

80 questions:

Q1/ Answer the following questions and do as required:

1. Give three different examples in which we use a to-infinitive after the verb (aim).
2. Do you fancy to go out? Is it Correct? If it is yes, write yes; if it is not, correct it.
3. Use (mind) in a sentence properly.
4. They don't allow you her. (a. sunbathing b. to sunbathe)
5. I refuse (risk) (lose) so much money.
6. I suggest her to take part in the competition. Correct it.
7. We were made for two hours. (a. to wait b. wait)
8. Lisa's parents always encourage her (study) hard at school.
9. Use (seem) in: You've lost weight.
10. Give an example for (know) after which you can use a question word.
11. After (deny) you can use (that). Give an example.
12. I daren't (tell) him what happened.

Q2/ Put the verb into the correct form, to ... or -ing.

1. When I am tired, I enjoy television.
2. I've decided for another job.
3. Hurry up! I don't want to risk the bus.
4. They didn't know I was listening to them. I pretended asleep.
5. Don't forget the door when you go out.
6. I've given up to lose weight. It is impossible.
7.(park) isn't allowed in front of the building.
8. I'm in a difficult situation. What do you advise me

Q3/ Put the verb into the correct form, to ... or -ing.

1. The sad film affected us too much. We were made(cry).
2. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
3. Our neighbor threatened (call) the police if we don't stop the noise.
4. Are you suggested (meet) for coffee?
5. I wish that dog would stop (bark). It's driving me crazy.
6. The customer asked the manager (sort) the problem out.
7. I decided (walk) to the hotel.
8. Do you wish (make) a comment?

Q4/ Do as required:

1. Use (seem) in a structure which shows continuous infinitive.
2. Give an example for (tell) with one of the question words.
3. Are you thinking to buy a car? Is it Correct? If it is yes, write yes; if it is not, correct it.
4. They have solved the problem. They claim the problem. Complete this sentence using a perfect infinitive.
5. I daren't to tell him what happened. (what is wrong with this sentence?)
6. I've put off (write) this report so many times. I must do it today.
7. Please don't interrupt all the time. Make another sentence so that it can give the same meaning as the first and you can start with: Would you mind all the time?
8. Use your own idea to complete this sentence: it was very funny. I couldn't stop

9. Give an example to (admit) after which you can also use (that).
10. I enjoy not to have to get up early. (Correct it)
11. Tom appears(worry) about something.
12. Who taught (drive) the car?

Q5/ Complete these sentences with a suitable relative pronoun or adverb:

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

Q6/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronouns if possible:

1. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind. (The doctor was really kind.)
2. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen. (The woman called the police.)
3. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive. (The restaurant was very expensive.)
4. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting. (The film was very interesting.)

Q7/ Choose the right relative pronoun to complete these sentences

1. He didn't even say "thank you", who that which whose where I found really rude.
2. Next summer I'm going to India, who that which whose where I've never been before.
3. My sister, who that which whose where is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.
4. Galileo Galilei, who that which whose where supported the heliocentric theory, was arrested by the Inquisition.

Q8/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible. Add commas if necessary:

1. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day. His mother is Queen Elizabeth. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day.
2. I was given a dog. It is very friendly. The dog is very friendly.

Q9/ Are these relative clauses defining or non-defining?

1. The village where I grew up is very small. Defining or non-defining
2. Greg, whose job involves travelling a lot, has been in nearly all the countries in the world. Defining or non-defining

Q10/ Complete these sentences with a suitable relative pronoun or adverb:

1. That is the man helped me when I fell down in the street.
2. Is that your car? No, mine is the one is parked just opposite the bank.
3. That is the woman complained about the room service.
4. This is the park we first met. Do you remember?
5. So, James is the man son came on the school trip with us? I didn't know.

Q11/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronouns if possible:

1. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week. (This is the chair)
2. She is married to a man. He is richer than her. (She is married to a man)
3. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework. (She is the friend)
4. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there. (That is the swimming-pool)

Q12/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible. Add commas if necessary:

1. My school is very big. It is in Madrid. My school is very big.
2. I bought this cake yesterday. It tastes delicious. The cake tastes delicious.
3. Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge. Michael is a policeman.

Q13/ Choose the right relative pronoun to complete these sentences

1. Jim, who that which whose where I've known for years, is my best friend.
2. My new coat, who that which whose where I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.
3. My boss, who that which whose where wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.
4. He didn't even say "thank you", who that which whose where I found really rude.
5. She tried to fix the mirror whom that whose where had broken many years earlier.

Q14/ Are these relative clauses defining or non-defining?

1. This is the dress my mother has made for me.
2. Tom Cruise, who has starred a lot of films, is a famous American actor.

Q15/ Choose the correct answer: (A)

1. If a Wh-question word is being asked, then use the to introduce the clause when the speech is reported.

- a) if b) whether c) wh-question word d) none

2. Another situation is the one in which modal constructions are used. If the verb **said** is used, then the form of the modal, or another modal that has a meaning is used.

- a) present b) past c) future d) none

3. What does the reporting verb say require that the verb tell does not?

- a) a direct object b) a direct subject c) an indirect object d) none

4. Which verb form is uniquely used to reporting commands, requests, and advice?

- a) infinitive b) past perfect c) future simple d) present participle

Q16/ Write the correct form of the following sentences:

1. "She said me she was late for the appointment yesterday." (incorrect)
2. "She told she was late for the appointment yesterday." (incorrect)

Q17/ Change the following sentences from direct speech into reported:

1. "I had a headache yesterday."
2. "Where do they live?"
3. "Call me back later."
4. "Could you call me back later?"

5. She says, "I am ill."
6. "I will study", Mary said.
7. "Please don't be late."
8. "I am living in Paris."

Q18/ Choose the correct answer: (B)

1. If a Wh-question word is being asked, then use the to introduce the clause when the speech is reported.

- a) if b) whether c) wh-question word d) none

2. Another situation is the one in which modal constructions are used. If the verb **said** is used, then the form of the modal, or another modal that has a meaning is used.

- a) present b) past c) future d) none

3. What does the reporting verb say require that the verb tell does not?

- a) a direct object b) a direct subject c) an indirect object d) none

4. Which verb form is uniquely used to reporting commands, requests, and advice?

- a) infinitive b) past perfect c) future simple d) present participle

Q19/ Write the correct form of the following sentences:

1. "She said me she was late for the appointment yesterday." (incorrect)

2. "She told she was late for the appointment yesterday." (incorrect)

Q20/ Change the following sentences from direct speech into reported:

1. "When are you leaving?"
2. "Have a seat."
3. "Will you have a seat?"
4. "I was walking along the Street."
5. "I haven't seen George recently."
6. "I'm waiting for Michael"
7. "They have taken exercise."
8. "What is your name?"

Q 21/ Choose the correct answer: (C)

1. If a Wh-question word is being asked, then use the to introduce the clause when the speech is reported.

a) if b) whether c) wh-question word d) none

2. Another situation is the one in which modal constructions are used. If the verb **said** is used, then the form of the modal, or another modal that has a meaning is used.

a) present b) past c) future d) none

3. What does the reporting verb say require that the verb tell does not?

a) a direct object b) a direct subject c) an indirect object d) none

4. Which verb form is uniquely used to reporting commands, requests, and advice?

a) infinitive b) past perfect c) future simple d) present participle

Q22/ Write the correct form of the following sentences:

1. "She said me she was late for the appointment yesterday." (incorrect)

2. "She told she was late for the appointment yesterday." (incorrect)

Q23/ Change the following sentences from direct speech into reported:

1. "I haven't seen them since last week."

2. "How will they get here?"

3. "Don't do that!"

4. "It is too late."

5. "I had taken Spanish lessons before."

6. "Did you do your homework?"

7. "Please help me carry this!"

8. "I was teaching earlier."

Q/25

1. Indirect speech: You said you'd had a headache the day before yesterday.
2. Indirect speech: You asked me where they lived.
3. You told me to call you back later.
4. You asked me to call you back later.
5. Indirect: She says that she is ill.
6. Indirect: I will study", said Mary.
7. Indirect: She said the test was difficult.
8. Indirect: He said he bought a car.
9. Indirect: Alex said that his parents were very well.
10. Indirect: He asked them not to be late.
11. Indirect: Her father said that he was living in London now.
12. Indirect: He said that he was living in Paris.
13. Indirect: She said that her mother wasn't very well.
14. Indirect: George said that he needed help with his homework.

Q26/

1. Indirect speech: He said it'd been raining since that afternoon.
2. Indirect speech: He asked us when we were leaving.
3. He told me to have a seat.
4. He asked me to have a seat.
5. Indirect: He said he had been walking along the Street.
6. Indirect: She said that she hadn't seen George recently.
7. Indirect: He said he would help but...
8. Indirect: She said (that) she was waiting for Michael".
9. Indirect: They said that they had taken exercise.
10. Indirect: He said he could speak perfect Spanish.
11. Indirect: He said he hadn't seen Mary.
12. Indirect: She asked me what my name was.
13. Indirect: He said that he had been sleeping when Mary called.
14. Indirect: He asked me to help his.

Q27:

1. Indirect speech: She said she hadn't seen them since the previous week.
2. Indirect speech: She asked me how they would get here.
3. She told us not to do that.
4. She asked us not to do that.
5. Indirect: I said it was too late.
6. Indirect: He said he had taken Spanish lessons before.
7. Indirect: He asked me if I did (had done) my homework.
8. Indirect: My mother asked me to help her carry that.
9. Indirect: He said that he liked ice cream.
10. Indirect: He said he would see me later.
11. Indirect: He said he could swim when he was four.
12. Indirect: He said he should call her mother.

13. Indirect: He said he might be late. /14. Indirect: He said he had been teaching earlier.

Q28/

1. *She said, "I saw him." (direct speech)*
2. I like ice cream.
3. I am living in London.
4. I bought a car.
5. I was walking along the street.
6. I haven't seen Julie.
7. I had taken English lessons before.
8. I'll see you later.
9. I would help, but.."

Q29/

10. I can speak perfect English.
11. I could swim when I was four.
12. I shall come later.
13. I should call my mother.
14. I might be late,
15. I must study at the weekend.

Q28/

1. Direct speech: The sky is blue.
2. Direct speech: Where do you live?
3. Direct speech: Where is Julie?
4. Where is the Post Office, please?
5. What are you doing?
6. Who was that fantastic man?
7. Direct speech: Do you like chocolate?
8. Do you love me?
9. Have you ever been to Mexico?
10. Are you living here?

Q29/

11. Direct speech: Close the window, please

Or: Could you close the window please?

Or: Would you mind closing the window please?

12. Please help me.
13. Please don't smoke.
14. Could you bring my book tonight?

Q30/

1. Could you pass the milk, please?
2. Would you mind coming early tomorrow?
3. Direct speech: Please don't be late.
4. Direct speech: Sit down!
5. Go to bed!
6. Don't worry!
7. Be on time!
8. Don't smoke!
9. "He works in a bank."
10. "We went out last night."

Q31/

11. "I'm coming!"
12. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived."
13. "I'd never been there before."
14. "I didn't go to the party."
15. "Lucy will come later."
16. "I can help you tomorrow."
17. "You should go to bed early."
18. "I don't like chocolate."
19. "I won't see you tomorrow."
20. "She's living in Paris for a few months."

Q32/

21. "I visited my parents at the weekend."
22. "She hasn't eaten sushi before."
23. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."
24. "They would help if they could."
25. "I'll do the washing-up later."
26. "He could read when he was three."
27. "I was sleeping when Julie called."
28. *He said, "I **was going** to school every day."*

Q33/

1. Which of the following is not one of the five most commonly used relative pronouns?

a) whom b) where c) whose d) which

2. Which of the following sentences uses a relative pronoun incorrectly?

a) “She tried to fix the mirror whom had broken many years earlier.”

b) “I watched a dog that was chasing its tail.”

c) “He decided to take the mysterious motorcycle, whose owner had seemingly disappeared.”

d) “The bartender took the day off, which gave her some time to relax.”

3. Choose the sentence that contains a non-restrictive relative clause.

a) “Mrs. Anderson reread the book she’d loved as a child.”

b) “I can’t help but wonder where they’re going.”

c) “I sit right beneath a light that constantly flickers.”

d) “They moved to Florida, which they hoped would lead to better job prospects.”

Q34/ Complete these sentences with a suitable relative pronoun or adverb:

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

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

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

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

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

Q35/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronouns if possible:

1. The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.

The girl is my sister.

2. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.

This is the chair

3. She is married to a man. He is richer than her.

She is married to a man

4. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.

She is the friend

5. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.

That is the swimming-pool

Q36/ Are these relative clauses defining or non-defining?

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

Q37/ Choose the right relative pronoun to complete these sentences

1. Jim, who that which whose where I've known for years, is my best friend.
2. My new coat, who that which whose where I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.
3. My boss, who that which whose where wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.
4. He didn't even say "thank you", who that which whose where I found really rude.

Q38/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible. Add commas if necessary:

1. My school is very big. It is in Madrid. My school is very big.
2. Robert Pattinson is an actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga. Robert Pattinson is
3. Robert Pattinson is a British actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga. Robert Pattinson is a British actor.
4. I bought this cake yesterday. It tastes delicious. The cake tastes delicious.
5. Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge. Michael is a policeman.

Q39/

1. Which of the following sentences is the least formal?

- a) "The box I'd returned appeared on my doorstep again."
- b) "The box which I'd returned appeared on my doorstep again."
- c) "The box that I'd returned appeared on my doorstep again."
- d) "The box whom I'd returned appeared on my doorstep again."

2. Select the relative pronoun that correctly completes the following sentence: "The pizza, _____ was pepperoni, was left in the oven too long."

- a) which b) that c) who d) whom

3. Select the relative pronoun that correctly completes the following sentence: "The male candidate, _____ I hadn't voted for, won the election anyway."

- a) which b) whose c) that d) who/whom

Q40/ Complete these sentences with a suitable relative pronoun or adverb:

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

Q41/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronouns if possible:

6. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.
This is the man

7. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.
The doctor was really kind.

8. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen.
The woman called the police.

9. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive.
The restaurant was very expensive.

10. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting.
The film was very interesting.

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

6. The village where I grew up is very small. Defining or non-defining

7. Greg, whose job involves travelling a lot, has been in nearly all the countries in the world. Defining or non-defining

8. The office I have just rented is near my home. Defining or non-defining

9. This is the officer that arrested the burglar. Defining or non-defining

10. Lady Gaga, who is a well-known pop star, is only 24 defining or non-defining

Q42/ Choose the right relative pronoun to complete these sentences

1. He didn't even say "thank you", who that which whose where I found really rude.
2. Next summer I'm going to India, who that which whose where I've never been before.

3. My sister, who that which whose where is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.
4. Galileo Galilei, who that which whose where supported the heliocentric theory, was arrested by the Inquisition.

Q43/ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible. Add commas if necessary:

1. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day. His mother is Queen Elizabeth. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day.

2. I was given a dog. It is very friendly. The dog is very friendly.

3. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain. I enjoyed it a lot. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain

4. Mrs. Kelly is the woman. She took me to hospital when I fainted at school. Mrs. Kelly is the woman

Q44/ Choose the correct answer – a), b), c) or d).

If I were you, I a new car instead of struggling with this old one.

- a) Have bought b) was buying (c) would buy d) non

If I had known you would be on your own all weekend, I you to your house.

- a) Have invited b) was going to invite (c) would have invited d) will have invited

I wish I to my friends in Germany every day without getting a huge telephone bill.

- a) Have been talking b) will talk c) can talk (d) could talk

I'm sure my daughter would enjoy university life if she But she is so shy.

- a) Was socializing b) will have socialized c) has socialized (d) socialized

If our caravan with a shower, it would be more practical for longer holidays.

- a) is to equip (b) were equipped c) had been equipped d) equipped

you have to be determined if you to give up smoking permanently.

- a) Want (b) want c) will have wanted d) would want

I really wish my older sister so good at everything. Now the teacher expects a lot from me too.

- (a) Weren't b) won't be c) can't be d) hasn't been

You are so wasteful! I wish you so much potato off with the skin. Haven't you heard the saying "waste not, want not"?

- a) Haven't cut (b) wouldn't cut c) won't cut d) aren't cutting

If we were to buy a boat, we down the river at the weekends.

- a) Are going to sail b) had been sailing c) have sailed (d) could sail

They a big problem.

- a) Have got b) can c) is d) has got

Bob a terrible headache, so he can't concentrate on his work.

- a) Have got (b) has got c) is d) have

Q45/ Look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space:

Spiders by many people but most of them are known to be harmless.

- a) Had feared b) have been feared (c) are feared d) will be feared

My mother is quite old now and sometimes she up and down steps.

- a) Was to be helped b) has helped c) must have helped (d) has to be helped

Sugar-free chewing gums In the 1950s, and by the 1980s several brands On the market.

- a) Were introducing/ were appearing (b) were introduced / had appeared c) had been introduced / will appear d) would have introduced / appeared

I really hate waiting at the dentist.

- (a) Being kept b) to be keeping c) to have kept d) having kept

Are you going to hold a party when you?

- a) Were promoting b) will promote c- are promoted d) have promoted

The teacher was certain that some of the students by the new grammar but they any questions.

- a) Had confused / weren't asked b) were confusing / hadn't asked c) had been confused / aren't asked (d) were confused / didn't ask

We can't go along here because the road is

- a) Been repaired (b) being repaired c) repair d) repaired

The story I've just read a friend of mine.

- a) Was written (b) was written by c) was written from d) wrote

Some film stars Be difficult to work with.

- a) Are said (b) are said to be c) say d) say to

I'm going to go out and

- a) have cut my hair (b) have my hair cut c) let my hair cut d) my hair be cut

Q46/ Each of these sentences is incorrect. Write the correct sentence:

1. Those nice glasses got break. (Those nice glasses got broken)
2. The story was written Toni Morrison. (The story was written by Toni Morrison)
3. Baseball do play at this stadium. (Baseball is played at this stadium)
4. This shirt needs iron. (This shirt needs to be ironed)
5. I got cut my hair yesterday. (I had my hair cut yesterday)

6. It believes that there is going to be a flood. (It is believed that there is going to be a flood)
7. To the winner was given a prize. (A prize was given to the winner)
8. This man on TV supposes to be the tallest person in the world. (This man on TV is supposed to be the tallest person in the world)
9. There aren't any eggs. If we have some eggs, I could make an omelet. (There aren't any eggs. If we had some eggs, I could make an omelet.)
10. That music is on loud. I wish someone turns it down. (That music is on loud. I wish someone would turn it down).
11. We were really late. I wish we left home earlier. (We were really late. I wish we had left home earlier)
12. It is a simple law of science. If air will get warmer, it rises. (It is a simple law of science. If air gets warmer, it rises)
13. The weather doesn't look very good. If it'll rain, I'll stay here. (The weather doesn't look very good. If it rains, I'll stay here)
14. I hope the parcel comes today. If it won't arrive today, we'll have to complain. (If it doesn't arrive today, we'll have to complain)

Q47/ Write a second sentence that has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with If ...

1. I haven't got a key, so I can't get in. (If I had a key, I could get in)
2. You talk about football and I'm going to be very bored. (If you talk about football, I'm going to be very board)
3. The baby didn't cry, so we had a good sleep. (If the baby had cried, we wouldn't have had a good sleep)
4. You go away and I'll miss you. (If you go away, I'll miss you.
5. I'm not rich or I'd have given up working long ago. (If I was/were rich, I'd/would have given up working long ago.)
6. Throw a stone into water and it sinks. (If you throw a stone into water, it will sink)

Q48/ True or false

1. The zero conditional refers to conditional sentences in which the "if clause" and the main clause both contain conditional verbs that are in the simple present tense. It is used to talk about facts that are always true.
2. First conditional sentences contain a conditional verb in the simple present tense in the "if clause," and a future tense verb preceded by the auxiliary verb will in the main clause. First conditional sentences explain a hypothetical result in the future depending on a non-real condition in the present.
3. Second conditional sentences include a simple past tense verb in the "if clause" and a future tense verb in the main clause, preceded by the auxiliary

verb would. These sentences refer to things that would happen in the future if something else happens.

4. Third conditional sentences have a past perfect verb in the “if clause” and have a past participle verb in the main clause, preceded by the auxiliary verbs would have. Third conditional sentences describe a hypothetical situation or condition in the past that might have led to a different outcome in the present.
5. In present-tense conditional sentences formed using if, we often use will to express an expected hypothetical outcome. This is known as the first conditional. For example:

- “If I see him, I will tell him the news.”

6. Conditional sentences in the past tense are called second conditionals. Unlike the first conditional, we use the second conditional to talk about things that cannot or are unlikely to happen.

To create the second conditional, we use the past simple tense after the if clause, followed by would + the bare infinitive for the result of the condition. For example:

- “If I went to London, I would visit Trafalgar Square.” • “I would buy a yacht if I ever won the lottery.”

7. For example, in addition to using would to form the second conditional (which we use to describe something we would definitely do), we can also use could for what we would be able to do, as well as might for what it is possible (but unlikely) we would do.

For example:

- “If I won the lottery, I could buy a new house.”

- “If I were older, I might stay up all night long.”

8. We also use the present simple with the zero conditional, which means something is always true. For example:

- “If you drop an egg, it breaks.” (Any egg will break if it is dropped.)

9. We generally use one of the past tenses to describe a wish or desire for a hypothetical alternative, even if it is for something in the present or the future.

For example:

- “I wish it weren’t Monday.”
- “I wish I hadn’t agreed to work on Sunday.”

10. If we are expressing a wish or desire, we usually use the past tense; for a present wish, we use the past simple.

For example:

- “I wish it weren’t/wasn’t Monday.”
- “I wish I didn’t have to go to work.”

11. Have, when used as a main verb meaning “to possess,” means the same thing as the less formal have got. They can usually be used interchangeably, though not in every case.

12. When we speak about a past habit, condition, or fact that is no longer the case, we can use the semi-modal used to with the base form of the verb. For example:

- “I used to get up early when I lived in New York.”
- “She used to live in Ireland.”
- “We used to be in a band together.”
- “This watch used to belong to my father.”

Uniquely among the modal and semi-modal verbs, we form the question and negative of used to the same way as for main verbs in the past tense—that is, by using the auxiliary did for the question and did not for the negative. Example:

- “Did you use to live in Manchester?”

- “I didn’t use to like coffee.”
- “She didn’t use to go to the gym every day.”

(Technically speaking, we should remove the “-d” from used to when forming questions and negatives, as the auxiliary verb did takes the past tense. Because of to

immediately following use, however, the pronunciation stays the same, and many writers include the “-d” regardless. It is common to see it written both ways in modern English.)

Q49/ Choose the correct answer:

1. Which word in the following sentence is a conditional verb? “If clouds form on the horizon, it will likely rain.”

- a) likely
- b) If
- c) form
- d) will
- e) rain
- f) A, B, & C g) C, D, & E

2. The conditional verbs in the following sentence are in which tense? “The pie will taste delicious if you make it properly.”

- a) past
- b) present
- c) future
- d) A & B
- e) B & C
- f) None of the above

3. Which set of conditional verbs is in the past tense?

- a) had played
- b) will run
- c) is walking
- d) will drive

4. Which word in the following sentence is not a conditional verb?
“The band will have played for three hours if it plays for another 20 minutes.”

- a) will
- b) if
- c) have

- d) played

5. Identify the conditional verbs in the following sentence.
“If everything goes according to plan, the group will arrive on Tuesday.”

- a) everything, goes, plan

- b) goes, then, will
- c) according, will, arrive,

- d) goes, will, arrive

6. Which of the following sentences is a conditional sentence?

- a) “I will be going to Europe in August.”
- b) “She’ll be moving to Alaska if she can save up enough money.”

- c) “That will be your father at the door.”
- d) “You will not put off doing your chores any longer!”

7. What kind of conditional sentence is formed using would?

- a) Zero conditional
- b) First conditional
- c) Second conditional
- d) Third conditional

Q50/ Choose the correct answer: (Choose 5) (15 Marks)

1. We had a lovely room in the hotel. We see the lake.
a) can b) could
2. You’ve been travelling all day. You Be tired.
a) must b) can’t
3. I wonder why Kate didn’t answer the phone. She asleep.
a) may be b) might have been
4. Where’s Ben? I’m not sure. He might be lunch.

Q58/ Choose the correct answer: (15 Marks) (Choose 5)

1. If we the 10:30 train, we'd arrive too early.
a) catch b) caught
2. I have an appointment in ten minutes. I go now or I'll be late.
a) should b) 'd better
3. It's time the government some improvement in education sector.
a) make b) made
4. I think everybody Learn a foreign language.
a) 'd better b) should
5. Somebody stops you and asks the way to a bank. Which do you say?
a) If you go right at the end of this street, you will see a bank on your left.
b) If you went right at the end of this street, you'd see a bank on your left.
6. My mum's dad a farm.
a) has b) have

Q59/ Put the verb into the correct form: (15 Marks) (Choose 5)

1. If I (be) hungry, I would have eaten something.
2. We used to live in a small village but now we (live) in Erbil.
3. It's time we (change) the oil in the car.
4. What would you do if you (be) in a lift and it (stop) between floors?
5. I wish I (know) that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him.
6. I wish she (have) a house.

Q60/ Do it as required: (20 Marks)

1. I must pay my friend some money. (change it into passive)
2. What is the difference between (Bill is cleaning his shoes) and (Bill is having his shoes cleaned)?
3. It is expected that the strike will end soon. The strike (complete the sentence in another way giving the same meaning)
4. (get) is used in some expressions which are not passive in meaning. Give an example
5. Compare: (He used to live in a flat. Now he lives in a house) (He is used to living in a flat)

Q61/ **A boy rides the horse**. This is an active sentence. Change it into: (present simple, past simple, present continuous, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, going to, simple future (will), modals, infinitive (have to))

Q62/ Correct the following sentences where necessary: (10 Marks)

1. If I would be rich, I would travel a lot.
2. I used to play volley ball a lot but I didn't play anymore.
3. I am used to living alone = I live alone and I find it strange because I've been living alone for some time.
4. What time has Chris lunch?
5. It might rain. We'd better to take an umbrella.

Q63/ Choose the correct answer: (15 Marks) (Choose 5)

7. I don't have a car. I wish I a car.
a) had b) have
8. You're always at home. You go out more often.
a) should b) 'd better
9. I don't eat much during the day. I never lunch.
a) have got b) have
10. You've never lost your passport. You can only imagine it.
a) I don't know what I'll do if I lose my passport.
b) I don't know what I'd do if I lost my passport.
11. It's time they here. Why are they so late?
a) are b) were
12. Water most of the earth's surface.
a) covers b) is covered

Q64/ Put the verb into the correct form: (15 Marks) (Choose 5)

7. I think there are too many cars. If (there/not/be) so many cars, there (there/not/be) so much pollution.
8. I'd better (go) now or I'll be late.
9. It's time they (be) here.
10. We are having the house (paint) this week.
11. How many babies (bear) every day?
12. Steve hates (be/keep) waiting.

Q65/ Do it as required: (20 Marks)

6. Please go away. I want to (leave) alone. (put the verb into the correct form taking passive into your consideration)
7. I can't stand people asking me silly questions. (change into passive voice)
8. It is reported that two people were injured in the explosion. Two people (complete it)
9. When we use the passive, who or what causes the action is unimportant. Give an example

10. What is the difference between (John is cutting his hair) and (John is having his hair cut)?

Q66/ **They take the photos.** This is an active sentence. Change it into: (present simple, past simple, present continuous, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, going to, simple future (will), modal, infinitive (have to))

Q67/ Correct the following sentences where necessary: (10 Marks)

6. The weather was cold when we were on holiday, I wish it would have been warmer.
7. Very little got known about Elvis Presley's death.
8. Do you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?
9. Tom couldn't contact us because he hadn't our number.
10. You hadn't better go out tonight.

Q68/ **Complete the Conditional Sentences with the correct form (Type I, II or III).**

1. If we'd seen you, we would have stopped.
2. If we meet him tomorrow, we'll say hello.
3. He would have repaired the car himself if he had had the tools.
4. If you drop the vase, it will break.

Q69/ Choose the correct answer:

- 1). He is writing a letter.
- a) A letter is being written by him.
 - b) A letter is written by him.
 - c) A letter has been written by him.
 - d) Let a letter be written by him.

Answer: a)

- 2). The man cut the tree into thin strips.
- a) The tree was cut into thin strips by the man.
 - b) The tree cut itself into thin strips by the man.
 - c) The tree has cut into thin strips by the man.
 - d) The tree can be cut into thin strips by the man.

Answer: a)

3). My father gave me a hundred rupee note yesterday.

- a) A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father yesterday.
- b) A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father.
- c) A hundred rupee note had been given to me by my father
- d) Yesterday, my father was given a hundred rupee note by me.

Answer: a)

4). The pilot landed the plane safely.

- a) The plane had been landed safely by the pilot.
- b) The plane was landed safely by the pilot.
- c) The plane has been landed safely by the pilot.
- d) The plane was to be landed safely by the pilot.

Answer: b)

5). Abha sent me a card.

- a) A card will be send to me by Abha
- b) A card was sent to me by Abha
- c) A card will be sent to me by Abha
- d) A card is sent to me by Abha

Answer: b)

Q70/ Change the following direct speeches into indirect speeches:

- 1. He said:" She lives in London."
- 2. He asked: "Does she live in London? "
- 3. "**Who** are you talking to?" she asked.
- 4. Sally asked, "**Can** you ride a bike?"
- 5. My sister asked me, "**Why** are you so sad?"

Q71// A) Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the more suitable form: (8 Marks)

- 1. ----- (you/see) the news? You want believe your eyes.
- 2. By the time you received this letter yesterday, Dina ----- (leave) for Algeria.

B) Complete the sentences according to the basic rules for conditional sentences:

- 1. It (silly) if we tried to walk there.
- 2. If we had set off earlier, we (not/be) in this traffic jam now.

Q72/A) Which of the three sentences containing a modal has the same meaning as the original one? (15 Marks)

1. They are able to speak English.
 - a) They can speak English well. b) They may speak English well. c) They must speak English well.
2. Do I have to clean the kitchen?
 - a) Can I clean the kitchen? b) Must I clean the kitchen? c) Should I clean the kitchen?
3. Am I allowed to ask a question?
 - a. Can I ask a question? b) can I ask a question? c) should I ask a question?

B) Make a question about the word underlined in each sentence.

1. Queen Elizabeth 1 became queen of England in 1558.
2. Aristotle taught Alexander the Great.

Q73/A) Change the following active sentences into passive voice: (15 Marks) (Choose 3)

1. The tiger was chasing the deer.
2. Have you finished the report?
3. I didn't beat her.
4. Somebody stole my pen yesterday.

B) Change the direct speech into the indirect speech. (Choose 2)

1. Manu said, "I am very busy now".
2. "Give me a cup of water," he told her.
3. She said, "I am going to college."

Q74/ Correct the following sentences where necessary: (10 Marks) (Choose 5)

1. I would eat something if I had been hungry.
2. I wish you have a great time.
3. Why we don't go for a picnic this weekend?
4. Ellie isn't at home. She goes shopping.
5. Did you phone Lucy? 'Oh no, I forgot. I phone her now.
6. The story can be true, but I don't think it is.
7. We've got plenty of time. We mustn't hurry.

Q75/ A) Do as required: (12 Marks)

1. He studied hard to pass the exam. What about you? (Use so or neither).
2. Compare between: (Lisa repaired the roof) vs. (Lisa had the roof repaired).

B) Choose the correct relative pronoun.

1. This is the man /which/that /who /whose built our house.
A Dutch is person whose/who/which/whom lives in the Netherlands

Q76/ A) Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the more suitable form: (10 Marks)

3. I ----- (work) for big companies like this before. I know how they operate.
4. They ----- (live) in New York for 3 years before they ----- (move) to Seattle three months ago.
5. Linda had her car ----- (clean).

B) Complete the sentences according to the basic rules for conditional sentences:

3. She (take) me to the station if her car hadn't broken down.
4. If you don't ask, he (help) you.

Q77/A) Which of the three sentences containing a modal has the same meaning as the original one? (12 Marks)

4. Steve is not allowed to stay out late.
a) Steve may not stay out late. b) Steve might not stay out late. c) Steve need not stay out late
5. We have to stop when the traffic lights are red.
a) We can stop when the traffic lights are red. b) We may stop when the traffic lights are red. c) We must stop when the traffic lights are red.

B) Make a question about the word underlined in each sentence.

3. Emma saw a fox cub.
4. Aristotle taught Alexander the Great.

Q78/A) Change the following active sentences into passive voice: (Choose 3) (15 Marks)

5. Nurses look after patients.
6. My brother has completed his work.
7. Did she do her job?
8. I will never forget this experience.

B) Change the direct speech into the indirect speech. (Choose 2)

4. He said, "I have got a toothache".
5. 'Where are you going?' James asked Mary.
6. "Hurry up," she said to us.

Q79/ Correct the following sentences where necessary: (Choose 5) (15 Marks)

1. My friend has grown up in Iran.
2. What did happen to Tom last week?
3. I wish I would have a car.
4. Ow! I cut my finger. It's bleeding.
5. I must work every day from 08:30 to 05:30.
6. It's time the government do something about the problem.

Q80/ A) Do as required: (8 Marks)

3. Put a tag question at the end of these two sentences:
 - i. You haven't seen Cathy today,?
 - ii. Tom will be late,?
4. Re-write these sentences using relative pronouns:
 - i. He drank the juice. He made the juice.
 - ii. The girl speaks Chinese. Her mother writes poems.
 - iii. The accountant was arrested. The accountant works for my father's company.
 - iv. Last week they went to a place. I'd never been to before.

B) Choose the correct relative pronoun.

2. There is the bridge who/when/why/which we have to cross.
3. I still have the book who/whom/ that/where you gave me.