on the phone for hours/ages.
 She has been living in London since 2010.
 She has been living in London since she finished college.
 He looks tired. He has been working hard.
 How long have you been reading this book?

Simple Future

I think/believe/assume/expect/doubt/ hope that he will find a job.
 I doubt it whether she will come tomorrow.
 I'm sure that she will pass.
 It is likely/possible that she will retire.
 "There's no bread." "I will go to the bakery."
 Don't talk or she will hear you.
 If you do this again, I will tell your parents.
 Shall I carry this box for you?
 Shall we go out?
 Where shall I entertain my friends?
 Get good marks and I will buy you a phone.
 Will you drive me to the centre?
 No matter what he says, I won't do it.
 Wherever he goes, I will find him.

am going to do

She is pregnant. She is going to give birth in three months.

Other forms to express the future

He is about to leave.

She is on the point of starting her own business.

He is on the brink/verge of having a nervous breakdown.

The president is to give a speech at 10 o'clock.

The bus is due (to arrive) in an hour.

He is bound to find out the truth.

Future Continuous

He will be studying for ten hours tomorrow.

At this time tomorrow, he will be swimming.

Will you be working tomorrow?

As usual, she will be meeting her friends on Saturday.

He isn't answering the phone. He will be sleeping.

Future Perfect

She will have done all the work by 7 tomorrow.

By the time/ When he comes, I will have finished.

She will have prepared dinner before the guests arrive.

Future Perfect Continuous

By next year, he will have been playing tennis for 10 years.

By the time mum comes, she will have been doing the housework for 4 hours.

Past Perfect

She didn't talk to me until I had apologised.

After she had retired, she travelled a lot.

By lunchtime yesterday, he had finished painting the house.

By the time I called, he had left.

This was the best book I had read.

It was the first time he had lied to me.

He said that she had seen him a month before.

No sooner had we come than he left.

Past Perfect Continuous

By lunchtime yesterday, he had been painting the room for three hours.

By the time I arrived home, he had been working in the garden for three hours.

His hands were dirty because he had been working in the garden.

He told me that she had been studying all night.

Stative Verbs: No continuous tenses

hear, feel, see, taste, smell, sound, desire, adore, like, dislike, hate, loathe, detest, need, want, wish, belong,

have, own, possess, contain, cost, measure, weigh, look, believe, understand, think that, consider, regard as, doubt, expect that, forget, remember, imagine, know, prefer, realize, recognise, guess, suppose, suspect, appear, seem, consist, depend, deserve, fit, matter, mean, owe, trust, be

But

She is not feeling well today.

The soup tastes/smells nice.

She is seeing her friends tonight.

She is having a great time.

She is measuring the table.

He is weighing the potatoes.

She is looking at him.

He is thinking of moving.

She is considering buying a car.

I am expecting an answer.

He is appearing on a television show.

She is depending on him to help her.

He is fitting new cupboards.

He is being naughty today.

Unreal Past**Present**

I wish he were here today.

*I wish he would stop talking. (complaint)

I'd rather/sooner she visited me than called me.

She treats me as if/though I were her son.

If I had more money, I would travel.

It is time for him to find a job=It's time he found a job.

It is high time/about time he found a job.

Past

I wish she had come to my party yesterday.

I wish he had been paying more attention during yesterday's lesson.

I'd rather/sooner she had visited me yesterday than had called me.

I would rather she had been behaving better.

She treated me as if / though I had been her son.

If I had had more money, I would have travelled.

If he had been paying attention to the lesson, he would have understood it.

Practice Exercises**TENSES and UNREAL PAST**

1. I can't stand him anymore. He about the food I make.
A. had complained
B. is forever complaining
C. would be complaining
2. Take some more money with you in case you it.
A. need
B. will need
C. are needed
3. How long since you last went to the cinema?
A. is it
B. would it
C. ago was it
4. Our neighbours this old make of a car for ages.
A. are having
B. have had
C. have been having
5. My students are usually well-behaved, but today they very naughty.
A. will have been
B. are being
C. are to being
6. Your train at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. leaves
B. will have left
C. is due to leaving
7. She wishes she to the party last night.
A. went
B. had gone
C. would have gone
8. May I borrow your car today or it?
A. do you use
B. you will use
C. will you be using
9. The film is Get off the phone and let's go inside.
A. about to start
B. bound to starting
C. sure started
10. He'd sooner his friends..... him late at night.
A. not call
B. not to call
C. didn't call
11. By 2020, he as a lawyer for 15 years.
A. is working
B. will work
C. will have been working
12. Whenever he visited her, he her flowers.
A. would bring
B. was bringing
C. had brought
13. 'Have you done all the exercises?' 'No, I two of them.
A. have yet to do
B. haven't still done
C. was only doing
14. It is two years since he by plane.
A. has travelled
B. travelled
C. had travelled
15. She hasn't visited her parents
A. in weeks
B. since weeks
C. for ten weeks ago
16. Although I was 22, he still treated me as if I a child.
A. had been
B. am
C. were
17. Don't you talk to me as though you my boss!
A. are
B. were
C. had been
18. No sooner had they arrived than they in for a pleasant surprise.
A. were
B. had been
C. were being
19. At this time tomorrow, they for the party.
A. will prepare
B. will be preparing
C. will have prepared
20. He'd rather his children studied more than computer games.
A. played
B. be playing
C. play

MODALS

Ability

She can speak two foreign languages.
 She is able/unable to run fast.
 She has got the ability to draw portraits.

She can help me tomorrow.
 She will be able to finish the project soon.

When he was young, he could run fast.
 When he was young, he had the ability to run fast.

Could do vs was able to do

He could write fast.
 He was able to drive after 20 driving lessons. = He managed to drive after 20 driving lessons=He succeeded in driving after 20 driving lessons.

He couldn't speak English. =He wasn't able to speak English.

Possibility

She may/might/could come later.
 She may be sleeping now.
 She may have lied yesterday.
 She may have been working since morning/for hours.
 There may be a problem.
 There may have been problems.
 She may have been deceived.

Roads at this time of the year can be slippery.
 Perhaps/maybe, she will come later.
 It is possible/likely that she will come later.
 She is likely to come later.
 There is a (every, no) possibility/likelihood/chance that she will come later.
 There is a possibility/likelihood/chance of her coming later.
 In all probability/likelihood, she will come later.
 The chances are that she will come later.

Assumption

He must have been working hard.
 She can't/couldn't have been studying.
 I (don't) suppose/ think/ believe / assume/am sure he left.

Advice

You had better drive slowly.
 It would be better (for you) to take the train.
 It would be better if you went to the dentist.
 You would be better off wearing a coat.
 You would be better off if you told the truth.
 It is time/high time/about time you relaxed.

It's advisable to exercise.
 It's advisable / essential that you (should) study.
 It is essential for there to be silence.

Criticism

You should/ought to have prepared for the test.
 You should / ought to have been listening to him.
 It would have been better to follow/ if you had followed her advice.
 You would have been better off following / if you had followed her advice.

Necessity

You needn't answer the phone.
 Need he come for an interview?
 You didn't need to pick her up.
 You needn't have picked her up.

Obligation

They must obey the rules.
 I must stop smoking.
 He has to do a lot of homework.
 She is/was to write an essay.
 She was to have written an essay, but she didn't.
 He had to save money for the trip.

Prohibition

You mustn't / can't talk loudly.
 He is not to smoke here.
 It's forbidden/prohibited / not allowed to park here.
 It's against the law/the rules to exceed the limit.
 Smoking in public places is forbidden/prohibited/ not allowed.

Suggestions

Shall we watch a film?
 What/how about watching a film?
 Why don't we watch a film?
 Why not watch a film?

Permission /Concession

Can/May/Could/Might I turn on the radio?
 Do you mind my turning/ if I turn on the radio?
 Would you mind my turning/if I turned on the radio?
 I was wondering if I could turn on the radio.
 Yes, you may/can/could do it.
 No, you may/can/could not do it.

Offers

Can I carry the suitcase for you?
 Shall I carry the suitcase for you?
 I will carry the suitcase for you.

Requests

Can/Could/ Will/Would you open the door?

Wishes

May you live in happiness.

Annoyance/ Surprise

How should I know where he is?

Why should I do what he says?

Who should visit me late at night but Mary!

Habits/Typical behaviour

He will always do his homework.

Criticism of typical behaviour

He will always arrive late.

He would always talk a lot.

He should know better than lie.

He should have known better than to arrive late.

Refusal

I won't accept the offer.

He wouldn't listen to me.

Acceptance with complaint

As there is nothing better to do, we may/might as well watch this thriller.

Repetition of an action in the past

He would wake up early in the morning every day last week.

Dare

He daren't call me at night.

Dare you ignore your boss?

Don't you dare speak to me like this again.

Practice Exercises

Modals and Infinitives

1. He is likely by a policeman who was near the lake.
A. he was rescued
B. to have been rescued
C. he might be rescued
2. 'I think my brother saw Mary on Thursday.' 'He She has been abroad since Monday.'
A. mustn't
B. shouldn't have
C. couldn't have
3. The children came home late. They a great time at the party.
A. should have
B. must have had
C. might be having
4. The plane departed on time so it should by now.
A. have landed
B. land
C. be landing
5. There is a likelihood a disagreement between them.
A. of there being
B. to be
C. it was
6. She'd not defy her parents.
A. be better
B. be better off
C. better
7. It is essential silence during the test.
A. it is
B. to be
C. for there to be
8. It is advisable he a suit for the interview.
A. wears
B. must wear
C. should wear
9. call before they drop by?
A. Need they
B. Do they need
C. Ought they
10. She was supposed a 300-word essay, but she didn't.
A. she wrote
B. to have written
C. that she had written
11. Who call me late last night but George!
A. must
B. should
C. could
12. 'His parents punished him.'
'Well, he than to lie to them.'
A. would sooner
B. should know better
C. had better
13. He any homework so he watched TV.
A. didn't need to do
B. needn't have done
C. didn't need doing
14. 'Where is your brother?'
'How I know?'
A. will
B. should
C. must
15. Why were you driving so fast? You
A. may be killed
B. could have been killed
C. can have been killed
16. If he applies in person, he have more chances of getting the job.
A. may
B. should
C. ought
17. 'Are you going on the trip on Saturday?'
'I, but nothing is definite.'
A. may
B. will
C. must
18. They decided not to drive in the snow for fear that they an accident.
A. can't have
B. needn't have
C. might have
19. 'Did you like the way I talked her out of travelling alone?'
'Yes, you more persuasive.'
A. would have been
B. couldn't have been
C. had to be
20. He call me while I'm working as he knows I'd get angry.
A. daren't
B. doesn't need
C. shouldn't have called

INFINITIVE

Active Voice

(to) do
(to) be doing
(to) have done
(to) have been doing

Passive Voice

(to) be done
(to) have been done

Verbs + Infinitive

He agreed to help me.
He needed to work.
She attempted/tried to jump.
She can't afford to buy a car.
She has decided to move.
He demanded to know the questions.
She expected to get a job.
She happened to know the answer.
He offered to drive me to work.
She is planning to go on holidays.
She pretends to be innocent.
She promised to come on time.
She hesitated to answer the question.
She refused to lend her car to him.
She hopes to succeed.
She remembered to lock the door.
She forgot to lock the door.
She intends to travel abroad.
She seems/appears to be upset.
She is learning to drive.
She used to be an athlete.
She managed to climb up the mountain.
She didn't mean to hurt you.
He wanted to retire.
He wishes to see the manager.
She threatened to expel them.
I am sorry to tell you that you are not hired.
I regret to tell you that you are not hired.
On the way home, he stopped to buy bread.
He was compelled to work overtime.
He proceeded to tell them the whole story.
He tends to forget.
He deserves to be told the truth.
She advised him to practise more.
She allowed/permitted him to go out.
She asked him to cook.
He begged her to forgive her.

The teacher commanded them to sit down.
She encouraged him to keep trying.
She forbade them to leave the building.
He instructed them to take nothing for the trip.
He declined to make any comments.
She warned him not to drive in the storm.
She invited them to come to dinner.
First she talked about the trip and then she went on to talk about her new job.
He ordered them to be quiet.
She reminded him to post the letter.
She urged them to revise the notes.
She recommended him to read this book.
She wanted them to wear warm clothes.
She wanted there to be silence.
She prefers to stay home.
She would like/love/hate/prefer to go out.
He is bound to get the job.

She was made to wash the car.
They were seen to enter the building.
She was heard to call his name.
She got him to wash her car.

Adjectives + infinitive

I am afraid to walk alone at night.
He was happy/delighted to meet them.
She was glad to participate in the project.
She was pleased to hear that she passed.
The exercise was difficult/easy to solve.
He was proud to be a good student.
She was eager/willing to help out.
She was surprised to hear the news.
He was fortunate/lucky to have met her.
She felt ready to live on her own.
He was satisfied to have applied for the job.
He was prepared to fight for his rights.
She will be disappointed to hear you're leaving.
She was amazed to hear he had won.
He was the first/last to leave the party.
She is likely to resign soon.
She is obliged to finish all the work today.
She was sad to turn 60.
He is able/unable to drive.

It is Adjective to do

It is nice to see you.
It is dangerous to be talking to strangers.

**Adjective/Adverb enough to do
enough Noun to do**

She is old enough to travel on her own.
She speaks loudly enough to hear her.
She's got enough patience to be a teacher.

too Adjective / Adverb to do

He is too young to drive.
She talks too fast to understand her.

only to do

He went to the office only to find nobody.

Question Words to do

He doesn't know what to do.
She didn't know who to talk to.

so Adjective as to do

He was so kind as to help me with homework.

To tell you the truth, I didn't go to work today.
To cut a long story short, she disappeared.
To be honest, I can't reveal her secret.

It Noun to do

It was a pleasure to be with you.
It was my honour to work with you.

Bare Infinitive

She dared not talk to the teacher rudely.
I saw her open your bag.
I heard him call your name.
She made them stay after class.
He had them tidy up their room.
She let them leave the room.
He watched her open the door.
She noticed him lift the briefcase.
She observed him steal the money.
She would rather/sooner go to the theatre.

He may/could/should do his homework.
They had better eat at home.
Rather than watch a film, he chose to play.
Why not play computer games?
Why argue with your parents?
She helped me (to) carry my shopping.
He does nothing all day but/except sleep.
The only thing he can do is (to) resign.
The only thing to do is (to) resign.
All he can do is (to) resign.
What he can do is (to) resign.

Full infinitive

She dared/ challenged me to join the Marathon.
She was seen to open your bag.
He was heard to call your name.
They were made to stay after class.
He got them to tidy up their room.
They were allowed to leave the room.

Short Infinitive forms

Would you like to join me? I'd love to.
Does he have free time? – If he didn't work long hours,
he would.
Might he have helped her? – He might have.

Purpose

We left earlier in order not to/so as not to/not to miss the bus.

GERUND

Active Voice

doing
having done

Passive Voice

being done
having been done

Order of gerund: (one's) (not) + ing

Having finished his work, he rested.
After his coming home, we will eat.
His not having done his homework, his teacher scolded him.

Verbs + doing

She likes/loves/enjoys painting.
He hates/dislikes/detests/loathes/resents washing the dishes.
She resisted being arrested.
He admitted (to) cheating.
She accused him of stealing her money.
She doesn't mind working late.
He avoided talking to her.
She misses going to parties.
He can't help laughing.
She appreciated his helping her.
It is (not) worth/It's no use/It's no good/There is no point in crying.
She doesn't feel like going out.
She practised playing the piano.
Excuse my saying that, but you're wrong.
He postponed/put off meeting with her.
He delayed answering her phone call.
She denied bullying her classmates.
I can't tolerate working in this heat.
He is considering changing jobs.
She remembers locking the door.
She forgot putting out her cigarette.
He finished cooking.
She proposed/suggested/recommend travelling by plane.
He dreads walking back home at night.
He allows looking up words on the Internet.
He advised revising.
She will stop/quit drinking.
I was/got used to living in a flat.

He was /got accustomed to flying.
He anticipated having a holiday.
The old man was reported missing.
She deferred doing her project.
She couldn't endure walking in the cold.
His job entails/means/involves working long hours.
She evaded answering my questions.
He fancies listening to rock music.
Can you imagine living alone?
He never forgave her insulting him.
He never mentioned being fired.
He kept trying despite the problems.
I can't recall/recollect ever seeing him.
She reported being bullied.
Being a technology lover, he risks being cut off from his friends.
I don't understand her being so rude.
He envisages travelling to space.
She regrets telling him her secrets.
He went on talking about his trip for hours.
She tried eating fish for the first time.
I am sorry for having made you wait.
My hair needs/requires/wants cutting/to be cut.
She intends leaving soon.
She continued explaining the problem.
He ceased to write/writing novels.
She started/began to complain/complaining.
She can't stand/bear listening/to listen to loud music.
He couldn't help laughing.

Gerunds as nouns

Drinking alcohol is bad for you.
Driving in the snow is dangerous.

Prepositions + gerunds

He has no intention of apologising to her.
He is keen on playing football.
Her parents object to her living alone.
She confessed/admitted to cheating.
Apart from/Besides/In addition to/As well as singing, he dances.
He was in favour of going to the cinema.
She has difficulty (in) talking to people.
Your smoking will prevent you from being an athlete.
She looks forward to having a summer holiday.
I am sorry for having made you wait.
He is interested in playing tennis.

Practice Exercises**Infinitives and Gerunds**

1. Why did she them do her exercises? She could have done them herself.
A. get
B. have
C. ask
2. The last exercise in the exam was too difficult for me
A. to be solved
B. to solve it
C. to solve
3. The students were eager in sports activities.
A. participating
B. to participate
C. having participated
4. He having been involved in the riots yesterday.
A. refused
B. denied
C. declined
5. He moved to the city just a month ago so he living here yet.
A. didn't used to
B. doesn't get used to
C. hasn't been used to
6. The teacher all the students to retake the exam yesterday.
A. got
B. has had
C. would make
7. I'd prefer them more attention while I was talking.
A. to be paying
B. that they paid
C. to have been paying
8. the main ideas of his proposal, the manager asked him for more details.
A. Presenting
B. His having presented
C. After presenting
9. Mary's parents objected to abroad all alone.
A. her to travel
B. being travelling
C. her travelling
10. After the first email to prospective customers, he was asked to send two more.
A. having sent
B. to have been sent
C. having been sent
11. She seems about her whereabouts.
A. she lied
B. to have been lying
C. that she was lying
12. On the way to work, he stopped a cup of coffee.
A. buying
B. to have bought
C. to buy
13. I regret you that the position has already been filled.
A. to inform
B. being informing
C. to be informed
14. Who was the last the office?
A. leaving
B. to leave
C. that he was leaving
15. She went to the cinema only that there were no available tickets.
A. to find
B. if she found
C. in finding
16. She is too inexperienced a lawyer for a well-known law company.
A. to work
B. that she can't work
C. working
17. Ten dogs have been reported in the last month.
A. missing
B. to have missed
C. of being missed
18. Her jokes were so funny that we laughing.
A. were unable to
B. couldn't help
C. didn't help
19. They have no intention their holiday plans.
A. to change
B. of changing
C. changing
20. They ran to the bus stop the bus.
A. to not miss
B. for not missing
C. so as not to miss

PARTICIPLES

Active Voice

All the students taking the test are nervous.
 She saw a child crossing the road.
 He heard a woman calling for help.
 She watched/observed/noticed him painting.
 I listened to him singing.
 She smelled something burning.
 He came home running.
 She caught him cheating.
 She found him crying in his room.
 She left/kept him waiting outside.
 She is busy doing the housework.
 They spend their free time reading books.
 He wasted his time watching television.
 Did you feel the bed shaking?
 Having used a pen, he couldn't erase his mistakes.
 Flying over lake, they saw a lot of people fishing.
 Having punished the student, the teacher felt bad.
 Her having punished him, he cried.
 Not knowing all the answers, he didn't finish the test.
 His not knowing the answer to the question, his friend helped him.
 It being cold, I stayed home.
 There being so many problems, he asked for help.
 His coming to the party surprised me.
 Being tired, he went to bed early.

Passive Voice

The criminal arrested was charged with robbery.
 George, overwhelmed by anxiety, remained silent.
 Punished by his teacher, John went home crying.
 The letter written in a foreign language, he couldn't read it.
 The letter not written in his native language, he couldn't read it.
 Vegetables taste better when eaten raw.
 The work done, he'll go out.
 His being chosen president gave him joy.

Practice Exercises

Participles

1. He was supposed to be at school, but his mum found him in his room.
A. to cry
B. crying
C. to have been crying
2. All the participants part in the race were exhausted.
A. being taken
B. having been taking
C. taking
3. My roommate heard a woman for help in the middle of the night.
A. to have called
B. having called
C. calling
4. The guests were noticed all the dishes.
A. to be trying
B. trying
C. being trying
5. During the earthquake, they felt the bed
A. shaking
B. shaken
C. shook
6. The young man with the award was an upcoming artist.
A. presenting
B. being presenting
C. presented
7. with responsibilities, the new manager felt stressed.
A. Being overburdened
B. Overburdening
C. That he was overburdened
8. The accused, with remorse and shame, remained silent.
A. filling
B. felt
C. filled
9. After his dissertation, his professor asked him some questions.
A. presenting
B. being presented
C. his having presented
10. The email in his native language, he couldn't understand it.
A. wasn't written
B. not written
C. besides writing
11. at the view, he took a lot of pictures.
A. Being amazed
B. Amazing
C. Been amazed
12. by her teacher, Mary left the class crying.
A. Being reprimanded
B. Reprimanded
C. Since reprimanded
13. to be the leader of the team made him feel very proud of himself.
A. That he was chosen
B. His choosing
C. Been chosen
14. by the rules of the game, they disqualified her.
A. Not her abiding
B. Not having abided
C. Her not having abided
15. The work, she will have a break.
A. doing
B. having done
C. done
16. It..... freezing cold, they decided to stay at home.
A. was so
B. having being
C. being
17. no consensus on the financial issues of the company, the meeting was rescheduled.
A. As it was
B. There being
C. Having there been
18. Two passengers..... to London got to the gate too late and missed their flight.
A. flown
B. being flying
C. flying
19. Could you please not talk?
A. while you eat
B. while eating
C. while are you eating
20. Chicken soup is more delicious when hot.
A. eating
B. its eaten
C. eaten
D.

PASSIVE VOICE

Transitive Verbs (all tenses, infinitives, gerunds)

The police arrested the thief.
 The thief was/got arrested (by the police).
 He is going to/may fix the car.
 The car is going to/may be fixed by him.
 What did they steal?
 What was stolen?
 Everybody talked about the film.
 The film was talked about (by everyone).
 Snow covered the garden.
 The garden was covered with snow.
 He used glass to make this statue.
 The statue was made of glass.
 She likes people telling her the truth.
 She likes being told the truth.
 Wash this jacket.
 The jacket must / should be washed.
 He proposed/His proposal was that the plan be submitted in time.
 It's imperative/vital that the plan be submitted in time.

Ergative Verbs

They finished the project.	The store sells books.
The project finished.	His new book sells well.
They increased the prices.	
The prices increased.	
The pilot landed the plane.	
The plane landed.	
She baked the cake.	
The cake baked for two hours.	

Impersonal/Personal Structures

They say/It is said that she disappeared.
 She is said to have disappeared.
 They believe/It is believed that there was a mistake.
 There is believed to have been a mistake.
 They think/It is thought there were mistakes.
 There are thought to have been mistakes.

see, hear, let, watch, notice, observe, help, make

I saw her leave/leaving.
 She was seen to leave/leaving.
 He heard her shout/shouting.
 She was heard to shout/shouting.
 She let them play in the room.
 Don't let them deceive you.
 Don't let yourself be deceived.
 Don't allow yourself to be deceived.
 They were allowed to play in the room.
 They watched/noticed/observed them enter/entering the room.
 They were watched/noticed/observed entering the room.
 She helped me (to) carry my shopping.
 I was helped to carry my shopping.
 I made them clean the house.
 They were made to clean the house.

need, want, require

The car needs/wants/requires fixing.
 The car needs/wants/requires to be fixed.

There

There is something to do/to be done.

CAUSATIVE

have sm do / get sm to do

He had them redo the exercises.
 He got them to redo the exercises.
 He may have the mechanic fix his car.
 She should get him to cook lunch.
 They are interested in having someone decorate their house.

have/get sth done

He had/got the car washed.
 They may have their house decorated.
 They are interested in having their house painted.

*Somebody stole his phone.
 *He had his phone stolen.
 *She got her finger cut while cutting the bread.

Other have structures

She told a joke and had them laughing.
 The mechanic will soon have your car going.
 She won't have them talking in class.
 She had a dog barking all night.
 She had a robbery happen.
 You won't have any problem/difficulty (in) seeing the manager.

Practice Exercises**Passive Voice –Causative – Have Structures**

1. My car still so I'm taking the bus to work.
A. hasn't been fixed
B. needs being fixed
C. wasn't fixed
2. His new book will certainly well.
A. be sold
B. sell
C. have been sold
3. Her new film favourable reviews.
A. has received
B. has been received
C. is to be received
4. Her English class of 13 students.
A. is consisted
B. consists
C. is consisting
5. He hardly slept last night as he had a dog all night long.
A. barking
B. bark
C. barked
6. I had an accident while I was going to work.
A. to be happening
B. happen
C. happened
7. The garden, with snow, looked beautiful.
A. covering
B. which covered
C. covered
8. There to have been problems after he had retired.
A. is said
B. are thought
C. are considering
9. The workers were observed while working.
A. to be talking
B. they were talking
C. talking
10. They're interested their office designed by a local architect.
A. having
B. they're having
C. in having
11. She's a very strict teacher. She won't her students talking in class.
A. allow
B. get
C. have
12. I think your house requires
A. being painted
B. painting
C. to have painted
13. While she was shopping, she her bag stolen.
A. got
B. had
C. may have
14. Her proposal was that no employee
A. is fired
B. have been fired
C. be fired
15. Do you know how her arm bruised?
A. she had
B. did she have
C. she got
16. While lunch, the alarm went off.
A. got prepared
B. was preparing
C. was being prepared
17. Security measures are at all airports.
A. introducing
B. to be introduced
C. have introduced
18. Why were they to call the police?
A. suggested
B. prevented
C. made
19. She doesn't remember about their engagement.
A. to tell
B. being told
C. having told
20. It is imperative that safety precautions when travelling abroad.
A. be taken
B. must be taken
C. are taken

CONDITIONALS

Zero Conditional

If you heat water at 100 degrees, it boils.

1st Conditional

If she works hard, she will/may/can be promoted.

If he calls, tell him to meet me at 7.

As/So long as he studies, he will pass.

Provided/Providing he finds a job, he'll buy a new car.

Suppose/Supposing he has enough money, he'll go on holidays.

Suppose/What if /Imagine you win the lottery, what will you do?

Assuming he leaves, what will you do?

On condition you hand in your paper in time, you'll pass the course.

Unless she studies, she won't pass.

Only if she studies, will she pass.

Even if he apologises, I won't forgive him.

You'd better work harder; otherwise/or/or else you will be fired.

If he should exercise, he will lose weight.

Should he exercise, he will lose weight.

Should he not exercise, he won't lose weight.

2nd Conditional

If she worked hard, she would/could/might/should be promoted.

As/So long as he studied, he would pass.

Provided/Providing he found a job, he'd buy a new car.

Suppose/Supposing he had enough money, he'd go on holidays.

Suppose/What if /Imagine you won the lottery, what would you do?

Assuming he left, what would you do?

On condition you handed in your paper in time, you'd pass the course.

Unless she studied, she wouldn't pass.

Only if she studied, would she pass.

Even if he apologised, I wouldn't forgive him.

You don't work hard; otherwise/or/or else you wouldn't be fired.

If he were to exercise, he would lose weight.

Were he to exercise, he would lose weight.

Were he not to exercise, he wouldn't lose weight.

If he didn't help me, I couldn't do it.

If it weren't for his help/his helping me, I couldn't do it.

But for/Without his help/his helping me, I couldn't do it.

3rd Conditional

If she had worked hard, she would/

could/might/should have been promoted.

Provided/Providing he had found a job, he'd have bought a new car.

Suppose/Supposing he had had enough money, he'd have gone on holidays.

Suppose/What if /Imagine you had won the lottery, what would you have done?

Assuming he had left, what would you have done?

Only if she had studied, would she have passed.

Even if he had apologised, I wouldn't have forgiven him.

You worked hard; otherwise/or/or else you would have been fired.

If he had exercised, he would have lost weight.

Had he exercised, he would have lost weight.

Had he not exercised, he wouldn't have lost weight.

If he hadn't helped me, I couldn't have done it.

If it hadn't been for his help/his helping me, I couldn't have done it.

But for/Without his help/his helping me/having helped me, I couldn't have done it.

Conditionals - Short forms

He doesn't study, but if he did, he would pass.

He didn't study, but if he had, he would have passed.

"Do you think he'll pass?" "If he studies, he will."

"Can he buy a car?" "If he had money, he could."

"Did he buy a car?" "If he had had money, he would have."

If you are tired, you can leave.

If tired, you can leave.

Are you coming to the party? If so/If not, let me know.

Mixed Conditionals

If he had prepared for the test, he would be able to perform well today.

If he weren't a liar, I would have trusted him.

in the event of/in case of

Evacuate the building in the event of fire.

These are the instructions you must follow in case of fire.

in that event = if that happens

In that event, we will call the police.

Other if- structures

I was wondering if/whether you could help me. (asking sm to do sth)

I don't know/doubt/wonder if/whether he is coming. (uncertainty)

If you would like to call me, please do so. (desire)

He asked me if/whether he would leave. (reported speech)

Practice Exercises

Conditionals

1. he lend me some money, I will buy a new dress.
A. If
B. Provided
C. Should
2. If all the senior employees, the company would have to hire more staff.
A. were to retire
B. have retired
C. would be retiring
3. Unless he to the project, we won't be able to finish it on time.
A. contributed
B. doesn't contribute
C. contributes
4. If he an honest person. I would have trusted him.
A. isn't
B. were
C. would be
5. pay the fine now, he could pay half the amount.
A. Had he to
B. Should he
C. Were he to
6. On that he changes his mind, we will go on the trip.
A. a condition
B. condition
C. the condition
7. helping her, she would never have managed.
A. Without
B. But for his
C. On condition his
8. all the work is done, you may leave earlier.
A. In case
B. In the event of
C. As long as
9. up his room in the morning, he would be in great trouble now.
A. If he didn't tidy
B. Had he not tidied
C. Shouldn't he have tidied
10. If it..... his courage, he wouldn't try to save the child from drowning.
A. wasn't
B. shouldn't be
C. weren't for
11. Without to help me, I wouldn't have finished my work in time.
A. having offered
B. being offered
C. her offering
12. He doesn't have a lot of free time, but if he, he would travel more.
A. had
B. had had
C. did
13. 'Did you have difficulty finding my house?'
'No, but I had I not asked for directions.'
A. would
B. would have had
C. would have
14. The secretary asked him if she the day off.
A. could take
B. would have taken
C. may take
15. Is John coming to the graduation ceremony? If, I can give him a ride.
A. he did
B. so
C. he might
16. She is wondering if her parents her to go to the rock concert.
A. shall allow
B. would have allowed
C. will allow
17. We will reschedule our trip to the countryside bad weather.
A. if it were for
B. but for
C. in the event of
18. If they..... make any unfavourable comments about my work, I'll be upset.
A. might
B. should
C. will
19. Would you like another sandwich?, I'll put the cheese in the fridge.
A. Suppose you may
B. If not
C. Unless you don't
20. What if half of the exam questions?
A. didn't they answer
B. they hadn't answered
C. they wouldn't answer

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Adjectives + noun

He is a smart girl.
*He painted the walls red.

Verb + adverb

He talked loudly.

Linking verbs + adjective

He became/was angry.
She remained calm.
She appears/seems/looks friendly.
The song sounds familiar.
The food tastes/smells good.
Her hair feels soft.
He got disappointed.
He grew tall.

Adverbs of degree + Adj/Adv

She is entirely wrong.
He is extremely intelligent.
He studies very hard.
He was a fairly good student.
He plays fairly well.
He was rather impolite.
He was rather taller than me.
They sang rather badly.
She is rather like/unlike me.
He is quite a good player.
He dances quite well.

Verbs +Manner –Place- Time

He spoke to me rudely in class yesterday.
Yesterday, he spoke to me rudely in class.

Verbs of movement +Place-Manner-Time

He came into class quickly yesterday.

Frequency Adverbs + verb

He never yells at me.
He doesn't always do his homework.
*He is always late to class.
He will never be satisfied.

Adverbs +Sentence

Fortunately/Apparently, he won.

Adjective only after linking verbs

She became ill.
She fell asleep.
He looked embarrassed.
She is alive.

He is pleased.
He is content.
She is glad.

Adjectives only before nouns

the only /chief/ principal reason
the former president
the upper classes
the indoor/outdoor court

Comparisons/Adjectives and Adverbs

His new book is more interesting than his other books.
His new book is the most interesting of all his books.
He drives more carefully than I do.
He drives the most carefully of all.
She is the smarter of the two.
He is less interested in maths than she is.
He is the least interested in maths.
Is this the best you can do?
Her house is as big as mine.
Her house isn't as/so big as mine.
He is as good a singer as I am.
He is becoming taller and taller.
He plays as well as the others.
He doesn't play so/as well as the others.
The film was getting more and more boring.
She is much/far/a bit/ a little/slightly/a lot taller than I am.
He arrived much earlier than I had expected.
She is the tallest of all by far.
She is by far the tallest of all.
Of all the students, he is the best.
The older he gets, the wiser he becomes.
You aren't any taller than she is.
He isn't any better than I am.
You are no taller than she is.
This is the hardest exercise I have ever done.
I haven't done such a difficult exercise before.
His interests are the same as/similar to mine.
He is twice as tall as I am.
He paid twice as much as I did.
I prefer/would prefer to stay home rather than go out.
I prefer walking to driving. /I prefer tea to coffee.
I'd rather/sooner go out than stay home.
He eats much too much.
It's much too cold today.
He drank too much juice.
There is no comparison between you and him.

older / elder, oldest / eldest

He is my older/elder brother.
He is my oldest/eldest brother.
He is older than I am./He is the oldest of all.

As

He works as a teacher.
 He is known as a creative person.
 She is regarded as a patient teacher.
 She is described/characterised as a friendly employee.
 He did things as usual.
 He accepted me as a friend.
 She treats me as an enemy.
 He referred to her new book as the best of all.
 He is thought of as a tolerant employer.
 He used the table as a desk.
 He plays the guitar and sings as well.

Adjectives –ing /–ed

The excited children cheered.
 I had a frightening experience.

Like

He works like a dog.
 She looks/is like her father.
 What is your city like?
 Please, don't talk about him like that.
 I don't feel like going out.
 It smells like burnt food.
 I can't tell what it tastes like.
 Players, particularly like the ones in my team, try to do their best.
 I know him and his like.
 He studies art and the like.
 Like/Unlike me, she loves walking.

further vs farther

further (adjective)
 Do you need any further information?
 farther (adverb)
 I can't walk any farther.

especially vs specially

He liked all the songs in the album,
 especially/particularly the last one.
 This is a specially designed car.

**Ungradable Adjectives:
No comparative or superlative**

unique, final, perfect, utmost, ultimate, last

not at all/ not in the least

She wasn't at all/in the least surprised.

Nouns as Adjectives

Put the letter in the desk drawer.

Confusing Adverbs

We flew direct to Paris.
 She talked directly to her boss.
 She always works hard.
 She hardly goes out.
 The water level remained high.
 He thinks highly of her.
 They ran short of supplies.
 He will come shortly.
 He answered everything right.
 She was rightly angry with him.
 They walked deep in the forest.
 She was deeply in love.
 You can visit the monument free.
 She freely gave me her ticket.
 She kept her mouth wide open.
 It is widely believed that he will win.
 I last saw him three months ago.
 Lastly, I would like to thank my parents.
 The book was pretty interesting.
 Her room was prettily decorated.
 He did everything wrong.
 He wrongly thought I was the thief.

Collocations

Her speech was absolutely ridiculous/brilliant/fantastic.
 She is bitterly disappointed.
 It is bitterly cold.
 It's boiling hot.
 It is freezing cold.
 He was deeply moved/offended.
 She is fully aware of the effects.
 He was greatly impressed/mistaken by her appearance.
 He was highly qualified/trained.
 Children can be incredibly naïve.
 Don't change it. It is just perfect.
 The host was most kind.
 It is quite possible that he'll leave.
 He is seriously ill.
 She is being totally unreasonable.
 She is utterly/completely hopeless.
 It is simply wonderful/marvelous.

Only

Only John came to the party. = Nobody else but John came to the party.
 He gave me only money. = He didn't give me anything else but money.
 She is the only child. = She has no brothers or sisters.
 She gave money only to me. = She didn't give money to anyone else but me.

Order of Adjectives

Opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	use	Noun
nice	small	old	round	black	English	wooden	dining	tables

Practice Exercises**Adjectives – Adverbs**

1. All the candidates remained throughout the interview.
A. calm
B. calmly
C. in a calm
2. As the twins grow older, they are becoming
A. too much naughty
B. more and more naughtier
C. naughtier and naughtier
3. Her work done in time, she was satisfied.
A. such
B. entirely
C. too
4. Although he was rude to her, she gave him another chance.
A. fairly
B. much
C. rather
5. Despite being the tallest of all, he hasn't joined the basketball team.
A. slightly
B. a bit
C. by far
6. He isn't better at Physics than I am.
A. any
B. more
C. by far
7. Of the two proposals, this is one.
A. the best
B. the more better
C. the better
8. She'd cycle to school today than walk.
A. prefer
B. sooner
C. like
9. In spite of their interests not being, they really suit each other.
A. same as each other's
B. similar with them
C. the same
10. He is the shrewdest businessman.
A. regarded to be
B. considered
C. is thought like
11. We may have a new president, but other than that, it's business at the company.
A. usually
B. more usually
C. as usual
12. There is between a professional player and an amateur one.
A. hardly resemblance
B. no comparison
C. none likeness
13. The customers wrote favourable reviews on the restaurant's website.
A. content
B. satisfied
C. pleasing
14. He arrived than we had expected.
A. much more earlier
B. much earlier
C. too earlier
15. her parents, she doesn't like watching television.
A. Compared
B. Unlike
C. In respect to
16. Students, the hard-working ones, try to do their best.
A. particularly
B. specially
C. barely
17. It smells burnt meat. Have you forgotten to turn off the oven?
A. as
B. though
C. like
18. She bought table at a low price.
A. a wooden Italian
B. an old Italian
C. an Italian brown
19. For any information, please contact the administration office.
A. farther
B. far
C. further
20. She isn't interested in sports. She prefers reading in her free time.
A. the less
B. at least
C. in the least

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

Statements

"She plays well," he said (to me)
 "She is playing well," he said.
 "She will play well," he said.
 "She will be playing well," he said.
 "She played well," he said.
 "She has played well," he said.
 "She has been playing well," he said.
 "She had played well," he said.
 "She had been playing well," he said.
 "She will have played well," he said.
 "She will have been playing well," he said.

"She may/can play well," he said.
 "She must play well," he said.

Yes/No Questions

"Did she play well?" he asked (me).

Wh-Questions

"How did she play?" he asked.

Imperatives

"Play well," he said (to me).
 "Don't play," he said.

Time + Place Expressions, Pronouns

- now - then, at that time
- yesterday - the day before/the previous day
- today – that day
- tomorrow – the following day/the next day/the day after
- tonight – that night
- next week – the following week/the next week/the week after
- a year ago – a year before/the previous year/a year earlier/the year before
- last year – the previous year/the year before
- here – there
- this – that/it these – those
- I – he/she
- me – him/her
- my – his/her
- mine – his/hers

Indirect Speech

Statements: sb said that.../sb told sm that

He said that she played well.
 He said that she was playing well.
 He said that she would play well.
 He said that she would be playing well.
 He said that she had played well.
 He said that she had played well.
 He said that she had been playing well.
 He said that she had played well.
 He said that she had been playing well.
 He said that she would have played well.
 He said that she would have been playing well.

He said that she might/could play well.
 She said that she must/had to play well.

Yes/No Questions

He asked (me) if/whether he played well.

Wh-Questions

He asked (me) how he had played.

Imperatives

He told me/asked me to play well.
 He told me/asked me not to play.

No changes in tenses

He said that water boils at 100 degrees.
 He has said/says that she can help me.
 He said that he would rather play.
 He said that if he played well, she would win.
 He said that he wishes he had more time.
 He said that while he was playing, he fell.

Indirect Questions

Do you know where he went?
 I have no idea what she likes.
 I don't know what time it is.
 I am wondering how he did it.
 I can't tell you why she is angry.

Reported Speech-Other introductory verbs

He is said / rumoured to have resigned.
 He offered to help me.
 He agreed to come early.
 He demanded to know where she was.
 She promised to come /that she would come on time.
 She refused to answer the question.
 He threatened to expel him.
 She claimed to be/that she was innocent.
 She advised them to study more.
 He allowed / permitted/forbade him to leave.
 He asked them to clean the room.
 She begged him to help her.
 He commanded/ordered them to sit down.
 She encouraged them to go on.
 She instructed him to follow/how to follow the rules.
 She invited him to attend the lecture.
 She reminded him to mail the letter.
 She warned him not to go out.
 She accused him of cheating.
 She blamed him for breaking the vase.
 She denied cheating/that she had cheated.
 She admitted (to) cheating/that she had cheated.
 She apologised to him for coming late.
 He insisted on paying the bills.
 He suggested/proposed/recommended taking the bus.
 He exclaimed that it was a fantastic view.
 She explained to him that he had to do it/how he should do it.
 She informed them that the meeting was cancelled.
 She wondered if/whether /how they were coming
 She urged them not to panic.
 She complained to the manager about the food/that the food was bad.

Subjunctive

He suggested/proposed/recommended that she travel by plane.
 He advised that she revise the notes.
 He urged that she not panic.
 She ordered/commanded that they sit down.
 She asked/required/requested/demanded that the paper be handed in on time.
 He insisted that there be silence.
 He decided that they should stop working.
 He will prepare in case he should give them a test.

 It is important/significant/essential that he be taken to hospital.
 It is vital that she apply in person.
 It is imperative that there be a meeting.
 It is urgent that he visit the doctor.
 It is necessary that he do all the work.
 It is advisable that she not smoke.

 Her suggestion/proposal/recommendation/ advice was that he be patient.
 His decision was that they should travel by plane.

 He practises hard in order that he might win.
 He locked all the doors for fear that somebody might break into the house.
 However hard he might work, he doesn't earn a lot.
 Try as he might, he doesn't earn a lot.

Reported Speech -Changes in modals

"She must be tired," he said.
 "She needn't revise," he said.
 "She needn't wake up early tomorrow," he said.

 "She can come later," he said.

He said that she must be tired. (assumption)
 He said that she /needn't /didn't have/need to revise.
 He said that she wouldn't have to wake up early the following day. (future)
 He said that she would be able to come later. (future)

Practice Exercises Reported Speech – Indirect Questions - Subjunctive

1. She asked me where , but I had no idea.
A. would they meet
B. they had met
C. they will meet
2. He said that if he the job, he would accept it.
A. had been offered
B. is offered
C. were offered
3. They denied , but the teacher didn't believe them.
A. having cheated
B. to have cheating
C. they are cheating
4. The policeman asked the suspect what at 10 o'clock the previous night.
A. did he do
B. was he doing
C. he had been doing
5. They promised that again.
A. not doing
B. they wouldn't have done
C. never to do
6. Mother not to return home after midnight.
A. said to me
B. urged
C. told me
7. The students were advised the day before a test.
A. to not cram
B. never cramming
C. to avoid cramming
8. She is rumoured submitted her resignation yesterday.
A. for her to have
B. that she
C. to have
9. His teacher told him that he do any more homework.
A. needn't
B. won't have to
C. may not
10. He said that he pick me up from the airport the next day as he will be working.
A. wouldn't be able to
B. will not
C. couldn't have been able
11. Do you know why his travelling plans?
A. did he change
B. might he have changed
C. he changed
12. He has no idea staying.
A. which hotel they are
B. where they are
C. which hotel are they
13. He said he'd rather she books than watched television.
A. read
B. had read
C. was reading
14. The doctor insisted that he down on smoking.
A. must cut
B. cut
C. had to cut
15. Although she wasn't busy, she to help me with the housework.
A. denied
B. refused
C. forbade
16. Father advised our seat belts throughout the trip tomorrow.
A. us wearing
B. we wear
C. we had worn
17. The coach us to follow the rules.
A. instructed
B. suggested
C. insisted
18. It is vital that balance in nature.
A. it should be
B. there be
C. it be
19. I'm really sorry made you wait; it won't happen again.
A. having
B. to have
C. for me to have
20. Her proposal was that the old Town Hall down.
A. not be pulled
B. is to pull
C. may be pulled

CLAUSES

Relative Clauses

This is the man who/that threatened me.
 This is the cat which/that scratched me.
 This is the man whose car was stolen.
 This is the dog whose owners abandoned it.
 This is the man whom/who/that I met.
 This is the book which/that I bought.

The woman to whom I talked is a doctor.
 The woman who/that I talked to is a doctor.
 The woman I talked to is a doctor.
 The hotel at which we stayed was big.
 The hotel which/that we stayed at was big.
 The hotel where we stayed was big.
 The hour at which the show begins is 10.
 The hour which/that the show begins at is 10.
 The hour when the show begins is 10.
 The reason for which he left is unknown.
 The reason which he left for is unknown.
 The reason why he left is unknown.
 The reason for his leaving is unknown.

My father, who is a teacher, is strict.
 My house, whose garden is big, has got three rooms.
 My dog, which is a puppy, is cute.

He helped me, which was nice of him.

She's got a lot of friends, some/none/all of whom have the same interests as her.
 He visited many countries, two/several of which are in South America.

The man who is sitting there is my teacher.
 The man sitting there is my teacher.
 The man who was arrested is a robber.
 The man arrested is a robber.

It was John who helped me.
 It was yesterday that I saw him.
 It was at the restaurant that I met them.

Whoever wins will get a prize.
 I'll talk to whomever I like.
 I'll do whatever I want.

Concession Clauses

Although/Even though/Though he works hard, he doesn't make much.
 Although/Even though/Though he is tired, he will go out.
 Although/Though tired, he will go out.

Despite/In spite of the fact that he works hard, he doesn't make much.
 Despite/In spite of working hard, he doesn't make much.
 Despite /In spite of his working hard, his boss doesn't appreciate him.
 Despite/In spite of his hard work, he doesn't make much.
 Despite/In spite of what he does, his boss doesn't appreciate him.

No matter how well he speaks/what he says, I don't believe him.

Hard though/as he works, he doesn't make much.
 Hard as he may/might work, he doesn't make much.
 As hard as he works, he doesn't make much.
 I told him not to go out, but he went all the same.

However hard he works, he doesn't make much.
 Try as he might, he doesn't make much.

Regardless/Irrespective of the dangers, he does extreme sports.

Whatever colour you paint the wall, it won't look good.
 Come out, whoever you are.

He works hard. However, he doesn't make much.
 He works hard. Yet/Still/Nonetheless/ Nevertheless, he doesn't make much.
 He works hard. He doesn't make much, however/though.

Even if it should rain, I will go out.

He likes coffee while/whereas she likes tea.

Clauses of Reason

Since/As/Because he was late, his mum got angry.
 His being late, his mum got angry.
 He didn't hire her, for she was not qualified.
 Seeing that he was late, he called her.
 Due to/Because of /Owing to the storm, we drove slowly.
 There is unemployment in view of there being a financial crisis.
 He was found guilty on the grounds of new evidence.
 He was found guilty on the grounds that there was new evidence.

The reason why he was found guilty was that there was new evidence.
 The reason for his being found guilty was that there was new evidence.
 The reason for his dismissal was that he was always coming late.
 Considering the new evidence, he was found guilty.

Clauses of Purpose

She woke up early so as to/in order to/to catch the bus.
 He talked loudly so that/in order that everybody could/would hear him.
 He locked all the doors for fear that somebody might break in/for fear of someone breaking in.
 They built the shelter with the aim of/with a view to protecting stray dogs.
 Take more money with you in case you (should) need it.

This knife is for cutting fruit.

Place Clauses

Wherever you go, he will find you.
 Where there is a will, there is a way.
 Everywhere he went, he had fun.

Exclamations

What a nice dress this is!
 What good kids they are!
 What bad weather this is!
 How polite he is!
 How polite a man he is!
 How well he talks!
 She is such a beautiful girl!
 She is so nice!

Clauses of Result

It was such an interesting film that I saw it twice.
 Such an interesting film was it that I saw it twice.
 Such was her fear that she couldn't stop shaking.
 It was such bad weather that we stayed in.
 They were such heavy boxes that I couldn't lift them.
 There was such a lot of noise that he was extremely annoyed.
 The film was so interesting that I saw it twice.

It was so interesting a film that I saw it twice.
 So interesting was the film that I saw it twice.
 So interesting a film was it that I saw it twice.
 There were so many people that I couldn't breathe.
 There were so few people that the room looked empty.
 There was so little time left that we panicked.
 He had so much free time that he could do anything he wanted.

The book was too boring to read.
 It was too boring a book to read.

He hadn't studied and as a result, he failed.
 He has got a big family and therefore, he needs to work harder.

Time Clauses

Wherever he goes, I will find him.
 When he is angry, he yells.
 Once/When/As soon as/The moment/After he settles down, he'll feel fine.
 Upon/On /After settling, he'll be fine.
 By the time he comes, I will have eaten.
 By the time he came, I had left.
 When he saw me, he started laughing.
 After he had eaten, he studied.
 (After) having eaten, he studied.
 While/As he was working, she visited him.
 While he was working, she was playing.
 She met him while walking in the park.
 Whenever he came, he would bring flowers.
 Whenever he comes, he brings flowers.

Noun Clauses

It pleased me that she visited me.
 That he visited me pleased me.
 His visiting me pleased me.
 What he did surprised me.
 I was surprised by what he did.
 What he did was surprising.

Practice Exercises

Clauses

1. The woman was a former teacher of mine.
A. whom I was talking
B. who I was talking
C. I was talking to
2. My older brother,, is an eminent scientist.
A. that I respect a lot
B. whom I have respect
C. who I respect greatly
3. much she likes him, she doesn't want to date him.
A. However
B. As
C. Though
4. The restaurant they celebrated their anniversary at is very popular.
A. in which
B. where
C. which
5. clever, some of her classmates are bullying her.
A. In spite of being
B. Despite her being
C. No matter her being
6. the test results, he quit smoking.
A. Having received
B. As receiving
C. Being received
7. Clair, in charge of the department, is highly qualified.
A. who's
B. that is
C. been
8. The letter of complaint to the director was very impolite.
A. being sent
B. which sent
C. sent
9. she received no answer, she decided to see him in person.
A. However
B. Nonetheless
C. Since
10. He tried not to make any noise the baby wouldn't wake up.
A. in order that
B. so as
C. so as to
11. She always locks all the doors burglars might break in.
A. for fear that
B. to prevent that
C. in order that
12. They were cooperative people that they all wanted to work with them.
A. so
B. such
C. really
13. So much that he bored everyone to death.
A. did he talk
B. he talked
C. can he talk
14., he used the stairs.
A. The lift not worked
B. Not working the lift
C. The lift not working
15. The burglar left his fingerprints all over,gave him away.
A. that was what
B. which was what
C. what was that
16. Clever, he can't solve these simple exercises.
A. as he might be
B. however he is
C. as if he is
17. What ! I don't want to go anywhere.
A. a bad weather
B. bad weather is this
C. bad weather
18. father coming home, we laid the table.
A. No sooner
B. Upon
C. As
19. How this is! Who took it?
A. a nice picture
B. nice a picture
C. nice the picture
20. The court found him innocent new evidence.
A. in case of
B. on the grounds of
C. with the aim of

EMPHASIS - INVERSION**Emphasis**

I do/did like the film.

Why she said that is a mystery.
It's a mystery why she said that.

What/All she wants is (to) study abroad.
What she did was stupid.

It's Mary who kissed him.
It is her bag that he stole.
It was yesterday that she retired.
What is it that he wants?
That's how she did it.

He talked to me the very same way.
The very John brought me these flowers.

He was not at all interested in her.
He was not interested in her at all.

He was not interested in her in the least/in the slightest.
He was not in the least/in the slightest interested in her.

There is no money whatsoever/at all.

Whoever told you that?
Whatever made you believe that?

You don't mean George, do you?

Inversion

Never have I seen him before.
Barely/Seldom does he understand her.
No sooner had he come home than she called him.
Hardly had he come home when she called him.

So polite is he that she really likes him.
Such a nice present was it that she felt touched.
So much did she work that she was tired.
To such an extent did he talk that the audience felt bored.

Only if/when you try, will you succeed.
Only by trying, will you succeed.
Not until she talked to him did she realise her mistake.

In vain did she try to change his mind.

Little did she know about history.

Here comes the train
On the bench sat the old woman.
On the beach was lying the boy.

She likes meat and so does her brother.
She is interested in the job as is her friend.
She won't go out and neither will he.

Should she retire, she will travel a lot.
Were she to retire, she would travel a lot.
Had she retired, she'd have travelled a lot.

Practice Exercise**Emphasis – Inversion**

1. That she lied to me quite a disappointment.
A. there was
B. was
C. that was
2. All they want to do during the weekend is
to music.
A. listen
B. to have listening
C. having listened
3. No sooner them the news than they started
celebrating.
A. he told
B. was he to tell
C. had he told
4. the leading actress to play better, the film
would get better reviews.
A. Should
B. In case
C. Were
5. Hardly had the plane departed turbulence
began.
A. when
B. that
C. than
6. From what she said, I felt that she enjoy her
stay in the countryside.
A. didn't hardly
B. did
C. mustn't
7. It was yesterday they booked the table at
the restaurant.
A. when
B. on which
C. that
8. Whose bag that he found?
A. was there
B. was it
C. it was
9. Barely what the speaker was saying.
A. did they understand
B. they understood
C. was their understanding
10. 'Who brought you these flowers?' 'The'
A. very himself John
B. very John
C. John himself
11. So slowly that everyone was bored.
A. he talked
B. did he talk
C. he was talking
12. She was not at what he had done.
A. surprising at all
B. least surprised
C. at all surprised
13. He will not manage to finish his work
harder.
A. weren't he to try
B. but for try
C. should he not try
14. Not until her the good news did she feel
relieved.
A. did he tell
B. he told
C. had he told
15. I have no doubt that he will succeed.
A. whatsoever
B. the slightest
C. as long
16. She is used to living alone her brother.
A. and as is
B. so is
C. as is
17. They can be at the station in time only if
the tube.
A. do they use
B. they use
C. used
18. On the chair It looked so cute.
A. was the cat sleeping
B. was sleeping the cat
C. did the cat sleep
19. In vain for her letter.
A. did he wait
B. he has been waiting
C. he waited
20. She hasn't had time to rest and
A. he hasn't, too
B. he didn't either
C. nor has he

QUESTIONS

Question Tags

He likes exercising, doesn't he?
 She didn't love him, did she?
 Everyone/Everyone was present, weren't they?
 Somebody/Someone helped you, didn't they?
 Nobody/No one will accept his offer, will they?
 Nothing was right, was it?
 Nowhere was relaxing, was it?
 She hardly ever studies, does she?
 I am pretty, aren't I?
 Let's watch a film, shall we?
 Let me play, will you/won't you?
 Turn down the radio, will you/won't you?
 Don't touch this cable, will you?
 Have some pie, won't you?
 This/That is Mary, isn't it?
 There's a serious problem, isn't there?
 There weren't any problems, were there?
 He has a big car, hasn't he/doesn't he?
 He has got two children, hasn't he?
 He had better move, hadn't he?
 She used to go to the gym, didn't she?
 He would prefer to leave, wouldn't he?
 She can ride a bike, can't she?

Wh-Questions

Who did/didn't you invite to dinner?
 Who was/wasn't invited to dinner?
 Who invited you to dinner?
 Who were you invited by?
 To whom were you talking?
 Who were you talking to?
 Whose bag was stolen?
 Which car will you buy?
 Which of you knows him?
 What/Which country are you from?
 What does he look like?
 What is he like?
 What books do you like reading?
 What happened?
 Where will you go?
 To which restaurant will you go?
 Which restaurant will you go to?

Indirect Questions

Do you know where he went?
 I have no idea what she likes.
 I don't know what time it is.
 I am wondering how he did it.
 I can't tell you why she is angry.

Practice Exercises

Question Tags – Wh-Questions – Indirect Questions

1. Everyone attended the meeting, ?
A. didn't he
B. did he
C. didn't they
2. No one has complained about the food,?
A. has he
B. haven't they
C. have they
3. Nowhere she went was relaxing,?
A. did she
B. was it
C. were there
4. He hardly ever plays computer games,?
A. don't he
B. does he
C. will he
5. I am qualified,?
A. aren't I
B. am I
C. I'm not
6. Nothing she does is ever inappropriate,?
A. does she
B. is it
C. aren't they
7. What do you think at the party?
A. did it happen
B. it was happening
C. happened
8. Let's find a quieter place to talk,?
A. will we
B. won't we
C. shall we
9. She'd better concentrate on her studies,?
A. wouldn't she
B. shouldn't she
C. hadn't she
10. Who belong to?
A. this car doesn't
B. did this car
C. is this car
11. invited to their wedding?
A. Who wasn't it
B. Who's it not
C. Who was not
12. That is his wife,?
A. is she
B. isn't it
C. aren't she
13. He didn't tell her
A. what did it happen.
B. when would he leave.
C. why he was upset.
14. Let him support you,?
A. will he
B. will you
C. doesn't he
15. She used to be an athlete when she was in high school,?
A. wasn't she
B. was she
C. didn't she
16. have you chosen to wear at the graduation?
A. Which suit
B. Is this the suit
C. Whatever the suit
17. Does she know where ?
A. did they go
B. they will go
C. have they gone
18. She barely speaks English,?
A. doesn't she
B. isn't she
C. does she
19. were you talking about?
A. Whichever
B. Which
C. What
20. Somebody will be there for you,?
A. won't he
B. will they
C. wont' they

THERE IS – IT IS – it

There is – There are

There is nothing interesting to watch.
 There is nothing to do/to be done.
 There is something that annoys me.
 There is someone at the door.
 There is a John on the phone.
 There is time for him to do the project.
 There is likely to be a problem.
 There are said to have been protests.
 I want there to be silence.
 It is important for there to be an agreement.
 There is a likelihood of there being riots.

It is – They are - It

It's time she made a decision.
 It is likely that she found a job.
 It is said that he wrote many books.

It appears/seems that she is busy.
 It is a long time since I saw him.
 How long is it since you stopped smoking?
 It occurred to me that she knew him.
 It struck me that she deceived me.
 It takes two hours to drive to London.
 It took me an hour to finish the exercise.
 I find it difficult to concentrate.
 I would prefer it if you didn't leave.
 I like it that he trusts me.
 I take it that you believe him.
 I would appreciate it if you could help me.
 She always makes it difficult for me to choose.
 It looks/sounds as if he were lying.
 It is George who was here.
 It was yesterday that she flew to Paris.
 It was what he said that made me upset.

ARTICLES

The Definite Article

While in Rome, they visited the Vatican.
 She always listens to the news on the BBC.
 Greece is a member of the European Union.
 The British enjoy drinking tea.
 The lion is a wild animal.
 She travelled to the United States of America.
 I'd like to go the Bahamas.
 The Browns live next door.
 The young have a lot of dreams.
 The English language is not very difficult.
 The news was shocking.
 They joined the army/the Navy.
 Life in the past was different.
 Life will be better in the future.
 What's life like in the present?
 His mum went to the school to see his teacher.
 The lawyer went to the prison to see his client.
 Who are these people outside the church?

No Definite Article

A lot of people tried to climb Mount Everest.
 Have you ever been to Lake Victoria?
 He is reading Newsweek.
 We are going to Rhodes.
 Young people have a lot of dreams.
 There are a lot of shops on Oxford Street.
 They met at Syntagma Square.
 Central Park is a big park.
 The plane landed at Gatwick Airport.

He took a picture of London Bridge.
 Diabetes is a serious illness.
 Is there life on Mars (on the planet Mars)?
 She went to school by bus.
 He is working from home.
 What time do you go to bed?
 He has been in prison for two years now.
 He goes to church every Sunday.
 She has already read Chapter ten.
 They are waiting at gate two.

The Indefinite Article

A John came to see you.
 It was such a nice day that we went out.
 It was so nice a day that we went out.
 What a nice day!
 How nice a day!
 It was too heavy a box to lift.
 He is as good a singer as I am.
 He has a good knowledge of physics.
 She wished me a Merry Christmas.

No Indefinite Article

She gave me advice.
 There was serious damage to the car.
 She left at midnight/dawn/dusk/sunrise/
 noon.
 They arrived on time/in time.
 She travelled from north to south.
 The film was boring from beginning to end.
 She lost consciousness.

NOUNS

Countable Nouns/ Plurals

I don't want these books, but the other ones.
 Both scarves are beautiful.
 Which cities have you visited?
 There are some/a few/ few/a lot of/enough/some/ no boxes in the kitchen.
 A great number of customers complained.
 There aren't any/many potatoes.
 Both cliffs are dangerous.
 There is a great number of reefs.
 None of the chiefs came to the meeting.
 The Eskimos are used to cold weather.
 The flashes of lightning frightened me.
 The police are looking for the robbers.
 The media influence public opinion.
 Financial crises affect all of us.
 Which criteria are important?
 Where are your belongings?
 The army needs plenty of arms.
 She paid for all the car damages.
 She likes wearing earrings.
 There is more green in the outskirts.
 You can't trespass the company's premises.
 The surroundings are magnificent.
 I saw him on the stairs.
 She has a two-year-old-son.

Uncountable Nouns

That furniture is old.
 She wanted some advice.
 All the information was useful.
 No luggage is allowed on the plane.
 She has got plenty of free time.
 She puts a lot of/a little/little/enough/ some/ no sugar in her coffee.
 Not all of the rubbish has been collected.
 How much money have you spent?
 There isn't any/much bread left.
 It was such bad weather that we stayed in.
 What nice hair she's got!
 There is a great amount/deal of traffic.
 Show respect to the old.
 Their behaviour was terrible.

The lab equipment has been ordered.
 Is there any evidence for his guilt?
 They are making great progress.
 Has all the research been done?
 Accommodation is expensive on the island.
 I am done with all my shopping.
 Billiards is thought to be exciting.
 It is gymnastics that the young like.
 Physics/Mathematics is a difficult subject.
 The news is bad.
 Is the measles contagious?
 Athletics/Politics is what she is interested in.

*What a shame!

*He's got a good knowledge of history.

Collective Nouns

The audience is/were laughing.
 The police is/are chasing the robbers.
 The enemy is/are approaching.

Compound Nouns-Plural

She bought a rocking chair.
 Computer screens are sensitive.
 Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law should treat their sons-in-law and daughters-in-law like their own children.
 All the passers-by tried to help the victim.
 Sometimes children behave like grown-ups.

Possessive form of Nouns

Men's and women's rights should be respected.
 John and Mary's father is a doctor.
 John's and Mary's parents are teachers.
 Paris is the capital of France.
 The roof of the house/The house roof is red.
 Mum has gone to the florist's.
 The course deals with Socrates' philosophy.
 A friend of John's sent me an email.
 Her parents-in-law's house is near theirs.

PRONOUNS AND DETERMINERS

Pronouns

Their friends are mine, too.
 He cut himself.
 Who called you?
 What did you do?
 Which book did you buy?
 What else can I say?
 I don't want this dress. I want the other one.
 These books are his, but those ones are hers.
 Anyone can solve this exercise.
 Is there anything you want?
 There is nothing interesting.
 These notes aren't mine. They are somebody else's.
 They have been sending messages to each other/one another.
 They looked into each other's/one another's eyes.
 Some like coffee bitter. Others like it sweet.
 Whoever is this man?
 Do whatever you want.
 Choose whichever you like.

Determiners

Some people believe in ghosts, but other people/others don't.
 She hasn't got any money.
 He has no free time at all.
 Have you got any good ideas?
 There are many people waiting.
 There isn't much furniture in the house.
 A few/Very few students answered this question.
 Only a few people attended the lecture.
 He spent a little/very little money on clothes.
 All the customers were pleased.
 They all/All of them like skiing.
 Both drivers were given a fine.
 They both/Both of them are lawyers.
 They are both lawyers.
 None/Not one of the employees was happy.
 Neither of the two girls wants to play.
 Either play is fine.
 Either of the plays/them is fine.
 Each student/one was given a copy of the test.
 Every student was present.
 Buses run every (other) thirty minutes.
 You have every reason to complain.
 Every last one came to the celebration.
 Each and everyone (of the students) is present.
 The whole story was unbelievable.
 I met him the other day.
 No other student solved this exercise but John./None other than John solved this exercise.
 Have you got another pen I can use?
 She bought one too many magazines.
 Choose whichever/whatever brand you like.

Practice Exercises**There is - Articles -Nouns – Pronouns**

1. has sent you these flowers. Do you know him?
A. A John
B. The John
C. Someone John
2. Last summer, she travelled from
A. the north to the south
B. a north to a south
C. north to south
3. my cousin who repaired the kitchen table.
A. She was
B. It was
C. He was
4. The food was awful. You have to complain.
A. all the reason
B. the good reason
C. every reason
5. She bought unnecessary things and wasted all her money.
A. too much many
B. much too many
C. one too many
6. to me that she knew the answer to the question.
A. There occurring
B. It was occurring
C. It occurred
7. There is a likelihood a compromise soon.
A. it being
B. of there being
C. it will be
8. I'm studying. I'd really like silence.
A. it to be
B. there being
C. there to be
9. Despite what he did to you, I that you still trust him.
A. take it
B. make it
C. am thinking
10. Each and every one of the workers in the strike.
A. has participated
B. are participating
C. have participated
11. None of tried to help the victim.
A. the passer-bys
B. the passers-by
C. passers-by
12. Caffeine may not be very dangerous if taken in small
A. numbers
B. amounts
C. percentages
13. Her house is just two blocks off theirs.
A. parents'-in-law
B. parents-in-law
C. parents-in-law's
14. It is such an easy game that child can play it.
A. any
B. some
C. whoever
15. You could tell they were in love from the way they looked at eyes.
A. each another's
B. one other's
C. one another's
16. Since he's got knowledge of physics, he'll help me with my homework.
A. good
B. much good
C. a good
17. It was Peter that was voted best journalist of the year.
A. none as well as
B. no one except from
C. none other than
18. The train to the centre runs hour in the mornings.
A. every half
B. each half
C. in a half
19. She hid the letter in the so that nobody would find it.
A. drawer of desk
B. desk's drawer
C. desk drawer
20. 'Which gate do we have to go to?' - '.....'
A. The second gate
B. The gate two
C. Gate two

PHRASAL VERBS

I can't **account for** his behaviour.
 The children are **acting up** again.
 Unemployment **amounts to** 23 percent.
 What you're saying doesn't **add up**.
 He's **been off** work for days.
 You have a lot to **answer for**.
 He **asked her out** to dinner.
 I **asked around** but nobody saw my book.
 My brothers always **back me up**.
 He **backed out** of the agreement.
 She is **about to** leave.
 She is **after** a big dream.
 He has **been off** work for days.
 After the crash, the car **blew up**.
 He **blew up** 20 balloons.
 The car **broke down** and I called the Road Service.
 The subject was **brought up** during the meeting.
 Please **bear with** him.
 What has **become of** our teacher?
 They **booked up** at table for three.
 What has **brought about** such change?
 You should **build up** good relationships.
 A burglar **broke into** our house last night.
 She **broke up** with her boyfriend.
 The prisoner **broke out** of jail.
 He was **brought up** by his grandparents.
 Guess who I **bumped into** the other day!
 She **burst into** tears.
 I **called** my friend **back**.
 This **calls for** a drink.
 She couldn't **carry off** the task.
 He **carried on** working.
 The students couldn't **catch on**.
Calm down before you talk to her.
 He really doesn't **care for** her.
 She ran fast to **catch up** with her friend.
 When they **checked in** at the hotel, they got their keys.
 They **checked out** of the hotel before 12.
 Their boss **checks out** all the employees.
Check out/Look at this crazy haircut!
 He brought me sweets to **cheer me up**.
 They **cleaned up** their room before going out.
 He **came across** these old photographs.
 His health is **coming along**.
 The flowers have **come out**.
 Some of my friends **came round/by**.
 She **came down** with the flu.
 The flowers have **come out**.

He **came into** a fortune.
 The students **came up** with an answer.
 She is not **cut out** to be a teacher.
 We should **count on** our friends.
 Please, **cross out** this piece of information.
 He **cried out** for help.
 You should **cut down** on smoking.
 We shouldn't **cut down** trees.
 They **cut off** our phone because we hadn't paid it.
 I **cut** this picture **out** of a magazine.
 She can't deal **with** the problems.
 I **did away** with everything old.
 He is **doing up** his room.
 I can't **do without** a mobile phone.
 I don't understand what you are **driving at**.
 Some friends **dropped in** unexpectedly.
 Some students **dropped out** of school.
 They **dressed up** to go to the wedding.
 My friends **dropped by** to see me.
 They **entered into** a competition.
 He likes **eating out**.
 The poster **fell down**.
 My money **fell out** of my pocket.
 You **faced up** to their problems.
 They are **falling behind** with their lessons.
 Luckily, the plan didn't **fall through**.
 He is **filling in** for the physics teacher.
Fill in your name in this box.
 He couldn't **find out** where she lives.
 He doesn't **get along** with his sister.
 We were lucky to **get away** for the weekend.
 The victim **got back at** him.
 They **get by** on very little money.
Get on with your work!
 They **got** nothing **out of** the lesson.
 They **got back** from their holidays yesterday.
 She **got on/off** the bus.
 She **got in/out** of the car.
 It is difficult for him to **get over** his problems.
 Let's **get together** tonight.
 He always **gets up** early.
 They **got up** and gave their seat to him.
 I **gave away** my old clothes.
 The teacher **gave out** the tests.
 She **gave up** all her bad habits.
 She **gave away** my secret.
 It **gives off** a bad smell.
 You should not **give up** trying.

The police **went after** the thieves.
 You should go **after** your dreams.
 Time **went by** fast.
 The food has **gone off**.
 You should **go over** all the details.
Go ahead and eat anything you want.
 Are you **going out** for lunch?
Go over your answers before giving your test to the teacher.
 When he **grows up**, he'll become a teacher.
 My friends usually **hang out** at the café.
 He **hung up** without saying goodbye.
 Traditions are **handed down**.
 We were **held up** due to the traffic.
Hold on. I'll be with you in a second.
 He **joined up** the army.
 She **jumped at** the offer.
 She **kept on** talking for hours.
 They can't **keep up with** such a big house.
 He can't **keep up** with the good students.
 They **knocked down** the old building.
 His friend **let him down**.
 They **live on** their parents.
 You shouldn't **look down on** other people.
 The police are **looking into** the crime.
 She is **looking after** her little sister.
 I've been **looking for** my keys.
 I **looked up** the meaning of this word on the Internet.
 Children **look up to** their parents.
Look out! There is a car coming.
 They **made for** the forest.
 I can't **make out** what he is saying.
 You have to **make up for** the damages.
 He likes **making up** stories.
 They **made up** after their fight.
 I always **mix up** their names.
 You have to **narrow down** your choices.
 He will **pay me back** in a month.
 The old man **passed away**.
 Grandparents **pass down** traditions.
 She was so weak that she **passed out**.
 You have to **pay off** the money you took.
 I **picked out** a nice present for him.
 Please, **put down** your bag.
 They **put off** their trip to London.
Put on a warm coat.
 Our teacher can't **put up with** noise.
 Their son **ran away** from home.
 We have **run out of** petrol.
 They **set up** their own business.

They finally managed to **pull** the project **through**.
 The speaker managed to **put** his ideas **across**.
 Have you **put** any money **aside** for the holidays?
 Our teacher can't **put up with** noise.
 The match was **put off** due to bad weather.
 She **put on** a lot of weight.
 The firemen **put out** the fire.
 The director **put on** a new play.
 We have **ruled out** all possibilities.
 He was **run over** by a car.
 She **ran into** him the other day.
 They **set about** early in the morning.
 Once they **settle down**, they will be happy.
 Some people like **shopping around** before buying something.
 The guests **showed up** at 8.
 What does NATO **stand for**?
 We should all **stand up for** our rights.
 They **started off** their journey.
 They **set up** their business last year.
 The students **sat for** their final exam.
 Can you **switch/turn on/off** the light?
 What he did **took me aback**.
 He has **taken after** his father.
 I couldn't **take in** what he was saying.
 He **took on** a difficult task.
 He **took up** a new hobby.
 I didn't **take to** him right away.
 I **talked him into** buying a small car.
 The plane **takes off** in an hour.
 Can you **take off** your shoes?
 He **took me out** for dinner.
 He **teamed up** with his enemy.
 I can't **tell** the twins **apart**.
 His parents **told him off** for his bad marks.
 We are **thinking of** buying a new car.
 We **threw away** all our old furniture.
 She **tried out/on** her new dress.
 The kids usually **turn in** early at night.
 She **turned** the thief **in** to the police.
 She has **turned into** a horrible person.
 How many people **turned up**?
 He **turned down** the job because he didn't like it.
 Can you **turn up/down** the music?
Think about all your problems.
 They **washed up** the dishes.
 They **wiped out** the whole city.
 She **woke up** late this morning.
 They **work out** at the gym three days a week.
 Can you **work out** this problem?

Practice Exercise

Phrasal Verbs

1. Good friends will always when you need it.
A. back you up
B. turn you down
C. take you in
2. They sued him because he of the deal.
A. blew
B. backed out
C. broke out
3. The school needs funding. We should the issue up at the next meeting.
A. build
B. bring
C. book
4. If you know who the robbers are, you'd better to the police.
A. turn them in
B. wipe them out
C. tell them off
5. She saw him leave the school and the café.
A. make for
B. stood up for
C. do up
6. She was sad and he told her jokes to
A. put her off
B. set her up
C. cheer her up
7. She could no longer with his hot-temper.
A. cut out
B. do away
C. put up
8. My son is so used to his mobile phone that he can't it.
A. do without
B. bump into
C. keep up with
9. As he likes challenges, he a difficult task.
A. took on
B. put on
C. passed down
10. Their teacher asked them to all the unknown words in the dictionary.
A. look after
B. look up
C. look at
11. Due to the postal strike, my application was
A. held up
B. handed down
C. set about
12. She didn't put the food in the refrigerator and it
A. was put out
B. went off
C. gave off
13. While she was cleaning the attic, she her old diary.
A. went after
B. got on
C. came across
14. He is usually a well-behaved child but today he is
A. acting up
B. dropping in
C. giving away
15. Although their plan, they were not discouraged.
A. caught on
B. was brought about
C. fell through
16. It was so hot that he couldn't working.
A. carry on
B. settle down
C. cut off
17. While she was shopping at the mall, she an old friend of hers.
A. went over
B. ran into
C. showed up
18. They look so much alike that I can never
A. narrow them down
B. pick them out
C. tell them apart
19. He used so much jargon in his speech that I couldn't what he was saying.
A. take in
B. make up
C. count on
20. Classical buildings should be preserved, not
A. ruled out
B. knocked down
C. put down

Revision Exercises 1

1. When the interview, she will call him.
A. is finishing
B. will finish
C. finishes
2. She was so tired that she could do nothing else sleep.
A. except from
B. in addition to
C. but
3. She's been working hard lately. That's why she so tired now.
A. is looking
B. has looked
C. looks
4. the participants, she is the wittiest.
A. From all
B. Of all
C. In comparing all
5. He moving to the suburbs.
A. considers
B. is considering
C. ought to considering
6. He'd sooner his friends..... him late at night.
A. not call
B. not to call
C. didn't call
7. By 2020, they in this house for thirty years.
A. would live
B. will live
C. will have been living
8. They were efficient employees that they were soon given a rise.
A. so
B. such
C. really
9. She have prepared so much food for the party after all. Only 10 people showed up.
A. didn't need to
B. needn't
C. needn't to
10. Being an employee in the private sector means long hours.
A. to work
B. to be working
C. working
11. He went into the room quietly his mum wouldn't wake up.
A. in order that
B. so as
C. so as to
12. This dress is old-fashioned for my liking.
A. too much
B. much too much
C. much too
13. She prefers walking to work taking the bus.
A. rather than
B. than
C. to
14. If only the air-conditioner would run! It's really annoying.
A. little quieter
B. a little more quieter
C. a bit more quietly
15. Do you know who ?
A. did write this book
B. written this book
C. wrote this book
16. She can't tolerate to her.
A. him to lie
B. being lied
C. his lying
17. She was rejected again. she was not discouraged.
A. Although
B. Yet
C. At last
18. Her being as he is, the students don't like her.
A. as strict a teacher
B. so a strict teacher
C. a such strict teacher
19. A lot of businesses are going bankrupt.
A. on the brink of
B. about to
C. certain to
20. Such in art that the teacher organised a trip to the Art Museum.
A. their interest was
B. was their interest
C. it was their interest

Revision Exercises 2

1. Had he not participated in the Reality Show, he famous now.
A. wouldn't be
B. couldn't have been
C. might not have been
2. It's about time something about their constant arguments.
A. to be done
B. they should do
C. was done
3. When she worked, she wake up early in the morning. Now, she doesn't.
A. was used to
B. used to
C. were to
4. He'd better practise more for the game; his team will lose.
A. otherwise
B. shouldn't he
C. as long as
5. He his homework, but he didn't.
A. was to do
B. was to have done
C. would do
6. Because of a terrible storm, we drove slowly.
A. being
B. it being
C. there being
7. You would be better off your parents' advice.
A. to follow
B. to have followed
C. following
8. The next time you late, I will call your parents.
A. will be
B. are being
C. are
9. Only if he apologises to her, him for what he has done.
A. she will forgive
B. ought she forgive
C. will she forgive
10. Did he decide who about his problem?
A. should he talk
B. to talk to
C. he must talk
11. There were people in the centre that it looked deserted.
A. such few
B. so little
C. so few
12. She seems through some difficult times.
A. she goes
B. has been
C. to be going
13. It's a difficult exercise. I help you solve it?
A. Shall
B. Will
C. Would
14. She's an interior decorator design her living room.
A. getting
B. having
C. asking
15. Did anyone see the stranger the building?
A. to have entered
B. enter
C. to be entering
16. The students were eager in sports activities.
A. participating
B. to participate
C. having participated
17. well-behaved children they are!
A. What
B. How
C. So
18. She would have done better her.
A. if he helped
B. had he helped
C. were he to help
19. As well as in a band, she is a member of a dance club.
A. to be singing
B. singing
C. being singing
20. This is the first time they Chinese food.
A. are having
B. have had
C. have

Revision Exercises 3

1. She hates by people who are inferior to her.
A. being rejected
B. rejecting
C. been rejected
2. She's pregnant. She a baby in six months.
A. will have
B. is having
C. is going to have
3. 'Did you find the way to the museum?'
'Had I not had a map, I'
A. couldn't
B. may not find it
C. wouldn't have
4. She regrets her plans to him.
A. for revealing
B. having revealed
C. to have revealed
5. There is nothing interesting on TV so we
go to bed.
A. might as well
B. would be better off
C. would be better to
6. Do you know if this knife is bread?
A. for cutting
B. to cut
C. so as to cut
7. She would rather fun with her friends than
be watching TV.
A. have had
B. be having
C. have
8. Try, she can't persuade him to change his
mind.
A. as she might
B. hard though
C. despite of trying
9. me at the weekend pleased me.
A. To have visited
B. His visiting
C. He to visiting
10. I appreciate my parents about my problem.
A. not to have told
B. not being told
C. your not telling
11. For security reasons, they anyone about
what happened.
A. don't have to tell
B. are not to tell
C. ought to not tell
12. Whenever he asked her out, she him down.
A. should turn
B. may have turned
C. would turn
13. They attributed his success hard.
A. due to working
B. in working
C. to his working
14. Unfortunately, she was hit a stick while she
was walking in the park.
A. by
B. from
C. with
15. He doesn't believe her, an honest person.
A. because of being
B. due to she isn't
C. for she isn't
16. Their boss threatened if they came to work
late again.
A. them firing
B. them to be fired
C. to fire them
17. A solution not..... to their problem, they
decided to see a counselor.
A. finding
B. having found
C. found
18. She said he a job two weeks before.
A. may have found
B. would find
C. had found
19. She likes it
A. being flirted
B. when men flirt with her
C. men flirting her
20. Were they to organise the party at home?
A. let
B. got them
C. allowed

Revision Exercises 4

1. No sooner his work than she called him.
A. he finished
B. was he to finish
C. had he finished
2. Believing in her abilities, her trainer her to try harder.
A. complimented
B. urged
C. persisted
3. The residents are worrying because the sea level remained
A. high
B. highly
C. much high
4. It's today. You'd better stay in.
A. frozen cold
B. a freezing weather
C. freezing cold
5. She'd rather her hair dyed brown.
A. have had
B. to get
C. having
6. She lets herself fun of by her classmates.
A. made
B. be made
C. to being made
7. The motorcyclist admitted the speed limit.
A. to exceeding
B. to have exceeded
C. he will exceed
8. he was pretending to be ill, she got angry.
A. Make sure
B. Considered that
C. Seeing that
9. The case was dismissed there was not enough evidence.
A. owing to
B. on the grounds that
C. nonetheless
10. He is having his first job interview in an hour. He very anxious.
A. must be feeling
B. ought to have felt
C. would have felt
11. By which student were you?
A. been bullied
B. being bullied from
C. bullied
12. So well that they are bound to win.
A. they are playing
B. do they play
C. they have played
13. They flew to London and the trip took only 3 hours.
A. indirectly
B. directly
C. direct
14. It's not crying over spilt milk. What's done is done.
A. worth
B. good
C. use
15. Her friend she visit the History Museum while in London.
A. encouraged
B. suggested
C. said
16. The president is rumoured after last week's scandal.
A. he resigned
B. to be resigning
C. to have resigned
17. She bought dresses. But that's typical of her.
A. too much many
B. much too many
C. one too many
18. She knew she was being unreasonable, but continued arguing with him.
A. totally
B. bitterly
C. greatly
19. The teacher threatened if he talked rudely to her again.
A. him to expel
B. to expel him
C. expelling him
20., he called Road Assistance.
A. The car broke down
B. Breaking down the car
C. The car breaking down

Revision Exercises 5

1. Not until off his glasses did she recognise him.
A. did he take
B. he took
C. had he taken
2. She was delighted with the menu as
A. were all the guests
B. the guests too
C. did the guests
3. Nothing she said was right,?
A. did she
B. were they
C. was it?
4. It was so boring a party that people stayed after midnight.
A. a very little
B. few
C. hardly some
5. She gave him as he didn't know what to do.
A. an advice
B. advises
C. advice
6. Sometimes children behave
A. as the adults
B. as if they are older
C. like grown-ups
7. I think that measles contagious so don't go too close to her.
A. is
B. are
C. are likely to be
8. I can't stand of noise.
A. so least
B. too more
C. such a lot
9. told you this story is a terrible liar.
A. Who
B. Whomever
C. Whoever
10. she practises, the less stress she will feel.
A. The most
B. As much as
C. The more
11. She me at the party, or she would have talked to me.
A. shouldn't see
B. can't have seen
C. might have seen
12. to have been considerable disagreement over the safety of the treatment.
A. There seem
B. It ought
C. There appears
13. The interview didn't go I had expected.
A. so good as
B. that good
C. as well as
14. I have never heard her during the lesson.
A. yell
B. yelled
C. being yelling
15. The country is facing economic problems that measures must be taken.
A. too serious
B. so serious
C. such serious
16. She bought piece of furniture in an auction.
A. a two-century old
B. two centuries old
C. two centuries
17. The money she spent during holidays _____ more than she could afford.
A. are
B. would be
C. was
18. about the meeting, I would have attended it.
A. Should I know
B. Were I to know
C. Had I known
19. They over trivial matters for two hours now.
A. were fighting
B. are fighting
C. have been fighting
20. Their involvement in the scandal resulted
A. at being dismissed
B. from dismissing
C. in their dismissal

ANSWER KEY

Tenses and Unreal Past	Modals and Infinitives	Infinitives and Gerunds	Participles	Passive Voice - Causative
1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. A	1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A	1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. C	1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. C	1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. A
Conditionals	Adjectives – Adverbs	Reported Speech – Indirect questions – Subjunctive	Clauses	Emphasis – Inversion
1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. B	1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. C	1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A	1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. B	1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. C

Question Tags – Wh-questions – Indirect Questions	There is – Articles – Nouns – Pronouns	Phrasal Verbs	Revision Exercise 1	Revision Exercise 2
1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. C 20. C	1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. C	1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B	1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. B	1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. B
Revision Exercise 3	Revision Exercise 4	Revision Exercise 5		
1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. C	1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C	1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. C 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. C		

