

Brush up your
English grammar

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Пособие по грамматике английского языка адресовано бакалаврам и магистрантам неязыковых факультетов, овладевшим основами английского языка и продолжающим его изучение.

Целью работы с пособием являются систематизация знаний грамматики и подготовка студентов к контролю знаний.

Пособие включает грамматический материал в виде таблиц и краткого пояснения, а также упражнения.

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Предисловие

Учебное пособие «Brush up your English Grammar» ориентировано на систематизацию знаний грамматики английского языка и подготовку бакалавров и магистрантов неязыковых факультетов к контролю знаний в рамках балльно-рейтинговой системы.

Актуальность данного пособия состоит в формировании грамматических навыков устной и письменной речи. Автор предлагает логически выстроенную систему подачи грамматики английского языка с последующей тренировкой и тестированием. Пособие отличается разнообразием предложенных заданий и указанием типичных грамматических и лексических ошибок.

Пособие содержит теоретический и практический материал для изучения следующих разделов: активный и пассивный залоги, инфинитив, герундий, условные предложения. Пособие охватывает программные требования по языку и соответствует федеральным государственным образовательным стандартам.

Разработанная система упражнений направлена на формирование лингвистической, социолингвистической и социокультурной компетенций. Данные упражнения формируют необходимые навыки и умения, позволяющие понимать чужие и порождать собственные программы речевого поведения в соответствии с ситуацией общения.

Многолетний опыт работы автора показал, что данные упражнения имеют высокую степень эффективности в обучении студентов иноязычному общению, обеспечивают прочность усвоения материала, благодаря многократным модифицируемым повторениям. Они приближают обучающихся к речевому мышлению, обеспечивая усвоение языка как средства общения, способствуют познавательной деятельности обучающихся

и формированию практических умений пользоваться языком.

Основу пособия составляет последовательное изложение грамматического материала, который представлен в виде таблиц перед упражнениями и краткого пояснения на английском языке в приложении. Все правила проиллюстрированы примерами. После примеров идут тренировочные и комбинированные упражнения, которые позволяют активизировать грамматический материал и развивают речевые навыки. В конце каждого раздела автор предлагает тесты для проверки по предложенным в пособии темам.

Упражнения из данного пособия могут быть использованы как на практических занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы. Перед выполнением заданий студентам рекомендуется самостоятельно изучить теоретический материал на английском языке.

Пособие может быть рекомендовано студентам языковых и неязыковых факультетов, овладевших основами английского языка и продолжающих его изучение на более высоком уровне, а также широкому кругу лиц, изучающих английский язык и желающих повторить основные разделы грамматики. Материалы пособия апробированы на практических занятиях со студентами очной формы обучения ФИТиВТ.

Автор

Introduction

The book is intended for a broad range of those who wants to study or perfect English. It is aimed to systematize and deepen the knowledge of basic grammar rules necessary for understanding and correct translation of texts and colloquial speech.

It can be used by both beginners familiar with basic elements of grammar, and by those who continue study of language. It revises some of the more difficult points of grammar that you will have already studied, and will also introduce you to many more features of English grammar appropriate to an advanced level of study.

There are several tests at intervals through the book. The tests do two things. Firstly, they enable you to find out how well you have mastered the grammar. (If you get things wrong, you can go back to the relevant unit or part of a unit.) Secondly, the tests give you practice in handling exam-type questions.

Active learning will help you more than passive reading, so it is important to do the exercises and to check your answers.

АВТОР

ACTIVE VOICE

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	translate(s) write(s)	am is translating are	have translated has written	have been translating has been writing
Past	translated wrote	was translating were	had translated had written	had been translating had been writing
Future	will translate will write	will be translating	will have translated will have wrote	will have been translating will have been writing

PRESENT SIMPLE REVIEW

1. Choose the right variant:

- 1) Jane is a teacher. She ___ French.
a. teach b. teaches
- 2) When the kettle ____, will you make some tea?
a. boil b. boils
- 3) I always ___ the window at night because it is cold.
a. close b. closes
- 4) Those shoes ___ too much.
a. cost b. costs

- 5) His job is great because he ___ a lot of people.
a. meet b. meets
- 6) He always ___ his car on Sundays.
a. wash b. washes
- 7) I ___ to watch movies.
a. love b. loves
- 8) I ___ to the cinema at least once a week.
a. go b. goes
- 9) They never ___ tea in the morning.
a. drink b. drinks
- 10) We both ___ to the radio in the morning.
a. listen b. listens
- 11) He ___ a big wedding.
a. want b. wants
- 12) George ___ too much so he's getting fat.
a. eat b. eats
- 13) The earth ___ round the sun, doesn't it?
a. go b. goes
- 14) The shops in England ___ at 9:00 in the morning.
a. open b. opens
- 15) The post office ___ at 5:30 pm.
a. close b. closes

- 16) Jackie ___ two children now.
a. has b. have
- 17) Mr. Smith ___ too much. He always has a cigarette in his mouth.
a. smoke b. smokes
- 18) When the phone ___, please answer it.
a. ring b. rings
- 2. Choose the right variant:**
- 1) Tom ___ like chocolate ice cream.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 2) I ___ understand, do you?
a. doesn't b. don't
- 3) Dr. Watson ___ smoke, does he?
a. doesn't b. don't
- 4) We ___ like classical music very much.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 5) Mr. Hill ___ live in New York. He lives in Boston.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 6) Rice ___ grow in cold climates.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 7) They like coffee, they ___ like tea.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 8) We are new here. We ___ know him.
a. doesn't b. don't

- 9) Dave speaks English, French, and German, but he ____ speak Italian.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 10) They ____ sell that brand anymore.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 11) It is really a cheap restaurant, it ____ cost much to eat there.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 12) We are rich so we ____ have to work.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 13) I have a television, but I ____ watch it often.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 14) That kind of earthquake ____ happen often.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 15) We live close to the sea, but we ____ go often.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 16) You ____ like me very much, do you?
a. doesn't b. don't
- 17) My son ____ like skiing. He likes snowboarding now.
a. doesn't b. don't
- 18) We ____ have time to do that on the way home.
a. doesn't b. don't

3. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Margaret (speak) four languages.
2. In Britain the banks usually (open) at 9.30 in the morning.
3. The City Museum (close) at 5 o'clock in the evening.
4. Tina is a teacher. She (teach) mathematics to young children.
5. My job is very interesting. I (meet) a lot of people.
6. Peter (wash) his hair twice a week.
7. Food is expensive. It (cost) a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They (cost) a lot of money.
9. Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. Julia and I are good friends. I (like) her and she (like) me.
11. My parents (live) in a very small flat.
12. I never (drink) coffee.
13. The Olympic Games (take place) every four years.
14. The sun (rise) in the east.
15. The River Amazon (flow) into the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. I (like) my job. It's very boring.
2. 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I (know).
3. Jim (drink) a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink.
4. Brian (live) near us but we (see) him very often.
5. It's not true! I (believe) it!
6. That's a very beautiful picture. I (like) it very much.
7. Mark is a vegetarian. He (eat) meat.
8. Amanda is married but she (wear) a ring.
9. Bees (make) honey.
10. Rice (grow) in Britain.

5. Make sentences using these words.

1. (basketball / I / play / often)
2. (always / early / Sue / arrive)

3. (work hard / Margaret / usually)
4. (Jenny / always / nice dresses / wear)
5. (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30)
6. (television / Tim / watch / never)
7. (like / chocolate / children / usually)
8. (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)

6. Make questions.

1. (where / live / your parents?)
2. (you / early / always / get up?)
3. (how often / TV / you / watch?)
4. (you / want / what / for dinner?)
5. (your brother / like / football?)
6. (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
7. (your sister / work / where?)
8. (what / mean / this word?)
9. (go / usually / to bed / you / what time?)
10. (frogs / what / eat?)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT SIMPLE

1. Right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

1. The moon goes round the earth.
2. 'Can you drive?' I learn. My father teaches me.
3. 'What does your father do?' 'He's an architect but he doesn't work at the moment.
4. I usually enjoy parties but I don't enjoy this one very much.
5. The water boils. Can you turn it off?
6. George says he's 80 years old but nobody believes him.
7. Who is that man? What does he want? Why does he look at us?
8. We live quite close to the school, so the children walk there.

9. Don't try to use this lamp. It doesn't work.
10. The sun rises in the east. It's behind us, so we travel west.

2. Put in the verb in the present continuous or the present simple.

1. Excuse me. _____ (you / speak) English?
2. 'Where's Ann?' 'I _____ (not / know).
3. 'Where's Tom?' 'He _____ (have / a shower).
4. 'What _____ (your sister / do)?' 'She's a dentist.'
5. Listen! Somebody _____ (sing).
6. Sandra is tired. She _____ (want) to go home now.
7. How often _____ (you / read) a newspaper?
8. 'Excuse me but _____ (you / sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
9. 'I'm sorry, I _____ (not / understand).
10. It's late. I _____ (go) home now. _____ (you / come) with me?
11. What time _____ (your father / finish) work in the evenings?
12. You can turn off the radio. I _____ (not / listen) to it.
13. 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. He _____ (cook) something.'
14. Martin _____ (not / usually / drive) to work. He _____ (usually / walk).
15. Look! A man _____ (try) to open the door of your car!
16. Can you hear those people? What _____ (they / talk) about?
17. Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Grand Hotel. He _____ (always / stay) there when he's in London.
18. Let's go out. It _____ (not / rain) now.
19. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you.
20. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not / grow) any.
21. 'Can we stop walking soon?' I _____ (start) to feel tired.

22. _____ you _____ (believe) in God?
 23. 50% of British families _____ (keep) pets.
 24. Sheila is in hospital for a month, she _____ (recover) from an operation.
 25. Our teacher is ill today so we _____ (have) a day off school.
 26. Every Monday, Sally _____ (drive) her kids to football practice.
 27. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John _____ (sleep).
 28. I hate living in Seattle because it _____ (rain, always)
 29. I'm sorry I can't hear what you _____ (say) because everybody _____ (talk) so loudly.
 30. Justin _____ (write, currently) a book about his adventures in Tibet.

3. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Eric Tincanta is a great footballer. He is at a rock concert. He _____ football but he _____ to music tonight.
 (a) plays / listens (c) is playing / is listening
 (b) is playing / listens (d) plays / is listening
2. I love whisky but I have a bottle of Coca Cola in my hand. I _____ a lot of whisky but right now I _____ a Coke.
 (a) drink / drink (c) drink / am drinking
 (b) am drinking / (d) am drinking / drink
 am drinking
3. I work in an office from 9 to 5. I _____ in my office at the moment, I _____ in a bar!
 (a) am not working / (c) don't work / am sitting
 am sitting
 (b) don't work / sit (d) am not working / sit

4. I'm in the bank. I _____ in the bank, I _____ some money.
 (a) am not working / (c) do not work /
 am getting out am getting out
 (b) do not work / get out (d) am not getting / get out
5. That man has got a copy of the Times in his coat pocket. He obviously _____ the Times, not the Sun.
 (a) is reading (c) reads
 (b) isn't reading (d) doesn't read
6. What newspaper _____ ? I never _____ a paper.
 (a) do you read / buy (c) are you reading / am buying
 (b) are you reading / buy (d) do you read / am buying
7. How _____ to work? I usually _____ the bus.
 (a) are you coming / (c) do you come / take
 am taking
 (b) are you coming / take (d) do you come / am taking
8. Fred is in the theatre. The actors are on the stage. He _____ the play. He _____ it very much.
 (a) watches / likes (c) watches / is liking
 (b) is watching / likes (d) is watching / is liking
9. Pavarotti, the opera singer, is on the stage at the London Opera. The audience is not happy. He _____ badly. They _____ abuse at him.
 (a) sings / shout (c) is singing / are shouting
 (b) sings / are shouting (d) is singing / shout
10. Golf is my favourite sport. I _____ it at my local golf club but today I can't because I _____ .
 (a) play / work (c) play / am working
 (b) am playing / work (d) am playing / am working

11. Harry _____ in a factory but this afternoon he _____ football.

- (a) works / plays (c) works / is playing
(b) is working / plays (d) is working / is playing

12. Simon _____ golf really well today but he usually _____ badly.

- (a) plays / plays (c) is playing/ plays
(b) plays/ is playing (d) is playing / is playing

13. Look at Elizabeth. She _____ in the corner, _____ to herself. I wonder what is wrong.

- a) stands / talks (c) is standing / talks
(b) stands / talking (d) is standing / talking

14. Could you phone me back later?

I _____ an interesting programme on television and I _____ to see the rest of it.

- (a) watch / want (c) watch / am wanting
(b) am watching / want (d) am watching / am wanting

15. John will be here soon. He _____ his lunch. He always _____ a long time to eat his lunch!

- (a) has / takes (c) is having / takes
(b) has / is taking (d) is having / is taking

16. Look at how fast John _____. I never _____ as fast as that, it's dangerous.

- (a) drives / drive (c) is driving / drive
(b) drives / am driving (d) is driving / am driving

17. What _____? I _____ my homework.

- (a) do you do / do (c) are you doing / do
(b) do you do / am doing (d) are you doing / am doing

18. I often _____ to bed late but I never _____ before 8.00!

- (a) go / get up (c) am going / get up
(b) go / am getting up (d) am going / am getting up

19. What's your job? I _____ in a car factory. What _____?

- (a) work / do you do (c) work / are you doing
(b) am working / do you do (d) am working / are you doing

20. I _____ to watch the basketball on television. I _____ basketball.

- (a) want / love (c) want / am loving
(b) am wanting / love (d) am wanting / am loving

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

1. Complete the sentences (positive or negative)

1. Do you like London? I don't know. I _____ there.
2. Have you seen Ann? Yes, I _____ her five minutes ago.
3. That's a nice sweater. Is it new? Yes, I _____ it last week.
4. Are you tired this morning? Yes, I _____ to bed late last night.
5. Do you want the newspaper or can I have it? You can have it. I _____ it.
6. The weather isn't very nice today, is it? No, but it _____ very nice yesterday.
7. Was Linda at the party on Saturday? I don't think so. I _____ her there.
8. Is your son still at school? No, he _____ school two years ago.
9. Is Sylvia married? Yes, she _____ married for five years.
10. Have you heard of George Washington? Of course. He _____ the first president of the United States of America.

2. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. Have you been to Spain?

Yes, _____
(I / go / there / last year)

2. What time is Paul going out?

(he / already / go)

3. New York is my favourite city.

Is it? _____
(how many times / you / there)

4. What are you doing this weekend?

I don't know. _____
(I / not / decide / yet)

5. Has Catherine gone home?

Yes, _____
(she / go / at four o'clock)

6. I can't find my address book. Have you seen it?

(it / on the table / last night)

7. Are you hungry?

No, _____
(I / just / eat)

8. Paul and Sue are here.

Are they? _____
(what time / they / arrive)

3. Choose the correct tense.

1. I (haven't seen / didn't see) much of Al lately.

2. 'Who is she?' 'I ('ve never seen / never saw) her before.'

3. I ('ve done / did) a lot of stupid things in my life.

4. She (has left / left) school last year.

5. When (have you got / did you get) married?

6. I'm sorry. I (haven't finished / didn't finish) yet.

7. I ('ve often wondered / often wondered) what he does for a living.

8. He (has caught / caught) the plane at eight this morning.

9. I ('ve read / read) a lot of her books when I was at school.

10. (Have you seen / Did you see) any good films recently?

4. Put in the verbs.

Reginald was a rich and successful businessman, but now he is an old man and doesn't work any more. His son Hugo is a very rich and very successful businessman.

1. Most business people make mistakes. Reginald _____ mistakes, but his son _____ never _____ a mistake.

2. Business people travel a lot. Hugo _____ all over the world. His father _____ on business too, but not so much.

3. Good business people make money. Hugo _____ \$50 million now. His father _____ \$10 million.

4. A lot of business people don't take risks. Old Reginald _____ risks because he was afraid to. But his son _____ quite a few risks so far in his career.

5. Put in the most suitable tense.

1. I (play) a lot of tennis this year.

2. She (have) six different jobs since she left school.

3. He (run) away from school three times when he was fourteen.

4. How many cups of coffee (you drink) today?

5. In those days Andrew (come) to stay with us most weekends.
6. Shakespeare (write) poems as well as plays.
7. Since my brother lost his job, he (write) two books.
8. I (cook) all the meals yesterday. In fact, I (cook) most of the meals this week.
9. Would you believe I (make) twenty-five phone calls today?
10. Our team is rubbish. They (lose) eight games one after the other.
11. He (be) a beautiful baby.
12. I (not read) her latest book.
13. (you visit) India?
14. My great-grandmother (live) in Glasgow.
15. Columbus (discover) America.
16. You (start) your new job yet?
17. Amazing news! Scientists (discover) a new planet!
18. Susan (repair) the television, but then it broke down again.
19. I (never enjoy) a holiday as much as this one.
20. '(you hear) the thunder?' 'No, nothing wakes me up.'
21. Our visitors (arrive). They're sitting in the garden.
22. I (do) all the housework. The house is clean.
23. Joanne (run away) from home. But she came back two days later.
24. How many times (you be) in love?
25. Last month prices (go up), but this month they (fall) a little.
26. We (plant) a tree in the garden. Unfortunately it's died.
27. London (change) a lot since we first (come) to live here.
28. I (make) a cake. Would you like a piece?
29. (you / hear) the news about Cathy?
30. It (be) dry so far this week, but last week (be) very wet.

6. Put in the most suitable tense.

I (be) angry and sad to hear that someone plans to knock down the White Horse Inn in Brickfield. The pub (be) the centre of village life for centuries. It (stand) at our crossroads for about 500 years. It (be) famous in the old days, and Shakespeare once (stay) there, they say. I (live) in Brickfield all my life, and I know all about it. We (know) for some time of the danger to our pub. There (be) some talk a year or two ago about knocking it down. But all the villagers are against the plan. We will stop it, you'll see.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Make up a question.

1. John looks sunburst. You ask: you / sit in the sun?
2. You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: you / wait / long?
3. You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty. You ask: what / you / do?
4. A friend of yours is now living in Baker Street. You want to know 'How long ...?' You ask: how long / you / live / in Baker Street?
5. A friend tells you about his job - he sells computer. You want to know 'How long ...?' You ask: how long / you / sell / computers?

2. Present Continuous or Present Perfect Continuous?

1. Maria (learn) English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. I (look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
3. Why (you / look) at me like that? Stop it!
4. We always go to Ireland for our holiday. We (go) there for years.

5. I (think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
6. It (rain) all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.
7. Sid: Where is Gary?
Sarah: He (study, at the library) for his German test on Wednesday. In fact, he (review) for the test every day for the last week.
8. You look really great! (you, exercise) at the fitness centre?
9. Frank, where have you been? We (wait) for you since 1 p.m.
10. Tim: What is that sound?
Nancy: A car alarm (ring) somewhere down the street. It (drive) me crazy - I wish it would stop! It (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
11. Joseph's English (improve, really), isn't it? He (watch) American television programs and (study) his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.
12. Dan: You look a little tired. (you, get) enough sleep lately?
Michelle: Yes, I (sleep) relatively well. I just look tired because I (feel) a little sick for the last week.
Dan: I hope you feel better soon.
Michelle: Thanks. I (take, currently) some medicine, so I should feel better in a couple of days.

3. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous?

Robin: I think the waiter (forget) us. We (wait) here for over half an hour and nobody (take) our order yet.

Michele: I think you're right. He (walk) by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (order, already).

Robin: Look at that couple over there, they (be, only) here for five or ten minutes and they already have their food.

Michele: He must realize we (order, not) yet! We (sit) here for over half an hour staring at him.

Robin: I don't know if he (notice, even) us. He (run) from table to table taking orders and serving food.

Michele: That's true, and he (look, not) in our direction once.

4. Make up a question

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long / learn / Arabic)
2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (how long / wait)
3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (how many fish / catch)
4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people / invite)
5. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long / teach)
6. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask: (how many books / write) (how long / write / books)
7. A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday. You ask: (how long / save) (how much money / save)

5. Right or wrong?

1. Bob is a friend of mine. I **know** him very well.
2. Bob is friend of mine. I **know** him for a long time.
3. Sue and Alan **are married** since July.
4. The weather is awful. **It's raining** again.
5. The weather is awful **It's raining** all day.
6. I like you house. How long **are you living** there?
7. Graham **is working** in a shop for the last few months.
8. I am going to Paris tomorrow. **I'm staying** there until next Friday.
9. That's a very old bicycle. How long **are you having** it?

6. For or since?

1. It's been raining lunchtime.
2. Tom's father has been doing the same job 20 years.
3. Have you been learning English a long time?
4. Sarah has lived in London 1985.
 - a. Christmas, the weather has been quite good.
 5. Please hurry up! We've been waiting an hour.
 6. Kevin has been looking for a job he left school.
 7. The house is very dirty. We haven't cleaned it ages.
 8. I haven't had a good meal last Tuesday.

7. Which of the two sentences below is more likely?

1.
 - a. I have cooked for the last two hours and now you tell me you're not hungry!
 - b. I have been cooking for the last two hours and now you tell me you're not hungry!
2.
 - a. Has Alex told you about the party next week? - No, we were talking about last weekend.
 - b. Has Alex been telling you about the party next week? - No, we were talking about last weekend.
3.
 - a. What have you done with my keys? - I haven't seen your keys.
 - b. What have you been doing with my keys? - I haven't seen your keys.
4.
 - a. I've worked in the garden all day and now I'm tired.
 - b. I've been working in the garden all day and now I'm tired.

5.
 - a. Teacher to student: Have you done your homework?
 - b. Teacher to student: Have you been doing your homework?
6.
 - a. She's worked in the garden all morning and she's still not finished.
 - b. She's been working in the garden all morning and she's still not finished.
7.
 - a. I've had piano lessons for over 10 years and I'm still not very good.
 - b. I've been having piano lessons for over 10 years and I'm still not very good.
8.
 - a. Has the film started yet?
 - b. Has the film been starting yet?
9.
 - a. They have built the new road around the school for more than a year.
 - b. They have been building the new road around the school for more than a year.
10.
 - a. Why are you crying? - I've cut onions.
 - b. Why are you crying? - I've been cutting onions.
11.
 - a. I've finished my homework. Now I'm going to watch TV.
 - b. I've been finishing my homework. Now I'm going to watch TV.
12.
 - a. What have you done? You're all wet.
 - b. What have you been doing? You're all wet.

13.

- a. How many biscuits have you eaten?
- b. How many biscuits have you been eating?

14.

- a. Someone has taken my dictionary!
- b. Someone has been taking my dictionary!

15.

- a. How long have you known her?
- b. How long have you been knowing her?

16.

- a. Why are you sweating? - I've cut the grass.
- b. Why are you sweating? - I've been cutting the grass.

17.

- a. I've had this computer for over 10 years.
- b. I've been having this computer for over 10 years.

8. Past Simple or Past Continuous?

- 1. Andrew (arrive) when I was getting ready to go out.
- 2. The phone rang while I (have) a bath.
- 3. I first (meet) my wife when I (study) in Berlin.
- 4. When I looked out of the window it (rain).
- 5. My brother (break) his leg while he (ski) last week.
- 6. Where were you going when I (see) you yesterday?
- 7. When I (clean) the house I (find) some old love letters.
- 8. The accident (happen) while we (drive) into Copenhagen.
- 9. I (lose) all my money when I (travel) from Istanbul to Rome.
- 10. The lights all (go out) while we (have) dinner.
- 11. When I (get off) the train I (drop) my ticket onto the railway line.
- 12. Your letter (arrive) just when I (write) to you.
- 13. Susan (telephone) while I (have) breakfast.
- 14. It (snow) when I (get up).
- 15. While she (talk) about her problems I (go) to sleep.

- 16. I (hurt) my knee while I (play) football.
- 17. I (take) my raincoat because it (rain).
- 18. While I (look) through my papers I (find) a lot of unpaid bills.
- 19. I'd like to know why you (walk) out of the room while I (talk) to you.
- 20. I (switch) off the TV because smoke (come) out of the back.
- 21. While I (have) dinner with Alice she (tell) me that she wanted to change her job.
- 22. At six o'clock in the morning I (have) a wonderful dream but then the alarm (go) off.
- 23. When I (walk) in they all (talk) about politics.
- 24. She (meet) her husband while she (travel) in Egypt.
- 25. When Jake (come) everybody (stop) talking.
- 26. I (look) out of the window I (see) that we (fly) over the mountains.
- 27. I (go) to see how she was and (find) that she (cry).
- 28. When I (wake up) I found that water (run) down the walls.
- 29. As usual, Roger (phone) while I (try) to get some work done.
- 30. I (see) her but she (not see) me. She (look) the other way.
- 31. I (talk) to Chris on the phone when the line suddenly (go) dead.
- 32. Anna (read) the newspaper when I (come into) the office.
- 33. We (leave) as soon as Tom (get) the tickets.
- 34. You (play) the violin at 11 p.m. last night?
- 35. I (work) in a bank after I (leave) school.
- 36. When it (start) raining we all (run) into the tent.

9. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

The Little Girl and the Wolf

One afternoon a big wolf (wait) in a dark forest for a little girl to come along carrying a basket of food to her grandmother. Finally a little girl did come along and she (carry) a basket of food. "Are you carrying that basket to your grandmother?" asked the wolf. The little girl said yes, she was. So the wolf (ask) her where her grandmother lived and the little girl (tell) him and he (disappear) into the wood.

When the little girl (open) the door of her grandmother's house she (see) that there was somebody in bed with a nightcap and nightgown on. She had approached no nearer than twenty-five feet from the bed when she (see) that it was not her grandmother but the wolf, for even in a nightcap a wolf does not look in the least like anybody's grandmother. So the little girl (take) an automatic pistol out of her basket and (shoot) the wolf dead.

Moral: It is not so easy to fool little girls nowadays as it used to be.

10. Past perfect or past simple?

- 1) After Fred (to spend) his holiday in Italy he (to want) to learn Italian.
- 2) Jill (to phone) Dad at work before she (to leave) for her trip.
- 3) Susan (to turn on) the radio after she (to wash) the dishes.
- 4) When she (to arrive) the match already (to start).
- 5) After the man (to come) home he (to feed) the cat.
- 6) Before he (to sing) a song he (to play) the guitar.
- 7) She (to watch) a video after the children (to go) to bed.
- 8) After Eric (to make) breakfast he (to phone) his friend.
- 9) I (to be) very tired because I (to study) too much.

- 10) John (play) with the children after he (have) dinner.
- 11) The farmer (harvest) the apples before he (take) them to his neighbour to make cider.
- 12) After it (stop) raining the tennis match (can) start.
- 13) After George (swallow) his medicine he (begin) to feel much better.
- 14) Before he (become) president he (work) as an actor.
- 15) The tourists (jump) into the pool as soon as they (unpack) their suitcases.
- 16) They (sell) their flat before they (move) to the Netherlands.
- 17) He (work) as a tourist agent after he (finish) school.
- 18) After he (call) the police he (call) the ambulance.
- 19) We (leave) the cinema as soon as the movie (end).
- 20) After Mary (get) her new school uniform she (be) very happy.
- 21) When we (arrive) at home she (already do) the washing.
- 22) She (need) help because someone (steal) her money.
- 23) She (do) her homework before she (visit) me.
- 24) By the time we got to the cinema the film (to start), so we missed the first five minutes.
- 25) When I rang the bell there was no answer. The neighbour told me that they (to go out).
- 26) I saw Casablanca for the first time last night. I (to see) it before.
- 27) I spent a week in Miami recently. I (to not be) there before.
- 28) There was so much to see in London. I (to plan) to see everything but there wasn't enough time.
- 29) She told me she (to buy) a new car.
- 30) When he arrived, Eve wasn't there. She (to leave) about five minutes before.
- 31) When I (to get back), nobody had done the washing up. I was furious.

- 32) Tony (know) Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.
- 33) Kristine (never be) to an opera before last night.
- 34) Had Susan ever studied Thai before she (move) to Thailand?
- 35) They (feel) bad about selling the house because they (own) it for more than forty years.
- 36) When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candlelight dinner.
- 37) When I (turn) the radio on yesterday, I (hear) a song that was popular when I was in high school. I (hear, not) the song in years, and it (bring) back some great memories.
- 38) Last week, I (run) into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We (see, not) each other in years, and both of us (change) a great deal. I (enjoy) talking to her so much that I (ask) her out on a date. We are getting together tonight for dinner.
- 39) When Jack (enter) the room, I (recognize, not) him because he (lose) so much weight and (grow) a beard. He looked totally different!
- 40) By the time I got to the office, the meeting (begin, already) without me.
- 41) 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he (go) home.'
- 42) I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
- 43) The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- 44) Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- 45) We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which (break) down, so we (stop) to see if we could help.

11. Make up a sentence

1. You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there. (she/go/out)
2. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it/change/a lot)
3. I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come. (she/arrange/to do something else)
4. You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late. (the film/already/begin)
5. I was very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time. (I/not/see/him for five years)
6. I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry. (she/just/have/breakfast)

12. Choose the right tense (Past Simple or Past Perfect).

When I was a child I (often dreamt / had often dreamt) of being a space explorer. When I was 25 I (applied / had applied) for a place at the space training academy. I will never forget the day when the Principal (told / had told) me that I (passed / had passed) my final exams. On my first mission I (went / had gone) to visit a small planet in star system 18B. The planet (stopped / had stopped) sending out radio signals some months before, and my orders were to find out what (happened / had happened). It was early morning when I landed. As soon as I (found / had found) somewhere to leave the space-ship, I (started / had started) to explore the surrounding countryside. There was no sign of animal life, and I (wondered / had wondered) what (happened / had happened) to the people. I (found / had found) several kinds of plant that I (never saw / had never seen) before. Not far from my landing place, I (discovered / had discovered) a small house. It was in a very poor condition; obviously nobody (lived / had lived) there for years. Suddenly I (heard / had heard) a footstep, and a woman

(appeared / had appeared) from behind the house. I asked her what (happened / had happened), but she just (looked / had looked) at me with a strange smile.

13. Use Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

I'm sorry I left without you last night, but I told you to meet me early because the show started at 8:00. I (try) to get tickets for that play for months, and I didn't want to miss it. By the time I finally left the coffee shop where we were supposed to meet, I (have) five cups of coffee and I (wait) over an hour. I had to leave because I (arrange) to meet Kathy in front of the theatre. When I arrived at the theatre, Kathy (pick, already) up the tickets and she was waiting for us near the entrance. She was really angry because she (wait) for more than half an hour. She said she (give, almost) up and (go) into the theatre without us. Kathy told me you (be) late several times in the past and that she would not make plans with you again in the future. She mentioned that she (miss) several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time!

PASSIVE VOICE

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	is are translated am	was translated were	will be translated
Continuous	is being translated are	was being translated were	_____
Perfect	have been translated has	had been translated	will have been translated

1. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice (second variant).

- Nothing was sent to me.
- Papers were brought to us to sign.
- A clock was given to Henry when he retired.
- Stories were read to the children.
- \$500 is owed to me.
- A new job has been offered to me.
- English is taught to us by Mr. Ivanov Andrei.
- A car has been lent to me for a week.
- A full explanation was promised to me.
- A lot of lies were told to me by the secretary.

2. Make the sentences passive.

- Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet'.
- They have arrested her for shoplifting.

3. They are repairing your car now.
4. People in Chile speak Spanish.
5. Has anybody asked Peter?
6. My father made this ring.
7. Electricity drives this car.
8. Somebody will tell you where to go.
9. A drunken motorist knocked her down.
10. The bank manager kept me waiting for an hour.
11. The Chinese invented paper.
12. You need hops to make beer.
13. They don't sell stamps in bookshops.
14. Somebody is using the computer.
15. People don't use this road very often.
16. Somebody was recording our conversation.
17. They cancelled all the flights because of fog.
18. Somebody accused me of stealing money.
19. How do people learn languages?
20. People advised us not to go out alone.

3. What do these words mean? Use *it can...* or *it can't...*

If something is

1. washable
2. unbreakable
3. edible
4. unusable
5. unreadable
6. portable
7. invisible
8. unsinkable

4. Write passive sentences.

1. Chinese (speak) in Singapore.
2. The Taj Mahal (build) around 1640.
3. The new hospital (open) next year.

4. She (interview) now.
5. I realised I (follow).
6. (you / invite) to Andy's party?
7. He found that all his money (steal).
8. These computers (make) in Korea.
9. Sorry about the noise – the road (mend).
10. The village church (burn down) last year.
11. The bridge (damage) last week. It (not repair) yet.
12. (you / ever / arrest)?
13. 'Is your car still on sale?' 'No, it (sell).
14. How old are these houses? When (they / build)?
15. Every time I travel by plane, my flight (delay).
16. My camera (steal) from my hotel room.
17. I can't lend you my camera. It (repair) now.
18. When I came the problem (still / discuss).
19. All these roses (waste) if she doesn't come.
20. It (give) to me for my birthday.

5. Right or wrong?

1. I'm very fond of this old ring because it was belonged to my grandmother.
2. My family live in Scotland but I was educated in France.
3. The word 'stupid' was in my report but it wasn't referred to you.
4. When did you discover that the money had been disappeared?
5. Children under the age of seven do not allow in this pool.

6. Will vs Be Going To

1. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas.
2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I (get) you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.
3. A: I can't hear the television!
B: I (turn) it up so you can hear it.
4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We (visit) Paris, Nice and Grenoble.
5. Sarah (come) to the party. Oliver (be) there as well.
6. Ted: It is so hot in here!
Sarah: I (turn) the air-conditioning on.
7. I think he (be) the next President of the United States.
8. After I graduate, I (attend) medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.
9. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.
B: That man at the service counter (help) you.
10. As soon as the weather clears up, we (walk) down to the beach and go swimming.

7. Open the brackets and reproduce the dialogues.

1.

Mark: What are you doing with those scissors?
Beth: I (cut) that picture of the ocean out of the travel magazine.
Mark: What (you, do) with it?
Beth: I (paint) a watercolor of the ocean for my art class, and I thought I could use this photograph as a model.

2.

Mark: (you, do) me a favor, Sam?
Sam: Sure, what do you want me to do?
Mark: I (change) the broken light bulb in the lamp above the dining room table. I need someone to hold the ladder for me while I am up there.
Sam: No problem, I (hold) it for you.

3.

Gina: Where are you going?
Ted: I (go) to the store to pick up some groceries.
Gina: What (you, get) are you going to get?
Ted: I (buy) some milk, some bread, and some coffee.

4.

John: Wow, it's freezing out there.
Jane: I (make) some coffee to warm us up. Do you want a piece of pie as well?
John: Coffee sounds great! But I (have) dinner with some friends later, so I'd better skip the pie.
Jane: I (go) to dinner tonight too, but I'm having a piece of pie anyway.

5.

Frank: I heard you're taking a Spanish class at the community college.
Tom: Yeah, I (go) to Guatemala next spring and I thought knowing a little Spanish would make the trip easier.
Frank: I (visit) my brother in Marseilles next year. Maybe I should take a French class.
Tom: I have a course catalog in the other room. I (go) get it, and we can see whether or not they're offering a French course next semester.

PRESENT TENSES FINAL TEST

1. You may take this magazine. I through it already.
(a) look (b) have looked
(c) am looking (d) have been looking
2. Jack Strom has been a postman all his life; he mail to homes and offices to the people of the town.
(a) is delivering (b) has delivered
(c) has been delivering (d) delivers
3. Be careful with paint. It a certain amount of lead.
(a) contains (b) is containing
(c) has contained (d) contained
4. Sara, my next door neighbour, has a car, but she it very often.
(a) doesn't use (b) hasn't used
(c) isn't using (d) hasn't been using
5. Look here! I simply refuse to believe what you me now.
(a) are telling (b) have been telling
(c) have told (d) tell
6. Jerry promised to come to work in time. He is not here, and he even
(a) isn't calling (b) hasn't called
(c) hasn't been calling (d) doesn't call
7. I have just applied for a job in the local hospital, now I for an answer from them.
(a) wait (b) have been waiting
(c) have waited (d) am waiting
8. Zeta has sent me two letters; neither of which
(a) has arrived (b) have arrived
(c) arrive (d) is arriving
9. There! this big heavy cloud in the sky; I am sure it'll rain in a minute.
(a) Do you see (b) Have you seen
(c) Are you seeing (d) have you been seeing
10. As far as I know Mike Italian for quite some time, but he still doesn't understand very much.
(a) is learning (b) has been learning
(c) has learnt (d) learns
11. About 85 percent of American students public schools, which are supported by state and local taxes.
(a) attend (b) are attending
(c) have attended (d) have been attending
12. Susan is a fashion designer. Now, she at a new set of clothes to be shown at a fashion show in April.
(a) works (b) is working
(c) has been working (d) has worked
13. David is quite an athlete. He wants to be strong and healthy that's why he every morning.
(a) is jogging (b) has jogged
(c) jogs (d) has been jogging
14. How long Jerry? - But I don't know him at all. I have never met him.
(a) do you know (b) have you known
(c) has you known (d) did you know

15. Who my newspaper? It was on my desk a minute ago.
 (a) has taken (b) took
 (c) have taken (d) takes
16. What with yourself? There is mud all over you!
 (a) has you been doing (b) are you doing
 (c) did you do (d) have you been doing
17. Carol and I are old friends. I her since we studied in high school together.
 (a) know (b) have known
 (c) am knowing (d) have been knowing
18. Jeremy basketball this season; he wants to concentrate on his studies.
 (a) doesn't play (b) hasn't been playing
 (c) isn't playing (d) hasn't played
19. A group of scientists are travelling around Africa. How many countries so far, I wonder?
 (a) have they visited (b) have they been visiting
 (c) they have visited (d) do they visit
20. Today the world so rapidly; things never stay the same.
 (a) changes (b) has changed
 (c) is changing (d) has been changing

PAST TENSES FINAL TEST

1. He was taken to the police station because he into a car in front of him.
 (a) crashed (b) had crashed
 (c) didn't crash (d) wasn't crashing

2. I got lost in the forest because I took the road I before.
 (a) didn't never take (b) never took
 (c) had never taken (d) didn't take
3. Everybody was laughing merrily while Harris them a funny story.
 (a) told (b) had told
 (c) was telling (d) had been telling
4. Mrs. Smith was busy last weekend because he grandchildren with her.
 (a) had been staying (b) were staying
 (c) stayed (d) had stayed
5. He ill for three days, so his mother wanted to bring him to a doctor, but he didn't want to go.
 (a) had felt (b) felt
 (c) had been feeling (d) was feeling
6. The Browns in a large house when their children were at home, but they moved to a small three-room apartment after the children grew up and left home.
 (a) lived (b) had lived
 (c) used to live (d) were living
7. While I the dishes last night, I dropped a plate and broke it.
 (a) washed (b) was washing
 (c) had washed (d) had been washing
8. I had a cup of tea for breakfast because I of coffee.
 (a) had run out (b) ran out
 (c) was running out (d) had been running out

9. We TV for ten minutes when the electricity went off.
 (a) watched (b) were watching
 (c) had watched (d) had been watching
10. Greg didn't want to be late for the theatre. He drove as fast as he could. The play as he walked in the door of the theatre.
 (a) was just beginning (b) had just began
 (c) just began (d) had been just beginning
11. It wasn't raining when I left my office in the evening, but the ground was wet. It all day.
 (a) had been raining (b) rained
 (c) was raining (d) had rained
12. When I was young, I that people over forty were very old. Now that I am forty myself I don't think so.
 (a) thought (b) used to think
 (c) was thinking (d) had thought
13. When I first to England in 1938, I thought I knew English fairly well.
 (a) came (b) had come
 (c) was coming (d) had been coming
14. Who in this house before they pulled it down?
 (a) was living (b) had lived
 (c) lived (d) had been living
15. When Alice was small, she of darkness and always slept with the light on.
 (a) used to be afraid (b) was afraid
 (c) had been afraid (d) afraided

16. Mrs. Robson died in her sleep. Her doctor told me she from a weak heart for some time.
 (a) was suffering (b) had been suffering
 (c) suffered (d) had suffered
17. I found the way to her house quite easily because Nora it to me very well.
 (a) had been describing (b) had described
 (c) was describing (d) described
18. Alan out almost every day last year, but now he can't afford it.
 (a) had eaten (b) ate
 (c) was eating (d) used to eat
19. Robert didn't answer the phone when Mary called. He a shower and didn't hear the phone ring.
 (a) had been taking (b) was taking
 (c) had taken (d) took
20. Our clothes were wet because we in the rain.
 (a) had been walking (b) had walked
 (c) were walking (d) walked

VERB TENSE FINAL TESTS

1. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

- You look really great! (you, work) out at the fitness centre recently?
- A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred?
B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
- I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.

4. If it (snow) this weekend, we (go) skiing near Lake Tahoe.
5. A: What do you call people who work in libraries?
B: They (call) librarians.
6. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) in England for exactly one year.
7. Sam (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.
8. Samantha (live) in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) there when the Berlin wall came down.
9. If Vera (keep) drinking, she (lose, eventually) her job.
10. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture (disappear, virtually) by the time Europeans first (arrive) in the New World.
11. Shhhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep).
12. It (rain) all week. I hope it will stop by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.
13. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) the bus this morning. You (be) late to work too many times. You are fired!
14. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine).
15. I have not travelled much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.
16. I (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.
17. In the last hundred years, travelling (become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

18. Joseph's English (improve, really), isn't it? He (watch) American television programs and (study) his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.
19. When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candlelight dinner.
20. If you (need) to contact me sometime next week, I (stay) at the Sheraton in San Francisco.

2. Complete the questions below with the appropriate tenses

1. When Carol (call) last night, I (watch) my favourite show on television.
2. I (work) for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!
3. Sharon (love) to travel. She (go) abroad almost every summer. Next year, she plans to go to Peru.
4. Thomas is an author. He (write) mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) since he was twenty-eight. Altogether, he (write) seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.
5. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (get) to the train station, Susan (wait) for us for more than two hours.
6. Sam (try) to change a light bulb when he (slip) and (fell).
7. Everyday I (wake) up at 6 o'clock, (eat) breakfast at 7 o'clock and (leave) for work at 8 o'clock. However, this morning I (get) up at 6:30, (skip) breakfast and (leave) for work late because I (forget) to set my alarm.
8. Right now, Jim (read) the newspaper and Kathy (make) dinner. Last night at this time, they (do) the same thing. She (cook) and he (read) the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they (do, also) the same thing. She (prepare) dinner and he (read). They are very predictable people!

9. By this time next summer, you (complete) your studies and (find) a job. I, on the other hand, (accomplish, not) anything. I (study, still) and you (work) in some new high paying job.

10. The students (be, usually) taught by Mrs. Monty. However, this week they (be) taught by Mr. Tanzer.

ADDITIONAL EXECISES

Open the brackets using the right tense.

THE LONDON DUNGEON

The London Dungeon (lie) in the oldest part of London - in an old subterranean prison (that's what the word Dungeon (stand) for). The museum (take) its visitors on a journey through England's bloody history. It (demonstrate) the brutal killings and tortures of the past. You (experience / can) for example how people (die) on the Gallow or during the Plague of 1665. The Dungeon also (show) scenes of Jack the Ripper or the beheading of Anne Boleyn, who (be) one of Henry VIII's six wives. The atmosphere at the Dungeon (be) really scary - nothing for the faint-hearted. While you (walk) around the Dungeon, watch out for creepy creatures - the Dungeon (employ) actors to give its visitors the fright of their lives. The actors, dressed as monsters, ghosts or executers, (hide) in the dark corners of the Dungeon and then suddenly (jump) out and (grab) one of the visitors. And the horror (end / not) at the exit of the exhibition. (you / eat / ever) a pizza with fingers and eyeballs on it? Well, if you (fancy) that kind of food, you (love) the meals at the Dungeon restaurant. The museum (want) to provoke, shock, educate and delight. And this it (do) extremely well. Since its opening in 1975, the Dungeon (attract) many visitors from all over the world. Besides the regular opening hours, the Dungeon sometimes also (open) at night. If you (have) enough money and nerves of steel, you (book / can) the Dungeon for parties, conferences or charity events at night.

And on 31 October, a frightfully good Halloween Party (take place) at the Dungeon every year.

WHAT A LANGUAGE COURSE CAN DO

I (learn) English for seven years now. But last year I (not / work) hard enough for English, that's why my marks (not / be) really that good then. As I (pass / want) my English exam successfully next year, I (study) harder this term. During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) me on a language course to London. It (be) great and I (think) I (learn) a lot. Before I (go) to London, I (not / enjoy) learning English. But while I (do) the language course, I (meet) lots of young people from all over the world. There I (notice) how important it (be) to speak foreign languages nowadays. Now I (have) much more fun learning English than I (have) before the course. At the moment I (revise) English grammar. And I (begin / already) to read the texts in my English textbooks again. I (think) I (do) one unit every week. My exam (be) on 15 May, so there (not / be) any time to be lost. If I (pass) my exams successfully, I (start) an apprenticeship in September. And after my apprenticeship, maybe I (go) back to London to work there for a while. As you (see / can), I (become) a real London fan already.

HADRIAN'S WALL

In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) his provinces in Britain. On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) them. So Hadrian (give) the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) in 128. It (be) 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high. The Wall (guard) by 15,000 Roman soldiers. Every 8 kilometres there (be) a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) shelter. The soldiers (watch) over the frontier to

the north and (check) the people who (want) to enter or leave Roman Britain. In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) to one of the small forts that (serve) as gateways. Those forts (call) milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres). Between the milecastles there (be) two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) the Wall. If the Wall (attack) by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) a fire that (can / see) by the soldiers in the milecastle. In 383 Hadrian's Wall (abandon) . Today Hadrian's Wall (be) the most popular tourist attraction in northern England. In 1987, it (become) a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

JAMES COOK (1728-1779)

The British explorer James Cook was born in the village of Marton, Yorkshire, on 27 October, 1728. But his family soon (move) to another village, called Great Ayton, where Cook (spend) most of his childhood. As a teenager James Cook (develop) a fascination for the sea and (travel) to Whitby where he (find) employment on a coal ship. While he (serve) in the Royal Navy during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), Cook (have) the command of a ship. After the war (end), Cook (take) command of the vessel Grenville and (go) to Newfoundland to survey the coasts there. While he (map) the coasts of Newfoundland, he (observe) a solar eclipse off the North American coast. Cook (send) the details to the Royal Society, England's leading scientific organisation, and (win) their attention. After Cook (publish) his observations of the solar eclipse, the Royal Society (ask) him to lead a scientific expedition to Tahiti and (put) him in command of the HMS Endeavour. From Tahiti Cook then (go on) to explore the South Pacific. He also (reach) New Zealand, which only the Dutchman Abel Tasman (visit) before Cook. After Cook (map) New Zealand's complete coastline, he (sail) to Australia's east

coast. Cook (name) the area New South Wales as it (remind) him of the south coast of Wales in Great Britain. In 1772, one year after Cook (return) from his first voyage to the Pacific, the Royal Society (hire) him for another expedition to find the mythical Terra Australis. On his journey, Cook (discover) several islands and almost (go) as far as the continent of Antarctica. He (make) maps of the South Pacific and (prove) that Terra Australis (exist / not). His third and last voyage for the Royal Society (take) him to the west coast of North America where he (try) to find a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific. He (not / can / pass) the Bering Strait, however; the ice (force) him to return to Hawaii, which he (discover) earlier. While he and his crew (rest) in Hawaii, some Hawaiians (steal) one of his boats. When cook and his men (try) to get the boat back from the natives, a violent fight (break out) in which the natives (stab) James Cook to death.

BEWLEY'S ORIENTAL CAFÉS

Bewley's (be) an old Irish tea house chain. The history of the famous Bewley's Oriental Cafés (begin) in 1835 when Charles Bewley (import) over 2000 chests of tea directly from the Chinese province of Canton to Dublin. It (not / look) like a great deal today, but back then it (be) a coup: no man before (dare) to import tea directly into Ireland. Bewley's initiative (put) an end to the East India Trading Company's tea monopoly which before 1835 (force) the Irish to import their tea from London. Samuel Bewley's son Joshua also (become) a tea merchant. Like his father, he (import) tea into Ireland. The Irish (like) the idea of not having to import old tea from London. A tea expert (notice) that even the poorest Irish people (buy) only the finest tea. By the end of the 19th century a tea culture (develop) in Ireland. In 1894, Joshua's son Ernest Bewley (want) to stimulate the market for a product that (be) rather unknown that far: coffee. In the back of his shop in Dublin's

George's Street, he (begin) to run coffee making demonstrations. His wife (bake) scones to go with the coffee, and the couple soon (find out) that their idea (be) extremely popular among customers. That (mark) the beginning of the first Bewley's Oriental Café. In Dublin's Grafton Street, Ernest Bewley (open) another Bewley's Oriental Café in 1927, on which he (spend) nearly 60,000 Pound. Still now the interior furnishings and wonderful stain glass (provide) a very special oriental flair. During World War II, Bewley's (must restrict) the supply of tea to an ounce per head, and many customers (switch) to coffee. Today, Bewley's (be) Ireland's leading supplier of quality coffees and teas. It (create) a catering service for larger customers such as Trinity College and it (open) cafés in book stores and Dublin Airport. Bewley's Clipper Gold Tea and Espresso Prima (win) Gold Awards in the London Great Taste Awards.

GENERAL TESTS REVISION

Test Paper 1

Select the correct answer:

1. She's (a / an / - / the) university teacher.
2. This is (colder / more cold / coldest / the coldest) winter for 20 years.
3. This is (the more bad / worse / the worse / worst / the worst) winter for 20 years.
4. Her eyes (have / are / has / is) very light blue.
5. (Can you to / Do you can / Can you) help me?
6. He's much taller (than / as / then / as) me.
7. Why (those men are laughing / are laughing those men / are those men laughing)?
8. I (have often been / often have been / have been often) to America.
9. Alice (will / shall / is going to) have a baby.
10. Whose car is that? It's (me / mine / my).
11. Have you got (some / any) free time on Friday afternoon?
12. She never smiles, (does she / doesn't she / is she / isn't she)?
13. She only wanted (a few / few / a little / little) love and kindness.
14. Why did Jack take a taxi home? He'd drunk (too / too much / too many) beer.
15. The United States (is / are) smaller than Canada.
16. We export 40 (million / millions) tons a year.
17. He's seventeen but he's (still / yet / already) married.
18. Have you had breakfast (still / yet / already)?
19. It was (so / such / such a) good film that I went to see it three times.
20. Can you (do / make) me a favour?
21. Vegetarians are people who (don't eat / doesn't eat / are not eating / were not eating) meat.

22. Look out! My husband (come / comes / is coming / came / was coming).
23. How long (did you live / do you live / are you living / have you lived) in this town?
24. I (spend / spent / have spent / have been spending) three days in hospital last month.
25. The President felt ill while he (was interviewed / was being interviewed / has been interviewed).
26. She (play / plays / has been playing / have been playing) tennis professionally for ten years.
27. I haven't slept (for / since / during) two nights.
28. Mary (will / is going to) marry an old friend of mine in August.
29. I went to see how she was and found she (cried / is crying / was crying / has cried).
30. Kennedy's killing (watches / was watching / watched / was watched) by millions of people on TV.
31. They never found where he (hid / is hiding / will hide / had hidden) the money.
32. We decided (stay / to stay / staying / stayed) at home.
33. Thank you for (tell / to tell / telling / told) me the truth.
34. You've met Sally, (aren't you / haven't you / have you / didn't you)?
35. I hope one day I (will / am going to) have more free time.
36. Beethoven works (listen / listens / is listened / are listened) to all over the Western world.
37. I've given up (smoke / to smoke / smoking).
38. That's the law, (is it / isn't it / is that / hasn't it)?
39. When I (have / had / will have / have had) time, I'll write to her.
40. If we (live / lived / have lived / will live) in a town, life would be easier.
41. If she comes late again, she (will / would) lose her job.

42. When you smile (on / at / - / to) me like that I'll do anything for you.
43. Are you interested (in / for / on / at) modern art?
44. I agree (for / of / to / with) you about most things, but politics.
45. Let me (buy / to buy / buying) you a drink.
46. They escaped from the tiger (so / as / like / such) fast as possible.
47. The music for 'Marriage of Figaro' (was written / is written / has been written) by Mozart.
48. I missed the train. You (should / might / would) have got to the station earlier.
49. I was very hungry because I (didn't eat / haven't eaten / hadn't eaten / wasn't eaten) for two days.
50. The house was dirty. It (hasn't been / hadn't been / wasn't / isn't) cleaned for weeks.

Test Paper 2

Select the correct answer:

1. Can you help me? I _____ a post office.
 (a) am looking for (b) look for
 (c) am look for (d) looking for
2. Tomorrow the Queen _____ open a new hospital.
 (a) is going (b) will going to
 (c) is going to (d) will to
3. What _____? I work in a book shop.
 (a) are you doing (b) do you
 (c) are you do (d) do you do
4. Where _____ yesterday?
 (a) you was (b) are you
 (c) were you (d) did you were

5. _____ John last week?
 (a) Did you see (b) Did you saw
 (c) Do you see (d) Have you see
6. Last month he _____ three large fish.
 (a) catch (b) caught
 (c) caught (d) did catch
7. When we went in, they _____ to the radio.
 (a) listened (b) listening
 (c) were listening (d) were listen
8. Do you like Paris? I don't know. I _____ there.
 (a) never went (b) didn't go
 (c) never gone (d) haven't been
9. I'm a teacher. I _____ a teacher for twelve years.
 (a) was (b) have been
 (c) am (d) am being
10. She can drive; she _____ drive for fifteen years.
 (a) can (b) is able to
 (c) could (d) has been able to
11. He's the best dancer. He dances _____ than anyone else.
 (a) very beautiful (b) more beautiful
 (c) much more beautiful (d) more beautifully
12. They don't need any help. They can do it _____.
 (a) theirselves (b) theirselves
 (c) their own (d) themselves

13. He _____ drink whisky, but he does now.
 (a) used to (b) wasn't used to
 (c) hadn't use to (d) didn't use to
14. It's wrong. You _____ do it.
 (a) shouldn't (b) needn't
 (c) don't have to (d) shouldn't
15. When is he coming? I _____ for over an hour.
 (a) am waiting (b) have waited
 (c) was waiting (d) have been waiting
16. I'm tired _____ questions.
 (a) to answer (b) that I answer
 (c) because of to answer (d) of answering
17. I don't know _____ it.
 (a) because he did (b) why did he
 (c) why did he do (d) why he did
18. We'll phone as soon as we _____ the information.
 (a) will have (b) have
 (c) are going to have (d) are having
19. When the police arrived, the criminals _____ escaped.
 (a) were already (b) already
 (c) had already (d) have already
20. This room _____ seven times.
 (a) is painted (b) has painted
 (c) has been painted (d) they have painted

21. If I _____ enough money, I'd buy a car.
(a) have (b) had
(c) will have (d) would have

22. He said _____ happy to be in England again.
(a) he was (b) I am
(c) he is (d) to be

23. I enjoy _____ my friends.
(a) to see (b) seeing
(c) that I see (d) myself to see

24. Her colleagues expected _____ the job.
(a) that she gets (b) her to get
(c) that she got (d) her getting

25. You look terrible! You _____ see a doctor.
(a) should to (b) had better to
(c) had better (d) would better

26. He _____ be Mexican. He doesn't speak Spanish.
(a) mustn't (b) isn't possibly
(c) can't (d) must

27. He _____ have done it, but I'm not sure.
(a) must (b) can't
(c) couldn't (d) might

28. It's too late. You _____ have told me before.
(a) must (b) can
(c) may (d) should

29. If I ___ in your position then, I would have told the truth.
(a) have been (b) was
(c) were (d) had been

30. We're looking for the lady _____ handbag was stolen yesterday.
(a) of whom (b) which
(c) whose (d) the which

31. London is boring! I wish _____ in New York.
(a) I would live (b) that I am living
(c) I lived (d) that I live

32. We've reduced the price _____ sell more.
(a) for to (b) so to
(c) in order to (d) so that

33. They've moved to a different house _____ their children can attend a better school.
(a) in order (b) so that
(c) for (d) so as

34. If you don't have to do something, it means you _____ do it.
(a) mustn't (b) needn't
(c) don't must to (d) haven't to

35. Would you like to go out this evening? No, thank you, I _____ stay at home.
(a) prefer (b) would rather
(c) would prefer (d) would like

36. It was _____ beautiful day that he decided to go for a walk.
(a) such a (b) a so
(c) so very (d) such

37. Despite her calm appearance, she _____ frightened.
 (a) spoke (b) looked
 (c) sounded (d) talked
38. Don't ring at the same time tomorrow, I _____ lunch.
 (a) will have (b) will be having
 (c) am going to have (d) am having
39. If you're forbidden to do something, it means you ____ do it.
 (a) haven't got to (b) needn't
 (c) couldn't (d) may not
40. I don't usually eat three meals a day, but I ____ used to it.
 (a) am getting (b) have got
 (c) am got (d) am
41. He's a good talker. He always puts ____ his ideas very well.
 (a) off (b) out
 (c) over (d) away
42. We tried a new marketing idea, but it didn't come ____ .
 (a) off (b) up
 (c) through (d) on
43. This computer is useless; it's always breaking ____ .
 (a) off (b) down
 (c) up (d) out
44. Working under pressure always brings ____ the best in him.
 (a) out (b) up
 (c) through (d) across

45. I'm afraid I can't go __ your decision; I think you're wrong.
 (a) into (b) over to
 (c) up to (d) along with
46. It's hard to get ____ him; he's got such a difficult character.
 (a) into (b) over to
 (c) on with (d) by
47. Look ____ ! That car's coming this way.
 (a) over (b) on
 (c) after (d) out
48. If his company takes _____ ours, they'll have a monopoly.
 (a) out (b) up
 (c) over (d) down
49. Production has slowed down because they have run _____ difficulty with a particular component.
 (a) out of (b) against
 (c) on (d) into
50. I'm sorry but I can't make _____ what he's trying to do.
 (a) up (b) out
 (c) over (d) off

Test Paper 3

Select the correct answer:

1. He is _____ .
 (a) in home (c) at home
 (b) in the home (d) at the home
2. Their daughter is with _____ .
 (a) he (c) his
 (b) here (d) him

3. Are you _____ ?
 (a) on work (c) on job
 (b) at work (d) work
4. I _____ speak English.
 (a) don't can (c) doesn't can
 (b) cannot (d) not can
5. Peter _____ watching TV.
 (a) not like (c) don't
 (b) doesn't like (d) like
6. I _____ English.
 (a) is learning (c) am learning
 (b) learning (d) are learning
7. What do you say at 9 a.m.?
 (a) Good afternoon (c) Good evening
 (b) Good-bye (d) Good morning
8. Do you like it?
 (a) Yes, I like you. (c) No, I do.
 (b) Yes, I do. (d) Yes, you do.
9. How _____ you do?
 (a) are (c) do
 (b) is (d) old
10. _____ early in the morning?
 (a) Does he get up (c) Gets he up
 (b) Does he up (d) Get he up

11. These books are _____ .
 (a) to you (c) your
 (b) yours (d) of you
12. He is _____ there.
 (a) having (c) getting
 (b) going (d) holding
13. Is your car _____ Peter's?
 (a) nicer than (c) nicely than
 (b) more nice (d) nicer
14. I live _____ Brno.
 (a) at (c) on
 (b) in (d) to
15. _____ TV last night?
 (a) Will you (c) Did you watch
 (b) Watched you (d) Do you watched
16. I _____ this test.
 (a) doing (c) do doing
 (b) am doing (d) does
17. He is _____ .
 (a) so old as me (c) old as me
 (b) as old as I (d) as old as me
18. Peter doesn't like it.
 (a) Neither does Mary. (c) So doesn't Mary.
 (b) Mary doesn't too. (d) Either doesn't Mary

19. He _____ .
(a) arrived 2 weeks ago (c) arrived since 2 weeks
(b) has arrived 2 weeks ago (d) has arrived since 2 weeks

20. We _____ since Friday.
(a) travel (c) are travelling
(b) have been travelling (d) was travelling

21. I'll call you as soon as I _____ there.
(a) will get (c) got
(b) get (d) shall get

22. I _____ the BBC.
(a) listen (c) listened
(b) am listening to (d) listen with

23. I _____ to him on the phone.
(a) spoked (c) spoken
(b) speaked (d) spoke

24. I made _____ last month.
(a) a lot of money (c) lots money
(b) so many money (d) many money

25. I won't go there if it _____ tomorrow.
(a) rain (c) rains
(b) would rain (d) will rain

26. Could you look _____ it?
(a) to (c) with
(b) on (d) at

27. I have _____ in this test.
(a) made a lot of mistakes (c) made a lot of faults
(b) done a lot of mistakes (d) done a lot of faults

28. I saw her _____ .
(a) for 2 years (c) since 2 years
(b) before 2 years (d) 2 years ago

29. She speaks English very well _____ she's blind.
(a) in spite of (c) despite
(b) although (d) through

30. We _____ English for two years in December.
(a) will have been learning (c) are going to learn
(b) will be learning (d) will learn

31. She was wearing _____ beautiful clothes.
(a) so (c) such
(b) such a (d) a so

32. I _____ you but I was very busy.
(a) should have called (c) should call
(b) must have called (d) had to call

33. He reminds me _____ someone.
(a) with (c) from
(b) of (d) with

34. The race _____ in Prague.
(a) was holded (c) was held
(b) were hold (d) was hold

35. I _____ this test for 15 minutes.
 (a) have been doing (c) have done
 (b) do (d) am doing
36. I will have a _____ with the boss.
 (a) word (c) sentence
 (b) speak (d) dialogue
37. I never expected you to turn _____ at the meeting.
 I thought you were abroad.
 (a) up (c) around
 (b) in (d) with
38. He asked if we _____ to go there.
 (a) want (c) could want
 (b) will want (d) wanted
39. I haven't read the book yet and besides, I _____ it at home.
 (a) forget (c) left
 (b) forgot (d) let
40. He's always _____ jokes.
 (a) talking (c) speaking
 (b) saying (d) telling
41. . If she were my daughter, I _____ her stop.
 (a) make (c) will make
 (b) would make (d) had made
42. I realised that if we _____ we could be very tired.
 (a) will continue (c) continued
 (b) would continue (d) continue

43. I always _____ money.
 (a) run out of (c) get out of
 (b) run out (d) get out
44. I _____ down in bed.
 (a) lay (c) laid
 (b) lied (d) lain
45. I must _____ the computer off.
 (a) had switched (c) switched
 (b) have been switched (d) have switched
46. It seemed like ages since I _____ her.
 (a) have last seen (c) had last seen
 (b) last saw (d) last see
47. I _____ London before, but I had never seen the Big Ben.
 (a) have been to (c) had been in
 (b) had been to (d) have been in
48. She asked _____ ?
 (a) what the point was (c) what's the point
 (b) what will be the point (d) what should be the point
49. I had never set foot out in a place like this.
 (a) in (c) out
 (b) foot (d) a
50. I apologize myself for taking so much of your time.
 (a) taking (c) for
 (b) of (d) myself

COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH

1. Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1. They really looked forward to bedtime because their father would read them some extraordinary tails of mystery.
2. They decided to spare no expense and instead of paying for just one room at the hotel, they hired a complete suit of rooms.
3. It was cheaper to take out a prescription for the magazines than to buy them separately each month.
4. The affect of increasing the tax on motor fuel meant that the average family was finding it difficult to run a car.
5. The function of the judge is to present an subjective summary for the jury so that they can make their own minds up.
6. Today you can't go somewhere in the high street or on public transport without seeing someone talking into a mobile phone.
7. I'm sorry but however persuasive you are, you just can't convict me that you are telling the truth.
8. The roll of the teacher as I understand it, is to help their students to think for themselves.
9. You can understand why they don't like living in towns because they have their routes in the country.
10. I would like to make a demand to the hotel management that they allow people to choose the TV programme they want to watch.
11. If you buy large quantities of this product, you will be able to get a much better price than the usual detail price.
12. I'm absolutely sure that that's the man whom has been following me around all day long.
13. I advised him about the low ceilings in the house but he took no notice and hit his head three times.

14. The first thing she did when she got to the hotel was to put her rings and other values in the safe provided.
15. According to the latest opinion polls the government is doing very badly and trialling well behind the opposition.
16. Are you in agreement with the new proposal or put it another way are you in flavour of it?
17. I can borrow you a little money if you like because as they say, every little helps.
18. The teeth were in such a bad condition that three of them had to be detracted.
19. It was suggested by some commentators that the two countries had collided with each other to pass the resolution.
20. I honestly cannot except the basis of your argument because it is too full of holes.
21. The hotel direction insists that all visitors leave their rooms by 11 am at the very latest on the day of departure.
22. She has never ever complained and has born all her troubles with great courage.

2. Each of these sentences contains a grammar mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1. There were several clients sitting in the surgery waiting to see the doctor.
2. Come on in and please make yourself comfortable and please don't stand there, take a place.
3. I'm very keen to cut down on the cost of electricity in this house and so please close off all the lights before you go to bed.
4. I've been walking for ages in the pouring rain and as a consequence my clothes is wet through.
5. Now remember when you're travelling on the underground train, don't stand too closely to the doors.

6. The advantage of this kind of store is that if you're not absolutely sure the clothing is the right size, you can try it on in one of the changing cabins.
7. That's a play I'd very much like to see. I've just been reading some rave reports of it in today's newspaper.
8. It was quite straightforward really. The police caught the man with the dagger in his hand and charged him of murder on the spot.
9. A good boss is someone who shows appreciation at Christmas time for all the work his employed have done throughout the year.
10. I've just bought one of those new digital cameras. Would you like to have a look at some of the images I've been taking?
11. They were really excited and thought they'd bought a painting by Van Gogh but an expert pointed out that the signature had been imitated.
12. In order to save money householders are asked to leave their dustbins at the border of their gardens.
13. Could you run out to the baker and buy me some cakes, buns and two breads, please.
14. I can honestly recommend that firm because several members of my family have made business with them.
15. It's a story told in six hundred pages and it took me the best part of six weeks to read the total book.
16. We walked for miles and miles that day in fact we even managed to get till river before it got dark.
17. We went there on holiday. I remember it well but then that was before many years and it's probably changed since then.
18. Sometimes when you see the news on television, you get a living report from a journalist at the scene of an incident.
19. When I was living in the country, I was used to get up very early to catch the train into the city.

20. I delayed to write my letter to her because I didn't know in all honesty what to say.
21. Just one more thing, waiter, do I have to pay with cash or do you accept credit cards?
22. I promise I won't be long. Just wait here before the post office so that I can see you.
23. I was just wandering what it would be like if suddenly we lost all our money and found ourselves poor.
24. Thank you very much for reminding me on my birthday again after all these years.
25. Thank you for your application. I would like you to answer a few questions about you so that we can find out if you are right for the job.

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

INFINITIVE FORMS

Infinitive	Active	Passive
Simple	to translate	to be translated
	to be translating	-----
Perfect	to have translated	to have been translated
	to have been translating	-----

GERUND FORMS

Gerund	Active	Passive
Simple	translating	being translated
	going	-----
Perfect	having translated	having been translated
	having gone	-----

1. Open the brackets using correct gerund and infinitive forms.

- Dan enjoys (read) science fiction.
- Cheryl suggested (see) a movie after work.
- I miss (work) in the travel industry. Maybe I can get my old job back.
- Where did you learn (speak) Spanish? Was it in Spain or in Latin America?
- Do you mind (help) me translate this letter?
- He asked (talk) to the store manager.
- You've never mentioned (live) in Japan before. How long did you live there?
- If he keeps (come) to work late, he's going to get fired!

- Debbie plans (study) abroad next year.
- I agreed (help) Jack wash his car.
- I hope (graduate) from college next June.
- The models practiced (walk) with a book balanced on their heads.
- Mandy has promised (take) care of our dog while we are on vacation.
- Mr. Edwards chose (accept) the management position in Chicago rather than the position in Miami.
- I don't know what she wants (do) tonight. Why don't you ask her?
- Frank offered (help) us paint the house.
- Sandra decided (study) economics in London.
- Witnesses reported (see) the bank robber as he was climbing out of the second-story window.
- Stephanie dislikes (work) in front of a computer all day.
- Mrs. Naidoo appears (be) the most qualified person for the job.
- Eliza recommended (eat) in a dim sum restaurant while we're in Hong Kong.
- I demand (talk) to the manager of the hotel immediately.
- My grandmother recalled (see) a plane for the very first time when she was six.
- She claims (be) related to George Washington, but I don't believe her.
- This broken bicycle needs (fix) before someone can ride it.
- I can't understand (drive) such a big car when gas prices are so high.
- She refused (speak) to me after our fight.
- The wilderness adventure course involves (hike) more than fifty miles through mountainous terrain.
- Don't hesitate (ask) for help if you don't understand the directions.

30. She managed (communicate) with them, even though she didn't speak their language.
31. She pretended (be) a student in order to get a student discount.
32. She waited (see) what would happen next.
33. The child denied (steal) the piece of candy.
34. We fully intend (pay) you for all the work you have done for us.
35. You seem (be) a little distracted. Is everything alright?
36. Laura and Ed discussed (move) to the city to find work; however, in the end, they decided against (relocate).
37. She refused (admit) that she had made a mistake.
38. After his accident last year, he would never consider (buy) another motorcycle.
39. Margaret just happened (find) the lost car keys while she was looking for something else.
40. He never admitted (have) the wild party while his parents were out of town.
41. Jackie tends (arrive) late on Mondays, but our boss doesn't seem (care) about that very much.
42. She imagined (lie) on a tropical beach under a palm tree.
43. The winner of the local competition gets (participate) in a national competition in Washington D.C.
44. We don't anticipate (have) any more technical problems during the concert tour.
45. Debbie failed (notice) her credit card lying on the ground.
46. The politician swore (serve) the people honestly and with pride.
47. Mr. Shinohara recollected (work) with his father on his family's fishing boat when he was a young child.
48. The medical team deserves (receive) the award for their volunteer work in sub-Saharan Africa.
49. I really appreciate (have) the opportunity to take part in this project.

50. She delayed (submit) her application until just one week before the deadline.
51. Everybody arranged (meet) at the train station 30 minutes before the train departed.
52. Simona resisted (speak) Italian during her English training program in London. She wanted (take) advantage of the opportunity to improve her English.
53. Do you care (join) us later for dinner? We are meeting at Tony's Italian Restaurant downtown.
54. We waited (see) what would happen next, but nothing happened.
55. Julius vowed (return) to his home country once again (see) the village where he and his family had lived before the war.
56. Diana yearns (travel) to far off, exotic destinations.
57. When she got through (read) her book, she laid it on the table next to the bed and went to sleep.
58. They expected (arrive) much earlier, but their plane was delayed in Paris.
59. Michael postponed (clean) the bathroom as long as possible. He hates (clean)!
60. How can you defend (say) such terrible things to him?
61. Bill agreed (meet) us at the restaurant at 8:30, but he never showed up.
62. Jennifer practiced (pronounce) the word until she sounded just like a native speaker.
63. Our art teacher encouraged (experiment) with different colours.
64. Dana hopes (save) enough money (travel) around Europe for three months. It's her dream.
65. Dancing is her life. That is why Susan moved to New York (study) dancing professionally.
66. Constance plans (take) part in the marathon next spring.

67. I can't help (wonder) how my grandmother's life would have been different if she had been able to go to college.
68. The doctor advised (see) a specialist about the problem.
69. (Swim) helped me strengthen my injured leg.
70. After the tsunami, Bette chose (stay) in Indonesia and work with a relief organization.
71. He expects (finish) his studies next summer.
72. National park officials do not permit (enter) the park without an official guide.
73. He offered (carry) her books on the way home.
74. The archaeologist reported (find) a large, previously unknown pyramid deep in the jungle.
75. Samantha keeps (forget) (send) us the documents. We need (have) them by next week!
76. Felix decided not (accept) the position in Miami because he wanted to stay in New York.
77. (Exercise) and (eat) right can help you live a long and healthy life.
78. The refugees risked (be) captured as they tried (escape) through the mountains.
79. You have to wait forever at the doctor's office. I suggest (take) a good book (help) kill time.
80. Mr. Miller asked (be) included in the meeting with the new clients.
81. (Read) is a great way to relax. I love (sit) back and (enjoy) a good book.
82. Why do you always get (be) first? I want (go) first this time!
83. When you're in Prague, I recommend (walk) from the Charles Bridge to the castle at night.
84. Susanne just happened (be) in the restaurant when Julia Roberts walked in! Can you believe that?
85. Eye specialists urge (take) frequent breaks while using the computer for extended periods of time.

86. I thought you knew nothing about cars. Where did you learn (change) a flat tire?
87. My favourite thing is (float) on my back in the sea.
88. The Egyptology course requires (participate) in six months of field studies near Luxor, Egypt.
89. The nurse risked (get) the disease from her patient, but she continued (treat) him until he had fully recovered.
90. Dad, you promised (take) us to the beach today. When are we going to go to the beach?
91. After his insulting comments, I thought Jack deserved (be) fired.
92. Max avoided (use) his cell phone when other people were in the room.
93. We arranged (have) a taxi pick us up and take us to the airport.
94. I resent (be) treated like a servant in my own home!
95. Frank completed (build) the new barn last week. Next, he is going to paint it red.
96. Don't worry, I don't mind (make) dinner. I think I'll make fish with steamed vegetables.
97. Crying, the mother looked into the television camera and said, "Society will no longer tolerate (drink) and (drive)."
98. Karen and Neil would like (try) that new dance club downtown. It's supposed (have) one of the largest dance floors in the world.
99. I can't see (buy) a car when you don't even have a driver's license. That doesn't make any sense!
100. When do you wish (begin), now or later?

2. Open the brackets using correct gerund and infinitive forms.

1. I can't stand _____ all the time.
 (a) to complain (b) complaining (c) her complaining

2. Our teacher won't allow _____ dictionaries during the test.
(a) to use (b) us to use (c) us using
3. We advised _____ a taxi instead of walking to the restaurant.
(a) him to take (b) his to take (c) him taking
4. The city doesn't allow _____ along curbs painted red.
(a) parking (b) my parking (c) to park
5. She prefers _____ dinner because she doesn't like to cook.
(a) to make (b) my making (c) making
6. I hope you don't mind _____ while you eat.
(a) me to smoke (b) my smoking (c) smoking
7. John is never on time to work! I hate _____ late every day.
(a) his arriving (b) him arriving (c) arriving
8. Sarah urged _____ in the next election.
(a) me to vote (b) me voting (c) to vote
9. He needs to get a visa extension immediately. The authorities won't permit _____ in the country without a visa.
(a) him staying (b) him to stay (c) to stay
10. Travel agents usually advise _____ flight bookings three days before departure.
(a) him reconfirming (b) to reconfirm (c) reconfirming
11. I enjoy _____ to get up so early in the morning. Sleeping in is great!
(a) having (b) not to have (c) not having

12. Nancy proposed _____ a picnic at the beach.
(a) our to have (b) us to have (c) our having
13. Do you wish _____, or would you like to stop now?
(a) to continue (b) our continuing (c) continuing
14. His car needs _____. It looks like it hasn't been washed in years.
(a) washing (b) him to wash (c) to wash
15. Smokers risk _____ several smoking related illnesses.
(a) me to get (b) getting (c) to get
16. The astronomer told us _____ into the sun during the eclipse.
(a) not looking (b) not to look (c) looking
17. I wish she would just quit _____ all the time.
(a) my complaining (b) to complain (c) complaining
18. Leslie hired _____ her fence.
(a) to repair (b) someone to repair
(c) a man repairing
19. She resisted _____ advice from her co-workers.
(a) to take (b) my taking (c) taking
20. Linda regretted _____ to her high school reunion.
(a) not going (b) to go (c) not to go
21. They urged _____ out for bears.
(a) to watch (b) the hiker's to watch
(c) the hikers to watch

22. Denise resented _____ the opportunity to work and advance her career.

- (a) not have (b) not having (c) not to have

23. The policeman ordered _____ his car.

- (a) stopping (b) the driver stopping
(c) the driver to stop

24. He threatened _____ forever.

- (a) his leaving (b) to leave (c) leaving

25. After he finished _____ the show, he turned off the TV and went to bed.

- (a) to watch (b) watching (c) his watching

26. The banker advised _____ for retirement.

- (a) his clients to invest (b) his clients investing (c) to invest

27. Mr. Johnson won't tolerate _____ late to class.

- (a) our being (b) us to be (c) to be

28. Do you prefer _____ ?

- (a) Ester's to help you or me to help you
(b) Ester's helping you or my helping you
(c) Ester's helping you or me to help you

29. I go _____ every year. I love winter sports.

- (a) snowboarding (b) to ski (c) ice skate

30. Frederick and I discussed _____ more than we can afford.

- (a) the car to cost (b) the computer's costing (c) costing

31. Carrie Ann goes _____ every day.

- (a) working (b) studying (c) surfing

32. Delores goes _____ when she has time.

- (a) visiting her mother
(b) hiking in the mountains
(c) exercising in the fitness centre

33. Sam went _____ in Paris.

- (a) seeing museums (b) sightseeing (c) staying in a hotel

34. Lisa and Kurt are going to go _____ tonight.

- (a) seeing a movie (b) eating dinner (c) dancing

35. Jamie has never gone _____ in that mall.

- (a) buying (b) hanging out (c) shopping

36. Patrick wanted to go _____ with his friends, but he had to work late.

- (a) bowling (b) footballing (c) tennising

37. He likes to go _____.

- (a) surfing the Internet (b) leaning languages (c) fishing

38. Stephanie loves to go _____.

- (a) lying on the beach (b) getting a tan (c) sailing

39. Mina wants to go _____ on the weekend.

- (a) photographing (b) camping (c) relaxing

40. Sarah often goes _____.

- (a) mountain climbing
(b) painting pictures of the countryside
(c) reading in the library

41. I Simone was talking about _____ up in Tanzania. She has had such an interesting life!
(a) to grow (b) growing
42. I need him _____ me lift this heavy box.
(a) helping (b) help
43. Thank you for _____ to the meeting on such short notice.
(a) coming (b) to come
44. I suggest _____ Japan when the cherry trees are in bloom.
(a) visiting (b) to visit
45. We hired professional translators _____ the documents into Arabic and Chinese.
(a) to translate (b) translating
46. After work, I always go _____. I'm a fitness freak!
(a) jogging (b) to jog
47. His interest in _____ languages is very impressive.
(a) to learn (b) learning
48. I don't mind your friend _____ along with us. Why don't you invite her and her husband?
(a) Sally's coming (b) Sally to come
49. Roberta is getting tired of _____ the same old job day in and day out. I think she is going to quit!
(a) doing (b) to do
50. Health professionals encourage people _____ less red meat.
(a) eating (b) to eat

51. Agatha invited me _____ the summer at her family's home in Costa Rica.
(a) to spend (b) spending
52. I didn't believe Camille's story about _____ a rattlesnake in her bed.
(a) to find (b) finding
53. The terrible weather forced us _____ our plans.
(a) to change (b) changing
54. Diane has been scared of _____ in the ocean ever since she saw the movie "Jaws."
(a) swimming (b) to swim
55. I don't know how you got my son _____ his broccoli. He hates vegetables!
(a) eating (b) to eat
56. I went _____ when I was in New Zealand. It was awesome!
(a) to bungee jump (b) bungee jumping
57. Sally loves to go _____ in her free time. She doesn't usually buy anything, she just likes to look.
(a) window shopping (b) to window shop
58. What do you think about _____ married just one week after they met? Isn't that crazy?
(a) Sarah and Doug to get (b) Sarah's and Doug's getting
59. I urge you _____ your decision.
(a) reconsidering (b) to reconsider

60. His reasons for _____ to study Latin were always unclear to me.
 (a) to choose (b) choosing
61. Michael's talent for _____ the right investments made him rich.
 (a) to choose (b) choosing
62. Katie's talking caused me _____ a mistake.
 (a) making (b) to make
63. I'm bored of _____ the same old thing every weekend.
 (a) doing (b) to do
64. Neil Armstrong is famous for _____ the first man to walk on the Moon.
 (a) being (b) to be
65. The zoo keeper allowed us _____ the cheetah.
 (a) to pet (b) petting
66. I went _____ in Hawaii. It was spectacular!
 (a) to snorkel (b) snorkelling
67. Carrie reminded me _____ Dave and Stacey and invite them over for dinner.
 (a) to call (b) calling
68. The little girl pretended _____ sick, so that she didn't have to go to school.
 (a) to be (b) being
69. She took up _____ the piano at the age of six.
 (a) to play (b) playing

70. Constance denied _____ related to the royal family.
 (a) to be (b) being
71. The certification program requires me _____ several tests.
 (a) to take (b) taking
72. . The certification program requires my _____ several tests.
 (a) to take (b) taking
73. I told the others _____ me at the beach after work. Why don't you come along?
 (a) to meet (b) meeting
74. . Robin talked me into _____ in the 24-hour dance marathon.
 (a) participating (b) to participate
75. He appreciated _____ him prepare for the Halloween party.
 (a) us to help (b) our helping
76. _____ skydiving tomorrow will test how brave you are.
 (a) To go (b) Going
77. Don't you need _____ a break? You've been working non-stop for over 8 hours!
 (a) to take (b) taking
78. _____ late would be an insult to our dinner hosts.
 (a) Us to arrive (b) Our arriving
79. Beth was excited about _____ the world famous photographer.
 (a) meet (b) meeting

80. How did you manage _____ tickets for that concert? It has been sold out for months.

- (a) to get (b) getting

3. Open the brackets using correct gerund and infinitive forms.

1. Sheryl forgot _____ her purse, so I lent her ten dollars.

- (a) to bring (b) bringing

2. I completely forgot _____ here when I was a kid. But now I remember! My parents brought me here when I was three.

- (a) to come (b) coming

3. Lydia really regrets _____ out of high school. She has really had to struggle to make a living because of that decision.

- (a) to drop (b) dropping

4. I regret _____ you that Mr. Smith has passed away.

- (a) informing (b) to inform

5. Did you remember _____ your swimsuit? Our vacation in Hawaii won't be much fun if you can't go swimming.

- (a) packing (b) to pack

6. Do you remember _____ stuck in that elevator when we were in New York? I thought we would never get out of there!

- (a) being (b) to be

7. If you can't find the key, try _____ the lock with something else, like a knife or a screwdriver.

- (a) opening (b) to open

8. She tried _____ him the terrible truth, but she just couldn't bring herself to do it.

- (a) telling (b) to tell

9. I dread _____ of what might happen next.

- (a) thinking (b) to think

10. I dread _____ to work tomorrow. I think I'm going to call in sick.

- (a) to go (b) going

11. Samantha loves _____ in New York. She has been living there all her life.

- (a) living / to live (b) living (c) to live

12. I would love _____ in London, but it is too expensive.

- (a) living (b) living / to live (c) to live

13. Tom loves _____ in smaller towns where he can get to know the locals. He would never live in a big city.

- (a) living (b) living / to live (c) to live

14. It's so hot in here! I'd like _____ sitting in my swimming pool right now.

- (a) being / to be (b) being (c) to be

15. I like _____ pizza.

- (a) eating (b) to eat (c) eating / to eat

16. I took the course _____ more about Asian history.

- (a) learning (b) to learn

17. Candice regretted _____ that comment to Terry, so she apologized later.

- (a) making (b) to make

18. My living room needs _____. I think I haven't vacuumed in more than a month.

- (a) vacuuming (b) to vacuum

19. Oh no! I forgot _____ the iron off after using it. We need to go back home, so I can turn it off.

- (a) to turn (b) turning

20. Nancy loves _____ at the Museum of Modern Art. She would never want to work anywhere else.

- (a) working (b) to work

21. I completely forgot _____ you my electronic dictionary. I thought I had lost it.

- (a) lending (b) to lend

22. Mickey is determined _____ the spelling bee at school. He has been studying for weeks.

- (a) winning (b) to win

23. We spent the whole day _____ in the train station waiting for the overdue train to arrive.

- (a) sitting (b) to sit

24. Fiona and Diedre really want _____ to the party.

- (a) being invited (b) to be invited

25. He'll never forget _____ the Rolling Stones in concert!

- (a) seeing (b) to see

26. There is no need _____ anything when you come to my birthday party. No food, no gifts - just bring yourself.

- (a) to bring (b) bringing

27. You were fortunate _____ tickets for the concert. I heard they are already sold out!

- (a) getting (b) to get

28. What is wrong with my computer? It keeps _____ down by itself.

- (a) shutting (b) to shut

29. I don't know if I have enough time _____ all this work before I have to leave.

- (a) to finish (b) finishing

30. We had fun _____ down the Colorado river.

- (a) rafting (b) to raft

31. We stopped _____ something to eat at a little diner just next to the freeway.

- (a) getting (b) to get

32. She stopped _____, closed the book, laid it on the table, and turned off the light.

- (a) reading (b) to read

33. Shelly admitted _____ on the exam.

- (a) to have cheated (b) having cheated

34. I need _____ a quick phone call. I'll be back in a second.

- (a) making (b) to make

35. Louis had some problems _____ train tickets in Beijing since he does not speak Chinese.

- (a) buying (b) to buy

36. I tried _____ the exotic fruit durian while I was in Malaysia, but I didn't like it at all.

- (a) to eat (b) eating

37. Ricky loves _____ a translator. He has worked as a translator for over twenty years and he really enjoys what he does.

- (a) to be (b) being

38. All of the students need permission from their parents _____ on the field trip.

- (a) to go (b) going

39. I am beginning _____ this is a bad idea.

- (a) thinking (b) to think

40. She just keeps _____ the same mistake over and over again.

- (a) making (b) to make

41. I have been trying _____ Steve, but I still haven't been able to get in touch with him.

- (a) to contact (b) contacting

42. Nate goes _____ every afternoon.

- (a) running (b) to run

43. On the way home from work, he stopped _____ some groceries.

- (a) to buy (b) buying

44. I forgot _____ that word in class. Now I remember! The teacher wrote it on the board and gave us several example sentences.

- (a) to learn (b) learning

45. Don't waste your time _____ in the phone book. Just look the address up on the Internet.

- (a) looking (b) to look

46. Did you remember _____ the iron before we left the house?

- (a) to unplug (b) unplugging

47. I know I've met her before. I remember _____ her at John's party last summer.

- (a) to meet (b) meeting

48. After several months of studying Japanese, I am finally beginning _____ native speakers when they talk to me.

- (a) understanding (b) to understand

49. I recall _____ the Grand Canyon once as a child, but I don't remember it very well.

- (a) having visited (b) to have visit

50. Nathan claims _____ from Harvard at the age of 16, but I don't believe him.

- (a) to have graduated (b) having graduated

51. We were very thrilled _____ the opportunity to speak to the Dalai Lama in person.

- (a) to have been given (b) having been given

52. Tina expects the children _____ their rooms before their grandparents arrive this afternoon.
(a) to have finished cleaning (b) having finished cleaning

GERUND AND INFINITIVE FINAL TEST

1. Nate deserved (to win / winning) the prize for (to write / writing) that amazing short story about (to travel / travelling) through Peru. I don't understand (his not receiving / him not to receive) the award.
2. I can't believe you wanted (to go / going) (to fish / fishing), and you forgot (to bring / bringing) a fishing pole. How did you expect (to catch / catching) any fish? Were you just going to sit in the river (to try / trying) (to catch / catching) fish with your bare hands? You would have had a hard time (to do / doing) that!
3. Vince is determined (to save / saving) enough money (to travel / travelling) to South Africa next year. If he avoids (to waste / wasting) his money and manages (to save / saving) what he needs (to make / making) the trip, he plans on (to leave / leaving) in June.
4. When Sam mentioned (to want / wanting) (to go / going) (to swim / swimming), Nina warned (him not to go / his not going) into the river. She explained that the national park did not allow (visitors to swim / visitor's swimming) for several reasons. The number one reason for (not to permit / not permitting) visitors (to swim / swimming) was the large number of crocodiles in the park.
5. The Oscar-winning actor avoids (to talk / talking) to his fans and refuses (to give / giving) his autograph. Moreover, he has difficulty (to give / giving) interviews and appears (to have / having) problems (to interact / interacting) with other people. Doesn't he seem way too shy (to be / being) an actor?

6. Simone and Michael discussed (to go / going) to Tahiti on their honeymoon, but they had very different opinions about (to visit / visiting) such an expensive destination. Michael said that after such a costly wedding, he couldn't see (to spend / spending) so much money on a vacation. Simone defended (them to go / their going) to Tahiti by (to argue / arguing) that a honeymoon is a once in a lifetime experience.
7. (To use / Using) a search engine (to look / looking) things up on the Internet is a skill that all students need (to learn / learning). That is why the government is urging (schools' beginning / schools to begin) (to teach / teaching) basic computer skills in elementary school. Schools also encourage (parents to reinforce / parent's reinforcing) these skills at home by (to surf / surfing) the Internet together with their children.
8. Samantha kept (to have / having) problems with her computer at work. Her co-worker Denise suggested (to shut / shutting) down the computer and (to restart / restarting) it (to see / seeing) if that would solve the problem.
9. Jack's interest in (to learn / learning) foreign languages is a major factor in his decision (to move / moving) to China. One of his life-long goals is (to learn / learning) (to speak / speaking) Chinese fluently. (To learn / Learning) Chinese will be quite a challenge, but (to live / living) in China should enable (him to achieve / his achieving) his goal of (to master / mastering) the language more quickly.
10. Simon's attempts (to find / finding) accommodation in Paris were not very successful. He tried (to call / calling) every hotel in his guidebook, but he was shocked (to discover / discovering) they were all full. He called all the youth hostels (to find / finding) out if they had any beds, but they were full, too. Another traveller advised him (to go / going) to the tourist information office (to ask / asking) for help, but the office was closed. Although Simon hated the idea of (to leave / leaving) Paris without (to have seen / having seen) anything, the thought

of (to sleep / sleeping) in the train station or (to talk / walking) the streets all night convinced (him to take / his taking) the train to another city (to look / looking) for accommodation there.

LIFE CHANGES

Complete the sentences.

You've got married

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've started your first job

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've won a large sum of money

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've become a famous musician

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've moved from city to the country

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've given up smoking

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've moved from the countryside to the capital

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've just retired

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You and your partner have had a baby

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've passed your driving test

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've started a diet

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

You've moved to Britain

I used to _____

I didn't use to _____

I am getting used to _____

PRESENT UNREAL CONDITIONAL

Real condition		Unreal condition, referring to the present or future		Unreal condition, referring to the past	
Main clause	Subordinate clause	Main clause	Subordinate clause	Subordinate clause	Subordinate clause
I'll come	if I am free	I should come	if I were free	He would have come yesterday	if he had been free

1. Open the brackets.

Did you hear about that guy who won 180 million dollars in the lottery? If I (win) that much money, I (quit) my job the next day. I (travel) around the world and (stay) in the most luxurious hotels. If I (want) anything, I (buy) it. If I (see) a beautiful Mercedes that I wanted, I (buy) it. If I wanted to stay in a beautiful hotel and the hotel (be) full, I (buy) the hotel and make them give me a room. I (can) do anything in the world if I had 180 million dollars... Oh, I am starting to sound a little materialistic... Well... I (do) good things with the money as well. If anybody (need) help, I (give) them some money to help them out. I (donate) money to charities. I (give) money to help support the arts. If I (win) that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself. I (help) as many people as possible.

2. Present Real Conditional / Present Unreal Conditional

Michael: Sharon, I am having some problems at work, and I was wondering if you might be able to give me some advice.

Sharon: Sure, what's the problem?

Michael: The computer sales business is more difficult than I thought. When customers (come) in to look at the new computer models, they often (ask) me which model they should buy. If they (ask) me to suggest a model, I (be) usually quite

honest with them. Most computer users don't need a very advanced computer; they just need a basic model which they can use for word-processing, bookkeeping and Internet access. If I am honest and I (recommend) one of the cheaper models, my boss (get) angry at me. He always says that a good salesperson can convince a customer to buy one of the more expensive advanced models. I don't really feel comfortable doing that. What would you do in my situation? Isn't it wrong to make them buy something which they don't need?

Sharon: I think you should help your customers make an intelligent decision. If I (be) you, I (educate) the customers. I (teach) them how to make a good decision by themselves. I (make, not) the decision for them. When a customer (ask) a question, answer it honestly. You don't need to lie to the customer, and you don't need to make the decision for them.

Michael: When I (sell) an inexpensive computer to a customer, my boss (complain) that I am not trying hard enough. What would you tell him?

Sharon: If I (be) in your situation, I (tell) him that I wasn't comfortable forcing customers to buy products which they don't need. Tell him that you don't want to lie to honest people, and that you want to provide them with good service. Remind him that when customers (get) good service, they (return) to a store and spend more money.

Michael: I think that's a great idea. He (might) change his mind if I said that to him. Maybe he (realize) that good service is the most important thing to consumers. And, of course, I (feel) much more comfortable if I (be) able to be honest with the customers. Thanks for your advice.

3. Past Unreal Conditional

After I graduated from university, I applied for a marketing position with a prominent bank with branches all over the world. I didn't get the job because they wanted someone who

spoke Spanish fluently. I (could, take) Spanish in high school, but I didn't. I took an acting class instead. If I (take) Spanish, I (get) the job. Just imagine, if I had actually gotten the job, I (move) to Spain. My entire life (could, go) in a totally different direction. If I had accepted the job and moved to Spain, I (might, meet) a Spanish woman and (get) married. If that had actually happened, I probably (stay) in Spain. We (might, have) children. Unfortunately, I didn't get the job and I didn't go to Spain. I got a boring job and I live alone. If I had just taken Spanish, my life (be) much more interesting.

4. Past Real Conditional / Past Unreal Conditional

Clarence: Mary, have you ever had a teacher who changed your life or influenced you greatly?

Mary: Yes. But the teacher influenced me in a very negative way. I have always had problems with math, and I think it comes from my seventh grade math teacher, Mr. Harris. He thought girls couldn't do math. When any girl (ask) a question, he always (sigh) and (say), "Girls can't do math. It's a well-known fact." When a boy (ask) a question, he (smile) and (ask) for his answer.

Clarence: That's terrible! Your teacher actually said that to you?

Mary: Yes. If he ever did let me answer a question, and I actually got it right, he always (say) that it was a lucky guess.

Clarence: Your parents (should, do) something about him. They (could, go) to the principle of the school and complained about the way Mr. Harris treated the girls. If you (be) my child, I (demand) that such an irresponsible teacher be fired.

Mary: You're right! If somebody (force) Mr. Harris to treat the children equally, I (become) more confident in math. His behaviour (might, affect) every girl in that class.

Clarence: It might have. I'm glad our children don't have teachers like that!

5. Present Unreal Conditional / Past Unreal Conditional

1. If I (have) enough money, I (backpack) around Europe. But, unfortunately, I am broke.
2. If I (have) enough money in my twenties, I (backpack) around Europe. But, unfortunately, I was broke.
3. She would have been here earlier if she (miss, not) the train.
4. Thank you for helping me study. If you hadn't tutored me, I (fail) the test.
5. If I exercised more, I (be) much more fit and I (have, not) so many health problems.
6. It's too bad Frank isn't with us. If he (be) here, he (can, translate) the letter for us.
7. Stop asking me what Joe bought you for your birthday. Even if I (know) what he bought you, I (tell, not) you.
8. My business trip to California was only two days. If the trip (be) longer, I (visit) my friends in Los Angeles.
9. I'm sorry, I didn't know you were allergic to chocolate. If I (know), I (make) you a vanilla birthday cake.
10. Did you hear that Margaret won \$2,000 in Las Vegas, and she used the money to buy a new washing machine and dryer? How boring! If I (win) that much money, I (go) to Tahiti for a couple of weeks.
11. Sally's alarm didn't go off, and she was almost late to the interview. If she (arrive) late, she (might, not, get) the job.
12. Penny's baby daughter almost drank some of the furniture polish which was sitting on the coffee table. If she (drink, actually) the polish, she (could, get) sick or even died.
13. If I (can, go) anywhere in the world, I (go) to Egypt to see the pyramids.

6. Future Real Conditional

I am not sure what I am going to do when I (graduate), but I do know I want to travel. I am probably going to work at my

father's restaurant for a few months during the summer. When I (have) enough money, I (go) to Europe to visit some friends I met while studying.

I have always wanted to visit Europe. I especially want to visit Sweden. If I (get) to go to Sweden, I (stay) with my friend Gustav. His family has a house on an island in a lake near Stockholm. I am sure we (spend) a few days on the island if weather conditions (allow).

I am not sure what other countries I will visit. If it (be) not too expensive, I (spend) a couple of days in Paris sightseeing. If I (go) to Paris, I (climb) the Eiffel Tower, (take) a boat tour of the Seine, and (photograph) daily life in the Latin Quarter.

7. Future Real Conditional / Future Unreal Conditional

1. Researchers are visiting Loch Ness next week to see if they can find signs of the Loch Ness Monster. I seriously doubt they will find anything. If they did actually manage to find something, I am sure they (become) world famous.
2. I am going to go to California next week on business. If I have enough time, I (visit) my friends in Los Angeles.
3. Sally has always been interested in pre-Columbian cultures. When she (go) to Mexico, she (visit) Chichen Itza, the most famous Mayan site in the Yucatan.
4. We are driving from Las Vegas to Death Valley next week by way of Pahrump, a town located on the edge of the infamous Area 51. Area 51 is well known for its UFO sightings. If I (see) any aliens, I will be sure to take a picture for you. Just kidding!
5. I am afraid I won't be able to come to your wedding next week because my company is sending me to New York to attend a trade show. I (miss, never) your wedding if I (have) a choice in the matter.
6. I (interpret) for you at the conference tomorrow if I (be) not already scheduled to work at the UN. I have a friend

who (do) it for you if she (be) not busy. Why don't I give her a call to see what her schedule is like.

7. The mountain climbing team (attempt) to conquer Mount Everest next month if the weather conditions (be) suitable. I (join) them in the ascent if I (can). Unfortunately, I broke my leg last month while training in Alaska.
8. If Sarah (go) to university, she (be) the first person in her family to get an advanced education. She has applied to many schools, but she really wants to go to MIT. If she (get) accepted to the university, she (move) to Boston to study astrophysics.
9. If mankind (do) not do something about the destruction of the rain forest, global warming (cause) dramatic changes in weather conditions all over the world.
10. Even if they managed to convince him to run for president in the next election, he (be, never) elected. His ideas are too dramatic and unconventional to be accepted by the mainstream.

8. Continuous Conditional Forms

1. They cancelled all the flights out of Chicago today because of the blizzard. If it (snow, not) so hard, I would not be stuck in the airport.
2. Charles arrived late again to work yesterday. He came running into the office complaining of car problems, but everyone knew it was a lie. If the boss (stand) there when he showed up, I am sure he would have been fired.
3. If I were in Hawaii right now, I (sunbathe) on a beach. I would not be stuck here in this office with mountains of paperwork.
4. John is so incredibly lazy! If we went over to his house right now, I bet he (lie) on the couch with some pizza in one hand and a remote control in the other.

5. If I were a millionaire, I (work, not) here in this factory. I (shop) in Paris, (ski) in Innsbruck or (sail) the Mediterranean on my super yacht.
6. I wish we had time to organize a surprise party for Linda. If all of her friends (sit) in her apartment waiting for her when she gets home from work tomorrow, she would be so surprised!
7. If she (stay) in that hotel next week while the trade show is being held, she might be able to meet some contacts and tell them about our new line of computer software.
8. When Mike came home yesterday, he claimed he had been jogging. I didn't believe a word he said. If he had really been jogging, he (sweat) or at least out of breath. I think he went down to the coffee shop and had a donut.
9. Jane's plane arrived a half an hour ahead of schedule. If we hadn't decided to go to the airport early, she (wait) there a long time before we arrived.
10. If Sam hadn't stopped to pick up that quarter, he (cross) the street when the car ran the red light. He could have been killed!
11. When I went up to the cash register to pay for the Coke, the lady behind the counter was talking to a friend of hers on the phone. I waited and waited until I finally had to demand that she help me. If I hadn't said anything, I (wait) there for hours.
12. I am looking out the window right now and I see children playing soccer and hide-and-go-seek in the street. If it were winter, it would be too cold to play outside. All the kids would be indoors. They (watch) TV, (read) books or (play) board games with their friends.
13. If Bob (stand, not) behind us right now, I would tell you what happened. Just wait until he leaves, and I'll tell you the whole story.

14. Did you hear about the bomb the terrorists planted on the plane yesterday? A bag full of plastic explosives was in the cargo bay. Luckily, nobody was hurt. The plane with the bomb was having some engine problems so the passengers had to disembark. If they hadn't had difficulties with the engine, the passengers (sit) in the plane when the bomb went off. Talk about a miracle!
15. If you went to the studio early tomorrow morning, you (wait) there when the actors arrive for work. I'm sure you could get ten or twenty autographs that way.

9. Mixed Conditionals

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below following the example given with the appropriate conditional form

1.
 - a. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was cancelled.
 - b. But, she (take, not) would not be taking care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip (be, not) had not been cancelled.
2.
 - a. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday.
 - b. But, he (come) if you (insult) him.
3.
 - a. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married.
 - b. But, Marie (be) happy if she (give, not) up her career when she got married.

4.

- a. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family.
- b. But, Dr. Mercer (accept) the research grant at Harvard if he (take, not) six months off to spend more time with his family.

5.

- a. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups.
- b. But, Professor Schmitz (talk, not) so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not) an expert on African tribal groups.

6.

- a. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired.
- b. But, I (be, not) unemployed if I (have, not) a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not) fired.

7.

- a. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years.
- b. But, Nicole (speak, not) Chinese fluently if she (live, not) in China for ten years.

8.

- a. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time.
- b. But, I (help) you study for your test if you (spend, not) the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

9.

- a. Eleanor and Ben are not going skiing with us this year because Eleanor just had a baby.
- b. But, Eleanor and Ben (go) skiing with us this year if Eleanor (have, not, just) a baby.

10.

- a. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight.
- b. But, if I (be, not) completely exhausted, I (go) with you to the movies tonight.

11.

- a. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech.
- b. But, she (be) worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give) a speech.

12.

- a. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week.
- b. But, Frank (go) to the graduation ceremony if he (break) his leg snowboarding last week.

13.

- a. They are not releasing the prisoner next month because there was so much public opposition to his parole.
- b. But, they (release) the prisoner next month if there (be) so much opposition to his parole.

14.

- a. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe.
- b. But, the hotels (fill) up months in advance if the festival (include) jazz artists from around the globe.

15.

- a. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighbourhood because the police have started regularly patrolling the area.
- b. But, we (be) worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighbourhood if the police (start, not) regularly patrolling the area.

10. 'Were to' in Past, Present and Future

1. She loves her husband. If she (get) a divorce, it would devastate her.
2. If they (tear) down that old opera house, we would not have any historical architecture left in the city.
3. If the hurricane (hit) Miami, thousands of people might have lost their lives.
4. I can't stand him. If he (be) hired, I would quit.
5. I have no fire insurance. If my house (burn) down, I would have no way to buy new furniture.
6. If he (be) found guilty, he would have gone to jail for 30 years.
7. If the airlines (cancel) the flight, I would never make it to the family reunion on time.
8. He was not wearing a motorcycle helmet. If he (crash) into that car, he would have been killed.
9. If the government (increase) income tax, I would not be able to survive.
10. If I (lose) my job, I would use the Internet to find a new one.

11. If / When

1. _____ I am late to work, my boss gets very angry. That is why I am always on time.
2. _____ I leave work, I usually go to the fitness centre to work out.
3. _____ he eats, he tries to choose healthy foods.
4. His car is very reliable, and he rarely has any trouble with it. But he has had a couple of difficulties in the past. _____ his car breaks down or he has any problems, he calls the auto club.
5. His car is terrible! It always breaks down. _____ his car breaks down or he has any problems, he calls the auto club.

6. Mary gets six weeks paid vacation a year. She loves to travel. _____ she goes on vacation, she always goes somewhere exotic.
7. Diane works harder than anyone I know. I don't think she has taken a day off in three years. But she does really love to travel. _____ she goes on vacation, she goes somewhere exotic.
8. He loves going to the movies. _____ he goes to the movies, he always gets a large popcorn with tons of butter.
9. She hates TV. She thinks television is a waste of time. _____ she watches any television at all, it is usually a documentary or a news program.
10. My friend always keeps in touch by mail. _____ I get a letter, I usually write back immediately.

12. Conditional Final Test

1. (If / When) I leave work, I usually go to the fitness centre to work out.
2. She hates TV. She thinks television is a waste of time. (If / When) she watches any television at all, it is usually a documentary or a news program.
3. My friend always keeps in touch by mail. (If / When) I get a letter, I usually write back immediately.
4. If I (have) enough money, I (go) on safari to Kenya. However, my bank account is empty!
5. I love to travel! When I (have) enough money, I (go) abroad. I do it almost every year.
6. I really wanted to go on safari to Kenya with my friends, but I couldn't afford to go. If I (have) enough money, I (go) with them.
7. I'm sorry, I didn't know you were allergic to chocolate. If I (know), I (make) you a vanilla birthday cake.
8. Stop asking me what Amanda bought you for Christmas. Even if I (know) what she bought you, I (tell, not) you.

9. Nobody here speaks English. Too bad Gloria isn't here. If she (be) with us, she (can) act as our interpreter.
10. I am afraid I won't be able to come to your wedding next week because my company is sending me to New York to attend a trade show. I (miss, never) your wedding if I (have) a choice in the matter.
11. If the weather is nice tomorrow, she (walk) along the river to school.
12. If you help me move tomorrow, I (treat) you to a dinner and a movie.
13. If you were to help me move tomorrow, I (treat) you to a dinner and a movie.
14. If I were in Tahiti right now, I (snorkel) along a beautiful reef. I wouldn't be stuck here in this office with mountains of paperwork.
15. If Jerry hadn't stopped to pick up that quarter, he (cross) the street when the bus ran the red light. He might have been killed!
16. Tina's train arrived ahead of schedule. If I hadn't decided to go to the train station early, she (wait) there for more than twenty minutes before I arrived.
17. If I (pass) the test, I (get) an "A" in the class. Instead, I got a "C." I really should have studied more.
18. If I (be) rich, I (buy) that new Mercedes we saw yesterday. Unfortunately, I can't even afford a used car.
19. We (go) skiing this weekend, but there's no snow. Oh, well! We will just have to find something else to do instead.
20. If Heather spoke Chinese, she (translate) the email for you yesterday.

APPENDIX

Grammar review

Gerunds and Infinitives

Both gerunds and infinitives can be used as the subject or the complement of a sentence. However, as subjects or complements, gerunds usually sound more like normal, spoken English, whereas infinitives sound more abstract. In the following sentences, gerunds sound more natural and would be more common in everyday English. Infinitives emphasize the possibility or potential for something and sound more philosophical. If this sounds confusing, just remember that 90% of the time, you will use a gerund as the subject or complement of a sentence.

Examples:

Learning is important. - **normal subject**

To learn is important. - **abstract subject - less common**

The most important thing is learning. - **normal complement**

The most important thing is to learn. - **abstract complement - less common**

Some verbs are followed by gerunds as objects

admit	He admitted cheating on the test.
anticipate	I anticipated arriving late.
appreciate	I appreciated her helping me.
avoid	He avoided talking to her.
can't help	He can't help talking so loudly.
can't see	I can't see paying so much money for a car.
complete	He completed renovating the house.
consider	She considered moving to New York.
defend	The lawyer defended her making such statements.
delay	He delayed doing his taxes.
deny	He denied committing the crime.
despise	She despises waking up early.

discuss	We discussed working at the company.
dislike	She dislikes working after 5 PM.
don't mind	I don't mind helping you.
enjoy	We enjoy hiking.
imagine	He imagines working there one day.
involve	The job involves travelling to Japan once a month.
keep	She kept interrupting me.
mention	He mentioned going to that college.
mind	Do you mind waiting here for a few minutes.
miss	She misses living near the beach.
postpone	He postponed returning to Paris.
practice	She practiced singing the song.
recall	Tom recalled using his credit card at the store.
recollect	She recollected living in Kenya.
recommend	Tony recommended taking the train.
report	He reported her stealing the money.
resent	Nick resented Debbie's being there.
resist	He resisted asking for help.
risk	He risked being caught.
suggest	They suggested staying at the hotel.
tolerate	I tolerated her talking.
understand	I understand his quitting.

Some verbs are followed by infinitives

agree	Tom agreed to help me.
appear	His health appeared to be better.
arrange	Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami.
ask	She asked to leave.
care	He doesn't care to participate in the activity.
choose	I chose to help.
claim	She claimed to be a princess.
decide	We decided to go to Hawaii.
demand	He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris.
deserve	He deserves to go to jail.

expect	They expect to arrive early.
fail	He failed to get enough money to pay for the new project.
happen	She happened to be at the bank when it was robbed.
hesitate	She hesitated to tell me the problem.
hope	I hope to begin college this year.
intend	We intend to visit you next spring.
learn	I learned to speak Japanese when I was a kid.
manage	He managed to open the door without the key.
need	I need to study.
offer	Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket.
plan	We plan to go to Europe this summer.
prepare	They prepared to take the test.
pretend	The child pretended to be a monster.
promise	She promised to stop smoking.
refuse	The guard refused to let them enter the building.
seem	Nancy seemed to be disappointed.
swear	She swore to tell the truth.
tend	He tends to be a little shy.
threaten	He threatened to leave forever.
vow	He vowed to get revenge.
wait	She waited to buy a movie ticket.
want	I want to study Spanish.
wish	I wish to stay.
would like	We would like to start now.
yearn	Melanie yearns to travel somewhere exotic.

Gerunds are used after prepositions. Most commonly, these are "verb + preposition" combinations.

They admitted to committing the crime.
He is thinking about studying abroad.

Remember that there are many "adjective + preposition" combinations and "noun + preposition" combinations in English as well. These are also followed by gerunds. You just need to remember that gerunds are used after prepositions!

Sandy is scared of flying.

adjective + preposition

Nick is anxious about taking the examination.

adjective + preposition

His interest in becoming a professional snowboarder was well known.

noun + preposition

Thomas' story about seeing a grizzly bear was really exciting.

noun + preposition

Some verbs are usually followed by a gerund, BUT they can also be followed by a noun plus infinitive. Using a noun plus infinitive will usually change who is performing the action.

Examples:

I advised taking the train. - **in general**

I advised him to take the train. - **He will take the train.**

advise

I advised seeing a doctor.

I advised them to see a doctor.

allow

Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.

Ireland doesn't allow people to smoke in bars.

encourage

He encourages eating healthy foods.

He encourages his patients to eat healthy foods.

permit

California doesn't permit fishing without a fishing license.

California doesn't permit people to fish without a fishing license.

require

The certificate requires completing two courses.

The certificate requires students to complete two courses.

urge

They urge recycling bottles and paper.

They urge citizens to recycle bottles and paper.

There are many "go + gerund" expressions used for adventure sports and individual recreational activities

go boating

go sailing

go bowling

go scuba diving

go bungee jumping

go shopping

go camping

go sightseeing

go canoeing

go skateboarding

go climbing

go skating

go dancing

go skiing

go fishing

go skinny-dipping

go hiking

go skydiving

go horseback riding

go sledding

go hunting

go snorkelling

go jogging

go snowboarding

go kayaking

go spearfishing

go mountain climbing

go surfing

go paragliding

go trekking

go parasailing
go rollerblading
go running

go water skiing
go window shopping
go windsurfing

Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive, but with a difference in meaning.

begin

She began singing.

She began to sing.

When "begin" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.

She is beginning to sing.

When "begin" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.

dread

She dreaded taking the test.

Usually "dread" is followed by a gerund.

He dreaded to think of the consequences of his actions.

"Dread" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "think" or "consider." In the sentence above, "dreaded to think" means "did not want to think."

forget

She forgot reading the book when she was a kid.

When "forget" is used with a gerund, it means "to forget that you have done something." The sentence above means that she read the book when she was a kid, and that she has forgotten that fact.

She forgot to pay the rent this month.

When forget is used with an infinitive, it means "to forget that you need to do something." The sentence above means that she forgot that she needed to pay the rent.

keep

She kept talking.

"Keep" is normally used with a gerund to mean that you continue doing an action.

The attackers kept hostages to prevent the police from entering.

"Keep" can also be used with an object followed by an infinitive, but then the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to... ." In the sentence above, the attackers kept hostages in order to prevent the police from entering.

need

The house needs cleaning.

When "need" is used with a gerund, it takes on a passive meaning. The sentence above means "the house needs to be cleaned."

He needs to call his boss.

"Need" is usually used with an infinitive.

regret

I regretted being late to the interview.

"Regret" is normally used with a gerund.

We regret to inform you that your position at the company is being eliminated.

"Regret" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "to inform." In the sentence above, "We regret to inform you" means "We wish we did not have to tell you (bad news)."

remember

I remember mentioning the meeting yesterday.

When "remember" is used with a gerund, it means "to remember that you have done something." The sentence above means that I mentioned the meeting, and that I remember the fact that I did that.

He remembered to turn off the lights before he left.

When "remember" is used with an infinitive, it means "to remember that you need to do something." The sentence above means that he remembered that he needed to turn the lights off.

start

Marge started talking really fast.

Marge started to talk really fast.

When "start" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.

Marge is starting to talk really fast.

When "start" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.

I started to learn Russian, but it was so much work that I finally quit the class.

In other situations, an infinitive means that you did not complete or continue an action.

stop

He stopped smoking for health reasons.

"Stop" is normally used with a gerund.

He stopped to rest for a few minutes.

When "stop" is used with an infinitive, the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to." In the sentence above, he stopped in order to rest for a few minutes.

try

She can't find a job. She tried looking in the paper, but there was nothing. She tried asking friends and family, but nobody knew of anything. She also tried going shop to shop, but nobody was hiring.

"Try + gerund" means to try or to experiment with different methods to see if something works.

She tried eating the snake soup, but she didn't like it.

"Try + gerund" is often used when you experiment with something, but you do not really like it or want to do it again.

She tried to climb the tree, but she couldn't even get off the ground.

When you "try to do" something, you want to do it, but you do not succeed in actually doing it. In the sentence above, an infinitive is used because she cannot successfully climb the tree.

Try not to wake the baby when you get up tomorrow at 5 AM.

An infinitive is also used if you are asking someone to try something they may or may not be able to accomplish.

Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive with little difference in meaning.

can't bear

He can't bear being alone.

He can't bear to be alone.

can't stand

Nancy can't stand working the late shift.

Nancy can't stand to work the late shift.

cease

The government ceased providing free health care.

The government ceased to provide free health care.

continue

She continued talking.

She continued to talk.

hate

He hates cleaning dishes.
He hates to clean dishes.

like

Samantha likes reading.
Samantha likes to read.

love

We love scuba diving.
We love to scuba dive.

neglect

He neglected doing his daily chores.
He neglected to do his daily chores.

prefer

He prefers eating at 7 PM.
He prefers to eat at 7 PM.

propose

Drew proposed paying for the trip.
Drew proposed to pay for the trip.

REMEMBER

Although the difference in meaning is small with these particular verbs, and gerunds and infinitives can often be used interchangeably, there is still a meaning difference. Using a gerund suggests that you are referring to real activities or experiences. Using an infinitive suggests that you are talking about potential or possible activities or experiences. Because of this small difference in meaning, gerunds and infinitives cannot always be used interchangeably, such as in the examples below.

Examples:

The British reporter likes living in New York.

He lives in New York and he likes what he experiences there.

The British reporter likes to live in New York whenever he works in the United States.

He likes the option or possibility of living in New York when he works in the United States.

I like speaking French because it's such a beautiful language.

I like the experience of speaking French, and the way it makes me feel when I speak the language.

I like to speak French when I'm in France.

I prefer the option of speaking French when I am in France.

There are many "be + adjective" combinations that are commonly followed by infinitives.

Examples:

They were anxious to begin.

She was delighted to receive such good feedback.

He is lucky to have such good friends.

be amazed He was amazed to discover the truth.

be anxious She was anxious to start her new job.

be ashamed He was ashamed to admit he had lied.

be bound She is bound to be elected class president.

be careful They were careful not to reveal the winner of the prize until the end.

be certain She is certain to get the job.

be content The student was content to receive second place in the competition.

be delighted We were delighted to be invited to the wedding.

be determined He was determined to finish the marathon.

be eager He was eager to begin.

be eligible	They were not eligible to participate in the program.
be fortunate	She was fortunate to receive the research grant.
be glad	I would be glad to help out.
be happy	She was happy to see them at the party.
be hesitant	Mary was hesitant to say anything.
be liable	The mountain climber is liable to hurt himself if he doesn't use well-made equipment.
be likely	They are likely to show up at any time.
be lucky	You were lucky to have such an opportunity.
be pleased	I am pleased to meet you.
be proud	He was proud to have been chosen to lead the project.
be ready	I'm ready to go now.
be reluctant	The witness was reluctant to reveal what he had seen.
be sad	She was really sad to leave.
be shocked	He was shocked to discover the truth.
be sorry	I am sorry to have to tell you that the tickets are sold out.
be surprised	She was surprised to discover that he had never learned how to swim.

Certain expressions are followed by "ING" forms

(some) problems	He had some problems reading without his glasses.
have a difficult time	She had a difficult time hiking up the mountain.
have a good time	They had a good time snorkelling.
have a hard time	She had a hard time explaining the situation.

have a problem	Debbie had a problem understanding his accent.
have an easy time	She had an easy time selling the delicious cookies.
have difficulty	Wanda had difficulty translating the letter by herself.
have fun	They had fun skiing.
have no difficulty	They had no difficulty finding a discount flight to London.
have no problem	Francis had no problem getting from the airport to the hotel.
spend one's time	He always spends his time working out at the gym.
waste one's time	She always wastes her time playing video games.

Present Conditionals

Real Present Conditional

The Present Real Conditional is used to talk about what you normally do in real-life situations.

Examples:

If I **go** to a friend's house for dinner, I usually **take** a bottle of wine or some flowers.

When I **have** a day off from work, I often **go** to the beach.

If the weather **is** nice, she **walks** to work.

Jerry **helps** me with my homework when he **has** time.

I **read** if there **is** nothing on TV.

If / When

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Present Real Conditional.

Using "if" suggests that something happens less frequently.

Using "when" suggests that something happens regularly.

Examples:

When I have a day off from work, I usually go to the beach.

I regularly have days off from work.

If I have a day off from work, I usually go to the beach.

I rarely have days off from work.

Present Unreal Conditional

The Present Unreal Conditional is used to talk about what you would generally do in imaginary situations.

Examples:

If I **owned** a car, I **would drive** to work. But I don't own a car.

She **would travel** around the world if she **had** more money.

But she doesn't have much money.

I **would read** more if I **didn't watch** so much TV.

Mary **would move** to Japan if she **spoke** Japanese.

If they **worked** harder, they **would earn** more money.

EXCEPTION "If I were ..."

In the Present Unreal Conditional, the form "was" is not considered grammatically correct. In written English or in testing situations, you should always use "were." However, in everyday conversation, "was" is often used.

Examples:

If he **were** French, he would live in Paris.

If she **were** rich, she would buy a yacht.

I would play basketball if I **were** taller.

I would buy that computer if it **were** cheaper.

I would buy that computer if it **was** cheaper.

Not Correct (But often said in conversation.)

IMPORTANT Only use "If"

Only the word "if" is used with the Present Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

Past Conditionals**Real Past Conditional**

The Past Real Conditional describes what you used to do in particular real-life situations. It suggests that your habits have changed and you do not usually do these things today.

Examples:

If I **went** to a friend's house for dinner, I usually **took** a bottle of wine or some flowers. I don't do that anymore.

Jerry always **helped** me with my homework when he **had** time. But he doesn't do that anymore.

Used to

The form "used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. This form is commonly used in Past Real Conditional sentences to emphasize that something was a habit. The examples below have the same meaning as the examples above.

Examples:

If I went to a friend's house for dinner, I **used to take** a bottle of wine or some flowers. I don't do that anymore.

Jerry **used to help** me with my homework when he had time. But he doesn't do that anymore.

If / When

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Past Real Conditional. Using "if" suggests that something happened less frequently. Using "when" suggests that something happened regularly.

Examples:

When I had a day off from work, I usually went to the beach.

I regularly had days off from work.

If I had a day off from work, I usually went to the beach.

I rarely had days off from work.

Past Unreal Conditional

The Past Unreal Conditional is used to talk about imaginary situations in the past. You can describe what you would have done differently or how something could have happened differently if circumstances had been different.

Examples:

If I **had owned** a car, I **would have driven** to work. But I didn't own one, so I took the bus.

She **would have travelled** around the world if she **had had** more money. But she didn't have much money, so she never travelled.

I **would have read** more as a child if I **hadn't watched** so much TV. Unfortunately, I did watch a lot of TV, so I never read for entertainment.

If Jack **had worked** harder, he **would have earned** more money. Unfortunately, he was lazy and he didn't earn much.

Only use "If"

Only the word "if" is used with the Past Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

Examples:

I would have bought that computer when it had been cheaper.

Not Correct

I would have bought that computer if it had been cheaper.

Correct

Future Conditionals

Future Real Conditional

The Future Real Conditional describes what you think you will do in a specific situation in the future. It is different from other Real Conditional forms because, unlike the present or the past, you do not know what will happen in the future. Although this form is called "real", you are usually imagining or guessing

about the future. It is called "real" because it is still possible that the action might occur in the future.

Examples:

If I **go** to my friend's house for dinner tonight, I **will take** a bottle of wine or some flowers.

I am still not sure if I will go to his house or not.

Jerry **will help** me with my homework when he **has** time.

I have to wait until he has time.

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Future Real Conditional, but the use is different from other Real Conditional forms. In the Future Real Conditional, "if" suggests that you do not know if something will happen or not. "When" suggests that something will definitely happen at some point; we are simply waiting for it to occur. Notice also that the Simple Future is not used in if-clauses or when-clauses.

Examples:

When you call me, I will give you the address.

You are going to call me later, and at that time, I will give you the address.

If you call me, I will give you the address.

If you want the address, you can call me.

Future Unreal Conditional

FORM 1 (Most Common Form)

[If ... Simple Past ..., ... would + verb ...]

[... would + verb ... if ... Simple Past ...]

Notice that this form looks the same as Present Unreal Conditional.

The Future Unreal Conditional is used to talk about imaginary situations in the future. It is not as common as the Future Real Conditional because English speakers often leave open the possibility that anything MIGHT happen in the future. It is only

used when a speaker needs to emphasize that something is impossible. Because this form looks like Present Unreal Conditional, many native speakers prefer Form 2 described below.

Examples:

If I **had** a day off from work next week, I **would go** to the beach.

I don't have a day off from work.

I am busy next week. If I **had** time, I **would come** to your party.

I can't come.

Jerry would help me with my homework tomorrow if he didn't have to work.

He does have to work tomorrow.

FORM 2

[If ... were + present participle ..., ... would be + present participle ...]

[... would be + present participle ... if ... were + present participle ...]

Form 2 of the Future Unreal Conditional is also used to talk about imaginary situations in the future. Native speakers often prefer this form over Form 1 to emphasize that the conditional form is in the future rather than the present. Also notice in the examples below that this form can be used in the if-clause, the result, or both parts of the sentence.

Examples:

If I **were going** to Fiji next week, I **would be taking** my scuba diving gear with me. **In if-clause and result**

I am not going to go to Fiji and I am not going to take my scuba gear with me.

If I **were not visiting** my grandmother tomorrow, I **would help** you study. **In if-clause**

I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.

I am busy next week. If I **had** time, I **would be coming** to your party. **In result**

I am not going to come to your party.

FORM 3

[If ... were going to + verb ..., ... would be + present participle ...]

[... would be + present participle ... if ... were going to + verb ...]

Form 3 of the Future Unreal Conditional is a variation of Form 2 which is also used to talk about imaginary situations in the future. Notice that this form is only different from Form 2 in the if-clause. Native speakers use Form 3 to emphasize that the conditional form is a plan or prediction in the same way "be going to" is used to indicate a plan or prediction.

Examples:

If I were going to go to Fiji next week, I would be taking my scuba diving gear with me.

I am not going to go to Fiji and I am not going to take my scuba gear with me.

If I were not going to visit my grandmother tomorrow, I would help you study.

I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.

IMPORTANT Only use "If"

Only the word "if" is used with the Past Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

Examples:

I would buy that computer tomorrow when it were cheaper. *Not*

Correct

I would buy that computer tomorrow if it were cheaper.

Correct

Future Real Conditional vs. Future Unreal Conditional

To help you understand the difference between the Future Real Conditional and the Future Unreal Conditional, compare the examples below:

Examples:

If you **help** me move tomorrow, I **will buy** you dinner.

Future Real Conditional

I don't know if you can help me.

If you **helped** me move tomorrow, I **would buy** you dinner.

Future Unreal Conditional

You can't help me, or you don't want to help me.

Continuous Conditionals

Present Unreal Conditional + Continuous

Present Unreal Conditional + Continuous is used to discuss imaginary situations which could be happening at this very moment.

Examples in the if-clause:

If the sun were shining, I would go to the beach.

Unfortunately, it is raining so I can't go.

If Sam were sitting here, we would be able to ask him the question ourselves.

But Sam is not sitting here. He is somewhere else.

We would be able to go sailing if the wind were blowing.

But there is no wind, so we can't go sailing.

Examples in the result:

If I were in Hawaii, I would be lying on the beach.

But I am not in Hawaii.

If my grandfather were here, he would be talking about the war.

But he is not here.

I would be rafting down the Colorado River right now if my leg weren't broken.

But my leg is broken, so I am not there.

Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous

Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous is used to discuss imaginary situations happening at a very specific time in the past or over a period of time in the past.

Examples in the if-clause:

If I had been talking to him when he said that, I would have punched him in the face.

But I wasn't talking to him when he said that.

If he had been standing near the house when the wall collapsed, it would have killed him.

Luckily, he moved away before the wall fell.

Examples in the result:

If you had gone to his house last night, he would have been sitting on his couch in front of the TV.

But you didn't go to his house, so you didn't see what he was doing.

If she had missed her train, he would have been waiting for her at the station for hours.

Luckily, she caught her train and he didn't have to wait.

NOTICE that Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous can also be used like Present Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect Continuous in imaginary situations to emphasize duration of time.

Examples in the if-clause:

Scott said he had been studying Greek for more than five years.

If he had been studying the language that long, I think he would have been able to interpret for us at the airport.

Sarah claimed she had been waiting in the rain for more than twenty minutes by the time we arrived, but she wasn't even wet.

If she had been waiting that long, I think she would have been totally drenched by the time we arrived.

Examples in the result:

Terry's plane arrived ahead of schedule. If I hadn't decided to go to the airport early, she would have been waiting there for more than twenty minutes before I arrived.

At the travel agency yesterday, I waited for more than an hour for somebody to help me. Finally, I got up and left. If I hadn't decided to leave, I would have been sitting there forever.

Future Unreal Conditional + Continuous

Future Unreal Conditional + Continuous can be used like the Future Continuous in imaginary situations to emphasize interruptions or parallel actions in the future.

NOTICE The future form looks the same as the present form. The future is indicated with words such as "tomorrow," "next week" or "in a couple of days."

Examples in the if-clause:

If I were waiting there next week when he gets off the plane, he would be totally surprised.

But I will not be waiting there, so he won't be surprised.

If he were staying in that hotel next week while the conference is being held, he might be able to meet some of the key speakers and tell them about our new product.

I don't think he will be able to stay at the hotel, so he won't be able to meet anybody there.

Examples in the result:

If I were able to go to the train station tonight to meet Sandra, I would be standing on the platform waiting for her when she arrives.

I won't be able to go to the train station, so I will not be standing there when she arrives.

If you went over to Paul's house after work, he would probably be sitting there at his computer surfing the Internet.

But you won't go over.

Mixed Conditionals

Past -present

Examples:

If I had won the lottery, I would be rich.

But I didn't win the lottery in the past and I am not rich now.

If I had taken French in high school, I would have more job opportunities.

But I didn't take French in high school and I don't have many job opportunities.

If she had been born in the United States, she wouldn't need a visa to work here.

But she wasn't born in the United States and she does need a visa now to work here.

Past-future

Examples:

If she had signed up for the ski trip last week, she would be joining us tomorrow.

But she didn't sign up for the ski trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow.

If Mark had gotten the job instead of Joe, he would be moving to Shanghai.

But Mark didn't get the job and Mark is not going to move to Shanghai.

If Darren hadn't wasted his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas, he would go to Mexico with us next month.

But Darren wasted his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas and he won't go to Mexico with us next month.

Present-past

Examples:

If I were rich, I would have bought that Ferrari we saw yesterday.

But I am not currently rich and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday.

If Sam spoke Russian, he would have translated the letter for you.

But Sam doesn't speak Russian and that is why he didn't translate the letter.

If I didn't have to work so much, I would have gone to the party last night.

But I have to work a lot and that is why I didn't go to the party last night.

Present-future

Examples:

If I didn't have so much vacation time, I wouldn't go with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.

But I do have a lot of vacation time and I will go on the trip next week.

If Cindy were more creative, the company would send her to New York to work on the new advertising campaign.

But Cindy is not creative and the company won't send her to New York to work on the new campaign.

If Dan weren't so nice, he wouldn't be tutoring you in math tonight.

But Dan is nice and he is going to tutor you tonight.

Future-past

Examples:

If I weren't going on my business trip next week, I would have accepted that new assignment at work.

But I am going to go on a business trip next week, and that is why I didn't accept that new assignment at work.

If my parents weren't coming this weekend, I would have planned a nice trip just for the two of us to Napa Valley.

But my parents are going to come this weekend, and that is why I didn't plan a trip for the two of us to Napa Valley.

If Donna weren't making us a big dinner tonight, I would have suggested that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.

But she is going to make us a big dinner tonight, and that is why I didn't suggest that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.

Future-present

Examples:

If I were going to that concert tonight, I would be very excited.

But I am not going to go to that concert tonight and that is why I am not excited.

If Sandy were giving a speech tomorrow, she would be very nervous.

But Sandy is not going to give a speech tomorrow and that is why she is not nervous.

If Seb didn't come with us to the desert, everyone would be very disappointed.

But Seb will come with us to the desert and that is why everyone is so happy.

Were To

"Were to" in the Present

"Were to" can be used in the present to emphasize that the conditional form is extremely unlikely or unthinkable horrible.

Notice that this special form is only used in the if-clause.

Examples:

If she were to be rich, she would be horribly obnoxious.

It is very unlikely that she would be rich.

If I were to have no friends, who would I spend my time with?

Having no friends is a horrible thought.

If Nathan were to be my boss, this job would be intolerable.

Nathan's being my boss is a horrible concept.

“Were to” in the Future

"Were to" can be used in the future to emphasize that the conditional form is extremely unlikely or unthinkably horrible.

Notice that this special form is only used in the if-clause.

Examples:

If I were to lose my job next year, I would probably not find a new one quickly.

Loosing my job would be terrible.

If he were to fail his driving test tomorrow, he would have to take it again.

He is not likely to fail his driving test.

If Sarah were to show up late to the birthday party, it would ruin the surprise.

Sarah will surely come on time.

“Were to’ in the Past

"Were to" can be used in the past to emphasize that the conditional form is extremely unlikely or unthinkably horrible.

Notice that this special form is only used in the if-clause.

Examples:

If the fire were to have destroyed the building, it would have been a tragic cultural loss.

The thought of such a loss is too horrible to consider.

If the dam were to have burst, the entire town would have been destroyed.

Such destruction is too horrible to consider.

Cliché

Give examples of using the following clichés in different situations. If possible find the Russian equivalents.

1. All ears
2. All for one, and one for all
3. All in due time
4. All talk and no action
5. All that glitters is not gold
6. All thumbs
7. All's well that ends well
8. Ants in his pants
9. Any friend of yours is a friend of mine.
10. Anything goes
11. Are you a man or a mouse?
12. As far as the eye can see
13. As good as gold
14. As the crow flies
15. At the eleventh (11th) hour
16. At the end of the day...
17. Back in a sec
18. Back to the salt mines
19. Bad to the bone
20. Baker's dozen
21. Barking up the wrong tree
22. Be in the same boat
23. Beat around the bush
24. Beats me
25. Bee in her bonnet
26. Bet your bottom dollar, To
27. Better late than never
28. Better safe than sorry
29. Big head,
30. Big heart, A

31. Big mouth, A
32. Bird in a gilded cage, A
33. Bite your lip (Bite your tongue)
34. Blind leading the blind, The
35. Blood money
36. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth
37. Call a spade a spade
38. Call it a day, To
39. Can't have your cake and eat it too, You
40. Can't judge a book by its cover, You
41. Caught with his pants down
42. Change your tune, To (Flip flop)
43. Close call
44. Cold as cucumber (Cold as ice)
45. Come again?
46. Crocodile tears
47. Curiosity killed the cat
48. Cut it out
49. Do birds fly?
50. Is a pig pork?
51. Is the Pope Catholic?
52. Doing time
53. Don't sweat it
54. Don't shoot me, I'm just the messenger
55. Down and out
56. Face only a mother could love, A
57. Face that would scare a dog out of a butcher shop, A
58. Fall head over heels
59. Fancy meeting you here
60. Fat chance
61. Figure it out
62. First things first
63. Fish out of water, A
64. Fit as a fiddle

65. Forever and a day
66. Get a life
67. Get it, To
68. See the light, To
69. Make heads or tails of, To
70. Get lost
71. Get my message?
72. Do you feel me?
73. Golden child, The
74. Good beginning makes a good ending, A
75. Half-baked idea, A
76. Hard days night, A
77. Haste makes waste
78. He doesn't know what time it is
79. Hat in hand
80. Have a heart
81. Look into your heart
82. Heart of gold
83. Heart of stone, A
84. His eyes are bigger than his stomach
85. Bite off more than you can chew, To
86. Hit the road
87. Hope against hope
88. Horse of a different color, A
89. Hot as hell
90. I wasn't born yesterday
91. If you chase two rabbits, both will escape
92. If you don't have anything nice to say, don't say anything at all
93. I'll be a monkey's uncle
94. I'll be damned
95. In a wink
96. In cold blood
97. In the red, To be

98. It will do
99. Keep you fingers crossed
100. Kick the bucket, To
101. Pass away, To
102. Last, but not least
103. Lay my cards (out) on the table
104. Leave no stone unturned
105. Leopard doesn't change its spots, A
106. Lesser of two evils, The
107. Let bygones be bygones
108. Let the cat out of the bag, To
109. Life is a bowl of cherries
110. Light at the end of the tunnel, The
111. Lightning never strikes the same place twice
112. Lights are on but there's nobody home, The
113. Little bird told me, A
114. Live and learn
115. Long shot, A
116. Look before you leap
117. Make a long story short, To
118. Make ends meet
119. Make heads or tails of, To
120. Make no bones about it
121. Makes my blood boil
122. Making money hand over fist
123. Money is the root of all evil
124. Money makes the world go round
125. Murphy's law
126. Necessary evil, A
127. Newbie, A
128. Night and day, Like
129. No pain, no gain
130. None of your business
131. Nothing personal

132. Nothing ventured, nothing gained
133. On the tip of my tongue
134. Once in a blue moon
135. One in million
136. Opportunity doesn't knock twice
137. Over and over again Time after time Time and again
138. Pandora's box, Open (up)
139. Penny for your thoughts, A
140. Penny saved is a penny earned, A
141. Piece of cake, A (Easy as ABC)
142. Pull your leg, To
143. Real McCoy, The
144. Ring a bell, To
145. Rolling in the dough, To be (Well off)
146. Save your breath
147. See eye to eye, To
148. See the glass as half empty, To
149. See the glass as half full, To
150. See the light, To
151. See you later alligator
152. Shooting for the moon
153. Signed, sealed and delivered
154. Sing like a bird
155. Sly as a fox, To be
156. Small world, isn't it?
157. Sound like a broken record, To
158. Split second
159. Take it easy
160. Take it to the limit
161. Taken for a ride
162. Talk until you are blue in the face
163. Teach him to fish
164. That hits the spot
165. There's no such thing as a free lunch

166. Three sheets to the wind
167. Time of your life, The
168. Time's up
169. Twist of fate
170. Wake-up call, A
171. Walk on the wild side
172. We'll cross that bridge when we come to it
173. When pigs fly

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