

# ENGLISH 4

## STUDY GUIDE FOR EXTRAORDINARY/ E.T.S. EXAM TOPICS

### TERM A

- THE PRESENT PERFECT
- JUST / ALREADY / YET / SO FAR
- REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
- GOING TO / PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE
- ADJECTIVES ENDING WITH ED / ING
- INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

### TERM B

- PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE
- PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE
- SEMI MODAL HAD TO / DIDN'T HAVE TO
- RELATIVE CLAUSES
- PHRASAL VERBS (MULTI WORD VERBS)

### TERM C

- MODAL VERBS FOR FUTURE POSSIBILITY
- FIRST CONDITIONAL
- REPORTED SPEECH STATEMENTS
- REPORTING VERBS
- TAG QUESTIONS

#### CONSULTATION MATERIALS

- <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/second-conditional.html>
- <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>
- SURE Pre-intermediate book

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# PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect is used to describe:

- Events that happened at an **INDEFINITE** time in the past
- Events that started in the past and continue in the present.
- To describe the duration or the starting point of events.
- How many times something has happened.

## Structure affirmative statements.

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
I / YOU / WE / THEY	HAVE	VERB PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
HE / SHE / IT	HAS		

- **Serena has practiced karate for 5 years.**
- **Clara and Martha have taken English classes since 2018**

## Structure negative statements

-To make negative statements, just add the word **NOT** *after* the auxiliary and *before* the verb in past participle. It can be used in contraction, **Hasn't / Haven't**.

- **John has not studied his lines.**
- **The students haven't seen the theatre play.**

## QUESTIONS

We have two types of questions:

- Yes / no questions
- Information questions. (*Wh* questions)

## YES / NO QUESTIONS STRUCTURE

-This type of questions is created by moving the auxiliary **HAVE / HAS** before the subject.

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
HAVE	I / YOU / WE / THEY	VERB PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
HAS	HE / SHE / IT		

## EXAMPLES

- Has your brother taken extra courses?
- Have the politicians passed the law yet?

## WH INFORMATION QUESTIONS

-To create these questions, just add the WH word *before* the auxiliary in the yes / no questions, depending on what you want to ask.

- **WHO:** People
- **WHAT:** Actions, objects, events...
- **WHEN:** Time
- **HOW:** Manner / quantities
- **WHY:** Explanation
- **WHERE:** Place

WH QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
WHO / WHAT / WHEN / HOW / WHY / WHERE	HAVE	I / YOU / WE / THEY	VERB PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
	HAS	HE / SHE / IT		

## EXAMPLES

- Where have you played soccer for the last 5 years?
- When have you eaten cake?
- Why haven't you prepared the food yet?

## PRESENT PERFECT + JUST / ALREADY / YET / SO FAR

-Use just to say 'a short time ago'

- I have **just** finished my homework.

-Use already to say 'sooner than expected' / done. **Only for** affirmative statements.

- Anna has **already** watched that movie 3 times.

-Use yet to express that you're expecting something to happen. **Only with** negative statements.

- We haven't planned the party **yet**.

-Use so far to say 'until now'.

- Louis and Angie have gone out three times **so far**.

## PRESENT PERFECT + FOR / SINCE

-We use the word **FOR** to express the duration of the activity

- He has been a teacher **FOR** five years.

-We use the word **SINCE** to mention the starting date of an activity

- He has been a teacher **SINCE** 2015

## PRESENT PERFECT + HOW LONG...?

-This expression is used to ask specifically the duration of events and situations.

- How long have you played videogames this week?

## NOTICE

Ask with **HOW LONG** to know about duration or starting point, then answer with **FOR / SINCE** depending on what they ask you about.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

The reflexive pronouns are used when the subject performs the action and at the same time receives it. Notice that the ones originating from singulars have the ending *self*, while the ones originating from plurals have the ending *selves*.

SUBJECT	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
I	MYSELF
YOU (SINGULAR)	YOURSELF
SHE	HERSELF
HE	HIMSELF
IT	ITSELF
WE	OURSELVES
YOU (PLURAL)	YOURSELVES
THEY	THEMSELVES

## EXAMPLES

Receives the action



I am teaching **myself** to play the piano.

Be careful with that knife. **You** might cut **yourself**.

**We** finished painting the house by **ourselves**.

**Ana and Victor** cooked by **themselves**.

## FUTURE TALK

-Normally, when talking about the future, we use the modal **WILL** and the verb in base form.

-But we can also use **BE GOING TO + VERB BASE FORM** to mention fixed plans, made decisions, arrangements and predictions / expectations with a 100% probability of occurring.

## STRUCTURE STATEMENTS

SUBJECT	VERB BE	GOING TO	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
I	AM	GOING TO	VERB BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT
YOU / WE / THEY	ARE			
HE / SHE / IT	IS			

## EXAMPLES

- Sarah **is going to** travel to Miami next month.
- Bernard and Bianca **are going to buy** a car on Thursday.
- I **am going to start** the class at nine.

- It's possible to use the present continuous structure to talk about the future. In this case, we just remove the expression **BE GOING TO** and transform the action verb into the continuous form.

SUBJECT	VERB BE	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
I	AM	VERB CONTINUOUS FORM	COMPLEMENT
YOU / WE / THEY	ARE		
HE / SHE / IT	IS		

## EXAMPLES

- Sarah **is traveling** to Miami next month.
- Bernard and Bianca **are buying** a car on Thursday.
- I **am starting** the class at nine.

## STRUCTURE YES / NO QUESTIONS

VERB BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
AM	I	GOING TO	VERB BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT?
ARE	YOU / WE / THEY			
IS	HE / SHE / IT			

### EXAMPLES

- Is Sarah **going to travel** to Miami next month?
- Are Bernard and Bianca **going to buy** a car on Thursday?
- Am I **going to start** the class at nine?

- It's possible to use the present continuous structure to talk about the future. In this case, we just remove the expression **BE GOING TO** and transform the action verb into the continuous form.

## STRUCTURE WH QUESTIONS

WH QUESTION WORD	VERB BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	ACTION	EXTRA INFORMATION
WHO / WHAT / WHEN / HOW / WHY / WHERE	AM	I	GOING TO	VERB BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT?
	ARE	YOU / WE / THEY			
	IS	HE / SHE / IT			

### EXAMPLES

- How is Sarah **going to travel** to Miami next month?
- Why are Bernard and Bianca **going to buy** a car on Thursday.?
- Where **am I going to start** the class at nine?

## ADJECTIVES WITH WITH –ED AND –ING ENDINGS.

-If a subject is describing someone or something else, the adjective with **-ING** is used.

-If a noun is describing how he / she feels, the adjective ending in **-ED** is used instead.

### EXAMPLES

Describing  
my opinion  
of a noun

Describing  
how I feel

-The movie was **boring**, so I felt **bored**.

-James looks **interested** in Nell. She's **interesting**.

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people, things or places without saying exactly who, what or where they are. We use pronouns ending in **-body** or **-one** for people, ending in **-thing** for things, and **-where** for places.

	NO ELEMENTS	NOT SPECIFIC (POSITIVE)	COMPLETE GROUP	NOT SPECIFIC (NEGATIVE) AND QUESTIONS
PEOPLE	NO ONE / NOBODY	SOMEONE / SOMEBODY	EVERYONE / EVERYBODY	ANYONE / ANYBODY
OBJECTS	NOTHING	SOMETHING	EVERYTHING	ANYTHING
PLACES	NOWHERE	SOMEWHERE	EVERYWHERE	ANYWHERE

**ALL** is used to mention the complete amount of an specific, collective noun.

## EXAMPLES

NEGATIVE	NOBODY came late to the party.
NOT SPECIFIC (POSITIVE)	Let's go SOMEWHERE fun!
COMPLETE GROUP	Please complete EVERYTHING on your exercise.
NOT SPECIFIC (NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS)	Do you need ANYTHING?

# TERM B

## PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

-The **passive voice** is used to talk about the object / person that receives the action, and the agent (the 'doer') is not important. Also can be used to describe processes.

**ACTIVE:**

We celebrate **Day of the Dead.**

**PASSIVE:**

The receiver becomes the subject.

**Day of the Dead** is celebrated.

We add the verb to be in present.

Verb transforms into the past participle.

-If it's necessary to talk about the person that does the action, we use **BY** before the noun.

- **Day of the Dead is celebrated by us.**

SUBJECT (RECEIVER)	VERB TO BE (AM / IS / ARE)	VERB IN PAST PARTICIPLE	BY	NOUN (DOER OF THE ACTION)
Fireworks	are	lit	by	the people.

## PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

-The **passive voice in past** is used to talk about processes and inventions, tell news, and say what happened when the object isn't important.

-It has the same structure as the **simple present passive**, the only difference is that the **verb to be** has to be transformed into the past form **WAS** (singular nouns) or **WERE** (plural nouns).

### ACTIVE:

Marie Curie discovered radium.

The receiver becomes the subject.

### PASSIVE:

Radium was discovered by Marie Curie.

Doer added with **by**

We add the verb to be in past form.

Verb transforms into the past participle.

SUBJECT (RECEIVER)	VERB TO BE (AM / IS / ARE)	VERB IN PAST PARTICIPLE	BY	NOUN (DOER OF THE ACTION)
Fireworks	were	lit	by	the people.

## SEMI-MODAL VERB HAD TO / DIDN'T HAVE TO

-These are the past of **HAVE TO** and **DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO**, respectively. They're used to talk about past processes, mentioning the things that were or weren't necessary to do.

-You **had to** turn a handle

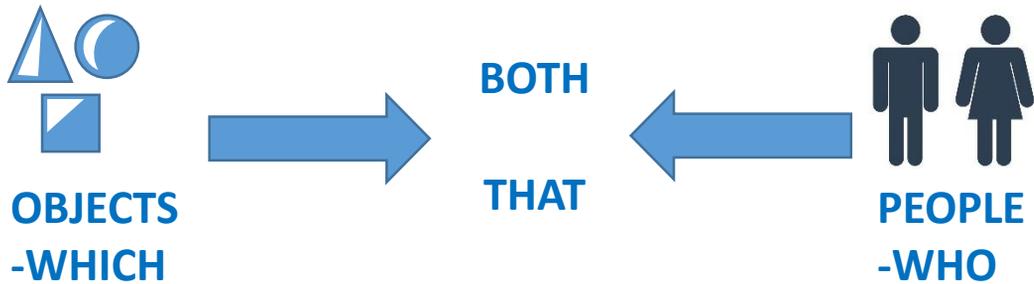
-Doctors **didn't have to** take much blood.

# RELATIVE CLAUSES

-We use relative clauses to give additional information about something without starting another sentence. By combining sentences with a relative clause, your text becomes more fluent and you can avoid repeating certain words.

## CONNECTORS

-The connectors to be used depend on what we're talking about.



## EXAMPLE

• We use **sat nav** (satellital navigation)

**Common noun.**

• **Sat nav** tells us how to get to our destination.

-We use **sat nav** **which / that** tells us how to get to our destination.

**Object**

-This can cause problems for these animals.

**local farmers**

**People**

**who / that** sometimes kill

## MULTI WORD VERBS (PHRASAL VERBS)

This type of verbs is created by combining a verb in any tense and a preposition. The characteristic of these verbs is that they change completely the meaning of the original verb.

### EXAMPLE

**Break:** Divide violently into parts.

**Up:** Preposition facing a higher level.



**Break up:** End a romantic relationship

Particles most often used to form phrasal verbs:

on    off    in    out    up    down    away    back    over  
about    around    forward    through    along

Sometimes a phrasal verb has an object. Usually there are two possible positions for the object. So you can say:

-I **turned off** the light    or    -I **turned** the light **off**.

Often the object of a phrasal verb is a **pronoun** (it/ them/ me/ you/ him/ her/us). These pronouns go *before* on/ off/ in, etc.:

- **They gave me a form and told me to fill it out.** (*Not* fill out it)
- **Ana's asleep. Don't wake her up.** (*Not* wake up her)

# TERM C

## MODAL VERBS FOR FUTURE PROBABILITY

-Use **WILL** (affirmative) or **WILL NOT / WON'T** (negative) to make predictions and talk about future facts you're sure about.

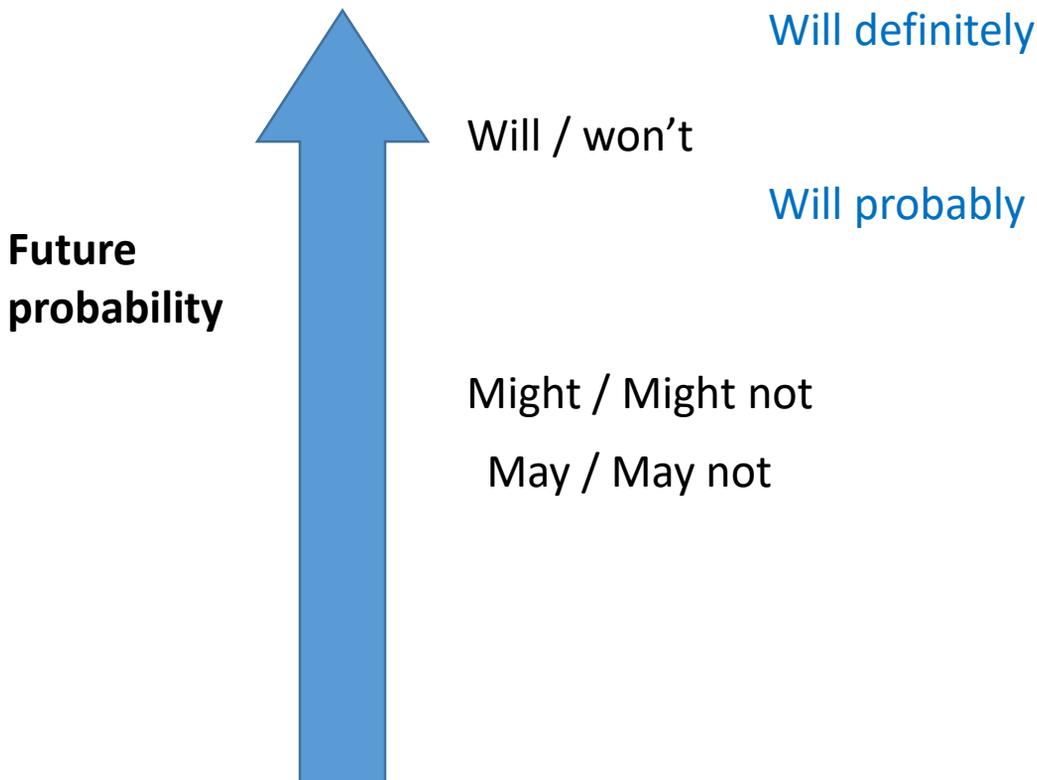
- Tomorrow I **will** go to a restaurant.

-Use **POSSIBLY / PROBABLY / DEFINITELY** in combination with **WILL** to establish probability about the future

- Scientist **will probably** create new medicines for severe illnesses.

-Use **MAY / MIGHT** when you are not sure about events and facts in the future. The probability and certainty compared to **WILL**.

- We **may** organize a party when the situation gets better.



## QUESTIONS

When asking questions for future, we can have 2 types:

- **Yes / No questions** (specific)
- **Wh information questions** (general)

### YES / NO QUESTION STRUCTURE

WILL	SUBJECT	VERB BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT
Will	Bill	go	To the party?

### WH QUESTION STRUCTURE

-As before, a *wh question word* has to be added *before will*, depending on what's asked.

WH QUESTION WORD	WILL	SUBJECT	VERB BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT
How	Will	Bill	go	to the party?

# FIRST CONDITIONAL

-Use the first conditional to talk about possible future events. It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

-To mark the condition that needs to be fulfilled, we use the word **IF**.

CONDITION			RESULT		
IF	SUBJECT	VERB PRESENT SIMPLE	SUBJECT	WILL / WON'T / MAY / MIGHT COULD	VERB BASE FORM

-When we *start* the sentences with **IF**, the connector is a comma (,). But we also can change places, and the result clause is put first, we *ommit* the comma and **IF** *becomes* the connector.

## EXAMPLES

- If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.
- If I **study** today, I'll **go** to the party tonight.
- If I **have** enough money, I'll **buy** some new shoes.
- If I **see** her, I'll **tell** her.

RESULT			CONDITION		
SUBJECT	WILL / WON'T / MAY / MIGHT COULD	VERB BASE FORM	IF	SUBJECT	VERB PRESENT SIMPLE

- She'll **be** late **IF** the train **is** delayed.
- She'll **miss** the bus **IF** she **doesn't leave** soon.
- We'll **go** to bed **IF** we **are** tired.

## REPORTED SPEECH

-Use reported speech to say what someone said without using the person's exact words.

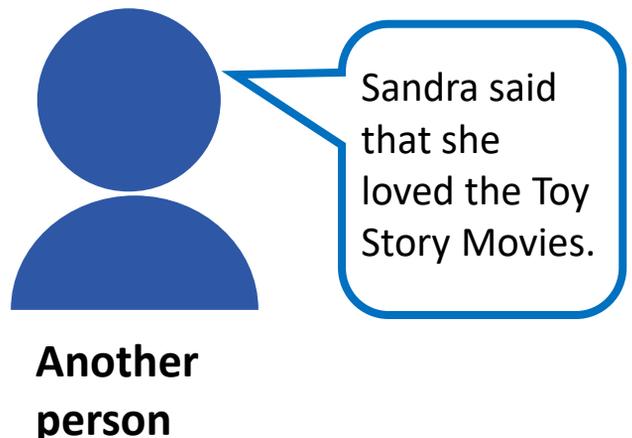
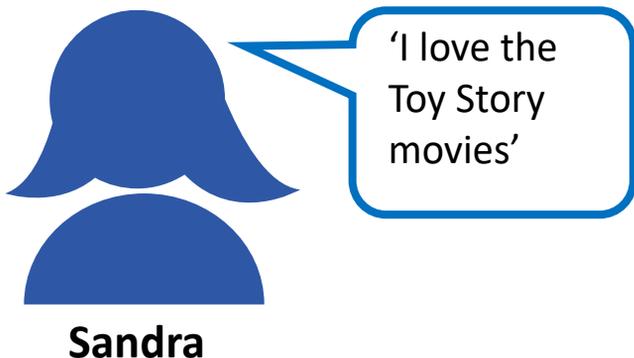
- **Descartes:** 'I think, therefore, I am'.

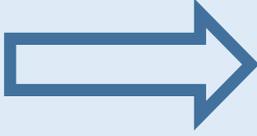
**Reported speech:** He/ Descartes said that he thought, therefore, he existed.

-In reported speech, we normally **go back one tense** from the original, because it already happened and we're not the person saying it. Is like a gossip, due to us mentioning what another person said. This is called *shift back*.

ORIGINAL TENSE	SHIFT BACK	NEW TENSE
PRESENT SIMPLE		PAST SIMPLE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS		PAST CONTINUOUS
PAST SIMPLE		PAST PERFECT
PRESENT PERFECT		PAST PERFECT
PAST CONTINUOUS		PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

**NOTE:** The last possible transformation is past perfect / past perfect continuous.



Phrase in Direct Speech		Equivalent in Reported Speech
<b>Simple present</b>		<b>Simple past</b>
"I always drink coffee", she said		She said that she always drank coffee.
<b>Present continuous</b>		<b>Past continuous</b>
"I am reading a book", he explained.		He explained that he was reading a book

## REPORTING VERBS IN ENGLISH

-For reported speech, the most common verbs for statements are **SAY** and **TELL**.

-We use **SAY** (past **SAID** in reported speech) without a receiver, we emphasize the message.

- Lynne **said** she taught online

-We use **TELL** (past **TOLD** in reported speech) when we have a receiver.

- Lynne **told** me she felt tired.

### OTHER COMMON REPORTING VERBS

<b>SAY</b>	<b>TELL</b>	<b>REPLY</b>	<b>AGREE</b>
<b>ASK</b>	<b>APOLOGIZE</b>	<b>ADD</b>	<b>DISAGREE</b>
<b>REQUEST</b>	<b>REGRET</b>	<b>WISH</b>	<b>OPPOSE</b>
<b>ADVISE</b>	<b>INFORM</b>	<b>GREET</b>	<b>EXPLAIN</b>
<b>EXCLAIM</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>PRAY</b>	<b>PRAISE</b>
<b>BLESS</b>	<b>THANK</b>	<b>REMEMBER</b>	<b>INSIST</b>

# TAG QUESTIONS

-Tag questions (or question tags) turn a statement into a question. They are often used for checking information that we think we know is true.

-You like Mexican food, **don't you?**

-They're called **TAG QUESTIONS** because they're short expressions added at the end of the sentence.

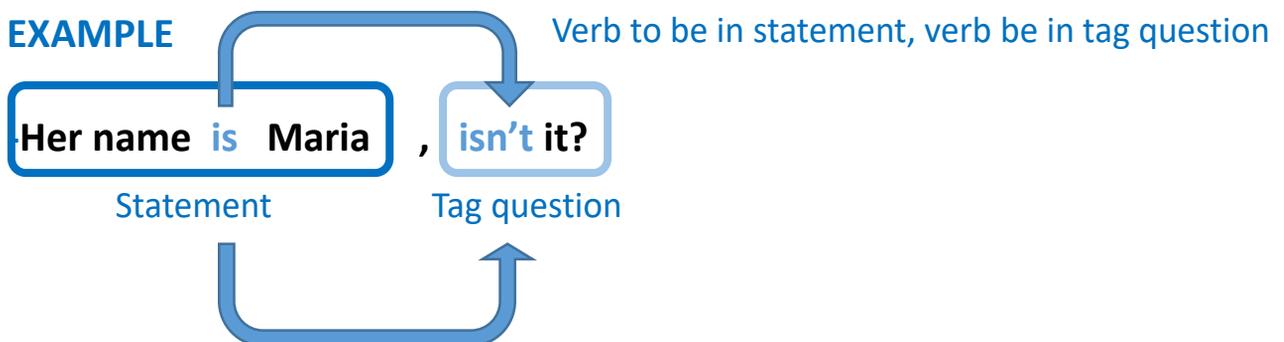
-Also, they are the **OPPOSITE** of the sentence.

<b>AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT</b>	<b>NEGATIVE TAG QUESTION</b>
<b>NEGATIVE STATEMENT</b>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE QUESTION</b>

- Depending on the verb used in the previous sentences, you have to change the tag question.

<b>VERB</b>	<b>TAG QUESTION</b>
<b>ACTION VERB</b>	<b>DO / DOES / DID</b>
<b>HAVE / HAS</b>	<b>HAVE / HAS</b>
<b>BE</b>	<b>IS / ARE / WAS / WERE</b>

## EXAMPLE



Affirmative statement, negative tag question.

## MODALS IN REPORTED SPEECH

-When reporting modals, they have to be transformed too. The verb that's transformed in reported speech is the one immediately after the subject doing the action.

-For example, if we have a present continuous statement

**Melissa: 'I am watching the TV'**

The verb immediately after the subject is verb to be, so it's the only verb that is transformed, so the verb in continuous form is not affected.

**Melissa: 'I am watching the TV'**

**She said she was watching the TV.**

-Modals are verbs, so they're affected. The following table shows their transformation.

<b>Will</b>	<b>Would</b>
<b>Can</b>	<b>Could</b>

- **Jimmy: 'I will buy a soda'**
- **He said that he would buy a soda**
  
- **Jodie and Peter: 'We can drive all night'**
- **They told me that they could drive all night.**

# EXERCISES

Fill the blanks using the present perfect structure.

**Example:** I / You / We / they (visit) have visited Argentina before.

**Example:** He / She / It (visit) has visited Argentina before.

- 1) I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Australia before.
- 2) 2) You (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico before.
- 3) 3) We (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Canada before.
- 4) 4) They (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ China before.
- 5) 5) He (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Africa before.
- 6) 6) She (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ India before.
- 7) 7) It (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Europe before.
- 8) Our company (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_. Please answer the door.
- 9) The ice on the sidewalk (melt) \_\_\_\_\_. I think the sun is out today.
- 10) The McMillans (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of food for the party. It looks delicious.
- 11) Tony's flight from New Jersey (land) \_\_\_\_\_. We should see him any minute.
- 12) The bank officers (suggest) \_\_\_\_\_ that the meeting be scheduled for Wednesday morning. I will try to locate a conference room.
- 13) Sparky (taste) \_\_\_\_\_ his new dog food, and he seems to like it.
- 14) The police (arrest) \_\_\_\_\_ two men for the robbery. It is time to question them.
- 15) The medicine (cure) \_\_\_\_\_ William's illness. It seems miraculous.

Write the past participle forms of the following verbs.

buy		ride	
travel		know	
speak		swim	
give		drive	
catch		have	

**Fill the blanks to create questions in the present perfect using the verbs in parenthesis**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen door? (paint)
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping? (do)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Julian ever \_\_\_\_\_ a spider? (touch)
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ your father ever \_\_\_\_\_ on an elephant? (ride)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Lee \_\_\_\_\_ his parents yet? (ask)
- 6) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in your text? (write)
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the radio? (turn off)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ in a helicopter yet? (fly)
- 9) Who \_\_\_\_\_ the window? (break)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ for your friends? (cook)

**CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORDS**

- 1) A: How are the plans for the end of term party?  
B: Well, we've only booked the venue **just / already / so far**.
- 2) A: You look different. What have you done?  
B: I've **just / already / yet** dyed my hair.
- 3) A: Have you finished your research for the project **just / yet / so far**?  
B: No, I haven't. Have you?
- 4) A: Shall we go to the cinema and watch the new Avengers movie?  
B: No. I've **already / yet / so far** seen it.
- 5) A: Have you watched all of suits?  
B: No, I've only watched half of the first series **already / yet / so far**.

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS. PICK THE CORRECT ANSWER**

- 1) He burnt \_\_\_\_\_ with the matches.  
**himself    herself**
- 2) Be careful! You might electrocute \_\_\_\_\_!  
**myself    yourself**
- 3) Ow! I've cut \_\_\_\_\_.  
**myself    yourself**

4) The cat has scratched \_\_\_\_\_.

**itself      myself**

5) They're taking photos of \_\_\_\_\_.

**themselves      itself**

6) We're going to hurt \_\_\_\_\_ if we're not careful.

**myself      ourselves**

7) I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.

**myself      ourselves**

### **GOING TO: FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS**

1) It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

2) They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) stew.

3) I \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) blue shoes tonight.

4) We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / help) you.

5) Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (not / walk) home.

6) \_\_\_\_\_ (cook / you) dinner?

7) Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (not / share) her biscuits.

8) \_\_\_\_\_ (they / leave) the house?

9) \_\_\_\_\_ (she / take part) in the contest?

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

### **WRITE QUESTIONS WITH GOING TO**

1) What / you / do / next weekend?

2) You / go / to university / next year?

3) What / you / study / next term?

4) You / stay in bed / late / this weekend?

5) When / you / learn / to cook?

6) You / learn / a new language / this year?

## CIRCLE THE CORRECT INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

1) \_\_\_\_\_ can speak all the languages in the world.

**Everybody**   **Something**   **Nobody**

2) I believe there's \_\_\_ at the door.

**Something**   **Somebody**   **Anybody**

3) "Where are my keys?" "I've seen them \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't remember where."

**Anywhere**   **Somewhere**   **Nowhere**

4) Would you like \_\_\_ to eat?

**Nothing**   **Somewhere**   **Something**

5) Did \_\_\_\_\_ see my iPad?

**Anybody**   **Nobody**   **Somebody**

## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH ADJECTIVES ENDING IN ING OR ED FORMED WITH THE VERBS IN THE BOX.

bore

excite

interest

terrify

disgust

tire

- 1) 'What's that smell?' It's \_\_\_\_\_. Yuck!
- 2) 'I feel really \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. I'm going to bed now to sleep for 12 hours.'
- 3) 'That horror film was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_. Next time, we're watching a comedy!'
- 4) 'Today's lectura was really \_\_\_\_\_. I almost fell asleep.'
- 5) 'Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in reading more books by that autor? I can lend you another one.'
- 6) 'We're really \_\_\_\_\_ about going away on our own for the first time!'

## CIRCLE THE CORRECT ADJECTIVE

1. My nephew was (**amusing / amused**) by the clown.
2. It's so (**frustrating / frustrated**)! No matter how much I study I can't seem to remember this vocabulary.
3. This lesson is so (**boring / bored**)!
4. I thought her new idea was absolutely (**fascinated / fascinating**).
5. This maths problem is so (**confusing / confused**). Can you help me?
6. The teacher was really (**amusing / amused**) so the lesson passed quickly.

## REWRITE THE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT PASSIVE

1. He opens the door. - *The door is opened by him*
2. We set the table. - \_\_\_\_\_
3. She pays a lot of money. - \_\_\_\_\_
4. I draw a picture. - \_\_\_\_\_
5. They wear blue shoes. - \_\_\_\_\_
6. They don't help you. - \_\_\_\_\_
7. He doesn't open the book. - \_\_\_\_\_
8. You do not write the letter. - \_\_\_\_\_

## WRITE IF THE SENTENCES ARE ACTIVE (A) OR PASSIVE (P)

1. The grapes are grown in California \_\_\_\_\_
2. The hamster is kept in a cage. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The car stands at the garage. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The police didn't find the robber last week \_\_\_\_\_
5. The first fast food restaurants were opened in the USA in 1916. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The train arrives late \_\_\_\_\_
7. The search is stopped because of the storm. \_\_\_\_\_

## REWRITE THE SENTENCES IN THE PAST PASSIVE

1. She sang a song. – *A song was sung by her*
2. Somebody hit me. - \_\_\_\_\_
3. We stopped the bus. - \_\_\_\_\_
4. A thief stole my car. - \_\_\_\_\_
5. They didn't let him go. - \_\_\_\_\_
6. She didn't win the prize. - \_\_\_\_\_
7. They didn't make their beds. - \_\_\_\_\_
8. I did not tell them. - \_\_\_\_\_

## RELATIVE CLAUSES: CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD

1. This is the bank **who / which** was robbed yesterday.
2. The man **who / which** robbed the bank had two pistols.
3. He wore a mask **who / which** made him look like Mickey Mouse.
4. He came with a friend **who / which** waited outside in the car.
5. The woman **who / which** gave him the money was young.
6. The bag **who / which** contained the money was yellow.
7. The people **who / which** were in the bank were very frightened.
8. The car **who / which** the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
9. The man **who / which** drove the car was nervous.
10. He didn't wait at the traffic lights **who / which** were red.

## MULTI-WORD VERBS: LOOK FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

1. Ask out: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Blow up: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Break up: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Call back: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Catch up: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do over: \_\_\_\_\_
7. End up: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Get over: \_\_\_\_\_

## MULTI-WORD VERBS: CIRCLE THE CORRECT VERB IN EACH SENTENCE

- 1) I can't believe it. The thieves just \_\_\_\_\_ in that car.  
**a) threw away    b) found out    c) drove away**
- 2) You can't play football in those boots. They're \_\_\_\_\_!  
**a) worn out    b) tidied up    c) put in**
- 3) What time do you \_\_\_\_\_ during the week?  
**a) turn around    b) wake up    c) find out**
- 4) I always \_\_\_\_\_ my things before my friends come around  
**a) drive away    b) put in    c) tidy up**
- 5) How often do you have to \_\_\_\_\_ your little brother?  
**a) give back    b) look after    c) come back**
- 6) I'll just have to \_\_\_\_\_ working tonight until I finish my coursework.  
**a) keep on    b) put in    c) drive away**

## MODAL VERBS FOR FUTURE POSSIBILITY

### COMPLETE THE PREDICTIONS WITH WILL / WON'T AND THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. The world's population \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) to nearly 9 million.
2. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) warmer everywhere.
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ (live) on Mars but humans \_\_\_\_\_ (live) longer.
4. Robots \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) other planets and \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) further into space.
5. Machines still \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) do everything humans do.

### COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES WITH WILL / WON'T AND A VERB FROM THE BOX

feed

have

help

make

tell

walk

work

A: Can I take your order, please?

B: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ the pasta carbonara and a green salad.

A: We're going away for a few days. Can you look after our cat?

B: Ok. We \_\_\_\_\_ her every day.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in pairs and do exercise 3, please?

B: Excuse me, I don't have a partner.

A: What have you bought me for my birthday?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ you. It's a surprise.

A: I'm starving. Are you?

B: Yes, I am. I \_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches for us now.

A: Oh no! I've just missed the last bus.

B: Don't worry. We \_\_\_\_\_ home with you.

A: My new phone isn't working.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ fix it.

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS

1) If you \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer, I \_\_\_\_\_ your old one.

**(buy;have)**

2) We \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie's family if we \_\_\_\_\_ to his party.

**(meet;go)**

3) They \_\_\_\_\_ time to get to the station if they \_\_\_\_\_ now.

**(not have; not leave)**

4) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ me some ink if I \_\_\_\_\_ the money.

**(buy;give)**

5) Zoe \_\_\_\_\_ go to the uni next year if she \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

**(not be able to; not work)**

6) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the match if it \_\_\_\_\_ on TV?

**(watch; be)**

### COMPLETE THE CONDITIONALS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB

1) If you (send) send this letter now, she (receive) will receive it tomorrow.

2) If I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ this test, I (improve) \_\_\_\_\_ my English.

3) If I (find) \_\_\_\_\_ your ring, I (give) \_\_\_\_\_ it back to you.

4) Peggy (go) \_\_\_\_\_ shopping if she (have) \_\_\_\_\_ time in the afternoon.

5) Simon (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to London next week if he (get) \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap flight.

6) If her boyfriend (phone / not) \_\_\_\_\_ today, she (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

7) If they (study / not) \_\_\_\_\_ harder, they (pass / not) \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

8) If it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I (have to / not) \_\_\_\_\_ water the plants.

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

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

## REPORTED SPEECH

### REWRITE THE SENTENCES FROM DIRECT SPEECH TO REPORTED SPEECH

**EXAMPLE** They said, 'This is our book.' *They said that was their book.*

1) "I went to the cinema yesterday."

She said \_\_\_\_\_

2) "I am writing a test tomorrow."

He said \_\_\_\_\_

3) "I will do this for him."

You said \_\_\_\_\_

4) "I am not hungry now."

She said \_\_\_\_\_

5) "We have never been here before."

They said \_\_\_\_\_

6) "We were in London last week."

They said \_\_\_\_\_

7) "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."

He said \_\_\_\_\_

8) "They won't sleep."

He said \_\_\_\_\_

9) "It is very quiet here."

She said \_\_\_\_\_

## TAG QUESTIONS

### CREATE THE CORRECT TAG QUESTIONS

**EXAMPLE** Mr McGuinness is from Ireland, *isn't he?*

1. The car isn't in the garage, \_\_\_\_\_?

2. You are John, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. She went to the library yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. He didn't recognize me, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. Cars pollute the environment, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. Mr. Pritchard has been to Scotland recently, \_\_\_\_\_?

7. The trip is very expensive, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. He won't tell her, \_\_\_\_\_?

9. Hugh had a red car, \_\_\_\_\_?